

## PRACTICE WORKSHEET 1: A SNAKE CHARMER'S STORY | CLASS 5 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did snake charmers use to make medicines?
    - a. Snake venom
    - b. Forest plants
    - c. Snake scales
    - d. Bamboo
  2. What is one reason snake charmers helped farmers?
    - a. They trained snakes to scare away pests.
    - b. They caught snakes that were harming crops.
    - c. Snakes eat rats that destroy crops.
    - d. They sold snakes to farmers.
  3. Which of these snakes is **not** poisonous?
    - a. Cobra
    - b. Russel's Viper
    - c. Common Krait
    - d. Python
  4. What is the primary function of the Kalbeliya dance in snake charmers' culture?
    - a. Entertainment only
    - b. Mimicking snake movements and cultural expression
    - c. Worshipping snakes
    - d. Training snakes
  5. Why can't snakes hear the sound of the been?
    - a. They are deaf.
    - b. They sense vibrations, not sound.
    - c. Their ears are too small.
    - d. Their venom affects their hearing.
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### Fill in the Blanks

1. Snake charmers used to travel from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ to entertain people.
  2. Snakes are considered a \_\_\_\_\_ to farmers because they control the population of pests.
  3. The poison of a snake is delivered through \_\_\_\_\_.
  4. Kalbeliyas use instruments like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ during performances.
  5. Snake charmers believe that snakes are their \_\_\_\_\_.
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### True or False

1. All snakes are dangerous to humans. (True/False)
  2. Snake charmers pass their knowledge about snakes from one generation to another. (True/False)
  3. Snakes in captivity live longer than those in the wild. (True/False)
  4. Kalbeliyas are also known for their musical skills. (True/False)
  5. Snake venom is sometimes used to create medicines. (True/False)
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### Short Questions

1. What were the responsibilities of snake charmers in villages?
  2. How do snakes help in maintaining ecological balance?
  3. Why is it important to teach children about the benefits of snakes?
  4. What instruments are used by Kalbeliyas, and how are they made?
  5. Why do snake charmers believe snakes are a treasure?
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### Long Questions

1. Explain the role of snakes in the lives of farmers and how snake charmers contributed to this relationship.
  2. Discuss how laws protecting wild animals have impacted snake charmers.
  3. What can snake charmers do today to preserve their cultural heritage while following wildlife protection laws?
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### Answer Key

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. b. Forest plants
  2. c. Snakes eat rats that destroy crops.
  3. d. Python
  4. b. Mimicking snake movements and cultural expression
  5. b. They sense vibrations, not sound.
- 

#### Fill in the Blanks

1. Village, village
  2. Friend
  3. Fangs
  4. Been, tumba
  5. Treasure
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#### True or False

1. False
  2. True
  3. False
  4. True
  5. True
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#### Short Questions

1. Snake charmers entertained people with snake shows, educated them about snakes, and treated snake bites using medicines made from plants.
  2. Snakes control the population of rats and other pests that harm crops, helping farmers protect their produce.
  3. Educating children about snakes reduces fear and promotes understanding of their ecological importance.
  4. Instruments like the been and tumba are made from dried gourds (lauki) and are used during Kalbeliya performances.
  5. Snake charmers consider snakes a treasure as they are a part of their livelihood, culture, and traditions passed through generations.
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### Long Questions

1. Snakes eat pests like rats, protecting crops. Snake charmers supported this relationship by catching harmful snakes and educating farmers about their benefits.
2. Laws like the Wildlife Protection Act banned the catching of wild snakes, limiting the traditional practices of snake charmers, forcing them to find alternative livelihoods.
3. Snake charmers can preserve their heritage by teaching about snakes, performing cultural dances like Kalbeliya, and participating in conservation awareness programs.