

# Bihar Board Class 8 English Book Solutions Chapter 9 Sikkim

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## BSEB Bihar Board Class 8 English Book Solutions Chapter 9 Sikkim

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### Bihar Board Class 8 English Sikkim Text Book Questions and Answers

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#### B. 1. Think And Tell

##### Question 1.

Why is Sikkim considered a tiny state ?

Answer:

Sikkim has only 540, 493 inhabitants and a total area of 7,096 square kilometres. It is the least populated state of India. So, Sikkim is considered, as a tiny state.

##### Question 2.

By which plateau is Sikkim bounded in the north ? What is in the north of India ?

Answer:

In the north, Sikkim is bounded by the Tibetan plateau. In the north of India lies the Himalayas.

##### Question 3.

When did Sikkim become a state of India ? When did Bihar become a state ?

Answer:

Sikkim became a state of India in the year 1975. Bihar became a state one hundred years ago in 1912 on 22 March. So, we celebrate 22 March as 'Bihar Day'.

##### Question 4.

The word 'Sikkim' is a combination of which two words ? What do they mean ? Can you tell how has Bihar got its name ?

Answer:

The word 'Sikkim' is a combination of two words – 'Su' and 'Khyim'. Su means 'new' and Khyim means 'palace' or 'house'. So, the word 'Sikkim' means 'New place or house'.

Bihar got its name from the word 'Vihar'. There were many Buddhist Vihars in Bihar. Because of these Vihars, Bihar was named after them. Vihar became Bihar.

##### Question 5.

Who are the prime inhabitants of Sikkim ?

Answer:

Lepchas, the Nepalese and the Bhutias are the prime inhabitants of Sikkim.

## B. 2. Think and Write

B. 2. 1. Say whether the following are true or false according to the passage. Write 'T' for true and 'F' false.

### Question 1.

1. Sikkim is a tiny mountainous state in western Himalayas.
2. Sikkim became the 21st state of India in 1975.
3. Gangtok is the capital of Sikkim.
4. English and Hindi are not spoken in Sikkim.
5. Sikkim is the biggest producer of cardamom in India.
6. The mineral mines in Sikkim are gold and silver.
7. The people of Sikkim mostly follow Hinduism.

Answer:

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

B. 2. 2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

### Question 1.

Write the boundary of Sikkim.

Answer:

Sikkim is bounded by Tibetan Plateau in the north direction, the Chumbi Valley of Tibet and the kingdom of Bhutan is in the east. Nepal is in the west and Darjeeling (West Bengal) in the south direction.

### Question 2.

What is the Tibetan name of Sikkim ? What does it mean ?

Answer:

The Tibetan name for Sikkim is 'Denjong'. Literally, it means the "valley of rice".

### Question 3.

Which is the guardian deity of Sikkim ? What do you know about it ?

Answer:

‘Kanchenjunga’ is regarded as the deity of Sikkim. It is the world’s third highest peak.

Question 4.

What are the chief flora and fauna found in Sikkim ?

Answer:

Chief flora found in Sikkim are Rhododendron (the state tree), orchid, fig, banana, sal tree and bamboo. Chief fauna are – snow leopard, musk deer, Bhoral, Himalayan Tahr, the red panda etc.

B. 2. 3. Answer the following questions in not more than 50 words.

Question 1.

How many districts are there in Sikkim ? Write them with their respective headquarters. Do you know how many districts are there in our state ?

Answer:

Sikkim is divided into four districts East Sikkim, West Sikkim, North Sikkim and South Sikkim. The district headquarters are Gangtok, Geyzing, Mangan and Namchi re-spectively. In our state Bihar there are 38 districts.

Question 2.

Which birds are found in Sikkim ? Name some of them.

Answer:

In Sikkim many kinds of birds are found. Among them are – the Impeyan pheasant, the crimson horned pheasant, the snow partridge, the snow rooster, the lammergeyer and griffon vultures, as well as golden eagles, quail, plovers, wood cock, sandpipers, pigeons, babblers and robins.

Question 3.

Write about the inhabitants and languages of Sikkim.

Answer:

The prime inhabitants of Sikkim are the Lepchas, the Nepalese and the Bhutias. Nepali is the lingua franca (main language) of Sikkim. English and Hindi are also spoken there other languages spoken in Sikkim are Bhutia, Gurung, Lepcha, Limbu, Magar, Newari, Rai, Sherpa, Sunuwar and Tamang.

Question 4.

Which are the main festivals of India ? Can you name some festivals of Bihar ?

Answer:

The main festivals of India are Holi, Diwali, Dussehra, Id, Christmas. Some festivals of Bihar are Chatth, Holi, Diwali, Dussehra, Rakhi etc.

C. Word study

C. 1. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the box. high hill mined follow eastern flower festivals

1. Sikkim is in the heart of Himalayas.
2. Literally Gangtok means
3. The orchid Dendrobium nobile is the state of Sikkim.
4. The minerals in Sikkim are copper, dolomite etc.
5. The people of Sikkim mostly Buddhism.
6. The popular of Sikkim are Losar, Losoong, etc.

Answer:

1. eastern
2. high hills
3. flower
4. mined
5. follow
6. festivals

C. 2. Given below are some words in jumble. Correct them. One has been done for you.

vaylle – valley

Question 1.

Jumbled words Correct:

(snouiatuomn, dneduob, tsbae, tvalifse, einrn)

Answer:

1. Snouiatuomn – words
2. mountainous
3. dneduob – bounded
4. tsbae – beast
5. tvalifse – festival
6. einrn – mine

C. 3. Match the word given in column 'A' with their meanings in column 'B'.

Question 1.

Answer:

Grammar

Fill in the blanks with the suitable prepositions given in the box below.

Question 1.

(of, for, off, on, at, to)

1. He has come here ..... treatment.
2. Switch ..... the light.
3. Our M.P. is ..... hunger strike.
4. Seema is fond ..... sweats.
5. Look ..... the picture.
6. I prefer tea ..... coffee.

Answer:

1. for
2. off
3. on
4. of
5. at
6. to

**Column A**

1. tiny
2. kingdom
3. burden
4. bounded
5. producer

**Column B**

- surrounded  
grower  
load  
small  
empire

**Column A**

1. tiny
2. kingdom
3. burden
4. bounded
5. producer

**Column B**

- small  
empire  
load  
surrounded  
grower.

D. 2. Look at the following sentences from the lesson.

- a. Sikkim is' divided into four districts which include
- b. Sikkim is predominantly inhabited by the Lepchas, the Nepalese, and the Bhutias.

These two sentences are in the passive voice. The passive voice is formed by using a form of be + past participle. It is sometimes followed with a by phrase; e.g., Godan was written by Premchand.

The active voice focuses on the person who performs the action; e.g., in 'Premchand wrote Godan.' whereas the passive voice focuses on the receiver of the action.

When the verb is in the active voice, the subject performs the action. When the verb is in the passive voice, the subject receives the action.

- Active : The man ate the fish.
- Passive : The fish was eaten by the man.

Passive voice can be used with different tenses and with modals. The tense of the sentence is shown by the verb be. You can use the past participle with every tense. You can see in the following table how the verb in active sentence are changed in passive sentences.

Tenses	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple present tense	I eat food.	Food is eaten by me.
Present continuous tense	I am eating food.	Food is being eaten by me.
Past simple tense	I ate food.	Food was eaten by me.
Past continuous tense	I was eating food.	Food was being eaten by me.
Present perfect simple	I have eaten food.	Food has been eaten by me.
Present perfect continuous	I have been eating food.	Food has been being eaten by me.
Past perfect	I had eaten food.	Food had been eaten by me.
Past perfect continuous	I had been eating food.	Food had been being eaten by me.
Simple future tense	I will eat food.	Food will be eaten by me.
Future continuous tense	I will be eating food.	Food will be being eaten by me.
Future perfect tense	I will have eaten food.	Food will have been eaten by me.
Future perfect continuous tense	I will have been being eating food.	Food will have been eaten by me.

We don't use do/does/did with the passive voice.

The movie wasn't made in Ranchi.

(NOTE : The movie didn't made/make in Ranchi.)

If two verbs in the passive voice are connected with and, we do not repeat be.

The Oscar ceremony is televised and seen by millions of people.

There is a difference in pronouns in an active sentence and a passive sentence. After by, the object pronoun is used.

- ACTIVE: She saw him.
- PASSIVE : He was seen by her.
- ACTIVE: They helped us.
- PASSIVE: We were helped by them.

D. 2. 1. Pick out five active sentences and five passive sentences from the following text.

I was given three movie passes for my birthday. I invited two of my friends to go with me. We went to a new movie : theatre/cinema hall in Patna. We saw a movie that was directed by Prakash tha. This was my first time in a movie the atre/cinema hall, and several things happened that were unusual for me.

I was surprised that people w ere eating during the movie. Popcorn, potato chips, samosas and cold drink are sold in the dieatre lobby. I don't understand why people buy food to eat during the movie. Also, coming attractions are shown) before .the movie. Another unusual thing was that at the end of the movie, nobody applauded. While the credits were being shown), people were leaving.

It was also strange for me that popcorn boxes and empty packets of potato chips were left on the floor of the theatre/cinema hall.

Anyway, in spite of all these surprises, I enjoyed the movie very much.

Answer:

(i) Five active sentences from the text:

1. I invited two of my friends to go with me.
2. We went to a new movie theater/cinema hall in Patna.
3. I was surprised that people were eating during the movie.
4. I don't understand why people buy food to eat during the movie.
5. Anyway, in spite.of all these surprises, I enjoyed the movie very much.

(ii) Five Passive sentences from the text:

1. I was given three movie passes for my birthday
2. We say a movie that was directed by Prakash Jha.
3. This was my first time movie theatry/cineina hall and several things happened that were unusual for me.
4. Also, coming attractions are shown before the movie.
5. While the credits were being shown, people were leaving.

D. 2.2. Fill in the blanks With the passive voice of the verb, using the tense given in the brackets.

Example : (simple present; give)

The best actor is given an Oscar.

Question 1.

(simple present: see)

The awards ceremony by millions of people.



Answer:  
is seen

Question 2.  
(future : choose)  
Which actor next year ?

Answer:  
will be chosen

Question 3.  
(simple past: give)  
Salman Khan an award for Best Actor, for Dabang.

Answer:  
was given

Question 4.  
(modal : can: see)  
The movie ' at many cinema halls.

Answer:  
can be seen

Question 5.  
(present continuous : show)  
A good movie at the cinema hall ear my house,

Answer:  
is being shown

Question 6.  
(simple past: give)  
In 2010, no award to an Indian actor.

Answer:  
was given.

D. 2. 3. Change from active to passive. Do not mention the performer. Use the same tense as the underlined verb.

Example :  
People will see the movie on TV.

Answer:  
The movie will be seen on TV.

1. They gave A. R. Rahman an Oscar for his music in 'Sluindog Millionaries,
2. Which actor will they choose next year ?



3. People have seen Amitabh Bachchan in many movies.
4. You should see 'Robot' on a big screen.
5. They are filming a new movie in Rajgir.
6. They don't permit children under 18 to see some movie.
7. When did they make 'Deewar' ?

Answer:

1. An Oscar will be given for music in 'Slumdog Millionaires'.
2. Who will be chosen next year ?
3. Amitabh Bachchan has been seen in many movies.
4. Robot should be seen on a big screen."
5. A new movie is being filmed in Rajgir.
6. Children under 18 are not permitted to see some movies.
7. When was Deewar made ?

D. 2. 4. The following sentences would be better in active voice because the performer is a specific person.

Change these sentences to active voice. Use the same tense. Gangtok is liked by me. I like Gangtok.

Question 1.

1. A video will be rented by me.
2. The video should be returned by me.
3. The winner was predicted by the reviewer.
4. The winner's name is being announced by Amitabh Bachchan.
5. The Kaun Banega Karorpati serial was being watched by me when my friend came.
6. Good movies have been made by Aamir Khan.
7. A Filmfare Award was won by Shahrukh Khan.
8. Was the music composed by A. R. Rahman ?
9. Were the tickets bought by you ?
10. The students will be shown a movie by the teacher.

Answer:

1. I will rent a video.
2. I should return the video.
3. The reviewer predicted the winner.
4. Amitabh Bachchan is announcing the winner's name.
5. I was watching the serial Kaun Banega Karorpati when my friend came.
6. Aamir Khan has made good movies.

7. Shahrukh Khan won a Film fare Award.
8. Did A. R. Rahman compose the music ?
9. Did you buy the tickets ?
10. The teacher will show a movie to the students.

E. Let's Listen, Write and Talk

Question 1.

Listen to your teacher and complete the following table on Nagaland.

Answer:

Nagaland: Nagaland is a hill state located in the north eastern part of India. It has a population of 1,988,636 people, and a total area of 16,579 km. Thus, it is one of the smallest states of India. After the independence of India in 1947, the area remained a part of the province of Assam. In 1963, Nagaland officially became a state. It borders the state of Assam to the west, Arunachal Pradesh and part of Assam to the north, Myanmar to the east and Manipur to the south. The capital of Nagaland is Kohima. The largest city is Dimapur.

Nagaland is rich in flora and fauna. Pangolins, porcu-pines, elephants, leopards, bears, many species of monkeys, sambar, deers, oxen and buffaloes are abundantly found in the forests of Nagaland, The Great Indian Hombill is one of the most famous birds found in the state.

The tribes of Nagaland are Angami, Ao, Chakesang, Chang, Khienmungan, Kuki, Konyak, Ltha, Phom, Pochury, Rengma, Serna, Sangtam, Yimchunger and Zeliang. The Angamis, Aos, Konyaks and Sernas are the largest Naga tribes. English is the official language of Nagaland. The major languages of the State include Ao. Angami or Tenyidie, Chakesang, Chang, Khienmungan, Konyak, Lotha, Phom, Pochury, Rengma, Serna, Sangtam, Yimchunger, Liangemi, Kuki and Zeme. The contact or link language is Nagamese.

Weaving is a traditional art in Nagaland. Each of the major tribes has its own unique Resigns and colours. The tate produces shawls, shoulder bags, decorative spears, table mats, wood carvings and bamboo works. Tribaldances add colour and happiness to the lives of-the Naga people. War dances and dances belonging to distinctive tribes are a major art form in Nagaland.'

The man festivals of the various tribes are. Sekrenyi, Ngada, Nga-Ngai, Mimkut, Tsukhenyi, Nazu, Matsu, Aoling, Monyu, Nkanyulum, Metemneo, Amongmong, Tokhuemong and Tulurti.

Agriculture is the most important economic activity in Nagaland. The crops include rice, maize or com, millets, pulses, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane, potatoes and fibres.

Complete the table below:

Neigh bouring states	Nagaland
Year of becoming a state	

Population	
Capital	
Animals	
Tribes	
Languages	
Handicrafts	
Festivals	
Crops	

Answer:

Question 2.

Talk about your own state Bihar.

Answer:

Bihar is bounded by West Bengal in the east, the state of Uttar Pradesh in the West, Nepal in the north and Jharkhan in the South. In 1912, on 22nd Marcli, Bihar state was founded. Earlier it was a part of Joint Bengal.

Many great personalities took birth in Bengal. The great politician-teacher Chanakya, king Chandragupta, Ashoka, Amrapali, Jarsasandh, Janak, Jai Prakash Narayan, Shersah Suri, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Babu Kunwar Singh etc. there are a big list of such famous personalities.

Patna is the capital of Bihar. There are 38 districs in Bihar. Bihar has the 12th position for area in the country. The High Court of the state is in Patna, the Capital. The State language is Hindi and Urdu the other state language. Main ours of Bihar are rice, wheat, maize and pulses and many vegetables are also grown here. The cash crops of Bihar are tobacco, chilly, jute, oil seeds, sugarcane, potato, onion etc. Main minerals of Bihar are sulphur, baucxite, tin, mica, aesbestos. Bihar is rich in flora and fauna.

There are many tourist centres in Bihar Such as – Bodhgaya, Gaya, Nalanda, Rajgir, Sasaram, Patna, Pawapuri, Rajgir, Patna City, Madhubani – for its famous painting, Kakolat for its waterfall, in Nawada etc.

## F. Composition

### Question 1.

Write a letter to your pen friend describing the beauty of the place where you live and request him to visit this place during summer vacation.

Answer:

Dear Shra van,

I was glad to receive your letter after a long period of time. It cheered me to know that all in your family are very well.

I would like to invite you to visit Rajgir – the place where I live. You will surely be glad to be here – in the place of beauty. Natural scenery – the mountains, gardens and other beautiful places will surely enchant and fascinate you.

Hot springs of Rajgir are widely famous. I am sure you will enjoy bathing in the hot spring. Then, the electric rope way is also famous here. – Riding on it is a great experience when you raise high on the ropeway its fearful scene to look down at the blind valley. One fears to fall down in the valley despite seating on the ropeway's chair.

Please let me know soon of your kind coming. A grand time of travelling is of course, assured by me.

Yours

15-3-2012 Sumit Kumar

## G. Translation

हमारे राज्य का नाम बिहार है। यह देश के बड़े राज्यों में से एक है। इसकी राजधानी पटना है जो गंगा के तट पर स्थित है। यहाँ मुख्य रूप से हिन्दी भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं। बिहार के लोगों का मुख्य पेशा कृषि है। यहाँ मुख्य रूप से चावल, गेहूँ, गन्ना, मक्का इत्यादि उपजाया जाता है।

Answer:

The name of our state is Bihar. It is one of the biggest states of the country. It's capital is

	<b>Nagaland</b>
<b>Neighbouring states</b>	— Assam in west, Arunachal Pradesh and part of Assam to the north. Myanmar in the east and Manipur in the south.
<b>Year of becoming a state</b>	— In 1963, Nagaland officially became a state.
<b>Population</b>	— 1,988,636 people.
<b>Capital</b>	— Kohima.
<b>Animals</b>	— Pangolins, porcupines, elephants, leopards, bears, many species of monkeys, sambar, deers, oxen, buffaloes etc.
<b>Tribes</b>	— Angami, Ao, Chakesang, Chang, Khienmungan, Kuki, Konyak, Lotha, Phon, Pochury, Rengma, Sema, Sangtam, Yim Chunger and Zeliang.
<b>Languages</b>	— Contact or link language Nagamese Major languages — Ao, Angami or Tenyidie, Chakesang, Chang, Khienmungan, Konyak, Lotha, Phon, Pochury, Rengma, Sema, Sangtam, Yimchunger, Liangmei, Kuki and Zeme.
<b>Handicrafts</b>	— Shawls, shoulder bags, decorative spears, table mats, wood carvings and bamboo works.
<b>Festivals</b>	— Sekrenyi, Ngada, Nga-Ngai, Mimkut, Tsukhenyi, Nazu, Moatsu, Aoling, Monyu, Nkanyulum, Metemneo, Amongmong, Tokhuemong and Tuluni.
<b>Crops</b>	— Rice, maize or corn, millets, pulses, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane, potatoes and fibres.

Patna which is situated on the bank of Ganga. Hindi languages are mainly spoken here. The main occupation of the people of Bihar is agriculture. Here mainly rice, wheat, sugarcane, maize are grown.