Start here.
(a) stare propul campis / meditanten in /proclia taurum,
advolat, hand alia fest Tufni verifentis imago.
(b) The simile suggests that Turnus is
physically intimidating and suttiless
in battle whereas Pallas is conveyed
as well-reneared for battle but
not as threatening.
The fact that Turnes is likered to
a lion associates him with the
characteristics of this animal: physical
superiority, vicious nature, and outhless in
that hunking his prey. In this case, Turnus is conveyed as the more ferocions of the two competitors, despite
is conveyed as the more ferocions
of the two competitors, despite
Pallas preparedness due to his "carpis
Pallas preparedness due to his "carpis meditation in proelia." Abstraction
Pallas, conversely, is shown to be
a the warrier in his own
right, however, it is clear from the
Simile that he is the one
being hunted and, as such, must

be seen as the interior force
in this contest. The comparison
of hom to a "bull" is not
typical for a battle, and hence, he
is not provided with a physical
description of one to is intimidating
description of one to it intimidating in battle, despite his evident physical
presence. Thus, it is clear that
Turmes the expected victor of
the confest.
graffich and a land
(c) Pallas is characterised as being
confident of victory or at least
practe in both of the speecher in
this extract; however the second
speech conveys a more withful
persona in asking the heavens
to aid him in this contest.
Pallas' assurance of forme and
provise is clear in the Rict
specih: "I will be praised or by
my most outstanding death." This
shows his confidence that he
will be remembered and the
personal value that he places on
Additional writing space on back page.

status - despite the fact that he
is unsure of victory, he is content
because his participation and brave
deeds will improve his heroic
nature. He is dear clearly concorned
with the way in which is
perceived by others.
A more vishful tone is produced
in the second speech: " may the
dying eyes of Turnuc bring
victory to me" This shows First
as the contest approaches, Pallas
shifts his attention to emerging as
the victor, as opposed to his
previous wish of praise and
increased social standing; this
contrast between speeches accentuates
his human qualities as he begins
to fear the possibility of death -
he wills heaven and Herades to
aid him as the is no longer
content with the concept of death
as it becomes we a doser possibility,
despite his overall confidence that is
present in both speeches.
You may ask for an extra Writing Booklet if you need more space.