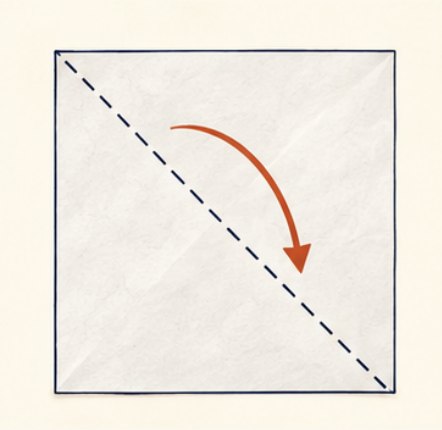
Origami fish

Storyboard · 1–3

Thin 15 × 15 cm square, colored front and pale reverse. No scissors or glue.



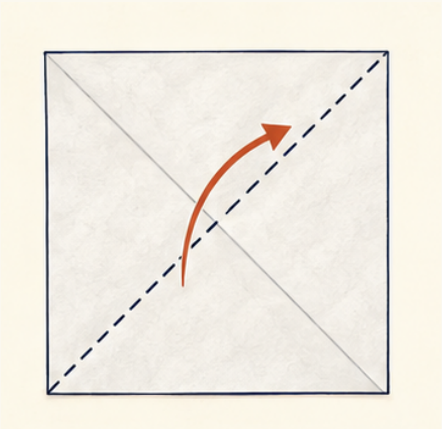
1. Crease the first diagonal

White side up. Match the top-left corner to the bottom-right, crease diagonally and unfold.

Why: A reference crease guides the later collapse.

Check: The square is open, with one diagonal crease.

Repair: Reopen and match both corners and edges if the crease misses a corner.



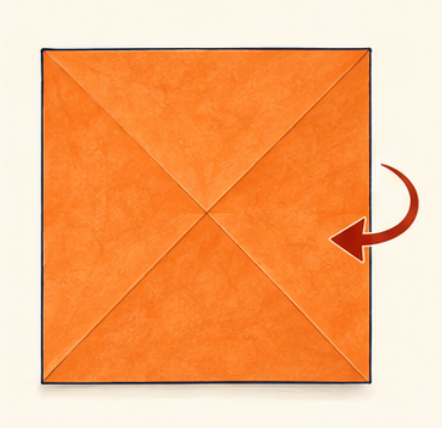
2. Crease the other diagonal

Match the top-right corner to the bottom-left, crease and unfold the square.

Why: Two diagonals mark the center and divide the square into four triangles.

Check: An X meets at the middle of the open square.

Repair: If the two creases cross away from the middle, check that your paper is square and repeat the misaligned fold.



3. Turn the sheet over

Turn the whole open square over, colored side up; keep its edges horizontal.

Why: The next crease needs to bend in the opposite direction to the diagonals.

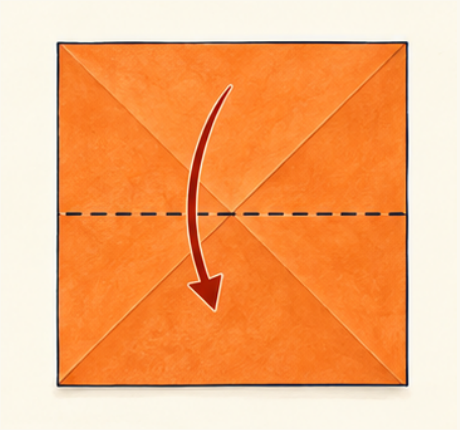
Check: The colored side faces you; the sheet is still fully open.

Repair: Do not make a new fold. Open any corner that curled up during the turn.

Origami fish

Storyboard · 4–6

Thin 15 × 15 cm square, colored front and pale reverse. No scissors or glue.



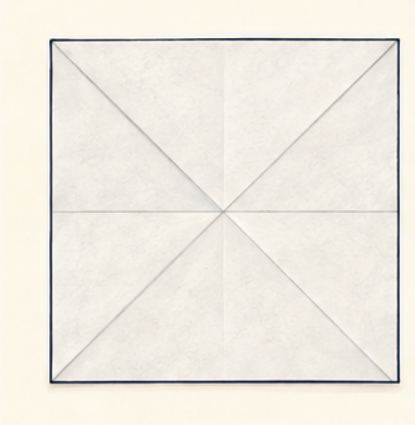
4. Crease across the middle

Match the top edge to the bottom edge, crease across the center and unfold.

Why: This straight crease lets the side midpoints move inward.

Check: A horizontal crease crosses the X at its center.

Repair: If the half-fold is uneven, align the full edges before pressing again.



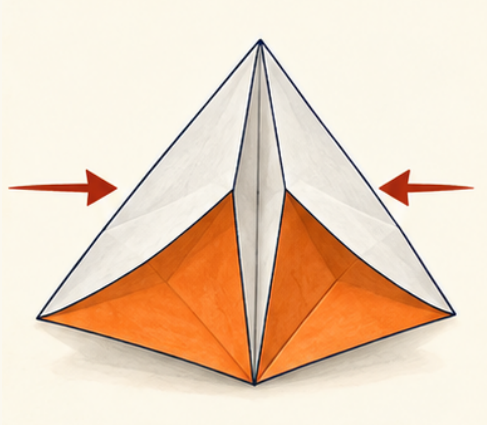
5. Turn back to the lighter side

Turn the whole open sheet white side up, keeping its edges horizontal.

Why: Opposite crease directions allow a triangle to form without adding random folds.

Check: The lighter side is up, with an X and a horizontal ridge. The dash-dot line marks that ridge in this diagram.

Repair: If every crease bends the same way, turn the sheet over and check the horizontal fold again.



6. Bring the side midpoints together

Bring the side midpoints inward; tuck the side panels inside. Leave the base raised for now.

Why: The existing creases collapse the square into a layered triangle.

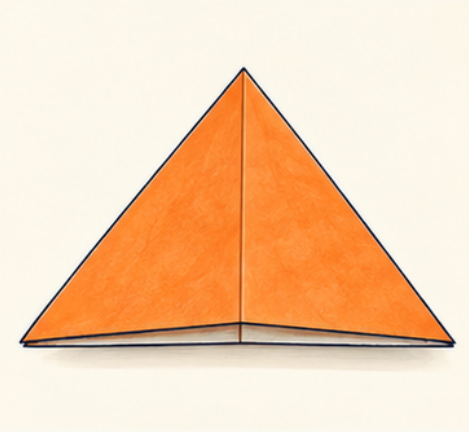
Check: The side midpoints are tucked inside; two broad triangular panels approach each other.

Repair: If the center jams, open the square and soften the three existing creases. Do not press a new diagonal through the middle.

Origami fish

Storyboard · 7–9

Thin 15 × 15 cm square, colored front and pale reverse. No scissors or glue.



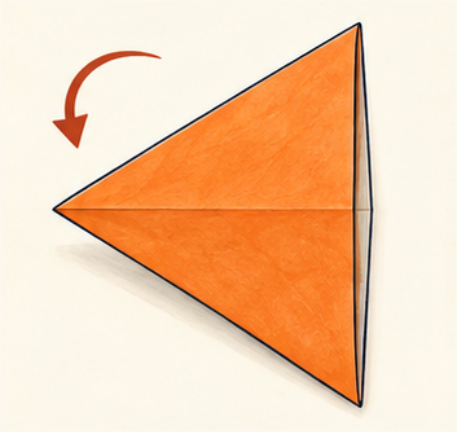
7. Flatten the triangle

Bring the upper and lower tent panels together; flatten along the creases into a double triangle.

Why: Flattening finishes the triangle base and leaves separate front and back corner flaps.

Check: A wide triangle with two separate flaps at each lower corner. No loose square corner sticks out.

Repair: If one side folds outward, reopen just the collapse and guide that midpoint inward. Match the broad panels before pressing.



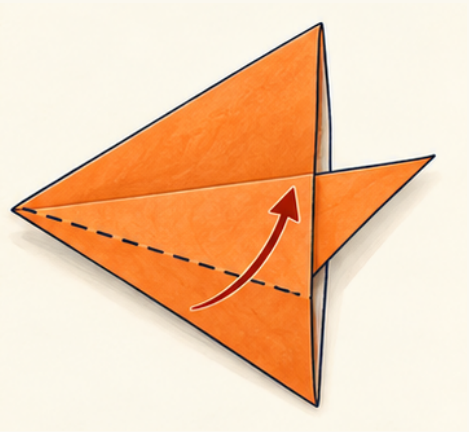
8. Rotate on the table

Rotate the triangle on the table until its point faces left and open edge faces right.

Why: The closed point becomes the head, while the two open ends are easy to reach for the tail.

Check: The closed point faces left. The open long edge is vertical on the right.

Repair: If the point faces right, rotate back half a turn. Keep all flaps closed.



9. Fold only the front lower flap

Fold only the lower front flap diagonally upward; its tip must project beyond the right edge.

Why: An angled fold makes the first tail tip project outside the body.

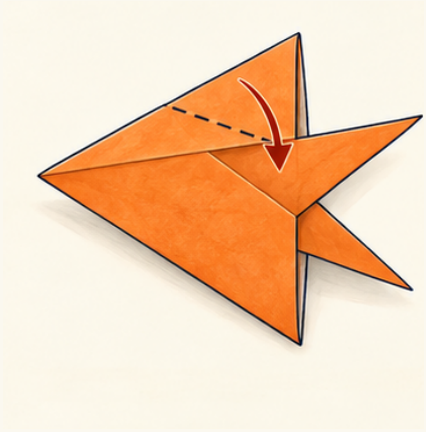
Check: The rear triangle remains unchanged. One tail tip sticks out to the right above the middle.

Repair: If the whole lower corner moves, reopen and separate the layers. If the tail stays inside, adjust the crease angle before pressing.

Origami fish

Storyboard · 10–12

Thin 15 × 15 cm square, colored front and pale reverse. No scissors or glue.



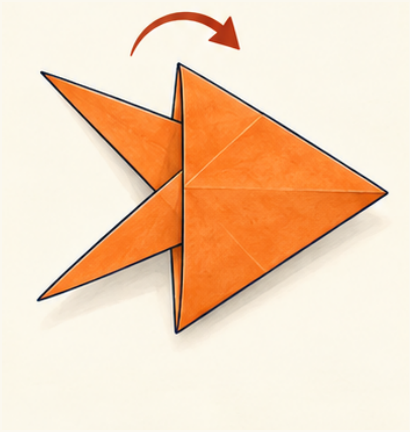
10. Cross the front upper flap

Fold only the upper front flap diagonally downward across the first; its tip also projects right.

Why: Mirrored crease angles create two tail tips; the flaps overlap near the middle.

Check: Two tips project right, one above and one below the middle. The rear triangle still has both original corners.

Repair: If one tip is much farther out, reopen only that front flap and adjust its angle. Do not fold the rear corner.



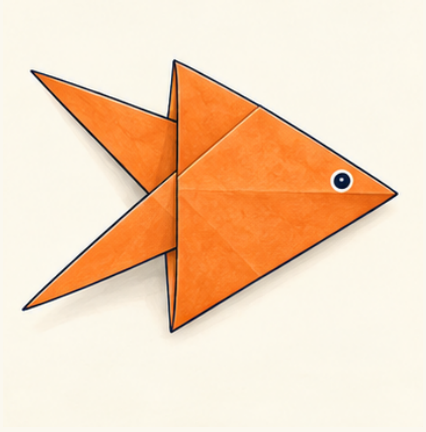
11. Turn the whole fish over

Turn the whole fish over: the intact triangular body faces you and the tail points left.

Why: The intact rear triangle becomes the smooth visible body and hides the crossed hinges.

Check: The head points right, the two tail tips project left, and the body is one smooth triangle.

Repair: If the tail disappears, check that you folded only the front flaps in the previous steps. Press their creases again if they lift.



12. Add an eye if you like

Draw a small eye near the right point; check the body and both tail tips.

Why: Decoration identifies the head without changing the paper construction.

Check: A flat triangular fish with two tail tips, made without cuts or glue.

Repair: If a tail flap springs open, hold the body flat and press that flap along its existing crease.

Try independently: Take a fresh square and make another fish without following every picture. Before the tail folds, point to the front and rear flaps. Change both tail crease angles slightly to make a wider or narrower tail. Predict which tips will project, compare them before pressing, then explain why the rear triangle must stay unfolded.