

Name: _____

The Crucible

Directions: In the quotations below, write the part of speech of the underlined word on the line provided. The parts of speech include noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, conjunction, interjection, preposition.

_____ 1. "Uncle, we did dance; let you tell them I confessed it"

_____ 2. "We cannot leap to witchcraft. They will howl me out of Salem for such corruption in my house."

_____ 3. "John-I am waitin' for you every night."

_____ 4. "A wild thing may say wild things."

_____ 5. "I cannot sleep for dreamin'; I cannot dream but I wake and walk about the house as though I'd find you comin' through some door."

_____ 6. "I look for the John Proctor who took me from my sleep and put knowledge in my heart!"

_____ 7. "There are wheels within wheels in this village, and fires within fires!"

_____ 8. "Let you look to your own improvement before you go to judge your husband anymore."

_____ 9. "I do not judge you. The magistrate sits in your heat that judges you."

_____ 10. "There is a promise made in any bed--"

_____ 11. "We burn a hot fire here; it melts down all concealment."

_____ 12. "A person is either with this court or he must be counted against it, there be no road between."

_____ 13. "Because it is my name! Because I cannot have another in my life!"

_____ 14. Forgive me, forgive me, John- I never knew such goodness in the world."

_____ 15. "He have his goodness now. God forbid I take it from him!"

>> Challenge: Identify the speaker and the contexts of the quotes. <<

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There are four types of sentence structures writers can use to vary their writing and provide more syntactic variety.

A **simple sentence** is a sentence with one independent clause.

A **compound sentence** contains two or more independent clauses.

A **complex sentence** is a sentence that contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.

A **compound-complex** sentence contains two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

Directions: Read the facts below about Puritans. Then write on the line the type of sentence it is.

_____ 1. The Puritan lifestyle was a man's world, and the ministers furthered male supremacy in their writings and sermons.

_____ 2. They preached that the soul had two parts: the immortal masculine half and the mortal feminine half.

_____ 3. Church attendance was mandatory, so those who missed church regularly were subject to a fine.

_____ 4. Because the Puritans believed they were doing God's work, there was little room for compromise.

_____ 5. As a result, harsh punishment was inflicted on those who were seen as straying from God's work.

_____ 6. Puritan law was extremely strict; a child could be put to death for cursing his parents.

_____ 7. Puritans felt no remorse about administering punishment because they believed in Old Testament methods.

_____ 8. Contrary to myth, the Puritans did have fun with various celebrations and festivals.

_____ 9. Unlike popular beliefs, Puritans did not dress in all black, but frivolous clothing choices in various colors and design were not permitted.

_____ 10. The fundamental rule was to follow God's law; therefore, those who did follow it lived in peace in the bible commonwealth.

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1. USE A COMMA TO SEPARATE INDEPENDENT CLAUSES. Coordinating conjunctions (*and, but, yet, so, or nor, for*)

He walked down the street, and then he turned the corner.

2. USE A COMMA AFTER AN INTRODUCTORY CLAUSE, PHRASE, OR PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE FOUR WORDS+.

When Evan was ready to iron, his cat tripped on the cord.

3. USE A COMMA BETWEEN ALL ITEMS IN A SERIES.

We bought apples, peaches, and bananas today.

4. USE COMMAS TO SET OFF NONRESTRICTIVE/NONESENTIAL CLAUSES.

John, who spent the last three days fishing, is back on the job again.

5. USE A COMMA TO SET OFF APPOSITIVES (RENAMES A NOUN).

Alexander Pope, the Restoration poet, is famous for his monologues.

6. USE A COMMA TO INDICATE DIRECT ADDRESS.

I think you're right, John.

7. USE COMMAS TO SET OFF DIRECT QUOTATIONS.

Derek said, "I dislike concerts because the music is too loud."

8. USE COMMAS WITH DATES, ADDRESSES, TITLES, AND NUMBERS.

Rules for dates: In full dates, the year is set off from the rest of the sentence with a pair of commas.

Rules for addresses: The elements of an address or place name are separated by commas. A zip code, however, is not preceded by a comma.

Rules for titles: If a title follows a name, separate the title from the rest of the sentence with a pair of commas.

Rules for numbers: In numbers more than four digits long, use commas to separate the numbers into groups of three, starting from the right. In numbers four digits long, a comma is optional.

⇒ **Directions:** Add commas where necessary. Then draw a circle around any commas you add. Some sentences may have more than one correction to be made. If it is correct, write correct in the blank.

_____ 1. The infamous Salem witch trials began during the spring of 1692 after a group of young girls in Salem Village Massachusetts claimed to be possessed by the devil and accused several local women of witchcraft.

_____ 2. As a wave of hysteria spread throughout colonial Massachusetts a special court convened in Salem to hear the cases

_____ 3. The first convicted witch Bridget Bishop was hanged that June.

_____ 4. Eighteen others followed Bishop to Salem's Gallows Hill while some 150 more men women and children were accused over the next several months.

_____ 5. By September 1692 the hysteria had begun to abate and public opinion turned against the trials.

_____ 6. Though the Massachusetts General Court later annulled guilty verdicts against accused witches and granted indemnities to their families bitterness lingered in the community and the painful legacy of the Salem Witch Trials would endure for centuries.

_____ 7. Belief in the supernatural—and specifically in the devil's practice of giving certain humans (witches) the power to harm others in return for their loyalty—had emerged in Europe as early as the 14th century and was widespread in colonial New England.

_____ 8. In addition the harsh realities of life in the rural Puritan community of Salem Village at the time included the after-effects of a British war with France in the American colonies in 1689 a recent smallpox epidemic fears of attacks from neighboring Native American tribes and a longstanding rivalry with the more affluent community of Salem Town.

_____ 9. Amid these simmering tensions the Salem Witch Trials would be fueled by residents' suspicions of and resentment toward their neighbors and their fear of outsiders.

_____ 10. The vivid and painful legacy of the Salem Witch Trials endured well into the twentieth century when Arthur Miller dramatized the events of 1692 in his play *The Crucible* using them as an allegory for the anti-Communist "witch hunts" led by Senator Joseph McCarthy in the 1950s.