

Start here.

Q 7

(a) $\text{stare}^1 \text{ pro}^2 \text{ca}^3 \text{ campis}^4 \text{ meditantem}^5 \text{ in}^6 \text{ pro}^7 \text{elia}^8 \text{ tauro}^9 \text{rum}$

$\text{advolat}^1 \text{ haud}^2 \text{ ali}^3 \text{qua}^4 \text{ est}^5 \text{ Turni}^6 \text{ venientis}^7 \text{ imago}^8$

(b) The ~~metaphor~~ simile of a lion against a bull suggests that Turnus is the far greater warrior, and that Pallas, though a worthy fighter, is as vulnerable as prey. Turnus, therefore, is by far most likely to defeat Pallas in battle.

(c). In the first of Pallas' speeches, Pallas seems over-confident, if not rather foolish. The idea that either way the contest may turn out, Pallas wins distinction paves the way for his certain downfall beneath the far more skilled Turnus. There is ^{dramatic} irony in the statement "soti: pater aequacutirque est" since Pallas' death causes his father, and even Aeneas, much grief, whilst Turnus taunts Pallas' allies over that fact. Especially foolhardy is "tolle minas" as it embodies the fearlessness with which Pallas approaches certain doom. The second of Pallas' speeches is similarly brimming with confidence, however the foolishness of Pallas' earlier logic is instead replaced by a pious address to Hercules, who once stayed at his father's, Evander's, city and feasted with him. This pious address reveals Pallas to have a sense of pietas similar to that of Aeneas. However, the imagery of Pallas seizing spoils from Turnus' ~~the~~ dying body reinstates Pallas' earlier

our confidence that ~~he~~ sets him up for his downfall.

Additional writing space on back page.