

Year 3 Term 3 Week 2 Day 2

Here is another question for you to work. Not from a real paper, sadly, as there are none.

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

haud secus ac iussi faciunt tectosque per herbam 1  
disponunt ensis et scuta latentia condunt.  
ergo ubi delapsae sonitum per curva dedere  
litora, dat signum specula Misenus ab alta  
aere cavo. invadunt socii et nova proelia temptant, 5  
obsceñas pelagi ferro foedare volucris.  
sed neque vim plumis ullam nec vulnera tergo  
accipiunt, celerique fuga sub sidera lapsae  
semesam praedam et vestigia foeda relinquunt.  
una in praecelsa consedit rupe Celaeno, 10  
infelix vates, rumpitque hanc pectore vocem;  
“bellum etiam pro caede boum stratisque iuvencis,  
Laomedontiadae, bellumne inferre paratis  
et patrio Harpyias insontis pellere regno?  
accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta, 15  
quae Phoebus pater omnipotens, mihi Phoebus Apollo  
praedixit, vobis Furiarum ego maxima pando.”

- (a) Write out and scan line 3 (ergo ubi... ..dedere), marking the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. Note: you need not distinguish long or short for the final syllable just mark it with an x. [2]
- (b) nova proelia (lines 5): Why does Virgil use this term? [2]
- (c) una in... ..Celaeno, (line 10): how does Virgil add emphasis in this line? [1]
- (d) Who is speaking in lines 12-17 and what kind of creature is she? [1]
- (e) Laomedontiadae (line 13) of whom is the speaker speaking and why does she choose this term? [5]
- (f) Translate lines 12–14 (bellum etiam... ..pellere regno?). [5]
- (g) pater omnipotens (line 16) Name him. [1]

My attempted answers are on the next page.

(a) Write out and scan line 3 (*ergo ubi... ..dedere*), marking the long and short syllables and divisions between the feet. Note: you need not distinguish long or short for the final syllable just mark it with an x. [2]

Elision and last two feet:

*erg(o) ubi delapsæ sonitum per | cūrvă dĕ | dēre*

diphthongs and vowels before two consonants or *x* are long:

*erg(o) ubi delāpsāe sonitūm pēr | cūrvă dĕ | dēre*

count syllables: 10 so two dactyls and two spondees.

Foot 4 is spondee:

*erg(o) ubi delāpsāe soni | tūm pēr | cūrvă dĕ | dēre*

The third foot cannot be a spondee because if it were that would leave a long syllable at the end of the second foot which would make that a spondee also giving 3 spondees. Therefore the fourth foot must be a dactyl.

*erg(o) ubi delāps | āe sōnī | tūm pēr | cūrvă dĕ | dēre*

This reveals that the second foot is a spondee:

*erg(o) ubi | dēlāps | āe sōnī | tūm pēr | cūrvă dĕ | dēre*

First foot is therefore a dactyl:

*ērg(o) ūbī | dēlāps | āe sōnī | tūm pēr | cūrvă dĕ | dēre.*

(b) *nova proelia* (lines 5): Why does Virgil use this term? [2]

It is a battle (*proelia*) [1] but it is a new kind of battle (*nova*) because the *Yrjans* are used to fighting men not bird-maidens. [1]

(c) *una in... ..Celaeno*, (line 10): how does Virgil add emphasis in this line? [1]

This line is a chiasmus: a rhetorical device in which words, grammatical constructions, or concepts are repeated in reverse order to create an arching structure.

The pattern here is:

*consedit*  
*in praecelsa*                      *rupes*  
*una*    *Celaeno*

The device is used to emphasise *Celaeno's* presence.

(d) Who is speaking in lines 12-17 and what kind of creature is she? [1]

*Celaeno* is speaking. She is a Harpy or bird maiden, a foul smelling winged creature.

(e) *Laomedontiadae* (line 13) of whom is the speaker speaking and why does she choose this term? She is speaking about the Trojans. she addresses them as *Laomedontiadae* "[sons] of *Laomedon*" as a term of reproach. She is hinting that they are cheats who insult the gods like their ancestor, *Laomedon*.

(f) Translate lines 12–14 (*bellum etiam... ..pellere regno?*). [5]

check this with your flashcards.

(g) *pater omnipotens* (line 16) Name him. [1]

*Jupiter*.