

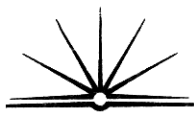
(b) 1. - succēdo ^{q̄ue} oneri; || dextrāe ^{se} parvūs

| tulūs |

- implicuit | sequitur ^{que} || patrēm ^{nōn}

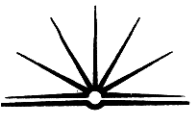
| passibus | aequis |

2. the ~~spots~~ ~~spot~~ spondiis in the line
slow the line down by making the mood
~~of~~ being ~~of~~ full of burdens weighing



the line down, and thus slows up the line.
~~creating a heavy heavy~~

(ii) The use of narrative through ~~the~~ Aeneas's giving his father the household gods ^{figures of state} to look after ~~it~~ shows that Aeneas has taken on his new responsibility and by allowing his father to keep the household gods safe. He is aware of his new task especially emphasised by the word positioning of "abluero" - that is he understands ~~to~~ he must clean himself first, before holding the household gods and takes on the responsibility most seriously and carefully. Another narrative technique used is his descriptive passage of Aeneas holding his son's hand, ~~carrying~~ ~~his~~ and allowing his wife to follow behind - ~~this~~ this is an indication that he has ~~to~~ now a clear state of mind, being a dutiful father and husband and



taking on the role of setting out to find a new homeland.

The ~~is~~ emphatic word positioning of the word "fiventem" indicates the new ~~hero~~ Roman hero in which Aeneas has become, ^{that of} being fearful for everyone, ~~and~~ which is a trait in Roman heroes - looking out for family and companions ^{and} with ~~the~~ ~~the~~ pietas - looking out for the good of the gods and of ~~the~~ the country.

The use of verbs such as "terrent, excitat" ~~the~~ show that Aeneas is fearful of such times for his companions, strengthening the idea of Aeneas's new role. ~~the~~ Aeneas is ~~aware~~ aware of the burden but continues to bear it as these are the responsibilities taken ~~on~~ on by him.