***Night* Reflection: Chapters 6-9**

Directions:

* Type a **one to two page** reflection on your reading.
* Must use MLA format
* Develop a thoughtful response to **one** of the following prompts:

The images in a literary work are referred to, collectively, as the work’s imagery. One striking image in *Night* is the white placard that reads “Warning: Danger of death” and bears a skull and crossbones. Describe the final image of the book. Why do you think Wiesel chose to end with that image? What images from the book have particularly affected you and stayed in your mind?

* Or -

Juxtaposition refers to placing two items close together or side by side, often for the purpose of comparing or contrasting them. In Chapter 7, Wiesel juxtaposes the following two sentences in his description of the fighting on the train: “When they withdrew, next to me were two corpses, side by side, the father and the son. I was fifteen years old.” What is the affect of juxtaposing the image of two corpses with Elie’s age? Wiesel also juxtaposes descriptions of routine cruelty in the camps with pleasant images of nature. For example, Weisel describes the prisoners being marched from Birkenau to Auschwitz, surrounded by SS, revolvers, and guard dogs. The next paragraph reads: “It was a beautiful April day. The fragrance of spring was in the air. The sun was setting in the west.” What is the effect of this juxtaposition? Identify other instances of juxtaposition in *Night*.

* Or -

Dramatic irony is when the something is known by the reader of the audience but unknown to the characters. Other types include verbal irony, in which a statement is made that implies its opposite, and situational irony, in which an event occurs that violates the expectations of the characters, the reader, or the audience. At the end of Chapter 9, Wiesel describes the look on the German officers’ faces as the first deportees leave Sighet. He writes: “All things considered, everything had gone off very well.” How is this an example of verbal irony? When the train pulls up in front of Auschwitz, the travelers see flames emerging from a tall chimney. Madame Schächter is silent. How is this an example of situational irony? Identify other instances of irony in *Night*. Explore selections from all sections of the memoir.