

Rev. for The Crucible

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Recalling and Interpreting (The Crucible, Act 1)

- _____ 1. When Reverend Parris sees his daughter and the other girls dancing in the forest, he concludes that they
- a. are heathens.
 - b. are enjoying themselves.
 - c. are engaging in witchcraft.
 - d. have come under Tituba's spell.
- _____ 2. Reverend Parris fears the villagers' response to the rumor that his daughter has come under a spell because
- a. he fears the work of the Devil.
 - b. it will upset the peaceful village.
 - c. it confirms his suspicions about his daughter.
 - d. it could cost him his ministry and his daughter her life.
- _____ 3. Reverend Parris sends for Reverend John Hale of Beverly because
- a. they are good friends.
 - b. Hale attended Harvard.
 - c. Hale is an authority on witches.
 - d. he hopes Hale will talk sense into Betty.
- _____ 4. The dialogue between Parris, Proctor, Putnam, and Corey in which they disagree about matters of money and real estate emphasizes
- a. the Puritans' high moral standards.
 - b. the friendship between Parris and Proctor.
 - c. the overall atmosphere of greed and frustration.
 - d. Giles Corey's dominant position in their society.
- _____ 5. What conclusion can you draw about Abigail's discharge from the Proctors'?
- a. Abigail was a lazy servant.
 - b. Goody Proctor was a demanding employer.
 - c. Abigail left the Proctors on amicable terms.
 - d. Goody Proctor suspected Abigail of improper behavior.
- _____ 6. At first, Reverend Hale cautions everyone
- a. about the trials at Salem.
 - b. against views of learned men.
 - c. against being led by superstition.
 - d. to keep their distance from Betty.
- _____ 7. Abigail might accuse Tituba of conjuring the Devil
- a. to remove suspicion from herself.
 - b. because she wants to tell the truth.
 - c. because she wants to help Betty get well.
 - d. because she wants Reverend Hale to like her.
- _____ 8. At the close of act 1, Reverend Hale shouts for the marshal to bring irons because he
- a. has sighted the Devil.
 - b. wants to frighten the girls into confessing.
 - c. is also caught up in the frenzy of the accusations.
 - d. believes Tituba has come under the Devil's spell.

Using Vocabulary (The Crucible, Act 1)

- _____ 9. A word that means the opposite of naive is

- _____ a. innocent. b. knowledgeable. c. unsophisticated.
- _____ 10. Someone in a subservient capacity might be a
- a. housekeeper. b. business owner. c. landlord.
- _____ 11. To compromise someone is to
- a. promote his or her interests.
- b. believe in his or her guilt.
- c. risk his or her reputation.
- _____ 12. If you and a friend have a point of contention, you may
- a. quarrel.
- b. make a promise.
- c. support each other's efforts.
- _____ 13. To evade someone is to
- a. avoid the person.
- b. disappoint the person.
- c. arrange a meeting with the person.

Recalling and Interpreting (The Crucible, Act 2)

- _____ 14. At the beginning of act 2, Elizabeth Proctor wants her husband to go to Salem because she wants him to
 - a. charge Abigail as a fraud.
 - b. buy George Jacob's heifer.
 - c. find out about the trial proceedings.
 - d. bring Mary Warren back from court.
- _____ 15. The real reason John Proctor avoids going to Salem is that he
 - a. thinks the proceedings are absurd.
 - b. is afraid of leaving his wife, who is not well.
 - c. is busy sowing the fields and working the farm.
 - d. fears that Abigail will reveal their adulterous affair.
- _____ 16. Which of the following is NOT used as evidence against Elizabeth Proctor?
 - a. She mumbles the Ten Commandments.
 - b. She possesses a poppet with a needle in its belly.
 - c. She says that Abigail "must be ripped out of the world."
 - d. Abigail discovers a needle in her own belly.
- _____ 17. According to Elizabeth Proctor, the motivation behind Abigail's accusation against her is Abigail's
 - a. desire for honesty and truth.
 - b. hysteria that has gripped much of the village.
 - c. desire for Elizabeth to hang so that she can marry John Proctor.
 - d. desire for revenge for being dismissed from the Proctor household.
- _____ 18. When Reverend Hale says, "... if Rebecca Nurse be tainted, then nothing's left to stop the whole green world from burning," he means that
 - a. Rebecca Nurse has infected them all with her witchery.
 - b. If Rebecca Nurse is a witch, then they are all witches.
 - c. If someone who is truly moral and good can be tainted by these proceedings, then they all will be tainted.
 - d. If Rebecca Nurse is found guilty, Salem and the surrounding villages will burn to the ground.
- _____ 19. In addition to telling that she stuck the needle in the poppet, Mary Warren confesses that she
 - a. knows that Elizabeth Proctor is not a witch.
 - b. saw Abigail stick the needle in her stomach.
 - c. knows the proceedings are a sham and willingly returns to Salem.
 - d. knows about the relationship between Abigail and John Proctor.

Using Vocabulary (The Crucible, Act 2)

- _____ 20. An example of base behavior is
- a. saving someone's life.
 - b. forgetting to run an errand.
 - c. betraying a friend.
- _____ 21. A word that means the opposite of subtle is
- a. quiet.
 - b. obvious.
 - c. indirect.
- _____ 22. If you reprimand someone, you
- a. highly praise that person.
 - b. sharply correct that person.
 - c. clearly remember that person.

Recalling and Interpreting (The Crucible, Act 3)

23. What does Deputy Governor Danforth represent or symbolize in the court?
 - a. hope
 - b. fair-minded law
 - c. equal justice for all
 - d. all powerful authority
24. Proctor rejects the compromise that would grant his wife freedom for one year because he
 - a. does not want to upset Abigail.
 - b. has a grander goal of overthrowing the court.
 - c. no longer loves his wife and wants to see her hang.
 - d. realizes that he must also stand up for his friends and their accused wives.
25. When someone offers evidence that questions the court's authority, the
 - a. person is hailed as a hero.
 - b. person is thrown out of court.
 - c. person is then suspected of being a witch.
 - d. evidence is recorded and considered by the court.
26. What impact does Danforth's argument that witchcraft is an invisible crime have on Proctor's case?
 - a. It convinces Hale and Parris to turn against Proctor.
 - b. It outlines the groundwork for Proctor's innocence.
 - c. It enables Danforth to refuse legal representation for Proctor.
 - d. It confirms that the law is reasonable, even in cases of invisible crime.
27. In court, Proctor accuses Abigail Williams of what Danforth calls a "marvelous cool plot" to
 - a. murder.
 - b. practice witchcraft.
 - c. escape from Salem.
 - d. Steal from Reverend Parris.
28. Mary Warren's accusation against Proctor might be interpreted as the climax of the play because it
 - a. resolves the main conflict of the play.
 - b. introduces the play's main conflict.
 - c. introduces the sequence of events yet to come.
 - d. creates the point of greatest emotional intensity.
29. What does Giles Corey believe is the motivation behind Putnam's accusations?
 - a. Puritan religious beliefs
 - b. dislike for his neighbors
 - c. the acquisition of his neighbors' land
 - d. fear of other people's differences
30. Mary Warren turns against John Proctor and accuses him of being the Devil's man because she
 - a. fears the power of the court.
 - b. gathers her courage and tells the truth.
 - c. greatly fears Abigail's power and vengeance.

- d. doesn't believe Proctor's accusation against Abigail.

Using Vocabulary (The Crucible, Act 3)

- ____ 31. A word that means the opposite of vile is
a. evil. b. base. c. good.
- ____ 32. Someone with an immaculate character would most likely never
a. tell a lie. b. help a friend. c. act unselfishly.
- ____ 33. If someone has described you as having guile, then you are
a. truthful. b. cunning. c. inept.
- ____ 34. If you are engaged in contemplation, then you are
a. making an accusation against someone.
b. thinking about something seriously.
c. asking forgiveness for an immoral action.
- ____ 35. To respond to a crisis in an unperturbed manner is to
a. express confusion. b. act disturbed. c. remain calm.

Recalling and Interpreting (The Crucible, Act 4 and Nineteen Thirty-Seven)

- ____ 36. What conclusion about current life in Salem can be drawn from the fact that orphans beg for food and cows roam the streets?
a. The community is in a state of chaos.
b. Salem is no longer a farming community.
c. The trials have turned people toward witchcraft.
d. The witches in prison are casting spells on the village.
- ____ 37. Through her test of character, Elizabeth has concluded that
a. her husband is truly a good man.
b. she is guilty of doing the Devil's work.
c. she was right to suspect her husband's loyalty.
d. her cold heart was partly to blame for her husband's infidelity.
- ____ 38. John Proctor retracts his confession because
a. he wants to save his life.
b. it also condemns his friends as witches.
c. he does not want to disappoint Elizabeth.
d. he has learned that Giles Corey was pressed to death.
- ____ 39. In the final scene, Elizabeth won't plead with her husband because
a. she fears that they will hang her, too.
b. John refuses to hear what she has to say.
c. even in the face of death, she cannot forgive him.
d. she does not want to take away her husband's chance for salvation.
- ____ 40. Parris reluctantly tells Danforth that Abigail
a. was indeed a fraud.
b. has lied about accepting God.
c. has stolen his money and run away.
d. wishes to make another statement before the court.
- ____ 41. Danforth won't agree to Hale's request for a postponement or pardon for the remaining executions because
a. he dislikes Hale.
b. the law must be respected.
c. it would bring his character and power into question.

- d. he is concerned about the reputations of those already hanged.
- _____ 42. In "Nineteen Thirty-Seven," what conclusion does Josephine draw when she sees the statue of the Madonna crying?
- a. Her mother is dead.
 - b. The Virgin Mary cries for her mother.
 - c. More people have been massacred.
 - d. It is a message for her to visit the prison.
- _____ 43. Josephine's mother is in prison because she
- a. is a political prisoner.
 - b. was caught stealing food.
 - c. is accused of being a witch.
 - d. participated in visits to Massacre River.
- _____ 44. Josephine's mother responds to the news that the Madonna cried by
- a. acting relieved.
 - b. hugging Josephine.
 - c. breaking down and sobbing.
 - d. telling the other prisoners.
- _____ 45. Josephine's mother is beaten to death in the prison yard because
- a. she tries to steal someone's pork.
 - b. she refuses to tell the secret of the Madonna's tears.
 - c. she tells the other prisoners what happened at Massacre River.
 - d. the prison guards believe her loose skin is proof that she is a witch.
- _____ 46. Which of the following details from the story is an example of magical realism?
- a. Jacqueline's late night visit to Josephine
 - b. Josephine's desire that her mother's flight be joyful
 - c. the image of Josephine's mother emerging from the Massacre River
 - d. the yearly pilgrimage to the Massacre River; dipping hands in the water

Using Vocabulary (The Crucible, Act 4 *and* Nineteen Thirty-Seven)

- _____ 47. If a judge grants a reprieve, the
- a. court takes a brief recess.
 - b. defendant is released.
 - c. sentencing is delayed.
- _____ 48. An act of retaliation
- a. forgives an injury.
 - b. repeats an injury.
 - c. repays one injury with another.
- _____ 49. If an indictment is given against you, you are
- a. sworn to give testimony for a defendant.
 - b. required by law to seek legal representation.
 - c. legally accused of a legally punishable act.
- _____ 50. To grimace is to
- a. express cheer or pleasure.
 - b. express pain with a facial gesture.
 - c. offer comfort in a painful situation.
- _____ 51. A word that means the opposite of rejuvenated is
- a. refreshed.
 - b. vigorous.
 - c. exhausted.

Short Answer

Interpreting and Evaluating (The Crucible, Act 1)

Read each example of dialogue below. Then explain what is revealed about the character through the dialogue.

52.

Abigail: Now look you. All of you. We danced. And Tituba conjured Ruth Putnam's dead sisters. And that is all. And mark this. Let either of you breathe a word, or the edge of a word, about the other things, and I will come to you in the black of some terrible night and I will bring a pointy reckoning that will shudder you. And you know I can do it; I saw Indians smash my dear parents' heads on the pillow next to mine, and I have seen some reddish work done at night, and I can make you wish you had never seen the sun go down!

53.

Rebecca: I think she'll wake in time. Pray calm yourselves. . . . I think she'll wake when she tires of it. A child's spirit is like a child, you can never catch it by running after it; you must stand still, and, for love, it will soon itself come back.

Interpreting and Evaluating (The Crucible, Act 2)

Read each of the following excerpts from the play, paying particular attention to the stage directions. Then answer the questions.

54. **PROCTOR.** [*With a grin.*] I mean to please you, Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH. [*It is hard to say.*] I know it, John.

[*He gets up, goes to her, kisses her. She receives it. With a certain disappointment, he returns to the table.*]

PROCTOR. [*As gently as he can.*] Cider?

ELIZABETH. [*With a sense of reprimanding herself for having forgot.*] Aye! [*She gets up and goes and pours a glass for him. He now arches his back.*]

PROCTOR. This farm's a continent when you go foot by foot droppin' seeds in it.

ELIZABETH. [*Coming with the cider.*] It must be.

How do the stage directions help you visualize the interaction between John and Elizabeth Proctor? What do they reveal about the couple's relationship?

55. **ELIZABETH.** [*With great fear.*] I will fear nothing. [*She looks about the room, as though to fix it in her mind.*] Tell the children I have gone to visit someone sick.

[*She walks out the door, HERRICK and CHEEVER behind her. For a moment, PROCTOR watches from the doorway. The clank of chain is heard.*]

If you were an actress playing the role of Elizabeth Proctor in this scene, what would you learn from these stage directions about your tone of voice and how you feel at this point?

Interpreting and Evaluating (The Crucible, Act 3)

Read the following quote from the end of the act, and answer the questions.

PROCTOR. [*Laughs insanely, then.*] A fire, a fire is burning! I hear the boot of Lucifer, I see his filthy face! And it is my face, and yours, Danforth! For them that quail to bring men out of ignorance, as I have quailed, and as you quail now when you know in all your black hearts that this be fraud—God damns our kind especially, and we will burn, we will burn together!

56. What does Proctor mean?

57. What is the irony in this quote?

Interpreting and Evaluating (The Crucible, Act 4 *and* Nineteen Thirty-Seven)

Choose one of the dynamic characters in the play—John Proctor, Elizabeth Proctor, or Reverend Hale, and answer the following questions.

58. Describe what the character is like at the beginning of the play.
59. Explain what happens to make the character change.
60. Explain how the character changes.

Essay

Evaluating and Connecting (The Crucible, Act 1)

61. Comment on the responses of Reverend Parris and John Proctor to the crisis. What is the heart of the disagreement between the two men? How do their personal differences represent the split in their society?

Evaluating and Connecting (The Crucible, Act 2)

62. What series of events builds the dramatic intensity in act 2? How does John Proctor's character change in response to these events? Were you surprised by the changes? Explain.

Evaluating and Connecting (The Crucible, Act 3)

63. Explain how and why Reverend Hale changes his view of the court proceedings. In your opinion, was the change justified? Explain.

Evaluating and Connecting (The Crucible, Act 4 *and* Nineteen Thirty-Seven)

64. In both *The Crucible* and "Nineteen Thirty-Seven," certain characters are victims of superstition and prejudice, political corruption, and gross injustice. In your opinion, what are some of the first steps that might be taken to eliminate forever this sort of activity that repeats itself generation after generation all over the world? Explain.

Rev. for The Crucible
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 8, 10, 29
2. ANS: D	DIF: A	STO: 8, 10, 29
3. ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 8, 10, 29
4. ANS: C	DIF: A	STO: 8, 11, 29
5. ANS: D	DIF: E	STO: 8, 11, 29
6. ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 8, 10, 29
7. ANS: A	DIF: A	STO: 8, 11, 29
8. ANS: C	DIF: A	STO: 8, 11, 29
9. ANS: B	DIF: E	STO: 9
10. ANS: A	DIF: E	STO: 12
11. ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 9
12. ANS: A	DIF: E	STO: 9
13. ANS: A	DIF: E	STO: 9
14. ANS: A	DIF: E	STO: 8, 10, 29
15. ANS: D	DIF: E	STO: 8, 11, 29
16. ANS: A	DIF: E	STO: 8, 10, 29
17. ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 8, 10, 29
18. ANS: C	DIF: A	STO: 5, 29
19. ANS: D	DIF: E	STO: 8, 10, 29
20. ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 12
21. ANS: B	DIF: E	STO: 9
22. ANS: B	DIF: E	STO: 9
23. ANS: D	DIF: A	STO: 11, 29, 31
24. ANS: D	DIF: E	STO: 8, 10, 29
25. ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 8, 11, 29
26. ANS: C	DIF: A	STO: 8, 10, 29
27. ANS: A	DIF: E	STO: 8, 10, 29
28. ANS: D	DIF: E	STO: 31
29. ANS: C	DIF: A	STO: 8, 10, 29
30. ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 8, 11, 29
31. ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 9
32. ANS: A	DIF: E	STO: 9
33. ANS: B	DIF: E	STO: 9
34. ANS: B	DIF: E	STO: 12
35. ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 12
36. ANS: A	DIF: A	STO: 8, 11, 29
37. ANS: D	DIF: A	STO: 8, 10, 29
38. ANS: B	DIF: E	STO: 8, 10, 29
39. ANS: D	DIF: E	STO: 8, 11, 29
40. ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 8, 10, 29
41. ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 8, 11, 29

42.	ANS: A	DIF: E	STO: 8, 10, 29
43.	ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 8, 10
44.	ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 8, 10
45.	ANS: D	DIF: E	STO: 8, 10
46.	ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 31
47.	ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 9
48.	ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 9
49.	ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 12
50.	ANS: B	DIF: E	STO: 12
51.	ANS: C	DIF: E	STO: 9

SHORT ANSWER

52. ANS:

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

What is revealed: Abigail

- very intelligent
- determined; strong-willed
- threatening
- self-preserving
- intends to use others' fears and weaknesses to her advantage
- will employ whatever means to accomplish her way

DIF: A STO: 11, 31

53. ANS:

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

What is revealed: Rebecca:

- good
- calm; patient
- speaks with common sense
- believes in the power of goodness and love

DIF: A STO: 11, 31

54. ANS:

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

first set stage directions:

- directions suggest attempt at kindness on both characters' parts
- directions also suggest the tenuous nature of the understanding between both characters (awkwardness of kiss, purposeful gentleness, etc.)
- directions show disappointment on Proctor's part (the kiss)
- directions also suggest the attempt on both characters' parts to play their respective domestic roles (Elizabeth "reprimanding herself"; Proctor's pride in his farm, etc.)

DIF: A STO: 5, 11, 29

55. ANS:

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

second set stage directions:

- Elizabeth might appear dazed, as if in a trance.
- She looks at her home and the fixtures of their domestic life as if for the last time.

- Her tone of voice (fearful) contradicts her words.

DIF: A STO: 5, 11, 29

56. ANS:

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

What Proctor means

- The devil has come to Salem, but it is not through the witches but through you (Danforth) and me.
- Those of us who allow this ignorance and fraud to go on are the ones who will truly "burn."

DIF: A STO: 5, 29

57. ANS:

Answers will vary. Possible answers: the irony

- speaker's unawareness of the irony of his statement
- he is mocking court, yet there is truth in what he says
- they are corrupt—not the witches
- the accusers will be the ones burning in hell, not the "witches"

DIF: A STO: 2, 29, 31

58. ANS:

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

Character: Elizabeth Proctor

Personality at the beginning:

- somewhat cold, unforgiving
- judgmental
- close-minded
- somber

DIF: A STO: 5, 11

59. ANS:

Answers will vary. Possible answers for Elizabeth Proctor:

What causes changes:

- the activity in the town
- the activity in her own household
- the changes in her husband

DIF: A STO: 5, 11

60. ANS:

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

How Elizabeth Proctor is changed by the end:

- realizes that she is a sinner, too
- realizes that it is not her place to judge others
- realizes and confesses what a "cold wife" she was to her husband
- realizes and confesses her part in her husband's lechery
- grows in her ability to love and forgive
- comes to recognize what a good man her husband is

DIF: A STO: 5, 11, 20

ESSAY

61. ANS:

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

Reverend Parris

- responds to the crisis as a crisis of confidence in his ministry
- is more concerned with how the crisis will affect his position than how it will affect his daughter
- believes the community (society) should hold together (example: the psalm reading on the porch)
- believes the community should be obedient and live under the church's authority

John Proctor

- knows that the girls are pretending
- responds to the crisis with indifference (says he's "never spoke on witches one way or the other")
- is more concerned with his immediate, practical matters of sowing crops, etc.
- takes exception to Parris's call for obedience
- states his belief in the individual's right to speak his mind

In general, the essence of the disagreement between the two men is their opposing views of the place of the individual in society. Parris believes the individual must obey the church; Proctor believes in the individual's right to speak his mind and question authority. Proctor does not want to involve himself in the concerns about witchcraft and/or how these concerns will affect the state of their society.

DIF: C

STO: 2, 11

62. ANS:

Answers will vary. Possible answers:

Series of events, building in intensity, include:

- An argument between Elizabeth and John about John's unwillingness to go to Salem and expose Abigail as a fraud.
- Mary Warren tells of the court proceedings, including the news that Elizabeth Proctor was "somewhat mentioned."
- Mary Warren gives Elizabeth a poppet she has made.
- Hale arrives with the news that Rebecca Nurse has been accused.
- Hale questions the Proctors.
- Cheever arrives with a warrant for Elizabeth's arrest based on an accusation by Abigail Williams.
- Cheever asks Elizabeth to hand over poppets.
- A needle is discovered stuck in the poppet, similar in placement to the needle stuck in Abigail's stomach.
- Mary Warren confesses the poppet is hers, that she stuck the needle in it, and that Abigail saw her do it.
- Herrick and Cheever are bound by law to arrest Elizabeth; they take her away in chains.
- Mary Warren confesses to Proctor that she knows about his relationship with Abigail and warns him that Abigail will accuse him of lechery.
- Proctor, now stripped of all lies, resolves to go to Salem.

In response to events, John Proctor

- is forced to become involved in the proceedings
- realizes, finally, the true nature of Abigail's character
- faces, finally, his own responsibility
- resolves to go to Salem and tell the truth, taking Mary with him

Students' responses to these changes will vary. They should offer support to justify their responses.

DIF: C

STO: 5, 20, 29

63. ANS:

Answers will vary.

Students could say that Hale

- was previously confident in the court's authority and proceedings
- makes several attempts (many of them on Proctor's behalf) to intervene or prevent the court's authoritative (zealous) decisions

- tries to argue the need for a lawyer on Proctor's behalf
- attempts to intervene in moments of hysteria, e.g., Abigail's vision of yellow bird
- denounces the court and its proceedings—completely reversing his previous opinion—after Danforth orders Proctor and Corey taken into custody

On the question regarding whether Hale's actions were justified

- Most students will agree. Students must supply details and examples to support their opinions.

DIF: C STO: 2, 29

64. ANS:

Answers will vary widely depending on students' personal experience.

Students must support their responses with details and examples based in fact.

DIF: C STO: 14, 19