

BEOWULF  
Author Unknown

MATCHING

Directions: In sections A and B, choose the person or place that matches each description.

SECTION A

- |                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. builder of Herot                | a. Wiglaf   |
| 2. Hrothgar's wife                 | b. Esher    |
| 3. Geat warrior                    | c. Hrothgar |
| 4. Uncle of Beowulf                | d. Brecca   |
| 5. first monster                   | e. Beowulf  |
| 6. carried off by Grendel's mother | f. Higlac   |
| 7. Wexstan's son                   | g. Welthow  |
| 8. victor in swimming contest      | h. Grendel  |

SECTION B

- |                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 9. Grendel's mother          | a. Unferth   |
| 10. grandfather of Healfdane | b. Herot     |
| 11. Southern Sweden          | c. Geatland  |
| 12. father of Hrothgar       | d. Shild     |
| 13. hall of Hrothgar         | e. Beo       |
| 14. son of Shild             | f. Healfdane |
| 15. Hrothgar's courtier      | g. The Dam   |

MATCHING - OBJECT IDENTIFICATION

Directions: Choose the object that matches each description.

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| 16. tells the story of a great flood              | a. Shild's treasure     |
| 17. protection from the claws of Grendel's mother | b. Beowulf's mail shirt |
| 18. proves useless against Grendel's mother       | c. Hrunting             |
| 19. stolen from the dragon                        | d. giant's sword        |
| 20. set afloat to sea                             | e. dragon's treasure    |
| 21. kept with Beowulf's body in a tower           | f. jeweled cup          |

### MATCHING - BELIEF IDENTIFICATION

Directions: Match the character to his or her personal belief or conviction.

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 22. Lasting fame is of utmost importance.                   | a. Hrothgar  |
| 23. Those who desert their leader would be better off dead. | b. Unferth   |
| 24. has never seen pirates or warriors like these           | c. Wiglaf    |
| 25. expects war with France and Sweden                      | d. messenger |
| 26. Beowulf's fame is overrated.                            | e. watchman  |
| 27. a mead-hall will perpetuate his glory                   | f. Beowulf   |

### TRUE-FALSE

Directions; if the statement is true, mark it T; if false, mark it F.

28. Higlac does not give Beowulf anything when Beowulf returns home victoriously,
29. The last part of the poem, a remembrance of great things in the past and of Beowulf's death, is an elegy.
30. Esher, a close and trusted friend of Hrothgar, is killed by Grendel's mother.
31. Grendel is said to have been conceived by a pair of monsters born of Cain.
32. The thief steals a jeweled plate from the fire-drake's tower.
33. Grendel is afraid to enter Herot.

34. Shild's son, Beowulf, is the glory of Denmark.
35. Beowulf fights Grendel's mother with no armor.
36. The monster Grendel tries to eat Beowulf after finishing his first victim
37. Hrothgar is Shild's grandson.
38. Grendel's fingernails are so hard that not even the sharpest swords can cut them.
39. Wiglaf says, "Fate has swept our race away...and now I follow them."
40. Beowulf tells Unferth that he has killed nine sea-huge monsters.
41. Upon his return, Beowulf is warmly greeted by Higlac and his queen.
42. In Beowulf's time the poets sang their poems, composing as they went along.
43. Beowulf and his men come to Denmark on strong horses.
44. The monsters are exiled by God.
45. At the banquet the scop sings the ancient *Lay of Finn*, after Beowulf has killed Grendel.
46. Beowulf reminds Unferth that Unferth has murdered his own brothers.
47. After Grendel's mother dies, Beowulf comes to the surface of the now calm and peaceful lake.
48. Beowulf takes his dagger and cuts the beast in half.
49. When the dragon causes great terror in the land, Beowulf had been king for forty years.
50. Beowulf wears Wiglaf's helmet when Beowulf fights the female monster.
51. Unferth gives his famous sword to Beowulf.
52. A bright light shining symbolizes God's approval in the story.
53. The great sword in the monster's den is blessed with magic.
54. While Beowulf is fighting Grendel's mother, Hrothgar and his court give up and return to the hall.
55. Hrethel is the father of Beowulf.
56. *Beowulf* is a ballad.
57. Beowulf gives Hrothgar Grendel's head as a trophy.
58. A mark of a good king in Beowulf's time is the distribution of generous rewards and treasure to his warriors.
59. When Beowulf fights the dragon, his warriors loyally aid him.
60. When Beowulf dies, a messenger predicts that wars will result between the Swedes and the Geats.

61. Of all Beowulf's warriors, Wiglaf proves the only coward in a crisis.
62. The story takes place in England.
63. The scopas sing to the accompaniment of harps.
64. The story was composed in England.
65. While Beowulf is fighting the fire-drake, all the Geats flee to the woods.
66. Beowulf is meant to be heard rather than read.
67. At the end of the story, a soldier on a white horse rides into the sea and strews Beowulf's ashes on the waves.

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Choose the best answer.

68. Beowulf sinks to the bottom of the lake and is carried by the female demon to (a) his death; (b) a battle-hall; (c) an underwater kingdom.
69. The dragon lives in a (a) swamp; (b) huge stone tower; (c) cave.
70. The jeweled cup brings peace to a slave but stirs up the anger of the (a) dragon, (b) king; (c) people.
71. Beowulf gives Higlac (a) jewels; (b) gold pieces; (c) four noble bay horses.
72. Beowulf brings Hrothgar (a) armor; hilt of the giant's jeweled sword; (c) money from the monster's lair.
73. One of the Germanic gods is Wyrð who represents (a) fate or change; (b) warfare; (c) nature.
74. Beowulf sets sail for Denmark with (a) six Geats; (b) fourteen Geats; (c) twenty-five Geats.
75. The dragon (a) caves in stone castles; (b) burns people's homes; (c) pulls up iron gates.
76. Beowulf gives credit for his killing the female monster to (a) God; (b) his great strength; (c) his bravery.
77. Hrothgar tells Beowulf the Geats could not find a man better suited to be a (a) warrior; (b) king; (c) seaman.
78. Grendel and the other giants are descendants of (a) Cain; (b) Jezebel; (c) Adam.
79. Beowulf and his men are greeted by (a) a mob of peasants; (b) wild beasts; (c) the Danish coast-guard.

80. Hrothgar's warriors believe the only safety from the giants is in (a) the giant's death; (b) distance; (c) strong armies.
81. The world's bright candle is the (a) moon; (b) sun; (c) north star.
82. Beowulf gives the ship's watchman (a) gold; (b) a horse; (c) a sword.
83. Beowulf gives Higlac's queen (a) three saddle-bright horses; (b) a tiara; (c) a bracelet.
84. Grendel can never touch Hrothgar's throne because it is (a) magic; (b) too bright; (c) protected by God.
85. Beowulf is called (a) an angel; (b) the strongest of the Geats; (c) the least known of the Geats.
86. The Geats urge Beowulf to go to Denmark and slay the monster because (a) the omens are good; (b) they want Beowulf away from home; (c) they want Beowulf killed.
87. Beowulf's ancient sword is called (a) Faithful; (b) Nagling; (c) Hodrun.
88. The dragon's home is filled with (a) weapons; (b) treasures; (c) bones.
89. Beowulf gives Higd, Higlac's queen, (a) a bag of jewels; (b) jeweled cups and plates; (c) the beautiful necklace of Welthow.
90. Ring-giver means (a) king; (b) thane; (c) serf.
91. Hrothgar warns Beowulf to choose happiness and to push away (a) greed; (b) envy; (c) pride.
92. Beowulf becomes melancholy over (a) his lack of loyal followers; (b) his lack of an heir; (c) the threat of the dragon.
93. Wiglaf sends a messenger to (a) proclaim himself a king; (b) tell of the deaths of Beowulf and the dragon; (c) tell of Beowulf's triumph over Grendel.
94. The dragon's treasure has been left in the tower by (a) the last of a noble race; (b) Higlac's great-great grandfather; (c) a race of giants.
95. Beowulf is mortally wounded by the (a) dragon's flames; (b) dragon's mother; (c) dragon's poisonous fangs.
96. Before Beowulf dies he asks Wiglaf to (a) see that Beowulf's eldest son assumes the throne; (b) take the throne himself; (c) see that Hrothgar's son be summoned.
97. As Beowulf is dying, Wiglaf (a) brings Beowulf some of the dragon's treasures; (b) promises to avenge Beowulf's death; (c) proclaims himself a better fighter than Beowulf.

98. In honor of Beowulf's memory a (a) statue is made; (b) mead-hall is built; (c) tower is raised.
99. Beowulf dates from the period of English literature called (a) Prosaic; (b) Old English; (c) Epic.
100. The setting for the events of this story is (a) England; (b) Denmark and Germany; (c) Denmark and Sweden.

BEOWULF

TEST KEY

Matching	51.T
1.c	52.T
2.g	53.T
3.e	54.T
4.f	55.F
5.h	56.F
6.b	57.T
7.a	58.T
8.d	59.F
9.g	60.T
10.d	61.F
11.c	62.F
12.f	63.T
13.b	64.T
14.e	65.F
15.a	66.T
16.d	67.F
17. b	
18. c	Multiple Choice
19.f	68.b
20.a	69.b
21.e	70.a
22.f	71.c
23.e	72.b
24.b	73.a
25.d	74.b
26.c	75.b
27.a	76.a
	77. b
True-False	78. a
28.F	79.c

29.T	80.b
30.T	81.b
31.T	82.c
32.F	83.a
33.T	84.c
34.T	85.b
35.F	86.a
36.F	87.b
37.F	88.b
38.T	89.c
39.F	90.a
40.T	91.c
41.T	92.c
42.T	93.b
43.F	94.a
44.T	95.c
45.T	96.b
46.T	97.a
47.T	98.c
48.T	99.b
49.F	100.c
50.F	