I pledge that I have neither given nor received unpermitted aid while working on this packet. All work is entirely my own or cited properly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dodge</th>
<th>Edwards</th>
<th>Martin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remind App Code</td>
<td>Pd3: @bdae3kf</td>
<td>Pd4: @f946efh</td>
<td>Pd5: @ce82k4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google Classroom Code</td>
<td>Pd3: u7fbj5g</td>
<td>Pd4: fv6bilo</td>
<td>Pd5: 2x4kwnb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd: @cfd6ab</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Student Message:
Greetings Students! We hope you are all staying safe and well. We miss you very much, and hope to see you soon. In this packet you will be exploring the different forms of irony. You will read a short story and determine the type of irony used and how.

The learning outcomes of your journey through this packet will allow you to:

(RI.11-12.1)
Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

(RI.11-12.2)
Determine two or more central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.

**Activity 1: How do you see yourself?**
Write a description of yourself, including as many details about your physical traits as well as character traits.

Now, prioritize these traits from most distinguishing features to least. In other words, what features stand out to other people? In the chart, list them from those that stand out the most to those that stand out the least.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most</th>
<th>Somewhat prominent</th>
<th>Least</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example</strong>: freckles, outspoken, kind, etc</td>
<td>Smile, manners, hard worker, etc</td>
<td>I’m a good listener, double jointed, color blind, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Look at these practice questions: What type of irony is used?
1. While walking home from work, Lake Park Mall security guard Scott Thornton thought about his day. A shoplifter had outrun him, he had lost the keys to his golf cart, and a group of skateboarders had made fun of his weight. Things had not gone so well. Scott was so deep in thought that he did not even notice that he had stumbled on a movie set. Lost in thought, he passed by trailers, cameras, and stagehands, yet he was unaware of the scene around him. When he came out of his daze, he looked up and saw a ski mask wearing man waving a knife at an old lady. Figuring that the masked man was robbing the old woman, Scott bolted into action. His adrenaline was flowing. He didn't even notice the cameraman filming him as he jump kicked the actor wearing the ski mask.

**Dramatic:** Scott believes that the old woman is being robbed, but the opposite is true; she is collaborating with a fellow employee on a movie set. The audience knows what Scott doesn't.

2. As soon as Bobby heard that the math test was going to be worth 30% of his grade, he began studying. He studied in class. He studied on the bus ride home. He even tried to study while walking home from the bus but stopped after bumping into a lamppost. When he got home, he didn't watch any TV because he was studying so intensely. He completed the study guide that Mr. Morris gave him and then he completed one that he had made himself. Bobby refused to quit. He stayed awake all night finding and completing extra problems on the Internet. By the time the sun rose, Bobby had mastered the content. As he entered the classroom, he felt prepared. He sharpened his pencil, sat at his desk, put his head down, fell asleep, and failed his test.

**Situational:** One might believe that studying intensely would help Bobby prepare for the test, but in reality the intensity of Bobby’s preparation resulted in his failure.

3. I thought that my mother was going to flip when Perry came over to eat at our house. To my surprise she just ignored him, even though he wore his hat, put his elbows on the table, and rocked back in his chair. I thought that she would go crazy while we ate. Perry pulled bones out of his mouth and put them on his plate instead of spitting them into a napkin. To my astonishment Mom looked past this too. But when Perry slammed a glass of root beer and burped the ABCs, she could no longer restrain herself. "What a wonderful rendition of the alphabet, Perry, and how age appropriate? I'm impressed." Perry wore a confused look, unsure of what her reaction had meant.

**Verbal:** Mom says that Perry’s behavior is age appropriate when she really means that he is behaving childishly.

**Now, try some of your own:**
1. When the first English settlers arrived at Jamestown, hygiene was not a priority. The settlers faced many challenges. Food was scarce and the land was unsuitable for farming. Worse still, relations with Native Americans were uneasy and violence loomed. Yet even in these conditions, some settlers found time to care for their teeth. They did this by brushing their teeth with rags and abrasive tooth powders. Archaeologists have examined the remains of these colonists. They discovered that many of the settlers were missing the enamel on their teeth. By using these tooth powders, the settlers had striped this protective layer from their teeth. This caused their teeth to decay and fall out prematurely.

The colonists used the harsh abrasives thinking they were keeping their teeth healthy. Little did they know that in reality, these abrasives were doing harm to their teeth.

What type of irony involves people being unaware of the true reality of what is happening to them? Circle one: verbal, situational, dramatic

2. Kathy had never considered herself to be good with animals until she got a goldfish. Taking care of fish is easy. You only have to feed them once a day. Kathy thought to herself, as she put the bottle of goldfish food down by a bottle of rat poison. Kathy went on to have a productive day. When Kathy woke up the next day, she went to grab the bottle of fish food when her cell phone rang. Wondering who it could be, Kathy grabbed the bottle of rat poison instead of the fish food and did not notice it. The phone call turned out to be from her friend Mary. Kathy loved to talk with Mary. As she was chit-chatting away, she unscrewed the top of the rat poison bottle. It was about the same size as the bottle of fish food. “Oh, Mary, that’s outrageous,” Kathy said as she shook the bottle of rat poison into the fish tank. “He did?” She asked, as she put the top back on the rat poison bottle and put it down next to the fish food. “How could she?” She asked before going about with her day.

The type of irony described is situational. Explain why.

3. As Harold carried his lunch tray passed Chuck, the school bully, Chuck stuck his foot into the aisle and attempted to trip Harold. Harold expected such an obstruction. He sidestepped around Chuck’s leg saying, “Excuse me, Chuck, my fault entirely.” Harold then continued back to his table and began eating his lunch. Chuck felt offended that Harold had not tripped and fallen on his food, so he marched back to Harold’s table to put him in his place. Dipping his finger into Harold’s school lunch, Chuck said, “What are you eating, puke?” Harold replied nervously, “I don’t want any of your puke, Puke. Next time you fall when I trip you.” He removed his finger from Harold’s chest, grabbed Harold’s cupcake from off of his lunch tray, and walked back to his table. “Good bye, Chuck. It’s always a pleasure seeing you.” He then released a sigh and ate around the fingerprint that Chuck had left in his casserole.

What type of irony is this? Circle one: verbal, situational, dramatic

Explain your answer:
Activity 3: Read the short story “Desiree’s Baby” and answer the questions.

As the day was pleasant, Madame Valmondé (Mrs. Valmonde) drove over to L’Abri (the name of a plantation) to see Désirée and the baby.

It made her laugh to think of Désirée with a baby. Why, it seemed but yesterday that Désirée was little more than a baby herself; when Monsieur (the husband of Mrs. Valmonde) was riding through the gateway of Valmondé had found her (Desiree) lying asleep in the shadow of the big stone pillar.

The little one awoke in his arms and began to cry for “Dada.” That was as much as she could do or say. Some people thought she might have strayed there of her own accord, for she was of the toddling age. The prevailing belief was that she had been purposely left by a party of Texans, whose canvas-covered wagon, late in the day, had crossed the ferry that Coton Maïs kept, just below the plantation. In time Madame Valmondé abandoned every speculation but the one that Désirée had been sent to her by a beneficent Providence to be the child of her affection, seeing that she was without child of the flesh. For the girl grew to be beautiful and gentle, affectionate and sincere,—the idol of Valmondé.

What do you find out about Desiree?

A. Desiree was adopted by the Valmondes after Monsier Valmonde found her left at the gate of his estate when she was a baby
B. Desiree has given birth to her own baby
C. Desiree’s ancestry is unknown
D. All of the above

It was no wonder, when she stood one day against the stone pillar in whose shadow she had lain asleep, eighteen years before, that Armand Aubigny riding by and seeing her there, had fallen in love with her. That was the way all the Aubignys fell in love, as if struck by a pistol shot. The wonder was that he had not loved her before; for he had known her since his father brought him home from Paris, a boy of eight, after his mother died there. The passion that awoke in him that day, when he saw her at the gate, swept along like an avalanche, or like a prairie fire, or like anything that drives headlong over all obstacles.

Monsieur Valmondé grew practical and wanted things well considered: that is, the girl’s obscure origin. Armand looked into her eyes and did not care. He was reminded that she was nameless. What did it matter about a name when he could give her one of the oldest and proudest in Louisiana? He ordered the corbeille (an elegant basket of flowers of fruit) from Paris, and contained himself with what patience he could until it arrived; then they were married.

Although Armond falls in love with Desiree instantly and wants to get married right away, Monsieur Valmonde wants to make sure that Armond

A. receives the corbeille before the marriage
B. is able to provide for Desiree
C. knows of Desiree’s obscure origin
D. waits until Desiree is old enough to marry
Madame Valmondé had not seen Désirée and the baby for four weeks. When she reached L’Abri (Desiree and Armond’s plantation) she shuddered at the first sight of it, as she always did. It was a sad looking place, which for many years had not known the gentle presence of a mistress, old Monsieur Aubigny (Armond’s father) having married and buried his wife in France, and she having loved her own land too well ever to leave it. The roof came down steep and black like a cowl, reaching out beyond the wide galleries that encircled the yellow stuccoed house. Big, solemn oaks grew close to it, and their thick-leaved, far-reaching branches shadowed it like a pall. Young Aubigny’s rule was a strict one, too, and under it his negroes had forgotten how to be gay, as they had been during the old master’s easy-going and indulgent lifetime.

What do you learn about Armand’s mother in this passage?

A. She was horrible at housekeeping
B. She was not happy
C. She would not leave France and eventually died there
D. Her husband, old Monsieur Aubigny, owned slaves and treated them badly

The young mother (Desiree) was recovering slowly, and lay full length, in her soft white muslins and laces, upon a couch. The baby was beside her, upon her arm, where he had fallen asleep, at her breast. The yellow nurse woman sat beside a window fanning herself.

Madame Valmondé bent her portly figure over Désirée and kissed her, holding her an instant tenderly in her arms. Then she turned to the child.

“This is not the baby!” she exclaimed, in startled tones. French was the language spoken at Valmondé in those days.

“I knew you would be astonished,” laughed Désirée, “at the way he has grown. The little cochon de lait! Look at his legs, mamma, and his hands and finger-nails,—real finger-nails. Zandrine had to cut them this morning. Isn't it true, Zandrine?”

The woman bowed her turbaned head majestically, “Mais si, Madame.”

“And the way he cries,” went on Désirée, “is deafening. Armand heard him the other day as far away as La Blanche’s cabin.”

Madame Valmondé had never removed her eyes from the child. She lifted it and walked with it over to the window that was lightest. She scanned the baby narrowly, then looked as searchingly at Zandrine, whose face was turned to gaze across the fields.

“Yes, the child has grown, has changed;” said Madame Valmondé, slowly, as she replaced it beside its mother. “What does Armand say?”

Désirée’s face became suffused with a glow that was happiness itself.

“Oh, Armand is the proudest father in the parish, I believe, chiefly because it is a boy, to bear his name; though he says not,—that he would have loved a girl as well. But I know it is n’t true I know he says that to please me. And mamma,” she added, drawing Madame Valmondé’s head down to her, and speaking in a whisper, “he has n’t punished one of them—not one of them—since baby is born. Even Négrillon, who pretended to have burnt
his leg that he might rest from work—he only laughed, and said Négrillon was a great scamp. Oh, mamma, I'm so happy; it frightens me.”

How does Madame Valmonde react when she sees the baby?

A. She holds and kisses him.
B. She tells Desiree that he looks like Armand
C. She is shocked at how his looks have changed since the last visit
D. She feeds him.

What Désirée said was true. Marriage, and later the birth of his son had softened Armand Aubigny’s imperious and exacting nature greatly. This was what made the gentle Désirée so happy, for she loved him desperately. When he frowned she trembled, but loved him. When he smiled, she asked no greater blessing of God. But Armand’s dark, handsome face had not often been disfigured by frowns since the day he fell in love with her.

When the baby was about three months old, Désirée awoke one day to the conviction that there was something in the air menacing her peace. It was at first too subtle to grasp. It had only been a disquieting suggestion; an air of mystery among the blacks; unexpected visits from far-off neighbors who could hardly account for their coming. Then a strange, an awful change in her husband’s manner, which she dared not ask him to explain. When he spoke to her, it was with averted eyes, from which the old love-light seemed to have gone out. He absented himself from home; and when there, avoided her presence and that of her child, without excuse. And the very spirit of Satan seemed suddenly to take hold of him in his dealings with the slaves. Désirée was miserable enough to die.

How has Armand changed?

A. He avoids Desiree’s presence
B. He treats the slaves worse than before
C. He is absent from home a lot
D. All of the above

She sat in her room, one hot afternoon, in her peignoir (dressing gown), listlessly drawing through her fingers the strands of her long, silky brown hair that hung about her shoulders. The baby, half naked, lay asleep upon her own great mahogany bed, that was like a sumptuous throne, with its satin-lined half-canopy. One of La Blanche’s little quadroon boys (half mulatto and half white, or one fourth black)—half naked too—stood fanning the child slowly with a fan of peacock feathers. Désirée’s eyes had been fixed absently and sadly upon the baby, while she was striving to penetrate the threatening mist that she felt closing about her. She looked from her child to the boy who stood beside him, and back again; over and over. “Ah!” It was a cry that she could not help; which she was not conscious of having uttered. The blood turned like ice in her veins, and a clammy moisture gathered upon her face.

She tried to speak to the little quadroon boy; but no sound would come, at first. When he heard his name uttered, he looked up, and his mistress was pointing to the door. He laid aside the great, soft fan, and obediently stole away, over the polished floor, on his bare tiptoes.
She stayed motionless, with gaze riveted upon her child, and her face the picture of fright. Presently her husband entered the room, and without noticing her, went to a table and began to search among some papers which covered it.

**What is the significance of the quadroon boy fanning Desiree’s baby?**

A. Desiree discovers the boy is Armand’s from another woman.
B. Desiree realizes that her son looks like the boy and may have black ancestry.
C. Desiree is breaking the rules by employing a slave boy from a rival plantation.
D. Desiree motions for the boy to leave the room because he cannot be trusted.

“Armand,” she called to him, in a voice which must have stabbed him, if he was human. But he did not notice. “Armand,” she said again. Then she rose and tottered towards him.

“Armand,” she panted once more, clutching his arm, “look at our child. What does it mean? tell me.”

He coldly but gently loosened her fingers from about his arm and thrust the hand away from him. “Tell me what it means!” she cried despairingly.

“It means,” he answered lightly, “that the child is not white; it means that you are not white.”

A quick conception of all that this accusation meant for her nerved her with unwonted courage to deny it. “It is a lie; it is not true, I am white! Look at my hair, it is brown; and my eyes are gray, Armand, you know they are gray. And my skin is fair,” seizing his wrist. “Look at my hand; whiter than yours, Armand,” she laughed hysterically.

“As white as La Blanche’s,” he returned cruelly; and went away leaving her alone with their child.

When she could hold a pen in her hand, she sent a despairing letter to Madame Valmonté.

“My mother, they tell me I am not white. Armand has told me I am not white. For God’s sake tell them it is not true. You must know it is not true. I shall die. I must die. I cannot be so unhappy, and live.”

The answer that came was as brief:

“My own Désirée: Come home to Valmonté; back to your mother who loves you. Come with your child.”

When the letter reached Désirée she went with it to her husband’s study, and laid it open upon the desk before which he sat. She was like a stone image: silent, white, motionless after she placed it there.

In silence he ran his cold eyes over the written words. He said nothing. “Shall I go, Armand?” she asked in tones sharp with agonized suspense.

“Yes, go.”

“Do you want me to go?”

“Yes, I want you to go.”
He thought Almighty God had dealt cruelly and unjustly with him; and felt, somehow, that he was paying Him back in kind when he stabbed thus into his wife’s soul. Moreover he no longer loved her, because of the unconscious injury she had brought upon his home and his name.

She turned away like one stunned by a blow, and walked slowly towards the door, hoping he would call her back.

“Good-by, Armand,” she moaned.

He did not answer her. That was his last blow at fate.

What is the best explanation as to why Armand, Madame Valmondé, and even Desiree all assume that the baby’s black ancestry comes from Desiree?

A. No one knows where Desiree comes from or her parentage. Therefore, it is a logical assumption that the child's black ancestry comes from her.
B. Armand comes from a wealthy Southern white family that would never do anything to dishonor the family name.
C. Madame Valmonde never gives Desiree a direct answer to her question, “am I not white?” which means that Desiree must be part black.
D. It is well known that Desiree has been having an affair with her husband’s black slave Négrillon

Désirée went in search of her child. Zandrine was pacing the sombre gallery with it.

She took the little one from the nurse’s arms with no word of explanation, and descending the steps, walked away, under the live-oak branches.

It was an October afternoon; the sun was just sinking. Out in the still fields the negroes were picking cotton.

Désirée had not changed the thin white garment nor the slippers which she wore. Her hair was uncovered and the sun’s rays brought a golden gleam from its brown meshes. She did not take the broad, beaten road which led to the far-off plantation of Valmondé. She walked across a deserted field, where the stubble bruised her tender feet, so delicately shod, and tore her thin gown to shreds.

She disappeared among the reeds and willows that grew thick along the banks of the deep, sluggish bayou; and she did not come back again.

………..

Some weeks later there was a curious scene enacted at L'Abri. In the centre of the smoothly swept back yard was a great bonfire. Armand Aubigny sat in the wide hallway that commanded a view of the spectacle; and it was he who dealt out to a half dozen negroes the material which kept this fire ablaze.

A graceful cradle of willow, with all its dainty furnishings, was laid upon the pyre, which had already been fed with the richness of a priceless layette. Then there were silk gowns, and velvet and satin ones added to these; laces, too, and embroideries; bonnets and gloves; for the corbeille had been of rare quality.

The last thing to go was a tiny bundle of letters; innocent little scribblings that Désirée had sent to him during the days of their espousal. There was the remnant of one back in the
drawer from which he took them. But it was not Désirée’s; it was part of an old letter from his mother to his father. He read it. She was thanking God for the blessing of her husband’s love:—

“But, above all,” she wrote, “night and day, I thank the good God for having so arranged our lives that our dear Armand will never know that his mother, who adores him, belongs to the race that is cursed with the brand of slavery.”

**What is ironic about the revelation at the end of this story?**

A. Madame Valmonde ends up losing the only child she’s ever had.
B. Desiree leaves believing she and the baby are tainted with black blood when in fact, it is Armand’s mother who “belongs to the race that is cursed with slavery.”
C. Desiree and Armand, who are both white and come from prestigious, slave-owning Southern families, end up having a child that is mulatto.
D. Armand is willing to erase all trace of Desiree and the baby even though he knows the truth.

Activity 4: Determine the type of irony used in the text. Provide textual support.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There is more than one type of irony in this story. Circle one type of</th>
<th>How Do You Know?</th>
<th>Textual Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explain the irony.</td>
<td>Pull out a word for word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irony that you recognize in the story.</td>
<td>Quote from the text that shows this type of irony.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situational</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dramatic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>