

**Irony at Work**

## Chapter 8 (p 104-112)

**Think it  
out**

Irony is a literary device that shows a contrast between appearance and reality, expectation and result, or meaning and intention. In **verbal irony**, words are purposefully used to suggest the opposite in meaning. In **dramatic irony**, a difference exists between what the character thinks and what the reader or audience knows. In **situational irony**, an event occurs that is the opposite of what is expected.

**Directions:** Think back to the beginning of the novel and consider everything that has happened. Determine whether the passages below are examples of verbal, dramatic, or situational irony, then explain why.

1. “I did not weep, and it pained me that I could not weep. But I had no more tears. And, in the depths of my being, in the recesses of my weakened conscience, could I have searched it, I might perhaps have found something like — free at last!”

**Type of irony:**

**Explain:**

2. “Saturday, the day of rest, was chosen for our expulsion.”

**Type of irony:**

**Explain:**

3. “The Germans were already in the town, the Fascists were already in power, the verdict had already been pronounced, yet the Jews of Sighet continued to smile.”

**Type of irony:**

**Explain:**

4. “We would be getting out here. There was a labor camp. Conditions were good. Families would not be split up. Only the young people would go to work in the factories. The old men and invalids would be kept occupied in the fields. The barometer of confidence soared. Here was a sudden release from the terrors of the previous nights. We gave thanks to God.”

**Type of irony:**

**Explain:**

**Write  
about it**



**Directions:** Write a well-developed paragraph where you analyze how the author uses irony to create tension and develop suspense throughout the text.

Use A.C.E. & embed citations