

Question 6

a) i) 'mihhi' refers to Sinon

ii) After his good friend and relative Palamedes was put to death under a false charge of betrayal, Sinon, crushed, vowed that he would be his avenger.

iii) Calchas was the chief seer of the Greeks and very powerful among superstitious people.

iv) He claims that the Greek leaders want him dead because, having been chosen by Calchas as a sacrificial

victim, he fled. He tells such a story, so that the Trojans, enemies of the Greeks would side with him and refrain from killing him. He makes the point that everyone has suffered at the hands of the Greeks. The Trojans would therefore ^{show sympathy for} ~~empathise~~ with him.

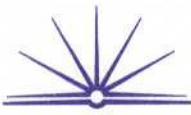
b) $\dot{m}\ddot{o}e\dot{n}i\ddot{a} / \dot{d}\ddot{a}r\dot{d}\ddot{a}n\dot{i}\ddot{d}\ddot{u}m // \dot{a}u\ddot{a}t\ddot{e}r / \dot{i}p\dot{s}o \text{ in} / \dot{l}i\dot{m}\dot{i}n\ddot{e} / \dot{p}\ddot{o}r\dot{t}\ddot{a}e /$

①

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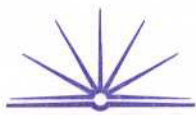
② A prominence of dactyls suggest the steady, hasty pace with which the horse is being dragged inside the city walls.

ii) Virgil creates an ominous atmosphere in a variety of ways. A prominence of verbs early in the passage suggest many things are being done, simultaneously and without thought. The statue is described threateningly as the fateful contraption ('fatalis machina') and pregnant with arms ('feta armis'). There is a touch of irony about these words, for a birth usually



brings life, however this birth will only bring death. These words are immediately juxtaposed against images of children ('pueri inuuptaeque puellae') singing hymns ('sacra canunt') and rejoicing ('gaudent'). The emotive 'O patrici, O divum domus Ilium' denotes a wretched reminiscence. The anaphora of 'quater' and describing the difficulty moving the horse and the sounds from within it emphasise the magnitude of the warning which was ignored.

c) Virgil uses a variety of language and stylistic features to create a vivid and terrifying picture of the attack. The word 'ecce' grabs the attention of his audience and the phrase 'horresco referens' along with the use of the present tense, shows that Aeneas is reliving the episode with the greatest anguish. Certain features of the serpents are emphasised. A number of words denote their immense size and power, including 'immensis orbibus', 'superant undas', and 'immensa'. The horror of the creatures is emphasised through 'ardentisque oculos suffecti sanguine'



and 'igni sibila lambebant linguas vibrantibus ora'.

The words concerning blood ('sanguinea' and 'sanguine') ~~then~~ foreshadow the bloodshed which is to come.

The speed and purpose of the snakes can be seen in the little time it took to reach the shore (iamque) and the words 'argmine certo'.

The reaction of the people on the shore shows the terror the creatures instilled. ('diffugimus visu exsangues')

Virgil signifies the entwining of the serpents around the small boys by interweaving 'parva corpora' with 'duorum natorum'. The suffering of the boys is stressed through the alliteration 'miseros morsu'. The 'm' sound in epic poetry often denotes sorrow. The separation of 'miseros' from 'artus' signifies the tearing apart of limbs.

Therefore Virgil uses both language and stylistic features to create a vivid and terrifying picture