

**To the Student:**

After your registration is complete and your proctor has been approved, you may take the Credit by Examination for ENG 12B.

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. 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 with the English 12B Distance Education course. The textbooks are:

- Chin, Beverly Ann, and Danny Wolfe. (2000). *Glencoe Literature: The Reader's Choice, British Literature* (Grade 12), Texas Edition. New York, New York: Glencoe/McGraw-Hill. (ISBN 0028179471)
- Lester, Mark, and Sharon O'Neal. (2001). *Writer's Choice: Grammar and Composition*, Grade 12, Texas Edition. New York, New York: Glencoe/McGraw-Hill. (ISBN 0078229545)

A Scantron® answer sheet is provided for your convenience. However, you will need your own white, standard-size, lined paper and either blue or black ink for the composition.

The following review serves as a guide and offers examples of test questions and the exam format. In order to be successful on the test, you must study and review all of the concepts in English 12B. Remember, this examination is a *general* overview of the material.

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

- Verb tense
- Subject-verb agreement
- Pronoun agreement
- Usage:
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 - ◇ *its, it's, its'*
 - ◇ *there, their, they're*
 - ◇ *here, hear*
 - ◇ *a lot, alot*
 - ◇ *accept, except*
 - ◇ *advice, advise*
 - ◇ *bad, badly*
 - ◇ *good, well*
 - ◇ *between, among*
 - ◇ *can, may*
 - ◇ *raise, rise*
 - ◇ *sit, set*
 - ◇ *who, whom*
 - ◇ *lie, lay*
- Capitalization
- Punctuation—end marks, colon, semicolon, comma, and apostrophe
- Sentences classified by structure—simple, compound, complex, compound-complex
- Active and passive voice

II. Analogies

III. Listening and Speaking

IV. Viewing and Representing

V. Reading

- Analyzing
- Dictionary entries
- Graphs

VI. Literature

- Literary terms:
 - ◇ alliteration
 - ◇ allusion
 - ◇ epic
 - ◇ irony
 - ◇ metaphor
 - ◇ mood
 - ◇ personification
 - ◇ point of view
 - ◇ protagonist/antagonist
 - ◇ satire
 - ◇ simile
 - ◇ sonnet
 - ◇ theme
 - ◇ tone
- Literary selections:
 - Ulysses* by Alfred, Lord Tennyson
 - “Sonnet 43” by Elizabeth Barrett Browning
 - “Porphyria’s Lover” by Robert Browning
 - “To an Athlete Dying Young” and “When I Was One-and Twenty” by
A. E. Housman
 - Pygmalion* by George Bernard Shaw
 - “Shooting an Elephant” by George Orwell
 - “The Rocking-Horse Winner” by D. H. Lawrence
- Characteristics of the following time periods:
 - Romantic
 - Victorian
 - Twentieth Century

VII. Composition

Write an essay on your own white, standard-size, lined paper with either blue or black ink. It is important to plan your essay with an outline or write a rough draft. Lastly, write a final copy. There will be three choices of writing topics. You will select one topic and fully develop it, using these guidelines:

- have a meaningful title, introduction, and conclusion;
- fully develop ideas that are focused with specific examples and details;
- have clear, grammatically correct sentences;
- eliminate fragments, run-ons, and tense shifts;
- use meaningful transitions to connect ideas; and
- 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 Questions

1. Read and analyze the following sentence. “Peoples who renounce the preservation of their racial purity renounce also the unity of their soul in all its expressions.” This is an example of a(n)

A. sentence fragment.
B. analogy.
C. simile.
D. implied false “either...or” dilemma.

2. In the sentence below, only **one** underlined and lettered element is incorrect. Choose the letter of the incorrect element.

The list of overdue library books was posted outside the office, but the

A

B

C

librarian still mailed letters to students’ parents. No error.

D

E

3. Joel and Jeff have been friends for 25 years.

A. simple
B. compound
C. complex
D. compound-complex

4. Analyzing newspapers is a waste of time because printed material is a reliable source.

A. Correct
B. Incorrect

5. “Life is a bowl of cherries” is an example of a

A. metaphor.
B. simile.
C. idiom.
D. alliteration.

6. “Sonnet 43,” by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, describes love as

A. the kind one has for a puppy.
B. total commitment to a person.
C. the love for nature.
D. none of these

7. The Romantic Period emphasizes
- A. emotional responses to a variety of overwhelming experiences.
 - B. illusions and disillusion.
 - C. nature and beauty.
 - D. both A and B

Answer Key

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