

2025



AP[®] Latin

Free-Response Questions

LATIN
SECTION II
TIME – 2 HOURS

Directions:

Section II has 5 free-response questions and lasts 2 hours.

In your answers, be clear that you are drawing conclusions or support from the Latin text and not from a general recall of the passage.

For the question that asks you to indicate scansion, use the reference information in the application for guidance on the methods you may use.

You may pace yourself as you answer the questions in this section, or you may use these optional timing recommendations:

It is suggested that you spend 15 minutes to read the questions and plan your answers. For questions 1, 2, 4, and 5, it is suggested that you spend about 15 minutes on each of those. It is suggested that you spend about 45 minutes on question 3.

You may use scratch paper for notes and planning, but credit will only be given for responses entered in this application. Text you enter as an annotation will **not** be included as part of your answer. You can go back and forth between questions in this section until time expires. The clock will turn red when 5 minutes remain—**the proctor will not give you any time updates or warnings.**

Note: This exam was originally administered digitally. It is presented here in a format optimized for teacher and student use in the classroom.

Aeneas encourages his men.

Revocate¹ animos, maestumque² timorem
mittite: forsan³ et haec olim⁴ meminisse iuvabit.⁵
Per varios casus, per tot discrimina⁶ rerum
tendimus in Latium; sedes ubi fata quietas⁷
Line 5 ostendunt;⁸ illic⁹ fas¹⁰ regna resurgere¹¹ Troiae.
Durate,¹² et vosmet¹³ rebus servate secundis.¹⁴

Aeneid 1.202-207

- 1: revoco, -are: recall
- 2: maestus, -a, -um, adj.: sad
- 3: forsan, adv.: perhaps
- 4: olim, adv.: some day, one day
- 5: iuvabit = "it will be pleasing," "it will help"
- 6: discrimen, discriminis, n.: crisis
- 7: quietus, -a, -um, adj.: quiet
- 8: ostendo, -ere: show
- 9: illic, adv.: there
- 10: fas = fas est
- 11: resurgo, -ere: rise again
- 12: duro, -are: endure
- 13: vosmet = vos
- 14: secundus, -a, -um, adj.: favorable

1. Translate the passage as literally as possible.

Orgetorix is introduced.

Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit et ditissimus¹
 Orgetorix. Is, regni cupiditate² inductus,³ coniurationem⁴
 nobilitatis⁵ fecit et civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis cum
 omnibus copiis exirent: perfacile⁶ esse, cum virtute
 Line 5 omnibus praestarent,⁷ totius Galliae imperio potiri.⁸

Bellum Gallicum 1.2

- 1: *dis, ditis*, adj.: rich
- 2: *cupiditas, cupiditatis*, f.: desire
- 3: *induco, -ere, induxi, inductus*: lead on, influence
- 4: *coniuratio, coniurationis*, f.: plot, conspiracy
- 5: *nobilitas, nobilitatis*, f.: nobility, nobles
- 6: *perfacilis, -e*, adj.: very easy
- 7: *praesto, -are* (+ dat.): surpass
- 8: *potior, -iri* (+ abl.): obtain, seize

2. Translate the passage as literally as possible.

Passage A

At me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror.
Obstipui; subiit cari genitoris imago,
ut regem aequaevum crudeli vulnere vidi
vitam exhalantem, subiit deserta Creusa
Line 5 et direpta domus et parvi casus Iuli.
Respicio et quae sit me circum copia lustrō.
...
Iamque adeo super unus eram, cum limina Vestae
servantem et tacitam secreta in sede latentem
10 Tyndarida aspicio; dant claram incendia lucem
erranti passimque oculos per cuncta ferenti.
Illa sibi infestos eversa ob Pergama Teucros
et Danaum poenam et deserti coniugis iras
praemetuens, Troiae et patriae communis Erinys,
15 abdiderat sese atque aris invisā sedebat.

Aeneid 2.559-564, 567-574

Passage B

Interim, dum de condicionibus inter se agunt longiorque
 consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo, paulatim
 circumventus interficitur. Tum vero suo more victoriam
 conclamant atque ululatum tollunt impetuque in nostros
 Line 5 facto ordines perturbant. Ibi Lucius Cotta pugnans
 interficitur cum maxima parte militum. Reliqui se in castra
 recipiunt unde erant egressi. Ex quibus Lucius Petrosidius
 aquilifer, cum magna multitudine hostium premeretur,
 aquilam intra vallum proiecit; ipse pro castris fortissime
 10 pugnans occiditur. Illi aegre ad noctem oppugnationem
 sustinent.... Pauci ex proelio elapsi incertis itineribus
 per silvas ad Titum Labienum legatum in hiberna
 perveniunt atque eum de rebus gestis certiore faciant.

Bellum Gallicum 5.37

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3. In the two passages, we see reactions to defeat. In a well-developed essay, analyze the ways in which each passage portrays the responses of individuals on the defeated side.
- 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.

“Cui me moribundam deseris, hospes
(hoc solum nomen quoniam de coniuge restat)?
Quid moror? An mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater
destruat aut captam ducat Gaetulus Iarbas?

Line 5 Saltem si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset
ante fugam suboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula
luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret,
non equidem omnino capta ac deserta viderer.”

Aeneid 4.323-330

4. Answer the following question(s) in English unless a question specifically asks you to write out Latin words.

A. According to Dido in lines 1-2 (*Cui...restat*), how has her relationship with Aeneas changed?

B. As described earlier in Book 1, what is one and only one thing that Pygmalion did to cause Dido to flee to Carthage?

C. Indicate the scansion of line 3.

Quid moror? An mea Pygmalion dum moenia frater

You may use any of the methods listed in the reference information.

D. Identify one and only one of Dido's fears described in lines 3-4 (*An...Iarbas*).

E. According to lines 6-8 (*si...viderer*), why does Dido wish she had a child with Aeneas?

F. i. Translate in context *ore* (line 7).

ii. Identify the case of *ore*.

Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnae. Primo per omnes partes
perequitant et tela coniciunt atque ipso terrore equorum
et strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque perturbant et,
cum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverunt, ex essedis
Line 5 desiliunt et pedibus proeliantur. Aurigae interim paulatim
ex proelio excedunt atque ita currus collocant ut, si illi
a multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos
receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem
peditum in proeliis praestant.

Bellum Gallicum 4.33

5. Answer the following question(s) in English unless a question specifically asks you to write out Latin words.
- A. i. According to lines 2-3 (*ipso...perturbant*), what is one and only one thing that disturbs the Roman soldiers?
ii. Write out the corresponding Latin word or words for that thing.
 - B. According to *cum...proeliantur* (lines 4-5), what is one and only one thing that the Britons do immediately after they have infiltrated the cavalry squads?
 - C. What Latin word is the subject of *collocant* (line 6)?
 - D. i. Translate in context *a multitudine hostium* (line 7).
ii. Identify the case of *hostium*.
 - E. According to lines 6-8 (*ut...habeant*), why do the Britons keep the chariots nearby during battle?
 - F. What Roman social class had a name derived from the Latin word for “horse” because members of that social class were wealthy enough to keep a horse?

STOP
END OF EXAM