**EXERCISE 1:**

1) If I were shipwrecked in a desert island, at first I would find a river where I can drink water, then I find something to eat, like a fruit. So I would gather some timber to build a cot where I can sleep and to make the fire. The second day I would pick up timber, too, to build some weapons and finally I would try to build a raft to go away.

2) I would miss most my friends and my family, I suffer loneliness. I would fear if I were alone on an Island.

3) I think I would appreciate the peaceful of the island and the pride of doing things on my own, without anyone’s help and the absence of rules, because I can do all I want.

**EXERCISE 2:**

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

**EXERCISE 3:**

1) Setting in time: September 30, 1659; October 1; from the 1st of October to the 24th; rainy season; October 20; October 25; October 26; from the 26th to the 30th; the 31st, November 1st and November 2.

2) Setting in place: shore; island; no house; water and rock.

**EXERCISE 4:**

Robinson Crusoe tells the story, who is its main character. This narrative technique is called the narration in first person. This technique contributes to make the poem more really and concrete in the reader’s mind, because it is favourite the direct speech, so the writer through the character interacts directly with the reader and not through external narrator’s voice and point of view.

**EXERCISE 5:**

In chronological order.

**EXERCISE 6:**

1) Robinson is upset one hand because he is alone and he has to strive if he wants survive, on the other for his friends’ condition, he thinks they are died. He explain all his upset from the line 5 to the line 9 and at line 17. He reacts trying to survive, for example he goes round the island to find something to eat and to defend himself and he hopes his friends are alive yet and they built a raft and went away.

2) “all the rest of the day I spent in afflicting myself” and “slept soundly”, from the line 12 to the line 17

3) “I had neither food, house, clothes, weapon, nor place to fly to and in despair of any relief”, “I slept in a tree for fear of wild beasts”, “it continued raining, tho’ with no wind at all”, “I overset my raft ...”, “it rained all night and all day, with some gusts of wind, during which time the ship broke in pieces”.

4) Yes, he does, in fact in his log book he writes his thoughts, his reaction about what he does and he sees.

5) Robinson Crusoe is descried like a good man, in fact he is worried about his friends’ conditions and he is strong because even if he is alone in a desert island, without food, house ... he manages to survive. He is not only a person gifted for action but also a reflective one.

**EXERCISE 7:**

1) the sea is connected to the bad, it represents many of the hardships which Robinson has to deal with, it represents the obstacles.

2) the ship is the instrument which men use to deal to the hardships, but it is not always useful.

3) the fortification represents the man’s strength, the defensive instrument used by men.