Examination Series Paper 18

FINAL PRODUCTION

Board: CBSE Class: 10 Code: 184 Session: 2026–27

English Language and Literature

Time allowed: 3 hours Maximum marks: 80

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Role: QP | Version: 3.0.0

Name: _____ Roll number: _____

General instructions

There are 11 main questions in three sections. All main questions are compulsory; follow the internal-choice instructions for each question.

Section A: Reading Skills — 20 marks. Section B: Grammar and Writing Skills — 20 marks. Section C: Literature Textbook — 40 marks.

Read each task carefully and follow its stated response length. Write answers in the answer booklet.

For one-mark reading and extract responses, answer briefly as directed. Write the two-mark short responses in 30–40 words.

Choose one option in each MCQ. For Questions 6 and 7, answer one complete extract; do not mix parts from A and B.

Section A Reading Skills

1 Reading comprehension [10 marks]

Read the discursive passage and answer all eight parts that follow.

(1) Learning someone's name is a small act of attention that can change how welcome a person feels. At a school gathering, a confident introduction may begin badly if the speaker has never checked how a guest wishes to be addressed. A printed spelling is useful, but it does not always tell an unfamiliar reader how to say the name. Asking beforehand can prevent the person from having to correct an avoidable mistake in front of a hall.

(2) The purpose is care, not a public test of perfect pronunciation. People bring different sound systems and habits to a conversation, and an unfamiliar combination may take practice. A respectful learner can ask for a repetition, attempt it and accept correction without turning the moment into a lengthy performance of embarrassment. The name's owner should not have to reassure everyone else that trying is unnecessary merely to end an uncomfortable scene.

(3) Shortcuts deserve thought. Inventing a nickname because a name seems difficult may be convenient for the speaker but unwelcome to the person being introduced. Some people choose a shorter form and others prefer their full name. Neither preference can safely be inferred from another member of the same family or community. A useful question concerns this individual's choice in this situation, rather than a rule supposedly covering everybody who shares part of a name.

(4) Preparation can be practical. An organiser may keep a brief pronunciation note agreed with the guest, place clear spacing in the introduction and rehearse once before the event. If an audio guide is offered voluntarily, it should be used for that purpose rather than circulated without asking. These arrangements help the announcer while keeping the person's preference central. They do not require changing the spelling used on every official record or treating one informal introduction as a universal naming policy.

(5) Mistakes may still occur. A brief correction and a renewed attempt often serve the occasion better than ignoring the error or apologising so dramatically that the introduction disappears beneath the apology. The relevant measure is a willingness to learn and respond, not a claim that one check guarantees faultless speech forever. A name belongs in a relationship with a person, not only in a list to be read aloud. Giving it attention makes introductions less like completing an administrative box and more like making room for the person who has actually arrived. That attention begins before the microphone is switched on, in ordinary preparation.

1(I) Why may a printed spelling be insufficient preparation?
(a) Every guest rejects written names.
(b) It may not tell an unfamiliar reader how to pronounce the name.
(c) It proves the guest wants a nickname.
(d) It requires changing all official records. [1]

1(II) What can a respectful learner accept after attempting the name? [1]

1(III) Find the ONE word in paragraph 4 meaning passed around or shared among other people. [1]

1(IV) In 30–40 words, explain why automatically inventing a nickname may fail to show respect. [2]

1(V) What is the stated purpose of practising?
(a) To test every guest publicly.
(b) To eliminate all differences between sound systems.
(c) To show care in addressing the person.
(d) To make the guest comfort every announcer. [1]

1(VI) TRUE or FALSE: A voluntarily supplied audio guide may automatically be circulated for unrelated purposes. [1]

1(VII) Which preparation keeps the guest's preference central?
(a) An agreed pronunciation note and a rehearsal.
(b) A nickname invented without asking.
(c) A rule borrowed from an unrelated person.
(d) Ignoring a correction to avoid slowing down. [1]

1(VIII) In 30–40 words, explain why the writer prefers a brief correction to an elaborate public apology. [2]

2 Reading comprehension [10 marks]

Read the case-based factual passage and answer all nine parts that follow.

(1) A fictional printing club quotes for identical cards under one simple rule. Each separate order has a setup charge of forty rupees plus two rupees for every card. There are no taxes, delivery charges, discounts or other fees in this exercise. The table shows five order sizes and their complete prices. Setup is charged once per order, so two separate orders each pay it even if their cards are identical.

(2) The total price rises with the number of cards, but the average price per card falls as the one setup charge is spread across more cards. This does not mean that the club has reduced its two-rupee charge for printing each additional card. A total and an average answer different questions: one gives the amount paid for the order, while the other divides that amount by its size.

(3) A committee comparing orders should therefore state what it needs. Buying unnecessary cards solely to obtain a lower average still increases the amount paid. Combining genuinely needed cards in one order could avoid paying setup twice, provided the other stated conditions remain the same. The figures describe price only; they do not compare print quality or prove that every real printer uses this charging rule.

Cards in one order	Total rupees	Rule
10	60	40+2 per card
20	80	40+2 per card
30	100	40+2 per card
40	120	40+2 per card
50	140	40+2 per card
Scope	One setup per order	No other charges

2(I) What setup charge applies to one order? [1]

2(II) The complete price for twenty cards is:
(a) ₹40
(b) ₹60
(c) ₹100
(d) ₹80 [1]

2(III) How much does adding ten cards to the SAME order add to its price? [1]

2(IV) The average price per card in a ten-card order is:
(a) ₹6
(b) ₹2
(c) ₹40
(d) ₹60 [1]

2(V) In 30–40 words, explain why a larger order has a lower average without a lower printing charge for each additional card. [2]

2(VI) What is the complete price of forty cards? [1]

2(VII) Calculate the saving from ONE twenty-card order instead of TWO separate ten-card orders. [1]

2(VIII) Does the table establish which order has the best print quality? [1]

2(IX) What happens if the committee buys fifty rather than forty cards it actually needs?
(a) It pays less in total.
(b) It pays ₹20 more despite the lower average.
(c) The setup becomes zero.
(d) Each additional card costs ₹40. [1]

Section B Grammar and Writing Skills

3 Grammar [10 marks]

Complete any TEN of the TWELVE grammar tasks, as directed.

3(I) Choose the conventional present-tense wording for a literary plot summary.
(a) In the novel, the hero discovers the letter and leaves home.
(b) In the novel, the hero has been discover the letter.
(c) In the novel, the hero discovery the letter.
(d) In the novel, the hero will discovered the letter. [1]

3(II) Complete the formal scheduled-arrangement construction with the correct form of be: The visiting team _____ to arrive at noon tomorrow. [1]

3(III) Choose the correctly ordered time phrase: The repair took _____.
(a) an half hour
(b) half an hour
(c) a half an hour
(d) half hour an [1]

3(IV) Use works/work for both blanks: Mira is one of the pupils who _____ here; she is the only pupil who _____ on Sundays. [1]

3(V) Report both the request and the embedded location with conventional backshift: He said to me, “Please do not tell anyone where I am.” Begin: He requested me _____. [1]

3(VI) Which form correctly expresses negative advice with ought?
(a) You ought not to ignore the notice.
(b) You do not ought ignore the notice.
(c) You ought to not to ignore the notice.
(d) You ought not ignoring the notice. [1]

3(VII) Explain the difference: “We need some information” versus “We need a piece of information.” [1]

3(VIII) Correct only the agreement in the existential sentence: There seems to be several errors. Write Error→Correction. [1]

3(IX) Which phrase refers to a quantity large enough for the stated purpose? We have _____ time to check both pages before the deadline.
(a) enough
(b) too few
(c) many
(d) another [1]

3(X) Report this as a request for action, not a prediction question: “Will you close the window, please?” she said to me. Begin: She asked me _____. [1]

3(XI) Use must with the perfect continuous of work for a deduction about earlier ongoing activity: Your hands are covered in ink; you _____ on the posters. [1]

3(XII) Correct the tense in this conventional later report: She said that she is preparing the room at that moment. Use the past continuous. [1]

4 Formal letter [5 marks]

Attempt either A or B. Write a formal letter in 100–120 words.

4(A) You are Leena/Leel, Reception Coordinator, Sunrise School, Amaltas Nagar. Write to the coordinator of visiting speakers proposing a voluntary check of preferred names and pronunciation before introductions. Suggest a practical process without changing official spellings or circulating recordings without consent. Use 100–120 words. [5]

OR

4(B) You are Om/Omi, Art Club Secretary, Sunrise School, Amaltas Nagar. Write to Printline requesting an itemised quotation for thirty identical invitation cards. Ask which charges apply once and which per card, and whether delivery is additional. Do not invent a quoted price. Use 100–120 words. [5]

5 Analytical paragraph [5 marks]

Attempt either A or B. Write an analytical paragraph in 100–120 words.

5(A) A fictional reception team compares the pronunciation aids in the table. Guests can choose whether to provide either aid. Write 100–120 words comparing reliability and practical use, recommending a process without claiming that one format suits every person. [5]

Aid	Basis	Use
A	Announcer guesses	No confirmation
B	Guest-approved written note	Private rehearsal
C	Voluntary guest audio	Rehearsal for this event

OR

5(B) A fictional club uses an admission record for identification and a welcome badge for conversation. One plan automatically copies the full record name onto every badge. Another asks for a preferred badge name while keeping it linked privately to the correct record. Write 100–120 words analysing the different purposes and recommending a process. [5]

Section C Literature Textbook

6 Drama or prose extract [5 marks]

Read extracts A and B. Answer ALL parts of ANY ONE extract.

Extract A

Text and source: Coorgi homes have a tradition of hospitality, and they are more than willing to recount numerous tales of valour related to their sons and fathers.
(Glimpses of India: Coorg)

6(A)(I) Valour here means:
(a) weariness.
(b) uncertainty.
(c) bravery.
(d) distance. [1]

6(A)(II) Which family relationships are named in the stories? [1]

6(A)(III) Which phrase emphasises readiness to tell the stories? [1]

6(A)(IV) In 30–40 words, explain how hospitality and storytelling connect the visitor with family memory. [2]

OR

Extract B

Text and source: "Yes, certainly," his wife said. "Bholi will be lucky to get such a well-to-do bridegroom. A big shop, a house of his own and I hear several thousand in the bank. Moreover, he is not asking for any dowry."
(Bholi)

6(B)(I) Who makes this assessment? [1]

6(B)(II) Which words qualify the bank-money claim as reported information?
(a) A big
(b) of his own
(c) Moreover
(d) I hear [1]

6(B)(III) In 30–40 words, explain what the list reveals about the mother's basis for calling Bholi lucky. [2]

6(B)(IV) What does the mother say is NOT being requested at this stage? [1]

7 Poetry extract [5 marks]

Read poetry extracts A and B. Answer ALL parts of ANY ONE extract.

Extract A

Text and source: Pistol in his left hand, pistol in his right,
And he held in his teeth a cutlass bright,
His beard was black, one leg was wood;
It was clear that the pirate meant no good.
(The Tale of Custard the Dragon)

7(A)(I) Where is the cutlass held? [1]

7(A)(II) The left-hand/right-hand repetition chiefly emphasises:
(a) the absence of weapons.
(b) the pirate's exaggeratedly armed appearance.
(c) a peaceful invitation to dinner.
(d) a change in the colour of the house. [1]

7(A)(III) Which material describes one leg? [1]

7(A)(IV) In 30–40 words, explain how the catalogue quickly establishes a storybook villain. [2]

OR

Extract B

Text and source: He should be lurking in shadow,
Sliding through long grass
Near the water hole
Where plump deer pass.
(A Tiger in the Zoo)

7(B)(I) What prey animals are named? [1]

7(B)(II) Which pair most strongly creates an impression of concealment?
(a) plump and pass
(b) should and be
(c) shadow and long grass
(d) hole and where [1]

7(B)(III) Which place draws the deer near the tiger's imagined route? [1]

7(B)(IV) In 30–40 words, explain how the stanza presents the tiger as a hunter within a living setting. [2]

8 First Flight short response [12 marks]

Answer any FOUR of the FIVE First Flight questions in about 40–50 words each.

8(I) What does Anne's description of herself as a birthday present for Margot contribute to her family sketch? [3]

8(II) How does the opening location of Lencho's house combine isolation with a broad view? [3]

8(III) What does Rajvir's large tea-consumption figure do within the train conversation? [3]

8(IV) How do clatter, clank and jangling affect the account of Custard's attack? [3]

8(V) How does the exclamation mark in the title Amanda! relate to the poem's recurring address? [3]

9 Footprints Without Feet short response [6 marks]

Answer any TWO of the THREE Footprints Without Feet questions in about 40–50 words each.

9(I) What is revealing about Max's claim that the report will be safer in his hands? [3]

9(II) What does the immediate competition at feeding time teach Tricki about the surgery's routine? [3]

9(III) How does Ebright's mother's account combine companionship with arranging a wider social life? [3]

10 First Flight long response [6 marks]

Answer either A or B from First Flight in about 100–120 words.

10(A) Compare physical solitude and felt companionship in A Letter to God and From the Diary of Anne Frank. [6]

OR

10(B) Compare how everyday food and drink connect people with a wider culture in the Goa and Assam parts of Glimpses of India. [6]

11 Footprints Without Feet long response [6 marks]

Answer either A or B from Footprints Without Feet in about 100–120 words.

11(A) Why does the account of the village becoming a town matter beside the later marriage crisis in Bholi? [6]

OR

11(B) Compare the importance of an unplanned encounter in The Necklace and a chosen return in The Thief's Story. [6]