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FOR MEGHALAYA CLASS 8 PREPARATION

MBOSE Class 8 Sample Question Paper 2027 MIL Khasi

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE	SUBJECT
Meghalaya Class 8	2027	Sample Paper	Khasi

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-cantered 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-cantered 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 is will also help prepares 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.

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BACKGROUND NOTE----------

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Subjects	***Class***
English Class	VI
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MIL Khasi Class	VII
MIL Khasi Class	VIII
MIL Garo Class	VI
MIL Garo Class	VII
MIL Garo Class	VIII
Mathematics Class	VI
Mathematics Class	VII
Mathematics Class	VIII
Science Class	VI
Science Class	VII
Science Class	VIII
Social Science Class	VI
Social Science Class	VII
Social Science Class	VIII
MIL Hindi Class	VI
MIL Hindi Class	VII
MIL Hindi Class	VIII

MIL KHASI
CLASS- VIII

Duration : 3hours
Full marks: 80
Pass marks:24

Jingbthah kyllum:

1. Jubab ia baroh ki jingkylli
2. Pule bniah ia baroh ki jingkylli
3. Wat nym thoh ia ka jingkylli, thoh tang ia ka jubab kaba iadei bad da bud bha ia ki number jong ka jingkylli.

Bynta –A
Prose
25 Marks

1. Pyndap ha ki jaka ba suda:- **(1x5=5)**

(i) Nga pyndep ïa la ka jong ka _____ na ka bynta la ka ri.

(ii) Ki _____kiba la duh noh la bun snem mynta,ki la long ki Syiem kiba rim tam ha kane ka ri.

(iii) Ka _____kadei kawei na ki jinglehniam kiba kongsan ha Ri Khasi Jaintia.

(iv) Ka jingieit kala shet ïa u _____.

(v) Ka Sarojini Naidu ka wan na ka iing _____bala rim bha ha Bengal.

2. Jubab tang shi Senten ïa kine ki jingkylli harum:- **(1x5=5)**

(i) Ha ka rta kaba katno ka Sarojini Naidu kala pass ïa ka matrik?

(ii) Iano la khot kum ,"Ka Simpah (Nightingale) jong ka India?

(iii) Ia ka jinglehniam kaba la leh da u Lyngdoh bad ka Lyngdoh shibnai shuwa ka Behdiengkhlam la khot kaei?

(iv) Mano bala pynbitar ïa ki Jowai haduh katta-katta ba ki leit sha Madur Maskut ha kawei ka miet?

(v) Ki briew jongno kila sei lut ïala ka jong ka bor baroh ,ban ïaleh pyrshah ïa u Allaudin?

3. Jubab shai bad lyngkot ïa kine ki jingkylli harum:- (Jied Tang 5tylli) (2x5=10)

(i) Nangno la shim ïa ka bailut na ka bynta ka jinglehniam ïa u 'Lei pyrthat?

(ii) Ha kano ka sngi ka long ka jinglehniam ba khatduh jong ka Behdiengkhlam? Bad kumno la khot ïa ka.

(iii) Ki kmie ki kpa jong Ka Sarojini Naidu kidei ki briew kiba kumno bad kaei ka jinghikai kaba kila ai ïaka naduh ba ka dang rit?

(iv) Iathuh ba balei ka Sarojini Naidu ka kren pyrshah ïaka Sorkar Phareng.

(v) U Kyllong Raja u long u Syiem uba Kumno.

(vi) Uei u Patsha jong ka Delhi? Kaei ka jingkwah jong u.

(vii) Mano ba pom tukra tukra ïa ki snier u Syiem Kyllong Raja bad u la ai hano?

4. Jubab shai ïa kawei ne kine ki jingkylli harum:- (Jied tang 1)

(i) Balei ki Syiem Synteng kida wad da ki lad baroh ban ïoh pynïap ïa u Syiem Kyllong Raja? Da kano ka buit kila lah ban pynïap duh ïa U? **(3+2=5)**

Lane

Iathuh bniah ïa ki kam ba radbah ba ka Mrs. Sarojini Naidu kala leh na ka bynta ka ri bad ka jaidbynriew. (5)

Lane

Batai shai bad bniah kumno ka Virmati kala pyni sha ka pyrthei ïaka jingieit jong ka ïa la ka ri bad kumjuh ïa la u Tnga. (5)

Bynta –B
Poetry (15 Marks)

1. Pynkut ïa kine ki lain harum:-1x5=5

(i) Wat rwai ïa la ka _____.

(ii) Jingim toi donkam ka_____.

(iii) Ieng te da _____.

(iv) U shah ka sngi,_____.

(v) Ba jingpyrkhat ha _____.

2. Jubab tang shi laiñ ïa kine ki jingkylli harum:- (1x5=5)

(i) Iano te ka pyrthei kam mon?

(ii) Ha ka jingrwai, IAM TE PHIN IAM MARWEI , kaei kaba donkam tam ha jingim ki khynnah skul.

(iii) Ban poi sha kliar jong ka nam ngi dei ban long ki briew kiba kumno?

(iv) Nangno kiba khraw ki sdang shuwa ?

(v) U khunlung ba shisnem ka rta,hadien un sa kylla rangbah. Kiei ki kam ba un pyndep?

3. Jubab shai ïa kawei na kane ka jingkylli harum, katkum ka jingsngewthuh ka jong phi na ka jingrwai kaba phi la pule:-

(i) Lyngba ka jingsngewthuh ka jong phi thoh shai kaei ka jinghikai kaba phi la ïoh na ka jingrwai kaba phi la pule, “IAM TE PHIN IAM MARWEI”. (5)

Lane

(ii) Pynshai ba ha kano ka bynta, KIBA KHRAW KI SDANG NA KIBA RIT, (5)

Bynta –K
Rapid Reader **26 Marks**

1. Jied ïa ka jubab kaba dei jong kine ki Sentens harum:- (1x6=6)

(i) La kha ïa u Soso Tham ha ka snem _____(1873/1863) ha iing baduk ha Saisohpen ,Sohra.

(ii) Kum_____(Nongtrei/Nonghikai) , U Soso Tham um shym la hun ban shu shong kli kti bad ban shu sngap.

(iii) Wat ju mlien ka kti ban shim _____(kynthet/kynyther).

(iv) U Kyllang pat u sah hi hajuh ,hajan ka shnong _____(Mawnai/Manai).

(v) “Katei” la ong ka kmie”, “Katei keiñ khun, dei ka _____(Ri Lum Khasi/ Ri Khasi).

(vi) Ha phi ïeng ruh wat ruh wat da ksoh_____(hylliaw/jylliaw).

2. Jubab shai ïa kine ki jingkylli harum :- (Jied tang 6tylli) (2X6=12)

(i) Jer kyrteng ïa artylli ki kot bala thoh da U Soso Tham.

(ii) Hangno u Soso Tham u leit skul nyngkong eh? u pule haduh ka klass kaba katno ha kata ka skul.

(iii) Iathuh ïa ka daw bah kaba la pynlong ïa U Kyllang bad U Symper kala poi shaduh ka jingïakajia bad jingïaleh?

(iv) Hato ka kmie jong U Sier Lapalang ka shah sngewbha ïa u ban wan kiew sha Ri Khasi.Kumno kala ong ïala u.

(v) Kaei kaba jia ïa U Sier Lapalang ynda ula poi ha kjat u Lum Shillong.

(vi) Ha u snem katno U Soso Tham ula wan hikai ha shillong?

(vii) Na ka jingsneng tymmen kaba phi pule ,Kumno u R.S.Berry u hikai badei ban leh haba wankai ki briew ha iing?

(viii) Kumno ngi dei ban leh haba phi leit kai ha iing ki briew?

3. Jubab kham bniah ïa kine ki jingkylli harum:- (Jied tang 2 tylli) (4x2=8)

(i) Na lynnong kaba phi la pule, Kaei ka jinghikai kaba phi ïoh na ka khana shaphang,U SIER LAPALANG

(ii) Thoh shai kaei kaba la jia ïa u Sier Lapalang ynda ula wan poi shapdeng ka ri Khasi.

(iii) Katkum ka jingsngewthuh ka jong phi batai ïa u synniang u bynhei jong U Soso Tham ha ka thoh ka tar khasi

Bynta-D

Hints on the Study of Khasi Language **14 Marks**

1. Ai ïa ktien kynnoh jong kine harum:- **(1x6=6)**

(i) Jlawnguid

(ii) Lyngkhuid

(iii) Jemnud

(iv) Lapbah

(v) Lorni

(vi) Lynti

2. **Ai kawei Nuksa ïa kine ki jait Adjectives harum:-** **(1x4=4)**

   (i) Numeral Adjectives

   (ii) Interrogative Adjectives

   (iii) Quantitative Adjectives

   (iv) Descriptive Adjectives

3. Kaei ka Adjectives? Batai shai ïa kamram jong ka. **(2+2=4)**

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