# AP® Latin
# 2013 Free-Response Questions

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# LATIN

## SECTION II

**Total Time—2 hours**

Reading period—15 minutes

Writing period—1 hour and 45 minutes

**Percent of total score—50**

**Directions:** This portion of the exam consists of five free-response questions. The table below indicates the page on which each question **FIRST** appears.

Question 1 . . . . . page 2

Question 2 . . . . . page 3

Question 3 . . . . . page 4

Question 4 . . . . . page 5

Question 5 . . . . . page 6

Begin your answer to each question on the lined right-hand page that immediately follows the **FIRST** appearance of the question. **Do not write any part of your answer on the left-hand page that contains the question.** Your answers to Questions 3, 4, and 5 may extend more than one page. Each of these questions is therefore repeated several times on successive left-hand pages so that you can see the question while you continue to write your answer to it on successive right-hand pages.

Be sure that you answer ALL FIVE of the questions. It is your responsibility to convince the reader that you are drawing conclusions or support from the Latin text and not from a general recall of the passage.

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**Question 1** (15 percent)
(Suggested time—15 minutes)

**Information written on this page will NOT be graded.**

Hic, ubi disiectas moles avulsaque saxis
saxa vides, mixtoque undantem pulvere fumum,
Neptunus muros magnoque emota tridenti
*Line* fundamenta quatit totamque a sedibus urbem
*5* eruit. Hic Iuno Scaeas saevissima portas
prima tenet . . .

***Aeneid* 2. 608-613**

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

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**Question 2** (15 percent)
(Suggested time—15 minutes)

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> Pronuntiatur prima luce ituros. Consumitur vigiliis reliqua pars noctis, cum sua quisque miles circumspiceret, quid secum portare posset, quid ex instrumento hibernorum relinquere cogeretur. Omnia excogitantur, quare nec sine periculo maneatur et languore militum et vigiliis periculum augeatur.

***Bellum Gallicum* 5. 31**

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

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**Question 3** (40 percent)
(Suggested time—45 minutes)

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(A)

Caesari cum id nuntiatum esset, eos per provinciam nostram iter facere conari, maturat ab urbe proficisci et quam maximis potest itineribus in Galliam ulteriorem contendit et ad Genavam pervenit. Provinciae toti quam maximum potest militum numerum imperat (erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una), pontem qui erat ad Genavam iubet rescindi. . . . Caesar, quod memoria tenebat L. Cassium consulem occisum exercitumque eius ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub iugum missum, concedendum non putabat; neque homines inimico animo, data facultate per provinciam itineris faciendi, temperaturos ab iniuria et maleficio existimabat. Tamen, ut spatium intercedere posset dum milites quos imperaverat convenirent, legatis respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumpturum.

*Line* 5

***Bellum Gallicum* 1. 7**

(B)

"Solvite corde metum, Teucri, secludite curas.
Res dura et regni novitas me talia cogunt
moliri et late fines custode tueri.
Quis genus Aeneadum, quis Troiae nesciat urbem,
virtutesque virosque aut tanti incendia belli?
Non obtunsa[1] adeo gestamus pectora Poeni,
nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol iungit ab urbe.
Seu vos Hesperiam magnam Saturniaque arva,
sive Erycis[2] fines regemque optatis Acesten,
auxilio tutos dimittam opibusque iuvabo.
Vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis?
Urbem quam statuo vestra est; subducite naves;
Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur.
Atque utinam rex ipse Noto[3] compulsus eodem
adforet Aeneas! Equidem per litora certos
dimittam et Libyae lustrare extrema iubebo,
si quibus eiectus silvis aut urbibus errat."

*Line* 5 10 15

[1] obtundo, -ere, -tudi, -tunsum: insensible, without feeling
[2] Eryx, -icis, m.: Sicilian king Eryx, brother of Aeneas
[3] Notus, -i, m.: the south wind

***Aeneid* 1. 562-578**

In the passages above, Caesar and Dido respond to requests from foreigners to pass through their territories. In a well-developed essay, analyze how both Caesar and Dido reveal their leadership styles in their responses.

BE SURE TO REFER SPECIFICALLY TO THE LATIN **THROUGHOUT BOTH** 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 4** (16 percent)
(Suggested time—15 minutes)

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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) ?

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**Question 5** (14 percent)
(Suggested time—15 minutes)

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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 suppeteret, cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare. Ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt; in tertium annum profectionem lege confirmant. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur. Is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit.

*Line* 5

***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**

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