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7a) ~~stare procul campis meditantem~~

starē prōcūl cāmpis̄ // mēditantem̄ in / proeliā / taurūm

advolat, / haud aliq̄ est / turpi venientis / imago.

b) This simile gives the impression that Turnus is a far superior fighter to Pallas, and will win. In the first place, a lion is a carnivorous animal, and in this extract is seen to be prowling for something to attack. In contrast, a bull is a herbivorous and hence a less 'bloodthirsty' creature. Moreover, it is still 'practising' (meditantem in proelia) its fighting skills.

c) Pallas can be seen as both a heroic fighter and a ~~mere~~ child in comparison & contrasting his two speeches. In both, he may be seen as a hero as he is indifferent to death and prays for his victory. This is seen as he says that his "father is equal-minded" to either death or victory, and he does ~~not~~ ~~value~~ fear Turnus' threats (tolle miros).

This is reflected in his second speech, wherein he uses grotesque imagery, such as "seminec"; "arma cruenta" and "morientia lumina". His strong language, ~~and~~ indifference to his own death and his desire to kill the enemy for glory ("letis ~~insigni~~ insigni") is characteristic of a hero.

However in contrast to them we also see that Pallas is also fearful of his own life, as he recognises that the ~~but~~ battle is unequal. His entreaty to Hercules, is marked by ~~the~~ asyndeton as he quotes a prayer to Hercules to end him, as he is scared for his life. This is in contrast with the first speech, "which his speech is rigid & in form (aut... aut / utrique est). Hence it may be seen that through a comparison of the two speeches, Pallas is characterised both as a hero, unafraid of death, and as a scared and fearful ~~young~~ youth.

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