



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject: Civics
Chapter 10 Worksheet: 6	Topic: The Constitution of India – An Introduction	Year :2026-27

I	Choose the correct option: -
Q 1	A citizen criticises a government policy peacefully through a newspaper article. Which Fundamental Right protects this action? A. Right to Equality B. Right to Freedom C. Right against Exploitation D. Cultural and Educational Rights
Q 2	Why does the Constitution divide powers among the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary? A. To increase government spending B. To ensure one organ controls all powers C. To prevent misuse of power and maintain balance D. To reduce the number of laws
Q 3	The Constitution is called a "living document" because: A. It is written on special paper. B. It can be amended to meet changing needs. C. It is kept in Parliament. D. It is rewritten every year.
Q 4	Which value of the Preamble encourages people of different religions and cultures to live together peacefully? A. Justice B. Liberty C. Equality D. Fraternity
Q 5	Which body framed the Constitution of India? A. Parliament B. Constituent Assembly C. Supreme Court D. Election Commission
Q 6	Which of the following is a Fundamental Duty? A. Right to Education B. Protect public property C. Freedom of speech D. Right against Exploitation
Q 7	Assertion (A): The Constitution is called the rulebook of the country. Reason (R): It lays down the basic rules and principles for governing the country. A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
Q 8	Assertion (A): The Judiciary is responsible for implementing laws. Reason (R): The Executive implements the laws passed by the Legislature. A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

	B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.
II	Short answer questions: -
Q 9	How did the Indian freedom struggle influence the making of the Constitution? • A number of leaders of India's freedom movement were members of the Constituent Assembly and, therefore, carried their experience and ideas from the freedom struggle to the Constitution. • Some of these values and ideals are: equality of all, justice for all, freedom, fraternity, preservation of India's cultural heritage.
Q 10	Why do we need a constitution in a democratic country like India? • Provides rules and laws for running the country. • Protects the rights and freedom of citizens. • Limits the powers of the government and prevents misuse of power. • Ensures equality and justice for all people.
Q 11	How do amendments help the Constitution remain relevant over time? Amendments help the Constitution remain relevant over time because they allow changes to be made according to the changing needs of society and new situations, without changing its basic structure.
Q 12	How do Directive Principles of State Policy guide the government? • The Directive Principles of State Policy represent the essence of the social and economic vision that the framers of the Constitution had for India. • Directive Principles are goals that the government should try to achieve. • Example Article 48-A: Environment and Wildlife Protection.
III	Long answer questions: -
Q 13	Explain why the Constitution is often described as a rulebook of the country. Give an example to support your answer. • The basic rules and principles in a constitution determine what kind of government will be there, how it will be formed, and how it will function. • This includes, how the legislature, executive and judiciary are formed and how they work. • A constitution describes, for example, how laws are to be made and implemented, who elects the executive, how the judiciary is made, and what rights and duties individual citizens have.
Q 14	How do Fundamental Rights protect citizens in everyday life? Give examples. Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India protect citizens in everyday life by ensuring freedom, equality, and justice. Examples: 1. Right to Equality – Everyone is treated equally before the law. 2. Right to Freedom – People can speak freely and choose their profession. 3. Right against Exploitation – Children cannot be forced to work in factories. 4. Right to Freedom of Religion – People can follow any religion of their choice. These rights help people live with dignity and safety.
Q 15	Explain the role of the Preamble in guiding the values of the Indian Constitution. • The Constitution's core values are the guiding principles for policies and decision-making, which the government is expected to follow. • Citizens are also expected to practise them to the best of their ability. • These guiding values are present across the Constitution, but their essence is written in the Preamble.
IV	Case Study- Based Questions: -
Q 16	The basic rules and principles in a constitution determine what kind of government will be there, how it will be formed, and how it will function. It clearly defines the roles, functions,

responsibilities, and accountability measures for each organ of government. The electoral system has been laid down to ensure that every eligible citizen of the country is enabled to vote.

1. What is meant by the separation of powers?

Separation of powers means dividing the powers of government among the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary so that no single organ becomes too powerful.

2. How do checks and balances prevent misuse of power?

The Constitution provides checks and balances so that no single organ becomes too powerful.

3. Name the organs of the government and their functions.

- Legislature – Makes laws.
- Executive – Implements and enforces laws.
- Judiciary – Interprets laws and delivers justice.