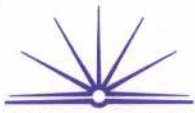


5. 6. a). Sinon.

(i) Following the murder of an innocent friend Palamedes, Sinon was <sup>both</sup> angry and sad, and as a result made inflammatory comments in relation to Ulysees.

(ii) Calchas is a seer, who is used to decipher the indications of the gods, and is an accomplice of Ulysees.

(iii) His motive is that Ulysees spread confusing rumours about him which created hostilities. Also, Calchas named Sinon for a sacrifice, ~~and~~ which Sinon illegally escaped from, and Greek leaders believe Sinon's death will ~~at~~ ~~please~~ Athena ~~again~~ ~~at~~ ~~please~~ improve the fortunes of the Greeks in the war by re-existencing Athena's help and placating the winds.



6. b.

i).

~~mōēniā | Dārdānīdūm | quater | ipse in | limine | portae~~

~~Substitit atque <sup>utero</sup> ~~sonitum~~ sonitum quater~~

~~arma dedere~~

1 ~~moēniā~~ | Dārdānīdūm | quater ipse in | limine | portae

2. ~~substitit | atque | utero | sonitum | quater~~

~~arma | dedere~~

substitit | atque | uterō | sonitum | quater | arma | dedere.



6. b) i

2 - There is a preponderance of spondees which act to convey Aeneas' heavy heart ~~is~~ of regret.

ii) Virgil uses ~~words~~ <sup>the word</sup> such as "fatalis" which reveals an impending doom to create an ominous atmosphere in the passage. He also uses dramatic irony to convey the tragic naïveté of the Trojans in their feting of the structure which ~~ruined~~.

Virgil also ~~the~~ makes Aeneas speak in ~~a plain~~ unfettered, almost monotonous, way which conveys ~~the best~~ the

Aeneas' speech is grave, ~~which creates~~ an ~~ominous atmosphere~~ by the ind. even though his subject matter, on the surface



is not. This creates <sup>an</sup> ~~the~~ expectation  
of disaster.

~~The~~ Virgil's depiction of the Trojan  
rituals i.e. "pueri circum... ~~puellas~~  
sacra canunt funem" invokes images  
of a funeral setting which is quite  
appropriate with regard to what is  
eventuating



6

c) ~~Virgil~~ <sup>There are</sup> ~~uses~~ several instances of Virgil's use of alliteration which enliven the writing: "~~sonitus~~ <sup>sonitus</sup> spumante salo" and "lambabant linguas", being especially relevant to examples of Virgil's terrifying picture.

Also Virgil uses the contrast of the "tranquilla alta" with the savage snakes to emphasise their unexpectedness nature of the attack as well as exemplify their ~~the~~ terrifying nature of the snakes ~~to~~ ~~to~~

~~somewhat~~ ~~has~~ full advantage on an extremely contrasting background.

The sentence "diffuginus visu exsanguis" is notably short, ~~who~~ and follows a very <sup>complicated</sup> ~~long~~ sentence, which draws attention to the reaction of the people who witnessed it. "Exsanguis" is particularly visual and gauges



the horror of the snakes  
appearance only, which is so  
great that it causes this response  
even before the attack takes place.

Alliteration is also used with  
"primum parva" emphasising ~~Lesson's~~  
the horror of seeing the death of  
children which is universal and especially  
of one's own children. Alliteration  
here emphasises both the age and defencelessness  
of the two boys.