



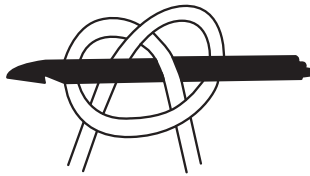
Student Worksheet 2

Get Hooked!

Welcome to the world of crochet. Read the directions, then follow the illustrations to learn how to crochet the stitches you need.

Getting Started

Make a Slip Knot

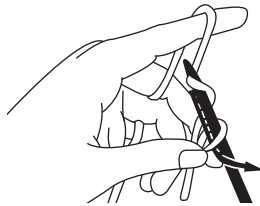


1 To make a slip knot, shape the yarn like a pretzel.



2 Slip the hook into the pretzel as shown and pull down on both ends of the yarn to tighten the knot. The starting slip knot is never counted as a stitch.

Chain Stitch



3a Wrap yarn from behind the hook, over the top and to the front of the hook. This is called a "yarn over" and draw the yarn through the slip knot.



3b Form a new loop without tightening up the previous one. A series of chains form what is called the Foundation Row and the first row of crochet stitches is worked into these chains.

Single Crochet



4a Insert the hook into the center of the 2nd chain of the foundation row.



4b Wrap the yarn over the hook.



4c Pull the yarn through the chain. There will be 2 loops on the hook.



4d Wrap the yarn around the hook again and pull it through the two loops on the hook. One loop will remain on the hook. You have completed one single crochet. Continue making single crochet stitches across the row.

Counting Single Crochet Stitches & Turning Chains



5 At the end of the first row of single crochet, you should have one less stitch than you chained. Chain 1 before beginning Row 2. This is called the turning chain and it is worked at the end of each row to bring the hook level with the height of the stitches in the new row. Now turn your work like a book page so the working yarn is on the right end of the work. You also can make the turning chain at the beginning of the next row after you turn your work.

Second Row & All Other Rows of Single Crochet

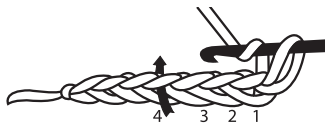


6 For the second and following rows, to begin slide the hook under the top two loops of the first stitch, which is the last stitch of previous row, not the turning chain. Then proceed with Steps 4b, 4c and 4d for single crochet. Continue across the row, remembering to chain 1 at the end.



Itching for Another Stitch?

Double Crochet



7a Holding foundation chain, yarn over the hook and insert hook into the 4th chain from the hook.



7b Yarn over the hook again, pull through chain. You should have 3 loops on hook.



7c Yarn over again and pull yarn through 2 loops. Two loops remain on the hook.

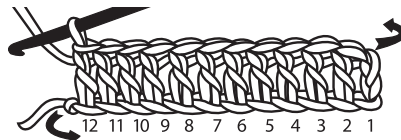


7d Yarn over one more time and pull through both loops on the hook.



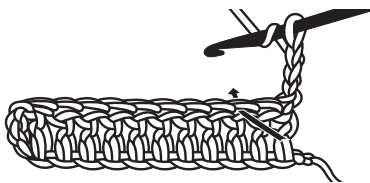
7e One double crochet has been made.

Counting Double Crochet Stitches & Turning Chains



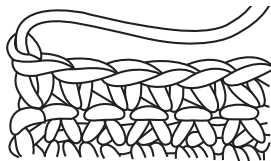
8 Work one double crochet in each chain to the end, then count stitches. The first 3 chains at the beginning of the row count as a double crochet stitch. At the end of the double crochet row, chain 3 to bring the hook level with the height of the stitches in the next row. This chain 3 is called the turning chain. Now turn your work like a book page so the working yarn is on the right end. You can also turn your work first and chain 3 at the beginning of the next row.

Second Row & All Other Rows of Double Crochet



9 The turning chain counts as the first double crochet on the next row. On the second row and all other rows of double crochet, the hook is inserted into the top two loops of the SECOND stitch.

Fastening Off



10 To end your work, cut the yarn leaving at least 6" (10cm) tail. Draw the yarn through the last loop; tighten gently. This will prevent unraveling.

Tips & Terms

Count Your Stitches:

Check your stitches at the end of each row so that you know right away if you mistakenly added an extra stitch or missed one.

Stitches too tight or too loose?

If you can barely insert your hook into a chain stitch, you are pulling the yarn too tight. Try not to pull the yarn so tightly when you make a stitch. If you have very loose stitches, focus on pulling the yarn tighter. As you practice, your stitches will look more even.

Gauge:

All crochet patterns will mention the word "gauge." This refers to the number of stitches to the inch (horizontally) and the number of rows to the inch (vertically). A label or pattern might say 18 stitches and 24 rows = 4" x 4". This means you should crochet 18 stitches across to get your piece to 4" wide, and crochet 24 rows down to get your crocheting to 4" long. If you are making a project that requires fit, it is recommended that you crochet a gauge swatch before you begin to make sure you obtain the exact gauge noted in the pattern. If you find you have more stitches in 4" than the gauge mentions, try crocheting another gauge swatch using the next larger-size hook. If you have too few stitches in your 4"-gauge swatch, crochet another using the next smaller hook. Change hook sizes until you get the correct number of stitches.

Crochet Lingo

Like text messaging, crochet patterns use their own language of abbreviations. Most crochet magazines and patterns have a key to explain what they mean.

Each Student Project Worksheet explains the abbreviations that are used in the Phone Cozy, Wristers and Unisex Scarf patterns.