

LISTENING :THE SNAKE CATCHERS (LOW LEVEL)



It's five o'clock in the morning and Kannan and his _____ are going to work. However, they won't be working in an _____ or in a factory. All day they walk through the rice fields looking for tracks of _____ –which aren't easy to see in the _____ grass. Kannan and his family are from the Irula tribe. For centuries, people from this tribe have been snakes _____. Now they are the only people in this area of southern _____ that have the skills to catch snakes. This is because identifying and following a snake track is extremely _____. When the snake hunters find a snake, they put it in a bag and bring it back to the _____ to collect its poison. Then they return the snake to the fields.

Every year a snake catcher can catch about _____ snakes, but you only get a small amount of venom from each snake. The poison is very valuable because laboratories use it to make antivenom, the only cure for a snake _____

Snake catching is one of the most important jobs for the Irula people, and many Irula children become snake catchers when they leave _____. Kannan's son says: "In a few years, I'll probably start working with my parents. It's a _____ job, but I've been around snakes all my life, so, I'm not afraid of them. And how many people can say: "My job is going to help save _____. **Did you know?** Every year, more than

125.000 people around the world die from snake bites. More than _____ of these people live in India.