



# B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

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

PERIODIC TEST - 2 2025-26

Social Science

MARKING SCHEME

Class: VI

Date: 12.11.25

Admission no:

Time: 1hr. 00mins

Max Marks: 25

## SECTION-A

(1×3=3)

1. Which of the following gods was worshipped during the Later Vedic Period?  
d. Vishnu 1
2. ....are the places where Jain and Buddhist monks lived and preached.  
b. Viharas 1
3. Which river is associated with the Chinese Civilisation?  
c. Yangtze 1

## SECTION-B

(2×2=4)

4. Define the Bronze Age? State some uses of metals. 2  
Ans- The Bronze Age was a historical period when humans predominantly used bronze for tools, weapons, and other items. Metals like bronze, copper, and iron were used to create a wide array of objects, from agricultural tools like plows and hunting weapons to decorative items such as jewelry, and functional objects like coins and machine parts.
5. Mention two ways in which technology affected life in the Later Vedic Period. 2  
Ans- Technology affected life in the Later Vedic Period primarily through iron tools, which enabled extensive land clearing and improved agricultural productivity, leading to a shift from pastoralism to settled farming, and by facilitating the growth of settlements and facilitating the expansion of territories for agriculture.

## SECTION-C

(2×3=6)

6. Write a note on Varnas during the Vedic Age. 3  
Ans- During the Vedic Age, the Varna system was a social classification that divided society into four groups based on profession and duties: Brahmins (priests and scholars), Kshatriyas (warriors and rulers), Vaishyas (merchants and farmers), and Shudras (laborers and service providers).
7. Elaborate the features of Vedas. Which one was the oldest Vedas? 3  
Ans- The Vedas are a body of ancient Indo-Aryan knowledge, characterized by their oral tradition, hymns, rituals, and philosophical insights, divided into four main texts: Rigveda, Samaveda, [Yajurveda](#), and Atharvaveda. The [Rigveda](#) is the oldest Veda, considered the foundation of Vedic knowledge, and its early layers are among the most ancient texts in any Indo-European language, meticulously preserved through oral transmission since the 2nd millennium BCE.

8. Explain the role of rivers in the development of early civilisations. 3  
Ans- Rivers were central to early civilizations by providing essential freshwater for drinking and farming, fostering fertile agricultural land through silt-rich floods, and serving as crucial transportation routes for trade and cultural exchange. Famous ancient civilizations, including those in [Mesopotamia](#), Egypt, [the Indus Valley](#), and China, flourished along major rivers like the Tigris-Euphrates, Nile, Indus, and Yellow River, respectively, due to these benefits.

#### SECTION-D

(1×5=5)

9. What were the four sights that changed Siddhartha's life? 5

Ans- The four sights that changed Siddhartha's life were an old man, a sick man, a dead man, and a wandering ascetic. These encounters showed him the realities of aging, sickness, and death, and then revealed the possibility of overcoming suffering through spiritual practice, which inspired him to leave his palace life and seek a deeper truth.

OR

List the five principles of Jainism.

Ans- The five principles ([Pancha Mahavratas](#)) of Jainism are Ahimsa (non-violence), Satya (truthfulness), Asteya (non-stealing), Aparigraha (non-possession), and Brahmacharya (chaste living). These vows guide followers to live ethically, reduce negative karma, and advance spiritually by emphasizing self-control, honesty, and kindness towards all living beings.

#### SECTION-E

(1×4=4)

#### 10. Case Study

Long ago, one of the earliest civilisations developed in the Indian subcontinent, along the fertile banks of the Indus River. This civilisation is known as the Indus Valley Civilisation. People lived in well-planned cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. They built houses with baked bricks, had drainage systems, and wide roads. They were skilled in farming, trade, and craft-making. Archaeologists have found seals, pots, toys, ornaments, and tools that tell us about their life. The script they used has not been fully understood yet.

#### Questions:

1. Why did the Indus Valley Civilisation develop along the river? 1  
Ans- The civilisation developed along the river because the fertile land near the Indus provided water and rich soil for farming.
2. What do the remains like seals, ornaments, and tools tell us about the Harappans? 1  
Ans- The remains show that Harappans were skilled craftsmen, traders, and had a rich cultural life.
3. How were the cities of the Indus Valley different from villages? 2  
Ans- The cities were different because they were **well-planned with wide roads, drainage systems, and baked brick houses**, unlike small villages.