

Year Five

# Guided Reading Work: The Hobbit

These worksheets are based on the Hobbit by JRR Tolkien. As such, you will need a copy of The Hobbit, a dictionary and a pen or pencil as well as this booklet to complete your work.



## An Unexpected Party (1)

Copy and complete the following:

In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit. Not a nasty, \_\_\_\_\_, wet hole, filled with the ends of \_\_\_\_\_ and an oozy smell, nor yet a dry, \_\_\_\_\_, sandy hole with nothing in it to sit down on or to eat: it was a hobbit-hole, and that means \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer the following questions as sentences:

1. Use a dictionary to find the meaning of the following words:
  - i. Pantries
  - ii. devoted
  - iii. porthole
2. List the rooms that the Hobbit had in his hobbit-hole.
3. Which side of the hobbit-hole had the best rooms and why was this?
4. How does the author describe a hobbit?
5. What were the names of Bilbo's mother and father?





## An Unexpected Party (2)

1. On page five Tolkien states, "...but the fact remains that the Tooks were not as respectable as the Bagginses, though they were undoubtably richer." Why were the Tooks not as respectable and why do you think they were richer?
2. In the second paragraph on page five, the words, Hill and Water have capital letters. Why do you think this is?

Copy and complete the following:

If you had heard only a \_\_\_\_\_ of what I have heard about him, and I have only heard very little of all there is to hear, you would be prepared for any sort of \_\_\_\_\_ tale. Tales and adventures \_\_\_\_\_ up all over the place wherever he went, in the most \_\_\_\_\_ fashion. He had not been down that way under The Hill for \_\_\_\_\_ and ages, not since his friend the Old Took died, in fact, and the hobbits had almost forgotten what he looked like. He had been \_\_\_\_\_ over The Hill and across The Water on businesses of his own \_\_\_\_\_ they were all small hobbit-boys and hobbit-girls.

3. Was Bilbo interested in taking part in an adventure? Find three pieces of evidence in the text to support your answer.
4. How does Gandalf introduce himself to Bilbo?





## An Unexpected Party (3)

Look at page 9

1. What did Gandalf do to Bilbo's front door?
2. What evidence is there on page 9 to suggest that Bilbo did not have a very good memory?
3. In what order did the dwarves arrive at Bilbo's house?
4. Onomatopoeia means a word that sounds like the sound it is trying to describe. What example of onomatopoeia can you find on page 12?

Copy out the following passage filling in the correct words from the book on page 13.

Bilbo \_\_\_\_\_ along the passage, very angry, and altogether bewildered and bewuthered - this was the most \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday he ever remembered. He pulled open the door with a \_\_\_\_\_, and they all fell in, one on top to the other. More dwarves, four more! And there was Gandalf behind, leaning on his staff and laughing. He had made quite a \_\_\_\_\_ on the beautiful door; he had also, \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_, knocked out the secret mark that he had put there the morning before.

Draw a picture of the dwarves eating at Bilbo's House. Try to use evidence from the text to make your picture more realistic.





## An Unexpected Party (4)

Look at pp18-19

1. What is the rhyming pattern of this poem?
2. How many syllables are there on each line of each verse?
3. The poem gives away the nature of their quest. What is their quest?
4. What do the following words mean? (You may use a dictionary to find this).
  - i. delves
  - ii. caverns
  - iii. hoard
  - iv. dungeons
  - v. blazed
5. Copy out the poem as handwriting practice.
6. Why do you think the caverns are now dim (final verse)?
7. Who is "him?"





## Roast Mutton

Copy and complete the following:

"Don't be a fool, Bilbo Baggins!" he said to himself, "thinking of dragons and all that \_\_\_\_\_ nonsense at your age!" So he put on an apron, lit fires, \_\_\_\_\_ water, and washed up. Then he had a nice little breakfast in the kitchen before turning out the dining room. By that \_\_\_\_\_ the sun was shining; and the front door was open, letting in a warm spring breeze. Bilbo began to \_\_\_\_\_ loudly and to forget about the night before. In fact he was just sitting down to a nice little second \_\_\_\_\_ in the dining room by the open window, when in walked Gandalf.

1. Alliteration is when a group of words begin with the same sound. Find an example of alliteration on page 36.
2. On page 37, it says, "What his father Bungo would have thought of his, I daren't think." Who is the I in this sentence?
3. What was the main difference between Bilbo and the dwarves in terms of his appearance?
4. Which two dwarves shared the same idea as Bilbo when it came to food and mealtimes?
5. Find three pieces of evidence in the text to suggest that the Ogres were not very intelligent.





## A Short Rest

1. What reason did Gandalf give for taking the correct route through the misty mountains?
2. Who was expecting the travellers?
3. How did Bilbo feel about the elves?
4. On page 60, what advice does Tolkien give to budding authors?

Copy and complete the following:

I wish I had time to tell \_\_\_\_\_ even a few of the tales or one or two of the songs that they heard in that house. All of them, the \_\_\_\_\_ as well, grew refreshed and strong in a few days there. Their clothes were \_\_\_\_\_ as well as their bruises, their tempers and their hopes. Their bags were filled with food and \_\_\_\_\_ light to carry but strong to bring them over the mountain passes. Their plans were \_\_\_\_\_ with the best advice. So came to midsummer eve, and they were to go on again with the \_\_\_\_\_ sun on midsummer morning.

5. Find two pieces of evidence that Gandalf liked the elves.
6. An adjective is a word that describes an object, a person or animal or an idea. Find ten examples of adjectives in this chapter.





## Over Hill and Under Hill

Copy and complete:

All was well, until one day they met a thunderstorm - more than a thunderstorm, a \_\_\_\_\_. You know how terrific a really big thunderstorm can be down in the \_\_\_\_\_ and in a river-valley; especially at times when two \_\_\_\_\_ thunderstorms meet and clash. More terrible still are thunder and lightening at night, when storms come down from the East and West and make war. The lightening \_\_\_\_\_ on the peaks, and rocks \_\_\_\_\_, and great clashes split the air and go rolling and tumbling into every cave and \_\_\_\_\_; and the darkness is filled with overwhelming noise and sudden light.

1. Find some evidence in the text to suggest that Bilbo was feeling homesick.
2. Personification is a type of metaphor where animals or inanimate objects are given human traits or described as doing something that humans do. What piece of personification is used in the passage above to describe the rock?
3. What came from the back of the cave?
4. What happened to the horses?
5. Why did the Great Goblin give a yell of rage when he was shown Thorin's sword?
6. What were the names of the swords of the dwarves?





## Riddles in the Dark

1. Why was Bilbo unsure of whether he had opened his eyes or not?
2. What was 'precious?'
3. What reasons did the author give for Bilbo not wanting to wade into the underground lake on page 84?
4. Where did Gollum live?
5. What bet did Bilbo make and what were the prizes?
6. What was the answer to the riddle that Bilbo got by pure luck?
7. What did Gollum keep in his own pockets?
8. When had Gollum found the ring originally?
9. On page 105, what word does the author use to suggest that the door was slightly open?

Draw a picture of Bilbo getting out of the door.





## Out of the Frying Pan into the Fire

Copy and complete the following passage:

He stopped and listened. It did not sound like goblins; so he crept forward \_\_\_\_\_. He was on a stony path winding downwards with a \_\_\_\_\_ wall on the left hand; on the other side the ground sloped away and there were dells below the level of the path \_\_\_\_\_ with bushes and low trees. In one of these dells under the \_\_\_\_\_ people were talking.

He \_\_\_\_\_ still nearer, and \_\_\_\_\_ he saw peering between two big \_\_\_\_\_ a head with a red hood on: it was Balin doing look-out. He could have clapped and shouted for joy, but he did not. He had still got the ring on, for fear of meeting something \_\_\_\_\_ and unpleasant, and he saw that Balin was looking straight at him without noticing him.

1. Use a dictionary to find the meaning of the word, 'dell.'
2. On p109, what word does the author use to indicate that Bilbo was feeling happy?
3. On p111, the author uses parentheses (brackets). Why does he use them?
4. On p115, the author uses the saying, 'Out of the frying pan into the fire.' What does he mean by this?
5. On p123, what are the 'birds' that are referred to in the goblins' song?





## Queer Lodgings

Copy and complete:

"Good-bye then, and really good-bye!" said Gandalf, and he turned his horse and rode down into the West. But he could not resist the \_\_\_\_\_ to have the last word. Before he had passed quite out of \_\_\_\_\_ he turned and put his hands to his mouth and called to them. They heard his voice come \_\_\_\_\_:  
"Good-bye! Be good, take care of yourselves -and DON'T LEAVE THE PATH!"

1. In the extract above, give two reasons why the author put, "DON'T LEAVE THE PATH!" in capital letters.
2. On p131, what word did the author use to show that the valleys and hollows twisted and where intermingled with the peaks and pinnacles?
3. Find three clues to suggest that Bilbo was scared of heights.
4. What was the name of the rock upon which the eagles left the travellers?
5. What was the name of Gandalf's cousin?
6. Whose help did the travellers seek?
7. Describe Bombur.
8. What told the travellers that Gandalf was going to leave them?





## Spiders and Flies (1)

Copy and complete:

They walked in single file. The entrance to the path was like a sort of arch leading into a gloomy tunnel made by two great trees that leant together, too old and \_\_\_\_\_ with ivy and \_\_\_\_\_ with lichen to bear more than a few \_\_\_\_\_ leaves. The path itself was narrow and \_\_\_\_\_ in and out among the trunks. Soon the light at the gate was a little bright hole far behind, and the quiet was so \_\_\_\_\_ that their feet seemed to \_\_\_\_\_ along while all the trees leaned over them and \_\_\_\_\_.

As their eyes became used to the dimness they could see a little way to either side in a sort of darkened green \_\_\_\_\_. Occasionally a slender beam of sun that had the luck to \_\_\_\_\_ in through some opening in the leaves far above, and still more luck in not being caught in the tangled boughs and \_\_\_\_\_ twigs beneath, stabbed down thin and bright before them. But this was seldom and it soon ceased altogether.

Read p163 and then answer the following questions:

1. What words remind us of a snake?
2. What words suggest the idea of someone being murdered?
3. What words does the author use to suggest that the wood was difficult to walk through?
4. With what is the sunlight being compared and what words tells us this?
5. Can you identify an example of personification?





## Spiders and Flies (2)

Read through the chapter and then copy out the sentences below in the order in which they happened in the chapter.

Since it did not fall down again, they saw that it must have stuck in the branches.

This was their state when one day they found their path blocked by a running water.

Quickly, they flung a rope with a hook towards him.

Fili thought he could; so when he had stared a long while to get an idea of the direction, the others brought him a rope.

There were black squirrels in the wood.

Bilbo's eyes were nearly blinded by the light.

"Who'll cross first?" asked Bilbo.

Still Bombur slept and they grew very weary.

And sometimes they would gleam down from the branches just above him; and that was most terrifying.

1. On p173, why did the author put the phrase, "Black Emperors" in speech marks?
2. What was the name of Bilbo's sword and on what page does it tell you about him naming it?
3. What name did the spiders hate being called?
4. Think of five words to describe the chapter, Spiders and Flies.





## Barrels out of Bond

1. For each word in the list below, make up a sentence which includes it:
  - i. staggered
  - ii. slipped
  - iii. sprang
  - iv. swift
2. On p199, Tolkien says, "There the great beeches came right down to the bank, till their feet were in the stream."
  - i. What were the beeches?
  - ii. Of what is the second clause an example?
3. What do you think the elven-king is like? Find three examples in the text to support your hypothesis (theory).
4. What gave Thorin hope that they might be able to escape?
5. What plan did Bilbo come up with in order to allow the dwarves to escape?
6. What was the name of the town where the dwarves ended up and who lived there?





## A Warm Welcome

Copy and complete:

The day grew lighter and warmer as they floated along. After a while the river rounded a steep \_\_\_\_\_ of land that came down upon their left. Under its rocky \_\_\_\_\_ like an inland cliff the deepest stream had flowed \_\_\_\_\_ and bubbling. Suddenly the cliff \_\_\_\_\_ away. The shores \_\_\_\_\_. The trees \_\_\_\_\_. Then Bilbo saw a sight:

The lands opened wide about him, filled with the waters of the river which broke up and wandered in a hundred winding \_\_\_\_\_, or halted in \_\_\_\_\_ and pools dotted with isles on every side; but still the strong water flowed on \_\_\_\_\_ through the midst. And far away, its dark head in a torn cloud, there loomed the mountain!

1. "The shores sank. The trees ended." These are two very short sentences. Why do you think the author chose to write these sentences in this way?
2. Put the following in order:

Others took up the song and it rolled loud and high over the lake.

The rotting piles of a greater town could still be seen along the shores when the waters sank in a drought.

At the end of the fortnight Thorin began to think of departure.

Then there was tremendous excitement.

The marshes and bogs had spread wider and wider on every side.

"Well! Here we are!" said Thorin.





## On the Doorstep

1. What did the people of the town give to the dwarves?
2. Why do you think that "none of the men would stay with them even for the night so near the shadow of the mountain?"
3. Where did the travellers make their first camp?
4. For what were they searching?
5. In the picture on p237:
  - i. What suggests the dragon is in the mountain?
  - ii. What suggests that the mountain is high?
  - iii. What evidence, in the foreground, suggests all is not quite as it should be?
6. On p239, Bilbo, Fili and Kili found a path. The author describes it as 'often lost, often rediscovered.' What does he mean when he says this?
7. How did they find the key hole at the end of the chapter?
8. An adverb is a word that describes how something is done. Often, they end in the letters ly. Find five adverbs in this chapter.
9. An adjective describes what something looks, sounds, smells, tastes or feels like. Make a list of ten adjectives that you can find in this chapter.





### Inside Information

1. Inside information is associated with finding something out from within a group or a company. The information in this chapter is from somewhere else. Why do you think that this chapter is called, 'Inside Information?'
2. Who volunteered to follow Bilbo to call for help if necessary?
3. Look at how the author describes dwarves. Do you think he likes them and why?
4. On p248, what evidence is there that Bilbo wishes he was at home?
5. What created the glow on p249?
6. Write a paragraph describing in your own words the treasure that Bilbo found.
7. On p255, there was an argument. What caused it and who was arguing with whom?
8. A proper noun is a word that gives the name of an individually identifiable person, place, feature or building. Find six examples of proper nouns in the chapter, 'Inside Information.'
9. Draw a picture of Smaug and his treasure.
10. What does Thorin think of thrushes?
11. What evidence suggests that Smaug is an intelligent creature?





## Not at Home

1. Who was it who showed the first signs of bravery in the tunnel?
2. On the first page of this chapter, how did Tolkien get across the idea that the dwarves were waiting for a long time?
3. What did Bilbo find on p274?
4. What happened to frighten the dwarves on pp275-6?
5. What evidence, on p278, is there to suggest that Bilbo isn't as interested in the treasure as the dwarves?
6. Draw a picture of Bilbo and the dwarves searching through the treasure.
7. Who spotted the Running River?
8. How long had the dwarves and Bilbo been inside the mountain?
9. What does the word 'dominion' mean? (You may use a dictionary to help you.)





## Fire and Water

1. Who is talking to whom at the start of this chapter?
2. Use a dictionary to find the meaning of the following words:
  - i. ominous;
  - ii. seldom;
  - iii. forging;
  - iv. forebode;
  - v. enthusiasm.
3. A simile is a type of metaphor that uses the words 'as' or 'like'. Find two examples of similes on p286.
4. Why did the cheering turn to dread?
5. Why had the thatched roofs and wooden beams been drenched with water?
6. What was the dragon's plan?
7. Who managed to kill the dragon and how did they do it?
8. On p292, why do you think the Master asked lots of questions?
9. What happened to the people of the town after the dragon had been killed? (p293)





## The Gathering of the Clouds

1. What signs were there that a battle was afoot?
2. According to Balin, what is the difference between ravens and crows and which were on the side of the dwarves?
3. On p301, who kept look-out for the dwarves while they worked fortifying the front entrance?
4. Why did Thorin call the lake people and the elves, "robbers?"
5. What does the word, 'parley' mean?
6. Draw a picture of the dwarves' reply to the messenger.
7. Why do you think Thorin reacted like this?





## A Thief in the Night

Copy and complete:

Bilbo heard these words and he grew afraid, wondering what would happen, if the stone was found - wrapped in an old bundle of tattered oddments that he used as a \_\_\_\_\_. All the same he did not speak of it, for as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the days grew heavier, the beginnings of a plan had come into his head.

Things had \_\_\_\_\_ on like this for some time, when the ravens brought news that Dain and more than five hundred dwarves, \_\_\_\_\_ from the iron hills, were now within \_\_\_\_\_ days march of Dale, coming from the North-East.

1. Why did Bilbo pick that particular night to leave the mountain?
2. Who was guarding the gate and how did Bilbo get past him?
3. What did Bilbo take with him?
4. Upon first hearing him, what did the elves refer to Bilbo as?
5. What words does the author use to describe the Arkenstone when Bilbo reveals it?
6. What has motivated Bilbo in this "deception"?
7. What cheered Bilbo up as he left the camp?





## The Clouds Burst

Copy and complete paying particular attention to the punctuation:

"Hail Thorin!" said Bard. "Are you still of the same mind?"

"My mind does not change with the \_\_\_\_\_ and setting of a few suns," answered Thorin. "Did you come to \_\_\_\_\_ me idle questions? Still the elf-host has not \_\_\_\_\_ as I bade! Till then you come in vain to \_\_\_\_\_ with me."

"Is there nothing for which you would \_\_\_\_\_ any of your gold?"

"Nothing that you or your friends have to offer."

"What of the Arkenstone of Thrain?" said he, and at the same moment the old man \_\_\_\_\_ the casket and held aloft the jewel. The light \_\_\_\_\_ from his hand, bright and white in the morning.

Then Thorin was stricken dumb with amazement and confusion. No one spoke for a long while.

1. When Thorin found out that Bilbo had betrayed him, what did he call him?
2. Do you think that was fair?
3. From where did Dain's dwarves appear?
4. How were the dwarves armed?
5. What do you think "reconciliation" means?
6. Did the Elven King want a fight with the dwarves? How do you know?
7. Who fought whom in the Battle of the Five Armies?





## The Return Journey

1. How did Bilbo describe the victory?
2. Copy out the paragraph that indicates that Thorin regretted what he had said to Bilbo.
3. Do you think Bilbo and Thorin were friends? What evidence would you draw from the text to support your assertion?
4. Who succeeded Thorin to the throne?
5. What did the Elvenking leave on Thorin's grave?
6. Why did Bilbo give the Elvenking a gift?
7. What time of year did Bilbo and Gandalf leave Beorn?
8. In the penultimate sentence of the chapter, the Tookish part and the Baggins part were spoken of. What do you think the author meant by what he said?





## The Last Stage

Copy and complete:

One autumn evening some years \_\_\_\_\_ Bilbo was sitting in his study writing his autumn memoirs - he thought of calling them "There and Back again, a Hobbit's Holiday" - when there was a ring at the door. It was Gandalf \_\_\_\_\_ a dwarf; and the dwarf was \_\_\_\_\_ Balin.

"Come in! Come in!" said Bilbo, and soon they were settled in chairs by the fire. \_\_\_\_\_ Balin noticed \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Baggins' waistcoat was more extensive (and had real gold buttons), Bilbo \_\_\_\_\_ noticed that Balin's beard was several inches longer, and his jewelled belt was of great magnificence.

They \_\_\_\_\_ to talking of their times together, of \_\_\_\_\_, and Bilbo asked how things were going in the lands of the Mountain. It seemed they were going very well. Bard had rebuilt the town in Dale and men had gathered to him from the Lake and from the South and West, and all the valley had become tilled again and rich, and the desolation was \_\_\_\_\_ filled with birds and blossoms in spring and fruit and feasting in autumn. And Lake-town was refounded and was more prosperous than ever, and much of the wealth went up and down the Running River; and \_\_\_\_\_ was friendship in those parts between elves and dwarves and men.

The old Master had come to a bad end. Bard had given him much gold for the help of the Lake people, \_\_\_\_\_ being the kind that easily catches such disease he fell under the dragon-sickness, and took most of the gold and fled with it, and died of starvation in the Waste, \_\_\_\_\_ by his companions.

"The new Master is of wiser kind," said Balin, "and very popular, for, of course, he gets most of the credit for the present prosperity. They are making songs \_\_\_\_\_ say that in his day, the rivers run with gold."

"Then the prophecies of the old songs have turned out to be true, \_\_\_\_\_ a fashion!" said Bilbo.

"Of course!" said Gandalf. "And why should not they prove true? \_\_\_\_\_ you don't disbelieve the prophecies, \_\_\_\_\_ you had a hand in bringing them about yourself? You don't really suppose, do you, \_\_\_\_\_ all your adventures and escapes were managed by mere luck, just for your sole benefit? You are a very fine person, Mr Baggins, and I am very fond of you; \_\_\_\_\_ you are only quite a little fellow in a wide world after all!"

"Thank goodness," said Bilbo laughing, and handed him the tobacco jar.





### The Hobbit: Book Report - Gathering the Evidence.

In your book, draw a table with three columns and label them as shown.

Feature	Example	Page number

Scan through the book of the Hobbit finding examples of the features listed below. In the table, write the type of feature, the example as taken from the book and the page number (and maybe paragraph number as well) so that you can find it in future.

A **metaphor** is a sentence in which you describe something by comparing it to something else without using the words 'as' or 'like.' (Five or six examples).

A **simile** is a metaphor which uses the words 'as' or 'like.' (Three or four example).

**Personification** is a metaphor which compares an animal or object to a human being by giving it human features and having it perform human actions. eg The trees *whispered* to one another. (Eight or nine examples).

**Character descriptions** are when the author describes a character's looks or personality. (Two or three examples)

**Place descriptions** are when the author describes what a place looks or feels like. (Two or three examples)

**Onomatopoeia** is when a word is used to describe a sound and the sound of the word is similar to the sound it is describing, eg Bang, Buzz, Crack. (One or two examples).

**Authorial opinion** is when the author is telling you some extra piece of information about what they think. It engages the reader and makes the book altogether more interesting. (Two or three examples).

**Interesting vocabulary** is the wide range of words that the author uses to allow him to get across his story. (Eight or nine examples.)

Technical use of **punctuation** so in this case, Tolkien uses parentheses, dashes and semi-colons to allow him to extend the sentences (particularly in his description). (One example of each type of punctuation mark - there are 14 in regular use.) You need ten examples altogether as he does not use brackets or braces.

