

## CHAPTER 2

# A SNAKE CHARMER'S STORY

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1- Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

(i) Which of the following musical instruments are used in a been party?

(a) Tumba  (b) Khanjiri

(c) Dhol  (d) All of these

(ii) Khanjiri is made from dried

(a) Bottle gourd  (b) Bitter gourd

(c) Snake gourd  (d) Ridge gourd

(iii) Kalbelia is a kind of

(a) dance form  (b) musical instrument

(c) design  (d) song

(iv) The saperas carried snakes in

(a) tin boxes  (b) bamboo baskets

(c) cloth bags  (d) None of these

(v) What is the other name of the Duboiya snake?

(a) Saw scaled Viper

(b) Sabre-toothed Viper

(c) Russel's Viper

(d) None of these

2- Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

(i) Saperas used to play the been to entertain people.

(ii) Snake charmers know how to remove the poisonous teeth (fangs) of the snakes.

- (iii) Snake charmers or Kalbeliyas used to gift snakes to their daughter when they got married.
- (iv) All snakes are poisonous.
- (v) The medicine for snakebite is available in all government hospitals.
- (vi) Snakes are an important part of snake charmer's life.
- (vii) Snakes dance to the tune of the been.
- (viii) Kalbeliya have dance movements similar movement of a snake.
- (ix) We should not hurt/tease animals.
- (x) Snake charmers make medicines for snake-bites from the snake's poison.
- (xi) Snake charmers treat their snakes badly.
- (xii) Snakes are friends of the farmers.

3- Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given in the box.

fertiliser, madaries, kalbeliyas, been, fangs, mark, death, medicines, Naag Gumphan, treasure, dried gourd (lauki)

- (i) ..... are the people who make the snakes dance by playing the .....
- (ii) Sanke charmers make ..... from the plants collected from the forests.
- (iii) From the ..... of the bite Saperas could find out which snake has bitten the person.
- (iv) Snakebite can even cause ..... on the spot.
- (v) Poisonous teeth of the snakes are known as .....
- (vi) Designs of rangoli, embroidery and wall decoration with the motif of snake is used in Gujarat and South India. These are called .....
- (vii) Snakes are a ..... for Kalbeliyas, which they pass on from one generation to another.
- (viii) The been used by snake charmers are made of .....

4- Names of some snakes are given in jumbled form. Unscramble them and write their names in the space provided.

(i)



BACOR

.....

(ii)



BUOYIDA

.....

(iii)



TRAKI

.....

(iv)



IFAA

.....

5- Give reasons.

(i) Snakes are friend of farmers.

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(ii) Government made laws that no one can catch & keep wild animals.

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6- Answers the following questions.

(i) Why are snakes a treasure for the saperas?

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(ii) How were saperas of great help to village people?

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(iii) How does the poison of a snake enter a person's body?

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- (iv) The government has made a law that no one catch and keep snakes. Why do you think this law is made?

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- (v) How has the law affected the snake charmer community?

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- (vi) How can snake charmers earn a living by the gift of playing the been?

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- (vii) Do the snake charmers treat the snakes badly? Explain your answer.

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7- Observe the given picture and answer the following questions.



- (i) Which musical instrument is shown in the picture?

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- (ii) The musical instrument is made up of which material?

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- (iii) Name the people who play such instrument.

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- (iv) What else do they carry to help people?

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8- Observe the given picture and answer the following questions.



(i) Name the dance form shown in the picture.

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(ii) What are the people who perform this dance form called?

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(iii) How is this dance associated with snakes?

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9- Is there a medicine for snake bite? How is it made?

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10- What are 'Naag Gumphan'? What are their uses?

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11- In what ways can snake charmers share their knowledge about snakes?

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12- What does a snake charmer learn from his elders?

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13- Name the following:

(i) Three poisonous snakes found in our country.

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(ii) Three instruments which are made from dried gourd (lauki).

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(iii) Three animals used for the purpose of entertainment by people.

.....

(iv) Three animals that are domesticated for use.

.....

(v) A doctor who specialises in treating sick animals.

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14- Like snake charmers, there are many communities who use animals for their livelihood.

(i) Match the animal with the purpose they are used for.

<b>Animals</b>		<b>Uses</b>	
(i)	Cow	(a)	carries load
(ii)	Horse	(b)	gives us eggs
(iii)	Hen	(c)	gives us wool
(iv)	Sheep	(d)	source of food
(v)	Fish	(e)	gives us milk

(ii) Match the professions with the animals used in them.

<b>Professions</b>		<b>Animals Used</b>	
(i)	Snake charmer	(a)	Elephants, Lions
(ii)	Madaries	(b)	Parrots
(iii)	Fortune teller	(c)	Snakes
(iv)	Circus people	(d)	Monkeys

15- Talk to some people in your neighbourhood who keep one or more animals for their livelihood-for example, a horse for a tonga, hens for eggs, etc.

(i) Name the animal they keep? .....

(ii) How many animals are there? .....

(iii) Is there a separate place for the animals? .....

(iv) Who looks after them? .....

(v) What do the animals eat? .....

(vi) Do the animals ever fall ill? What does the keeper do then?

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