

2016 AP® LATIN FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

Question 2 (15 percent)

(Suggested time — 15 minutes)

Information written on this page will NOT be scored.

Nostri, simul in arido¹ constiterunt, suis omnibus consecutis,² in hostes impetum fecerunt atque eos in fugam dederunt; neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quod equites³ cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant. Hoc unum ad pristinam⁴ fortunam Caesari defuit.⁵

¹ aridum, -i, n.: dry land

² consequor, consequi, consecutus: follow

³ eques, -itis, m.: cavalryman

⁴ pristinus, -a, -um, adj.: former, previous

⁵ desum, deesse, defui: be lacking, be missing

Bellum Gallicum 4. 26

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

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Question 3 (40 percent)

(Suggested time — 45 minutes)

Information written on this page will NOT be scored.

(A)

“Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?
Iam caelum terramque meo sine numine, venti,
miscere et tantas audetis tollere moles?
Line Quos ego—sed motos praestat componere fluctus.
5 Post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis.
Maturate fugam regique haec dicite vestro:
non illi imperium pelagi saevumque tridentem,
sed mihi sorte datum. Tenet ille immania saxa,
vestras, Eure, domos; illa se iactet in aula
10 Aeolus et clauso ventorum carcere regnet.”

Aeneid 1. 132-141

(B)

“Iuppiter omnipotens, cui nunc Maurusia pictis
gens epulata toris Lenaem libat honorem,
aspicis haec? An te, genitor, cum fulmina torques
Line neququam horremus, caecique in nubibus ignes
5 terrificant animos et inania murmura miscent?
Femina, quae nostris errans in finibus urbem
exiguam pretio posuit, cui litus arandum
cuique loci leges dedimus, conubia nostra
reppulit ac dominum Aenean in regna recepit.
10 Et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu,
Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem
subnexus, rapto potitur: nos munera templis
quippe tuis ferimus famamque foveamus inanem.”

Aeneid 4. 206-218

In the passages above, Neptune and Iarbas express indignation at the actions of others who hold different levels of power than they themselves do. In a well-developed essay, analyze how each speaker justifies his feelings to the one(s) he is addressing.

BE SURE TO REFER SPECIFICALLY TO THE LATIN THROUGHOUT THE PASSAGES TO SUPPORT THE POINTS YOU MAKE IN YOUR ESSAY. Do NOT simply summarize what the passages say.

(When you are asked to refer specifically to the Latin, you must write out the Latin and/or cite line numbers AND you must translate, accurately paraphrase, or make clear in your discussion that you understand the Latin.)

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Question 2

One point is awarded for every correctly translated segment. Student must correctly translate all words in a given segment to receive credit for that segment.

Acceptable Translations

1. **Nostri:** our(s) (men, guys, soldiers, fellows, etc.)
 2. **simul:** at the same time (as), as soon as, once, simultaneously (as/when)
in: on, in, upon
arido: dry land/ground
constiterunt: (they) stood/were standing, took a position, got their footing, set their feet, stopped, came to a halt, halted, paused, established themselves/their position, settled
 3. **suis:** their (own) (men, guys, soldiers, fellows, etc.)
omnibus: all, every (one of)
consecutis: having followed, pursued, reached, caught up with, overtaken, come after, gone after, attended, kept pace
- [ablatives absolute may be rendered as subordinate clauses; however, the tense, voice, and number of the participle must be rendered accurately]**
4. **in:** into, at, against, on, upon
hostes: the enemies (enemy), hostiles, opposition forces
 5. **impetum fecerunt:** (they) made / did / performed / waged / brought an attack, rush, charge, sortie, assault; they attacked, charged, assaulted, etc.
 6. **atque:** and
 7. **eos:** them, those (men, guys, soldiers, fellows, etc.)
in fugam dederunt: (they) gave / turned / drove / sent / put / compelled / rendered / forced / pursued / chased to / into flight, escape, retreat, withdrawal, fleeing, rout, desertion; they routed, caused to flee
 8. **neque:** and not, nor, neither
longius: farther, longer, a greater distance / amount of time (or space); (comparative equivalents) rather far, long, etc.; very far, etc.
(*neque longius* may also be taken as “and no longer”)
 9. **prosequi:** (to) follow, pursue [must be infinitive with *potuerunt*]
potuerunt: (they) were able, could
 10. **quod:** because, since
 11. **equites:** cavalrymen, cavalry, horsemen, knights
non potuerant: (they) had not been able, had been unable

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Question 2 (continued)

12. **cursum:** course, way, march, passage, journey [must be accusative]
tenerē: (to) hold, keep, maintain, follow [must be infinitive with *potuerant*]
atque: and (may also be taken with segment 13)
13. **insulam:** island [must be accusative]
capere: (to) reach, get to; (to) take hold of, lay hold of, take, seize, take possession of, capture [must be infinitive with *potuerant*]
14. **hoc:** this
unum: one, only, single (thing, etc.), (thing) alone
Caesari: to / for / from Caesar; Caesar's, of Caesar; Caesar (as object of *defuit*, "this one thing failed Caesar")
defuit: was lacking, was missing, was absent, failed; there / it was lacking
(segment may be rendered as "Caesar lacked / was missing this one thing" *vel sim*)
15. **ad:** to, towards, as regards, in comparison with, according to, concerning, for
pristinam: former, previous, earlier
fortunam: fortune, luck, chance, prosperity, success, result, destiny, fate