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→ Catullus establishes the loyalty of his 'comites', friends, Furius and Aurelius in the first 13 lines of the poem. This is shown by the geographical diversity of places in which his friends are willing to go with him. The use of description and listing of locations such as; Arabasue volles, gentle Auerbia and sagittiferosue Pathos, the arrow bearing Parthians shows the extent of his friends of loyalty in the various places they would follow him. This is contrasted to his puella, his girl in which he can only utter 'pauca... non bona dicta', 'utter a few unpleasant words'. She is contrastingly unfaithful and unloyal as seen in, 'complexa... trecentos', 'embraces three hundred men'.
The use of ~~uses~~ hyperbole ~~to~~ establishes his puella's unloyalty. Catullus uses antithetical images of loyalty to compare his puella and comites.

ii). The last stanza of the poem describes Catullus's affiliation with a flower. ~~It emphasises~~ A flower is the pinnacle symbolisation of beauty and innocence in which Catullus obviously espouses. However the description of the plough which epitomizes his puella, kills him because he is ~~still~~ the furthest flower in the plough, or in other words the most unimportant man out of her ~~flock~~ adulterers.

b).

i). The use of ellipses in the first six lines ~~creates~~ emphasises Horace's urgency and delight at the coming of ~~down~~ spring. This is specifically seen in, 'unfreeze the cold, the new green birth redress the trees... the earth is making its change; ~~the river~~

P.T.O.

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ii). Horace uses various images and Roman references to highlight the nature of life and death.

The reference in the fifth line to, 'waked grace daues to lead ~~to~~ the dance with her sisters and Nymphs', highlights the pleasant and fun nature of life. The Nymphs in Roman mythology were mysterious and fun demi-gods that epitomize the happiness associated with life. Contrastingly Horace uses allusion in the last lines, 'Meno - we go where father Aeneas, where Tullus and Ancus dwell, we are but dust and shadows' to emphasise the seriousness of death. ~~because we will never~~ Individuals such as Aeneas were the epitomy of the true Roman man, and Horace establishes that when we die we are but nothing compared to them. 'So enjoy posterity now while it lasts' was his key message.

Finally Horace establishes the shortness of enjoying life and the suddenness of death in the juxtaposition in lines 11 and 12.

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'Autumn laden with fruit pours out her crops and soon winter comes running back'. The image of a beautiful Autumn's scenario with fruit and the sudden contrast of an undesirable winter emphasises the brevity of life.