The Hobbit Test Review

Directions: Answer the following questions to review and study for your test on The Hobbit.

1. Apply The Hobbit to the plot diagram and match the letter of the plot diagram to the novel’s events.

   a) Introduction/Exposition
   b) Rising action
   c) Climax
   d) Falling Action
   e) Resolution/Denouement

___B___The company continues to travels very far and escapes death several times on their journey.

___E___The Battle of Five Armies ends, peace is restored, and Bilbo returns to the Shire.

___C___Bilbo learns that he has self-worth and becomes respected when he enters Smaug’s lair.

___A___Bilbo is visited by Gandalf and a company of dwarves who hire him to be their burglar.

___D___Smaug is killed, but the men and wood-elves request that the dwarves share a portion of the treasure with them. The dwarves refuse to do so.

2. What do these characters, items, or settings symbolize? For the characters, describe main characteristics.

   a. Bilbo – Hero, peaceful, simple
   b. Elrond – Elf-friend, Keeper of Last Homely House (Rivendell)
   c. Gandalf – Age/wisdom, mentor, wise man
   d. Gollum – corruption, loneliness, self-preservation
   e. the key that opens Lonely Mountain – access
   f. Lonely Mountain – Ultimate destination-represents greed and materialism
   g. Mirkwood Forest – Mythic descent into darkness
   h. One Ring of Power – evil
   i. Shire – Home, peaceful, comfort
   j. Thorin – Leader, mentor, guide
   k. Drawes – Proud
   l. Trolls – dimwitted
m. Smaug – villian

n. Bard- lonely, mean, grim, arrogance (definitely defines him)

3. What is the **central conflict** and who/what is/are the **protagonist** and **antagonist**? Why?
   Bilbo vs. himself  He needs to define and believe in himself

4. What is the rhyme scheme of this riddle?
   
   *Thirty white horses on a red hill,*  
   *First they champ,*  
   *Then they stamp,*  
   *Then they stand still.*  
   *(Abba)*

5. What is the narrator’s **point of view** and in what tense (e.g. past, present, or future) is the novel told in *The Hobbit*? Why? What makes each of these effective?
   
   3rd person omniscient
   past tense
   reassures reader that the protagonist will be okay

6. What does Thorin tell Bilbo before he dies, and why is it significant?
   “He may be simple, but the world would be a more peaceful place if there were more people like Bilbo”.

7. Describe each of the following race’s main characteristics. Organize these races from wholly good to wholly evil. Cite an example or event to support your assertion.
   
   a. elves – good
   b. giants – evil
   c. goblins – evil
   d. hobbits – good
   e. trolls – evil
   f. dwarves -good

8. Write at least three **themes** that are applicable to *The Hobbit*.
   
   a. There’s much more to a person than that what lies on the surface.
   b. One’s life is enriched by participating in some sort of adventure.
   c. People are not wholly good or evil; even good characters can commit evil acts.

9. Is Bilbo a **static** or **dynamic character** and why?
   Bilbo is a dynamic character because he changes throughout the story.

10. Beorn and Gandalf tell Thorin and his company not to stray from the path in Mirkwood forest. Write a **theme** that best explains what Beorn and Gandalf are telling them about life, and explain why this theme is important and evident in *The Hobbit*. (5-7 sentences)
11. How are race and lineage (i.e. one’s ancestry) important in *The Hobbit*? Do race and lineage define how one is treated and what one can achieve? Explain. (5-7 sentences)

12. Which races are *wholly* good and evil in Middle Earth? Why? Where do humans fall and why? (5-7 sentences)

13. At the beginning of the novel, which lifestyle is overlooked: simplicity or heroism? Why? How does this value change throughout and by the end of the novel? Is the same value overlooked? Why or why not? (5-7 sentences)

Define the following terms:

1. Protagonist- main character
2. Antagonist- chief opponent to the main character
3. Static Character- Stays the same
4. Dynamic Character- changes
5. Motif-repeated elements (ex. Captivity, inner spaces, light and dark)
6. Aside- a quiet remark to the audience or another character that no one else on the stage is supposed to hear
7. Soliloquy – a long speech given by a character alone on stage to reveal his or her private thoughts
8. Monologue – extended speech presented by an actor in a drama or a narrative
9. Verbal Irony – Discrepancy between what is said and what is meant
10. Situational Irony – contrast between what would seem appropriate and what really happens
11. Rhyme Scheme – Poets deliberate pattern of lines in a poem or stanza (end words rhyme)
12. Character Archetypes (There are 7/8 of them) Hero, Mentor, Shadow, Herald, Threshold Guardians, Shapeshifter, Trickster, Villian
13. Abstract Noun – idea, quality, or state (ex: bravery)
14. Theme- Message
15. Idiom – figurative meaning different from literal meaning
16. Dramatic Irony- When the audience or reader knows something that a character in a narrative does not know.