

# CRUCIBLE ANSWER TO ACT 2

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**What happens in Act 2 of Crucible?** What main events happened in Act 2 of The Crucible? The Proctors' maid, Mary, makes a poppet in court. Later at home, Abigail pretends to have been stabbed in the stomach with a needle. When the court clerk finds Elizabeth Proctor with Mary's poppet, he accuses her of harming Abigail by using the poppet for witchcraft.

**What does Elizabeth encourage John to do?** Elizabeth encourages John to denounce Abigail and reveals her lies to the town. John, however, is hesitant because he knows that it will hurt Abigail and despite the fact that he does not want to continue his relationship with Abigail, he still wants to protect her.

**Why did you let her you heard me forbid her go to Salem any more?**  
PROCTOR: Why'd you let her? You heard me forbid her go to Salem anymore!  
ELIZABETH: I couldn't stop her. PROCTOR: It is a fault, it is a fault, Elizabeth – you're the mistress of the house here, not Mary Warren.

**What is the setting of Act 2 of The Crucible Quizlet?** What is the setting of Act II of "The Crucible"? ... the Proctor's home, eight days after the girls have begun to accuse people of witchcraft. Based upon the conversation of John and Elizabeth Proctor in Act II of "The Crucible," the audience can reasonably predict that as the witch hysteria deepens, the two will...

**What happens to Abigail in Act 2 of The Crucible?** Cheever relates that Abigail had a fit at dinner in Parris's house that evening. Parris found a needle in her abdomen, and Abigail accused Elizabeth of witchcraft. Elizabeth brings Mary downstairs. Mary informs the inquisitors that she made the doll while in court and stuck the needle in it herself.

**What happens in Act 2 of a play?** That's the real question we're breaking down today—the structure of the middle act. Act Two contains plot events that constantly challenge your character's Internal Obstacle and force them to continually shift tactics—ultimately shoving them to the deep depths of failure so they're finally forced to change.

**What lie does John tell Elizabeth in Act 2?** What lie did John Proctor tell to Elizabeth which makes her more suspicious of him? Elizabeth is more suspicious of John Proctor because he first told her that he had seen Abigail but in the company of other people but then he says that they were alone for a while.

**Why does Elizabeth forgive John?** He said to the judges "Throughout her life sir, she will never lie" (Miller, Act 3). Despite the fact that Proctor submitted infidelity, Elizabeth chipped away at pardoning him due to her kind and religious heart. She never surrendered attempting to get John to concentrate on her again.

**What does Elizabeth accuse John of?** Elizabeth accuses John of going to Salem and said that he still has feelings for Abigail.

**Who was the only girl to apologize for the Salem witch trials?** August 26, 1706—At the age of 27, Ann Putnam Jr. wishes to join the Salem Village church. On this day, she stands before the congregation as Reverend Green reads aloud her statement of faith. In her declaration, she apologizes for her role in the witchcraft trials.

**Why will Goody Osburn be hanged?** Mary Warren tells Elizabeth and Proctor that thirty-nine people are in jail, and Goody Osburn will hang because she did not confess to witchcraft.

**Why does Elizabeth want John to go to Salem in Act 2?** Elizabeth originally wants John to go to Salem so he can tell the court that he knows the girls are lying. Then, when she finds out she was accused in court, she wants him to go to Salem to speak directly with Abigail. Elizabeth makes these requests with an eye towards correcting injustice and saving her own life.

**What is the main conflict in Act 2 of The Crucible?** In Act 2 of The Crucible, by Arthur Miller, accusations of witchcraft spread through the town of Salem.

Townspeople accuse their neighbors of witchcraft with little or no evidence, and most of the Townspeople believe all the accusations are true.

**What gift did Mary give Elizabeth?** Mary gives Elizabeth a poppet, which is a small doll, that she made while she was sitting in court. This poppet is significant because Mary left behind the needle she was using inside the doll.

**What is the significance of the poppet in The Crucible Act 2?** The poppet, a child's toy, is discovered by Ezekiel Cheever and used as proof that witchcraft was used by Elizabeth Proctor to harm people through voodoo magic. Symbols are the basis of allegory and are used throughout literature to make a point using metaphors.

**What important things happened in Act 2 of The Crucible?**

**What happened in Act 2 Scene 3 of The Crucible?** Hale asks Proctor to testify in court that Abigail is a fraud. Hale then questions Elizabeth to find out if she believes in witches. Giles Corey and Francis Nurse arrive and tell Proctor, Hale, and Elizabeth that the court has arrested both Martha Corey and Rebecca Nurse for witchcraft.

**What is an example of symbolism in Act 2 of The Crucible?** The poppet (rag doll) What does it represent? The poppet symbolizes the false accusations of witchcraft and the power of the courts to persecute innocent people.

**What are the main points of act 2?**

**What happens in act 2?** Act 2 is basically about the emotional journey of the main character. Give your characters all sorts of challenges to overcome, because the key in this act is conflict. Without conflict you can't move the story forward.

**What happens in act 2 Scene 2 summary?** Act 2, Scene 2 Summary: Romeo stands below Juliet's balcony, marveling at her beauty. Not knowing he's there, Juliet speaks, wondering why Romeo must be a Montague, and she a Capulet. She thinks a name is simply a word, and it would be easy for Romeo to take a new name, and therefore not be forbidden to her.

**What does Proctor rip up in Act 2?** Proctor angrily rips up the warrant and orders Cheever and Herrick to leave his house, but Herrick and Cheever have nine men outside and take Elizabeth.

**What happens in Act 2 Prologue?** In the prologue of Act 2, the chorus recaps the events of Act 1, reminding the audience that Romeo has fallen out of his unrequited love for Rosaline, and fallen in love with Juliet, who returns his feelings.

**Why is Act 2 Scene 2 removed in The Crucible?** Arthur Miller cut out Act 2, Scene 2, in The Crucible because it introduced ambiguity regarding Abigail's character, potentially making her seem sympathetic and mentally unstable.

**What happened in Act 2 Scene 3 of The Crucible?** Hale asks Proctor to testify in court that Abigail is a fraud. Hale then questions Elizabeth to find out if she believes in witches. Giles Corey and Francis Nurse arrive and tell Proctor, Hale, and Elizabeth that the court has arrested both Martha Corey and Rebecca Nurse for witchcraft.

### **The Philosophy of Horror: Noel Carroll's Paradoxes of the Heart**

**Question 1: What is the "Philosophy of Horror"?** **Answer:** The philosophy of horror is a branch of aesthetics that examines the nature of horror, specifically how we experience and respond to it in art.

**Question 2: Who is Noel Carroll?** **Answer:** Noel Carroll is an American philosopher who has written extensively on the philosophy of horror. His most famous work is "The Paradox of Horror," in which he argues that horror is a uniquely paradoxical experience.

**Question 3: Explain Carroll's "Paradox of Horror."** **Answer:** Carroll's Paradox of Horror states that horror is both pleasurable and repellent at the same time. We are drawn to horror because it is exciting and stimulating, but we are also repelled by it because it is terrifying and disgusting.

**Question 4: How does Carroll's theory help us understand the appeal of horror?** **Answer:** Carroll's theory suggests that the appeal of horror lies in the paradoxical nature of the experience. We are able to enjoy horror because we know

that it is not real, but we can still experience the thrill of being terrified.

**Question 5: What are some implications of Carroll's theory for understanding the significance of horror in society?** **Answer:** Carroll's theory suggests that horror can serve a cathartic function in society. By experiencing horror in a safe and controlled environment, we can purge ourselves of our negative emotions and fears. Horror can also help us to confront and understand our own mortality and the darkness within us.

**Was Brahms a Catholic?** Baptised into the Lutheran church as an infant and confirmed at age fifteen in St. Michael's Church, Brahms has been described as an agnostic and a humanist. The devout Catholic Antonín Dvořák wrote in a letter: "Such a man, such a fine soul – and he believes in nothing!"

**Did Brahms have a child?** Johannes Brahms did not have any children and he never married. It is possible that he and Clara Schumann shared some romantic feelings; they were certainly very close.

**Did Brahms ever marry?** Johannes Brahms was the son of Jakob Brahms, an impecunious horn and double bass player, who was Johannes's first teacher. Johannes never married, but he had a close relationship with the pianist Clara Schumann, who was married to his champion, composer Robert Schumann.

**What is the simple experiment for the digestive system?** Place a couple of biscuits (food) in a clear, re-sealable storage bag (stomach) Add some water to the bag and seal the top tightly. Encourage students to pretend their fingers are the muscles inside their stomach, mashing and digesting the food. Wait for 1-2 hours and observe how the food is digesting.

**What is the lab test for the digestive system?**

**How to teach the digestive system in a fun way?** Set up stations around the house, assigning each station to a different part of the digestive system. For example, the kitchen table can represent the mouth, the living room can represent the stomach, and a hallway can represent the small intestine. Explain to each team the task they need to perform at each station.

**How to make a model of the digestive system for kids?** 1Using your hands, break up the foods in a bowl (this represents chewing). 2Add water and keep mashing it with your hands (the water represents saliva). 3Transfer the mixture to a blender and add orange juice (the juice represents stomach acid). 4Blend it up for 10-20 seconds (this process represents your stomach).

**How do you do the digestion experiment with vinegar?** Using a dropper, place 10 drops of vinegar (or 1 teaspoon if you add more bread) into the balloon. This represents stomach acid. Close the zip tie, then “digest” the food by gently mixing and mashing the contents of the balloon. The balloon models the stomach, rectum and intestines.

**How do you introduce the digestive system to students?** Divide your students into groups of 3. Give each group a set of digestive organs. Explain to your students that they are going to put the digestive organs in order as they are in the digestive tract. Students should explain what happens in each organ as they arrange the tract.

**Which test is best for digestion?** Aids Digestion: Peppermint, ginger, and fennel teas are well-known for their digestive benefits, relieving gas, bloating, and nausea. Promotes Relaxation and Sleep: Calming herbs like chamomile, lavender, and valerian root can ease anxiety, reduce stress, and improve sleep quality.

**What are some examples of tests that are run for digestive system issues multiple select questions?** Common techniques for diagnosing digestive disorders include clinical assessments, imaging techniques, scoring systems for measuring the severity of the disease process and quality-of-life measures, colonoscopy, upper GI endoscopy, capsule endoscopy, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, endoscopic ultrasound ...

**What are the common laboratory tests used to assess gastrointestinal function?**

**What are the 5 basic activities of the digestive system?**

**How does the digestive system work kid friendly?** As soon as food plops inside, the stomach lining releases digestive juices and acid that break down the food even more, killing harmful bacteria. Muscles slosh and squelch the food together with the

juices until it becomes a sloppy soup called chyme that's ready to be squirted into the small intestine...

**How to make a digestive system with cardboard?**

**What are 5 interesting facts about the digestive system for kids?**

**What is the digestive system project?** The digestive system of the human body is the sum of the gastrointestinal tract (GIT; also called alimentary canal) and accessory organs (tongue, liver, pancreas, etc.). These two parts together help in the digestion process. The alimentary canal is the long tube through which the food that we eat is passed.

**What is the simplified version of the digestive system?** The GI tract is a series of hollow organs joined in a long, twisting tube from the mouth to the anus. The hollow organs that make up the GI tract are the mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and anus. The liver, pancreas, and gallbladder are the solid organs of the digestive system.

**How to teach the digestive system in a creative way?** Human Modeling With a class full of students, we can act out the entire digestive system. Have students represent different parts of the system, from the mouth, to the esophagus, to the stomach, and have other students represent the food that is being digested.

**What is the milk and vinegar experiment?** When milk is heated and combined with an acid, such as vinegar, the casein molecules unfold and reorganize into a long chain. Each casein molecule is a monomer and the chain of casein monomers is a polymer. The polymer can be scooped up and molded, which is why plastic made from milk is called casein plastic.

**How do you replicate stomach acid for an experiment?** 7.4. Simulated gastric juice is prepared by dissolving pepsin (1 g), gastric mucin (1.5 g), and NaCl (8.775 g) in 1 L distilled water with pH of 1.3 adjusted using 6 N HCl.

**How do you demonstrate digestion?**

**How does the stomach digest food in an experiment?** Your stomach is like a giant mixer. Pour the vinegar and baking soda into your baggie, and knead it again.

The vinegar is acidic, similar to the gastric juices and enzymes in the walls of your stomach. Together, churning movements and these secretions turn the bolus into a thick liquid called chyme.

**How to make a lesson plan on digestive system?** Let the students think about what they already know about the digestive system for 1 minute. Next, let them turn to their partner and discuss what they know for 1 minute. Finally, let them share with the class what they already know. Give the students a visual.

**What laboratory tests are associated with the digestive system?**

**What are the 2 most common tests for GI function?** Common GI exams include: Barium Swallow Test (Esophagram): An examination of the esophagus as it swallows. (Approximate time: one hour.) Upper GI Series: An examination of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum (upper small intestine) as they digest.

**What is the lab test for gut health?** Gut health tests include blood tests and stool tests. Your healthcare provider might recommend them if you have digestive symptoms like diarrhea or bloating. These tests can also help diagnose infections and gastrointestinal (GI) conditions like colon cancer.

**What is a simple explanation for digestive system?** The digestive system converts the foods we eat into their simplest forms, like glucose (sugars), amino acids (that make up protein) or fatty acids (that make up fats). The broken-down food is then absorbed into the bloodstream from the small intestine and the nutrients are carried to each cell in the body.

**What is an example of the simplest digestive system?** The simplest example is that of a gastrovascular cavity and is found in organisms with only one opening for digestion. Platyhelminthes (flatworms), Ctenophora (comb jellies), and Cnidaria (coral, jelly fish, and sea anemones) use this type of digestion.

**What is the digestive system simple answer?** Your digestive system is a network of organs that help you digest and absorb nutrition from your food. It includes your gastrointestinal (GI) tract and your biliary system. Your GI tract is a series of hollow organs that are all connected to each other, leading from your mouth to your anus.



**What is the digestive system project?** The digestive system of the human body is the sum of the gastrointestinal tract (GIT; also called alimentary canal) and accessory organs (tongue, liver, pancreas, etc.). These two parts together help in the digestion process. The alimentary canal is the long tube through which the food that we eat is passed.

**What are the 7 steps of digestion?** The processes of digestion include seven activities: ingestion, propulsion, mechanical or physical digestion, chemical digestion, secretion, absorption, and defecation. The first of these processes, ingestion, refers to the entry of food into the alimentary canal through the mouth.

**What are 5 interesting facts about the digestive system?**

**How do you explain the digestive system to a child?** The digestive system breaks down the food we eat into tiny parts to give us fuel and the nutrients we need to live. As food breaks down, we get amino acids from protein, simple sugars from starches, and fatty acids and glycerol from fats.

**What are the 5 basic activities of the digestive system?**

**What is the simplified version of the digestive system?** The GI tract is a series of hollow organs joined in a long, twisting tube from the mouth to the anus. The hollow organs that make up the GI tract are the mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and anus. The liver, pancreas, and gallbladder are the solid organs of the digestive system.

**What is a sample sentence for digestive system?** Our digestive system is a compromise well suited to a balanced diet. It came excruciatingly and intensely through my digestive system. The beneficial bacteria that should colonise a healthy human digestive system are fuelled by the energy in food.

**What is digestive system one word answer?** The Digestive System is responsible for the breakdown of food in smaller components until they absorbed in body and generates energy. The tongue, salivary glands, pancreas, liver and gallbladder, intestinals etc are the important parts of the digestion system.

**What are the 7 main parts of the digestive system?** The gastrointestinal tract includes the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, and anus.

**What are the four main functions of the digestive system?** The main functions of the GI system include ingestion and digestion of food, nutrient absorption, secretion of water and enzymes, and excretion of waste products.

**What is the short answer to digestive system?** (dy-JES-tiv SIS-tem) The organs that take in food and liquids and break them down into substances that the body can use for energy, growth, and tissue repair.

**What is the digestive system 7th grade science?** The digestive system is composed of the alimentary canal and associated glands. Humans take food through the mouth, digest the food and finally, the undigested food is removed from the body. The food passes from the oral cavity and finally, the undigested food is defecated through the anus.

**How to draw a human digestive system?**

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