



ANSWER SHEET
FEUILLE DE RÉPONSES
HOJA DE RESPUESTAS

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Question Question Pregunta	Examiner Examineur Examinador
Le	<p>In the novel <u>The Metamorphosis</u> by Franz Kafka and <u>A Mercy</u> by Toni Morrison both authors active accurately present one or more antagonists that actively oppose the protagonist. Kafka uses the antagonists of Grete Samsa and Mr. Samsa to oppose the protagonist Gregor Samsa. Morrison uses the antagonists of the blacksmith and Sorron to act hostile towards the protagonist Florens in the novel. Kafka and Morrison both utilize and present multiple antagonists in their novels in similar ways by providing characterization, developing important motifs, and establishing a sympathetic tone towards the protagonist.</p> <p>In the novel <u>The Metamorphosis</u>, Kafka use uses the antagonists of Grete Samsa and Mr. Samsa to develop the character of the protagonist Gregor Samsa as well as develop the metamorphosis motif and create a sympathetic tone towards Gregor. Both antagonists Grete and Mr. Samsa play a very important role in the progression and</p>



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development of the novel. Throughout the entire novel Grete foils the character and metamorphosis of her brother Gregor. The beginning of the novel starts off with Gregor awakening as a "monstrous vermin". At first ~~Grete~~ Grete out of the "goodness of her heart" is the only character that cares and shows some sympathy towards the "dung beetle" that is now her brother. But as the novel progresses Grete's feelings change towards her brother and she assumes her role as an antagonist that opposes the behaviour and transformation of Gregor. Grete also foils the metamorphosis of the cockroach Gregor with her own human ~~to~~ metamorphosis. ~~Grete~~ As the novel progresses chronologically in a 3 part structure, Gregor slowly ~~becomes~~ experiences a greater separation between his mind and body as well as feels further alienated from the rest of his family and humanity. ~~The~~ ~~ach~~ of the antagonist Grete foils this metamorphosis motif with her own personal development into a "good-looking, shapely" young lady. Grete starts off by assuming the role of caretaker for Gregor but as she obtains more real-world responsibilities and matures, she slowly detaches herself from her ~~to~~ monstrous brother. The ending of the novel when Grete "stretches at her young body" signifies that her metamorphosis is complete.





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6	<p>While Grete acts as a foil antagonist, Mr. Samsa assumes the role of an antagonist that strongly despises his transformed son during the entire novel. Once Mr. Samsa heard "the voice of an animal" coming from Gregor's room he knew something was terribly wrong. Mr. Samsa made a strong effort to keep Gregor locked up and separate from the rest of the family. For example the first time Gregor decides to leave his room in order to stop his boss from leaving, Mr. Samsa aggressively chases Gregor back to his room with a newspaper and a cane. Also another time Gregor is found outside his room, Mr. Samsa violently throws apple slices at him + his son that end up severely injuring him. These violent actions by Mr. Samsa characterize him as an antagonist as well as characterize Gregor as a bug alienated in a humane society. The author creates a very sympathetic tone when the maid discovers Gregor "dead as a doornail" in his room. The fact that Gregor's entire family alienates and</p>



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acts hostile towards him is very depressing because

Gregor tries so hard not to be a burden for his family. But when Gregor bravely chooses to give his own life in order to save his family the hardship the reader feels sympathy and happiness towards the courageous little bug. Kafka effectively uses the antagonists to create this sympathy, depict both metamorphosis and develop characters.

Likewise, Morrison uses several ^{important} antagonists in her novel to create a similar effect. Morrison uses the antagonists of the blacksmith and Sorrow to develop the protagonist Florens and the love motif as well as establish a sympathetic tone towards Florens. At first the blacksmith acts just like Grete and doesn't appear as an antagonist right away because the blacksmith shows much love towards Florens and the rest of the Vaark family.

Florens spends much of the novel searching for affection and love from someone, therefore she easily falls for the "arrogant, tall, and skillful" free African man. ~~The~~ The blacksmith aids in the development of the prominent love motif in the novel by caring for Florens in a strong relationship. But Florens doesn't believe that she is "one leaf on his tree" and eventually is left heartbroken as the blacksmith turns into an antagonist that now





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6	<p>opposes the young African slave girl. The blacksmith antagonist helps characterize Florens as a naive slave girl that is unaware of the effects of love and men. While the blacksmith appears as an antagonist for only part of the book, Morrison presents the ^{the} Sorrow as an antagonist for the majority of the novel. Sorrow, just like Florens, is a slave owned by the Vaark family but she is older and wiser than the love thirsty Florens. Ever since Florens becomes a part of the Vaark family Sorrow ^{acts} starts with hostile towards her because now Lina and the Vaark family give all the attention to their newest addition. Sorrow also has a special hatred towards Lina for acting as a motherly figure for Florens. The the "color of a person's skin" during the 1640's in the Americas determined a lot about a person and helps develop the character of the both the protagonist and antagonist in the novel. Morrison creates a very sympathetic tone towards Florens in the final ending passage of the novel.</p>



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The fact that Florens survives and matures into a young lady is "a mercy, offered by a human" and makes the reader feel hopeful and sympathetic ~~for~~ for the future of Florens. Morrison's use of several antagonist brings out the best qualities of the protagonist Florens ~~in the novel and the~~ and develop the love motif in the novel.

Both Kafka and Morrison illustrate the development of major characters and major literary devices, such as motif and tone, in similar ways using the opposing nature of several antagonists. The antagonists of Grete Samsa and the blacksmith are presented in the narrative in similar ways because they slowly take on ~~an~~ opposing role of the protagonist. On the other hand, Mr. Samsa and Sorrow are apparent antagonist throughout the duration of the novel. Overall Kafka and Morrison effectively use the ~~into~~ very important role of the antagonists to establish literary significance and development in each of their respected novels.





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6	<p><u>Outline / Plan</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>The Metamorphosis</u> by Franz Kafka- <u>A Mercy</u> by Toni Morrison <p><u>The Metamorphosis:</u></p> <p>Protagonist: Gregor Samsa</p> <p>Antagonist: Father / Mr. Samsa and eventually Grete Samsa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• characterization, development of metamorphosis motif, structure, sympathetic tone <p><u>A Mercy:</u></p> <p>Protagonist: Florens</p> <p>Antagonist: Eventually blacksmith, Sorrow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- character development, love motif, importance of title structure, sympathetic tone <p>Thesis: Franz Kafka and Toni Morrison both utilize and present as the antagonist in their novel in similar ways^{by}, providing character development, aiding to the progression of motif and establishing a sympathetic tone.</p>

