

New Bedford Public Schools
Division of Adult & Continuing Education

New Bedford High School Evening Extension

2019 – 2020 School Year
Trimester III

Learning Packet
for
English 12 / IV

Teacher: *Thomas G. Nickerson CAGS*
ELA Department
New Bedford High School
New Bedford Public Schools
tnickerson@newbedfordschools.org

Email Mr. Nickerson with questions/concerns
regarding this packet at the email address listed above.

Due date: April 7, 2020

ELA 12/ ELA 4

Beowulf Unit

T. Nickerson

NBEHS

Cycle: 1

Days: 4

Instructional Goal: By the end of this cycle of lessons, students will be able to write a persuasive paragraph about the author's motivation for the hero's final challenge in the epic poem *Beowulf* based on evidence from the text and provided notes pertaining to British literature.

Procedural Objectives: Think, Write, Pair, Share; Close Reading for fiction; using context clues and other strategies during vocabulary acquisition activities.

Language Objective: Students will utilize transitions, textual evidence, and a specified structure when composing their persuasive paragraph.

Texts: Excerpt from *Beowulf* and notes on symbolism in literature of the Anglo-Saxon period.

Concepts/Skills:

- (Teach) **Vocabulary through ELA Context Clues strategy and ESL word analysis strategies and use of cognates:** SWBAT identify and explain meaning of words by using all three strategies depending on each word.
- (Teach) **Symbolism:** SWBAT identify, explain, give examples of, summarize symbolism and apply it to analysis of the text.
- (Teach) **Concepts listed above in Language Objective:** SWBAT know, understand, and use the linguistic patterns
- (Review) **Claim:** SWBAT express a stance or perspective that is unified through a single abstract word to describe the tone.
- (Review) **Evidence:** SWBAT correctly cite evidence that is relevant and clearly connects to the tone expressed in the claim.
- (Review) **Reasoning:** SWBAT reveal their insights about the significance of the evidence in relation to the claim.

EBTL Strategies:

- Persuasive Paragraph Did I sheets and Rubrics

Key Questions for Close Reading:

What motivated the author's choices for the hero's final challenge? Specifically, explain the significance of the dragon as *Beowulf's* final foe. What does it symbolize to the hero? What does it resemble from the Bible? Why do you think it has survived as a representation of evil?

H.O.T. Activities:(End of Cycle) Persuasive Paragraph - write a persuasive paragraph that analyzes the author's use of symbolism in the final episodes of the epic based on evidence from the text and notes.

Work from the packets can be submitted electronically when completed by sending to or sharing with work with my email address: tnickerson@newbedfordschools.org when completed, or in person upon our return to class.

Day One

Students will review the provided guiding question for the unit, notes on symbolism in Anglo-Saxon literature, the list of selection vocabulary, and the provided excerpts to compose responses to the review questions for part one of the epic poem, consisting of Beowulf's first two challenges.

Day Two

Students will review the provided guiding question for the unit, notes on symbolism in Anglo-Saxon literature, the list of selection vocabulary, and the provided excerpts to compose responses to the review questions for part two of the epic poem, consisting of Beowulf's final challenge and epilogue.

Day three

Students will utilize their notes to complete the included exam. Students will then complete the persuasive paragraph graphic organizer utilizing their notes for it as well. A model will be provided to help guide the completion of the graphic organizer.

Day Four

Students will review the information on MLA formatting and the sample paragraph to compose a response to the unit's guiding question as a persuasive paragraph.

Supplemental Handouts:

1. Beowulf Prereading Notes
2. Beowulf Excerpts with Notes
3. Beowulf Review Question for Part I
4. Beowulf Review Question for Part II
5. Multiple Choice Test
6. Persuasive Paragraph Graphic Organizer
7. MLA Formatting Guide.

Common Symbols Present in Anglo-Saxon Literature

Understanding the meaning of these symbols will help a reader to decode works of European and American literature from the past 1000 years or more.

Good	Evil
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day • People • Civilization (safety in numbers) • Loyalty/ swearing and keeping oaths or promises • God (Christianity)- Christian monks wrote down old stories and added Christianity to convert pagans • Gold icons (associated with Christianity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Night • Animals/ monsters • Natural settings (danger and uncertainty) • Individualists/ breaking promises and oaths • Any other religion (especially polytheistic) • Stone and wood icons (associated with older religions)

- Serpents (including dragons) are associated with Satan (Biblical allusion to the disguise used in the Garden of Eden).
- People have a natural aversion to serpents, perpetuating the use of snakes and reptiles as antagonists even today.
- When the protagonist encounters a dragon, it is an indicator to the reader of the hero's final battle.
- 13 is a lucky number because there were thirteen months (based on moon cycles) in older, pre-Christian calendars.

Christian- Based Symbols

- 3= Holy trinity in Christian works
- 7= days of Creation according to Christianity
- Water= rebirth, renewal, a cleansing

Archetypal Seasons

Spring= birth, rebirth, renewal, a beginning, fertility, etc.

Summer= adulthood, health, prosperity, good fortune, etc.

Fall= middle/old age, illness, wisdom, etc.

Winter= death, dying, an end, etc.

Vocabulary

1. ___ **Reparation** (noun)- Making up for wrong or injury Ex: He made court-ordered reparations after he was found guilty of vandalism
2. ___ **Solace** (noun)- Comfort; relief Ex: He sought solace from the cold in the warmth of his home.
3. ___ **Purge** (verb)- Purify; cleanse Ex: The dictator tried to purge certain groups of people from the country through the passage of hateful laws.
4. ___ **Writhing** (verb)- Making twisting or turning motions Ex: The writhing snake scared the children.
5. ___ **Massive** (adjective)- Big and solid Ex: The massive boulder blocked the entrance to the cave.
6. ___ **Loathsome** (adjective)- Disgusting Ex: The loathsome task of cleaning the public bathrooms was left to Angela.

Glossary

Beowulf.—The hero of the poem. Sprung from the stock of Geats, son of Ecgtheow. Brought up by his maternal grandfather Hrethel, and figuring in manhood as a devoted liegeman of his uncle Higelac. A hero from his youth. Has the strength of thirty men.

Cain.—Progenitor of Grendel and other monsters.

Danes.— The people of Denmark; Hrothgar is their king, and Grendel terrorizes them.

Geats, Geatmen.—The race to which the hero of the poem belongs.

Grendel.—A monster of the race of Cain. Dwells in the fens and moors. Is furiously envious when he hears sounds of joy in Hrothgar's palace. Causes the king untold agony for years.

Heort, Heorot.—The great mead-hall which King Hrothgar builds. It is invaded by Grendel for twelve years.

Hrothgar.—The Danish king who built the hall Heort, but was long unable to enjoy it on account of Grendel's persecutions.

Hrunting.—Unferth's sword, lent to Beowulf.

Wiglaf.—Son of Wihstan, and related to Beowulf. He remains faithful to Beowulf in the final struggle with the fire-drake, or dragon. Would rather die than leave his lord in his dire emergency.

The Monster Grendel
from **Beowulf**
translated by **Burton Raffel**

Part 1:

Hrothgar, king of the Danes, builds a great mead-hall, or palace, in which he hopes to feast his followers and to give them presents. The joy of king and his people is, however, of short duration. Grendel, the monster, is seized with hateful jealousy. He cannot bear the sounds of joy that reach him down in his swamp-dwelling near the hall. He goes to the joyous building, bent on destruction. Thane after thane is ruthlessly carried off and devoured, while no one is found strong enough and bold enough to cope with the monster. For twelve years he persecutes Hrothgar and his people.

The Monster Grendel

1

. . . A powerful monster, living down
In the darkness, growled in pain, impatient
As day after day the music rang
Loud in that hall, the harp's rejoicing
5 Call and the poet's clear songs, sung
Of the ancient beginnings of us all, recalling
The Almighty making the earth, shaping
These beautiful plains marked off by oceans,
Then proudly setting the sun and moon
10 To glow across the land and light it;
The corners of the earth were made lovely with trees
And leaves, made quick with life, with each
Of the nations who now move on its face. And then
As now warriors sang of their pleasure:
15 So Hrothgar's men lived happy in his hall
Till the monster stirred, that demon, that fiend,
Grendel, who haunted the moors, the wild
Marshes, and made his home in a hell
Not hell but earth. He was spawned in that slime,
20 Conceived by a pair of those monsters born
Of Cain, murderous creatures banished
By God, punished forever for the crime
Of Abel's death. The Almighty drove
Those demons out, and their exile was bitter,
25 Shut away from men; they split
Into a thousand forms of evil—spirits
And fiends, goblins, monsters, giants,
A brood forever opposing the Lord's
Will, and again and again defeated.

2

30 Then, when darkness had dropped, Grendel
Went up to Herot, wondering what the warriors

Would do in that hall when their drinking was done.
He found them sprawled in sleep, suspecting
Nothing, their dreams undisturbed. The monster's
35 Thoughts were as quick as his greed or his claws:
He slipped through the door and there in the silence
Snatched up thirty men, smashed them
Unknowing in their beds, and ran out with their bodies,
The blood dripping behind him, back
40 To his lair, delighted with his night's slaughter.
At daybreak, with the sun's first light, they saw
How well he had worked, and in that gray morning
Broke their long feast with tears and laments
For the dead. Hrothgar, their lord, sat joyless
45 In Herot, a mighty prince mourning
The fate of his lost friends and companions,
Knowing by its tracks that some demon had torn
His followers apart. He wept, fearing
The beginning might not be the end. And that night
50 Grendel came again, so set
On murder that no crime could ever be enough,
No savage assault quench his lust
For evil. Then each warrior tried
To escape him, searched for rest in different
55 Beds, as far from Herot as they could find,
Seeing how Grendel hunted when they slept.
Distance was safety; the only survivors
Were those who fled him. Hate had triumphed.
So Grendel ruled, fought with the righteous,
60 One against many, and won; so Herot
Stood empty, and stayed deserted for years,
Twelve winters of grief for Hrothgar, king
Of the Danes, sorrow heaped at his door
By hell-forged hands. His misery leaped
65 The seas, was told and sung in all
Men's ears: how Grendel's hatred began,
How the monster relished his savage war
On the Danes, keeping the bloody feud
Alive, seeking no peace, offering
70 No truce, accepting no settlement, no price
In gold or land, and paying the living
For one crime only with another. No one
Waited for reparation from his plundering claws:
That shadow of death hunted in the darkness,
75 Stalked Hrothgar's warriors, old
And young, lying in waiting, hidden
In mist, invisibly following them from the edge
Of the marsh, always there, unseen.
So mankind's enemy continued his crimes,
80 Killing as often as he could, coming
Alone, bloodthirsty and horrible. Though he lived
In Herot, when the night hid him, he never
Dared to touch king Hrothgar's glorious
Throne, protected by God—God,

85 Whose love Grendel could not know. But Hrothgar's
Heart was bent. The best and most noble
Of his council debated remedies, sat
In secret sessions, talking of terror
And wondering what the bravest of warriors could do.
90 And sometimes they sacrificed to the old stone gods,
Made heathen vows, hoping for Hell's
Support, the Devil's guidance in driving
Their affliction off. That was their way,
And the heathen's only hope, Hell
95 Always in their hearts, knowing neither God
Nor His passing as He walks through our world, the Lord
Of Heaven and earth; their ears could not hear
His praise nor know His glory. Let them
Beware, those who are thrust into danger,
100 Clutched at by trouble, yet can carry no solace
In their hearts, cannot hope to be better! Hail
To those who will rise to God, drop off
Their dead bodies, and seek our Father's peace!

Over sea, a day's voyage off, Beowulf, of the Geats, nephew of Higelac, king of the Geats, hears of Grendel's doings and of Hrothgar's misery. He resolves to crush the fell monster and relieve the aged king. With fourteen chosen companions, he sets sail for Dane-land. Reaching that country, he soon persuades Hrothgar of his ability to help him. The hours that elapse before night are spent celebrating the Geat's arrival and conversation. When Hrothgar's bedtime comes he leaves the hall in charge of Beowulf, telling him that never before has he given to another the absolute authority of his palace. All retire to rest, Beowulf pretending to sleep.

Out from the marsh, from the foot of misty
Hills and bogs, bearing God's hatred,
Grendel came, hoping to kill
395 Anyone he could trap on this trip to high Herot.
He moved quickly through the cloudy night,
Up from his swampland, sliding silently
Toward that gold-shining hall. He had visited Hrothgar's
Home before, knew the way—
400 But never, before nor after that night,
Found Herot defended so firmly, his reception
So harsh. He journeyed, forever joyless,
Straight to the door, then snapped it open,
Tore its iron fasteners with a touch,
405 And rushed angrily over the threshold.
He strode quickly across the inlaid
Floor, snarling and fierce: His eyes
Gleamed in the darkness, burned with a gruesome
Light. Then he stopped, seeing the hall
410 Crowded with sleeping warriors, stuffed
With rows of young soldiers resting together.
And his heart laughed, he relished the sight,
Intended to tear the life from those bodies
By morning; the monster's mind was hot
415 With the thought of food and the feasting his belly
Would soon know. But fate, that night, intended

Grendel to gnaw the broken bones
Of his last human supper. Human
Eyes were watching his evil steps,
420 Waiting to see his swift hard claws.
Grendel snatched at the first Geat
He came to, ripped him apart, cut
His body to bits with powerful jaws,
Drank the blood from his veins, and bolted
425 Him down, hands and feet; death
And Grendel's great teeth came together,
Snapping life shut. Then he stepped to another
Still body, clutched at Beowulf with his claws,
Grasped at a strong-hearted wakeful sleeper
430 —And was instantly seized himself, claws
Bent back as Beowulf leaned up on one arm.
That shepherd of evil, guardian of crime,
Knew at once that nowhere on earth
Had he met a man whose hands were harder;
435 His mind was flooded with fear—but nothing
Could take his talons and himself from that tight
Hard grip. Grendel's one thought was to run
From Beowulf, flee back to his marsh and hide there:
This was a different Herot than the hall he had emptied.
440 But Higlac's follower remembered his final
Boast and, standing erect, stopped
The monster's flight, fastened those claws
In his fists till they cracked, clutched Grendel
Closer. The infamous killer fought
445 For his freedom, wanting no flesh but retreat,
Desiring nothing but escape; his claws
Had been caught, he was trapped. That trip to Herot
Was a miserable journey for the writhing monster!
The high hall rang, its roof boards swayed,
450 And Danes shook with terror. Down
The aisles the battle swept, angry
And wild. Herot trembled, wonderfully
Built to withstand the blows, the struggling
Great bodies beating at its beautiful walls;
455 Shaped and fastened with iron, inside
And out, artfully worked, the building
Stood firm. Its benches rattled, fell
To the floor, gold-covered boards grating
As Grendel and Beowulf battled across them.
460 Hrothgar's wise men had fashioned Herot
To stand forever; only fire,
They had planned, could shatter what such skill had put
Together, swallow in hot flames such splendor
Of ivory and iron and wood. Suddenly
465 The sounds changed, the Danes started
In new terror, cowering in their beds as the terrible
Screams of the Almighty's enemy sang
In the darkness, the horrible shrieks of pain
And defeat, the tears torn out of Grendel's

470 Taut throat, hell's captive caught in the arms
Of him who of all the men on earth
Was the strongest.

Beowulf tears Grendel's shoulder from its socket, and the monster retreats to his den, howling and yelling with agony and fury. The wound is fatal.

The next morning, Hrothgar and his people express their gratitude, giving the Geats gifts and celebrating the victory.

Grendel's mother, however, comes the next night to avenge her son's death. She is furious and raging. While Beowulf is sleeping in a room somewhat apart from the quarters of the other warriors, she seizes one of Hrothgar's closest friends, and carries him off and eats him. Beowulf is called. Determined to help again, he arms himself, and goes down to look for the female monster.

570 . . . He leaped into the lake, would not wait for anyone's
Answer; the heaving water covered him
Over. For hours he sank through the waves;
At last he saw the mud of the bottom.
And all at once the greedy she-wolf
575 Who'd ruled those waters for half a hundred
Years discovered him, saw that a creature
From above had come to explore the bottom
Of her wet world. She welcomed him in her claws,
Clutched at him savagely but could not harm him,
580 Tried to work her fingers through the tight
Ring-woven mail on his breast, but tore
And scratched in vain. Then she carried him, armor
And sword and all, to her home; he struggled
To free his weapon, and failed. The fight
585 Brought other monsters swimming to see
Her catch, a host of sea beasts who beat at
His mail shirt, stabbing with tusks and teeth
As they followed along. Then he realized, suddenly,
That she'd brought him into someone's battle-hall,
590 And there the water's heat could not hurt him,
Nor anything in the lake attack him through
The building's high-arching roof. A brilliant
Light burned all around him, the lake
Itself like a fiery flame.
Then he saw
595 The mighty water witch, and swung his sword,
His ring-marked blade, straight at her head;
The iron sang its fierce song,
Sang Beowulf's strength. But her guest
Discovered that no sword could slice her evil
600 Skin, that Hrunting could not hurt her, was useless
Now when he needed it. They wrestled, she ripped
And tore and clawed at him, bit holes in his helmet,
And that too failed him; for the first time in years
Of being worn to war it would earn no glory;
605 It was the last time anyone would wear it. But Beowulf
Longed only for fame, leaped back

Into battle. He tossed his sword aside,
Angry; the steel-edged blade lay where
He'd dropped it. If weapons were useless he'd use
610 His hands, the strength in his fingers. So fame
Comes to the men who mean to win it
And care about nothing else! He raised
His arms and seized her by the shoulder; anger
Doubled his strength, he threw her to the floor.
615 She fell, Grendel's fierce mother, and the Geats'
Proud prince was ready to leap on her. But she rose
At once and repaid him with her clutching claws,
Wildly tearing at him. He was weary, that best
And strongest of soldiers; his feet stumbled
620 And in an instant she had him down, held helpless.
Squatting with her weight on his stomach, she drew
A dagger, brown with dried blood and prepared
To avenge her only son. But he was stretched
On his back, and her stabbing blade was blunted
625 By the woven mail shirt he wore on his chest.
The hammered links held; the point
Could not touch him. He'd have traveled to the bottom of the earth,
Edgeth's son, and died there, if that shining
Woven metal had not helped—and Holy
630 God, who sent him victory, gave judgment
For truth and right, Ruler of the Heavens,
Once Beowulf was back on his feet and fighting.

13

Then he saw, hanging on the wall, a heavy
Sword, hammered by giants, strong
635 And blessed with their magic, the best of all weapons
But so massive that no ordinary man could lift
Its carved and decorated length. He drew it
From its scabbard, broke the chain on its hilt,
And then, savage, now, angry
640 And desperate, lifted it high over his head
And struck with all the strength he had left,
Caught her in the neck and cut it through,
Broke bones and all. Her body fell
To the floor, lifeless, the sword was wet
645 With her blood, and Beowulf rejoiced at the sight.
The brilliant light shone, suddenly,
As though burning in that hall, and as bright as Heaven's
Own candle, lit in the sky. He looked
At her home, then following along the wall
650 Went walking, his hands tight on the sword,
His heart still angry. He was hunting another
Dead monster, and took his weapon with him
For final revenge against Grendel's vicious
Attacks, his nighttime raids, over
655 And over, coming to Herot when Hrothgar's

Men slept, killing them in their beds,
Eating some on the spot, fifteen
Or more, and running to his loathsome moor
With another such sickening meal waiting
660 In his pouch. But Beowulf repaid him for those visits,
Found him lying dead in his corner,
Armless, exactly as that fierce fighter
Had sent him out from Herot, then struck off
His head with a single swift blow. The body
665 Jerked for the last time, then lay still. . . .

Part 2:

Joy returns to Heorot. Hrothgar literally pours treasures into the lap of Beowulf; and it is agreed among the people of the king that Beowulf will be their next leader.

Beowulf leaves Dane-land. Hrothgar is saddened at his departure.

When the hero arrives in his own land, Higelac treats him as a distinguished guest. He is the hero of the hour.

Beowulf soon becomes king of his own people, the Geats. After he rules them for fifty years, his own kingdom is terrorized by a fire-spewing dragon. Beowulf determines to kill him.

. . . Then he said farewell to his followers,
Each in his turn, for the last time:
"I'd use no sword, no weapon, if this beast
Could be killed without it, crushed to death
670 Like Grendel, gripped in my hands and torn
Limb from limb. But his breath will be burning
Hot, poison will pour from his tongue.
I feel no shame, with shield and sword
And armor, against this monster: When he comes to me
675 I mean to stand, not run from his shooting
Flames, stand till fate decides
Which of us wins. My heart is firm,
My hands calm: I need no hot
Words. Wait for me close by, my friends.
680 We shall see, soon, who will survive
This bloody battle, stand when the fighting
Is done. No one else could do
What I mean to, here, no man but me
Could hope to defeat this monster. No one
685 Could try. And this dragon's treasure, his gold
And everything hidden in that tower, will be mine
Or war will sweep me to a bitter death!"
Then Beowulf rose, still brave, still strong,
And with his shield at his side, and a mail shirt on his breast,
690 Strode calmly, confidently, toward the tower, under
The rocky cliffs: No coward could have walked there!
And then he who'd endured dozens of desperate
Battles, who'd stood boldly while swords and shields
Clashed, the best of kings, saw

695 Huge stone arches and felt the heat
Of the dragon's breath, flooding down
Through the hidden entrance, too hot for anyone
To stand, a streaming current of fire
And smoke that blocked all passage. And the Geats'
700 Lord and leader, angry, lowered
His sword and roared out a battle cry,
A call so loud and clear that it reached through
The hoary rock, hung in the dragon's
Ear. The beast rose, angry,
705 Knowing a man had come—and then nothing
But war could have followed. Its breath came first,
A steaming cloud pouring from the stone,
Then the earth itself shook. Beowulf
Swung his shield into place, held it
710 In front of him, facing the entrance. The dragon
Coiled and uncoiled, its heart urging it
Into battle. Beowulf's ancient sword
Was waiting, unsheathed, his sharp and gleaming
Blade. The beast came closer; both of them
715 Were ready, each set on slaughter. The Geats'
Great prince stood firm, unmoving, prepared
Behind his high shield, waiting in his shining
Armor. The monster came quickly toward him,
Pouring out fire and smoke, hurrying
720 To its fate. Flames beat at the iron
Shield, and for a time it held, protected
Beowulf as he'd planned; then it began to melt,
And for the first time in his life that famous prince
Fought with fate against him, with glory
725 Denied him. He knew it, but he raised his sword
And struck at the dragon's scaly hide.
The ancient blade broke, bit into
The monster's skin, drew blood, but cracked
And failed him before it went deep enough, helped him
730 Less than he needed. The dragon leaped

In the ensuing struggle both Beowulf and the dragon are slain. All of his men abandon him in his time of need, even though they all swore to help their king. The only one that helps is Wiglaf. Together they kill the dragon. Beowulf, dying, asks Wiglaf to lead his people as their new king, share the dragon's treasure with them, and build a monument at the shoreline so that generations of future sailors will know about Beowulf and his accomplishments.

The Geats are saddened by the death of their king. Wiglaf, their new leader, scolds the warriors for abandoning Beowulf and breaking their promise to him. He buries the dragon's treasure at the monument as a lesson to them all. The poem closes with a glowing tribute to Beowulf's bravery, his gentleness, his goodness of heart, and his generosity.

Name: _____ Date: _____

From "Beowulf"

1. What character is the subject of the first stanza?
2. What Biblical character is Grendel a descendent of?
3. When does Grendel attack?
4. What was the outcome of the battles between Grendel and the Danes?
5. What did the Danes do wrong in the eyes of Christian readers?
6. Beowulf is referred to as "the strongest of the _____"
7. How many warriors did Beowulf choose to join him on this adventure?
8. Who is the Danes' leader?
9. What was the name of the mead-hall within which the Danes resided?
10. Who won the confrontation between Beowulf and Grendel?
11. What did Beowulf and his men pretend to do in anticipation for the battle with Grendel?
12. What did Beowulf keep as a trophy of his victory?
13. Explain why the author chose to make Grendel look like a monster and not a human.

Name: _____ Date: _____

From "Beowulf" (Part II)

1. What takes back Grendel's arm the evening after Beowulf's victory in battle?
2. Who else does she kill?
3. Where is Grendel's mother's lair?
4. Where did the battle between Grendel's mother and Beowulf take place?
5. What problem did Beowulf encounter regarding his sword Hrunting in this battle?
6. What did Beowulf use to defeat Grendel's mother?
7. What happened to the weapon after the battle?
8. What were the only trophies Beowulf took after the battle, even though the lair was filled with treasure?
9. What does Beowulf face in his final battle?
10. How many years have past since his victory over Grendel and his mother?
11. Of his warriors, who is the only one to assist Beowulf in his final battle?
12. What happens to Beowulf at the end of the poem?
13. Beowulf asks Wiglaf to build a monument for him, take his treasure, and lead the Geats. Wiglaf, however, decides to:

Name: _____ Date: _____

From "Beowulf" (Part II) - Test

1. What takes back Grendel's arm the evening after Beowulf's victory in battle?
A. Grendel's mother B. Grendel's father
C. Grendel's aunt C. Grendel's girlfriend

2. Who else does she kill?
A. Beowulf's closest friend B. Grendel's closest friend
C. Hrothgar's closest friend D. Elmo's closest friend

3. Where is Grendel's mother's lair?
A. Under the earth B. Under a rock
C. Under a mountain D. Under a mountain lake

4. Where did the battle between Grendel's mother and Beowulf take place?
A. In her lair B. In Herot C. In the forest D. In the octagon

5. What problem did Beowulf encounter regarding his sword Hrunting in this battle?
A. It was rusty B. It was dull C. It was broken D. It was useless

6. What did Beowulf use to defeat Grendel's mother?
A. An axe forged by giants B. A spear forged by giants.
C. A sword forged by giants D. A Glock forged by giants

7. What happened to the weapon after the battle?
A. It broke B. It melted C. It bent D. It dulled

8. What were the only trophies Beowulf took after the battle, even though the lair was filled with treasure?
A. Grendel's head and the hilt of the sword forged by giants
B. Grendel's head and a stack of twenties
C. Grendel's mother's head and the hilt of the sword forged by giants
D. Grendel's mother's head and a stack of hundreds
E.

9. What does Beowulf face in his final battle?
A. A bear B. A wolf C. A Cyclops D. A dragon

10. How many years have past since his victory over Grendel and his mother?
A. 5 B. 15 C. 25 D. 50

11. Of his warriors, who is the only one to assist Beowulf in his final battle?
A. Higlac B. Wiglaf C. Unferth D. Hrothgar

12. What happens to Beowulf at the end of the poem?
A. He goes home B. He makes a pie C. He gets a trophy D. He dies

Bonus

Beowulf asks Wiglaf to build a monument for him, take his treasure, and lead the Geats. Wiglaf, however, decides to:

- A. Refuse to build the monument
- B. Bury the treasure with Beowulf
- C. Tell the people to find a new ruler
- D. A and C

Open Response

Explain the significance of the dragon as Beowulf's final foe. What does it symbolize to the hero? What does it resemble from the Bible? Why do you think it has survived as a representation of evil?

NAME:

DATE:

PERIOD:

PERSUASIVE PARAGRAPH

FOCUS QUESTION: THIS IS THE QUESTION FROM THE FICTION CLOSE READING GRAPHIC ORGANIZER.	What motivated the author's choices for the hero's final challenge? Specifically, explain the significance of the dragon as Beowulf's final foe. What does it symbolize to the hero? What does it resemble from the Bible? Why do you think it has survived as a representation of evil?
THESIS: (ANSWER TO THE FOCUS QUESTION)	In genre _____ Title of the work _____, the author utilized symbolism to explain the significance of the hero's final challenge.
EVIDENCE STATEMENT 1:	First, it symbolized _____ to the hero.
MEANING STATEMENT 1:	In Anglo-Saxon literature, the _____ signified _____ to the reader.
EVIDENCE STATEMENT 2:	Additionally, in The Bible, it was symbolic of _____.
MEANING STATEMENT 2:	(Explain why it carries that symbolic meaning from The Bible.)
EVIDENCE STATEMENT 3:	Finally, it has survived as a representation of evil because _____.
MEANING STATEMENT 3:	(Explain why people feel this way today as well.)
CONCLUDING STATEMENT: EXPLAIN HOW YOUR ASSESSMENT MIGHT APPLY TO THE REMAINDER OF THE NOVEL.	In conclusion, the author chose to use a dragon as the hero's battle for various reasons that added meaning for readers of the Anglo-Saxon period (explain if it has meaning today).

Your Name

Teacher's Name

Course Name

Due Date

The **heading** should
always be in the **TOP
LEFT CORNER** and
be **DOUBLE
SPACED**

~ MLA FORMAT ~

*** Center title (capitalize big words – only italicizing or underlining book titles)**

*** Double Space Entire Document**

*** Times New Roman**

*** Size 12**

*** Standard 1" Margins**

*** Header on all pages, including Works Cited page (if applicable)**

Marquel DePina

Mr. Nickerson

ELA 12

5 April 2019

The Dragon as a Symbol

In the epic poem Beowulf, the dragon.... Words Words Words Words Words Words Words. Words
Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words
Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words. Words Words Words Words
Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words. Words Words Words Words Words Words Words
Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words Words. Words Words
Words Words Words Words Words.