

LESSON 8: TRADITIONAL PURSE AND PENGUIN

Activities

Activity 1: Fold a Traditional Purse

Activity 2: Fold a Traditional Simple Penguin

Models for this lesson:

Traditional Purse, Traditional Simple Penguin

Materials needed:

Square paper, rectangular paper

Targeted grade levels:

Grades 1, 2, 3 (Penguin only), 4 and 5th

Teaching Tips and Techniques:

- Discuss white versus color side (when using duo paper) and the relationship to following diagrams.
- Remind students to check the model at each step with the diagram to make sure it looks like the picture in the next step.
- Emphasize the neatness and precision rather than the speed of folding.
- Encourage practice by giving out more and, if appropriate, smaller sheets of paper to construct families of the models.

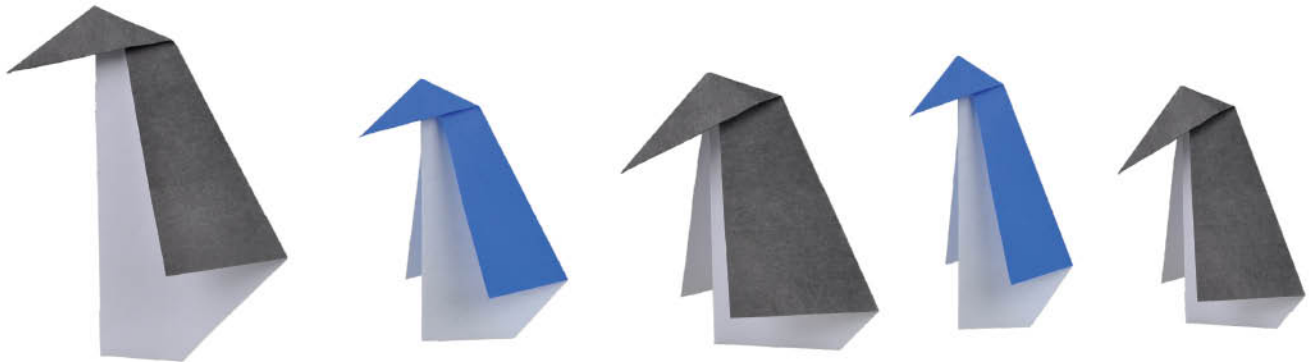


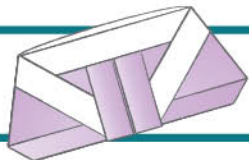
Lesson Introduction

We have very exciting news - Mae Dean Erb is our new co-editor. Mae Dean and I have worked closely together for the past several years and look forward to sharing out teaching experiences with you. We thank Rachel Katz for her valuable role in helping to develop the Teachers' Corner.

This month we feature two traditional models - the Simple Penguin and the Purse. The Simple Penguin model creates opportunities for teaching grouping, counting sides and vertices, and comparing and ordering in early grades.

The Purse is suited for students in 4th grade and older. The model uses letter-sized paper and works best if one side of the paper is either colored or has a pattern.





ACTIVITY 1 - *Fold a Traditional Purse*

Rectangular duo colored paper works best for this model. Students can make their own duo paper by simply coloring one side of copy paper. A more ambitious project would be to have students glue tissue or other decorative paper (even a single layer of a decorative napkin works) to a plain rectangular sheet to create a unique duo paper for folding.

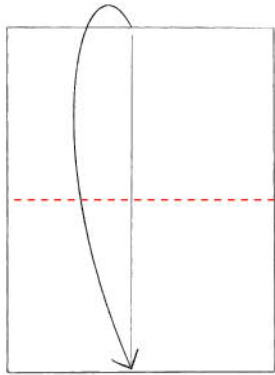
1. This step is often referred to as a book fold. Since the paper is a rectangle, two types of book folds are possible. Come up with a clever way to remember the different orientations.
2. In step 3, make sure you are making the little pleat fold on the closed side of the paper.
3. In step 5, the folds are often referred to as house roof or airplane folds. See if you can imagine why they would be called this. What other shapes do you see? Emphasize creative thinking at all stages of folding these models.
4. Note the symmetry of the model and how it stays bilaterally symmetrical at every stage.
5. When the bottom flaps are folded up, what is the resulting shape?
6. In step 9 leave a little gap when folding the pointed tip to the bottom of the triangle shape in the model. This prevents the paper from ripping when you put the flaps up. What shape is the perimeter of the purse?

Experiment with different rectangular shapes and see if there is a need to add some folds to form the purse. Discuss how the change in the size of the rectangle changes the finished Purse.

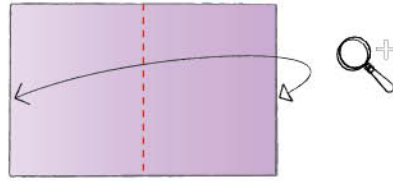


PURSE

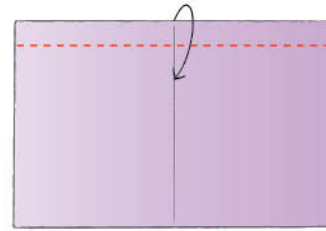
Traditional



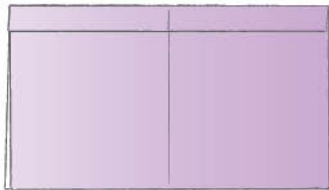
1 Start with letter-sized paper with the colored side down. Fold top short edge down to bottom short edge.



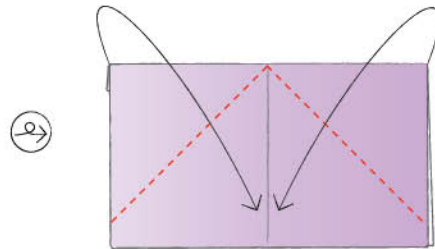
2 Fold in half, side edge to side edge. Unfold.



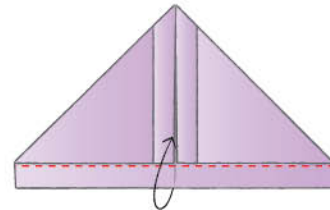
3 Fold top edge down about 1/2 inch.



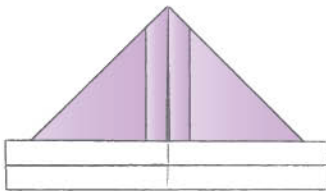
4 Turn over.



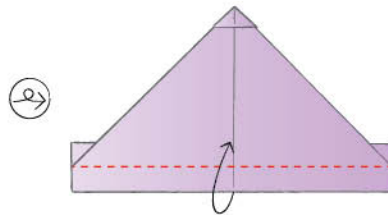
5 Fold top edges down along center crease.



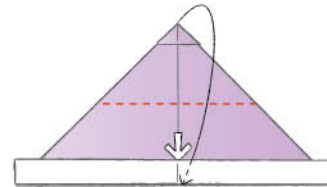
6 On top layer only, fold bottom edge up.



7 Turn over.



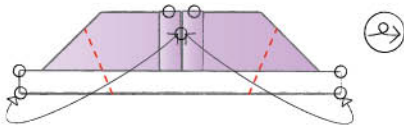
8 Fold bottom edge up to match other side.



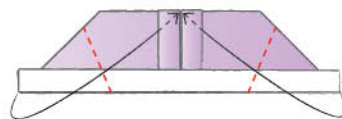
9 Fold top point down and tuck into hem formed in previous step.



10 Turn over.



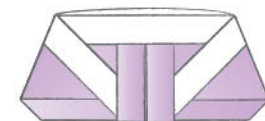
11 Using reference points, fold sides in as indicated. Unfold.



12 Fold on crease made in previous step and tuck ends under center hem.

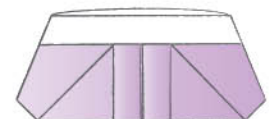


180°

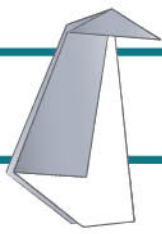


Finished Purse!

15 Rotate 180 degrees. Note: in this orientation, this is the traditional Turban model.



Back view.



ACTIVITY 2 - *Fold a Traditional Simple Penguin*

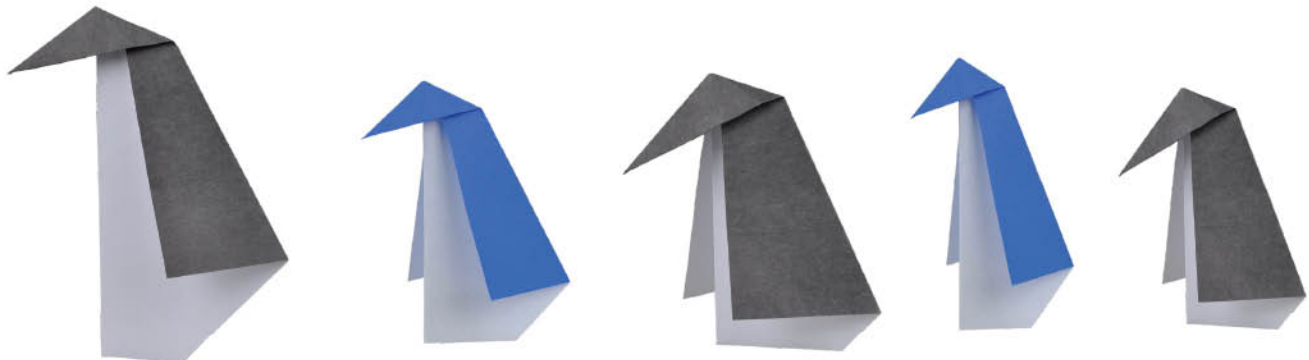
The traditional Penguin model is different from the models in previous lessons in that it does not have specific landmarks or folding instructions for many of the steps. This model uses what are known in Origami as RAT (right about there) folds. Remind students that all penguins are not identical though they are similar.

1. What shape do you create when you make the first fold?
2. Explain that this step creates the wings. Encourage students to try to make both wings the same size. Ask for ideas on how to make the wings equal.
3. Explain that this step creates the head. Discuss how to make a larger or smaller head.
4. Step 5 creates the tail. What happens to the size of the Penguin if you make a large tail? A small tail?

Have students compare their penguins. Encourage students to discuss the differences and similarities. Have the students explain how to make a taller or a thinner Penguin.

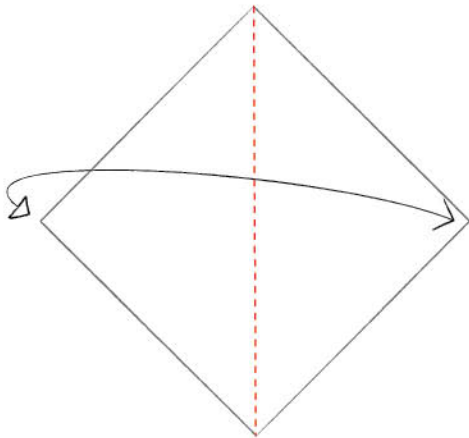
For the youngest students, use this model to develop the concepts of sequencing, grouping, and comparing.

In older grades, use this traditional Penguin model as a teaching tool for students to teach other students a simple Origami model. Teaching others will help students develop clear instructions and sequencing skills.

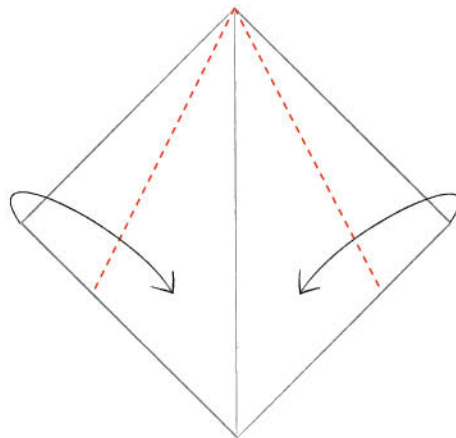


SIMPLE PENGUIN

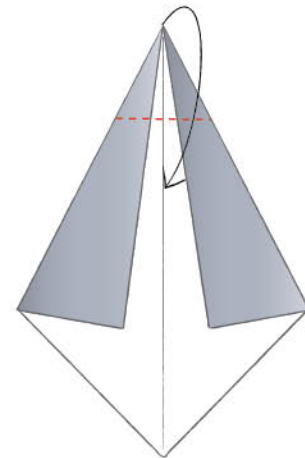
Traditional



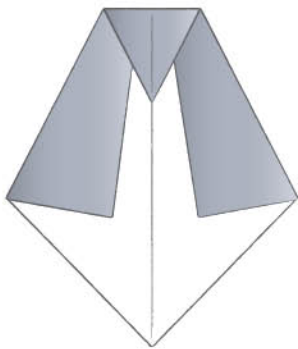
1 Start with paper white side up oriented like a diamond. Fold in half, side point to side point. Unfold.



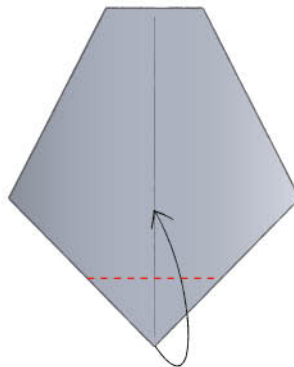
2 Starting at the top point, make a crease by folding sides toward the center crease. The sides should not touch the center crease. This fold creates the wings.



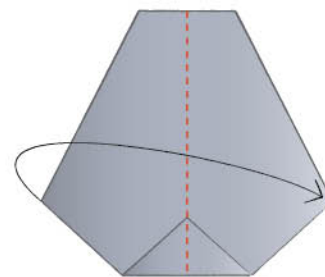
3 Fold the top point down along the center crease. This fold creates the head.



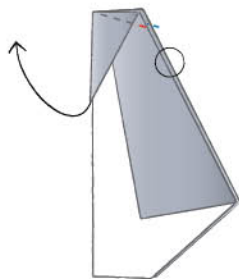
4 Turn over.



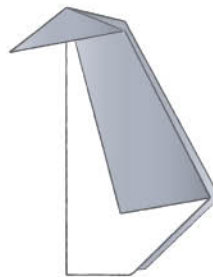
5 Fold bottom point up. This fold creates the tail.



6 Fold in half side to side. The white side will show.



7 Holding the model where indicated, pull up on the head and crease in place.



8 Finished Simple Penguin!

