

9. The description of the snakes' assault in lines 213–19 (“*et . . . altis*”) uses language associated with several of the five senses (i.e., sight, taste, smell, hearing, and touch). Find an example in this passage of at least one word or phrase associated with three of these senses, and describe the effect of this appeal to the senses on Aeneas' audience.
10. The scene of the snakes' attack on Laocoon and his sons as described by Aeneas is often compared to the famous Laocoon sculpture depicted on p. 50. Which representation of the story do you prefer, and why?
11. Do you think that Vergil was familiar with the Laocoon sculpture when he composed this scene? Use Vergil's text as the basis for your argument.
12. What is the rhetorical purpose of Aeneas' uses of tmesis, or the cutting of one word into two parts (“*circum . . . dati*”), in lines 218–19?
13. In lines 223–24 (“*qualis . . . securim*”), Aeneas uses a simile to compare the bellowing of Laocoon to that of a bull in the process of being slaughtered. Why do you think Aeneas chooses to use this simile in particular, i.e., what does it tell us about Laocoon and his suffering?
14. After wreaking their destruction the snakes depart swiftly and smoothly (lines 225–27). Why do you think Vergil focuses on the nature of their departure to end this scene?

### 2.228–49

15. In lines 228–33 (“*Tum . . . conclamant*”), Aeneas offers an ironic summary of the effect of Laocoon's suffering upon the other Trojans. Identify at least three ironic details in this passage.
16. Some scholars think that lines like 235 here are incomplete because Vergil did not finish the *Aeneid* before he died. Can you think of any other explanation for the incomplete line that is relevant to the story Aeneas is telling?
17. In lines 234–40 (“*Dividimus . . . urbi*”), Aeneas describes the actions taken by the Trojans as they receive the horse into the city. Identify three separate actions mentioned by Aeneas here.
18. How difficult must it have been to move the horse into the city? Use the description given in lines 234–40 to support your answer.
19. Identify three figures of speech/rhetorical devices used by Aeneas in lines 241–42 (“*O . . . Dardanidum*”) to communicate his strong emotion.