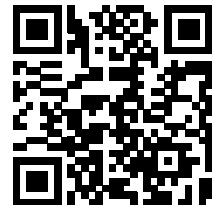


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The Heroic Tale of Beowulf



In the Anglo-Saxon era, a hero named _____ emerges as a symbol of courage and strength. He hears of _____, the king of the Danes, who suffers under the menace of a monster named _____. Deciding to help, Beowulf sails to Denmark with his loyal warriors. Upon arrival, Beowulf promises to defeat _____ and bring peace to the land. One night, Grendel attacks _____, Hrothgar's great hall, but this time Beowulf is waiting. In a fierce battle, Beowulf grips Grendel's _____ with such strength that the creature flees, leaving his arm behind. The _____ celebrate Beowulf's victory, but their joy is short-lived. The next night, Grendel's _____ seeks revenge for her son's injury. Beowulf follows her to her underwater _____ and engages in another deadly combat. With a mighty blow, he kills Grendel's mother with a _____ forged by giants. His deeds earn him great respect, and he returns to his homeland, _____, laden with treasures. Later, as king of the Geats, Beowulf faces his final challenge when a _____, angered by a stolen treasure, threatens his kingdom. Despite his old age, Beowulf fights the dragon to protect his _____. In the battle, Beowulf kills the dragon but is mortally wounded. He dies a hero, leaving behind a legacy of _____ and loyalty. His warriors mourn him, knowing that his deeds were the epitome of heroism in Anglo-Saxon _____.

mother lair dragon Grendel Danes Heorot Hrothgar Grendel
society arm people sword Beowulf Geatland bravery