

**To the Student:**

After your registration is complete and your proctor has been approved, you may take the Credit by Examination for English 10A.

WHAT TO BRING

- several No. 2 sharpened pencils
- blue or black ink pen
- notebook paper

ABOUT THE EXAM

The Credit by Examination consists of 80 multiple-choice and true/false questions and a composition. A Scantron® answer sheet is provided for the objective questions. The objective questions are worth one point each, and the composition is worth 20 points. You can prepare by reviewing any of the state-adopted textbooks that are used at your school. If no textbook or other study material is available locally, you may contact the Outreach & Distance Education Bookstore. The bookstore carries the textbooks used in the ENG 10A Distance Education course. The textbooks are:

- Chin, Beverly Ann, and Denny Wolfe (2000). *Literature: The Reader's Choice*, Grade 10, Texas Edition. New York: Glencoe/McGraw-Hill. (ISBN 0-02-817941-2)
- Lester, Mark, and Sharon O'Neal (2001). *Writer's Choice: Grammar and Composition*, Grade 10, Texas Edition. New York: Glencoe/McGraw-Hill. (ISBN 0-07-822818-2)

The review that follows this letter serves as a guide and offers examples of test questions and exam format. Answers can be found at the end of the sample questions. In order to be successful on the test, you must study and review all of the concepts in English 10A. Remember, this examination is a general overview of the material. Good luck on your exam!

For more information about CBE policies, visit <http://www.ode.ttu.edu/takeacbe/> or see your course Policies & Forms Guide.

Good luck on your examination!

CBE Review

I. Grammar

- Proofreading
- Subject-verb agreement
- Pronoun usage
- Verb tense
- Capitalization
- Punctuation

II. Vocabulary

- Analogies

III. Reading

- Writing skills
- Dictionary entries
- Graphs

IV. Literature

Literary Terms

- alliteration
- allusion
- irony
- metaphor
- mood
- personification
- point of view
- simile
- theme
- tone

Literary Selections to Review

- “Through the Tunnel,” Doris Lessing
- “A White Heron,” Sarah Orne Jewett
- “The Monkey’s Paw,” W. W. Jacobs

- “Contents of a Dead Man’s Pocket,” Jack Finney
- “The Interlopers,” H. H. Munro (Saki)
- “The Masque of the Red Death,” Edgar Allan Poe
- “A Child’s Christmas in Wales,” Dylan Thomas

V. Composition

There will be three choices of writing topics. Know how to compose a compare-and-contrast essay, a persuasive essay, and a critical response. You will select one topic and fully develop it by using these guidelines:

- Have a meaningful title, introduction, and conclusion.
- Fully develop ideas that are focused with specific examples and details.
- Have clear and grammatically-correct sentences.
- Eliminate fragments, run-ons, and tense shift.
- Use meaningful transitions to connect ideas.
- Edit for capitalization, punctuation, usage, and spelling.

IMPORTANT!

Tips for Good Writing

1. An interesting title that reveals the main idea of your paper gives your reader a good first impression. If it is a title that you make up, it should not be in quotation marks or underlined.
2. Neatness counts. Remember to double space typed papers. Use blue or black ink for handwritten ones.
3. Avoid using the proverbial *you* in your writing exercises. It may put your reader on the defensive. For example, when I read, "When you use drugs, you hurt yourself and your family," my immediate reaction is to exclaim defensively that I *don't* use drugs. It's better to write, "When a person..." or "When a teenager..." than to use *you*.
4. State your opinion as fact. Avoid "I feel that..." and "I think that..."
5. Avoid referring to your essay or to any part of it. "Edgar Allan Poe uses gothic devices in many of his poems" sounds much better than "In this essay, I will prove that..." or "In the following paragraphs, I will show..."
6. Use present tense when writing about literature. The events of a story occur each time the story is read.
7. Be consistent in number. If you start out with a singular subject, the pronouns that refer to it must also be singular. Look at this example: "Everyone has their own differences that make them who they are as a person." *Everyone* is singular; *their* is plural; *them* is plural; *they* is plural; *a person* is singular. (Remember that any word ending in *-body* or *-one* is singular.) The easiest way to achieve consistency in number is to make the whole thing plural: "All individuals have their own differences that make them who they are as people." This sentence isn't profound, but it is grammatically correct.
8. Paragraph indentions should be about a thumb's width.
9. Elaborate. Give several examples and details for each topic sentence. Back up what you write (sometimes by quoting).
10. Proofread.

Sample Exam Questions

Proofreading: Read the paragraph below and answer the question about the structure of sentence (1).

Just one phone conversation or Internet chat could pick apart your teen's reputation with lightning speed. (1) Being excluded or verbally harassed has been linked to suicide in teenagers.

1. Change sentence (1) to
 - A. Being excluded or verbally harassed, has been linked to suicide in teenagers
 - B. Being excluded or verbally harassed; has been linked to suicide in teenagers.
 - C. Eliminate sentence (1).
 - D. Do not change the sentence.

Subject-Verb Agreement: Circle "A" if this sentence is correct, or "B" if it is incorrect.

2. The harmony of the choir voices make the song heavenly.
 - A. Correct
 - B. Incorrect

Analogies: Circle the letter of the pair of words that correctly completes the analogy.

3. ignite : extinguish ::
 - A. lament : burn
 - B. lament : cool
 - C. lament : rejoice

Writing Skills: Circle "A" if the following statement is true or "B" if it is false.

4. Autobiographical sketches contain reliable information.
 - A. True
 - B. False

Literary Terms: Circle the letter of the correct answer.

5. "Life is a bowl of cherries" is an example of
 - A. a metaphor.
 - B. a simile.
 - C. an idiom.
 - D. personification.

Literary Selections: Circle the letter of the correct answer.

6. An example of imagery in “A Child’s Christmas in Wales” is the snow
- A. drifting out of the arms of the trees.
 - B. falling on the sidewalk in front of the house.
 - C. melting and forming an icicle on the eave.
 - D. proving too wet and cold to build a snowman.

Sample Exam Answer Key

- 1. D
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. B
- 5. A
- 6. A