

To the Student:

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

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. The textbooks used with our English 12A course 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 0078228220)

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

The review that follows 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 12A. Remember, this examination is a general overview of the entire range of course material.

For more information about CBE policies, visit <http://www.help.k12.ttu.edu/> or see your course Policies & Forms Guide.

Good luck on your examination!

CBE Review

1. Grammar

- Subject-verb agreement
- Pronoun usage
- Verb tense
- Usage:
 - ◇ *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*
- punctuation:
 - ◇ end marks
 - ◇ comma
 - ◇ colon
 - ◇ semicolon
 - ◇ apostrophe
- capitalization

2. Vocabulary

- Analogies

3. Reading

- Proofreading
- Writing skills
- Dictionary entries
- Graphs

4. Literature

- Literary terms:

- ◇ alliteration
- ◇ allusion
- ◇ epic
- ◇ irony
- ◇ metaphor
- ◇ mood
- ◇ personification
- ◇ point of view
- ◇ protagonist/antagonist
- ◇ satire
- ◇ simile
- ◇ sonnet
- ◇ theme
- ◇ tone

- Literary selections:

Origin and development of the English language (general)

Beowulf

The Canterbury Tales, by Geoffrey Chaucer

Macbeth, by William Shakespeare

Gulliver's Travels, by Jonathan Swift

- Characteristics of the following time periods:

Anglo-Saxon

Medieval

Renaissance

Restoration or Age of Reason

5. Composition

There will be three choices of writing topics: description, compare and contrast, or persuasion. 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. Proofread the following sentence and answer the multiple choice question below.
“Perhaps Homer’s listeners as some contemporary critics, saw his poems as laudations to the violence of war.” Change this sentence to
 - A. Perhaps Homer’s listeners, as some contemporary critics, saw its poems as laudations of the violence of war.
 - B. Perhaps Homer’s listeners, as some contemporary critics, saw his poems as laudations of the violence of war.
 - C. Eliminate sentence (3).
 - D. Do not change the sentence.
2. In the sentence below, only **one** underlined and lettered element is incorrect. Choose the letter of the incorrect element.

The Globe Theater in London is famous both because it is where Shakespeare
A B
performed most of his plays and also because of it’s magnificent circular
C D
structure. No error.
E

3. Writing that explains similarities and differences to readers is called
 - A. descriptive writing.
 - B. persuasive writing.
 - C. compare-and-contrast writing.
 - D. expository writing.
4. “Life is a bowl of cherries” is an example of a
 - A. metaphor.
 - B. simile.
 - C. idiom.
 - D. alliteration.
5. *Beowulf*’s external conflict is between
 - A. allusion and imagery.
 - B. Germanic people and the Saxons.
 - C. the good of Beowulf and the evil of Grendel.
 - D. none of these.

6. The definition listed in the dictionary is called
- A. denotation.
 - B. connotation.
 - C. transition.
 - D. narration.
7. The Restoration Period or Age of Reason gave many a new sense of freedom when
- A. Henry VIII returned to England.
 - B. lasting changes in manufacturing, the economy, and society occurred.
 - C. the people continued an austere lifestyle.
 - D. both A and C.

Answer Key

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