

7 Materials for teaching

Paper folding (ORIGAMI)

(1) Hat (KABUTO)

■ **Preparation:** a page of a newspaper or a 50-60 cm square piece of paper

■ **How to Make** (Illustration 1)

Fold a page of a newspaper so that one vertical (side) edge touches one horizontal (top or bottom) edge, cut off the extra part to make square piece of paper

Fold this square paper into half, and make a big triangle

Fold down both corners of the longest edge, to the third corner, to make a small square

Fold up the sides and make small triangles on each side

Open up both edges to outside and make two horns

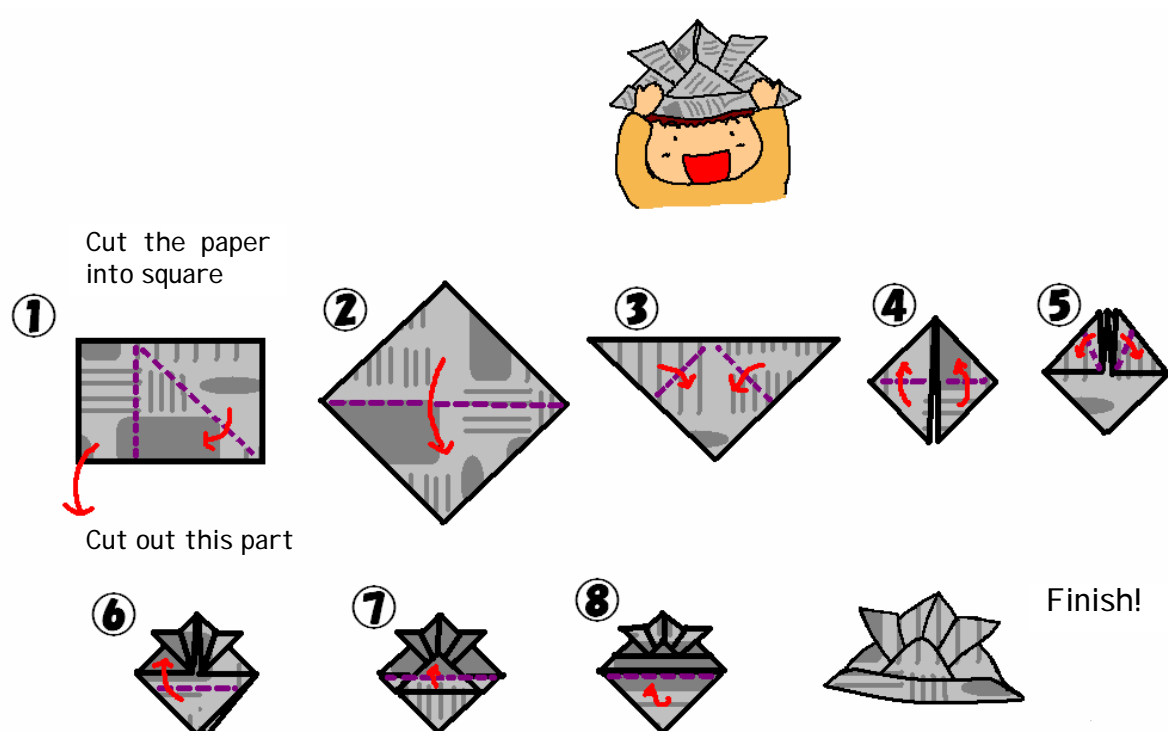
Fold up the bottom of one page along the dotted line

Fold up the paper based on the dotted line

Put the rest of papers inside the hat

■ **How to Play:** Put on your head and play

Illustration 1



(2) Handbag or Cap

- **Preparation:** a square piece of newspaper or a 50-60 cm square piece of paper (see above)

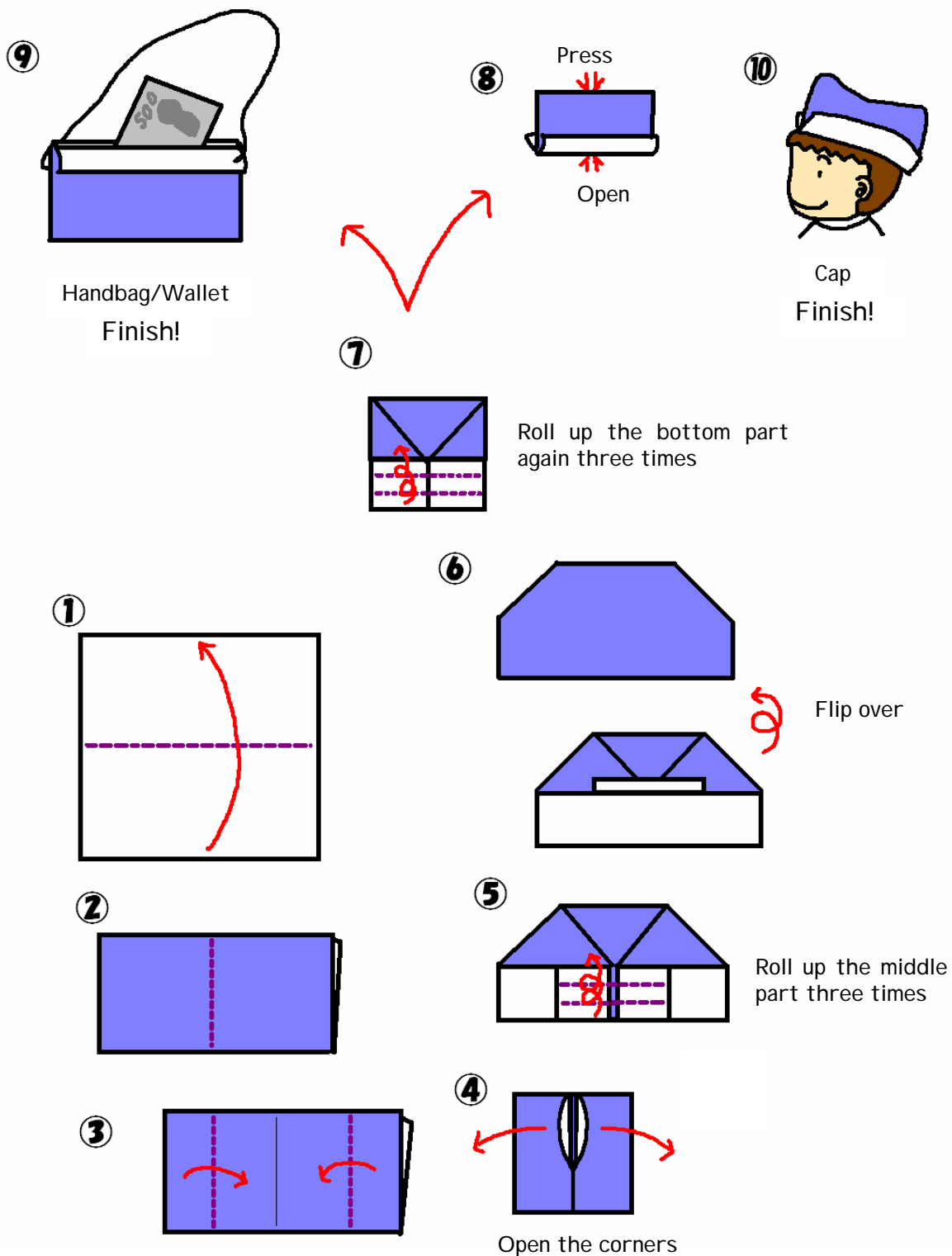
- **How to Make** (Illustration 2)

Fold the square paper in half, to make a rectangle
Fold it into half again and make a crease
Open the paper and fold both sides to the center
Use your fingers and open the corners
Roll up the middle part three times
Flip over the paper and fold both sides to the center
Roll up the bottom part again three times
Use your hand to open and press the middle top
Put the string and make a handbag
Put it on your head as a cap

- **How to Play**

Handbag / Wallet: follow the process to , put a string and play ()
Cap: use it for the roll play of chef or waiter/waitress in the restaurant ()

Illustration 2



(3) Airplane (2 types)

- **Preparation:** : 1/2 a piece of newspaper or one rectangular paper (54x40 cm)
- **How to Make** (Illustration 3A, 3B)

Illustration 3A

- Make a square paper, fold it into half and make a rectangle
- Make a crease and open up the paper
- Fold both corners to the center and make a triangle on one side
- Fold both sides into the center again
- Fold up the top triangle and flip over the paper
- Fold into half based on the center line
- Pull down the paper based on the dotted line and make a wing
- Do it again and make the other wing
- Finish! (This plane flies fast)

Illustration 3A

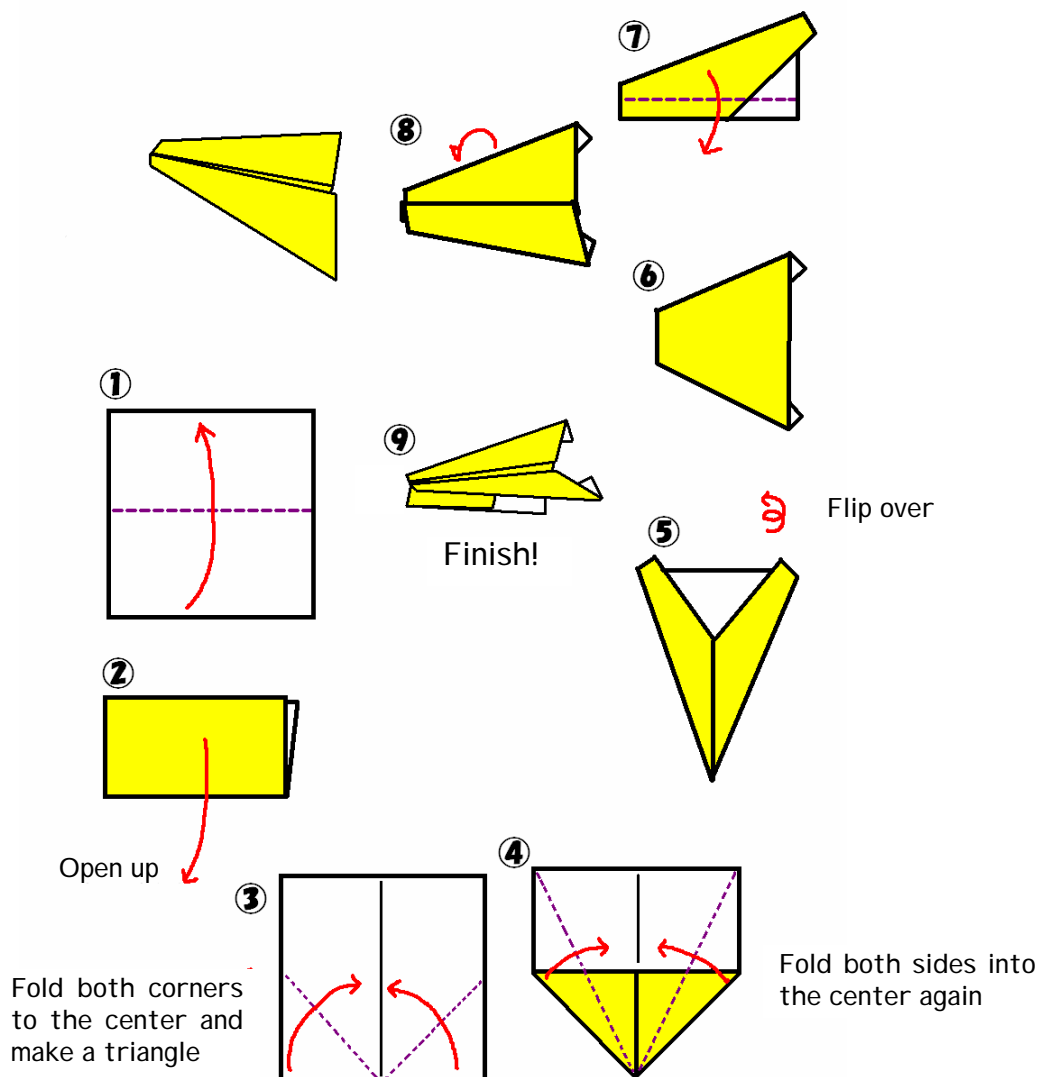
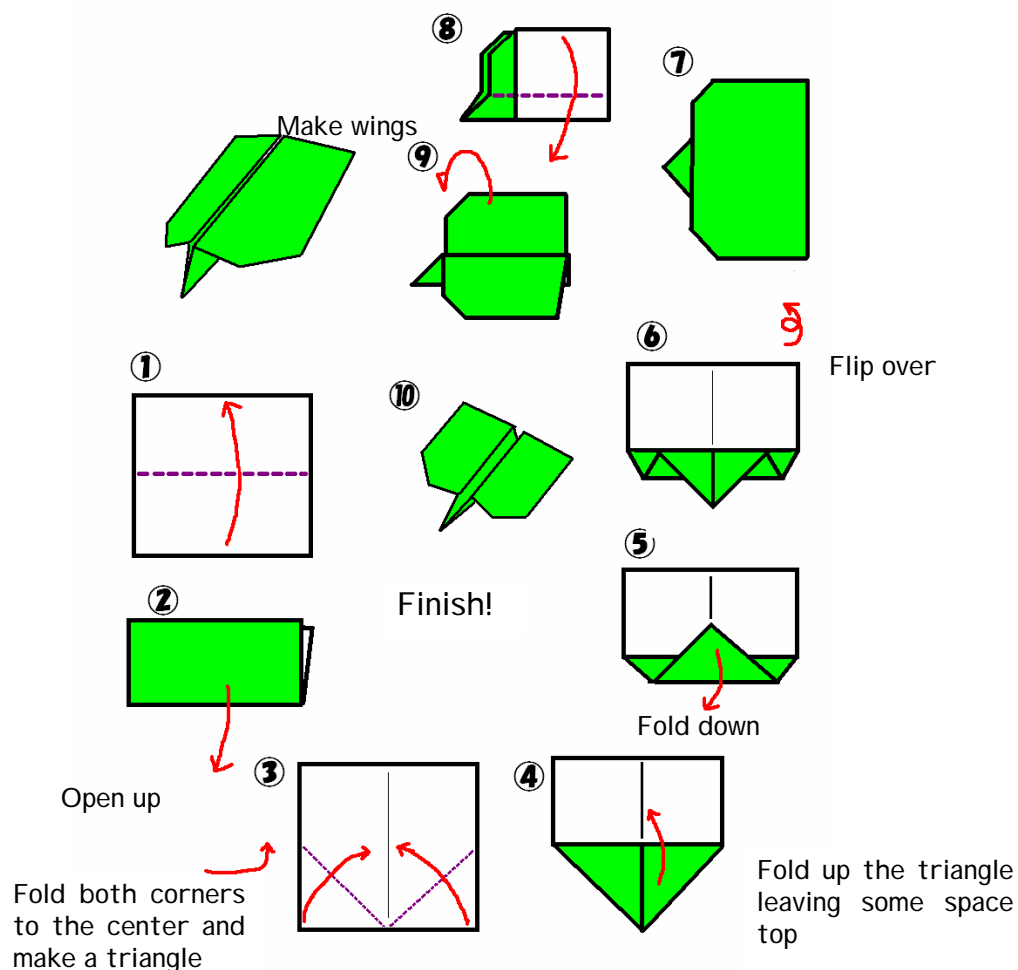


Illustration 3B

- Make a square piece of paper, fold it in half and make a rectangle
- Make a crease and open up the paper
- Fold both corners to the center and make a triangle on one side
- Fold up the triangle leaving some space at the top
- Fold down the triangle
- Finish 5, and flip it over
- Fold into half - based on the center line
- Put down the paper based on the dotted line and make a wing
- Do the same again and make the other wing
- Finish! (This plane flies slow and long)



■ How to Play

1. Go outside and fly planes from high/low places
2. Which airplanes fly the longest? Where and how should we fly an airplane to make a long-distance flight?
3. Balance is crucial in any airplane. You can adjust the balance of an airplane

by folding the front part.

(4) Paper Cracker

■ **Preparation:** newspaper or one rectangle paper

■ **How to Make** (Illustration 4)

Fold the four corners of paper inside

Fold the paper in half

Fold it again

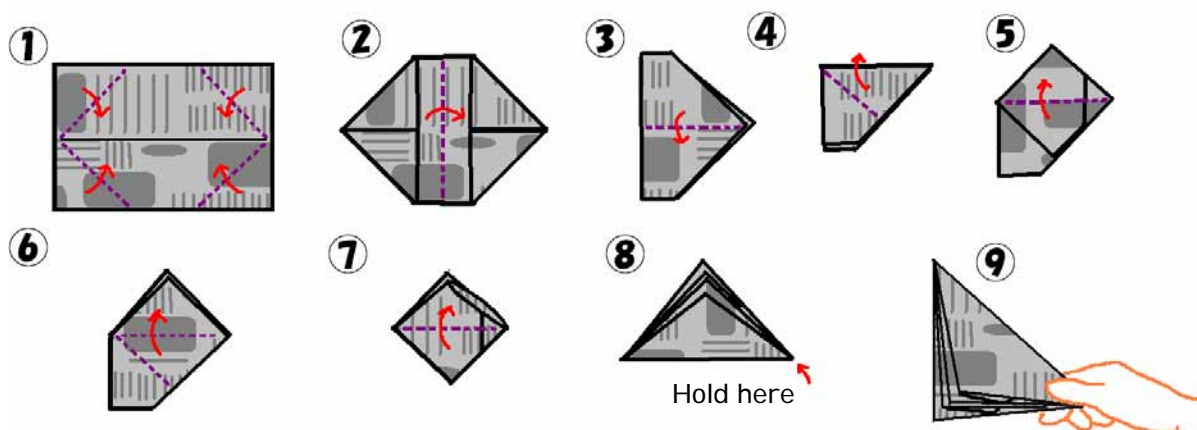
Put your hand into the pocket, open the paper in the middle and make a triangle

Pull up the folded triangle

Repeat

Pull up the folded triangle

Illustration 4



■ **How to Play**

1. Hold the edge of the paper tight and quickly swing it down (the cracker will make a sound)
2. Whose cracker makes the biggest sound? Compare your paper cracker with others.

(5) Paper Tree

■ **Preparation:** newspaper or one rectangle paper

■ **How to Make** (Illustration 5)

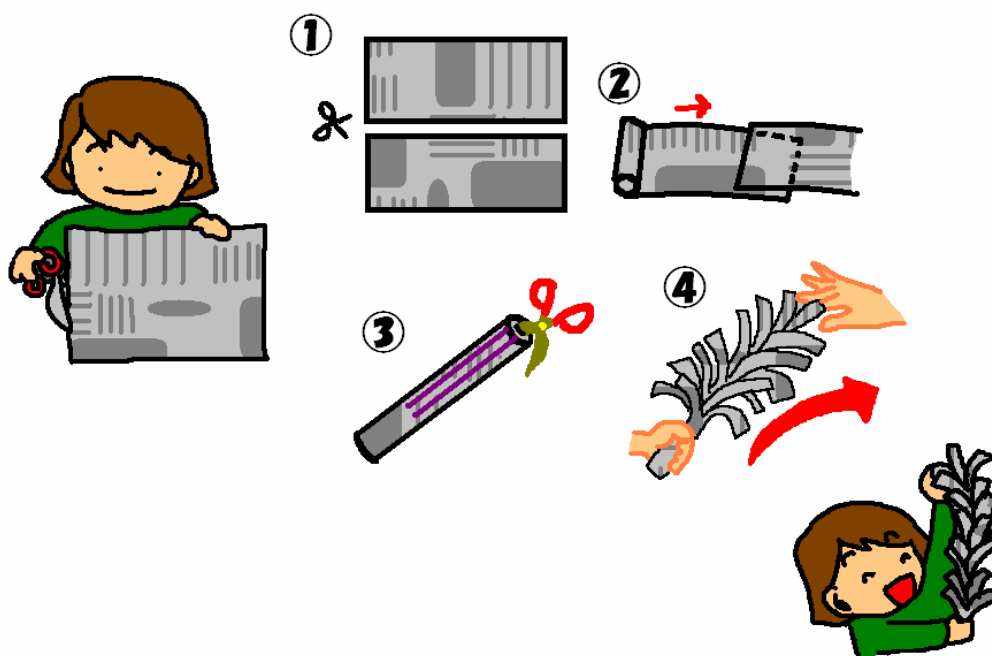
Cut a piece of paper into half, and make two rectangular papers

Roll the papers from the left to right tightly. Connect the two papers and roll them up together

Cut the rolled paper leaving 1/3 on the bottom. Keep 1.5 cm space between each cut

Put your fingers inside the roll and pull out the center paper

Illustration 5



■ **How to Play**

1. This paper folding can be performed in a magic show, perhaps during a birthday party or other events.

Performer: (by showing the paper to children) “What is this?”

(children will answer - “a newspaper”)

“Yes, this is a newspaper. It is something to read, but today,
I will make a tree out of it.”

2. (The performer can play the music. He/she can also wear the magician’s hat and shirt on the stage)
3. If children become interested in this magic, teach them how to do it and perform together.

(6) A Hand-Size Picture Book

■ **Preparation:** a B4 size piece of paper (40x30 cm)

■ **How to Make** (Illustration 6)

Fold the piece of paper three times, open it and make eight equal sized rectangles

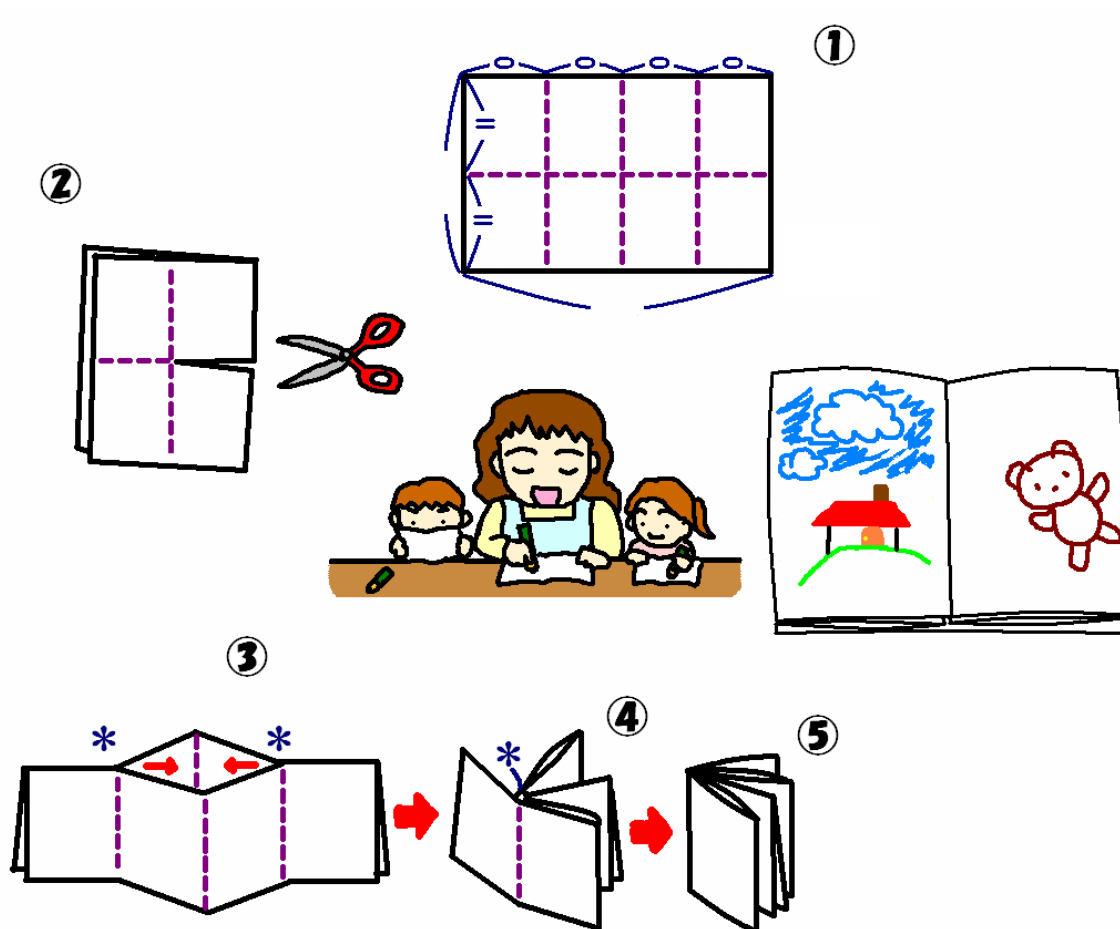
Fold it into half from the side, and cut the paper along the line

Open the paper and fold it in half

Joint both sides (* sign) together

Fold the papers and make a book

Illustration 6



■ **How to Play**

1. Draw your favorite pictures on each page and play
2. Write the title, name and picture on the cover page and make “my book”.

Paper Puppet Theater

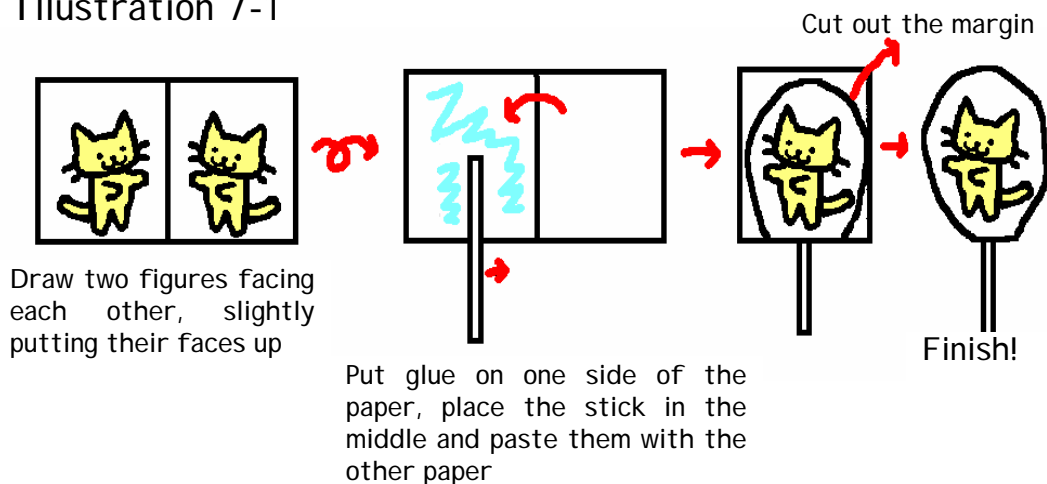
(1) Story Telling

- **Preparation:** hard paper, wooden or bamboo sticks, scissors, glue, crayon or color pencils
- **How to Make** (Illustration 7)
 1. Draw a puppet on the paper and cut it out. Make sure to leave a margin for the picture
 2. Put glue on one side of the paper, place a stick in the middle and paste them with the other paper

Basic Puppet (Illustration 7-1)

Puppet figures are same on both sides, but they are facing each other in symmetrical way.

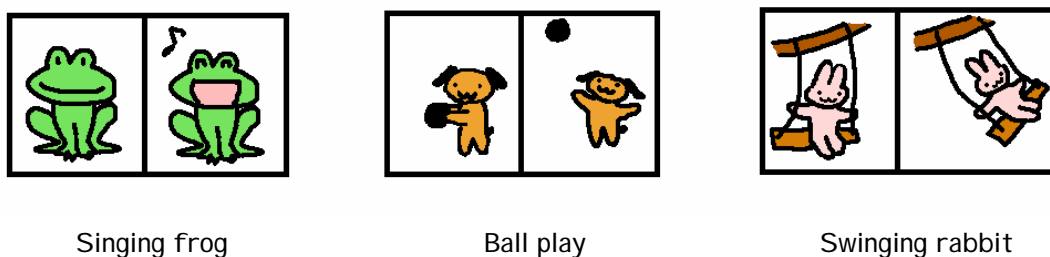
Illustration 7-1



Moving Puppet (Illustration 7-2)

Puppet figures are slightly different on each side. By flipping the paper quickly, the picture moves.

Illustration 7-2



■ How to Play

1. Pick up stories that are familiar to children. It is better to pick up a story with a few characters, which frequently appear. By flipping the paper, puppets start moving or changing their sides. Do not flip them too quick or children cannot see the figures well.
2. The teacher can initiate the stories, in the beginning. If children become interested in the stories, teach them how to perform.
3. Children can enjoy puppet play without a stage. If a stage is required, you can make it in the following way. (Illustration 7-3,7-4)

Stage for Mono-Performance

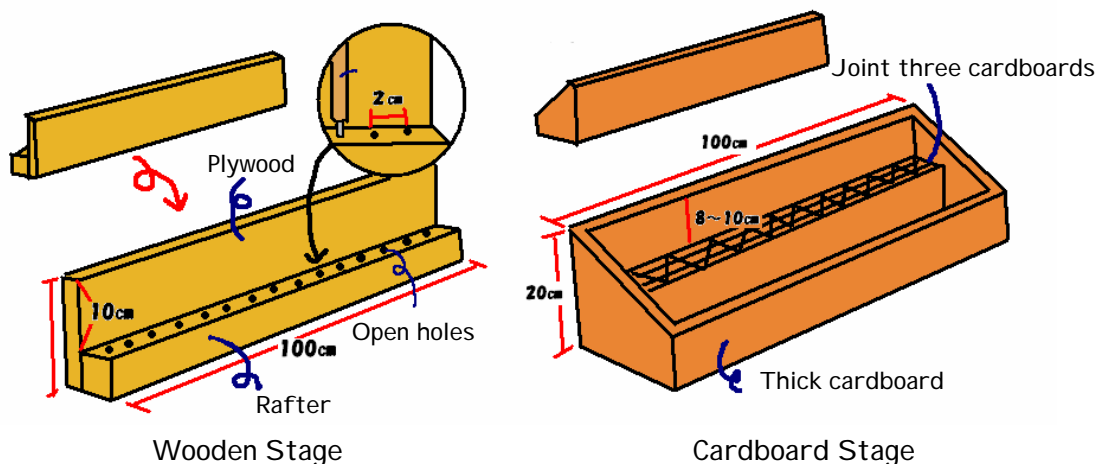
- **Preparation:** plywood and rafter for permanent stage, cardboard for easy-to-carry stage

- **How to Make** (Illustration 7-3)

Wooden Stage – Cut the plywood 10 cm over to the rafter. Place the rafter under the plywood and open holes every 2 cm. These holes are used to put in the scenery for the show (trees, house etc.) The width of stage is around 1 meter.

Cardboard Stage - Use the thick cardboard and cut it into 20x100 cm. Joint three pieces of cardboard with 10x100cm. Place three boards under the first piece of cardboard and paste them.

Illustration 7-3



■ How to Play



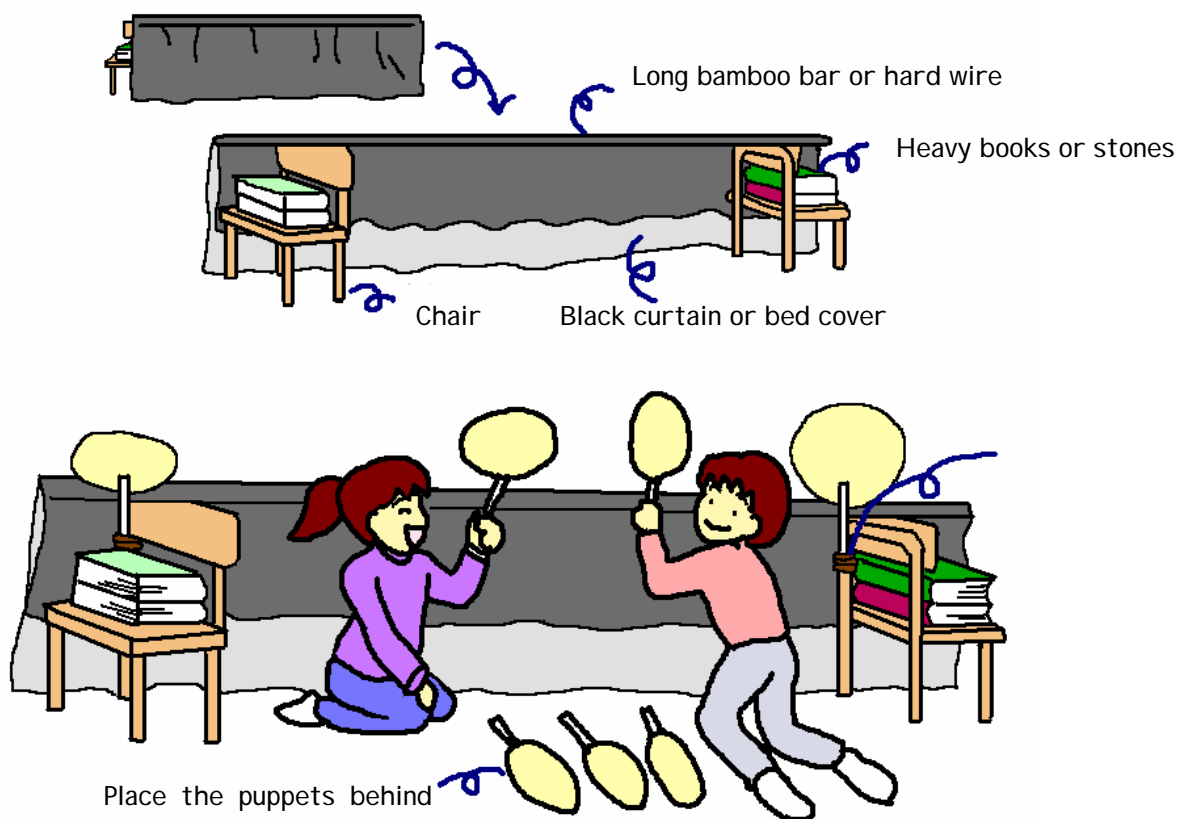
Place the puppets between the stage and performer.

No problem to show the performer's face during the play

The Stage for Group performance

- **Preparation:** a long bamboo bar or hard wire, heavy books or stones for weight, black curtain or bed cover, two chairs
- **How to Make** (Illustration 7-4)
 1. With the bamboo bar or wire, make a stage. The height of the stage can be adjusted according to the height of the performers.
 2. Tie the background scenery (trees, house etc.) to the chairs
 3. Place the puppets behind the curtain

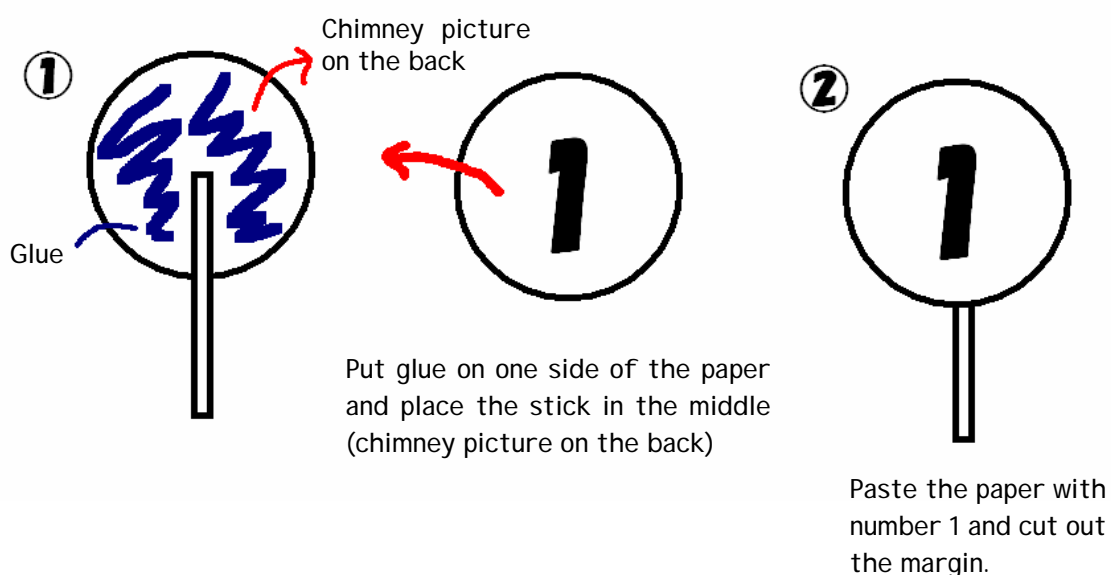
Illustration 7-4



(2) Number Songs

- **Preparation:** hard paper, wooden or bamboo sticks, scissors, glue, crayon or color pencils
- **How to Make** (Illustration 8)
 1. Cut out a piece of paper to make it round (18 cm across), and draw a yellow butterfly, red dragon etc.
 2. Prepare the same size round paper, and write the number which relates to the shape above, and color the background with yellow, red etc.
 3. Put glue on one side of the paper and place the stick in the middle. ()
 4. Paste them together and cut out the margins. (ex. paper with butterfly and yellow color paper) ()

Illustration 8



■ How to Play

1. Hold the stick with one hand and show the number
2. Swing the stick right to left with the rhythm or song. (“Number one, number one, what is this?”) Spin the stick with both hands quickly.
3. After a child answers the question, flip the paper with the rhythm or song. (“Chimney, chimney of the factory”)

■ How to Develop Exercises

1. Number Quiz

- With the children, think together about the image of each number. Draw the number on one piece of paper and imagine the item on the other piece of paper.
- Swing the stick right to left with the rhythm or the song and get the attention of the children. (“Chimney, chimney, number one, so what is next?”)

2. Color Quiz

- Draw a balloon with colors (yellow, red, green etc.) on one piece of paper, and use the same color on the other paper (yellow butterfly, red tomato, green leaf etc.).
- Swing the stick right to left with the rhythm or the song and ask questions. (“Yellow balloon, yellow balloon, what is this?”)
- After a child answers the question, flip the paper with the rhythm or the song. (“Yellow butterfly, yellow butterfly, fly to the air.”)

3. Shadow Game

- Draw a black square or a round figure on one piece of paper and the imagined item (mountain, foot ball etc.) on the other piece of paper.
- Swing the stick right to left with the rhythm or the song and ask questions. (“Round shape, round shape, what is this?”)
- After a child answers the question, flip the paper with the rhythm or the song. (“Foot ball, foot ball, round ball.”)
- You can make several items (moon, sun etc.) with same shape (round) and ask questions to the children.
- You can also make edible and non-edible items on two paper cards and ask the children whether they can eat it or not. (“Round shape, round shape, can we eat it?” “Round bread, round bread, yes, we eat it.”)



Hopping Rope

- **Preparation:** three shredded pieces of cloth
(width: 10 cm length: child's height plus 30 cm)
- **How to Make**
 1. Sit on the ground and tie up all three pieces of material at the end. Put the knot between your big toe and your second toe.
 2. Braid three strings into one by pulling them tight
- **How to Play**
 1. Practice jumping the rope
 2. Try to keep jumping rope while running



Plays in Nature

(1) Leaf Whistle

- **Preparation** : nontoxic small leaves, stalks like barley or reeds

- **How to Play**

Illustration 9-1

1. Take a green young leaf from camellia, spindle tree, oak, or laurel

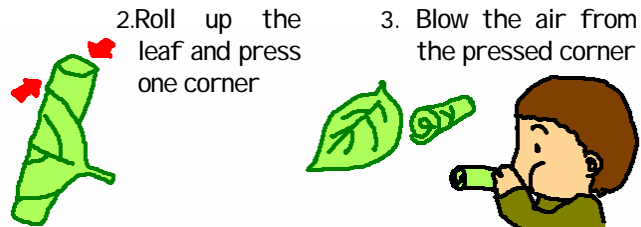
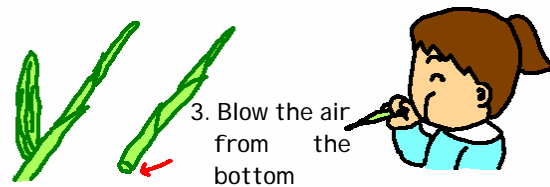


Illustration 9-2

1. Pick up a piece of straw with sharp tip point
2. Unroll the bottom of the leaf and gently roll it up again



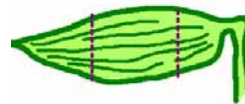
(2) Bamboo Ship

- **Preparation**: bamboo grass

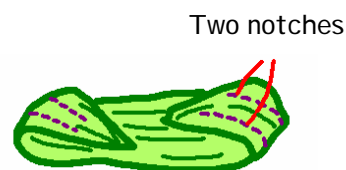
- **How to Make** (Illustration 10)

Illustration 10

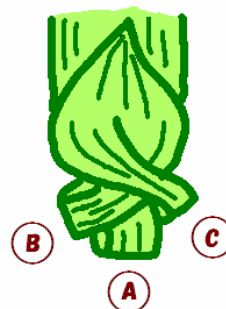
1. Fold both sides of the grass gently inside



2. Based on the lines of the leaf, put two notches and make three even loops



3. Move both B and C to the other side by looping through A



- **How to Play**

Float the bamboo ship on a pond or puddle

(3) Bamboo/Can Horse

- **Preparation:** bamboo (8 cm across) or two empty cans, two strings (150 cm each), handsaw or can-opener, hole opener (drill or nail and hammer)

- **How to Make** (Illustration 11)

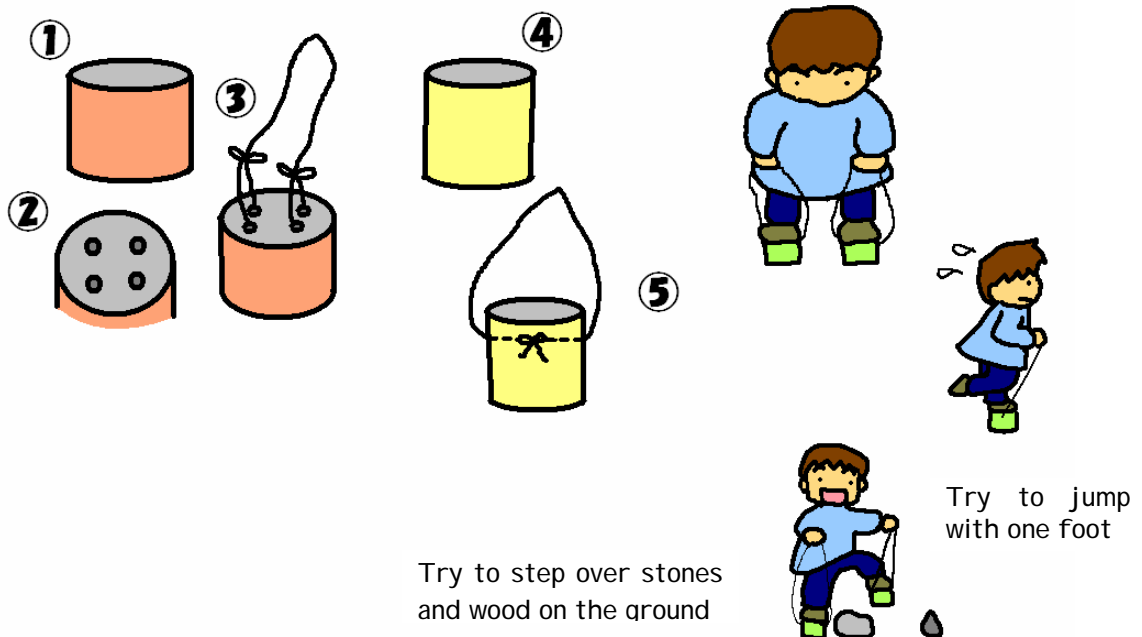
Bamboo Horse

1. Cut the bamboo at the top of joint and 10 cm below this ()
2. Open four holes on the face of bamboo ()
3. Put two strings inside the holes and tie them up ()
4. Adjust the length of strings based on a child's height

Can Horse

1. Open up one side of the can and make the cut end smooth with hammer ()
2. Open two holes side by side on the can, and pull the string ()
3. Tie the strings on the top, based on a child's height

Illustration 11



- **How to Play**

1. Hold the strings tight and try to walk ahead and walk back. Go up and down the slope or step over stones and wood on the ground.
2. Try to run fast or jump with one foot. You can also draw a circle on the ground (like an island) and hop from one circle to another



“Janken”

(Stone, Scissors, Paper)

“Janken” is what Japanese people do instead of tossing a coin. People make the shape of a rock, scissors, or paper with their fingers to decide the winner. This helps to decide “it” in the game, the order to eat sweets on the plate, or just to select one person from many people.

The ‘stone’ shape is when you hold all your fingers. Scissor’ is the “peace” sign with two fingers out. For ‘paper’ you open all your fingers. The rules are as follows:

- (1) Stone is stronger than scissor. (2) Scissor cuts paper. (3) Paper wraps up stone.

Stone wins over scissor.

Scissor wins over paper.

Paper wins over stone.



Stone > Scissor

Scissor > Paper

Paper > Stone

If “janken” is done with two people and both make same signs, it is a draw and they do another round to decide the winner. When there are more than three participants and they show three different signs, they keep repeating the rounds until the winner becomes clear.

The equity and fun of this “janken” game is that even a child can win over an adult by chance. This game can be introduced for children over 4-years-old - children who can understand each shape and use them randomly.



“Janken” in other Countries

Countries such as Korea, China, Singapore, Indonesia, Cambodia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos, Germany, U.S.A., and France have games that are similar to “janken.” They also decide the winner with hand shape. For example, in Korea, people call it “stone, scissor, cloth.” In India and Bali of Indonesia, hand shapes stand for “elephant, people, ant”. In the Canton region of China, hand shape stand for “God, chicken, gun, fox and white ant”. Euro-American countries also have “janken”, but it is not as popular as Japan.



