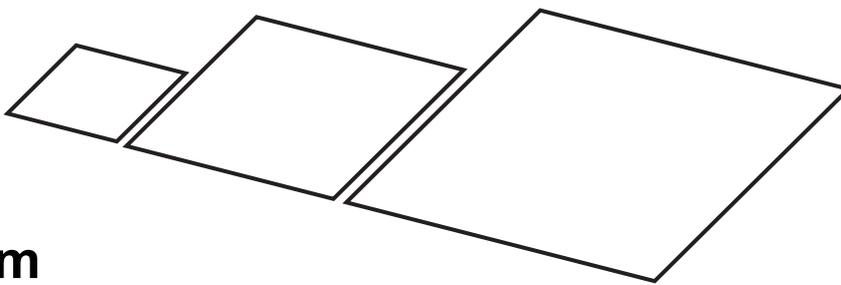


## Activity 2



# Parallelogram

### Objective

To obtain a parallelogram by paper folding.

### Pre-requisite knowledge

1. Familiarity with activity 1A.
2. To know that, a parallelogram is a quadrilateral in which the pair of opposite sides are parallel.

### Material required

Rectangular sheet of paper.

### Procedure

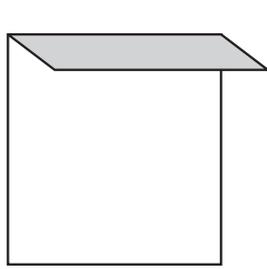
1. Take a rectangular sheet of paper.
2. Fold it parallel to its breadth at a convenient distance and make a crease (1).
3. Obtain a crease perpendicular to the crease (1) at any point on it and call it crease (2).
4. Obtain a third crease perpendicular to crease (2) at any point on crease (2) and call it as crease (3).
5. Mark crease (1) and (3) with pencil. This represents a pair of parallel lines.
6. Make a fold, cutting the creases (1) and (3), call it crease (4). Adopting the method used for getting a pair of parallel lines as explained in steps 1 to 5, get a fold parallel to crease (4), call this as crease (5). [Fig 2 (a)]

### Observations

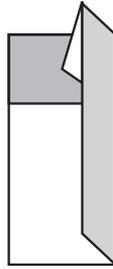
1. Crease (1) and (3) are parallel.
2. Crease (4) and (5) are parallel.
3. The enclosed figure is parallelogram.

### Learning outcomes

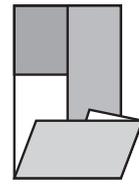
1. The students learn to make a line parallel to a given line and a parallelogram by paper folding.
2. They internalise the simple properties of a parallelogram.



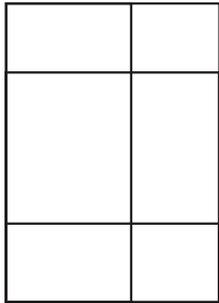
1



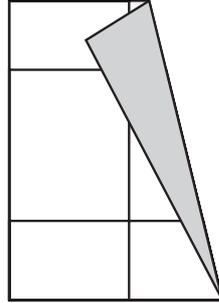
2



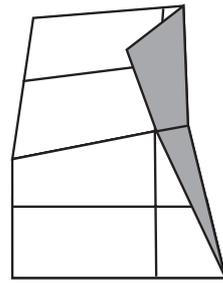
3



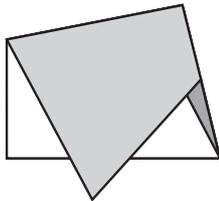
4



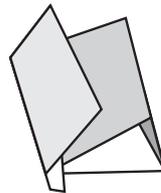
5



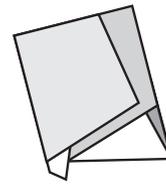
6



7



8



9

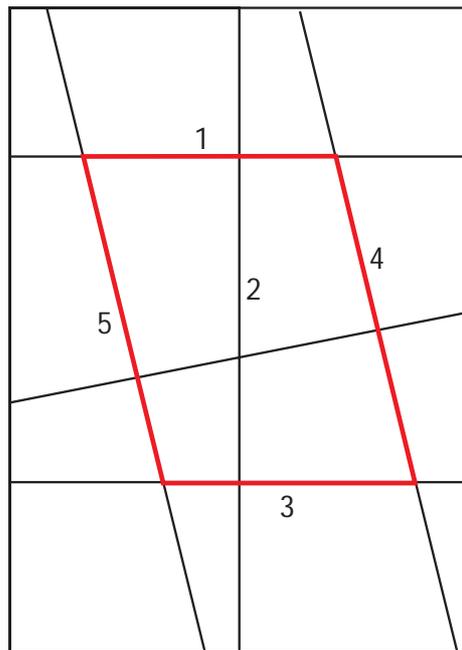


Fig 2 (a)