

Name _____ Period _____

Irony Worksheet

Irony is a contrast between what is expected and what actually happens. There are three specific types of irony: situational, dramatic, and verbal.

Situational irony is the contrast between what a reader expects to happen and what actually happens. For example in Act III, Romeo is determined to avoid the fight with Tybalt. The audience expects him to be successful, because of his love for Juliet. What actually happens is he fails to avoid the fight and actually ends up killing Tybalt.

In the following area, list at least four examples of situational irony from the play **and explain what makes them ironic. Whenever possible use correctly documented quotes to prove your point.**

1.

2,

3.

4.

Verbal irony is when a person says one thing and means another. For example, when the nurse advises Juliet to forget about Romeo, who is Juliet's husband but has been banished, and marry Paris. Juliet is unhappy with her advice and replies, "Well, thou hast comforted me marvelous much." Juliet obviously means the opposite. Verbal irony can also be a pun, (a play on words). For example, calling a huge dog, like a Great Dane, Tiny.

In the following area, list at least four examples of verbal irony from the play **and explain what makes them ironic. Verbal irony always needs a quote to support your reasoning.**

1.

2.

3.

4.

Dramatic irony is a contrast between reality and what seems to be real. Dramatic irony occurs when the audience has important information that characters in the play do not have. Dramatic irony occurs in the play when the audience knows Juliet is not dead, only sleeping, but Romeo believes her to be dead.

In the following area, list at least two examples of dramatic irony from the play **and explain what makes the ironic. Whenever possible use quotes to support your reasoning.**

1.

2.