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FOR MEGHALAYA CLASS 7 PREPARATION

MBOSE Class 7 Sample Question Paper 2027 Social Science

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE	SUBJECT
Meghalaya Class 7	2027	Sample Paper	Social Science

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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SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

Subjects	***Class***
English Class	VI
English Class	VII
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MIL Khasi Class	VI
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

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.

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. Maharshtra
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 Ambedkar
D. Mahatma Gandhi

6. The strength of the Lok Sabha is

A. 250
B. 352
B. 450
C. 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 the harmful solar radiations
B. It provides oxygen needed by all living things to stay alive.
C. It holds the Earth in place.
D. It regulates the 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 Ghaznavis'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.

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