

2013 AP[®] LATIN FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

Question 4 (16 percent)
(Suggested time—15 minutes)

Information written on this page will NOT be graded.

At vero Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens,
arrectaeque horrore comae et vox faucibus haesit.
Ardet abire fuga dulcesque relinquere terras,
Line attonitus tanto monitu imperioque deorum.
5 Heu quid agat? Quo nunc reginam ambire furentem
audeat adfatu? Quae prima exordia sumat?

Aeneid 4. 279-284

Answer the following questions **in English** unless the question specifically asks you to write out Latin words.

1. To what or whom is Aeneas reacting?
2. According to lines 1-2 (At . . . haesit), what is one physical effect of Aeneas' reaction? Write out the Latin to support your answer.
3. Translate fuga (line 3) and identify the case.
4. Accurately write out the Latin of line 4 (attonitus . . . deorum) and scan the line.
5. In lines 5-6 (Heu . . . sumat), Aeneas asks himself three questions. What is **one** of these questions?
6. Later in the *Aeneid*, what is one way by which Dido tries to prevent Aeneas from dulcesque relinquere terras (line 3) ?

2013 AP[®] LATIN FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

Question 5 (14 percent)

(Suggested time—15 minutes)

Information written on this page will NOT be graded.

His rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, constituerunt ea quae ad
proficiscendum pertinerent comparare, iumentorum et carrorum quam maximum
numerum coemere, sementes quam maximas facere ut in itinere copia frumenti
Line suppeteret, cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare. Ad eas res
5 conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt; in tertium annum profectionem lege
confirmant. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur. Is sibi legationem ad civitates
suscepit.

Bellum Gallicum 1. 3

Answer the following questions **in English** unless the question specifically asks you to write out Latin words.

1. In lines 1-2 (constituerunt . . . comparare), what do the Helvetians decide to do?
2. Identify the grammatical construction of ut . . . suppeteret (lines 3-4).
3. According to lines 4-5 (Ad . . . duxerunt), how much time did the Helvetians estimate it would take them to get ready?
4. Translate the phrase Ad eas res conficiendas (line 6) and identify the verb form of conficiendas.
5. To whom does sibi (line 6) refer?
6. What is one reason Caesar gives later in the *Bellum Gallicum* for attacking the Helvetians?

STOP

END OF EXAM

AP[®] LATIN
2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4

Subquestion **1** (1 point):

WHOM?— Mercury (but Hermes okay)

WHAT? — the appearance/visit of a god OR the command of the gods

Subquestion **2a** (1 point):

Possible physical effects were:

1. he is struck dumb or becomes silent; he does not talk; he is silent
2. his hair stands on end
3. his voice sticks/stuck in his throat; he lost his voice; his voice was gone; his voice falters; he was silenced

Subquestion **2b** (1 point):

The Latin support 2a (one of the following):

1. *obmutuit*
2. *arrectaeque horrore comae* (*horrore* could be omitted)
3. *vox faucibus haesit* (*faucibus* could be omitted)

Subquestion **3a** (1 point):

Fuga should be translated as “flight,” “fleeing,” or “escape” (must be rendered as a noun, not a verb); ignore any prepositions as it is the basic meaning we are after.

Subquestion **3b** (1 point):

Ablative case (specific type doesn’t matter; ignore that information if provided)

Subquestion **4** (1 point):

Dactyl—Spondee—Dactyl—Dactyl—Dactyl—Spondee

- The line must be completely correct in its scansion. Copying of the Latin need not be perfect. The final foot can be rendered as a spondee or as long-short or as long-anceps.
- The student may put long and short marks over the Latin syllables or write out the names of each metrical unit as below.
- If the student offers both styles of scansion and they do not match up, then the long and short marks take precedence over the writing out of the words “dactyl” and “spondee.”
- Note the elision in the fourth foot as students often miss this (but students need not specifically mark the elision to get credit).

AP[®] LATIN
2013 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4 (continued)

Subquestion **5** (1 point):

Student may indicate one of the three questions; since it is not asked as a translation question, responses were acceptable if they render the question appropriate to the context (as a translation, as a first person statement, as a third person statement referring to Aeneas, or as a generalized question). Acceptable answers for three questions are as followed:

- 1) What should he do? What is he to do? What will he do? What is he supposed to do? What can he do? What could he do? "What should one do?" (This must be rendered as a deliberative question and the verb must be active.)
- 2) With what address should/would/could/will he/I dare to approach/go round the frenzied queen? *Adfatu* could be rendered as "speech" or "words," etc.
The student must account for *ambire* and *adfatu*.
- 3) What first words/beginnings should/would/could/will he/I choose/take up? "How should he/I begin (the words/confrontation, etc.)?"

Subquestion **6** (1 point):

There were many possible answers to this. (Student must refer to an action that happened later in Book 4 or anything from their confrontation in Book 6.) Therefore, nothing from their initial interactions in Book 1 is acceptable.

Correct answers include:

- She expresses shock that he would think of leaving because in her mind they are married (or have a political alliance).
- She asked him to stay a little longer or delay his departure. Winter is not an ideal time to sail, and she does not yet have a baby by him. She also states that she wants time to get used to the idea of his departure.
- She tries to guilt-trip him into staying by recalling how she saved him and his companions, how she gave up other potential marriage possibilities, and how she fears a loss of her honor due to his leaving.
- She threatens to kill herself (but it is not acceptable simply to state that she did kill herself).
- Her threats and curses might scare Aeneas into staying; these could be considered part of her larger appeal to him.
- She asks Anna to go make an appeal to Aeneas on her behalf.
- She begs him not to leave.
- She reasons with him so that he won't go.