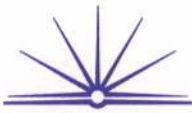




⑥ a) i) Sinon

ii) Palamedes was condemned to death; Sinon vowed to avenge his death if he was able; ~~his~~ By his words, he aroused bitter hatred

iii) Calchas was a soothsayer for the Greek army. He is referred to in many other texts.



6

iv) The speaker, Sinon, wants to stay alive so that he can bring about the destruction of Troy. He claims that the Greek leaders want him dead so that the Trojans, in their efforts to foil the Greeks' wishes at every turn, would spare him. For the Trojans, in sparing him, would think that

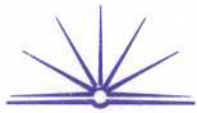
~~think that~~

b) i) $\bar{m}o\bar{e}n\bar{i}a / \bar{D}a\bar{r}d\bar{a}n\bar{i}d\bar{u}m) // \bar{q}u\bar{a}t\bar{e}r / \bar{i}p\bar{s}o\bar{r}u\bar{m} \bar{i}n / \bar{l}i\bar{m}i\bar{n}e / \bar{p}o\bar{r}t\bar{a}e$
 $\bar{s}u\bar{b}st\bar{i}t\bar{i}t / \bar{a}t\bar{q}u\bar{e} \bar{u}t\bar{e}r\bar{o} // \bar{s}o\bar{n}i\bar{k}u\bar{m} \bar{q}u\bar{a}t\bar{e}r / \bar{a}r\bar{m}a \bar{d}e\bar{f}e\bar{r}e$

The majority of the feet are dactyls, suggesting short staccato sentences bringing out the surprise and the irony.

ii) The very first sentence of the passage; 'We open divide the walls and expose the buildings of the city' creates a pathetic image of a city, unaware ^{vulnerable} welcoming in all the dangers. This use of dramatic irony conjures up images of what is about to come and adds to the ominous atmosphere in this passage.

In lines 5 and 6 Virgil contrasts the innocence of youth



~~with the horror of what is inside the horse~~, rejoicing in touching the rope and singing hymns, with the horror of what is inside the horse.

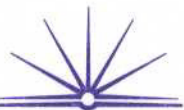
In lines 8 and 9 Aeneas invokes the gods of Troy, this does not happen at the drop of a hat and symbolises something extreme is happening and adds to the ominous atmosphere

~~The~~ The use of the words "lapsus" and "inlabitur" add to the theme of deception which is symbolised by the snakes. These words are typical snake words which indicates the slithering and sliding action of the snake. The recurrence of the snake theme creates an image of something terrible slithering into Troy and helps to create an ominous atmosphere

In the final two sentences, Virgil uses repetition "quater... quater" to highlight the irony of the situation and help to create an ominous atmosphere.

6c) In this extract, Virgil creates a vivid and terrifying picture of the attack on Laocoon. He achieves this by using a number of language and stylistic features.

In the opening lines he contrasts the horror of the ^{arrival} two snakes with the "tranquilla...alta" This ~~comp~~ contrast of extremes serves the purpose of emphasising each one: the snakes become more



horrifying and the peaceful deep more serene and tranquil.

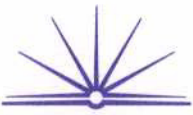
In the second line, the speaker has an aside and comments to himself "(I shudder to recall)" This adds realism to the horror of the situation.

In line 7 there is strong alliteration of the 's' sound which symbolises two things. Firstly, the noise a snake makes when hissing and secondly the sound of the ocean: "as the salt sea foamed" This use of alliteration adds to the theme of deception and emphasises the fear of Laocoon of the snakes.

In line 8 there is more alliteration of the 's' sound but blood and fire are introduced. The snakes' eyes are described as being 'sufused with blood and fire'. Blood and fire are both symbols of evil things, things of terror.

In the final lines there is repetition of and contrast between the two snakes and the two boys. This again is contrasting ~~some~~ the boys, who are 'parva', helpless and innocent with the snakes which are large, powerful and symbolising of deceit.

The last line depicts a graphic image of the snakes gobbling up the little boys. Virgil goes into detail of how this is done "miseros morsu depascitur artus". This is a horrifying image. and a very effective use of imagery



All of these techniques combine to create a vivid and
terrifying picture of the attack on Cascoon