Question 2

(Suggested time — 15 minutes)

Information written on this page will NOT be scored.

A battle ends.

Commisso proelio diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt ac
terga verterunt.[1] Quos tanto spatio secuti quantum cursu et viribus efficere[2] potuerunt,
complures[3] ex eis occiderunt,[4] deinde omnibus longe lateque aedificiis incensis se in
castra receperunt.

[1] terga + verto, -ere, verti: flee
[2] efficio, -ere: accomplish
[3] complures, -ium, adj.: several
[4] occido, -ere, occidi: kill

Bellum Gallicum **4. 35**

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

_____

**Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and
fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.**

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Question 3

(Suggested time — 45 minutes)

Information written on this page will NOT be scored.

(A)

Helvetii id quod constituerant facere conantur, ut e finibus suis exeant. Ubi iam se ad
eam rem paratos esse arbitrati sunt, oppida sua omnia, numero ad duodecim, vicos ad
quadringentos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt; frumentum omne, praeter quod
Line secum portaturi erant, comburunt, ut domum reditionis spe sublata paratiores ad omnia
  5 pericula subeunda essent; trium mensum molita cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre
iubent. Persuadent Rauracis et Tulingis et Latobrigis finitimis, uti eodem usi consilio
oppidis suis vicisque exustis una cum eis proficiscantur.

Bellum Gallicum **1. 5**

(B)

"Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam
auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas,
urbem Troianam primum dulcesque meorum
Line reliquias colerem, Priami tecta alta manerent,
  5 et recidiva manu posuissem Pergama victis.
Sed nunc Italiam magnam Gryneus Apollo,
Italiam Lyciae iussere capessere sortes;
hic amor, haec patria est. Si te Karthaginis arces
Phoenissam Libycaeque aspectus detinet urbis,
  10 quae tandem Ausonia[1] Teucros considere terra
invidia est? Et nos fas extera quaerere regna.
Me patris Anchisae, quotiens umentibus umbris
nox operit terras, quotiens astra ignea surgunt,
admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;
  15 me puer Ascanius capitisque iniuria cari,
quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis."

[1] Ausonius, -a, -um, adj.: Italian

Aeneid **4. 340-355**

In passage A, Caesar describes the Helvetians' preparations for departure, and in passage B, Aeneas discusses with
Dido his departures from both Troy and Carthage. In a well-developed essay, analyze how their actions and/or
thoughts are described in each situation.

Be sure to refer specifically to the Latin **THROUGHOUT** the passages to support your summary and analysis.

When you refer specifically to the Latin, write out the Latin and/or cite line numbers **and** translate, accurately
paraphrase, or make clear in your essay that you understand the Latin.

**Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and
fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.**

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Question 2: Translation: Caesar   15 points

For every correctly translated segment, award one point. The response must correctly translate all words in a given segment to receive credit for that segment.

1	***Commisso***: (having been) joined, begun, started, committed, engaged, undertaken ***proelio***: (with) battle, fight, conflict [Ablatives absolute may be rendered as subordinate clauses; however, the tense, voice, and number of the participle must be rendered accurately.]	**1 point each**
2	***diutius***: (any) longer, for a longer time, for very long ***impetum***: attack, assault, rush, charge [must be direct object of *ferre*] ***ferre***: (to) bear, endure, tolerate, sustain, resist, hold, carry	
3	***nostrorum***: of our [must modify *militum*] ***militum***: soldiers, military [or possessive]	
4	***hostes***: enemy, enemies, foe(s) [must be subject of *potuerunt*] ***non potuerunt***: was/were not able, unable; could not ***(ac)***: and	
5	***(ac)***: and ***terga verterunt***: (they) turned (their) back(s), fled, ran away	
6	***Quos***: who(m), (and) them, these, those (men) [must be direct object of *secuti*] ***secuti***: having followed, pursued, chased; when/after they (had) followed, pursued, chased	
7	***tanto***: for/by/along/over/with/in as/so great, as/so much [must modify *spatio*] ***spatio***: distance, space, extent, interval ***quantum***: as, as/so great as, as/so much as	
8	***cursu***: by/with/in/on running, speed, haste, course ***et***: and ***viribus***: by/with strength(s), force(s), power(s)	
9	***efficere***: (to) do, complete, bring about, effect, accomplish, cover ***potuerunt***: they were able, they could; have been able	
10	***complures***: (very/a great) many, several, more than one, (quite) a few ***ex***: from, (from out) of, (from) among ***eis***: them, these (people, men) [must be object of *ex*]	
11	***occiderunt***: they killed, cut down, struck down, slaughtered, murdered, slayed, slew	
12	***(omnibus)***: all, every [must modify *aedificiis*] ***aedificiis***: (with) buildings, edifices, structures ***incensis***: (having been) burned (up/down), set on fire [Ablatives absolute may be rendered as subordinate clauses; however, the tense, voice, and number of the participle must be rendered accurately.]	
13	***(omnibus)***: all, every [must modify *aedificiis*] ***longe***: far, distant(ly) ***lateque***: and wide(ly), broad(ly)	

	[or *longe lateque* may be taken together as a unit: on all sides, everywhere]
14	*in*: into, to, in *castra*: camp(s) [scored for definitions only]
15	*deinde*: then, next, afterwards, from there *se . . . receperunt*: they recovered/received (themselves), withdrew (themselves), drew (themselves) back, retreated, returned, escaped, fled, receded

Total for question 2 **15 points**