

Start here.

2i) Catullus contrasts his two ~~com~~ companions, Furellus and Aurelius and his girl Lesbia by portraying his 'comitei' as loyal and his 'puella' as disloyal.

By listing aspects of the Roman Empire "sive in extremos penetrabit Indos", "ultimosque Britannos" ~~and~~ etc. It shows these two companions would travel anywhere with their friend, regardless of the distance or conditions they would need to endure.

Whereas he refers to his girl as "quos simul complexa tenet trecentos, nullum amas vere" to show that she was sleeping with 300 other men at once, yet she never truly loved any of them. This exposes her as a disloyal woman.

In conclusion, Catullus ~~shows~~ ^{shows} his 'comitei' were loyal and trusted companions, whereas his 'puella' was a disloyal, adulteress who was no longer worthy of love.

aii) The simile in stanza 6 "ultimi flos, praeterunte postquam tactus arato est" is used to show how the love for Lesbia has been destroyed just as a flower is destroyed when a plough passes over it.

It can also act as losing trust and faith in his girl. As ~~the~~ Lesbia acts as the plough running over Catullus's feelings represented by the flower.

bi) Horace displays his excitement for the coming of spring through the contrast in lines in 1 and 2. By contrasting "diffuges nives" (the snow fleeing) and "redeunt iam gramina campis aboribusque comae" (The ~~grass~~ grass returning to the fields and the leaves returning to the trees" it becomes evident that he is looking forward to what's to come. "Comae" is placed emphatically in final placement further drawing attention to the fact life and change is coming to the land.

ii) Horace uses various imagery and references to Rome to show how ~~death~~ ^{nothing can stop death} ~~is a natural one~~ ~~part of life~~ and how life is cyclic like the seasons.

Horace uses the imagery of the seasons (lines 11-12) to expose ~~life and death~~ the seasons as a simile for life and death. The zephyrs in spring bring new life, however eventually

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after Summer and Autumn, after everything has been given, winter (acting as death) will always follow.

Also by mentioning ^{the Roman reference} "pater Aeneas, quo Tullus dives et Ancus, pulvis et umbra sumus" he explains that no matter who you are ~~or~~ what you have done for your country you will end up the same way "as dust and shadows". This reflects that death will happen and nothing can be done to stop it.

Finally the image of "monet annus et alnum quae reperit hora diem" Horace again reinforces that death will come eventually. He notes that "the passage of time seizes the life giving day". This personification acts to show time will take all and death will come.

Thus by incorporating imagery and Roman-reference Horace can expose his feelings on life and death being cyclical and death being impending.

You may ask for an extra Writing Booklet if you need more space.