## OIA Final Exam English Language and Composition

# Part 1: Vocabulary and Literary Analysis

<ol> <li>To convince means to</li> <li>A. teach.</li> <li>B. control.</li> <li>C. promise.</li> <li>D. persuade.</li> </ol>	<ul><li>2) Circumstance means</li><li>A. how things are.</li><li>B. what things mean.</li><li>C. why things happen.</li><li>D. where things belong.</li></ul>
<ul> <li>3) To give consent means to give</li> <li>A. help.</li> <li>B. money.</li> <li>C. control.</li> <li>D. permission.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>4)Illusion means</li> <li>A. an idea that is new and original.</li> <li>B. an exercise to build strong muscles.</li> <li>C. an image that does not match reality</li> <li>D. an illness that should be treated in a hospital.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>4) Beneficial means</li> <li>A. partial.</li> <li>B. helpful.</li> <li>C. truthful.</li> <li>D. beautiful.</li> </ul>	6) Category means A. gate. B. glory. C. game. D. group.
<ul><li>7) Ideals are</li><li>A. values and beliefs.</li><li>B. hopes and dreams.</li><li>C. plans and schedules.</li><li>D. hobbies and interests.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>8) To enable means to make</li> <li>A. possible.</li> <li>B. enjoyable.</li> <li>C. responsible.</li> <li>D. comfortable</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>9) An outlook is the way someone</li> <li>A. finds an answer.</li> <li>B. makes a choice.</li> <li>C. views a situation.</li> <li>D. solves a problem.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>10) A person who works willingly works without</li> <li>A. pay.</li> <li>B. help.</li> <li>C. force.</li> <li>D. mistakes.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>11) A reader can tell that a story has a first-person narrator by</li> <li>A. whether the story has dialogue.</li> <li>B. how many characters are in the story.</li> <li>C. where the narrator of the story was born.</li> <li>D. the pronouns the narrator uses to tell about himself or herself.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>12) For text to be called a memoir, it must be</li><li>A. hard to believe.</li><li>B. short and funny.</li><li>C. personal and true.</li><li>D. about family life.</li></ul>
<ul> <li>13) A memoir is like a short story because it has</li> <li>A. a plot.</li> <li>B. lots of details.</li> <li>C. lots of characters.</li> <li>D. a surprise ending.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>14) Which of these is true about a story told by a first-person narrator?</li> <li>A. The setting changes often to show the narrator's moods.</li> <li>B. The events are seen through the eyes of the narrator.</li> <li>C. The facts and details are all about the narrator.</li> <li>D. There is only one character in the story</li> </ul>

<ul> <li>15) Which of these do you usually find in a science article?</li> <li>A. characters and a setting</li> <li>B. personal events from the author's life</li> <li>C. ideas and facts about the natural world</li> <li>D. a story with a beginning, middle, and end</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>16) The person who tells a story is a narrator. The person who tells a poem is a</li> <li>A. speaker.</li> <li>B. teacher.</li> <li>C. reader.</li> <li>D. Writer.</li> <li>E. 42</li> </ul>
<ul><li>17) Which is the most likely reason an author would write a science article?</li><li>A. to tell a story</li><li>B. to give an opinion</li><li>C. to raise a question</li><li>D. to share information</li></ul>	<ul><li>18) In poetry, rhythm is</li><li>A. a pattern of beats.</li><li>B. the hidden meaning.</li><li>C. an important symbol.</li><li>D. the number of rhymes.</li></ul>
<ul><li>19) The main goal of a research report is to</li><li>A. tell a story.</li><li>B. explain a chart.</li><li>C. give information.</li><li>D. give a history lesson.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>20) Why does someone write a memoir?</li> <li>A. to tell an imaginary story</li> <li>B. to give opinions on an important topic</li> <li>C. to teach the history of an important place</li> <li>D. to give a personal account of his or her life</li> <li>E. 42</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>21) Which of these does an author use to support her purpose in a research report?</li> <li>A. facts</li> <li>B. opinions</li> <li>C. memories</li> <li>D. characters</li> <li>E. 42</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>22) Which pronouns does a first-person narrator use when referring to himself or herself?</li> <li>A. I, me, my</li> <li>B. you, yours</li> <li>C. she, her, hers</li> <li>D. they, them, theirs</li> </ul>
<ul><li>23) Which of these is true about an anecdote?</li><li>A. It is narrative fiction.</li><li>B. It is longer than a memoir.</li><li>C. It is mostly about one event.</li><li>D. It is less personal than a memoir.</li></ul>	<ul><li>24) Every story has a viewpoint or perspective.</li><li>A. Viewpoint means</li><li>B. why an idea is important.</li><li>C. where an event takes place.</li><li>D. who is involved in an action.</li><li>E. how someone sees a situation.</li></ul>
<ul> <li>25) Which of these best illustrates an author's writing style?</li> <li>A. story setting</li> <li>B. grammar use</li> <li>C. choice of words</li> <li>D. number of characters</li> <li>E. 42</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>26) When writers of arguments appeal to the emotions, they are trying to</li> <li>A. teach.</li> <li>B. inform.</li> <li>C. entertain.</li> <li>D. persuade.</li> <li>E. 42</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>27) What does the reader expect to find in a persuasive argument?</li> <li>A. different viewpoints on a subject</li> <li>B. support for the writer's viewpoint</li> <li>C. questions that ask your views</li> <li>D. two opposite views to give balance</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>28) Why does a writer use loaded words?</li> <li>A. to make the article more serious</li> <li>B. to present a balanced argument</li> <li>C. to make the reader have strong feelings</li> <li>D. to present evidence to support an argument</li> </ul>

<ul> <li>29) The tone the writer chooses depends on the</li> <li>A. purpose of the writing.</li> <li>B. time period of the writing.</li> <li>C. amount of detail in the writing.</li> <li>D. series of events in the writing.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>30) Which of these is not reliable evidence in support of a claim?</li> <li>A. facts from research</li> <li>B. quotes from experts</li> <li>C. an account of an event</li> <li>D. an opinion of the writer</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>31) Tone shows how a writer <ul> <li>A. organizes the writing.</li> <li>B. uses facts to persuade the reader.</li> <li>C. feels about the topic and audience.</li> <li>D. supports the main ideas of the writing.</li> </ul> </li> <li>33) The theme of a story is the author's <ul> <li>A. plot.</li> <li>B. message.</li> <li>C. language.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>32) Which of these gives the best clues about the theme of a story?</li> <li>A. the topic</li> <li>B. the order of events</li> <li>C. other stories by the same author</li> <li>D. the characters' thoughts and actions</li> <li>34) Situational irony depends on an author's ability</li> <li>A. to create imaginary characters.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>D. point of view.</li> <li>35) When you read a selection, why is it important to read the captions under photos?</li> <li>A. They tell the topic of the selection.</li> <li>B. They may add information that is not in the selection.</li> <li>C. They give a picture of confusing parts of the selection.</li> <li>D. They clearly state the author's reason for writing the selection.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>B. to understand challenging ideas.</li> <li>C. to know what the reader expects.</li> <li>D. to use words with many meanings.</li> <li>36) Chronological order means events are arranged by <ul> <li>A. time.</li> <li>B. place.</li> <li>C. cause.</li> <li>D. Importance.</li> <li>E. 42</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul> <li>37) Which of these lines is a metaphor?</li> <li>A. when I watch you</li> <li>B. in your old man's shoes</li> <li>C. you wet brown bag of a woman</li> <li>D. who used to be the best looking gal in Georgia</li> </ul>	<ul><li>38) Which line from a poem is a simile?</li><li>A. with the little a cut out</li><li>B. through your destruction</li><li>C. wrapped up like garbage</li><li>D. sitting, waiting for your mind</li><li>E. 42</li></ul>
<ul><li>39) A metaphor is figurative language that</li><li>A. creates a rhythm.</li><li>B. compares two unlike things.</li><li>C. makes one thing stand for another.</li><li>D. gives hints about what will happen</li><li>E. 42</li></ul>	<ul> <li>40) A play and a short story are similar in many ways. However, a short story does not have</li> <li>A. a plot.</li> <li>B. a setting.</li> <li>C. characters.</li> <li>D. stage directions.</li> </ul>
<ul><li>41) What is a rhyme?</li><li>A. words with the same end sound</li><li>B. words with the same number of beats</li><li>C. words with the same number of letters</li><li>D. words with the same beginning sound</li></ul>	<ul> <li>42) Rhythm means a pattern of</li> <li>A. letters.</li> <li>B. beats.</li> <li>C. rhymes.</li> <li>D. Spelling.</li> <li>E. 42</li> </ul>

<ul> <li>43) A narrative poem is most like:</li> <li>A. an essay</li> <li>B. song lyrics</li> <li>C. a short story</li> <li>D. a magazine article</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>44) Which of these lines from the poem "Dusting" uses personification?</li> <li>A. linseed from a burping can</li> <li>B. and the pine grew luminous.</li> <li>C. polished mirrors on the desk</li> </ul>
45) The character who tells the story in a narrative poem is called the:	D. from the bookshelf and rocker,
•	
A. poet	
B. writer	
C. author	
D. Speaker	

#### Excerpt from 'Death of a Salesman'

Linda: Oh, don't be foolish.

Willy: I know it when I walk in. They seem to laugh at me.

Linda: Why? Why would they laugh at you? Don't talk that way, Willy.

[Willy moves to the edge of the stage. linda goes into the kitchen and starts to darn stockings.]

Willy: I don't know the reason for it, but they just pass me by. I'm not noticed.

Linda: But you're doing wonderful, dear. You're making seventy to a hundred dollars a week.

Willy: But I gotta be at it ten, twelve hours a day. Other men—I don't know—they do it easier. I don't know

why —I can't stop myself—I talk too much. A man oughta come in with a few words. One thing about Charley. He's a man of few words, and they respect him.

Linda: You don't talk too much, you're just lively

46) Which line in the script excerpt is stage direction?

### And 2 Morrow

Tupac Shakur

Today is filled with anger fueled with hidden hate scared of being outcast afraid of common fate

Today is built on tragedies which no one wants 2 face nightmares 2 humanities and morally disgraced Tonight is filled with rage violence in the air children bred with ruthlessness because no one at home cares

Tonight I lay my head down but the pressure never stops knawing at my sanity content when I am dropped

But 2morrow I c change a chance 2 build a new Built on spirit intent of Heart and ideals based on truth

and tomorrow I wake with second wind and strong because of pride 2 know I fought with all my heart 2 keep my dream alive

47) What sort of stanzas does this poem use?	
48) Write the rhyme scheme for this poem	
49 & 50) Write 2 examples of figurative language	

### Part 2: Composition

Write/draw an outline for a standard academic essay. The topic is up to you, but the format must be standard. Use terminology from the course and enough material for me to determine if your ideas are well organized.