2026

AP® Latin

Free-Response Questions

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LATIN
SECTION II
TIME – 2 HOURS

Directions:

Section II has 5 free-response questions and lasts 1 hour and 55 minutes.

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 about 15 minutes each on questions 1 and 2, about 25 minutes on question 3, and about 30 minutes each on questions 4 and 5.

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.

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Hic amor, haec patria est. Si te Karthaginis arces
Phoenissam[1] Libycaeque aspectus detinet urbis,
quae tandem Ausonia Teucros considere terra
invidia est? Et nos fas extera quaerere regna.
Line 5 Me patris Anchisae, quotiens umentibus umbris
nox operit terras, quotiens astra ignea surgunt,
admonet in somnis et turbida terret imago;
me puer Ascanius capitisque iniuria cari,
quem regno Hesperiae fraudo et fatalibus arvis.

Aeneid 4.347-355

1. refers to Dido

Karthago, *-inis*, f.: Carthage
Phoenissa, *-ae*, f.: Phoenician woman
Libycus, *-a*, *-um*, adj.: Libyan, of Libya (a country in north Africa)
aspectus, *-us*, m.: sight
Ausonia, *-ae*, f.: Italy
invidia, *-ae*, f. = *odium*, *-i*
fas, n. (indecl.): right
exterus, *-a*, *-um*, adj. = *alienus*, *-a*, *-um*
Anchises, *-ae*, m.: Anchises (the father of Aeneas)
quotiens, adv.: as often as
umens, *-entis*, adj.: dewy
astrum, *-i*, n. = *sidus*, *-eris*
igneus, *-a*, *-um*, adj. = *ardens*, *-entis*
admoneo, *-ere* = *moneo*, *-ere*
turbidus, *-a*, *-um*, adj.: clouded
Ascanius, *-i*, m.: Ascanius (the son of Aeneas)
Hesperia, *-ae*, f.: Italy
fraudo, *-are*: to deprive

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1. Answer the following question(s) in English unless the question specifically asks you to provide Latin words.

A. Identify one and only one of Aeneas's justifications in lines 1-4 (*Hic*...*regna*) for departing Carthage.

B. Identify or describe the grammatical use of the noun *terra* (line 3).

C. Indicate the scansion of line 4 in its entirety.
invidia est? Et nos fas extera quaerere regna.
You may use any of the methods listed in the reference information.

D. Identify one and only one description of the setting depicted in lines 5-6 (*quotiens*...*surgunt*).

E. Identify the meaning of *imago* (line 7) in context.

F. Identify the case of *capitis* (line 8).

G. Translate in context the clause *fraudo fatalibus arvis* (line 9).

H. Name the series of wars in which Rome ultimately sacked the city of Carthage.

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The Bravery of Pliny's Uncle

Properat illuc, unde alii fugiunt, rectumque cursum recta gubernacula in periculum tenet adeo solutus metu ut omnes illius mali motus, omnes figuras, ut deprenderat oculis dictaret enotaretque. Iam navibus cinis incidebat,
Line 5 quo propius accederent, calidior et densior.

Epistulae 6.16.10-11

illuc, adv.: to that place
gubernacula, *-orum*, n. pl.: direction
adeo, adv.: so, to such an extent
deprendo, *-ere*, *-i* = *conspicio*, *-ere*
dicto, *-are*: to dictate
enoto, *-are*: to note
accedo, *-ere* = *appropinquo*, *-are*
calidus, *-a*, *-um*, adj.: hot

2. Translate the passage as literally as possible.

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"Equidem merui nec deprecor" inquit;
"utere sorte tua. Miseri te si qua parentis
tangere cura potest, oro (fuit et tibi talis
Anchises genitor), Dauni miserere senectae
Line 5 et me, seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis,
redde meis. Vicisti et victum tendere palmas
Ausonii videre; tua est Lavinia coniunx,
ulterius ne tende odiis."

Aeneid 12.931-938

deprecor, *-ari* = *precor*, *-ari*
Anchises, *-ae*, m.: Anchises (the father of Aeneas)
genitor, *-oris*, m. = *pater*, *-tris*
Daunus, *-i*, m.: Daunus (the father of Turnus)
misereor, *-eri* (+ gen.): to show mercy toward
senecta, *-ae*, f.: old age
spoliatum lumine = "deprived of life"
Ausonii, *-orum*, m. pl.: Ausonians
videre = *viderunt*
Lavinia, *-ae*, f.: Lavinia (the daughter of King Latinus and Queen Amata)
ulterius, adv.: further

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3. Answer the following question(s) in English unless the question specifically asks you to provide Latin words.

A. i. Describe Turnus's attitude toward his own situation.

ii. Provide the Latin word(s) that support your answer in part (i).

iii. Translate in context the Latin word(s) you cited in part (ii).

B. Identify one way Turnus tries to motivate Aeneas to show restraint. Explain how this appeal is made in the passage.

Your response should be 3 to 4 complete sentences in length.

In your response you should do the following:

- Respond to the prompt with an interpretation.
- Include at least one specific Latin citation from the passage. Provide the Latin and/or cite line numbers and translate or accurately paraphrase the Latin. Refer to more than a single word in your reference.
- Explain how the Latin citation(s) support(s) your response.

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Cur ergo Graecam etiam grammaticam oderam talia cantantem? Nam et Homerus peritus texere tales fabellas et dulcissime vanus est, mihi tamen amarus erat puero. Credo etiam Graecis pueris Vergilius ita sit, cum eum sic discere coguntur ut ego illum. Videlicet difficultas, difficultas omnino ediscendae linguae peregrinae, quasi felle aspergebat omnes suavitates Graecas fabulosarum narrationum. Nulla enim verba illa noveram, et saevis terroribus ac poenis ut nossem instabatur mihi vehementer. Nam et Latina aliquando infans utique nulla noveram, et tamen advertendo didici sine ullo metu atque cruciatu, inter etiam blandimenta nutricum et ioca adridentium et laetitias adludentium. Didici vero illa sine poenali onere urgentium. Hinc satis elucet maiorem habere vim ad discenda ista liberam curiositatem quam meticulosam necessitatem.

Line 5

10

15

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

A. In your own words, summarize the passage in 4 to 5 complete sentences.

In your response you should do the following:

- Provide a summary sentence that identifies what the passage as a whole is about.
- Address the entire passage, including the beginning, middle, and end.

B. Describe Augustine's attitude toward the Greek language. Explain how the passage develops this attitude.

Your response should be 7 to 8 complete sentences in length.

In your response you should do the following:

- Respond to the prompt with an interpretation.
- Include at least two specific Latin citations from the passage. Provide the Latin and/or cite line numbers and translate or accurately paraphrase the Latin. Refer to more than a single word in your reference.
- Explain how the Latin citations support your response.
- Include one piece of relevant contextual or stylistic information, such as information about the broader work, genre, substantive elements of style, author, historical context, or Roman values.
- Explain how the contextual or stylistic reference supports your response.

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Quod mare non novit, quae nescit Ariona tellus?
Carmine currentes ille tenebat aquas.
Saepe sequens agnam lupus est a voce retentus,
saepe avidum fugiens restitit agna lupum.
Line 5 Inde domum repetens puppem conscendit Arion,
atque ita quaesitas arte ferebat opes.
Forsitan, infelix, ventos undasque timebas:
at tibi nave tua tutius aequor erat.
Namque gubernator destricto constitit ense
10 ceteraque armata conscia turba manu.
Ille, metu pavidus, “Mortem non deprecor” inquit,
“sed liceat sumpta pauca referre lyra.”
Dant veniam ridentque moram: capit ille coronam,
quae possit crines, Phoebe, decere tuos;
15 induerat Tyrio bis tinctam murice pallam:
reddidit icta suos pollice chorda sonos,
flebilibus numeris veluti canentia dura
traiectus penna tempora cantat olor.
Protinus in medias ornatus desilit undas;
20 spargitur impulsa caerula puppis aqua.
Inde (fide maius) tergo delphina recurvo
se memorant oneri subposuisse novo.
Ille, sedens citharamque tenens, pretiumque vehendi
cantat et aequoreas carmine mulcet aquas.

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5. Answer the following question(s) in English unless the question specifically asks you to provide Latin words.

A. In your own words, summarize the passage in 4 to 5 complete sentences.

In your response you should do the following:

- Provide a summary sentence that identifies what the passage as a whole is about.
- Address the entire passage, including the beginning, middle, and end.

B. Describe how the power of music is portrayed in the passage. Explain how the passage utilizes this theme.

Your response should be 7 to 8 complete sentences in length.

In your response you should do the following:

- Respond to the prompt with an interpretation.
- Include at least two specific Latin citations from the passage. Provide the Latin and/or cite line numbers and translate or accurately paraphrase the Latin. Refer to more than a single word in your reference.
- Explain how the Latin citations support your response.
- Include one piece of relevant contextual or stylistic information, such as information about the broader work, genre, substantive elements of style, author, historical context, or Roman values.
- Explain how the contextual or stylistic reference supports your response.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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