

(b)

(a) i/ Sinon, the Greek.

ii/ Sinon, having lost his companion Palamedes due to Ulysses' jealousy, vowed to avenge his mentor's cause, & with his words stirred the animosity of Ulysses.

iii/ Calchas is the chief ~~seer~~ & prophet priest & prophet of the Greeks, who joined in a conspiracy with Ulysses, to kill Sinon. (according to Sinon).

iv/ 'how this would please ~~the~~ Ulysses & the sons of Athens would pay dearly for it'
Sinon ~~must~~ In order to be able to instigate the opening of Troy for the Greeks, Sinon must gain the trust



& sympathy of the Trojans. For ~~order~~
~~for him~~ By mentioning the animosity
between ~~between~~ he & Ulysses, & Agamemnon
& Menelaus, men whom the Trojans themselves
hated, he gains the sympathy & Trust of the
Trojans.

(b) i) ① mōeniā | Dārdānīdūm || quāter | ipso | in | limine | portae

substitu | atque | utēro || sōnī | ūm quāter | armā dep̄erē

② ~~abundance~~ abundance of dactyls helps
to create a feeling of action of motion.

ii) In order to ^{evolve} ~~create~~ a strong sense of pathos,
Virgil must an ominous atmosphere of
impending doom, particularly in this passage,
as the Trojans themselves drag the horse

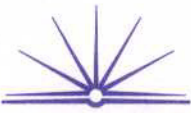


into Troy. In order to do this, Virgil employs many effective techniques.

Firstly, Virgil conveys the innocence of the Trojans, & strongly ~~is~~ juxtaposes this with the deception & trickery behind the horse. By depicting the Trojans joy in what they were doing (the very ironic 'gaudent'), Virgil expresses the tragedy of the ~~at~~ situation. This ~~image of~~ joyful tone is emphasised by the innocent imagery of 'pueri... inruptaeque puellae', all of whom - as the reader is profoundly aware - are about to suffer great loss & tragedy. The dramatic irony ~~that~~ which Virgil imposes here creates a strong sense of pathos & ~~at the same~~ a ~~at the same~~ tone heavy with foreboding.

15)

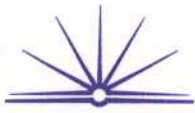
Secondly, he goes on to juxtapose this innocence with the evil ~~to~~ & foreboding words 'fatalis' 'fatatis' & 'minans' (fateful & menacing) which contrast greatly with Trojans & give a dreadful sense of the ~~and~~ ^{menacing} things to come.



The inclusion of such ~~paradox~~ words, as well as the ~~poignant~~ 'ominous' 'arms' ~~and~~ dispersed among the words of 'joy' give an ominous sense of the evil to come.

Thirdly, Virgil shows Aeneas ~~passionately~~ ^{sorrowful} emotion in his apostrophes to the god 'O patria, O divum'. His appeals to such high authority show a sense of intense regret for those things which have not yet happened, & hence his cries create an impending sense of doom.

Virgil very successfully & poignantly creates a strong sense of pathos & ~~is~~ an ominous atmosphere here, by the use of many techniques.

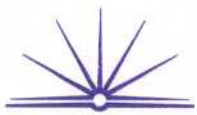


(C)

In order to convey the intense tragedy of such an emotional & pivotal episode in the Aeneid, & also to justify the will of the Trojans that they bring the horse into Troy, Virgil depicts this scene very descriptively. His numerous techniques ~~create~~ combine to create an incredibly vivid & horrifying image of the attack of the snakes

Firstly, Virgil describes the sheer size of the ~~geminis~~ 'geminis angues', by describing their 'immensis orbibus' & later their 'immensa terga', ~~which is so large that it drives through~~ By including this description Virgil conveys the great power of the beasts & strikes intense terror into the hearts of his ~~listener~~ listeners with the detailed description of the monsters. ~~the~~

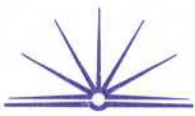
To further create pathos in his readers, Virgil contrasts the immense ~~the~~ size & power of the snakes with the helplessness of & their



6) victims - initially Laocoön's two sons. Virgil depicts this children ~~as~~ as completely wretched by mentioning their 'parva corpora' & 'miseros artus'. Not only is this image tragic in itself, but contrasted with the size & power of the snakes it is intensely tragic.

Secondly, Virgil effectively uses onomatopoeia as his repetition of the 's' sound in lines 210-211. This sound effect is very successful in ~~the~~ complementing the description of the snakes, ~~the~~ by implying the horrible hissing sound they must make.

Thirdly, after such a detailed & lengthy description of the snakes, Virgil uses a short sentence: 'diffuginus visu exsangues'. The contrasting sentence lengths allows the severe reaction of the Trojans to such a sight to be heavily accentuated, and the



shocking impact of the descriptions is reinforced.

Lastly, throughout the description of the snakes Virgil seems to be hinting at the deaths & cruel images to come. In line 204, there is a clever positioning of words so that 'orbibus ~~sans~~ anguis' sounds like 'danguis' & the implication of blood & death is obvious. Later, Virgil ~~desc~~ mentions the 'imbis sanguineae', conveying how the snakes are a ~~new~~ visual image of death. This mention of blood adds to the intensity & vivid imagery of the scene.

Here, Virgil employs many figurative & descriptive technique to describe the snakes & their attack. It is by these features that such a horrific & vivid scene is created, & such intense pathos is evoked.