

Week 1 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. What are the differences between the Tookses and Bagginses?
 - A. Tookses were adventurers and Bagginses were respected by all.
 - B. Tookses were respected by all and Bagginses were adventurers.
 - C. Tookses lived in well-maintained hobbit holes and loved to eat.
 - D. Bagginses loved money and power and would go to great lengths to get both.
2. What is a hero?
 - A. A person who will risk all they have to attempt a new feat—jumping from a plane.
 - B. A person noted for feats of courage or nobility of purpose, one who has risked or sacrificed his or her life.
 - C. One who shows ignoble fear in the face of danger or pain.
 - D. The main character in a film or novel.
3. How does the music in the story play a role in swaying Bilbo's opinion of adventures?
 - A. He was inspired by their songs and the opportunity for great wealth.
 - B. The music motivated him to become an adventurer.
 - C. The music was sweet and Bilbo forgot about everything else and was swept away into dark lands far away. The Tookish side woke up and he desired to go on an adventure.
 - D. The tales they sang about were of lands unknown and Bilbo wanted to go with them immediately.
4. What is the best description of The Ordinary World in a heroic journey?
 - A. The hero lives in an ordinary home that everyone can relate to in an ordinary place.
 - B. The author alludes to the hero as having special powers.
 - C. The author tries to make the hero seem board with their everyday life in circumstances that seem pretty normal.
 - D. The author uses this as a time to provide background knowledge of the adventure to come.

5. “Don’t be absurd! He is an enemy far beyond the powers of all the dwarves put together, if they could all be collected again from the four corners of the world. The one thing your father wished was for his son to read a map and use the key. The dragon and the Mountain are more than big enough tasks for you!” (p. 26).

What is the author alluding to as he writes about the dragon and the Mountain?

- A. The Mountain and the dragon are going to be the biggest challenge they face on their adventure.
 - B. That getting into the Mountain was going to be the biggest challenge they encountered.
 - C. That map reading skills are an important skill for any adventurer to have.
 - D. That they are going to face many challenges on their adventure and in order to survive they are going to have to all use their skills.
6. In the above passage, what is the antonym of absurd?
- A. Foolish
 - B. Silly
 - C. Certain
 - D. Inability
7. “Please don’t cook me, kind sirs! I am a good cook myself, and I cook better than I cook, if you see what I mean. I’ll cook beautifully for you, a perfectly beautiful breakfast for you, if only you won’t have me for supper” (p. 37).

In this passage what is Bilbo trying to negotiate with the trolls?

- A. He wants them to cook him.
 - B. He wants to trade his skills as a cook for his release
 - C. He doesn’t want them to cook him for supper
 - D. He wants them to release them and let them continue on their journey
8. “Even the good plans of wise wizards like Gandalf and of good friends like Elrond go astray sometimes when you are off on dangerous adventures over the Edge of the Wild; and Gandalf was a wise enough wizard to know it” (p. 56).

What literary device is the author using in this passage?

- A. Flashback
- B. Irony
- C. Foreshadow
- D. Metaphor

9. In the above passage, the word astray means:
- A. Away from what is proper or desirable
 - B. Continuing on the correct path
 - C. Going into error
 - D. Both A & C
 - E. None of the above
10. What is a riddle? How does the author use Riddles when Bilbo and Gollum are in the cave together?
- A. A question or statement requiring thought to answer or understand; the author uses this device as a way to better understand the character Gollum.
 - B. A question or statement requiring thought to answer or understand; the author uses this device as a form of irony—this is the battle that Bilbo is in and instead of fighting he has to use his mind.
 - C. To pierce with numerous holes; the author is showing how you can riddle someone with questions.
 - D. A question or statement requiring thought to answer or understand.
11. The Call to Adventure can best be described as:
- A. A message to the hero inviting them to challenge themselves for the good of others.
 - B. An invitation from a higher power inviting them into a fantasy world.
 - C. A challenge to better themselves.
 - D. All of the above
12. The mentors role can best be described as:
- A. To protect the young hero until they are ready for their journey.
 - B. Teach guide and train the hero.
 - C. The mentor can be an individual, group or institution.
 - D. All of the above
13. What does it mean to “Cross the Threshold”?
- A. To enter a house stepping through the doorway.
 - B. Jumping through “hoops” to get things accomplished.
 - C. To enter the special world, where the journey begins.
 - D. To meet your mentor in a special ceremony.

14. What are tests in the Hero's Journey?

- A. Ways for teachers to assess your knowledge of a subject matter
- B. Personal trials
- C. Determination, knowledge, intelligence, or ability
- D. Both B and C

Week 2 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. What does it mean to “Approach the Innermost Cave”?
 - A. The hero will start going through many conflicts (deeper in the special world) leading to a great ordeal.
 - B. The hero will enter a deep cavern or cave.
 - C. The journey leads them through many different terrains and they approach a deep cave.
 - D. They are starting to doubt themselves as they journey.

2. “No, not a fair fight. He was invisible now. Gollum had no sword. Gollum had not actually threatened to kill him, or tried to yet. And he was miserable, alone, lost. A sudden understanding, a pity mixed with horror, welled up in Bilbo’s heart: a glimpse of endless unmarked days without light or hope of betterment, hard stone, cold fish, sneaking and whispering. All these thoughts passed in a flash of a second. He trembled. And then quite suddenly in another flash, as if lifted by a new strength and resolve, he leaped.” (p. 87).

This passage best describes which character trait in Bilbo?

- A. Responsibility
 - B. Justice
 - C. Compassion
 - D. Honesty

3. In the above passage the prefix un- means:
 - A. The opposite
 - B. Both
 - C. Small
 - D. Not

4. In the above passage the best antonym of trembled is:
 - A. Steady
 - B. Oscillate
 - C. Unconditioned reflex
 - D. Shudder

5. The phrase “Out of the frying pan and into the fire” is an example of what literary device?

- A. Juxtaposition
- B. Irony
- C. Idiom
- D. Generalization

6. “Eagles are not kindly birds. Some our cowardly and cruel. But the ancient race of northern mountains were the greatest of all birds; they were proud and strong and noble-hearted” (p. 104).

In this passage what do the eagles represent?

- A. Eagles are a symbol of freedom
- B. The eagles are symbolic of a historical airborne squadron
- C. The eagles symbolize good in a dark and horrific situation
- D. Both A & C

7. In the above passage the suffix –ly in the word cowardly can best be described as:

- A. Act of, result of
- B. State of
- C. Full of
- D. In some manner

8. What is the difference between a friend and a mentor?

- A. You know and like a friend but you don't have to like a mentor.
- B. A mentor is a wise teacher but friends can't be wise.
- C. You seek a mentor for wise council but friends don't give good advice.
- D. You know like and trust friends; you seek a mentor for wise council but you do not have to like them.

9. “That is Mr. Baggins, a hobbit of good family and unimpeachable reputation” (p. 118-119).

In this sentence the word unimpeachable can best be defined as?

- A. Beyond doubt; unquestionable.
- B. A process to force the president to leave office.
- C. Fantastic
- D. Border line

10. “Good-bye! Be good, take care of yourselves—and DON'T LEAVE THE PATH!”

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(p. 138). Gandalf gives the dwarves a very stern warning. This warning can be evidence of what literary device?

- A. Analogy
- B. Anecdote
- C. Foreshadow
- D. Hyperbole

11. Why is it significant that the Gandalf, the mentor, does not stay with the dwarves on their entire journey?

- A. Mentors need to trust that their mentees have learned all they can and be able to respond accordingly on their journey.
- B. Mentors are busy and have others to mentor.
- C. Mentees get confident and know they can handle anything they come in contact with—they really don't need their mentor anymore.
- D. A good mentor knows they have to allow their mentee to go on their journey and make their own mistakes. If they were mentored correctly they will have the resources to take care of any situation.
- E. Both A & D
- F. Both B & C

Week 3 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. “Somehow the killing of the giant spider, all alone by himself without the help of the wizard or the dwarves or of anyone else, made a great difference to Mr. Baggins. He felt a different person, and much fiercer and bolder in spite of an empty stomach, as he wiped his sword on the grass and put it back into its sheath.

‘I will give you a name,’ he said to it, ‘and I shall call you sting.’”

Why is it significant that Bilbo named the spider?

- A. If you know what you are fighting and can name it, it is sometimes easier to defeat your fears and combat the enemy.
 - B. Naming an enemy makes the battle personal and you become fiercer.
 - C. If you can name your enemy you can tell better tales to your friends.
 - D. All of the above
2. In the above passage the word fiercer can best be defined as?
- A. Savage or threatening in appearance
 - B. Having a savage or violent nature
 - C. Cute and furry
 - D. Foe
 - E. Both A & B
 - F. Both C & D
3. Bilbo is very preoccupied with food. What does this suggest about Bilbo Baggins on his journey?
- A. Bilbo is a hobbit and by nature they are always hungry.
 - B. Bilbo needs to eat often for dietary requirements.
 - C. Bilbo, although learning to be a hero, is still preoccupied with comfort and would like his life to have fewer hardships.
 - D. Bilbo does not like the same food that the dwarves eat so he isn’t eating like he normally would.
4. What are two ways that Bilbo has show his strength as a leader?
- A. Bilbo has used problem solving skills. Gotten the troupe through the river and out of the castle; he took a leadership role when Throin disappeared.

- B. Bilbo was able to fight off the spiders to rescue his friends and he encouraged the troupe to follow the lights in the forest.
 - C. Bilbo was able to sneak past the guards to stay with his friends and he was able to find food in the castle.
 - D. Bilbo was able to negotiate for the release of all of the prisoners and get them to safety.
5. “Knowing the truth about his vanishing did not lessen their opinion of Bilbo at all; for they saw that he had some wits, as well as luck and a magic ring—and all three are useful possessions” (p. 166).

Why did Bilbo think they would have a lesser opinion of him if he shared about the ring?

- A. Bilbo thought he had an unfair advantage and he did not want the others to know about it.
 - B. Bilbo was prideful and he was trying to earn the trust and respect of the dwarves. He felt he would not earn it if they knew of the ring.
 - C. Bilbo wanted to show the dwarves that he was a worthy companion.
 - D. Bilbo didn’t see the ring as an important tool and didn’t want to mention it to the others for fear of being made fun of.
6. What does it mean to approach the innermost cave?
- A. To go into a dark and damp location.
 - B. To confront your most sacred fears.
 - C. To confront what causes you anxiety and pain.
 - D. Both A & B
 - E. Both B & C
7. The king of Laketown does not want to help the dwarves because he does business with the elves. What does this say about the king?
- A. He would rather have money and commerce from the elves then help needy dwarves.
 - B. He is motivated by money.
 - C. He doesn’t believe the dwarves but will allow his people to help if they want.
 - D. All of the above
8. On page 192, the author describes how the people had forgotten the history of their land: “Some sang too that Thoror and Thrain would come back one day and gold would flow in rivers, through the mountain –gates, and all that land would be

filled with new song and new laughter. But this pleasant legend did not much affect their daily business” (p. 192).

Why is it important to learn from and remember our history?

- A. History repeats itself.
 - B. It is not important to remember or learn from history it is just a boring story.
 - C. Remembering history allows us to learn from our mistakes and hopefully not repeat the same mistake again.
 - D. Remembering history allows us to hold grudges against others.
9. “Only in June they had been guests in a fair house of Elrond, and though Autumn was now crawling towards winter that pleasant time now seemed years ago. They were alone in the perilous waste without hope of further help” (p. 205).

This passage can best be used to depict the story’s

- A. Conflict
 - B. Action
 - C. Moral
 - D. Mood
10. In the passage above, the word perilous can best be described as:
- A. Safe
 - B. Precious
 - C. Hazardous
 - D. Eventful

Week 4 Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter representing the best answer for each question.

1. “Even the good plans of wise wizards like Gandalf and of good friends like Elrond go astray sometimes when you are off on dangerous adventures over the Edge of the Wild; and Gandalf was a wise enough wizard to know it” (p. 56).

What literary device is the author using in this passage?

- A. Flashback
 - B. Irony
 - C. Foreshadow
 - D. Metaphor
2. In the above passage, the word astray means:
- A. Away from what is proper or desirable
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 - C. Going into error
 - D. Both A & C
 - E. None of the above
3. “Eagles are not kindly birds. Some are cowardly and cruel. But the ancient race of northern mountains were the greatest of all birds; they were proud and strong and noble-hearted” (p. 104).

In this passage what do the eagles represent?

- A. Eagles are a symbol of freedom.
 - B. The eagles are symbolic of a historical airborne squadron.
 - C. The eagles symbolize good in a dark and horrific situation.
 - D. Both A & C
4. “Good-bye! Be good, take care of yourselves—and DON’T LEAVE THE PATH!” (p. 138). Gandalf gives the dwarves a very stern warning. This warning can be evidence of what literary device?
- A. Analogy
 - B. Anecdote
 - C. Foreshadow
 - D. Hyperbole

5. What word best describes Smaug?
- A. Powerful
 - B. Greedy
 - C. Thoughtful
 - D. Dangerous
6. “It was at this point that Bilbo stopped. Going on from there was the bravest thing he ever did. The tremendous things that happened afterwards were as nothing compared to it. He fought the real battle in the tunnel alone, before he ever saw the vast danger that lay in wait” (p. 214-215).

What do you think the real conflict was for Bilbo?

- A. Conquering the dragon
 - B. Learning to be a leader and take on causes for yourself not others
 - C. Facing the dragon alone without the help of his friends
 - D. Both A & B
 - E. Both B & C
7. How did the dragon’s treasures affect the dwarves?
- A. They were motivated by money and did not want to leave.
 - B. They wanted to take everything with them to keep.
 - C. They totally disregarded that Smaug may come back and they were not threatened by him.
 - D. They realized that most of the treasures were their ancestors and they became angry with Smaug.
8. “Weapons were flung down. There was mourning and weeping, where but a little time ago the old songs of mirth to come had been sung about the dwarves. Now men cursed their names. The master himself was turning to his great gilded boat, hoping to row away in the confusion and save himself. Soon all the town would be deserted and burned down to the surface of the lake” (p. 250).

Why were the men cursing the names of the dwarves?

- A. It is easier to blame others who are not around than to take responsibility for yourself.
 - B. They know that the dwarves did something to anger the dragon.
 - C. The dragon was taking its anger out on the men.
 - D. They realized they put false hope in the dwarves.
9. What should the master have been doing in the middle of the crisis?

- A. He was taking control of the situation and giving people hope and direction.
 - B. He was trying to escape.
 - C. He was helping defend the city against the dragon.
 - D. Both A & C
 - E. All of the above
10. What does the raven represent in *The Hobbit*?
- A. Death and dying
 - B. Mortality
 - C. Hope and wisdom
 - D. Darkness and despair
11. "Hail Thorin! Why do you fence yourself like a robber in his hold? We are not yet your foes, and we rejoice that you are alive beyond our hope. We came expecting to find none living here; yet now that we are met there is a matter for a parley and council" (p. 265).

Based on this passage, what does the author allude to about the relationship between the men and the dwarves?

- A. The men think that Thorin and the elves are robbers and they are willing to fight for their share of treasure.
 - B. Thorin will be willing to negotiate with Bard.
 - C. Bard and his men are genuinely happy the dwarves are OK and want nothing but the best for them.
 - D. Bard and his men want their rightful share and Thorin is being close-minded. Therefore, there will be some sort of conflict.
12. In the novel *The Hobbit* the main conflict for Bilbo would be best described as:
- A. Man vs. Nature
 - B. Nature vs. Nature
 - C. Man vs. Fantasy Characters
 - D. Man vs. Self
13. Why don't the dwarves want to share any of the treasure?
- A. They feel that their ancestors handed the treasure down and they are entitled to it.
 - B. They are greedy by nature and are not able to see the justice and reason

- in sharing with Bard or the community.
- C. They are willing to share but just with the people and animals that helped them.
- D. All of the above.
14. "Winter and snow are hastening behind them. How shall you be fed without the friendship and goodwill of the lands about you? The treasure is likely to be your death, though the dragon is no more!" (p. 268-269).

Based on the above passage, what phrase or sentence best describes the dwarves once they commandeered the treasure?

- A. The dwarves are so focused on the monetary value of the treasure they are losing site of the value of friendships, safety, goodwill*.
- B. The dwarves are so focused on the treasure they are forgetting about their basic needs.
- C. The dwarves don't realize how many bridges they have burned as they have been on their quest.
- D. All of the above
15. What is Bilbo trying to avoid or his purpose when he gives Bard the Arckenstone?
- A. He wants to avoid conflict between the dwarves as they try and split the treasure.
- B. Bilbo is tired of Thorin being unreasonable so he gives Bard the Arckenstone out of spite.
- C. Bilbo wants to show the dwarves how reasonable he can be.
- D. Bilbo wants to avoid the destruction that war leaves behind.
16. What is the ordeal in the heroic journey?
- A. An ordeal is a major battle over insignificant items.
- B. An ordeal can best be described as facing your deepest fears alone.
- C. An ordeal is trying to figure out who can help you on your journey.
- D. An ordeal is an extreme trial or experience.
17. What is the overall theme of *The Hobbit*?
- A. *The Hobbit* is a tale about facing your fears in order to overcome them.
- B. *The Hobbit* is a tale about choosing your friends wisely.
- C. *The Hobbit* is a classic tale of good vs. evil.
- D. *The Hobbit* is a classic tale of preparedness.

18. What is the genre of the novel?
- A. Autobiography; a story of the author's life.
 - B. Fantasy; Story set in an imaginary world in which the characters have supernatural powers*.
 - C. Tall tale; humorous exaggerated story based on the life of a real person.
 - D. Fable; short story that often used talking animals as the main characters and teaches an obvious lesson or moral.
19. What is the historical context of the novel?
- A. The novel was used to voice concern during the industrial revolution.
 - B. The novel was written based on the author's experiences during WWI.
 - C. The novel was written to voice concern of labor conditions.
 - D. The novel was used in protest as a protest of the Vietnam War.
20. Many of the people of Laketown died because of the dwarves, they lost their homes, friends, and much of their city. Bard, a man of Laketown, killed Smaug. However, the dwarves claim the treasure as their own. Do you think the people of Laketown or Bard are entitled to some of the treasure? Explain your answer.

Answer Key

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
1.	A	A	A	C
2.	B	C	E	D
3.	C	D	C	D
4.	C	A	A	C
5.	D	C	B	B
6.	C	D	E	E
7.	B	D	A	A
8.	C	D	C	B
9.	D	A	D	D
10.	B	C	C	C
11.	A	E		D
12.	D			D
13.	C			B
14.	D			D
15.				D
16.				D
17.				C
18.				B
19.				B

Answer to week 4 number 20. Answer should include but is not limited to:

Yes, to pay back the town for the damage that Smaug caused, Bard was of family lineage and entitled to part of the treasure, Bard killed Smaug, general good will to the townspeople.