EX. 1, pag. 167.

1. I would try to searching food and building a house.
2. I would miss my family.

EX. 2, pag. 168.

Cronological order:

1. Robinson managed to reach the shore after the shipwreck.
2. He found shelter in a tree in order to spend the night.
3. He swam to the ship to get some provisions.
4. He continued to carry goods from the ship to the shore.
5. The raft overturned and he had to recover many of the goods when the tide was low.
6. He tried to store the goods so as not to have them spoilt about the rain.
7. He found the right place to
8. He carried all the goods to his ‘house’.
9. He looked for good.
10. He slept in his new fortification.
11. He built a fence around his tent.

EX. 3, pag. 168.

From 29 September to 2 November 1659 **Time**

On a desert island (from the shipwreck to the shore) **Space**

EX. 4, pag. 168.

He is Robinson Crusoe.

He is at the same time the narrator, the protagonist and the witness.

It’s called ‘first-person narrator’.

EX. 5, pag. 168.

How are the events described?

The events are mainly described in a chronological way.

EX. 6, pag. 168.

1. He is upset when he understood that all the sailors are died, and he is afraid to stay alone in the island. In addition, he is particular upset when he understood that he didn’t have a house and food because the ship is sunk; he is scared because is prisoner of the island.
2. “In the morning I saw, to my great surprise, the ship had floated with the high tide, and was driven on shore again much nearer the island; which, as it was some comfort, on one hand”; by this sentence the intelligent reader can understand that now he isn’t upset, because the ship is not broken and he can recover food and his personalities tools from the ship.
3. The sentences are:

 I spent great part of this day in perplexing myself on these things; but at length, seeing the ship - almost dry, I went upon the sand as near as I could, and then swam on board.

All these days entirely spent in many several voyages to get all I could out of the ship

The 31st, in the morning, I went out into the island with my gun, to seek for some food, and discover the country I set up my tent under a rock, and lay there for the first night I went out with my gun, and killed two fowls like ducks, which were very good food. In the afternoon went to work to make me a table.

1. Robinson had time for an intellectual speculation only at first, when he thought he was being deceived.
2. Robinson is a typical men and he represents all the Vices and virtues and fears of a man; He is scared to die.

EX. 7, pag. 168.

The main lexical item of the text are the sea, the ship and the fortification. They are connected for this reason:

The protagonist takes the first tools to survive at first from the sea ( because the ship reappears), then he takes from the ship his tools and they gives him a more security. Finally, he builds a fortification that gives him the security on the island.

EX. 8, pag 169.

The main problems of Robinson on the island were the solitude and the fear to die.

He began to write a diary to share his thoughts with anyone.

ANALYSES OF THE EXTRACT, PAG. 167.

The text is an extract from Robinson Crusoe, written by Daniel Defoe.

The novel has a first person narrator (Robinson Crusoe) and the reader identifies himself in the protagonist. Robinson is the narrator, the protagonist and the witness.

In each paragraph, Robinson tells about his adventure using lots of details.

Robinson's ship has drowned and all its sailors are dead and he is alone on the island. Robison is alone and is scared and for this reason he tries to vent himself by writing a diary

The extract is arranged into 11 paragraphs.

The first paragraph underlines the effect of isolation; indeed the novelist uses some adjectives like “poor” and “miserable”, that conveys this effect of isolation.

The expression “dreadful storms” underlines the position of victim of the protagonist; moreover, also the name “Island of Despair” underlines the affliction of the character.

The reader can understand that the character very frightened

because he have lost all that he loved and he feels alone and desperate.

Robinson is afraid of the natives and of the animals of the island (“I slept in a tree for fear of wild creatures”) and for this reason he tries to protect himself with the means he has. He also describes in the detail the island because his contemporaries wanted to know what those islands so distant were.

The third paragraph evidences the skills of survival of the protagonist. The character uses his skills to build some tools useful to survive.

The solving skills and details environment transmits the idea of a self-made man, and this image respects the puritan ethic of colonialism.

During the month of October, Robinson brings all the tools that he could save from the ship to the Island: in this way, the intelligent reader can understand that the protagonist recovers a part of his personality, that he thinks to have lost.

The extract ended with the construction of a house and a fortification with the material that he found on the island.

The novelist uses a simple and direct language to arouse the interest and curiosity of the reader.

The novelist describes the details of the island using lots of adjectives and adverbs to create a realism; in that time, his contemporaries, wanted to know this exotic places, like the Island where there is set the Defoe’s novel.