Activity Guide 1

Origami

September 2026 Programme

260813

Activity Overview

- Origami, which allows you to create many different shapes from a single sheet of paper, is popular with children of all ages.
- **Age Group:** Year 1 and above
- **Duration:** 30–45 minutes
- **Activities:**
  Make one or two origami models, depending on the time available.
- Each team decides which origami models to make.
- **This time:**
  - Heart (Asami)
  - Paper aeroplane (Mana)
  - Bear (Taisei)
  - Jumping frog (Nao)

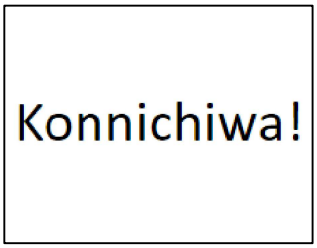
Procedure (Times are approximate.)

1. Introduction (3–5 min)
2. About Origami (5 min)
3. Make an Origami Model (15 min)
4. Make Another Origami Model (15 min)
5. Closing (3–5 min)

Comments from Previous Students

- “Showing the children actual origami models made it easier for them to understand and helped get them interested.”
- “I felt it was a good idea to have the class teacher make origami together with the children.”
- “The children helped us a lot. Those who finished helped children who were having difficulty, and they also reminded others to be quiet.”

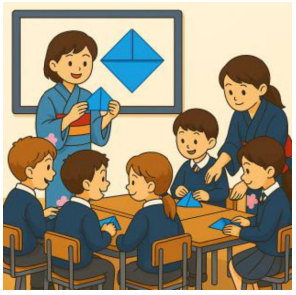
Activity Flow



Step 1
Introduction

Step 2
What is origami?

Step 3-1
Before folding



Step 3-2:
Fold an origami

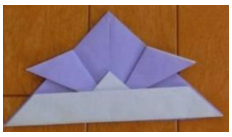
Step 4:
Fold another Origami

Step 5
Closing

Materials

Origami Paper
for instruction

Origami models



Samurai helmet
model

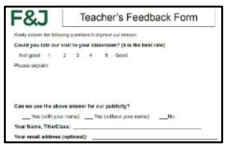
Newspaper
Samurai helmet

Banner

Other models

Material Folder

Class materials



Origami Paper
for children

Feedback Form

Before the start

Meeting with the Teacher

- Greet the teacher and confirm the procedure.
- Ask the teacher to display the PowerPoint.
- Ask the teacher to complete the Teacher's Feedback form.

Preparing the Children's Tables

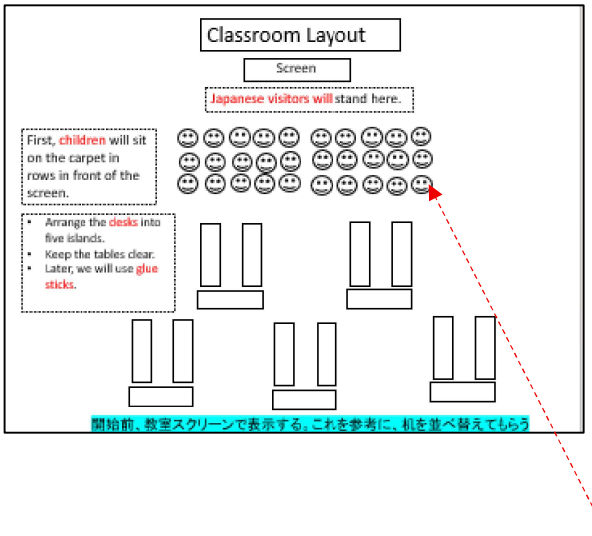
- Make sure there is nothing on the tables.
- If there are stationery items or water bottles on the tables, ask the children to put them away.

Preparing the Materials

- Take the materials out of the files/folders so that they are ready to use.

Preparing the Room

- Help move tables and chairs if necessary. (The room layout has already been shared with the school by the programme office.)



Children's Movement:

Before the activity starts, the children sit on the carpet in front of the screen.

Origami: Activity Procedure

Step 1 : Introduction (Self-introduction & Icebreaker)	
• Dialogue Examples **Self-introduction (all ages)** • My name is ____. I have two dogs. • Who has a dog? • What's your dog's name? • That's a lovely name! • My dogs' names are ____ and ____. • Do you like their names? **Introducing the hometown (Year 3 and Above)** • I'm from a small town in Japan. • Does it snow in your town? How much? • This is what my town looks like in winter. • (Show a photo of your home after heavy snow.) • I often made snowmen. • Would you like to make one?	**Aims** · To create a friendly atmosphere where the students and children can get to know each other and feel comfortable talking together. · To help children become interested in the students and feel, "I want to talk to them more" and "I want to learn more about their country, Japan." **What to Talk About** · Your name and one familiar topic, such as pets, family, food, music or sports. **Teaching Points** · Ask questions and make it a conversation. · Choose familiar topics. · Respond to children's answers and keep the conversation going. · Choose topics and questions for each age group.

Step 2 ：About Origami　（Lead:　　）	
[ ] Tell the children that they are going to make origami today. [ ] Ask if they know origami. [ ] Ask what origami they have made before. [ ] Explain that origami is a traditional Japanese paper craft. [ ] Explain that you can make many different things from a single sheet of paper. [ ] (Show some origami models.) [ ] Ask what each origami model is. [ ] (Move the models to show what they can do and make them more interesting.) • Today, we're going to do origami together. • Do you know origami? • Have you ever made anything with origami? • Origami is a traditional Japanese paper craft. • You can make lots of different things from just one sheet of paper. (Show some origami models.) • What do you think this is? • Yes, it's a ___!	**Aims** • To develop children's interest in origami and help them understand that it is a traditional Japanese paper craft. **What to Tell the Children** • Origami is a traditional Japanese paper craft. • You can make many different things from a single sheet of paper. **What We Want Children to Achieve** • Children become excited about the activity, thinking, "Wow, you can make so many different things!" and "I want to try!" **Teaching Points** • Talk about origami models the children have made before and use the conversation to build their interest in the activity. • Show the models in ways that highlight what makes them interesting. (For example, make a bird flap its wings.) **Materials** • About three sample origami models

• How about this one? (Move the origami models to show what they can do.) 	

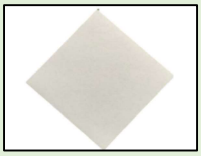
Step 3：Fold Origami	
3-1：Before folding	
Example 1: Making a Samurai Helmet • (Show an origami samurai helmet.) • We're going to make this today. Do you know what it is? [Children: A hat?] • A hat? Almost! It's a helmet. (Put on a samurai helmet made from newspaper.) • If you make it with newspaper, you can wear it like a real helmet! (Show the PowerPoint slide with three people wearing helmets.) • Whose helmet do you think it is? I'll say the numbers, so put your hand up. • Number 1? Number 2? Number 3? [Children: Put their hands up.] • And the answer is... number 3! (Do a drum roll.) • Who is number 1? [Children: A firefighter.] • Yes, a firefighter. How about number 2? [Children: A police officer.] • Yes, a police officer. And number 3? Does anyone know? [Children: Answer.] • He's a samurai. Samurai lived in Japan a long time ago. (Pretend to have a samurai sword fight.) • They fought with swords like this. They were very strong!	Materials (for the Samurai Helmet) • Sample origami samurai helmet and newspaper samurai helmet • PowerPoint slide: "Three People Wearing Helmets" (for younger children) PowerPoint slide: "Three People Wearing Helmets" (for Year 3 and above)

• Would you like to be a samurai? **Example 2: Making a Dog** • We're going to make this today. Do you know what it is? [Children: A dog.] • Yes, it's a dog! Does anyone have a dog? [Children: Put their hands up / answer.] • Wow, lots of you have dogs! • What sound does a dog make? [Children: Woof! Woof!] • Yes, "Woof! Woof!" • What do you think dogs say in Japanese? [Children: Guess.] • In Japanese, dogs say **"Wan wan!"**	• Demonstration: Samurai sword fight Reference • English • **Samurai** can be described in English as **Japanese warriors**, but *warrior* is not a word that children commonly use in everyday conversation, and it can be difficult for Japanese speakers to pronounce. • For this reason, use illustrations to compare samurai with familiar figures and use demonstrations to help children understand.

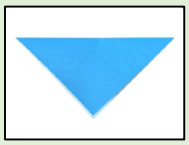
3-2 : Fold an origami

- Now, we're going to give you some origami paper.
- Are you ready?

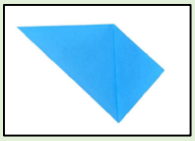
Put your paper white-side up like a diamond.



- Fold the top corner down to the bottom corner so you have a triangle.



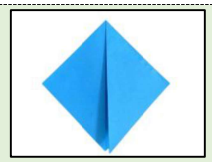
- Fold the top right corner to meet the bottom point.



■Organisation and Preparation

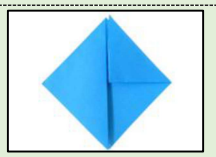
- One student leading the presentation stands at the front like a conductor, changes the PowerPoint slides showing the folding steps, and demonstrates each step using a large sheet of origami paper so that everyone can see.
- At the same time, the students supporting each table help the children, sometimes demonstrating the folds in front of them.
- The table-support students should be able to use the same English instructions as the student leading the presentation.
- The student leading the presentation waits for a signal from the table-support students before moving on to the next step. The presenter also supports the children at the table directly in front of them.
- Purpose of Using Folding Diagrams (PowerPoint)

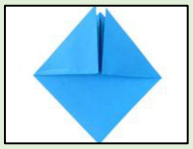
Do the same with the top left corner.



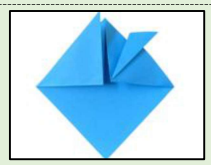
Fold the bottom points to meet the top corner.

-





Fold the top corner out, like bunny ears.



Do the same

- The main purpose of showing the folding diagrams on PowerPoint is to keep all the tables working at roughly the same pace.
- They also help the class teacher understand the folding steps and take part in supporting the children.
- For children in the UK with little experience of origami, it can be difficult to follow folding diagrams on their own.
- The clearest way to teach each step is to demonstrate the fold in front of the children.

●折紙の英語

fold ～up（～を上に折る）
fold～down（～を下に折る）
fold out（外に折る）
fold ～to （～まで折る）
meet～（～に合わせる）
open（開く）
put～up（～を上にして置く）
put～inside（～を内側に入れる）
top（上部）
bottom（下部）
top right（右上）

Fold one sheet from the bottom up, leaving a gap.	bottom left（左下） white-side（白い面） coloured（色がある） one side…the other side （一つの面…別の面） triangle（三角形）、square（四角形） diamond（ダイヤモンド） corner（角） bunny ears（ウサギの耳） frog legs（カエルの足） like～（～の様に）
- Fold the gap up to make the brim of the hat.	
- Gently put your finger inside to open the Kabuto.	● Supporting Children Who Have Difficulty Folding ● Avoid folding the paper for them. ● For example: ○ Use your own origami paper to demonstrate the fold in front of the child and ask them to copy you. ○ Make a crease in the child's origami paper, unfold it, and let the child fold it themselves.
- Fold the last triangle inside to meet the top point.	
• • • • •	● Asking Children to Write Their Names on Their Origami ● Origami models can easily get mixed up, so ask the children to write their names on their own models.

• Have you finished? [Children: Yes!] • Great! Show me your origami! [Children: Show their origami.] • Wow! You've made your own samurai helmet! • Now, write your name on it.	

Step 4：Fold another origami （Lead：　　）	

Step 7：Closing (Reflection & Group Photo)　（Lead:　　）

- Did you enjoy the session today?
- What was your favourite part?

[Children share their thoughts about the activity.]

- That's great!
- This is the end of the session today. Thank you, everyone!
- In Japanese, we say "Arigatou" for "Thank you."
- Let's say it together.
- Arigatou!

[Children: "Arigatou!"]

[Photo ※ if permission has been given]

- Now, we're going to take a photo together.
- Bring your prizes, come to the front and line up.

(Give the banner to the children.)

- If you're in the front, hold this banner.
- Hold up your prizes so we can see them.
- Everyone, look at the camera!

Aim

・ Reflect on the activity, share what children enjoyed and learnt, and finish with a sense of achievement.

What to Tell the Children

・ Review the activity together.

What We Want Children to Achieve

・ Share their thoughts about the activity and feel proud of what they have achieved.

Teaching Points

・ Take a group photo if appropriate for the school.

・ If taking a photo, make sure children hold their works, so they can be seen clearly.

Materials (for Group Photo)

・ Banner "Japanese Culture Week"

・ PowerPoint "Group Photo"