

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Succession: The Junior Year Quest for Literary Power Dynamics

Students deconstruct complex motivations and shadow selves by synthesizing textual evidence to map the internal architecture of sophisticated protagonists.

1. When analyzing a character through the lens of 'The Shadow' archetype, which element provides the most significant insight into their internal conflict?

Answer: B) Repressed desires or traits that the character refuses to acknowledge

In Jungian criticism, the 'Shadow' represents the hidden or unconscious aspects of a character's personality, often driving their most complex conflicts.

2. In a sophisticated narrative, a character whose internal values remain unchanged despite significant external pressure is best described as a _____ character.

Answer: B) Static

While 'static' often implies simplicity in lower grades, at the 11th-grade level, it describes the complex resilience or stubbornness of a character who resists transformation.

3. True or False: Indirect characterization requires the reader to use inductive reasoning to infer a character's traits from their actions, speech, and thoughts.

Answer: A) True

Indirect characterization places the burden of synthesis on the reader, necessitating an analysis of 'STEAL' (Speech, Thoughts, Effect, Actions, Looks).

4. Which rhetorical device is a character most likely employing when they reveal their true motivations directly to the audience while other characters are present but 'unaware'?

Answer: B) Aside

An aside is a brief remark directed to the audience, establishing a privileged relationship between the viewer and the character's psyche.

5. The concept of 'Hamartia' in advanced character analysis refers specifically to a character's _____.

Answer: B) Tragic flaw

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Hamartia is the inherent defect or error in judgment that leads to the downfall of a tragic hero.

6. True or False: A character can function as both a protagonist and an anti-hero within the same narrative structure.

Answer: A) True

An anti-hero is a protagonist who lacks traditional heroic qualities (e.g., Jay Gatsby or Macbeth), challenging the reader's moral alignment.

7. When analyzing a 'Foil' character, the primary analytical objective is to determine:

Answer: B) How the foil's traits highlight specific qualities of the protagonist

Foils exist to create contrast; by observing how they differ from the protagonist, the protagonist's unique traits become more pronounced.

8. In literature, the 'Unreliable Narrator' often creates a gap between _____ and the reader's perception.

Answer: A) Objective reality

Unreliability stems from the character's bias, mental state, or intent to deceive, forcing the reader to reconstruct the 'truth' of the story.

9. True or False: Character agency refers to the degree of physical strength a character possesses in battle.

Answer: B) False

Agency refers to a character's ability to make choices and act on them to influence the plot, rather than being a passive subject of fate.

10. An 11th-grade analysis of 'Character Arc' should focus primarily on:

Answer: B) The internal psychological shift resulting from the plot's exigencies

Advanced analysis looks at the 'arc' as a journey of the psyche, where internal change serves as a commentary on the story's themes.