**EXERCISES PAGES 167-168**

Ex 1

1. I would try to survive as best as I can: searching for food and other people,…
2. I would miss my family, my routine, my job,…
3. I would appreciate I am immerged in the nature.

Ex 2

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

Time: from 29 September to 2 November 1659

Space: on a desert island (from the shipwreck to the shore)

Ex 4

Robinson Crusoe does. He is at the same time the narrator, the protagonist and the witness. It’s called ‘first-person narrator’. Its advantage is that I can share the narrator’s thoughts and opinions, and stay with him with my mind.

Ex 5

The events are described in a chronological order.

Ex 6

1. He is upset in the first part of the chapter because he realize he is alone in an unknown island.
2. “I hoped, if the wind abated, I might get on board, and get some food and necessaries”
3. I set up all my chests and boards, and the pieces of timber which made my rafts.

The 31st, in the morning, I went out into the island with my gun, to seek for some food…

1. Robinson had time for an intellectual speculation in the beginning paragraph, he writes about his feelings.
2. Robinson is a self-made man that in these crucial situations has to manage and bring the English culture to the island.

Ex 7

The sea provides the survival of the protagonist.

The ship contained the goods he could exploit to survive.

The fortification represents the stability on the island.

Ex 8 page 169

The main problems of Robinson on the island were the fear of savages and wild beasts and the difficulty of survival.

Writing a diary is a fundamental activity to hold the activity of his mind, in a similar situation becoming irrational is easy.

**Textual Analysis: “Chapter V, Builds a house” from Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe**

The text is an extract from the famous novel Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe. Right from the start, the intelligent reader imagines that the protagonist Robinson Crusoe is going to build an house in the unknown island.

The extract is arranged into 11 paragraphs and it has the shape of a journal where the protagonist records all that happens in his daily life, the novel has a first person narrator (Robinson Crusoe) and the reader identifies himself in the protagonist. Each paragraph conveys in a chronological order what Robinson is doing on the island.

The extract is to be considered the most famous part of the novel: Robinson tells he has been shipwrecked “during a dreadful storm” and he has come in an island near the mouth of the Orinoco river.

The first paragraph conveys the effect of isolation, the language conveys this idea with adjectives like “poor” and “miserable” and the expression that concludes the paragraph “and myself almost dead”. The expression “dreadful storms” exalts the position of victim of the protagonist, Robinson calls this unknown island “Island of Despair” and it underlines the affliction of the character.

In the second paragraph the protagonist’s fair are listed. He conveys the idea of local inhabitants like savages: it is the prejudice of the superiority of the English culture. It is a colonialist attitude, indeed the novel was considered really successful and met the needs and tastes of XVIII century readers that could satisfy their curiosity about foreign distant places that they heard of. Indeed the description of the island of the protagonist improves the reader’s attention conveying the idea of a dangerous island full of frights and populated by wild and ferocious creatures and savages, he tells “I slept in a tree for fear of wild creatures”.

The third paragraph underlines the skills of survival of the protagonist. In this paragraph the protagonist describes the actions he is doing to survive like producing utensils and instruments or looking for food. In the previous paragraphs the protagonist was described by his feelings, now the reader can characterize the protagonist also by his actions. The spirit of entrepreneur, the details about the environment and the solving skills conveys the idea of a self-made man, and this image respects the puritan ethic of colonialism. He spent the entire month of October using his skills of survival and describing the environment the reader understands that the island is an overcast territory, indeed it is situated near the mouth of the Orinoco river (Venezuela). The protagonist concludes the chapter telling how he is building a fortress made of timber and fences that would become his new house.

The sequence of the events is characterized by search for realism, the novelist used the realism to create the activity of the reader. Indeed the novelist gives a lot of details of the events using lots of adverbs and adjectives, he shows particular skills of creating the setting that is fundamental for the realism and involves the attention of the readers of his age that were curious about foreign and exotic places.