

6)

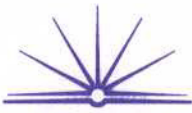
i) 'mihi' refers to the treacherous 'Sinon'.

^{this}

ii) 'hinc' - refers to the incident where Sinon states the story that Ulysses and Calchas stated that a human sacrifice had to be made.

iii) Calchas was the ~~to~~ Greeks Priest who was in conspiracy with Ulysses to kill Sinon, by creating a story that the Gods told him they have to sacrifice someone.

iv) . By stating that the Greek Leaders want him dead, Sinon hopes that ^{the trojans} they will spare his life, as they would not wish to fulfill their enemies (the Greek leaders) desires. Therefore he would be able to false lead the Trojans to their trap.



6.6).

moen-ia Bar | clau-ni-dum | qua-ter | ip-so in | li-mi-ne | por-tae

caesura

sub-sti-tit | at-que ut-er-os | ar-ma de | de-re

2. The heavy use of spondee

ii) Ominous atmosphere is created by the variety of spondee and dactyls, also

Q6. The vivid and terrifying picture is aided through the word choice used, words such as 'sanguine', which adds the horror of blood, and the term 'corpora' which gives such a frail tenderness to the bodies. Also the specific description given, such as 'artus', to illustrate the eating of the limbs by the serpent. Also the transition used, as Laocoon is at 'alta', performing his religious sacrifices, when his little ('parva') ~~corpora~~ 'corpora natorum' ~~beco~~ (his childrens bodies), results as the sacrifice. This structure creates extreme pathos towards the responder.

Also the repeated use of assonance, such as 'pelago pariterque', 'sanguineae superant', 'sonitus spumante' and 'miseros monsu', which helps slow down the pace of the line, which creates more emotion towards this picture.