

PRACTICE WORKSHEET 2: A SNAKE CHARMER'S STORY | CLASS 5 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What was carried by snake charmers in bamboo baskets?
 - a. Medicines
 - b. Snakes
 - c. Musical instruments
 - d. Clothes
2. How do snake charmers identify a poisonous snake bite?
 - a. By observing the size of the snake
 - b. By identifying the bite marks
 - c. By listening to the snake's sound
 - d. By measuring the length of the snake
3. What law prevents snake charmers from catching and keeping snakes?
 - a. Wildlife Protection Act
 - b. Anti-Poaching Act
 - c. Animal Safety Act
 - d. Forest Conservation Act
4. What do snake charmers suggest to children about snakes?
 - a. Snakes should always be feared
 - b. Snakes are enemies of farmers
 - c. Not all snakes are poisonous, and they help farmers
 - d. Snakes are harmful to humans
5. Which part of the snake's body is used to deliver venom?
 - a. Tail
 - b. Whiskers
 - c. Fangs
 - d. Scales

Fill in the Blanks

1. Snake charmers pass their knowledge about snakes from one _____ to another.
2. Snake charmers often live a _____ life, moving from village to village.
3. The poison from snake fangs enters the body through _____.
4. Snake charmers used their knowledge to make _____ from plants.
5. Kalbeliya dance is inspired by the movements of a _____.

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True or False

1. Snake charmers have always treated snakes badly. (True/False)
2. Kalbeliyas are famous for their knowledge of snakes and traditional dance. (True/False)
3. A snake charmer's life was dependent on the entertainment industry. (True/False)
4. Only poisonous snakes are kept by snake charmers. (True/False)
5. Snake charmers used to educate people about snakes. (True/False)

Short Questions

1. What is the significance of snakes in Kalbeliya culture?
2. How did snake charmers contribute to healthcare in villages?
3. Why did the government make a law against catching and keeping wild snakes?
4. How does a snake's venom travel into the human body?
5. What advice do snake charmers give to children about handling fear of snakes?

Long Questions

1. Explain the traditional role of snake charmers and how it has changed over time.
 2. Discuss how the Kalbeliya dance reflects the snake charmer's culture and lifestyle.
 3. Describe how snake charmers can contribute to wildlife conservation today.
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Answer KeyS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. b. Snakes
2. b. By identifying the bite marks
3. a. Wildlife Protection Act
4. c. Not all snakes are poisonous, and they help farmers
5. c. Fangs

Fill in the Blanks

1. Generation
2. Nomadic
3. Bite wounds
4. Medicines
5. Snake

True or False

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True

Short Questions

1. In Kalbeliya culture, snakes are considered a treasure and are part of their identity. Their dances mimic the movements of snakes.
2. Snake charmers prepared medicines from plants to treat illnesses, including snake bites, and helped where doctors were unavailable.
3. The law was introduced to protect wildlife and prevent the exploitation and killing of snakes for profit.
4. Snake venom is delivered through hollow fangs when the snake bites.
5. They teach children that not all snakes are harmful and to respect and understand these creatures.

Long Questions

1. Traditionally, snake charmers entertained people and helped in identifying and treating snake bites. Today, with restrictions in place, their role has shifted toward cultural performances and educating the public.
2. The Kalbeliya dance reflects their connection to snakes, with its movements inspired by the snakes' flexibility and grace.

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3. Snake charmers can use their knowledge to raise awareness about wildlife conservation and educate people about the importance of protecting snakes.

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