

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS
FOR
CLASSES VI TO VIII
MID- TERM EXAMINATION
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR- 2026

ENGLISH
MIL (KHASI, GARO & HINDI)

MATHEMATICS

SCIENCE

&

SOCIAL SCIENCE

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH & TRAINING
NONGRIMMAW, LAITUMKHRAH
SHILLONG

2026

FOREWORD

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has ushered in a transformative shift in the way we perceive teaching, learning, and assessment in our schools. At the heart of this change lies a focus on competency-based education — an approach that emphasizes the application of knowledge, critical thinking, and the development of real-life skills among students.

The National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCFSE) 2023 emphasizes competency-based learning and assessment, shifting the focus from rote memorization to the practical application of knowledge and skills. Competency-based assessment (CBA) evaluates a student's ability to use their knowledge and skills in real-world contexts, rather than just their recall of facts. This approach aligns with the goals of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which aims to foster critical thinking, problem solving, and other 21st century skills.

The Directorate of Educational Research and Training (DERT), Meghalaya, is committed to enhancing the quality of School education in the State through academic support, curriculum development, and capacity building. As part of this ongoing endeavour, the present set of sample question papers has been developed in aligning classroom instruction with assessment patterns.

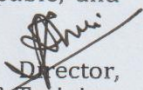
In line with this progressive vision, the **Sample Question Papers for Classes 6 to 8 across subjects- Science, Mathematics, Social Science and Languages which include English, Khasi, Garo and Hindi which are oriented towards Competency-Based Assessment** and have been developed as a resource to support teachers, and students in navigating this important transition. These sample question papers are designed not merely to test rote memorization, but to assess the depth of understanding, analytical skills, and the ability of learners to apply concepts in novel situations.

The sample question papers included in this document aim to promote active engagement with the curriculum, nurture curiosity, and encourage problem-solving. Teachers can use these as models to create meaningful classroom assessments, while students can gain a clearer understanding of what is expected in a competency-driven learning environment.

We hope that this collection will serve as a valuable tool in enhancing the quality of assessment practices in schools, and in turn, contribute to building a more holistic and learner-centered education system.

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to all the contributors involved in this academic endeavour. Constructive feedback from users of this resource is welcomed and will be valuable in guiding future improvements.

Let us continue working together to foster a culture of thoughtful learning and fair assessment, paving the way for a generation that is confident, capable, and future-ready.


Director,
Directorate of Educational Research & Training,
Meghalaya, Shillong.

Background Note

NEP 2020 envisions a transformation in school assessment, away from rote memorization towards formative, regular, competency-based evaluation that tests higher-order thinking like analysis, critical thinking, and conceptual understanding

NCFSE 2023 builds on that vision and emphasizes “assessment as learning”, “for learning”, and “of learning” which are oriented towards competencies and capacities development in the learners.

Competency-Based Assessments under NEP 2020 and NCFSE 2023 are a reformative thrust toward holistic, skills-based, student-centered learning. Through ongoing formative checks, diverse assessment modes, rubrics, self-reflection, and board-level flexibility, the new paradigm seeks to nurture critical thinkers rather than rote learners.

Competency-based questions (CBQs) and competency-based assessments (CBAs) play a crucial role in learning, and performance evaluation. They shift the focus from rote memorization or general qualifications to real-world skills, behaviours, and outcomes.

The Sample Question Papers prepared and developed by the Directorate of Educational Research and Training are based on the revised syllabus 2026 of Meghalaya School Education for classes 6 to 8 across core subjects such as Science, Mathematics, Social Science and Language including English, Khasi, Garo and Hindi.

These sample question papers across these grades and subjects shift focus from rote memorization to the application of knowledge, critical thinking, and real-world problem-solving skills and allow students to realise that what they learn in school is to help them relate with realities of life and to prepare them for the future as responsible and contributing citizens.

The key benefits of these sample questions across the subjects Science, Mathematics, Social Science and Language including English, Khasi, Garo and Hindi and across grades 6 to 9, is that they serve both as practice tools and as assessment frameworks, helping teachers design questions that test learners beyond their conceptual understanding and to help in assessing their higher-order reasoning and application capacities and skills.

Furthermore, these sample questions can serve as tools for teachers for test planning, question framing, and assessing higher-order skills. Besides this it will also help prepare teachers and students for practice aligned with demands of real competency-based items in future board exams offering exposure to varied question formats.

Furthermore, these sample questions will help to equip students with the capacities to apply knowledge in new situations, rather than recalling facts.

Another benefit of these sample question papers is to help identify and bridge learning gaps by spotlighting specific competencies.

This document stands as a strategic resource meant to mainstream competency-based assessment in middle and secondary stages of school education. It reflects a broader curricular transition, addresses the evolving demands for effective progression into higher grades.

CONTENT

FOREWORD -----

BACKGROUND NOTE-----

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Subjects	Class
English Class	VI
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Mathematics Class	VIII
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Science Class	VII
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Social Science Class	VII
Social Science Class	VIII
MIL Hindi Class	VI
MIL Hindi Class	VII
MIL Hindi Class	VIII

SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS – VI

Duration: 3 hours
Total Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- Answer all questions
 - Please check that there are 44 questions in the Question Paper
 - Marks for each question are indicated against the question
 - The question paper is divided into seven – Section – A, B, C, D, E, F, G
Section A- contains 10 multiple choice questions of 1 mark each (10 marks)
Section B- contains 10 very short answer type question carrying 1 mark each (10 marks)
Section C- contains True and False questions of 1 mark each (10 marks)
Section D- are short answer type questions of 3 marks each (3x5=15 marks)
Section E- consists of long answer type questions of 5 marks each (5x5=25 marks)
Section F- are case based questions (5 marks)
Section G- are map skill based questions (5 marks)
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SECTION-A

Multiple choice questions

Choose the correct answer from the options given

(1x10=10)

1. A group of parties to form a government is called
 - A. Opposition
 - B. Presidential
 - C. Authoritarian
 - D. Coalition

2. Nearly two thirds of the earth's surface is covered with
 - A. Watery lowlands
 - B. Uplands
 - C. Plateaus
 - D. Hills

3. How many days does a leap year have?
 - A. 365
 - B. 364
 - C. 376
 - D. 366

4. Who of the following is the God of seas?
 - A. Indra
 - B. Vayu
 - C. Varuna
 - D. Agni

5. The farmers gave _____ of their produce of the king who was called 'bhaga'
 - A. One-third
 - B. One-sixth
 - C. One-fourth
 - D. One-half

6. Comets revolve around the
A. Sun
B. Moon
C. Earth
D. Neptune
7. Bhimbelka is famous for
A. Tools
B. Animals
C. Clothes
D. Cave paintings
8. The Allahabad Pillar inscription is associated with
A. Mahabharat
B. Kautilya
C. Samudragupta
D. King Bhoj
9. The outer crust of the earth is the
A. Hydrosphere
B. Atmosphere
C. Lithosphere
D. Biosphere
10. Which from the following is not related with prejudice?
A. Religious beliefs
B. Their colour, accent and dress
C. Their languages, festivals and foods
D. Individualism

Section – B

Answer the following questions in one word/sentence only: (1x10=10)

11. Name one continent which lies in both the hemisphere
12. What did we call the period between old stone age and the new stone age?
13. When did the earliest civilizations flourish?
14. How many teachings are there in Jainism?
15. What is the rank of the Earth amongst the planets in respects of size?
16. From which book have we come to know about the early Aryans?
17. Who wrote the Discovery of India?
18. Which season is followed by Autumn in the Northern half of the earth?
19. What are constellations?
20. Mention one advantage of democratic government.

SECTION – C

State whether the following are True or False : (1x10=10)

21. Man ate raw flesh in the Neolithic Age as he knew nothing of fire.
22. The Earth stands third on terms of distance from the sun.
23. The Harappan script was first discovered in 1913.
24. Evergreen forests are found in the pouter slopes of the Western Ghats.
25. Latitude of a place is its distance from the prime meridian.
26. Women were excluded from the suffrage in most of the countries
27. Moving air is known as wind.
28. Direct democracy functions well in a small community.
29. At last Mahavir attained true knowledge or enlightenment which he styled as 'Kaivalya'
30. Many cities in Mahajanapadas were fortified.

Section- D

Answer the following questions within ten to twenty words: (3x5=15)

31. What are the main divisions of human species?
32. How far did Buddhism spread and how?
33. What do you mean by the Indian Sub-Continent?
34. Name the Fundamental Rights provided in the Indian Constitution.
35. How does a Globe help in locating a country?

Section-E

Long Answer Type: (5x5=25)

36. Describe the role of atmosphere in making the earth a habitable planet.
37. Who were the Brahmins? How were they useful to the King?
38. Describe any three features of a federal of government.
39. Explain the economic life of the Mahajanapdas.
40. Describe the effects of the revolution of the earth.

Section-F

Case Based Questions (5 Marks)

41. Government is system or group of people that makes rules and decision for a country or a community. It helps to maintain law and order, protects the people and provides basic services like education, health care and roads. A government makes law so that people can live peacefully and safely. It also collects taxes from the citizens to run the country. There are different levels of government such as local state and national government.

In a democracy people choose their government by voting. The government works for the welfare and development of the people.

- a) What is government? (1)
- b) Why does a government make law? (2)
- c) How do people choose government in a democracy? (2)

Section - G

On the given outline map of India :

(5 marks)

- 42. Shade the Kosala Kingdom using brown colour (1)
- 43. Shade the Northern plain of India using Green colour (1)
- 44. Locate the following: (1x3=3)
 - a. Ganga River
 - b. Malabar Coast
 - c. Rupa

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Class: VII

Duration - 3 hours

Total marks - 80

General Instructions:

- Answer all questions
 - Please check that there are 47 questions in the Question Paper
 - Marks for each question are indicated against the question
 - The question paper is divided into seven sections – Section – A, B, C, D, E, F, G
Section A – contains 10 multiple choice questions of 1 mark each (10 marks)
Section B – contains true or false questions of 1 mark each (10 marks)
Section C – contains 10 very short answer carrying 1 mark each (10 marks)
Section D – are short answer type questions of 3 marks each (3x5=15 marks)
Section E – consists of long answer type questions of 5 marks each (5x5=25 marks)
Section F – are Case Based questions (5 marks)
Section G – are Map Skill based questions (5 marks)
Attach the map solved sheet with the main answer script.
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SECTION – A

Multiple Choice Questions

(1x10=10)

Choose the most appropriate option for each question and write the question number with the correct option in your answer sheet (1x10=10)

1. Which of the following was the capital of Tomars?

- A. Bharatpur B. Jaipur
C. Delhi D. Ajmer

2. The First Battle of Tarain was in the year _____

- A. 1001 B. 1025
C. 1191 D. 1206

3. The Minister of Ala-ud-Din Khilji was _____

- A. Ramchandra Dev B. Malik Kafur
C. Deval Devi D. Rai Karan Baghela

4. Hampi is situated in _____
- A. West Bengal B. Maharashtra
C. Karnataka D. Madhya Pradesh
5. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution was
- A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad B. Jawaharlal Nehru
C. Dr Bhim Rao D. Mahatma Gandhi
 Ambedkar
6. The strength of the Lok Sabha is
- A. 250 B. 352
C. 450 D. 552
7. Money bills can be introduced in the _____
- A. Upper House B. Lower House
C. Both Houses D. None of the above
8. One of these is not a function of the atmosphere.
- A. It protects us from B. It provides oxygen
 the harmful solar needed by all living
 radiations things to stay alive.
C. It holds the Earth in D. It regulates the
 place. temperature of the
 Earth.
9. Which of the following is not a sedimentary rock?
- A. Sandstone B. Limestone
C. Basalt D. Clay

10. _____ offer free highway in all directions with no maintenance cost.

A. Mountains and
Valleys

B. Oceans and Seas

C. Deserts and Forests

D. Swamps and Marshy
areas

SECTION – B:

True or False Questions

Write T for True and F for False against the following statements (1x10)

11. Mahmud Ghaznavi looted the wealth of Hindu temples in his invasions.
12. The Rajput Kingdoms in Northern India can be divided into three geographical groups.
13. Razia Sultana was the first lady to sit on the throne of Delhi in 1236.
14. Thanjavur became an administrative centre as well as a temple town.
15. The Constituent Assembly functioned as the Indian Parliament for 5 years.
16. In India, laws are made by both the union and the state government.
17. The roads are the cheapest and quickest means of transport for short distances.
18. Tides are more pronounced in large bodies of water such as oceans and seas.
19. The water vapour content of the atmosphere also varies with the season.
20. Grasslands grow in dry regions.

SECTION – C

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Answer the following question in one word or sentence only (1x10 = 10)

21. Which kingdom destroyed the Chola rule?
22. Who was the real founder of the Muslim empire in India?
23. How many dynasties were there in the Delhi Sultanate?
24. The towns started growing around temples as people believed in tirthayatra.
What do you understand by tirthayatra?
25. How can the Speaker and Deputy Speaker be removed from office?
26. Who nominates some members to the Legislative Council?
27. Who is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
28. List the different forms of precipitation.

29. What was the first important breakthrough in the system of communication?
30. How would you classify the forms in which vapour in the atmosphere condenses?

SECTION – D

Short Answer Type Questions

Answer the following questions within 30-50 words. (3x5=15)

31. Explain why Surat was called the gateway to the west?
32. Evaluate the statement 'Mohammad Bin Tughlaq was a literate fool.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.
33. Examine the reasons behind the low population in desert areas.
34. Identify three human activities that affect the environment.
35. Explain why the Rajya Sabha is known as the permanent house?

SECTION – E

Long Answer Type Questions

Answer the following questions in not more than 120 words. (5x5=25)

36. Evaluate Mahmud Ghaznavi's character.
37. Discuss why the British East India Company and the Dutch wanted to have control over Masulipatnam?
38. Examine the importance of ocean currents in regulating climate.
39. Explain how igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks are formed with examples.
40. Analyse the importance of a constitution in a democratic country.

SECTION – F

Case – Based Questions

Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow: (5 marks)

In most parts of India, rural administration is carried out by Panchayati Raj institutions, however, Meghalaya has a unique system. Because the state is predominantly inhabited by indigenous tribal communities- namely the Khasi, Jaintia and Garo peoples- it is governed by the Sixth Scheduled of the Indian Constitution. This special provision recognizes and empowers tradition democratic institutions known as the District Councils.

At the grassroots level, local administration is managed by tradition village heads (such as the Rangbah Shnong in Khasi hills or the Nokma in Garo hills). These leaders work closely with the District Councils to maintain law and order, resolve village disputes, manage land and forests and promote community welfare. While these tradition leaders are deeply respected and ensure that local customs are preserved, the District Councils ensure that the region aligns with broader democratic processes, like electing representatives through voting. This blend of ancient tribal customs and modern constitutional democracy helps the people of Meghalaya protect their unique cultural identity while participating in modern governance.

Answer any (two) questions from Q. no.4 to Q. No.44

41. Problem solving: if a dispute over forest land or community property in a Meghalaya village, who are the traditional authorities responsible for resolving it? (2)
42. Civic Responsibility: Why do you think the Indian Constitution created a special provision (the Sixth Scheduled) for the tribal areas of Northeast India? (2)
43. Evaluate and Contrast: what are the advantages of combining traditional village leadership (like the Nokma or Rangbah Shnong) with modern elected District Councils (2)
44. Real- World Application : Imagine you are a village head in Meghalaya. How would you ensure that you traditional customs are respected while also making sure every member of your community has equal rights? (2)
45. How many District Councils are there in Meghalaya? Name them (Compulsory)
(1)

SECTION – G

Map – Based Questions

On the same outline map of India supplied to you, locate and label the following with suitable symbols. (1x5=5)

46. PART I (Any 3) (1x3)

- (a) Tropical evergreen forest - Kerala
- (b) Tropical evergreen forest - Karnataka
- (c) Tropical deciduous forest - Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Tropical deciduous forest - Odisha

47. PART II (Any 2) (1x2)

- (i) Monument built by Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
- (ii) The Rajput Kingdom of North India
- (iii) The new capital of the Delhi Sultanate under the rule of Mohammad- bin - Tughlaq.

4. Plants, animals, birds and organisms which live in the natural habitat are termed as –
- A. Natural Vegetation B. Wild animals
C. Wild Life D. Ecology
5. Gomasthas were beaten up by Indians because they are –
- A. Paid agents of the British B. Indigo Planters
C. Enlisted soldiers of the British D. British Generals
6. The system where the cultivator pay the land revenue directly to the British is known as the–
- A. Zamindari System B. Mahalwari System
C. Ryotwari System D. Ijaradari System
7. The territories held by the British are put into Presidencies with its headquarters in –
- A. Calcutta, Madras, Delhi B. Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
C. Delhi, Bombay, Madras D. Bengal, Jaipur, Calcutta, Bombay
8. Which of the following is not a cause of soil erosion?
- A. Afforestation B. Shifting agriculture
C. Mining D. Faulty agricultural practises
9. _____ is mainly used in electrical wires
- A. Bauxite B. Iron ore
C. Aluminium D. Copper

10. The primary purpose of law in a society to –

- A. punish all citizens B. promote inequality
C. maintain social order and justice D. protect the wealthy

SECTION: B

True or False Questions:

Write T for True, F for False against the following statement (1x10=10)

11. The State can easily take away our Fundamental Rights.
12. Tipu Sultan was known as the 'Tiger of Mysore'.
13. The President can dissolve the Rajya Sabha.
14. The British conducted many surveys in India.
15. The Prime Minister is elected directly by the people.
16. The Dandi March marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
17. Nuclear Energy is not the safest form of Energy.
18. Unbroken solid rocks form a part of Horizon A or Top Soil.
19. The Indian Constitution came into effect on 26th January, 1950.
20. Pampass are Grasslands found in North America.

SECTION : C

Very Short Answer Questions

Answer the following questions in one word or sentence only:(1x10=10)

21. To prevent soil erosion in hilly areas, what kind of farming is most suitable to be used?
22. Give one characteristic of deciduous trees?
23. Mention the name of the mineral known as liquid gold?
24. As an 18 year old and above, you go to the polling station to elect your representative for the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, State which Right you are exercising?
25. Which Fundamental Right protects you from being forced to work below the age of 14 years?

26. By which Act can the bride's family not be forced to give money or gifts by the groom in a Marriage?
27. Give one reason Mir Jafar was favoured by the British.
28. List one use of the Indigo plant.
29. What is the main aim of the establishment of the East India Company in India?
30. Give one qualification to become the President of India?

SECTION : D

Short Answer Type Questions

Answer the following questions within thirty to fifty words : (3x5=15)

31. What is Sustainable Development? List the 3R's to achieve with examples.
32. Why is land an important resource.
33. Who were given powers over cultivators by Lord Cornwallis under the Permanent Settlement. How do they operate.
34. Describe the 'Doctrine of Lapse' as an instrument of annexation.
35. Who elect members of – Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

SECTION: E

Long Answer Type Questions

Answer the following questions within 80-120 words: (5x5=25)

36. The colonial period contains highly accurate events of history. Explain the different sources of British Rule in India?
37. How did the use of the Enfield Rifle led to the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857?
38. Classify the important future sources of energy?
39. How is the balance maintained in an ecosystem ?
40. If you are the Prime Minister of India, discuss your key roles in running the administration of the country?

SECTION: F
Case based Question

Read the following passage and answer the questions at the end (5 marks)

41. The Umiam Dam is a source of electricity to our State, Meghalaya. It is constructed by building a wall across the River Umiam. It also helps in water storage and flood control. It is also a beautiful and pristine tourist spot most enjoyed under clear and blue skies.

Answer the following questions:

- i. What type of electricity do we get from the Umiam Dam. (1)
- ii. Which is used to obtain electricity from the Umiam Dam? (1)
Is it a renewal or non-renewal resource? (1)
- iii. Does it cause pollution while generating electricity from the Umiam Dam? (1)
- iv. What is one difference between fossil fuels and electricity generated from the dams (1)

OR

Give one example how you can conserve electricity at home (1)

SECTION : G

Map Skill based questions

42. On a given outline map of India locate the following - (1x5=5)

- a. The Parliament House in India.
- b. One gold mine in India.
- c. One headquarter of the French in India.
- d. Location of the Supreme Court under the British.
- e. An area having alluvial soils in India.
