Duck

1   **2**   **3**   **4**

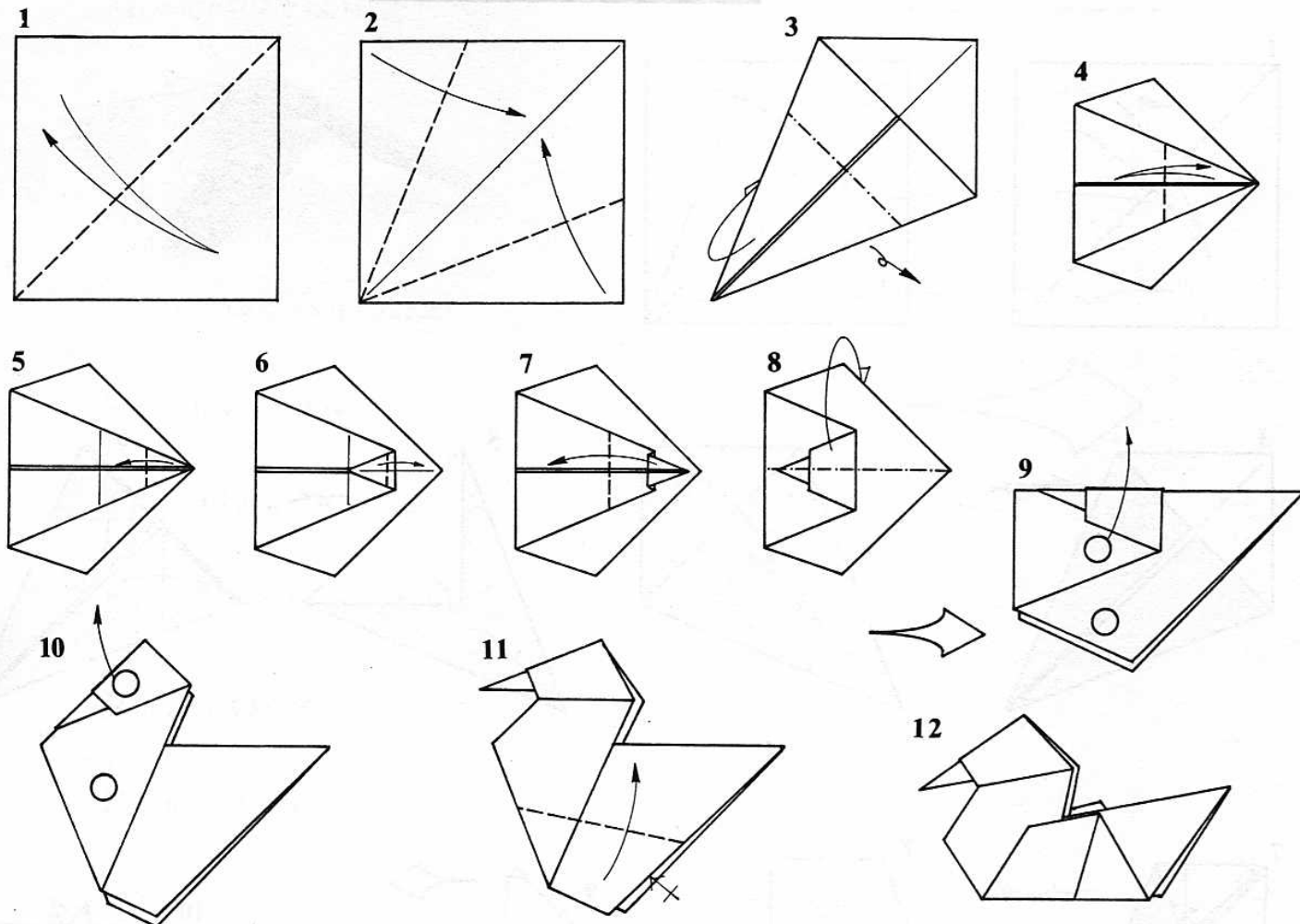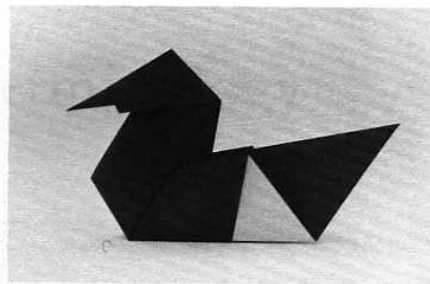**5**   **6**   **7**   **8**   **9**

10   **11**   **12**

Paper: Use a square, white side up.

1. As in the previous model, fold and unfold the paper in half along the diagonal.

2. Valley-fold the two edges in to lie along the corner-to-corner crease formed in step 1 (also, as in the previous model).

3. Mountain-fold the narrow point behind so that the tip touches the blunt point on the reverse side. A mountain fold is always indicated by a dot-and-dash line (in some texts, two dots and a dash). The direction of folding (away from you) is indicated by a one-sided hollow-headed arrow. Turn the model over.

4. In this example, we are lucky that when we turn the model over, the results of the mountain fold are shown. In later folds with multiple layers, that luxury will not be afforded us. Valley-fold and unfold the narrow corner at the right of the model over to the edge at the left. Make the crease sharp.

5. Valley-fold the tip of the narrow point at the right back to the crease just made.

6. Valley-fold about ¾ of the tip back to the right.

7. Valley-fold the paper back on the crease made in step 4. This makes a head and beak.

8. Mountain-fold the model in half (that is, fold the top

half behind). By now, you should recognize the symbols for a mountain or valley fold, so if you see the verbal instructions "fold . . ." (unadorned by the qualifiers "mountain-" or "valley-"), it should be apparent from context or the drawing, or both, which is required.

9. Enlarged view. Hold the model at the positions indicated by the heavy circles—one in each hand. Then pivot the head and neck assembly up to an angle of about 45 degrees. Keeping the head and body in the new orientation, flatten the model out. Form new creases where necessary.

10. Repeat the procedure in step 9, this time holding the neck and pivoting the head before flattening the model. When you finish, the bottom of the head should be parallel to the top edge of the back. These two steps are actually a method of forming reverse folds, which are combination folds you will encounter in the next model.

11. Valley-fold one layer from the bottom upwards. Its edge should coincide with the top of the back. Repeat behind, symmetrically. The short arrow with a slash across it is the repeat arrow, used when a fold or sequence is to be repeated somewhere else on the model. The number of slashes across the tail is equal to the number of times a procedure is to be repeated.

12. Finished Duck.