

**To the Student:**

After your registration is complete and your proctor has been approved, you may take the Credit by Examination for English 9A.

WHAT TO BRING

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

ABOUT THE EXAM

This test gives you the opportunity to demonstrate your mastery of the Essential Knowledge and Skills for this subject, as outlined by the Texas Education Agency.

The objective part of the examination is divided into three sections: *The Miracle Worker*, *Romeo and Juliet*, and Literary Terms and Effective Writing. The exam will consist of 80 objective questions worth one point each and a single essay question worth 20 points. A Scantron® answer sheet will be provided for the objective portion of the exam; however, you will need to supply your own paper and pens for the essay section. In addition, be sure to bring several sharpened No. 2 pencils for use on the Scantron®. You will have three hours to complete the exam.

In preparation for this exam, you are expected to have carefully studied the following plays: *Romeo and Juliet*, by William Shakespeare, and *The Miracle Worker*, by William Gibson. It is also assumed that you have a basic command of common literary terminology and that you have mastered the essentials of effective writing and composition.

Exam questions are not taken from a particular source, so if you need additional preparation you may review any of the state-adopted textbooks for this subject that are used at your school. If you do not have a textbook or any other study materials available locally, you may contact the Outreach & Distance Education Bookstore. The bookstore carries the textbooks used with our ENG 9A Distance Education course. The textbooks are:

Glencoe Literature: The Reader's Choice, Course 4. New York: Glencoe McGraw-Hill, 2000.

Glencoe Writer's Choice: Grammar and Composition, Grade 9. New York: Glencoe McGraw-Hill, 2001.

A sample examination is included with this letter. The sample exam will provide an example of the types of questions that will be asked on your examination. It is not a duplicate of the actual exam and it is *not* intended to serve as a review sheet. To maximize your chances for success on this examination, you must master *all* of the material covered by this subject.

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 Study Topics

Study all of the following for the examination:

- *The Miracle Worker*—Read the play carefully.
- *Romeo and Juliet*—Read the play carefully.

Literary Terms

These are some of the terms that you will need to know for the test:

- **Drama terms**—allusion, aside, blank verse, comedy, drama, dramatic irony, farce, figurative language, foil, monologue, pun, satire, soliloquy, staging, subplot, suspense, tragedy
- **Short story terms**—exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution or dénouement
- **Poetry terms**—assonance, consonance, alliteration, simile, metaphor, apostrophe, onomatopoeia, free verse, rhyme, rhythm, personification
- **Other literary terms**—plot, theme, short story, conflict, characterization, protagonist, antagonist, narrator, point of view, setting, tone, flashback, foreshadowing, simile, metaphor, personification, symbol, irony, imagery

Effective Writing (page numbers are from the ENG 9A textbook *Glencoe: Writer’s Choice*, but any state-adopted English 9 textbook should have the same information)

- Stages of the writing process—pages 52–120
- Levels of language—pages 70, 797
- Rules of grammar, punctuation, and capitalization—throughout the textbook
- Complete sentences, fragments, and run-ons—pages 388-391; 553-555;
- Active and passive voice—page 596
- Achieving clarity by choosing specific, precise words—pages 144-146; 431
- Transitions—page 354

The 20-point essay question will be about *The Miracle Worker* or *Romeo and Juliet*. You will be graded on the following:

- writing for content, organization, appropriate transition, and word choice;
- proofreading for grammar, punctuation, and spelling;
- revising through use of notes, outlines, and rough drafts; and
- following the “Tips for Good Writing” on the following page.

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.

ENG 9A Sample Exam

The following review serves as a guide and offers examples of test questions and exam format. Answers can be found at the end of the sample questions.

The Miracle Worker—Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

1. At the beginning of the play, Helen's outward appearance reflects her
 - A. inner turmoil and raw, untrained intellect.
 - B. dissatisfaction with her family.
 - C. calm and passive behavior.
 - D. family's lack of love for her.

2. Annie's flashbacks of Jimmie reflect
 - A. her interest in the supernatural.
 - B. how much Annie hated her brother Jimmie.
 - C. her uncertainty about her first teaching position.
 - D. how she is still haunted by her past.

3. If Helen does not get what she wants, she
 - A. sits quietly and pouts.
 - B. holds her breath.
 - C. goes to her bed and cries.
 - D. throws a tantrum.

4. Annie discovers how intelligent Helen is after Helen
 - A. hits Annie in the mouth with her doll and runs for her mother.
 - B. locks Annie in her room and hides the key in her mouth.
 - C. steals the tea cake from Annie's suitcase and eats it.
 - D. goes from plate to plate and eats what she wants.

5. Sometimes Kate feels sorry for Helen, and she
 - A. sides with Helen.
 - B. becomes Annie's antagonist.
 - C. wants to overlook and indulge.
 - D. all of these.

6. How has Helen's behavior changed by the beginning of Act III?
 - A. She sits in angry defiance.
 - B. Her hair and clothes are clean.
 - C. She finally understands language.
 - D. All of these.

Romeo and Juliet—Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

7. When we first meet Romeo, he appears distracted. What is his problem?
 - A. He is lovesick.
 - B. The love he feels is not returned.
 - C. Both of these.
 - D. Neither of these.

8. The play on words with *collier*, *cholera*, and *collar* on page 291 is called a(n)
 - A. farce.
 - B. aside.
 - C. pun.
 - D. soliloquy.

9. When Juliet first hears that her parents want her to marry Paris, what is her response?
 - A. frightened
 - B. enthusiastic
 - C. dutiful
 - D. furious

10. How does Mercutio's long Queen Mab speech help develop his character?
 - A. It shows how witty and creative he is.
 - B. It reveals that he is full of anger and hostility.
 - C. It emphasizes Mercutio's somber nature.

11. Romeo, remember, is madly in love with Rosaline. What happens to Romeo as soon as he first sees Juliet?
 - A. He forgets Rosaline.
 - B. He has eyes for Juliet only.
 - C. He overcomes his melancholy behavior.
 - D. All of these.

12. Lady Capulet's attitude toward Tybalt's death is best expressed by her use of the words
 - A. *weep* and *pardon*.
 - B. *villain* and *slaughter*.
 - C. *happily* and *joyful*.

13. What happens to Romeo's mother in the end?
- A. She is killed in an accident.
 - B. She dies from a heart attack.
 - C. She becomes pregnant again.
 - D. She dies from grief.

Literary Terms—Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

14. Which one of these sentences contains a simile?
- A. He is handsome.
 - B. He has faith.
 - C. He is the song I sing.
 - D. His love is like a song I sing.
15. Which of these terms means the time and place of a story?
- A. setting
 - B. plot
 - C. theme
 - D. tone
16. A character who never changes is a _____ character.
- A. static
 - B. round
 - C. dynamic
 - D. flat

Effective Writing—Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence or answers the question.

17. Proofreading is which stage of the writing process?
- A. the final stage
 - B. the initial stage
 - C. the drafting stage
 - D. the composing stage
18. A personal narrative should be written in
- A. first person.
 - B. second person.
 - C. third person.
 - D. none of these.

19. A literary analysis essay should be written in
- A. first person.
 - B. second person.
 - C. third person.
 - D. none of these.
20. Which sentence is the most convincing?
- A. I think that Mark Twain is the best American writer.
 - B. Mark Twain is the best American writer.
21. Choose the sentence that most clearly conveys the intended meaning.
- A. The wounded lion went toward the open door.
 - B. The wounded lion sprang toward the open door.
 - C. The wounded lion walked toward the open door.
 - D. The wounded lion staggered toward the open door.
22. Which sentence is correct?
- A. I enjoy history so much that I plan to make it my major in college.
 - B. I enjoy History so much I plan to make it my major in College.
 - C. I enjoy History so much that I plan to make it my major in college.
 - D. I enjoy history so much, that I plan to make it my major in College.
23. Which sentence is in passive voice?
- A. The photographer took the pictures at Beth's wedding.
 - B. The pictures at Beth's wedding were taken by the photographer.
24. Prewriting is which stage of the writing process?
- A. the final stage
 - B. the initial stage
 - C. the drafting stage
 - D. the composing stage
25. Which one of these is a way to organize details according to their location in space?
- A. spatial order
 - B. order of importance
 - C. chronological order
 - D. numerical order
26. The concluding paragraph should
- A. tell the main topic and give examples.
 - B. return your readers to the main topic and the focusing idea provided in the introduction.
 - C. contain your beginning thesis statement.
 - D. tell statistics on your topic.

27. _____ are essential in a personal narrative.
- A. Characters
 - B. Facts
 - C. Quotes
 - D. Statistics
28. The introductory paragraph contains
- A. only the first topic to be discussed.
 - B. the conclusion information.
 - C. the thesis statement.
 - D. the summary of what has happened.
29. In determining a topic and main point for your paper, you should consider
- A. the purpose.
 - B. the audience.
 - C. your views as the writer.
 - D. all of the above.

Essay

Choose **one** of the following topics and write a three-paragraph essay on your own paper. Be sure to include three body paragraphs, the first beginning with a thesis sentence and the last ending with a concluding sentence. Use what you know of prewriting and the writing process to guide you in writing these paragraphs. Be sure to proofread for proper sentence structure, spelling, and punctuation. Remember to use present tense when you write about literature.

- What are the roles of Friar Laurence in *Romeo and Juliet*?

OR

- What are the roles of the Nurse in *Romeo and Juliet*?

ENG 9A Sample Exam Answers

The Miracle Worker

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

Romeo and Juliet

7. C
8. C
9. C
10. A
11. D
12. B
13. D

Literary Terms

14. D
15. A
16. A

Effective Writing

17. A
18. A
19. C
20. B
21. D
22. A
23. B
24. B
25. A
26. B
27. B
28. C
29. D