

2019

AP[®]

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AP[®] Latin

Free-Response Questions

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2019 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.

Aeneas laments a disastrous decision.

“O patria, o divum¹ domus Ilium et incluta² bello
moenia Dardanidum!³ Quater⁴ ipso in limine portae
substitit⁵ atque utero sonitum quater arma dedere;
Line instamus tamen immemores caecique furore
5 et monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus⁶ arce.”

¹ divum = divorum

² inclutus, -a, -um: famous, renowned

³ Dardanis, Dardanidis, m.: Dardanian, Trojan

⁴ quater: four times

⁵ subsisto, subsistere, substiti: halt, stop, come to a stop

⁶ sisto, sistere: place, set, set up

Aeneid 2. 241-245

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.

The failure of Orgetorix's conspiracy

Hac oratione adducti¹ inter se fidem et ius iurandum² dant et, regno occupato, per tres potentissimos ac firmissimos populos totius Galliae sese potiri³ posse sperant. Ea res est Helvetiis per indicium⁴ enuntiata. Moribus suis Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere coegerunt.

¹ adduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductus: persuade, prompt, motivate

² ius iurandum, iuris iurandi, n.: oath

³ potior, potiri, potitus sum: take possession of, gain control of

⁴ indicium, indicii, n.: information, disclosure

Bellum Gallicum 1. 3-4

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)

Caesar, id quod erat suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris initum consilii, cohortes quae in stationibus erant secum in eam partem proficisci, ex reliquis duas in stationem cohortes succedere, reliquas armari et confestim sese subsequi iussit. Cum paulo
Line longius a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi atque aegre sustinere et conferta
5 legione ex omnibus partibus tela coici animadvertit. Nam quod omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos noctu in silvis delituerant; tum dispersos depositis armis in metendo occupatos subito adorti, paucis interfectis reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbaverant, simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant.

Bellum Gallicum 4. 32

(B)

Ambiorix pronuntiari iubet ut procul tela coiciant neu propius accedant et, quam in partem Romani impetum fecerint, cedant: levitate armorum et cotidiana exercitatione nihil his noceri posse; rursus se ad signa recipientes insequantur. Quo praecepto ab eis
Line diligentissime observato, cum quaequam cohors ex orbe excesserat atque impetum
5 fecerat, hostes velocissime refugiebant. Interim eam partem nudari necesse erat et ab latere aperto tela recipi. Rursus cum in eum locum unde erant egressi reverti coeperant, et ab eis qui cesserant et ab eis qui proximi steterant circumveniebantur. Sin autem locum tenere vellent, nec virtuti locus relinquebatur, neque ab tanta multitudine coiecta tela conferti vitare poterant.

Bellum Gallicum 5. 34-35

In Passage A, the Britons attack some of Caesar's men, and in Passage B, Ambiorix advances against Cotta's army. In a well-developed essay, analyze the enemy's strategy in each situation.

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.

Qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura
exercet sub sole labor, cum gentis adultos
educunt fetus, aut cum liquentia mella
Line stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,
5 aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto
ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent:
fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
“O fortunati, quorum iam moenia surgunt!”

Aeneid 1. 430-437

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 the stylistic device introduced by Qualis (line 1).
2. (A) Name **one and only one** of the bees' tasks described in lines 2-5 (cum gentis . . . venientum). (B) Write out the Latin for that task.
3. (A) Translate in context agmine facto (line 5) and (B) identify the construction.
4. Write out **all** of line 6 (ignavum . . . arcent) and mark the scansion.
5. In what historical war were the city walls (moenia) mentioned in line 8 destroyed?
6. In Book 12, what Rutulian leader is compared to a lion?

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Question 5 (14 percent)

(Suggested time — 15 minutes)

Information written on this page will NOT be scored.

Viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis aestimatione facta cum dotibus communicant. Huius omnis pecuniae coniunctim ratio habetur fructusque servantur: uter eorum vita superarit, ad eum pars utriusque cum
Line fructibus superiorum temporum pervenit. Viri in uxores, sicuti in liberos, vitae necisque
5 habent potestatem; et cum pater familiae illustriore loco natus decessit, eius propinqui conveniunt et, de morte si res in suspicionem venit, de uxoribus in servilem modum quaestionem habent.

Bellum Gallicum 6. 19

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

1. Identify the case and number of dotis (line 1).
2. To what custom do lines 1-2 (Viri . . . communicant) refer?
3. According to lines 3-4 (uter . . . pervenit), how much of the family's money does the surviving spouse receive?
4. Translate in context vitae necisque habent potestatem (lines 4-5).
5. **(A)** Translate in context illustriore loco natus (line 5) and **(B)** identify the case of loco.
6. According to lines 6-7 (de morte . . . habent), under what circumstance are Gallic wives treated like Roman slaves?

STOP
END OF EXAM