

b) (1) succēptoque loferi; dextrāe se parvūs lūlūs
implicuit sequiturque pātrēm nōn pāssibūs aequūs.

(2) These lines are fairly spondaic, it ~~concludes with~~ acts as a premonition of the greater dangers that are to come ahead.

(ii) Virgil's style of writing proves to be entertaining and captivating. He uses various techniques to emphasize different situations.

~~Virgil's use of dialogue between the characters give a more life like image of the passage.~~

Virgil has used long sentences throughout the passage the long sentences are divided up by comma and it

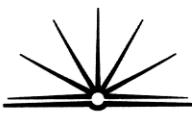
starts to be a list of all the responsibilities of Aeneas.

It emphasizes the lengthy responsibilities that Aeneas has to face.

He uses direct speech "... tu ... abluero" to give a sense of activeness in the story.

Dialogue and interaction between the characters,

Aeneas's responsibilities are highlighted more when realized



from someone other than Aeneas.

In Line 724 there is a great repetition of the "p" sound. It brings emphasis to the "patrem" in the centre of the line to bring an emphasis to one of his responsibilities.

Virgil uses epithets to describe various people. For example his son Iulus is described as "parvus Iulus" he is portrayed as a small delicate child in which Aeneas has to look after.

Virgil exaggerates great parts of Aeneas's roles which add to the effect.

"sonus ... tementem" and various other examples

Virgil tries to keep the passage interesting using descriptive phrases, metaphors

sounds to show the quick paced effect of events in the short time of a day.