**CSI ENG 10**

**The Iron Knee Project**

In your groups, identify **five total examples** of irony from *The Crucible*. You must have **one** example of **each** type of irony (verbal, situational, dramatic).

Find representative quotes/passages from the text. Use the direct quotations. Include page numbers and give credit to the speaker(s).

Create a poster (using “rolly cart” paper) with your five irony examples from the text of *The Crucible*

Include the definitions of each type of irony on your poster.

Poster creation: focus on neatness, accuracy, and visual appeal.

**Purpose** – understanding and identifying three types of irony.

Your group will present your poster to the class

providing a clear understanding of each quote

and how each represents irony.

**Accuracy: 25**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **General Accuracy**  Information (including quotes, page numbers, character names, etc.) presented on poster is accurate. Poster has **five** examples of irony, including at least one of each…………………………🡪 | **Situational**  Example(s) representing this type of irony is/are accurate, precise, and correct. Group gives clear representation of understanding. | **Verbal**  Example(s) representing this type of irony is/are accurate, precise, and correct. Group gives clear representation of understanding. | **Dramatic**  Example(s) representing this type of irony is/are accurate, precise, and correct. Group gives clear representation of understanding. |

***Group Members:***

**Neatness/Visual Appeal: 5**

Group has paid attention to detail. Poster is well-ordered, neat, and immaculate. Poster has a pleasing visage. Input of effort results in output of aesthetic appeal.

**Total:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **out of 30**

**Individual Portion (20 points):**

Choose one of your Irony examples from the group portion. In a “power paragraph,” analyze the effect the irony has on the audience. Submit your typed, standard font, standard font-size writing via [www.turnitin.com](http://www.turnitin.com) – see [www.mrfeldkamp.com](http://www.mrfeldkamp.com) for the access codes for your class.

Due date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Essential elements:

* Identify the title, author, and genre (TAG)
* Define the type of irony
* Provide context for the irony (situation, background, framework, characters, etc.)
* Identify the irony using one or more representative quotes/passages from the text (include parenthetical page number citation. See example below).
* Explore/analyze the effect the irony has on the audience. Provide enough elaboration to explain/justify your claims. Claim/Evidence/Reasoning (CER)

**Sample “Power” Paragraph:**

In William Shakespeare’s tragic play, *Romeo and Juliet*, Romeo finds Juliet in a drugged sleep that is meant to replicate death. In fact, Romeo wrongly assumes Juliet is dead, and therefore kills himself. The discomfort and tension the audience feels is due to the dramatic irony in this scene. Dramatic irony occurs when the audience knows something that the characters do not. We know that Juliet is not dead, and when Romeo declares, “O mischief, thou art swift to enter in the thoughts of desperate men!” (122), the audience can feel the growing discomfort and tension. When Romeo kills himself, the intensity of the tragic feeling increases because we know that Juliet is still alive, and we know she’s going to wake up to find Romeo dead. Likewise, upon awakening to find her dead lover beside her, the audience knows that Juliet will also kill herself because the chorus at the beginning of the play had already announced, “a pair of star-cross’d lovers take their life” (5). The dramatic irony in this scene makes the weight of the tragedy heavier. We feel awful and uncomfortable because there is nothing we can do about it, and we feel pity for the characters because their love story ends in tragedy.