



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



PERIODIC TEST - 1 2026-27 SET- 2- MARKING SCHEME Social Science

Class: VI
Date: 11.06.26

Time: 1hr
Max Marks: 25

SECTION-A

(1×3=3)

1. c. Water bodies
2. c. Geographical grid
3. b. Pottery

SECTION-B

(2×2=4)

4. **Why do we need symbols on a map?**
 - Symbols are used because it is not possible to draw the actual shape and size of different features like buildings, roads, or bridges on a map.
 - They make maps easier to read and provide a large amount of information in a limited space.
5. **Different sources of History:**
 - **Archaeological Sources:** Artefacts, monuments, coins, and inscriptions.
 - **Literary Sources:** Manuscripts, religious texts, secular literature, and travelogues.

SECTION-C

(3×3=9)

6. **Globe and its uses:**

A **Globe** is a true model (miniature form) of the Earth.

 - **Use 1:** It shows the correct shape, size, and location of continents, countries, and oceans.
 - **Use 2:** It helps in understanding the Earth's tilt and the way it rotates on its axis.
7. **Cardinal Directions and Importance:**

The four main directions—**North, South, East, and West**—are called cardinal directions.

 - **Importance:** They help us locate any place accurately. Knowing cardinal directions is essential for navigation, reading maps, and finding one's way in unknown territories.
8. **Fossils and Cave Paintings:**
 - **Fossils:** Tell us about the physical appearance, biological evolution, and the era in which early humans lived.
 - **Cave Paintings:** Provide insight into their daily lives, hunting methods, social activities, and the animals that existed in their environment.

SECTION-D**(1×5=5)****9. Difference between Latitudes and Longitudes:**

Feature	Latitudes (Parallels)	Longitudes (Meridians)
Shape	Full circles that get smaller toward poles.	Semicircles that meet at the poles.
Direction	Run West to East.	Run North to South.
Relationship	They never meet (parallel).	They all intersect at the North and South poles.

OR**(Note on Mesolithic Age)**

- **Time Period:** Also known as the "Middle Stone Age," it was a transition period between the Paleolithic and Neolithic ages.
- **Environment:** The climate became warmer, leading to an increase in flora and fauna.
- **Tools:** Humans used smaller, sharper stone tools called **Microliths**.
- **Lifestyle:** People began to live in more permanent settlements and started the early stages of animal domestication (like the dog).

SECTION-E**(1×4=4)****10. Case Study Answers:**

1. Early settlers lived near river banks because rivers provided a constant source of **drinking water** and made the surrounding land **fertile** for farming.
2. Palm leaves are **perishable**; they can be easily destroyed by insects or decay over time, whereas copper plates are highly durable and last for thousands of years.
3. **Skilled Gatherers** were people who lived by gathering food from nature. They survived because they had an extensive knowledge of the plants in the forests, knowing which were edible and where to find roots, fruits, and seeds.