



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



PERIODIC TEST - 1 2026-27 SET- 1- MARKING SCHEME Social Science

Class: VI

Time: 1hr. 30mins

Date: 11.06.26

Max Marks:25

SECTION-A

(1×3=3)

1. **b. Scale**
2. **a. IDL** (International Date Line)
3. **a. Wheel**

SECTION-B

(2×2=4)

4. **How tools changed the lives of early humans:**
 - **Efficiency:** Tools made hunting animals and gathering food much faster and safer than using bare hands.
 - **Survival:** They allowed humans to cut meat, scrape animal skins for clothing, and dig for edible roots, leading to better nutrition and protection.
5. **Difference between a Plan and a Sketch:**
 - **Sketch:** A rough drawing drawn without a scale, based on memory or spot observation. It is used to show the location of a place.
 - **Plan:** A detailed drawing of a small area on a large scale (e.g., the layout of a room), showing accurate measurements that cannot be shown on a map.

SECTION-C

(3×3=9)

6. **Map Definition and Types:**

A **Map** is a representation or a drawing of the Earth's surface or a part of it, drawn on a flat surface according to a scale.

 - **Physical Map:** Shows natural features of the earth like mountains, plateaus, plains, and rivers.
 - **Political Map:** Shows cities, towns, villages, and different countries/states with their boundaries.
7. **Time Zones and Map Components:**
 - **Time Zones:** The world is divided into **24 time zones**.
 - **Three Components of a Map:**
 1. **Distance:** Represented by a scale to reduce large areas to paper.
 2. **Direction:** Indicated by the Cardinal points (North, South, East, West) or an arrow marked 'N'.
 3. **Symbols:** Conventional signs (colours, shapes, lines) used to represent various features like bridges, trees, or railways.
8. **Anthropologists and Sources of the Past:**
 - **Anthropologists:** Scientists who study the origin, development, behaviour, and physical/cultural social development of humans.
 - **Sources of our Past:**
 - **Archaeological:** Physical remains like monuments, coins, artefacts, and inscriptions.

- **Literary:** Written records including religious texts, secular books, and accounts by foreign travellers.

SECTION-D

(1×5=5)

9. Heat Zones of the Earth:

- **Torrid Zone:** Receives maximum heat as the midday sun is exactly overhead at least once a year. Located between the Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S).
- **Temperate Zones:** Moderate temperatures. The midday sun is never overhead. Located between the Torrid Zone and the Arctic/Antarctic circles.
- **Frigid Zones:** Very cold as the sun never rises far above the horizon. Located between the Arctic/Antarctic circles and the Poles.

OR

(Difference between Latitudes and Longitudes)

Feature	Latitudes	Longitudes
Direction	Run East to West (Parallel)	Run North to South (Meridians)
Length	Length decreases towards poles	All meridians are of equal length
Count	There are 181 latitudes	There are 360 longitudes
Reference	Equator is the 0° line	Prime Meridian is the 0° line

SECTION-E

(1×4=4)

10. Case Study Answers:

1. **Inscription:** An inscription is a record or text carved/engraved on a hard surface such as stone, metal, or baked clay.
2. **Importance of Manuscripts:** They provide direct written evidence of the religious beliefs, practices, and everyday lives of people from ancient times, often written on perishable materials like palm leaves or birch bark.
3. **Decipherment:** It is crucial because, without it, historians cannot understand the language or message left behind. It allows them to unlock specific historical facts, such as the names of kings, dates of victories, or laws of the land that would otherwise remain a mystery.