

SATISH CHANDRA MEMORIAL SCHOOL

CLASS-V

SUBJECT: EVS

1. What is naag gumphan?

Ans: Naag gumphan is a kind of design in which snake or snakes are printed or decorated on clothes and other things. The design is also used in Rangoli (an art form in Indian subcontinent), embroidery and decoration in Saurashtra, Gujarat and in Southern states of India. The design is related to the tradition and culture of Saurashtra and South India.

2. What is embroidery?

Ans: Embroidery is the craft of decorating fabric or other materials using a needle to apply thread or yarn. Embroidery may also incorporate other materials such as pearls, beads, quills and sequins. In modern days embroidery is usually seen on caps, coats, blankets, denim, dresses, stockings and golf shirts. Embroidery is available with a wide variety of thread or yarn color.

3. What is snake venom?

Ans: Snake venom is highly modified saliva which facilitates immobilization and digestion of prey and defense against threats. It is injected by unique fangs after a bite and some species are also able to spit their venom.

4. What is Wildlife Protection Act, 1972?

Ans: The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted for protection of plants and animal species. Animal skin trade attracts a term of imprisonment up to three years or a fine up to Rs 25,000.

5. What is taxidermy?

Ans: Taxidermy is the art or science of mounting the skin of a dead animal to make it appear life like. It is for the purpose of display or study.

6. Like snake charmers which other people depend on animals for their livelihood?

Ans: Apart from snake charmers, other people depend on the animals for their livelihood. For e.g. milk, poultry farmer, tongawala, farmer etc.

7. What is pungi?

Ans: The pungi, also called the been and murli, is a wind instrument played by snake charmers on the Indian subcontinent. The instrument consists of a mouth blown air reservoir made from a gourd.

8. Write 4 types of snake found in India?

Ans: Common cobra, common krait, Russell's viper, saw scaled viper.

9. Who are Kalbeliyas or saperas. Ans: The Kalbeliyas dance, also called "snake dance" began in Rajasthan, in the northwestern province of India. Created by the gypsy caste kalbeliyas or saperas which are nomads that travel through the 'Thar' desert or set up their camps at the edge of large cities.

10. How did snake charmers help people in villages.

Ans: They gave them medicines prepared from forest plants. They catch snake in the locality. They provide information to villagers related to snake. They entertain Villagers by snake charming or kalbeliya dance.