Pag. 55 n°.1

1. The battle against Grendel, the battle against the Grendel’s mother and the battle against the dragon
2. He embodies the heroic ideals by as young fighting his missions according to the warriors’ honour code and as a king securing peace and defending his people
3. The mead-hall represents home and security and the outside world represents disorder and bring chaos.
4. As pagan elements we can find Nordic pagan mythology and also the story told is a pagan story. As Christian elements we find that the characters have Christian thoughts and motives, Beowulf sometimes refers to God as his protector and Grendel is described as a monster descended by Cain.
5. He can find the use of Caesura, the use of alliteration and the use of kennings.

Pag. 56 n°.1

1. C
2. J
3. G
4. B
5. I
6. D
7. H
8. K
9. E
10. A
11. F
12. I

Pag. 56 n°.2

God-cursed; the Capitan of evil

Greedily looping

His rage boiled over

He ripped open

Pacing the length of the floor

A baleful light flared from his eyes

Gorged on him in lumps

Talon; claw

b. These words highlight his inhuman nature and animal instinct

Reading these words, we understand that Grendel is an enemy of God, a terrifying monster that inspires fear.

Pag. 57 n°.3

1. FALSE: Beowulf doesn’t help the warrior and wait Grendel in the place established in the plan
2. TRUE
3. FALSE: He comeback instantly
4. FALSE: Beowulf fights Grendel without weapons, hand-held
5. TRUE
6. TRUE

c. Cleverness, courage, loyalty and physical strength

Pag. 57 n°.4

a.

1. God-cursed Grendel // came greedily loping
2. The captain of evil // discover himself
3. In a handgrip harder // than anything

3. and the bone // lappings burst. Beowulf was granted

b.

1.  Flame more

2.  God-cursed Grendel Greedily

3. none

4. rage ripped

5. building-blood

6. pacing patterned

7. greedily looping

8. flame flared from

c.

The poem juxtaposes to what surround the bones, the flash.

Es 5

1. Duel
2. Devours
3. Asleep
4. Bare
5. Pain
6. Tears
7. Wounded
8. Die
9. Clever
10. Equal