ZiloAcademy

✨ Grade 10 English — Literature: Narrative & Analysis ✨

Name: Demo **Date:** 26/11/2026

1. Answer both (separate your two answers with a comma). 1) A novel alternates chapters between two different characters' first-person perspectives on the same events. What does this structure allow the reader to do? 2) A play's protagonist has a single, clearly defined flaw that directly causes their downfall. What is this classical dramatic concept called?

2. Answer both (separate your two answers with a comma). 1) What distinguishes literary STYLE from PLOT when analysing a text? 2) A story is narrated entirely by a minor character observing the protagonist from the outside. What is this narrative position called, and what does it allow?

3. A novel is narrated by a character who later turns out to have died before the events she describes. What does this reveal about her NARRATIVE POSITION?

4. Answer both (separate your two answers with a comma). 1) A novel is narrated by a character who later turns out to have died before the events she describes. What does this reveal about her NARRATIVE POSITION? 2) What distinguishes literary STYLE from PLOT when analysing a text?

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Answer both (separate your two answers with a comma). 1) A film uses a slow zoom and lingering silence before a character speaks a key line. What kind of analysis is needed to interpret this choice? 2) A subplot involving a secondary character's betrayal mirrors the main plot's central conflict about trust. What is the effect of this structural choice?

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Answer both (separate your two answers with a comma). 1) A novel's central conflict is a character's internal struggle between ambition and loyalty to family. What type of conflict is this? 2) A first-person narrator repeatedly withholds key information from the reader, later revealed to be false or incomplete. What is this narrator called?

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Answer both (separate your two answers with a comma). 1) A protagonist begins as timid and rule-following but ends the novel making bold, independent choices after facing hardship. What is this an example of? 2) When comparing a novel to its film adaptation, what is a key consideration a literature student should analyse?

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Answer both (separate your two answers with a comma). 1) A story's protagonist refuses to change despite every event pushing them toward growth. What is this absence of change usually meant to suggest? 2) A novel's central conflict is a character's internal struggle between ambition and loyalty to family. What type of conflict is this?

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Answer both (separate your two answers with a comma). 1) A story is narrated entirely by a minor character observing the protagonist from the outside. What is this narrative position called, and what does it allow? 2) A novel's climax occurs in its exact middle, with the remaining half showing the slow aftermath and consequences. What does this structural choice suggest the author is most interested in exploring?

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Two characters undergo almost identical hardships, but one grows more compassionate while the other grows bitter. What does this contrast most likely develop?