

روايه ۱

1. The French Revolution took place in France between:

- a. 1789- 1799
- b. 1720-1780
- c. 1810-1849
- d. All false

The right answer is A

2- French Revolution was a revolution against injustice and inequality and oppression.

Oppression means:

- a. Disrespect
- b. War
- c. Injustice
- d. All false

The right answer is C

3. One of the things that French Revolution called for was (Fraternity). Fraternity means:

- a. Equality
- b. Justice
- c. Brotherhood
- d. All true

The right answer is C

4. The American Revolution was the political upheaval during the last half of the century.

- A. 19th
- B. 17th
- C. 18th
- D. 16th

The right answer is c

5. The American Revolution started when..... colonies in North America joined together to break free from the British Empire, combining to become the United States of America.

- A. 13
- B. 14
- C. 9
- D. 12

The right answer is A

6. The English Parliament and monarchs attitude towards the American Revolution was:

- A. they turned to political maneuvering rather than civil war to resolve their conflicts.
- b. They decided to go for war choice.
- c. They promised to solve the issue very soon
- d. All false

The right answer is A

7. Dickens's *A Tale of Two Cities* expressed *somehow*:

- A. The relation between London and Paris.
- B. The war between England and France.
- C. The effect of war on civilians.
- d. All false

The right answer is B

8. The Whigs and the Tories were:

- A. Two famous parties in the French Parliament.
- b. two famous parties in the English Parliament.
- c. two famous leaders in the English army.
- d. all false.

The right answer is B

9. The system of the English government during the American Revolution was:

- A. Monarchy.
- B. Republic.
- C. dictatorship.
- D. all false

The right answer is A.

الرواية ظهور الثانية المحاضرة

1) People's lives in Europe before the 18th century could be described as stagnant. Stagnant means in this situation:

- (a) Primitive
- (b) Complicated
- (c) New things never happen.
- (d) A and C

2) When people before the 18th century were getting sick, they used to:

- (a) Seek treatment through hospitals.
- (b) Seek treatment through superstition.
- (c) Seek treatment through the church.
- (d) All false

**3) "Happy the man whose wish and care,
a few paternal acres bound,
content to breathe his native air
in his own ground."**

The above quote was said by:

- (a) The Pop in Rome.
- (b) Alexander Pope
- (c) Alexander The Great
- (d) All false

4) The poet of the above mentioned quote wants to say:

- (a) The happy man is the one who inherits a piece of land.
- (b) The happy man is the one who with his own efforts manages to buy a piece of land.
- (c) The happy man is the one who wishes to own a piece of land.
- (d) All false

5) The above mentioned text:

- (a) Reflects people's wishes.
- (b) Reflects people's way of thinking before the 18th century.
- (c) Represents Capitalism.
- (d) All false

6) The term (Dark Ages) refers to:

- (a) The ages of wars.
- (b) The ages before electricity was introduced.
- (c) The ages before the 18th century.
- (d) The ages before Islam entered Europe.

7) In terms of religion, the dark ages in Europe in general saw the death of reason. Death of reason means:

- a. Death of great scholars.
- b. Questions about things were not allowed.
- c. Death became very common that people stopped caring about the reasons that led to it.
- d. All false

8) Before the 18th century, people were not creative because:

- (a) There was no need for creating new things.
- (b) People were very poor to afford creativity.
- (c) People were prevented from being creative by the rulers.
- (d) People were told everything they needed to know by the Church.

9) The most far-reaching, influential transformation of human culture since the advent of agriculture eight or ten thousand years ago, was the:

- (a) The French Revolution
- (b) The Religious Revolution
- (c) The American Revolution
- (d) The industrial revolution of eighteenth century Europe.

10) All revolutions in the 18th century led to the increased importance of:

- (a) Parties
- (b) Wars
- (c) Individuals
- (d) Politics

11) According to the Church in the 18th century, was the centre of the universe.

- (a) The sun
- (b) The earth
- (c) The individual
- (d) The church

الثالثة

1. The period before 18th century was described as the age of propriety. This means:

- a. The state of being strict to religion.
- b. The state of judging things whether good or bad.
- c. The state of moving forward.
- d. All false

2. It is an age that witnessed a rebellion against the values that were prevalent in the age of Pope (1688-1744).

- a. The 18th century.
- b. The 19th century
- c. The 16th century
- d. All false

3. One of the following does NOT apply to the 18th century writers:

- a. They dreamed of becoming more natural .
- b. They found themselves unhappy with the way in which their fathers looked at life, with their formalism, their narrowness of sympathy, and their controlling ideals.
- c. They struggled for the self-complacency, the chilliness, and the aridity of the preceding age.
- d. They looked for becoming spontaneous in expressing themselves in literature

4. Environmental Pollution, Poor health conditions at the start of the century, Materialism and the weakness of family structure are examples of theof the Industrial Revolution.

- a. Reasons
- b. Demerits.
- c. Indirect causes
- d. All false

5. The expansion of the British Empire led to:

- a. London became a very rich capital.
- b. British people felt very important and powerful.
- c. A lot of revolutions against England.
- d. All false

6. Until the 18th century the novel referred specifically to:

- a. A fictional prose narrative of considerable length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by the actions, speech, and thoughts of the characters. It is about 250 pages in length.
- b. Short fictions of love and intrigue as opposed to romances, which were epic-length works about love and adventure.
- c. Stories about great people.
- d. All false

7. Novelty, the noun, means:

- a. Writing novels.
- b. Something that is not welcome
- c. Imagination
- d. All false

8. One of the following is NOT a factor of the rise of the novel:

- a. Restoration of monarchy (post-Puritan)
- b. Appearance of periodicals
- c. Disappearance of middle class
- d. Growing audience of literate women

9. A prototype of the Elizabethan literature is "arcadia" which was written by:

- a. John Milton
- b. Sir Philip Sidney
- c. Aphra Behn
- d. John Bunyan

10. A prototype of the Elizabethan literature is "Oronooko or the royal slave" which was written by:

- a. John Bunyan
- b. John Milton
- c. Sir Philip Sidney
- d. Aphra Behn

11. A prototype of the Elizabethan literature is the "Pilgrims Progress" which was written by:

- a. John Milton
- b. Sir Philip Sidney
- c. Aphra Behn
- d. John Bunyan

الرابعة

1) Superstition was:

- (a) One of the passive effects of the Industrial Revolution.
- (b) One of the positive effects of the Industrial revolution.
- (c) Ended with the start of the Industrial Revolution.
- (d) All false

2) Only believing what is concrete, what is seen, not what is spiritual or ambiguous. This is the definition of:

- (a) Superstition
- (b) Industrial Revolution
- (c) Materialism
- (d) All false

3) One of the following statements does NOT apply to the positive effects of the industrial revolution:

- (a) Lack of interest in education as everyone went to work to gain money
- (b) Work of women and children
- (c) The strength of the family structure
- (d) Poverty of some classes of people

4) One of the positive effects of the industrial revolution is that it changed society from stagnation to turmoil. Stagnation means:

- (a) The state of being inactive for a very long time.
- (b) The state of being active from a long time.
- (c) The state of unity.
- (d) All false

5) The last major form of all other literary genres to have developed in terms of history is:

- (a) Poetry
- (b) Drama
- (c) Romance
- (d) Novel

6) The epics written by Homer in the 6th century BC are an example of:

- (a) The existence of historical writings in the 17th century literature.
- (b) The existence of 'fictional literature' well before the novel proper.
- (c) The greatness of Roman Empire achievements.
- (d) All false

7) The rise of the middle classes in Western Europe was one of the reasons contributed in:

- (a) The rise of poetry
- (b) The rise of socialism
- (c) The rise of capitalism
- (d) The rise of novel.

8) One of the reasons led to the rise of novel is that the authors became free agents in the literary market place. To explain this we can say:

- (a) They became rich.
- (b) They became dependent on popular sales for success and sustenance.
- (c) They became poor.
- (d) All false

9) Although the emergence of novel is considered to happen in 1st half of the 18th century in England, but early works similar to the novel date back to:

- (a) The Latin literature.
- (b) The Elizabethan literature.
- (c) The medieval literature.
- (d) All false

10) (Imaginative writing) is considered as:

- (a) The young form of novel
- (b) The old form of novel.
- (c) The old form of poetry.
- (d) The young form of literature.

11) The novel is 250 years old.

- (a) French
- (b) New
- (c) English
- (d) American

12) (Defoe, Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne) are:

- (a) The real "masters" of the novel in the eighteenth century.
- (b) The only writers who fulfilled the requirements to be novelists.
- (c) The Elizabethan period writers who wrote novels.
- (d) All false

13) The first significant novel in was Aphra Behn's *Oroonoko*.

- (a) Latin
- (b) English
- (c) Japanese
- (d) Spanish

14) *Oroonoko* was written in:

- (a) 1775
- (b) 1688
- (c) 1810
- (d) None of the above mentioned.

15) Oroonoko is mainly a novel of:

- (a) Romance
- (b) Sadness
- (c) Comedy
- (d) Violence and cruelty.

16) Oroonoko is Considered as ahead of its time in its defiance تحدي of:

- (a) The noble savage
- (b) The circumstances.
- (c) The church.
- (d) All false

17) As Oroonoko also talks about man's essential freedom and about women's rights in a relatively very early age, it can be said that Aphra Behn antedated:

- (a) Charles Dickens
- (b) Shakespeare
- (c) Daniel Defoe
- (d) All false

18) Defoe's Robinson Crusoe was written in:

- (a) 1719
- (b) 1818
- (c) 1850
- (d) All false

19) Robinson Crusoe is often regarded as:

- (a) An extent of the old novel
- (b) A clear example of weak novels.
- (c) The foundation of the modern tradition.
- (d) All false

20) The novels of are generally fundamental to 18th century ways of thinking.

- (a) Shakespeare
- (b) Daniel Defoe
- (c) Aphra Behn
- (d) All false

21) Daniel Defoe's novels are essential for any study of the novel of 18th century period, because:

- (a) They reflect the merits and demerits of the 18th century novel
- (b) They were the top selling novels at that time.

- (c) They were approved by great contemporary writers.
(d) All false

الخامسة

1. means something that is strange, unfamiliar, unacceptable.

- (a) Love stories.
(b) Novelty
(c) Intimacy
(d) All false

2. Novels in the 18th century could not be published easily because:

- (a) People were afraid that novels will affect negatively on regular known literature.
(b) They were considered as novelty.
(c) They were very expensive to publish and very cheap to sell
(d) All false

3. *Robinson Crusoe* for example was not published as a novel but as:

- (a) A history or journalistic repertoire.
(b) A biography
(c) A science Fiction book.
(d) All false

4. Each story has setting. Setting is:

- (a) Time
(b) Place
(c) A or B
(d) Both A and B

5. Writers at that time chose to write prefaces, why?

- (a) To increase the size of their book and make good profit.
(b) To make the reader desperate to read more.
(c) To justify the writing of novels to avoid censorship.
(d) All false

6. Writers at that time were changing the setting like:

- (a) The characters.
(b) The End.
(c) Solitary islands.

(d) All false

7. Writers in the 18th century used to seek patronage to avoid censorship. This means:

(a) They were looking for a patron to criticise.

(b) They were seeking support from an important person.

(c) They were avoiding politics.

(d) All false

8. Censorship is considered as:

(a) A hidden reason to push the novel forward.

(b) A reason to make a novel famous.

(c) A bad effect on the novel because it limited the writers ability to express freely.

(d) All false

9. The interest in one's own problems, desires, hopes, ambitions, and dilemma. In literature, this definition refers to:

(a) Novel

(b) Poetry

(c) Selfishness

(d) Individualism

10. Writing prefaces in a novel is:

(a) Important.

(b) Unnecessary

(c) Just a courtesy towards the patro.

(d) B and C

11. One of the following is NOT from the characteristics of the novel in the 18th century:

(a) Avoiding courtesy at all.

(b) Unnecessary prefaces

(c) Exaggeration

(d) Not giving the novel its proper name

12. Individualism isthat began in the modern ages especially the eighteenth century.

(a) A theory

(b) A tendency

(c) A self neglect

(d) All false

13. *Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels, Emma, Rasselas,*

***Hamlet, King Lear, Macbeth, Othello, Romeo and Juliet, Silas Marner, and Oliver Twist* are:**

- (a) Examples of works written and talked about individuals.
- (b) Novels talked about Secularism
- (c) Novels talked about love.
- (d) All false

14. One of the following is NOT from the reasons led to Individualism:

- (a) Geographical expansion
- (b) Writers' desire to make good profit.
- (c) Scientific discoveries
- (d) The clash between science and religion.

15. In *Robinson Crusoe*, we understand that Robinson's own good and desires come first. This is clear when:

- (a) He stayed for a long time on the island.
- (b) He didn't listen to the advice of his parents.
- (c) He was trying hardly to go back to his homeland.
- (d) All false

16. Tendency to shed tears over any occasion in the 18th century novels is called:

- (a) Tragedy
- (b) Sadness
- (c) Sentimentalism
- (d) All false

17. Sentimentalism in the 18th century novels was:

- (a) Genuine
- (b) Sincere
- (c) Affected
- (d) All false

18. Sentimentalism was common in the 18th century novels because:

- (a) The novel was at its beginning and writers have a little experience.
- (b) The public was attracted to sadness.
- (c) The writers were reporting their own miserable life.
- (d) All false

19. Verisimilitude is:

- (a) A Latin term

- (b) A French term
- (c) An English term
- (d) All false

20. Verisimilitude means:

- (a) Realism
- (b) probable
- (c) Things as they can be not things as they are.
- (d) All true

21. Writers of novels in the 18th century were using an expressive title to:

- (a) Avoid censorship
- (b) To convince the reader to buy the novel.
- (c) Support their idea.
- (d) All false

22. Dialogue in the 18th century novels was:

- (a) Very little
- (b) Widely available
- (c) Ugly
- (d) All false

23. Illustrations were widely used in the 18th century novels because:

- (a) Illustration are the best way to express one's emotions.
- (b) Dialog was mostly absent in those novels.
- (c) Publishers at that time were finding this method suitable to raise their profit.
- (d) All false

السادسة

1. The most important feature the critic has noticed about the novel is:

- a) Illustrations.
- b) The expressive titles.
- c) Individualism
- d) The lack of dialog

2. According to Ian Watt, "Robinson Crusoe, like Defoe's other main characters, Moll Flanders, Roxana, Colonel Jacque and Captain Singleton, is an embodiment تجسيد of:..... "

- a) Economic individualism
- b) Adventure

- c) Social individualism
- d) All false

3. According to Watt, Defoe's heroes behavior towards money:

- a) They learn the technique to collect money
- b) They don't need to learn because they have the desire for it in their blood.
- c) They never cared about money.
- d) All false

4. According to Watt, Defoe's heroes' desire for money:

- a) Differs from one to another based on each one's birth and education.
- b) Is the same regardless one's birth or education.
- c) They never care about money regardless their birth or education.
- d) All false

5. Robinson's urge to collect money:

- a) Was refused by the readers.
- b) Was not welcomed by the society.
- c) Was acceptable because it reflected the nature of that age.
- d) All false

6. Defoe describes Robinson as:

- a) The embodiment of the age in which he lived.
- b) The embodiment of the dark ages thought.
- c) The embodiment of happiness.
- d) All false

7. Robinson is interested:

- a) In his homeland
- b) In his family and friends.
- c) In himself as an individual.
- d) All false

8. Defoe worked as a..... most of the time.

- a) Teacher
- b) Newspapers seller
- c) Journalist
- d) poet

9. His work as a journalist made Defoe's style and language:

- a) Easier
- b) Harder

- c) Funnier
- d) All false

10. Defoe got interested in stories full of:

- a) Action and love
- b) Action and adventure
- c) Love and sadness.
- d) All false

11. Talking about Defoe's skills in creating suspense and excitement in readers, we can say:

- a) He was not successful
- b) He was good at it.
- c) He avoided creating it.
- d) All false

12. Referring to facts and data in Defoe's writings:

- a) Is widely available.
- b) Is completely absent.
- c) Is available in very limited situations.
- d) All false

13. Defoe came to novel- writing at the age of:

- a) 35
- b) 20
- c) 59
- d) All false

14. Writing Robinson Crusoe at the age of 59 made Defoe suffered from certain technical problems. This means:

- a) He suffered the same problems a beginner writer face regardless of his age.
- b) He started to suffer lack of concentration due to his age.
- c) He couldn't feel the adventure he is writing about.
- d) All false

15. Defoe was writing:

- a) Whether the public readers are welcoming what he writes or not.
- b) Only when he felt that what he wrote could be appreciated and liked by readers.
- c) Only what attracts his attention.
- d) All false

16. Defoe declared that he used to go with the prevalent attitudes and tendencies of people in order to:

- a) Win the favor of publishers and readers.
- b) Avoid being prosecuted by the government.
- c) Compete with the other writers.
- d) All false

17. One of the following is NOT from what Defoe used to write about:

- a) Individuals in search of fortune, dreaming of wealth
- b) Religion and its role in happiness.
- c) Remote places like islands and African nations.
- d) The clash between science and religion

18. Serialization means:

- a) Writing stories that are all connected together.
- b) Publishing novels in serials.
- c) Writing novels talking about serial events.
- d) All false

19. Like all other novels in this age, Robinson Crusoe was published:

- a) Books.
- b) Journals
- c) Serials.
- d) B and C

20. Writing serialized novels for papers or magazines involved some sort of novelistic or fictional lack of cohesion. This means:

- a) Writing in series causes lack of connection and so the writer has to do his best to attract the reader again to the rest of the story.
- b) Writing in series make a story more desirable.
- c) Writing in series is cheaper than publishing it in books.
- d) All false

21. In serialization, every chapter or episode had to be:

- a) Very long
- b) Very short
- c) Understood.
- d) Interesting in itself as if it were the end product.

22. Structural cohesion in the sense of writing in serials was for the sake of arousing the immediate attention of readers.

- a) Encouraged
- b) Intended
- c) Sacrificed

d) All false

23. "All pieces and elements of the work of art combine together to produce a single effect or meaning." This definition refers to:

- a) Serialization.
- b) Organic unity.
- c) Literature unity
- d) All false

24. Robinson Crusoe:

- a) Have an organic unity.
- b) Doesn't have an organic unity.
- c) Talked about organic unity.
- d) All false

25. When we say that there are chapters and elements in Robinson Crusoe can be removed without harming the overall structure, we mean:

- a) It has an organic unity.
- b) It lacks organic unity.
- c) It is not successful at all.
- d) All false

أسئلة المراجعة الفصل الأول ١٤٣٣-١٤٣٤

1. Robinson's parents advise him to.....

- a) Search for adventure
- b) Stay at home**
- c) Go to the sea
- d) Search for money

2. Ian Watt noticed that Daniel Defoe's novels are characterized by:

- a) Individualism**
- b) Sensationalism
- c) Sentimentalism
- d) Adventure

3. All features of the 18th century led to

- a) Fun
- b) Individualism**
- c) Sensationalism
- d) Adventure

4. Daniel Defoe liked to refer toin his novels all the time.

- a) Facts**
- b) Sports
- c) Women
- d) Children

5. In the age of the rise of the novel, writers used..... settings.

- a) Ordinary
- b) The same
- c) Normal
- d) **Different**

6. *Robinson Crusoe* is ancentury novel.

- a) 19th
- c) 20th
- d) **18th**
- b) 17th

7. Daniel Defoe worked asmost of the time.

- a. A soldier
- b. A journalist**
- c. A poet
- d. A manager

8. In the eighteenth century, poetry and drama were.....than the novel.

- a) Stronger
- b) Calmer
- c) Better
- d) **Weaker**

9. What are the basic things that Robinson looks for once he is on the island?

- a) Food and shelter**
- b) Neighbours
- c) Parents
- d) Friends

10. The titles of novels written in the 18th century are:

- a) Short
- b) **Long**
- c) Archaic
- d) Simple

11. Why does Robinson decide to become a tobacco planter?

- a) He is a heavy smoker
- b) He likes plants
- c) It would bring him more money**
- d) He has lots of time

12. In the age of the rise of the novel,went to work.

- a) No one
- b) Few Men
- c) Teachers
- d) **Women and children**

13. At the time of the rise of the novel, families were:

- a) Sad
- b) Strong
- c) **Broken**
- d) Normal

14. Daniel Defoe came to novel- writing at the age of

- a) Fifty Five
- b) Thirty
- c) **Fifty Nine**
- d) Forty

15. The American Revolution take place in.....

- a) France
- b) England
- c) **America**
- d) Egypt

16. Believing only in what can be seen or touched is called:

- a) Liberalism
- b) Cubism
- c) Humanism
- d) **Materialism**

17. The Industrial Revolution created more resources of knowledge like:

- a) Oil
- b) Water
- c) **Books and magazines**
- d) Videos

18. Robinson Crusoe is full of redundancy:

- a) It is full of fun
- b) It is full of irony
- c) It is British
- d) **It is full of repetition**

19. In the age of the rise of the novel, writers escaped from:

- a) Death
- b) **Censorship**
- c) Marriage
- d) Diseases

20. The American Revolution took place in..... century.

- a) **The 18th**
- b) d) The 20th
- c) The 19th
- d) The 17th

هذه عدد ٢٨ سؤال من اسئلة اختبار الترم الماضي لمادة ظهور الرواية نقلته لكم
مشكورة

الاخت المشرفه Heart story

1. The tendency to shed tears. (**Sensationalism or Sentimentalism**)
2. Robinson fears for his life and pray. (**in trouble**) (مكرر)
3. In the age of the rise of the novel, writers used the same setting.
4. Before the novel arose there was plenty of **Fiction** like epics..... (مكرر)
5. Aphra Behn's Oronooko was (**17** or 19 or 18 – 20).
6. The last major literary form developed in terms of history is.....
(Criticism – **Drama** – Poetry – The Novel)
7. Who does the action of Robinson.....(The 17 or 16 – **18** – 19)
8. Verisimilitude Means.... (**Things as they can be**).
9. In the age of the rise of the novel, writers escaped from.....
(Death - Marriage – **Censorship** – Diseases)
10. In the 18 Century, poetry and Drama were.....the novel.
(Calmer – **Weaker** – Better – Stranger)
11. Censorship wasfor the rising novel.
(Good – **Necessary** – Bad – Fine)
12. The slogan of the French Revolution gave rise to other revolutions like the.....Revolution.
(Italian – German – British – **American**)
13. The industrial revolution made knowledge.....
(Worse – **Easier** – Harder – Less interesting)
14. The setting is the.....of the novel.
(Essence – Place – **Time and Place** – Time)
15. Robinson is very much interested in.....
(**Himself** – His Friends – His Brothers – His Parents)
16. The American Revolution took place in.....
Century.(17 – **18** – 20 – 19th)

17.was one of the famous mottos of the French.
(Liberty – Economy – Racism – Happiness)
18. The effect of the Industrial Revolution on the health.....
(Normal – Good – Unknown – Bad)
19. By the “Original Sin” Robinson means...
(Going to College – Having two Farms – Disobeying Parents – Getting Married)
20. تتبع العلماء (Great Masters)
21. Robinson Prays to god when he is.....in trouble..... (مكرر)
22. The empire over which the sun never set was
(Egypt – France – Italy – England).
23. In the 18th Century novels were considered.....
(Unacceptable – Normal – Long – Short)
24. Coincidence means.....
Something that happens against reason.
25. The French Revolution took place in (16-17-18-15)
26. At the line of rise of the novel, families were.....
(Broken – Strong – Normal – Sad)
27. The Industrial Revolution More knowledge..... (مكرر)
(Book and magazines)
28. Believing only in what can be see or touched is.....
(Cubism – Humanism – Materialism – Liberalism)

الواجبات

الواجب الأول

السؤال الأول

1- Robinson Crusoe was written in the

إجابة

A. a) 17th

B. b) 18th-

C. c) 19th

D. d) 20th century

السؤال ٢

How old was Defoe when he wrote *Robinson Crusoe*?

إجابة

A. a) 45-

B. b) 55-

C. c) 59

D. d) 65

السؤال ٣

Defoe worked as a

إجابة

A. a) teache

B. b) preacher

C.c) journalist

D.d) poet

الواجب الثاني

1 - How old is the English novel?

years 100

years 400

years 250

years 600

2 - The most important thing Defoe's characters are interested in is

love

marriage

money

sports

As an 18th century writer, Defoe was interested most in

-sports

the individual

schools

universities

الواجب الثالث

- The author of Robinson Crusoe is:.....

١

Jonathan Swift

Henry Fielding

Daniel Defoe

Aphra Behn

2 - Robinson Crusoe is ancentury
novel.

17th

18th

19th

20th

3 -Redundancy is..... in Robinson

Crusoe:

An advantage

A disadvantage

Vague

A bless

**4 - Crusoe regards Friday a servant
and an inferior because:**

Friday worked as a servant before -1

Friday wanted this

2-There were no servants so Crusoe needed
his help

**3- The writer wants to show Crusoe as
superior to Friday**