



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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



PERIODIC TEST-1, 2025-26

Social Science

Class: VI

MARKING SCHEME

Time: 1hr

Date: 03.07.25

Max Marks: 25

Admission no:

Roll no:

SECTION-A

(1×3=3)

1. What is the width of one time zone?

c. 15 degree

1

2. There aretime zones on the earth.

b. 24

1

3. What did early humans use to grind grains for eating and storage?

1

a. Mortar and pestle

SECTION-B

(2×2=4)

4. Why did early humans live in large groups?

2

Ans- Early humans lived in large groups for safety, survival, and social reasons. Sharing resources like food and shelter made it easier to survive, especially in harsh environments. Groups also offered protection from predators and other dangers.

5. List minimum two reasons why we need maps?

2

Ans- Maps are essential for navigation and understanding geography, providing a visual representation of areas and helping to identify landmarks, routes, and distances. They also aid in understanding the distribution of features and patterns across an area.

SECTION-C

(2×3=6)

6. Elaborate the meaning and uses of the three types of maps.

3

Ans- Maps help us understand locations and information about different places. There are three main types of maps that are used in geography: physical maps, political maps, and thematic maps.

1. Physical Maps: These maps show the natural features of the Earth, like mountains, rivers, lakes, and oceans.

2. Political Maps: These maps show the boundaries of countries, states, and other political divisions.

3. Thematic Maps: These maps focus on specific information or data about a place, like rainfall, population, or resources.

7. What are the two differences and two similarities between the Neolithic life and your life today? 3

Ans- 1. Lifestyles:

Neolithic people lived a more settled life, farming and herding animals.

2. Technology:

Neolithic tools were primarily made of stone, and they relied on basic farming techniques. Today, you have access to complex technology like computers, smartphones, and the internet, which

Similarities:

1. The Human Need for Community:

Both you and Neolithic people experienced the need for social connection and community. They lived in villages and relied on each other for survival, while you might have friends, family, and participate in social activities.

2. The Pursuit of Creativity:

Though their methods were different, both Neolithic and modern humans have expressed themselves through art. Neolithic people created pottery and cave paintings.

SECTION-D

(1×5=5)

8. Describe the life in the Neolithic Age. Mention the changes that people made in their settlements. 5

Ans- The Neolithic Age, often called the New Stone Age, was a period of significant change where humans transitioned from hunter-gatherer lifestyles to settled agricultural communities.

Changes in Settlements:

Permanent Dwellings:

Village Life:

Specialized Crafts:

Social Organization:

Cultural Practices:

Technological Advancements:

Write a note on sources of history.

Ans- Sources of history are anything that provides information about the past. These sources can be broadly categorized as written records (like books and manuscripts), archaeological remains (like artefacts and buildings), and oral traditions (like stories and songs).

a. Written Sources:

These include any kind of written record, such as letters, diaries, government documents, books, newspaper articles, and more. These sources offer valuable insights into the thoughts, beliefs, and events of the past.

b. Archaeological Sources:

These are physical remains of past civilizations, like tools, pottery, buildings, and coins. They provide tangible evidence of how people lived and worked in the past.

c. Oral Traditions:

These are stories, songs, and other forms of spoken knowledge passed down through generations. While they can be subjective, they can also provide important insights into cultural beliefs and values.

d. Other Sources:

Other sources can include visual materials like paintings, sculptures, and photographs. They also include maps, charts, and other forms of visual representation that can help us understand historical events.

SECTION-E

(1×4=4)

9. Case Study:-

The human evolution from early humans to modern ones underwent several changes. This process witnessed different lifestyles of humans. They advanced from hunter gatherers to food producers. They discovered many things which are still in use in a modified version. Subsequently, with the development of farming, they began to develop shelters for an extended stay in a place. Initially, they are believed to have originated in Africa and slowly spread to other parts of the world. Earlier these people lived in small groups and then shifted to large ones. With that, the concept of villages was formed and cultural adaptation became easier.

1. What was the initial lifestyle of early humans? 1

Ans- They were hunter gatherers.

2. What do you mean by cultural adaptation? 1

Ans- Earlier these people lived in small groups and then shifted to large ones. With that, the concept of villages was formed and cultural adaptation became easier.

3. What development allowed early humans to settle down and form communities? 2

Ans- with the development of farming, they began to develop shelters for an extended stay in a place. Initially, they are believed to have originated in Africa and slowly spread to other parts of the world. Earlier these people lived in small groups and then shifted to large ones.

10. Map Based:-

(1×3=3)

Label the important latitudes and zones on the globe given below. (any 3)

a. Tropic of Cancer b. Frigid Zone c. Torrid Zone d. Equator e. North Pole

