 **ENG1DB final exam review #1**

The Details:

* Your final exam is on **Wednesday June 22nd** at **8:30AM** in room:

**First Section (1A):** ENG1DB-06 – **A308**

**Second Section (1B):** ENG1DB-07 – **A310**

* You have **1.5 hours** to write the exam. If you are done early, you may leave after an hour. You may not, however, leave during the last **10 minutes** of the exam.

Exam format:

* **PART A:** For the first part of the final exam, you will read a **SIGHT PASSAGE** and answer **TWENTY (20)** multiple choice questions that will require you to demonstrate your knowledge of specific literary elements developed within the sight passage (**20 marks**).
* **PART B:** You will write a **PERSUASIVE PARAGRAPH** based on **ONE** **(1)** of the topics provided on the exam and with reference to **ONE** **(1)** of the core texts studied this year (**40 marks** – this paragraph will be graded on a rubric).

Steps for completion:

1. Read over the exam instructions ***completely*** before you begin either part of the exam.
2. For Part A of the final exam, you will be given a short story, poem, essay or article that you have ***never*** read in class (this is what is referred to as a “sight passage”). You will be asked to read and demonstrate your understanding of this sight passage through a series of multiple choice responses **(20 questions = 20 marks)**.
3. Read the included sight passage ***thoroughly***. Look up any words that you do not understand in a dictionary (bring your own paper dictionary to the exam)!
4. For Part B of the final exam, choose **ONE** of the paragraph topics provided.
5. In your persuasive paragraph, you will be expected to discuss the relevance of your selected topic in connection to **ONE** of our course texts studied this semester (*To Kill a Mockingbird*, *Twelfth Night* or your Book Club Novel).
6. Choose which course text you will analyze in your paragraph **(only ONE)**.
7. Plan your thesis statement, points/proofs/analyses; in your paragraph, you must make reference to **two** specific examples from the core text in the form of accurate paraphrasing as proof for your points.
8. Write your paragraph! Maintain a formal tone and use persuasive language.
9. The paragraph will be given a grade out of **40 marks** on the final exam.

**There is MORE that you can do to help unravel the conundrum that students often recite:**

**“How do I study for an English exam?”**

* **DEFINE** AND **REVIEW** THE FOLLOWING **LITERARY TERMINOLGY** IN ORDER TO HELP YOU PREPARE FOR THE FINAL EXAM (PLEASE BE AWARE THAT QUESTIONS ON THE FINAL EXAM USE THESE EXACT WORDS, SO YOU MUST ENSURE THAT YOU KNOW WHAT THESE TERMS MEAN BEFORE YOU WRITE THE EXAM):

Pathetic Fallacy –

Personification –

Setting –

Imagery –

Diction –

Metaphor –

The 3 Forms of Irony –

1.

2.

3.

Allusion –

Theme –

Simile –

Hyperbole –

Alliteration –

Iambic Pentameter –

Onomatopoeia –

Juxtaposition –

Parentheses –

Ellipses –

**PART A:** Practice sight passage and multiple choice questions

* Read the short story provided: “The White Knight”, by Eric Nicol
* Highlight the short story for important literary elements, figurative language devices, inferences, etc.
* Circle the ***best*** answer for each multiple question **(10 PRACTICE QUESTIONS)**.

**“THE WHITE KNIGHT”**

**by Eric Nicol**

Once upon a time there was this knight who lived in a little castle on the edge of the Forest of Life.  One day this knight looked in the mirror and saw that he was a White Knight.  “Lo!” he cried.  “I am a White Knight and therefore represent good.  I am the champion of virtue and honour and justice, and I must ride into the forest and slay the black Knight, who is evil.”

So the White Knight mounted his snow-white horse and rode into the forest to find the Black Knight and slay him in single combat.

Many miles he rode the first day, without so much as a glimpse of the Black Knight.  The second day, he rode even farther, still without sighting the ebony armour of mischief.  Day after day he rode, deeper and deeper into the Forest of Life, searching thicket and gully and even the treetops. The Black Knight was nowhere to be seen.

Yet the White Knight found many signs of the Black Knight’s presence.  Again and again he passed a village in which the Black Knight had struck – a baker’s shop robbed, a horse stolen, an innkeeper’s daughter ravished.  But always he just missed catching the doer of these deeds.

At last the White Knight had spent all his gold in the cause of his search.  He was tired and hungry.  Feeling his strength ebbing, he was forced to steal some buns from a bakeshop.  His horse went lame, so that he was forced to replace it, silently and by darkness, with another white horse in somebody’s stable.  And when he stumbled, faint and exhausted, into an inn, the innkeeper’s daughter gave him her bed, and because he was the White Knight in shining armour, she gave him her love, and when he was strong enough to leave the inn she cried bitterly because she could not understand he had to go and find the Black Knight and slay him.

Through many months, under hot sun, over frosty paths, the White Knight pressed on his search, yet all the knights he met in the forest were like himself, fairly white.  They were knights of varying shades of white depending on how long they, too, had been hunting the Black Knight.

Some were sparkling white. These had just started hunting that day and irritated the White Knight by innocently asking directions to the nearest Black Knight. Others were tattletale grey. And still others were so grubby, horse and rider, that the mirror in their castle would never have recognized them.

Yet, the White Knight was shocked the day a knight of gleaming whiteness confronted him suddenly in the forest and with a wild whoop thundered towards him with leveled lance.  The White Knight barely had time to draw his sword and, ducking under the deadly steel, plunge it into the attacker’s breast.  The White Knight dismounted and kneeled beside his mortally wounded assailant, whose visor had fallen back to reveal blond curls and a youthful face.  He heard the words, whispered in anguish: “Is evil then triumphant?”  And holding the dead knight in his arms he saw that beside the bright armour of the youth his own, besmirched by the long quest, looked black in the darkness of the forest.

His heart heavy with horror and grief, the White Knight who was white no more, buried the boy, then slowly stripped off his own soiled mail, turned his grimy horse free to the forest, and stood naked and alone in the quiet dusk.

Before him lay a path which he slowly took, which led him to his castle on the edge of the forest. He went into the castle and closed the door behind him.  He went to the mirror and saw that it no more gave back the White Knight, but only a middle-aged, naked man, a man who had stolen and ravished and killed in pursuit of evil.

Thereafter, when he walked abroad from his castle he wore a coat of simple colours, a cheerful motley, and never looked for more than he could see. And his hair grew slowly white, as did his fine, full beard, and the people all around called him the Good White Knight.

**The Multiple Choice Questions:**

* Circle the ***best*** answer for each question with reference to the short story.

**1.** What literary device is used in the following passage? “he rode even farther, still

without sighting the ebony armour of mischief”?

* 1. metaphor
  2. simile
  3. personification
  4. irony

1. What three bad deeds did the White Knight do in the village on his quest to kill

the Black night?

* 1. Robbed the baker, stole a horse and ravaged a woman
  2. Robbed the butcher, slept in a barn without permission and broke a woman’s

heart

* 1. He did not do any bad deeds because he is the white knight
  2. Killed another knight, took his clothes and stole his horse

1. What is the main setting of the story?
   1. The Village
   2. The White Knights Castle
   3. An Inn
   4. The Forest of Life
2. “Feeling his strength ebbing, he was forced” Why do you think the author uses

the word “forced” in the story?

* 1. To show that the Black Knight made the White Knight perform these deeds
  2. To demonstrate that the White Knight had no other choice
  3. To blur the lines between good and evil deeds
  4. Both b and c

1. What literary device is developed in the following passage of the story? “The

White Knight dismounted and kneeled beside his mortally wounded assailant,

whose visor had fallen back to reveal blond curls and a youthful face.  He heard

the words, whispered in anguish: ‘Is evil then triumphant?’”

* 1. dramatic irony
  2. pathetic fallacy
  3. foreshadowing
  4. situational irony

1. Without looking at a dictionary, what does the word “besmirch” imply?
   1. to soil or make dirty
   2. something that is tarnished or discoloured
   3. to detract from one’s honour
   4. all of the above
2. Without looking at a dictionary, how is the word “motley” used?
   1. a filthy piece of clothing
   2. a colourful garment
   3. implies happiness
   4. none of the above
3. What is the “climax” of the story?
   1. When the white knight is forced to do bad deeds
   2. When the white knight leaves the forest
   3. When the white knights kills the younger knight
   4. When he departs for his quest
4. What is the “rising action” of the story?
   1. When the white knight is forced to do bad deeds
   2. When the white knight leaves the Forest of Life
   3. When the white knights kills the younger knight
   4. When he departs for his quest
5. What is the “introduction” of the story?
   1. When the white knight is forced to do bad deeds
   2. When the white knight leaves the Forest of Life
   3. When the white knights kills the younger knight
   4. When he departs for his quest

* **PLEASE REFER TO THE NEXT PAGE TO HELP YOU REVIEW FOR PART B OF THE FINAL EXAM!**

**Part B:** WRITING A Persuasive Paragraph

* For the **second** part of this exam (Part B), you are expected to write a ***PERSUASIVE PARAGRAPH*** based on **ONE** of the topics provided. In your paragraph you must refer to **ONE** of the course texts studied this year (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, *Twelfth Night* or your Book Club novel).
* Choose **ONE** topic on the exam (you will have a choice of three topics).
* Decide what position you would like to defend (your thesis statement).
* You must be able to identify two specific reasons (your points) to justify/prove your point. Armed with this, you will now write a concise paragraph.
* Spend the most time on your analysis sentences
* **Double spaced** your work on the foolscap paper provided at the exam

Format: Your paragraph should be **8-12** sentences and must include the following sentences:

1. A topic sentence
2. A clear thesis statement (do not use personal pronouns)
3. A point, proof (a paraphrased example), and analysis structure **(X2)**
4. A closing sentence that recaps your thesis and wraps up your ideas

Practice PARAGRAPH Topics:

* **WRITE A SAMPLE PARAGRAPH FOR ALL 3 PRACTICE QUESTIONS! AFTER ALL, THE MORE THAT YOU REVIEW, THE BETTER YOU WILL DO!**

1. The conflict between one’s duties and one’s self-interest leads to tragedy. Discuss the truth of this statement with reference to **ONE** of the core text studied this year (*To Kill a Mockingbird, Twelfth Night,* and your Book Club novel).
2. A wise character learns to see his/her faults and to act accordingly. Discuss the truth of this statement with reference to **ONE** of the core text studied this year (*To Kill a Mockingbird, Twelfth Night,* and your Book Club novel).
3. A character’s real personality appears when this person faces a crisis. Discuss the truth of this statement with reference to **ONE** of the core text studied this year (*To Kill a Mockingbird, Twelfth Night,* and your Book Club novel).