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## Act 3 study guide the crucible

Judge Danforth is one of the key characters in Arthur Miller's play *The Crucible*. The play tells the story of Salem's witch trials, and Judge Danforth is the man responsible for determining the trials of the accused. Complex character, it is Danforth's responsibility to run the trials and decide if the good people of Salem who are accused of witchcraft are really witches. Unfortunately for them, the judge is unable to find fault with the young girls for the charges. Judge Danforth is the deputy governor of Massachusetts, and he presides over the witch trials in Salem with Judge Hathorn. A leading figure among magistrates, Danforth is a key character in history. Abigail Williams may be angry, but Judge Danforth represents something more excruciating: tyranny. There is no doubt that Danforth believes that he is doing God's work, and that those on trial should not be treated unfairly in his courtroom. But his erroneous belief that prosecutors are telling undeniable truths in their accusations of witchcraft shows his vulnerability. Judge Danforth's characteristics are domination with almost dictatorial observance of puritanical law. Trusting when it comes to stories of teenage girls. Shows almost no emotion or empathy. Elderly and semi-fragile, though it's hidden behind its rough appearance. Danforth rules the courtroom like a dictator. He's an icy character who firmly believes that Abigail Williams and other girls are incapable of lying. If the young woman is so much like shouting a name, Danforth suggests that the name belongs to the witch. His credulity is exceeded only by his complacency. If a character like Giles Corey or Frances Nurse tries to protect his wife, Judge Danforth argues that the lawyer is trying to overthrow the court. The judge seems to believe that his perception is impeccable. He is insulted when someone questions his ability to make decisions. Danforth dominates everyone in the courtroom. All except Abigail Williams, that is. His inability to understand the wickedness of a girl provides one of the most amusing aspects of this otherwise bleak character. Although he shouts and interrogates others, he often seems too embarrassed to accuse the lovely Miss Williams of any lewd activity. During the trial, John Proctor announces that he and Abigail were having an affair. Proctor further establishes that Abigail wants Elizabeth dead so she can become his new bride. In the stage directions, Miller declares that Danforth asks: Do you deny every scrap and tittle of this? In response, Abigail says, If I have to answer that question, I will leave and not come back. Miller then declares in the direction of the scene that Danforth seems erratic. The old judge can't speak, and young Abigail seems to have more control over the courtroom than anyone else. In Act 4, when it becomes clear that accusations of witchcraft are absolutely false, Danforth refuses to see the truth. He hangs innocent people so he doesn't tarnish his reputation. I have been acting for 30 years and much of my training comes from working on plays with various directors and other performers. There are a few basic, basics that will help anyone, but the number one advice that I think I have constantly been given: Don't be afraid to do FOOL YOURSELF!! So assuming that you will act with other people (monologues are quite another thing) the next most important thing to LISTEN!! Acting re-Acting. Notice what other characters are saying. You will most likely be answering what someone is saying, even if you don't answer the question, you have a conversation. It's important in life. Don't just wait to tell your lines at the right time, though when it comes time to lose the script, you want to pay attention to your signals. This is when you know it's time for your line. But what if the other person flubs their line or paraphrases, leaves something, etc. - you have to understand what the conversation is about, so PAY ATTENTION!!! Now that you're listening to what others are saying, think about what you're saying and SLOW DOWN. We have a tendency to talk fast when you get nervous and you know it will happen if you're a new actor. A little favorite trick of the mind I would call not to use the word Nervous Try To Think Excited! Instead. It feels more positive and helps me use that energy in a good way. So you pay attention, slow down, excited and willing to walk and talk at the same time. During rehearsals, the director will block the performance. This means that they will decide where everyone is on stage at any given time. LISTEN TO DIRECTOR They will tell you where the entrances, exits and all the traffic in between will be. Be patient. It can be tedious, but it will also help you remember your lines when the time comes. The combination of words and movements sets them up in your body and makes it easier to remember what you will do next. In the end (this is the goal) it will become second nature. That's what rehearsals are for! Learn your lines and try not to crash into the furniture. - Spencer Tracy (It's him in the photo!!) BE GOOD FOR ALL!! You are all in the same boat, working on one goal. Help each other. Don't be DIVA!!!! And have some fun!!! If you've never read Shakespeare, reading *Hamlet*, the Bard's longest play, can be challenging, but this breakdown of scenes in Act 3 can help. Use this research guide to get to know the main themes and plot points of this key part of the tragedy. This will help you learn what to look for as you read *Hamlet* in class or on your own. If you've already read the drama, use this to review any information you need to better understand or may have overlooked for the first time. Of course, if you are preparing to take a test or write about *Hamlet*, be-be about what your teacher said about playing in class. Polonius and Claudius agree to secretly observe the meeting of *Hamlet* and *Ophelia*. When they meet, *Hamlet* denies any affection for her, which further embarrasses Polonius and Claudius. They decide that *Hamlet* will be sent to England to get rid of their troubles, but they assume that perhaps Gertrude can get to the root of his madness. *Hamlet* directs the actors in the play to depict his father's murder, as he hopes to explore Claudius's reaction to the idea. Claudius and Gertrude leave during the performance. Rosencrantz and Guildenstern tell *Hamlet* that Gertrude wants to talk to him. Polonius arranges to secretly listen to the conversation of *Hamlet* and Gertrude. When he is alone, Claudius speaks of his conscience and guilt. *Hamlet* enters from behind and draws his sword to kill Claudius, but decides that it would be wrong to kill a person while praying. During the meeting with Gertrude, *Hamlet* is about to reveal the villainy of Claudius when he hears someone backstage. *Hamlet* thinks it's Claudius and pushes his sword through Arras, actually killing Polonius. The ghost reappears and *Hamlet* speaks to him. Gertrude, who does not see the phenomenon, is now convinced of the madness of *Hamlet*. Now that you've read the guide, review the story points and ask questions to help you understand what happened. What did you learn about the characters? What are *Hamlet*'s intentions? Did his plan for Claudius work? What does Gertrude think of *Hamlet* now? Is it right or not to have these views? Why does *Hamlet*'s relationship with *Ophelia* seem so complicated? How do you answer these questions (and perhaps come up with a few of your own), write them down. This will help you remember how the Scenes of Act 3 unfolded, and help you classify the information in a way that makes it easier for you to talk about it when the time comes. Take the same approach with other acts in the play and you will be organized plot events in a very handy study guide. Last updated on October 22, 2020, how would you feel if you shared a personal story and noticed that the person you were talking to wasn't really listening?

You probably wouldn't be too excited. Unfortunately, this is the case for many people. Most people are not good listeners. They're good contenders. The fact is that true listening requires work - more work than people are willing to invest. A quality conversation about give and take. Most people, however, want to just give-their words, that is. Being on the receiving end as a listener may seem boring, but it is important. When you go to someone and pay attention to what they say, it's a sign of care and respect. The hitch is that participation requires an act of will, which sometimes goes against what our minds naturally do-roaming around aimlessly and think of whatnot, rather than listening to the greatest act of reverie. Without active listening people feel unheard of and unrecognized. That's why it's important for everyone to learn how to be a better listener. What makes people poor listeners? Good listening skills can be learned, but first let's look at some of the things you could do that makes you a poor listener.1 Want to talk to yourself and who doesn't? We all have something to say, don't we? But when you look at someone pretending to be listening while, all together, they're mentally planning all the amazing things they're going to say, it's a disservice to the speaker. Yes, maybe what the other person is saying is not the most exciting thing in the world. However, they deserve to be heard. You always have the opportunity to direct the conversation in a different direction by asking questions. It's okay to want to talk. It's normal, even. Keep in mind, however, that when your turn comes around, you want someone to listen to you. You don't agree that currently SaidThis is another thing that makes you an inadequate listener-hear something you disagree with and immediately tweak. Then, you lie waiting so you can tell the speaker how wrong they are. You want your point and prove the speaker wrong. You think that once you speak your truth, others will know how wrongly the speaker is, thank you for fitting them upright, and encourage you to dwell on what you have to say. Dream further. Disagreeing with the speaker, no matter how frustrating it may be, is not a reason to set them up and be willing to spew yourself to spew out your staggering rebuttals. By listening, you can get an interesting nugget of information that you didn't know about before.3 You do five other things while you're listening impossible to listen to someone while you're texting, reading, playing Sudoku, etc. but people do it all the time - I know I have. I actually tried to balance my checkbook by pretending to listen to the person on the other line. It didn't work. I had to keep asking: What did you say? I can only admit it now because I rarely do it anymore. With work I managed to become a better listener. It takes a lot of concentration, but it's definitely worth it. If you're really going to listen, then you should: listen! M. Scott Peck, M.D., in his book The Road Less Journey, says: You can't really listen to anyone and do anything else at the same time. If you are too busy to actually listen, let the speaker know and arrange at another time to talk. It's simple!4. You appoint yourself a judge While you listen, you decide that the speaker does not know what they are saying. As an expert, you know more. So, what's the point of even listening? For you, the only sound you hear once you decide they're wrong is, blah, blah, blah, blah! But before knocking that gave, just know that you can't have all the necessary To do that, you'd have to really listen, wouldn't you? Also, make sure you don't someone by the accent of how they sound, or the structure of their sentences. My father is almost 91 years old. His English is sometimes a bit broken and difficult to understand. People mistakenly think he doesn't know what he's talking about, they're completely wrong. My father is a very intelligent man who has English as his second language. He knows what he is saying and understands the language very well. Keep this in mind by listening to a foreigner, or someone who may have a hard time putting your thoughts into words. Now, you know some of the things that do to the listener below. If none of the items above resonate with you, great! You're a better listener than most. How to be a better ListenerFor conversation for the sake of though, let's just say that maybe you need a job in the listening department, and after reading this article, you decide to improve. What then are some of the things you have to do to make this happen? How can you be a better listener?1. Notice A good listener attentive. They don't look at their watch, phone and don't think about their dinner plans. They are focused and pay attention to what the other person is saying. This is called active listening. According to the skills you need, active listening involves listening with all your senses. In addition to the fact that the speaker pays all attention, it is important that the active listener is also seen for listening - otherwise the speaker can conclude that what they are talking about is not interesting to the listener. As I said, it's normal for the mind to wander. After all, we're human beings. But a good listener will rein these thoughts back as soon as they notice that their attention is waning. I want to point out here that you can also listen to bodily signals. You can assume that if someone keeps looking at the watch or over their shoulder, their focus is not on the conversation. The key is just to pay attention. Use positive body languageY can infer a lot from a person's body language. Are they interested, bored, or anxious? The body language of a good listener is open. They lean forward and express curiosity in what is said. Their facial expressions either smile, show anxiety, convey sympathy, etc. People say things for a reason, they want some kind of feedback. For example, you say to your spouse: I've had a very hard day!, and your husband keeps checking his news feed, nodding his head. Not a very good answer. But what if your husband would look with questioning his eyes, put the phone down, and say, oh, no. What happened? How would you feel? The answer is obvious. According to Alan Gurney, The active listener pays all attention to the presenter and ensures that they understand the information delivered. You can't get distracted by an incoming call or a Facebook status update. You must be present at the moment. Body language is an important tool to make sure you are doing it. Right language makes you a better active listener and therefore more open and receptive to what the speaker says. At the same time, it means you're listening to them. 3. Avoid interrupting Speaker! sure that you wouldn't want to be in the middle of a sentence only to see another person holding your finger or mouth open, ready to step into your unfinished verb. This is rude and troubling. You more than likely feel the need to rush what you say just to finish your sentence. Interruption is a sign of disrespect. He essentially says: What I have to say is much more important than what you say. When you interrupt a speaker, they feel frustrated, haste and unimportant. Interrupting the speaker to agree, disagree, argue, etc., leads to the speaker losing count of what they say. It's very frustrating. All you have to say is you can wait until the other person is done. Be polite and wait your turn!4. Ask questions What questions is one of the best ways to show that you are interested. If someone tells you about their ski trip to Mammoth, don't answer: That's good. This will show a lack of interest and disrespect. Instead, you may ask: How long have you been skiing? Was it hard for you to learn? What was your favorite part of the trip? The person will think highly of you and consider you a great interlocutor just by asking a few questions5. Just listenThis may seem counterintuitive. When you're talking to someone, it's usually back and forth. Sometimes all you have to do is listen, smile or nod your head, and your speaker will feel that they have really been heard and understood. I once sat with a client for 45 minutes without saying a word. She came to my office in trouble. I planted her, and then she started crying quietly. I sat with her -- that's all I did. At the end of the session she got up, told me she was feeling so much better, and then she left. I must admit that 45 minutes without saying a word was tough. But she didn't need me to say anything. She needed a safe place where she could, without interruption, judgment, or me, trying to fix something.6 Remember and Follow UpPart to be a great listener of the recalls that the speaker told you and then followed with them. For example, in a recent conversation with your colleague Jacob, he told you that his wife had been promoted and that they were considering moving to New York. The next time you run into Jacob, you can say: Hey, Jacob! Whatever happened to your wife's promotion? At this point, Jacob will know that you have actually heard what he said, and that you are interested to see how it turned out. What a gift! According to new research, people who ask questions, especially subsequent questions, can become better managers, get a better job and even win second dates. It's so easy to show you the care. Just a few facts and keep an eye out for if you do this regularly, you make more friends.7. Keep confidential information confidentialIf you really want to be a better listener, listen with care. If what you hear is confidential, keep it that way, no matter how tempting it may be to tell someone else, especially if you have friends in general. Being a good listener means being reliable and sensitive with general information. Everything that is said to you in confidence should not be disclosed. Convince your speaker that their information is safe with you. They will feel relieved that they have someone with whom they can share their burden without fear of getting out. Maintaining someone's confidence helps deepen your relationship. In addition, one of the most important elements of privacy is that it helps build and develop trust. This potentially allows the free flow of information between the customer and the employee and recognizes the customer's personal life and all the issues and issues they belong to them. Be like a therapist: listen and keep judgments. NOTE: I should add here that while therapists keep everything in session confidential, there are exceptions: If a client can be an immediate danger to themselves or others. If the client endangers a population that cannot protect itself, for example, in the case of child or elderly person abuse. 8. Keeping the eye contactWhen someone says they tend to say what they consider meaningful. They don't want their listener to read the text, looking at their fingernails, or leaning over to pet the mongrel in the street. The speaker wants all eyes on them. It lets them know that what they say has value. Eye contact is very powerful. He can convey a lot of things without anything being said. Nowadays, this is more important than ever with the Covid-19 pandemic. People can't see your whole face, but they can definitely read your eyes. By eye contact, I don't mean a hard, creepy look-just a glance in the direction the speaker would do. Make it a point the next time you are in conversation to keep eye contact with the speaker. Avoid the temptation to look anywhere but on their face. I know it's not easy, especially if you're not interested in what they're talking about. But like I said, you can redirect the conversation in the other direction or just let the person know that you have to go. Final thoughts will add carefully to your connection with anyone in your life. Now, more than ever, when people are so disconnected because of smartphones and social media, listening skills are crucial. You can build a better, more honest and deep relationship by just being there, paying attention, and asking questions that make the speaker feel like what they have to say questions. And isn't that Goal? To make people feel as if they matter? So, go out and start honing these listening skills. You have two great ears. Now use them! More tips on how to be a better ListenerFeatured photo credit: Joshua Rodriguez via via

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