Q1) Identify:
Bilbo Baggins, Gandalf, Dwalin, Balin, Kili and Fili, Dori, Nori, Ori, Oin, Gloin, Bifur, Bofur, Bombur, Thorin.

Q2) What was unusual about Tookes?

Q3) Identify Smaug.

Q4) What story did Thorin tell Bilbo?

Q5) What effect did the dwarve singing had on Bilbo?

Q6) Identify Azog, the goblin.

Q7) What had Bilbo forgotten to bring with him, and how was he remedied?

Q8) When did Bilbo first wish that he were back home?

Q9) What kind of creatures inhabited the valley of Rivendell and helped the travelers find the last Homely home? What Bilbo and dwarves think of them?

Q10) Bilbo and company had a nasty surprise in the cave. What was it?

Q11) List characteristics of Goblins.

Q12) Goblins run faster than dwarves. How did the travelers escape the pursuit of the Goblins?

Q13) What happened to Dori and Bilbo?

Q14) How did Bilbo know that his knife was Elvish blade, too?

Q15) How did Bilbo discover the power of the ring?

Q16) Where were the travelers after goblin adventure?

Q17) Why were the wargs at clearing?

Q18) Describe Eagles.

Q19) What news did Gandalf bring the dwarves about Beorn’s whereabouts?

Q20) What were Gandalf parting words to the travelers as he left them at the edge of Mirkwood?

Q21) Describe Mirkwood.

Q22) What did Bilbo see from the top of the oak tree in Mirkwood?

Q23) Why were the travelers actually glad to be captured by the wood elves?

Q24) When could Bilbo get the dwarves out of Barrels?

Q25) How long do Bilbo and the dwarves stay at Lake-Town?
Q26) The Master of Lake Town is a shrewd businessman. Provide examples from the text to support this.

Main Themes:

1) Good vs Evil

There clearly is Good and Evil in Tolkien's world. He even bothers to capitalize that the elves are Good People. "Good" races like the elves and "bad" races like the Wargs seem to suggest that morality is black and white in The Hobbit. Yet, there's a surprising amount of grey too: the dwarves are on a quest for gold, not to destroy the evil that is Smaug. Yes, revenge is one motive, but the dwarves seem to care more about treasure than about abstract ideas of right and wrong.

2) Loyalty

Loyalty in The Hobbit is often based on race. The goblins swear revenge against the dwarves because the dwarves have killed the Great Goblin. The elves and the dwarves have a long-standing mutual hatred because of some disagreement about payment for treasure many generations ago. Bilbo showed his loyalty towards the company when he planned to go back to the cave to search for his friends.

3) Bilbo's Heroism

The Hobbit’s main theme is Bilbo’s development into a hero, which more broadly represents the development of a common person into a hero. At the beginning of the story, Bilbo is timid, comfortable, and complacent in his secure little hole at Bag End. When Gandalf talks him into embarking on the quest with Thorin’s dwarves, Bilbo becomes so frightened that he faints. But as the novel progresses, Bilbo prevails in the face of danger and adversity, justifying Gandalf’s early claim that there is more to the little hobbit than meets the eye. Bilbo possesses hidden reserves of inner strength that even Bilbo himself cannot perceive when he firsts sets out on the quest. Confronting the trolls, escaping with Gollum’s ring, slaying the spider, rescuing the dwarves in Mirkwood, all provide Bilbo with opportunities to test his resolve. As he builds confidence and resourcefulness, Bilbo emerges as a true hero.

4) The Uses of Power

One of the major themes of The Hobbit concerns the use of power on several different levels. Gandalf has magical powers that you see him use almost immediately. He uses a magic wand at times, and he appears and disappears at will. In The Hobbit, Gandalf clearly has powers that exceed those of the other travelers. His magical power is reflected in his age and his wisdom.