

Directions: This part consists of selections from *The Crucible* and questions on their content, form, and style. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question.

Note: Pay particular attention to the requirement of questions that contain the word NOT, LEAST, or EXCEPT.

Passage 1, Questions 1-7. Read the passage from Act I of *The Crucible* which begins with the opening stage directions after the long introduction ("Reverend Parris is praying now . . .") and ends at the end of the narrative description of Thomas Putnam (" . . . But we'll speak of that when we come to it") carefully before you choose your answers.

p. 3-15

1. In the opening stage directions, the "slave sense" Tituba has most likely refers to her
 - (A) supernatural ability to see the future
 - (B) instincts as a person in a subordinate position
 - (C) irrational fear that she will be unfairly blamed
 - (D) keen insight into the secrets of others
 - (E) common sense and skepticism about the supernatural

2. Susanna's statement that Dr. Griggs has suggested Reverend Parris "look to the unnatural things for the cause of it" shows that
 - (A) Dr. Griggs is likely part of the faction which opposes Parris
 - (B) Susanna is intent on causing trouble for Betty and Abigail
 - (C) even educated people in this society believe in witchcraft
 - (D) Dr. Griggs is seeking an excuse for his lack of medical knowledge
 - (E) Dr. Griggs has never encountered an unexplained loss of consciousness

3. As it is used in Parris's statement "I cannot blink what I saw," the word "blink" is best understood to mean
 - (A) condone
 - (B) ignore
 - (C) minimize
 - (D) believe
 - (E) forgive

4. Parris's words to Abigail "now my ministry's at stake . . . your cousin's life" are significant primarily because they
 - (A) show the dire nature of the situation
 - (B) reveal that Parris fears losing his daughter
 - (C) imply that Abigail does not care about his ministry
 - (D) emphasize that his concern is primarily for himself
 - (E) highlight the centrality of religion to the Puritans

5. Abigail's declaration that "They want slaves . . . for any of them" shows that she
- I. believes she is above household work
 - II. has great insight into the women of the village
 - III. regards natives of Barbados as inferior
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) I and II only
 - (E) I and III only
6. Abigail's character is developed by means of all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) details about her dismissal
 - (B) her words to others
 - (C) her words about others
 - (D) others' words to her
 - (E) stage directions
7. From the last paragraph of the note about Thomas Putnam (beginning "So it is not surprising"), the reader can infer that some people of the time period
- (A) regularly forged names on court documents
 - (B) were particularly insightful about the supernatural
 - (C) accused others of witchcraft for revenge
 - (D) bribed their own children to testify
 - (E) did not really believe most of the accusations

Passage 5, Questions 31-37. Read the passage from Act II of *The Crucible* that begins with the entrance of Mr. Hale and ends with Giles Corey's speech which ends "because my Martha bewitch them with her books!" carefully before you choose your answers.

31. In Proctor's discussion of the golden candlesticks, in the sentence "I labor . . . hurt my prayer," he describes the candlesticks by means of
- (A) simile
 - (B) synecdoche
 - (C) litotes
 - (D) metonymy
 - (E) allusion
32. Hale's words "The man's ordained, therefore the light of God is in him" would be a valid, explicit syllogism if they were preceded by which of the following statements?
- (A) All ministers are ordained.
 - (B) Parris is a minister.
 - (C) All ordained men contain the light of God.
 - (D) Everyone knows that the Reverend Parris is ordained.
 - (E) Parris contains the light of God.
33. The words of Proctor and Elizabeth immediately before Hale asks about the Commandments shows that they
- (A) do not believe in the Devil's existence
 - (B) hold basic Puritan religious beliefs
 - (C) blame Parris for the problems in Salem
 - (D) admire Parris despite what they have said
 - (E) suspect that Hale is under the control of Parris
34. Hale's manner of speech is characterized by
- I. pronouncements
 - II. absolutes
 - III. rhetorical questions
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
35. All of the following raise some doubts in Hale's mind EXCEPT
- (A) Rebecca's arrest
 - (B) Proctor's claim about Abigail
 - (C) Proctor's explanation for the confessions
 - (D) Proctor's evaluation of the court
 - (E) Elizabeth's denial of the existence of witches

36. The charges against Rebecca Nurse and Martha Corey
- (A) cannot be proved or disproved
 - (B) convince Hale that the court is a sham
 - (C) were inadvertently brought about by their own husbands
 - (D) invalidate Elizabeth's denial of witches
 - (E) are brought by people who seem to be objective and impartial
37. Which of the following of Hale's statements LEAST shows his belief that the Devil is at work in Salem?
- (A) "There is too much evidence now to deny it"
 - (B) "You have said that twice, sir"
 - (C) "I pray it, I pray it dearly"
 - (D) "My duty is to add . . . godly wisdom of the court"
 - (E) "we cannot flinch; these are new times"

Passage 8, Questions 54–60. Read the passage from Act III of *The Crucible* that begins with Danforth saying “Mr. Hale, you surely do not doubt my justice” and ends when Parris says, “this man is blackening my name. He—” carefully before you choose your answers.

54. As used in the first sentence of Danforth’s second speech (beginning “Mr. Hale, believe me”), the word “terrible” is best understood to mean
- (A) appalling
 - (B) formidable
 - (C) offensive
 - (D) severe
 - (E) alarming
55. In the same speech, from “In an ordinary crime” to the end of the speech, Danforth lends his words the appearance of logic by his use of
- I. rhetorical questions
 - II. absolutes
 - III. the word “Therefore”
- (A) I only
 - (B) I and II only
 - (C) I and III only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
56. The long series of stage directions following Danforth’s request for the deposition (“Proctor *hands it to him . . . toward the window*”) is most likely intended to emphasize the
- (A) playwright’s extensive knowledge of acting
 - (B) great importance of Mary Warren’s deposition
 - (C) contrast between Cheever and the other characters
 - (D) characters’ feelings about each other
 - (E) likelihood that Mary Warren will retract her deposition
57. Danforth’s first speech addressing the children shows him primarily to be
- (A) biased
 - (B) sensitive
 - (C) callous
 - (D) objective
 - (E) reverent

58. Proctor's two questions to Danforth about Mary Warren's motives ("Mr. Danforth, what profit this girl . . . hard questioning and worse") are particularly weighty in light of which of Danforth's earlier statements?
- (A) "and they do testify, the children certainly do testify"
 - (B) "Has Mr. Proctor threatened you for this deposition?"
 - (C) "in either case you have committed perjury and you will go to jail for it"
 - (D) "the law and the Bible damn all bearers of false witness"
 - (E) "for a quick confession will go easier with you"
59. Parris's last words in this passage serve primarily to show his
- (A) great animosity toward Proctor
 - (B) awareness that he is a newcomer in Salem
 - (C) belief that Proctor is involved in witchcraft
 - (D) self-concerned motivation in defending the girls' claims
 - (E) desire to ingratiate himself with Danforth and Hathorne
60. The most notable irony about the court proceedings is that
- (A) the accusers themselves are involved in witchcraft
 - (B) outsiders are trying to judge local matters
 - (C) proof is being sought for unprovable charges
 - (D) the most religious people are the most likely to be condemned
 - (E) Danforth knows that the charges are probably a hoax

Passage 11, Questions 77-83. Read the passage from Act IV of *The Crucible* that begins with Danforth saying, "Goody Proctor. I hope you are hearty?" and ends with Elizabeth's words "I never knew such goodness in the world!" carefully before you choose your answers.

P 137-144

77. Hale's speech which begins "Let you not mistake" contains examples of all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) personification
- (B) parallelism
- (C) simile
- (D) litotes
- (E) metaphor

78. In the same speech, Hale endorses the common concept of

- (A) minding one's own business
- (B) choosing the lesser of two evils
- (C) going the extra mile
- (D) letting well enough alone
- (E) living life to the fullest

79. In Danforth's words to Elizabeth (beginning "Goody Proctor, you are not summoned here"), his tone could be described as all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) incredulous
- (B) scornful
- (C) desperate
- (D) exasperated
- (E) rueful

80. Elizabeth's description of Giles Corey's death underscores Corey's

- I. legal knowledge
 - II. defiance
 - III. bravery
- (A) I only
 - (B) III only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III

81. In Proctor's statement "It is a pretense, Elizabeth," the pronoun "It" refers to

- (A) Giles Corey's wife refusal to confess
- (B) his own refusal to confess
- (C) the execution of innocent people
- (D) the activities of the court in Salem
- (E) Elizabeth's belief in his innocence

82. In the last sentence of Elizabeth's long speech to John (beginning "John, it come to naught"), the word "needs" is best understood to mean
- (A) lacks
 - (B) desires
 - (C) requires
 - (D) expects
 - (E) requests
83. In Elizabeth's assertion that "You take my sins upon you, John," she is referring to the fact that
- (A) John is dying while she is not
 - (B) she is guilty, whereas John is not
 - (C) her sins are worse than John's
 - (D) she shares the blame for John's sins
 - (E) John is facing execution needlessly