

تمارين ع ظهور الرواية من المحاضرة ٨ الى ١٤

أي سؤال بالون الازرق لم اجد اجابته في المحتوى

اما البقية فهي مشابهة للمحتوى ولكن تختلف في الصيغة

تم نقل الاسئلة بواسطة

Great

1. When Crusoe eats eggs on the island, from what animal do they come?

- (A) Seagull
- (B) Quail
- (C) Penguin
- (D) Turtle ✓

2. Which of the following describes Robinson Crusoe's place in his family?

- (A) Oldest son
- (B) Middle son
- (C) Youngest son ✓
- (D) Only son

3. Crusoe names his servant Friday in honor of what?

- (A) Good Friday
- (B) The day on which the native's life was saved ✓
- (C) The last workday before the weekend
- (D) The day on which Crusoe's life was saved

4. In what century is Robinson Crusoe set?

- (A) Sixteenth
- (B) Nineteenth
- (C) Eighteenth
- (D) Seventeenth

5. Where does Crusoe serve as a slave?

- (A) North Africa ✓
- (B) Sub-Saharan Africa
- (C) Spain
- (D) Brazil

6. To what does the name Xury refer?

- (A) The African port where Crusoe is enslaved
- (B) The Brazilian town where Crusoe settles
- (C) The name of Friday's father
- (D) The name of a slave boy ✓

7. How does Crusoe first grow grain on the island?

- (A) Friday gives him seeds
- (B) He throws seeds by accident when he discards cornhusks ✓
- (C) He salvages seeds from the Spanish wreck
- (D) He transplants grain from another area of the island

8. To what does the name Poll refer?

- (A) A widow
- (B) A pet bird ✓
- (C) A servant girl
- (D) A ship

9. Of what nationality are the mutineers on the ship that arrives?

- (A) Spanish
- (B) Brazilian
- (C) Moorish
- (D) English ✓

10. What does Crusoe do after drinking a rum and tobacco mixture?

- (A) Expresses his love to Friday
- (B) Paddles his canoe into a dangerous current
- (C) Accidentally sets his hut on fire
- (D) Experiences a religious illumination ✓

11. Why is Friday excited when he sees the cannibals' captive in the boat?

- (A) The captive is Friday's father ✓
- (B) The captive is Friday's hated enemy
- (C) The captive is Friday's brother
- (D) The captive is Friday's fiancée

12. Crusoe is frightened in a cave when he sees whose eyes?

- (A) A goat's ✓
- (B) A cannibal's
- (C) The Spaniard's
- (D) The captain's

13. Why does Crusoe's first attempt at making a canoe fail?

- (A) The wood is rotten
- (B) The canoe is too fragile
- (C) The canoe is too heavy ✓
- (D) Termites eat through the bottom

14. What livestock makes up Robinson's meat supply on the island?

- (A) Rabbits
- (B) Wildfowl
- (C) Goats ✓
- (D) Cows

15. To what does the name Benamuckee refer?

- (A) Friday's father
- (B) Friday's cannibal feast
- (C) Friday's tribe
- (D) Friday's god ✓

16. Crusoe's father wishes his son to go into which profession?

- (A) Law ✓
- (B) Medicine
- (C) Business
- (D) Farming

17. How does Crusoe impress the natives on the African coast?

- (A) Showing them his watch
- (B) Killing a leopard ✓
- (C) Giving them rum
- (D) Sailing the boat in circles

18. The cross that Crusoe erects on the island serves as what?

- (A) A religious icon
- (B) A scarecrow
- (C) A calendar ✓
- (D) A sign for passing ships

19. When Crusoe departs on his second trading voyage, with whom does he leave some of his money?

- (A) A widow friend ✓
- (B) His father
- (C) His sister
- (D) A London merchant

20. To what does the name Saltee refer?

- (A) Crusoe's first ship
- (B) A North African territory ✓
- (C) The river bordering Crusoe's plantation
- (D) A weapon used by the cannibals

21. In Europe, Crusoe encounters ravenous wolves in which country?

- (A) England
- (B) France
- (C) Belgium
- (D) Spain ✓

22. Which type of fruit does Crusoe learn how to dry?

- (A) Bananas
- (B) Grapes ✓
- (C) Pineapples
- (D) Apples

23. Two years after discovering the footprint, with what does Crusoe find the shore strewn?

- (A) Clothing
- (B) The remains of a ship
- (C) Human body parts ✓
- (D) Goat carcasses

24. After returning to England, what does Crusoe find out about his family?

- (A) They are dead except for two sisters ✓
- (B) They are dead except for one brother
- (C) They are not overjoyed to see him alive
- (D) They have moved away from England years earlier

25. Why doesn't Crusoe take his wife back to the island with him?

- (A) She is pregnant
- (B) He realizes he does not love her like he loves Friday
- (C) She dies ✓

(D) She is too prone to seasickness

Terms	Definitions
Robinson Crusoe	rejects his father's advice to not stray from his station in life
the widow	keeps Crusoe's 200 pounds safe in England
Xury	a fellow slave of the moors with Crusoe
The Portuguese Captain	helped arrange Crusoe's career as a plantation owner
Friday	becomes Crusoe's faithful servant
The Spaniard	the second character Crusoe saves from the cannibals
London	The first ship that Crusoe boards is heading to _____.
law	Crusoe's father wants him to pursue what profession?
the Moors	Who takes Crusoe captive?
on a fishing trip	Crusoe escapes his captors
A Portuguese Captain	Crusoe is given passage to Brazil by who?
a footprint	What is the first sign of a human that Crusoe sees on the island?
28 years	How long is Crusoe on the island?

1. What was Robinson Crusoe's father concerned about regarding Robinson's future?

- His quality of life (in terms of wealth and easiness of work)

2. What prophetic warning did Robinson Crusoe's father give to his son?

- He tells Crusoe that God will not bless him if he takes this "foolish" step.

3. How did Robinson Crusoe receive his father's advice?

- He resolved to follow it, but eventually was too strongly tempted by life at sea and ran away.

4. What was Crusoe's first thought when he realized he was the only survivor?

- He thanked God.

5. What was Crusoe's fear when he first landed on the island?

- Fear of wild animals

6. What provisions did Crusoe recover from the ship and how did he transport them to shore?

- food, spare ship parts, and chests; by forming a make-shift raft

7. What was his attitude toward the money he found?

- indifference and ridicule

8. What considerations did he make in finding a place to live?

- a place safe from animals

9. Describe his dwelling and how he made it.

- a shelter built into the side of a hill

10. What negative thoughts did he often have?

- that he was forsaken and unfortunate

11. How did he keep track of days?

- notches in a tree

12. What examples of Crusoe's industry and orderliness were given here?

- his systematic additions to his new home

13. How did he make the tools he needed?

- trial and error

14. What furniture did he make?

- table and chair

15. Describe Crusoe's experience with the barley. What meaning did he attribute to it?

- Sign of God's Providence

16. Describe his dream while he was sick.

- God told him to repent.

17. How was his illness used to bring him to a consciousness of God?

- He realized God was ever merciful

18. How did his thoughts change as he began to read the Bible?

- Realized God was there for him.

19. How was he able to best preserve the grapes?

- he dried them: to make raisins

20. What did he do during the rainy season?

- baskets and wicket ware

21. How did Crusoe strengthen once more his faith in God?-

- reading the bible

22. What did Friday believe him and how receptive was he to Christianity?

- Benamuckee, very receptive

23. How is the simplicity of salvation shown here

- as long as the holy spirit works in the heart, it can work in the mind

24. What was difficult for Crusoe to explain to Friday?

- Devil

25. What consolations did he have in not having the companionship of other men?

- God and worldly troubles

26. How had he developed spiritually in this time?

- deeper appreciation of God

27. Why did he decide not to move permanently to the pleasant part of the island?

- he could not keep watch

28. What did he build in the most pleasant part of the island?

- a fenced area

29. What did he think when he first read Psalm 50:15? How did he at last claim the verse?

- He called upon God and eventually got better; took it as a personal response.

Key Facts

FULL TITLE · *The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner: Who lived Eight and Twenty Years, all alone in an uninhabited Island on the Coast of America, near the Mouth of the Great River of Oroonoke; Having been cast on Shore by Shipwreck, wherein all the Men perished but himself. With An Account how he was at last as strangely deliver'd by Pyrates*

AUTHOR · Daniel Defoe

TYPE OF WORK · Novel

GENRE · Adventure story; novel of isolation

LANGUAGE · English

TIME AND PLACE WRITTEN · 1719; London, England

DATE OF FIRST PUBLICATION · 1719

PUBLISHER · William Taylor

NARRATOR · Robinson Crusoe is both the narrator and main character of the tale.

POINT OF VIEW · Crusoe narrates in both the first and third person, presenting what he observes. Crusoe occasionally describes his feelings, but only when they are overwhelming. Usually he favors a more factual narrative style focused on actions and events.

TONE · Crusoe's tone is mostly detached, meticulous, and objective. He displays little rhetorical grandeur and few poetic or colorful turns of phrase. He generally avoids dramatic storytelling, preferring an inventorylike approach to the facts as they unfold. He very rarely registers his own feelings, or those of other characters, and only does so when those feelings affect a situation directly, such as when he describes the mutineers as tired and confused, indicating that their fatigue allows them to be defeated.

TENSE · Past

SETTING (TIME) · From 1659 to 1694

SETTING (PLACE) · York, England; then London; then Salée, North Africa; then Brazil; then a deserted island off Trinidad; then England; then Lisbon; then overland from Spain toward England; then England; and finally the island again

PROTAGONIST · Robinson Crusoe

MAJOR CONFLICT · Shipwrecked alone, Crusoe struggles against hardship, privation, loneliness, and cannibals in his attempt to survive on a deserted island.

RISE IN ACTION · Crusoe disobeys his father and goes out to sea. Crusoe has a profitable first merchant voyage, has fantasies of success in Brazil, and prepares for a slave-gathering expedition.

CLIMAX · Crusoe becomes shipwrecked on an island near Trinidad, forcing him to fend for himself and his basic needs.

FALLING ACTION · Crusoe constructs a shelter, secures a food supply, and accepts his stay on the island as the work of Providence.

THEMES · The ambivalence of mastery; the necessity of repentance; the importance of self-awareness

MOTIFS · Counting and measuring; eating; ordeals at sea

SYMBOLS · The footprint; the cross; Crusoe's bower

FORESHADOWING · Crusoe suffers a storm at sea near Yarmouth, foreshadowing his shipwreck years later.

Crusoe dreams of cannibals arriving, and later they come to kill Friday. Crusoe invents the idea of a governor of the island to intimidate the mutineers, foreshadowing the actual governor's later arrival.