

Name: _____ Date: _____

Succession: The Machiavellian Maneuvers of Senior Literary Character Analysis

Deconstruct the complex psychology of the 'anti-hero' as students peel back layers of moral ambiguity and narrative unreliability in classic literature.

1. Which analytical framework focuses primarily on the character's subconscious desires and the conflict between the ego and the id?

- A. Marxist Criticism
- B. Psychoanalytic Criticism
- C. New Historicism
- D. Reader-Response Theory

2. A character who remains essentially unchanged throughout the duration of a narrative is defined as a _____ character.

- A. Dynamic
- B. Static
- C. Round
- D. Protagonist

3. In literary analysis, an 'anti-hero' is defined solely by their lack of traditional heroic qualities, such as courage or idealism.

- A. True
- B. False

4. When an author reveals a character's traits through their speech, thoughts, and actions rather than explicit description, they are using:

- A. Direct Characterization
- B. Expository Narration
- C. Indirect Characterization
- D. Omniscient Perspective

5. The term _____ refers to a character's tragic flaw, most notably observed in Greek tragedies, which leads to their ultimate downfall.

- A. Catharsis
- B. Peripeteia
- C. Anagnorisis
- D. Hamartia

6. A 'foil' is a character whose primary purpose is to mirror and replicate the protagonist's traits to emphasize thematic consistency.

- A. True

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B. False

7. Which term best describes a narrator whose credibility is compromised, requiring the reader to analyze the character's potential biases or mental state?

- A. Objective Narrator
- B. Unreliable Narrator
- C. Third-Person Limited
- D. Epistolary Narrator

8. In Jungian archetypal theory, the 'mask' or the public face a character presents to the world is known as the _____.

- A. Shadow
- B. Anima
- C. Persona
- D. Self

9. Deconstructionist character analysis focuses on finding the single, unified 'truth' of a character's identity within the text.

- A. True
- B. False

10. What is the primary difference between a 'round' character and a 'flat' character according to E.M. Forster?

- A. Round characters are protagonists while flat characters are antagonists.
- B. Round characters are complex and capable of surprising the reader.
- C. Flat characters are only found in modern literature.
- D. Round characters always have a happy ending.