

Class VIII  
WORKSHEET -1 (ANSWER KEY)

1. (A) IT is the application of latest knowledge and skill in doing or making.  
(B) It means the exclusive right over any idea or invention.
2. (A) Quantity  
(B) Medicine to treat cancer
3. Open ended answer.....
4. Anything that can be used to satisfy a need is called a resource.
5. Resources are classified into Natural, Human made and Human.
6. Because physical factors like terrain, climate and altitude differ so much over the earth.
7. Potential - Whose entire quantity may not be known. These are not used presently.  
Actual - Whose quantity is known. These resources are being used in the present.
8. Abiotic and biotic
9. Renewable - get renewed and replenished quickly, unlimited in nature, Solar and wind energy.
10. Resources which are drawn from Nature and used without much modification.

**ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (CIVICS)**  
**WORKSHEET – 1 (2020-21)**  
**ANSWER KEY**  
**CLASS – VIII**

**Q1. Fill in the blanks-**

- a. In 1934 the Indian National Congress made the demand for a Constituent Assembly.
- b. A written document in which we find fundamental rights is called a Constitution.
- c. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly.
- d. Government is responsible for administering and enforcing laws.
- e. The three organs of the State are the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary.
- f. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedker is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution.

**Q2. Define the following terms –**

- a. **Indian National Movement**: The Indian National Movement emerged in nineteenth-century India and saw thousands of men and women coming together to fight British rule.
- b. **Secularism**: Secularism refers to separation of religion from the State.

**Q3. Answer the following questions-**

- a. **What do you understand by the word 'Constitution'?**

**Ans:** Constitution is a written document that contains the basic rules and regulations for administering a nation.

- b. **Discuss various key features of Indian Constitution (Five features).**

**Ans:** **1. Federalism:** This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country.

**2. Parliamentary Form of Government:** This means that the people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives.

**3. Separation of Powers:** According to the constitution, there are three organs of the State. These are the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.

**4. Fundamental Rights:** The constitution guarantees the rights of individuals against the State as well as other individuals.

**5. Secularism:** A secular state is one in which the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

**C .Define and discuss the word Federalism.**

**Federalism:** This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India we have governments at the state level and at the Centre. Panchayati Raj is the third tier of government.

**D. Discuss the Parliamentary form of Government.**

**Ans:** Constitution of India guarantees universal adult suffrage for all citizens. This means that the people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives.

**E. Define fundamental Rights. Make a list of it.**

**Fundamental Rights:** Fundamental Rights protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State. There are 6 Fundamental Rights-

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right against Exploitation
4. Right to freedom of Religion
5. Cultural and Educational Rights
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

**F. Write a short note on 'Secularism'.**

**Ans: Secularism:** The Indian Constitution allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious beliefs and practices as they interpret these. India also adopted a strategy of separating the power of religion and the power of the State. Secularism refers to this separation of religion from the State.

**Note: NCERT textbook (Social and Political Life – III)**