Quick Check

Stories from	Asgard:	: Norse	Myths
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Name ______ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- 1. What first causes Loki to go to the world of the dwarves?
 - A He needs them to make the greatest weapons ever made.
 - B He needs them to create a war hammer for his brother Thor.
 - ① He needs them to create new hair for the goddess Sif.
 - D He needs them to make him a magical ship to sail across the world.
- 2. What conclusion does Odin draw after his encounter with the giant who guards the well of knowledge?
 - (A) It is impossible to drink from a well and gain all of the knowledge of the universe.
 - B Giants are untrustworthy and never keep their word.
 - © Being wise is not worth losing an eye.
 - ① It is worth losing an eye to become one of the wisest beings in the universe.

- 3. Why does the giant demand one of Odin's eyes?
 - A The giant wants it in exchange for one drink of water from his well.
 - B The giant needs it to be able to see better.
 - © The giant wants it so he can then give it to another giant who can't see.
 - ① The giant needs it to help him become stronger.
- 4. How are Loki and Thiassi similar?
 - (A) They both can turn into birds.
 - B They both want to please the gods.
 - They both want the apples to go away.
 - ① They both can play tricks on their friends.

Name

Quick Check (continued)

Stories from Asgard: Norse Myths

Date

5. Loki is described as a **trickster** in many Norse myths. What

- is a **trickster**?

 (A) a god from Norse mythology
- B a clever, deceptive, or mischievous character
- © a wise and all-knowing character
- (1) a loyal and friendly person
- 6. Which of the following sentences from the book is part of the introduction of the myth "Odin's Search for Wisdom"?
 - A Odin was the chief of the Norse gods.
 - B The giant said, "I demand one of your eyes."
 - © Before he rode away, Odin left one of his eyes at the bottom of the well.
 - As soon as it was full,Odin snatched the cup and drained it.

- 7. Loki was known for his **pranks**. Which of the following is an example of one of his **pranks**?
 - (A) Loki took his treasures and returned to Asgard.
 - B As Loki saw these treasures take perfect shape, he became nervous.
 - © Loki turned himself into a fly, then he stung a dwarf on the eyelid.
 - D Seeing these gifts, Loki's greed overcame him.
- **8.** What happens after Loki convinces the dwarves they have no right to his neck?
 - A The dwarves sew Loki's mouth shut.
 - B The dwarves take Loki's head but not his neck.
 - © The dwarves go to Odin to complain about Loki's trickery.
 - ① The dwarves go home, disappointed and unsatisfied.

Quick Check (continued)

Stories from Asgard: Norse Myths

Name ______ Date _____

- **9.** Which of the following is part of the climax of the myth "Idun's Apples"?
 - (A) Thiassi chases Loki and flies directly into a wall of flames.
 - B Odin and Loki butcher an ox for their dinner.
 - © Loki is seized by a giant in an eagle's disguise.
 - D Loki tricks Idun into being kidnapped by Thiassi.
- **10.** The giant Thiassi is in an eagle **disguise** when he first meets Loki. What is a **disguise**?
 - (A) something to share with others to get what you want
 - B something to buy that is of value
 - © something to eat that changes your appearance
 - ① something to wear to keep from being recognized
- **11. Extended Response:** What did the gods and giants represent in Norse mythology?
- **12. Extended Response:** Choose one myth and explain the lesson readers can learn from that myth.



LEVEL S

Quick Check Answer Sheet

Stories from Asgard: Norse Myths

Main Comprehension Skill: Analyze Plot

- **1.** (C) Cause and Effect
- **2.** (D) Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions
- **3.** (A) Cause and Effect
- **4.** A Compare and Contrast
- **5. (B)** Vocabulary
- **6.** A nalyze Plot
- 7. (C) Vocabulary
- **8.** (A) Sequence Events
- **9.** Analyze Plot
- **10.** (D) Vocabulary
- 11. Answers should include that the gods represented light, warmth, and growth, while the giants represented evil, darkness, and winter.
- **12.** Answers will vary but should include a lesson readers can learn from one of the Norse myths.