Chapter 7: Gilli Danda

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Exercise 7.1 — Let us Write A — New Words (dictionary meanings)

Q1 Find the meaning of the word 'quit' and use it in a sentence.

SOLUTION

Quit means to stop doing something or to give up.
In the poem, 'we never quit' means the children keep playing and do not stop.
Sentence: The team never quit even when they were losing.

Answer: Quit means to stop or give up. Sentence: The team never quit even when they were losing.

Q2 Find the meaning of the word 'gather' and use it in a sentence.

SOLUTION

Gather means to come together or collect in one place.
In the poem, 'we gather around' means the children come together to play.
Sentence: The children gather in the playground every evening.

Answer: Gather means to come together or collect in one place. Sentence: The children gather in the playground every evening.

Q3 Find the meaning of the word 'swing' and use it in a sentence.

SOLUTION

Swing means to move back and forth or to hit with a sweeping motion.
In the poem, 'swing and hit' means to move the danda and strike the gilli.
Sentence: She began to swing the bat before hitting the ball.

Answer: Swing means to move back and forth or hit with a sweeping motion. Sentence: She began to swing the bat before hitting the ball.

Q4 Find the meaning of the word 'underneath' and use it in a sentence.

SOLUTION

Underneath means below something or directly under it.
In the poem, 'underneath the bright blue skies' means below the open sky.
Sentence: The cat was sitting underneath the table.

Answer: Underneath means below or directly under something. Sentence: The cat was sitting underneath the table.

Q5 Find the meaning of the word 'golden' and use it in a sentence.

SOLUTION

Golden means having the colour of gold; bright yellow.
In the poem, 'golden rays of the sun' describes the bright yellow sunlight.
Sentence: The golden rays of the sun lit up the field.

Answer: Golden means having the colour of gold or bright yellow. Sentence: The golden rays of the sun lit up the field.

Exercise 7.2 — Answer the following questions

Q1 Which game does the poem mention? What are the things needed to play this game?

SOLUTION

The poem is about the traditional game of Gilli Danda.
To play this game, you need two things: a stick called the danda and a small piece of wood called the gilli.

Answer: The poem mentions Gilli Danda. It is played with a stick (danda) and a small gilli.

Q2 According to the poem, how do the players feel while playing Gilli Danda?

SOLUTION

The poem says the children feel joyful, free, and happy while playing.
The lines 'we feel so free' and 'Laughing, playing, having fun' show how they feel.

Answer: The players feel joyful and free. They laugh and have fun while playing.

Q3 What happens to the tiny gilli when the stick strikes it?

SOLUTION

When the danda strikes the gilli, it flies up high into the air.
The poem says 'The small gilli, up high it flies, Underneath the bright blue skies.'

Answer: The tiny gilli flies up high in the air when the stick strikes it.

Q4 Which lines tell us that the children are playing the game outside?

SOLUTION

The lines 'In the playground, we gather around' and 'Underneath the bright blue skies' show the children are outdoors.
The line 'Under the golden rays of the sun' also tells us they are playing outside.

Answer: The lines 'In the playground, we gather around', 'Underneath the bright blue skies', and 'Under the golden rays of the sun' tell us the children are playing outside.

Q5 What is the meaning of the line 'our game is so sound'?

SOLUTION

Here, 'sound' does not mean a noise. It means reliable, strong, or excellent.
The line means that Gilli Danda is a great and well-established game.

Answer: The line means that Gilli Danda is a great and reliable game.

Q6 Which word in the poem shows 'happiness'?

SOLUTION

The word 'joy' in the poem shows happiness.

The line 'We play with joy' tells us the children are happy.

Answer: The word 'joy' in the poem shows happiness.

Exercise 7.3 — Think and discuss

Q1 Do you enjoy playing outdoors? Why or why not?

SOLUTION

This is a personal question but should be grounded in a simple, honest reason.
Sample answer: Yes, playing outside is fun because you can run, breathe fresh air, and enjoy sunshine with friends.

Answer: Yes, I enjoy playing outdoors because it is fun to run and play with friends in the fresh air and sunshine.

Q2 Name five outdoor games that you enjoy playing with your friends.

SOLUTION

Children can name any five outdoor games they know.
Common examples include Kho Kho, Kabaddi, Cricket, Football, and Hide and Seek.

Answer: Five outdoor games are: Kho Kho, Kabaddi, Cricket, Football, and Hide and Seek.

Q3 Imagine you are the small gilli. What would you see while flying up in the sky?

SOLUTION

This is an imaginative question based on the poem.
While flying up, the gilli would see the bright blue sky above, trees and fields below, and children looking up from the playground.

Answer: I would see the bright blue sky, white clouds, the sun shining, and the children looking up at me from the playground below.

Exercise 7.4 — Let us Learn A — Add prefixes (un- / re-)

Q1 Add the correct prefix (un- or re-) to the word 'write' and give its meaning.

SOLUTION

The prefix 're-' means again, so 're-' + 'write' = 'rewrite'.
Rewrite means to write something again.

Answer: rewrite — to write again.

Q2 Add the correct prefix (un- or re-) to the word 'aware' and give its meaning.

SOLUTION

The prefix 'un-' means not, so 'un-' + 'aware' = 'unaware'.
Unaware means not knowing or not noticing something.

Answer: unaware — not knowing or not having knowledge of something.

Q3 Add the correct prefix (un- or re-) to the word 'comfortable' and give its meaning.

SOLUTION

The prefix 'un-' means not, so 'un-' + 'comfortable' = 'uncomfortable'.
Uncomfortable means not feeling at ease or relaxed.

Answer: uncomfortable — not feeling at ease or relaxed.

Q4 Add the correct prefix (un- or re-) to the word 'arrange' and give its meaning.

SOLUTION

The prefix 're-' means again, so 're-' + 'arrange' = 'rearrange'.
Rearrange means to arrange or organize something again.

Answer: rearrange — to arrange or organize something again.

Q5 Add the correct prefix (un- or re-) to the word 'think' and give its meaning.

SOLUTION

The prefix 're-' means again, so 're-' + 'think' = 'rethink'.
Rethink means to think about something again or reconsider.

Answer: rethink — to think about something again or reconsider.

Exercise 7.5 — Let us Learn B — Concrete and abstract nouns

Q1 From the table, encircle (identify) the nouns that you can see, taste, touch, or smell (concrete nouns): joy, leaf, anger, mountain, sun, shirt, toffee, rose, ice cube, sugar, hat, truth, chessboard, lie, football, deer, tree, happiness, cat, spoon, river, fear, cup, tiger.

SOLUTION

Concrete nouns are things you can see, touch, taste, or smell.

The concrete nouns from the list are: leaf, mountain, sun, shirt, toffee, rose, ice cube, sugar, hat, chessboard, football, deer, tree, cat, spoon, river, cup, tiger.

The abstract nouns (not encircled) are: joy, anger, truth, lie, happiness, fear.

Answer: Concrete nouns (encircle): leaf, mountain, sun, shirt, toffee, rose, ice cube, sugar, hat, chessboard, football, deer, tree, cat, spoon, river, cup, tiger. Abstract nouns (not encircled): joy, anger, truth, lie, happiness, fear.

Exercise 7.6 — Let us Learn C — Fill in the blanks with possessive pronouns

Q1 These crayons belong to me. These are _____.

SOLUTION

The crayons belong to 'me', so the possessive pronoun for 'me' is 'mine'.

Answer: mine

Q2 The toy train belongs to Mudit. The toy train is _____.

SOLUTION

The toy train belongs to Mudit (a boy), so the possessive pronoun for 'him' is 'his'.

Answer: his

Q3 The house with the red roof belongs to my cousins. The house is _____.

SOLUTION

The house belongs to 'my cousins' (more than one person, third person), so the possessive pronoun is 'theirs'.

Answer: theirs

Q4 The little girl has bought a set of bowls to play Jal Tarang. The bowls belong to her. The bowls are _____.

SOLUTION

The bowls belong to 'her' (a girl), so the possessive pronoun is 'hers'.

Answer: hers

Q5 We have a cow with large brown eyes. The cow is _____.

SOLUTION

The cow belongs to 'we' (us), so the possessive pronoun is 'ours'.

Answer: ours

Q6 You should take better care of your things. After all, they belong to you. The things are _____.

SOLUTION

The things belong to 'you', so the possessive pronoun is 'yours'.

Answer: yours

Exercise 7.7 — Let us Write D — Circle the word different in meaning

Q1 Miibi went to the market and bought an expensive toy. Circle the word different in meaning from 'expensive': precious / cheap / costly.

SOLUTION

'Expensive' means costing a lot of money.
Precious and costly are similar in meaning to expensive.
'Cheap' means costing very little, so it is the opposite and the different word.

Answer: cheap

Q2 Anju and Farida forgot to buy popcorn and juice for the picnic. Circle the word different in meaning from 'forgot': remembered / revised / ignored.

SOLUTION

'Forgot' means failed to remember.
Revised and ignored are not antonyms, but 'remembered' is the direct opposite of 'forgot'.
The word different in meaning (opposite) is 'remembered'.

Answer: remembered

Q3 The moon continued to count the stars night after night. Circle the word different in meaning from 'continued': stopped / started / began.

SOLUTION

'Continued' means kept going without stopping.
Started and began are similar in meaning (both mean to begin).
'Stopped' is opposite in meaning to 'continued', so it is the different word.

Answer: stopped

Q4 I always complete my homework on time. Circle the word different in meaning from 'always': often / never / sometimes.

SOLUTION

'Always' means at all times, every time.
Often and sometimes both suggest frequency but not 'every time'.
'Never' is the opposite of 'always', so it is the different word.

Answer: never

Q5 There was excitement in the shop among the toys. Circle the word different in meaning from 'excitement': enjoyment / interest / boredom.

SOLUTION

'Excitement' means a feeling of great enthusiasm and eagerness.
Enjoyment and interest are similar in meaning.
'Boredom' is the opposite of excitement, so it is the different word.

Answer: boredom

Q6 Badal nervously told his mother about the dog he found. Circle the word different in meaning from 'nervously': sadly / joyfully / confidently.

SOLUTION

'Nervously' means in a worried or anxious manner.
Sadly suggests unhappiness but not exactly the opposite.
'Confidently' means with assurance, which is the opposite of nervously, so it is the different word.

Answer: confidently

Q7 Everyone liked the vibrant colours of the bangles. Circle the word different in meaning from 'vibrant': bright / dull / shiny.

SOLUTION

'Vibrant' means bright, full of colour and energy.
Bright and shiny are similar in meaning.
'Dull' means lacking brightness, which is the opposite of vibrant, so it is the different word.

Answer: dull

Q8 The fort is known for its unique style of construction. Circle the word different in meaning from 'unique': different / unusual / common.

SOLUTION

'Unique' means one of a kind, unlike anything else.
Different and unusual are similar in meaning.
'Common' means something found everywhere, which is opposite to unique, so it is the different word.

Answer: common