



6(a) (i) (1) Aeneas is asleep because the Trojans ~~have~~ think the Greeks have gone back to their native Argos. Troy has been celebrating and ~~was~~ ~~then~~ drinking and ~~was~~ now tired ~~from~~ Aeneas is sleeping.

(2) While he has been asleep, ~~then~~ ~~the~~ the Greek fleet have come ~~across~~ across from Tenedos and Sinon, ^{having seen the signal fire of the fleet} has let out the men enclosed in the hollow wooden horse. These men opened the gates of Troy to the men on the fleet and they begin to kill Trojans and set fire to the city.

(ii) (1) Hector is a Trojan warrior and ^{was} considered to be the ~~leader~~ hero of the Trojans during the war. He is Priam's son and is killed by

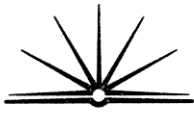


Achilles

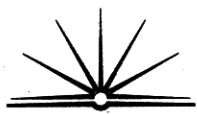
(iii) (2) Hector has been disfigured because having been killed by Achilles, a Greek hero, he was tied to the back of a chariot and dragged around the walls of Troy. ~~by~~ Achilles was avenging the death of his friend Patroclus but after a few days gives Hector's body back to his father, Priam.

(iii) Virgil uses vivid language to heighten the contrast between Aeneas's frantic, despairing and sad state of mind to Hector's relatively resigned ~~and~~, calm and authoritative state of mind. *

Firstly, The use of rhetorical questions combined with the outpouring of emotion ~~is~~ as emphasised by



'o' in the first line effectively demonstrates Aeneas's despair and also his frantic mood. He is reaching out for Hector and is so sad to see Troy's hero reduced to this. Furthermore, this rhetorical question in 'quae tantae tenuere morae' effectively conveys Aeneas's erratic state of mind as Aeneas knows too well that Hector has been killed. However in this question, it seems to suggest that in this ~~mind~~ mind Aeneas only thinks that Hector has been away from Trojan ranks & hence through this outpouring of emotion his despair and erratic mind is captured. Furthermore the use of enjambment in 'funera' and 'defessi aspiciamus' effectively illustrates Aeneas's mind flooding over with emotion. His



emotions are pouring out ~~and this~~ as one line spills ~~over~~ ^{over} onto the next. It is worthy to note that when Virgil talks about Hector there is no enjambment suggesting that Hector's state of mind is one that is calm and reserved. This combined with the fact that the enjambment ~~is~~ ~~of~~ ^{puts emphasis on} words such as 'funera' and these words are associated with despair shows the contrast in Aeneas' and Hector's state of mind.

Furthermore, the use of juxtaposition in 'indignus serenos' shows Aeneas' astonishment ~~and~~ hence at the appearance of Hector & effectively illustrates his frantic mind.

The relatively calm and reserved mind ~~is~~ ~~contrast~~ of Hector is heightened and hence contrasted with Aeneas' ^{emotional} mind of despair ~~and~~ through



The alliteration of the soft 'g' sounds in 'gravior genitus'. This soft alliteration suggests Hector is tired and weary, yet still sad but effective marks how his mind in contrast with Aeneas' is relatively calm.

In addition to this, the use of the imperative in 'fuge' shows that Hector feels authoritative and has thought things through unlike Aeneas. ~~The~~ Virgil's word picture which shows Troy falling in 'ruit atq; a culmine Troia' show that Hector is resigned to the fact that Troy is gone and is now looking forward, unlike Aeneas.

Hence, through language Aeneas's frantic and despairing mind is contrasted with Hector's relatively calm and reserved one.