

2018

AP[®]

CollegeBoard

AP Latin

Free-Response Questions

2018 AP[®] LATIN FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

LATIN

SECTION II

Total Time—2 hours

Reading period—15 minutes

Writing period—1 hour and 45 minutes

You may begin writing your responses before the reading period is over.

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 3
Question 2	page 4
Question 3	page 5
Question 4	page 6
Question 5	page 7

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 scored.

Iris approaches the dying Dido.

Ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscida pennis¹
mille trahens varios adverso sole colores
devolat et supra caput astitit.² “Hunc ego Diti³
Line sacrum iussa fero teque isto corpore solvo.”⁴
5 Sic ait et dextra crinem secat.⁵

¹ penna, pennae, f.: wing

² asto, astare, astiti: stand nearby

³ Dis, Ditis, m.: Dis, lord of the Underworld

⁴ solvo, solvere, solvi, solutum: release

⁵ seco, secare, secui, sectum: cut (off)

Aeneid 4. 700-704

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

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Question 2 (15 percent)

(Suggested time — 15 minutes)

Information written on this page will NOT be scored.

Pullo attacks and is attacked.

Mediocrī spatio relicto, Pullo pilum in hostes immittit, atque unum ex multitudine procurrentem traicit;¹ quo percusso et exanimato, hunc scutis² protegunt, in hostem tela universi coiciunt neque dant regrediendi facultatem. Transfigitur³ scutum Pulloni et verutum⁴ in balteo⁵ defigitur.

¹ traicio, -icere, -ieci, -iectum: pierce

² scutum, -i, n.: shield

³ transfigo, -figere, -fixi, -fixum: pierce, stick through

⁴ verutum, -i, n.: dart, javelin

⁵ balteus, baltei, m.: sword belt, baldric

Bellum Gallicum 5. 44

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)

Line Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, naves longas, quarum et species erat barbaris inusitator
et motus ad usum expeditior, paulum removeri ab onerariis navibus et remis incitari et
ad latus apertum hostium constitui atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli
ac submoveri iussit; quae res magno usui nostris fuit. Nam et navium figura et
5 remorum motu et inusitato genere tormentorum permoti barbari constiterunt ac paulum
modo pedem rettulerunt. Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, maxime propter
altitudinem maris, qui decimae legionis aquilam ferebat, contestatus deos, ut ea res
legioni feliciter eveniret, “Desilite,” inquit, “milites, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus
prodere; ego certe meum rei publicae atque imperatori officium praestitero.” Hoc
10 cum voce magna dixisset, se ex navi proiecit atque in hostes aquilam ferre coepit.

Bellum Gallicum 4. 25

(B)

Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit:
“O regina, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem
iustitiaque dedit gentes frenare superbas,
Line Troes te miseri, ventis maria omnia vecti,
5 oramus: prohibe infandos a navibus ignes,
parce pio generi, et propius res aspice nostras.
Non nos aut ferro Libycos populare Penates
venimus, aut raptas ad litora vertere praedas;
non ea vis animo, nec tanta superbia victis.
10 ...
Quod genus hoc hominum? Quaeve hunc tam barbara morem
permittit patria? Hospitio prohibemur harenae;
bella cient primaque vetant consistere terra.
Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma,
15 at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi.”

Aeneid 1. 521-529, 539-543

In the passages above, Romans and Trojans face difficulties in coming to shore safely. In a well-developed essay, analyze how they each attempt to overcome these difficulties.

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 4 (16 percent)

(Suggested time — 15 minutes)

Information written on this page will NOT be scored.

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci
personat adverso recubans immanis in antro.
Cui vates horrere videns iam colla colubris
Line melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam
5 obicit. Ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens
corripit obiectam, atque immania terga resolvit
fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro.

Aeneid 6. 417-423

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

1. Name **one and only one** characteristic of Cerberus mentioned in lines 1-2 (Cerberus . . . antro). Write out the specific Latin word or words for that characteristic.
2. Earlier in Book 6, which deity speaks through the Sibyl (vates, line 3) ?
3. Translate in context the word videns (line 3) **AND** identify its tense.
4. Write out **all** of line 4 (melle . . . offam) and mark the scansion.
5. Name **one and only one** thing that Cerberus does in lines 5-7 (Ille . . . antro).
6. What mythical hero was sent to retrieve Cerberus from the Underworld?

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Question 5 (14 percent)

(Suggested time — 15 minutes)

Information written on this page will NOT be scored.

In omni Gallia eorum hominum qui aliquo sunt numero atque honore genera sunt duo.
Nam plebes paene servorum habetur loco, quae nihil audet per se, nullo adhibetur
consilio. Plerique, cum aut aere alieno aut magnitudine tributorum aut iniuria
Line potentiorum premuntur, sese in servitutem dicant nobilibus: in hos eadem omnia sunt
5 iura quae dominis in servos.

Bellum Gallicum 6. 13

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

1. Translate in context the words aliquo numero atque honore (line 1).
2. What Latin word is the antecedent of quae (line 2) ?
3. Name **one and only one** of the circumstances that, according to lines 3-4 (Plerique . . . nobilibus), force the common people of Gaul to become slaves.
4. Translate in context the word sese (line 4) **AND** identify its case.
5. Identify the case of dominis (line 5).
6. In Roman society, what was a slave called after manumission?

STOP
END OF EXAM