Chapter 5: Playing with Lines

CONTENTS 6 exercises · 18 questions

5.1	Let us Do — Yoga Aasanas and Lines	5 Q
5.2	What is Straight?	4 Q
5.3	Let us Do — Trace the Missing Lines	1 Q
5.4	Let us Play with Dots	2 Q
5.5	Let us Do — Draw Designs with Lines	3 Q
5.6	Project Work — Fun with Folding	3 Q

Exercise 5.1 — Let us Do — Yoga Aasanas and Lines

Q1 Circle the aasanas with standing or vertical lines.

SOLUTION

Vertical lines go straight up and down. Circle the aasanas where the body (or arms) is upright: the child standing straight with arms raised overhead (Tadasana), and the child with one arm stretched straight up. These show vertical lines.

Q2 Tick the aasanas with both vertical and slanting lines.

SOLUTION

Tick the aasanas that have both vertical (upright) and slanting (diagonal) parts: the child in a wide-legged warrior pose with arms spread (body upright, legs slanting), the child standing with arms stretched out diagonally, and the teacher standing upright with one arm raised at an angle. These show both vertical and slanting lines.

Q3 Cross out the aasanas which have curved lines.

SOLUTION

Curved lines bend smoothly. Cross out the aasanas where the body curves or bends: the child doing a forward bend (spine curved forward), the child in a backbend (spine curved backward), and the child in a low crawling/cobra-like pose (body arching in a curve). These show curved lines.

Q4 Put a star along the aasanas that have sleeping or horizontal lines.

SOLUTION

Horizontal lines go flat like someone sleeping. Put a star next to the aasanas where the body (or a part of it) is flat/sideways: the child lying flat on the ground (Savasana), and the child in a plank-like pose with the body stretched out horizontally. These show horizontal (sleeping) lines.

Q5 Try some of these aasanas. Discuss the lines that you notice while doing the aasanas.

SOLUTION

This is a hands-on activity. Try each pose and notice:
- When you stand straight with arms down — your body makes a vertical line.
- When you stretch an arm or leg sideways — you make a horizontal line.
- When you lean or stretch at an angle — you make a slanting line.
- When you bend forward or curve your back — your body makes a curved line.

Exercise 5.2 — What is Straight?

Q1 Hold a piece of thread tightly at both ends. Is it straight?

SOLUTION

Yes! When you pull the thread tight at both ends, it becomes a straight line.
A stretched thread makes a straight line — it does not bend or curve.
Yes, the thread is straight when pulled tight at both ends.

Q2 Now bring your hands closer so the thread becomes loose. Is it straight?

SOLUTION

No! When you bring your hands closer, the thread goes loose and sags — it bends downward.
A loose thread makes a curved line, not a straight line.
No, the thread is not straight when loose — it forms a curved line.

Q3 Look at the pictures showing horizontal, curved, slanting, and vertical thread positions. Which ones are straight?

SOLUTION

The page shows four thread positions. Horizontal (sleeping) thread — held taut sideways: straight. Curved thread — held loosely with hands close together: NOT straight, it sags and bends. Slanting thread — held taut at a diagonal angle: straight. Vertical (standing) thread — held taut up and down: straight. Answer: the horizontal, slanting, and vertical threads are straight. Only the curved (loose) thread is not straight.

Q4 Fill in the blank: Standing/sleeping/slanting lines are _____.

SOLUTION

All three — standing (vertical), sleeping (horizontal), and slanting lines — are types of straight lines.
They differ only in their direction, but none of them bend or curve.
Standing/sleeping/slanting lines are straight lines.

Exercise 5.3 — Let us Do — Trace the Missing Lines

Q1 Trace the missing vertical, horizontal, slanting and curved lines in the picture given.

SOLUTION

The playground picture has all four types of lines. Trace the missing lines carefully: vertical lines — the straight-up poles of the swings, monkey bars, and lamp post; horizontal lines — the flat top bars of the monkey bars and the merry-go-round platform; slanting lines — the slide ramp and the slanting chains/ropes of the swings; curved lines — the curved arches under the merry-go-round and the rounded canopies of the trees. Use a pencil to trace each missing line in its correct direction to complete the picture.

Exercise 5.4 — Let us Play with Dots

Q1 Make new shapes with straight lines (vertical, horizontal and slanting) by joining the dots.

SOLUTION

Join the dots using only straight lines — vertical (up-down), horizontal (side-side), and slanting (diagonal).

You can make shapes like: a square or rectangle (using vertical and horizontal lines), a triangle (using slanting lines), a diamond shape, a star, or a house shape.

Try different combinations — there is no single correct answer. Be creative!

Q2 Draw different figures with the help of curved lines, like clouds, rainbow, etc.

SOLUTION

Use smooth, bending curved lines to draw:

- A cloud (bumpy curves along the top, flat bottom)
- A rainbow (big arching curves from one side to the other)
- Waves in water (gentle S-shaped curves)
- A sun with curved rays, or a flower with curved petals.

Remember: curved lines do not go straight in any direction — they always bend.

Exercise 5.5 — Let us Do — Draw Designs with Lines

Q1 Make your own drawing using any two types of lines in the space given. Draw a design with any two types of lines.

SOLUTION

Choose any two types of lines from: vertical, horizontal, slanting, or curved.
Example 1: Use vertical and horizontal lines to draw a grid pattern or a window.
Example 2: Use slanting and curved lines to draw a kite with a curved tail.
Draw freely — the goal is to use exactly two different types of lines in your design.

Q2 Draw a design with any three types of lines.

SOLUTION

Now use three types of lines — for example, vertical, horizontal, and curved.
Example: Draw a house — use vertical lines for walls, horizontal lines for the floor, and curved lines for the sun or clouds nearby.
Or draw a boat on water: slanting lines for the sail, horizontal lines for the water surface, and curved lines for the waves.

Q3 Draw a design using all types of lines (vertical, horizontal, slanting, and curved).

SOLUTION

Use all four types of lines: vertical, horizontal, slanting, and curved.
Example: Draw a landscape — vertical lines for tree trunks, horizontal lines for the ground, slanting lines for the roof of a house or sunrays, and curved lines for clouds, hills, or a rainbow.
Any creative drawing that includes all four line types is correct.

Exercise 5.6 — Project Work — Fun with Folding

Q1 Fold a paper in half. What kind of line does the crease make? Trace the straight creases with red crayon and slanting creases with blue crayon.

SOLUTION

When you fold a paper in half along the middle, the crease is a straight line.
If you fold it perfectly top-to-bottom, the crease is a vertical (standing) line — trace it red.
If you fold it perfectly side-to-side, the crease is a horizontal (sleeping) line — trace it red.
If you fold it corner-to-corner, the crease is a slanting (diagonal) line — trace it blue.
Folding paper in half makes a straight crease — vertical or horizontal when folded evenly, slanting when folded corner to corner.

Q2 Fold the paper further. Keep folding and count the creases. Who gets the maximum number of creases — you or your friend?

SOLUTION

Each time you fold the paper, you get more creases.
After 1 fold: 1 crease.
After 2 folds: 3 creases (the new fold plus the earlier ones show through).
After 3 folds: 7 creases.
The person who folds the most times gets the most creases. Compare with your friend and see who folded more.
The person who folds more times gets more creases. More folds = more lines on the paper.

Q3 Try to make curved lines by paper folding.

SOLUTION

To make a curved crease, fold the paper in a curved shape — not a flat fold.
Gently bend and crease the paper along a curve (like folding a corner in a round arc).
This is harder than straight folds but you can make a gently curved crease.
Notice: most paper folds naturally make straight creases; curved creases need more effort and care.
Fold the paper along a curved path (not a straight edge) to get a curved crease.