



AP Latin Vergil 1999 Free-Response Questions

The materials included in these files are intended for non-commercial use by AP teachers for course and exam preparation; permission for any other use must be sought from the Advanced Placement Program. Teachers may reproduce them, in whole or in part, in limited quantities, for face-to-face teaching purposes but may not mass distribute the materials, electronically or otherwise. These materials and any copies made of them may not be resold, and the copyright notices must be retained as they appear here. This permission does not apply to any third-party copyrights contained herein.

These materials were produced by Educational Testing Service (ETS), which develops and administers the examinations of the Advanced Placement Program for the College Board. The College Board and Educational Testing Service (ETS) are dedicated to the principle of equal opportunity, and their programs, services, and employment policies are guided by that principle.

The College Board is a national nonprofit membership association dedicated to preparing, inspiring, and connecting students to college and opportunity. Founded in 1900, the association is composed of more than 3,900 schools, colleges, universities, and other educational organizations. Each year, the College Board serves over three million students and their parents, 22,000 high schools, and 3,500 colleges, through major programs and services in college admission, guidance, assessment, financial aid, enrollment, and teaching and learning. Among its best-known programs are the SAT[®], the PSAT/NMSQT[™], the Advanced Placement Program[®] (AP[®]), and Pacesetter[®]. The College Board is committed to the principles of equity and excellence, and that commitment is embodied in all of its programs, services, activities, and concerns.

Copyright © 2001 by College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved. College Board, Advanced Placement Program, AP, and the acorn logo are registered trademarks of the College Entrance Examination Board.

1999

The College Board

Advanced Placement Examination

LATIN: VERGIL

SECTION II

Time — 2 hours

Percent of total grade — 60

Directions: Read the following passages carefully and answer ALL of the questions. Please indicate the letter and number of the question and the letter of the part you are answering.

When you are asked to refer specifically to the Latin, you must:

- write out the Latin and/or cite the line numbers
AND
- translate, accurately paraphrase, or make clear in your discussion that you understand the Latin.

The responsibility rests with the student to convince the reader that the student is drawing conclusions or support from the Latin text and not from a general recall of the passage.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

1999 VERGIL

Question V1 (30 percent)

The suggested time for V1A and V1B combined is 20 minutes.

Answer BOTH of the following questions.

(A)

“O socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum),
o passi graviora, dabit deus his quoque finem.
Vos et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantes
Line accestis scopulos, vos et Cyclopa saxa
(5) experti: revocate animos maestumque timorem
mittite; forsán et haec olim meminisse iuvabit.
Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum
tendimus in Latium, . . .

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

(B)

Tum genitor natum dictis adfatur¹ amicis:
“Stat sua cuique dies, breve et irreparabile² tempus
omnibus est vitae; sed famam extendere factis,
Line hoc virtutis opus. Troiae sub moenibus altis
(5) tot gnati³ cecidere deum, quin occidit una
Sarpedon, mea progenies; etiam sua Turnum
fata vocant metasque dati pervenit ad aevi.”

¹ also spelled affatur in some texts

² also spelled irreparabile in some texts

³ also spelled nati in some texts

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

1999 VERGIL

Question V2 (35 percent)
(Suggested time—45 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

(A)

Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,
Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum:
mobilitate viget viresque acquirit¹ eundo,
Line parva metu primo, mox sese attollit in auras
(5) ingrediturque solo et caput inter nubila condit.
Illam Terra parens ira inritata² deorum
extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem
progenuit pedibus celerem et perniciousibus alis,
monstrum horrendum, ingens, cui quot sunt corpore plumae,
(10) tot vigiles oculi subter (mirabile dictu),
tot linguae, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit³ aures.
Nocte volat caeli medio terraeque per umbram
stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno;
luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti
(15) turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes,
tam ficti pravique tenax quam nuntia veri.

¹ also spelled acquirat in some texts

² also spelled irritata in some texts

³ also spelled surrigit in some texts

Aeneid 4.173-188

(B)

Tum Iuno omnipotens longum miserata dolorem
difficilisque obitus Irim demisit Olympo,
quae luctantem animam nexosque resolveret artus.
Line Nam quia nec fato merita nec morte peribat,
(5) sed misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore,
nondum illi flavum Proserpina vertice crinem
abstulerat Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco.
Ergo Iris croceis per caelum roscida pennis,
mille trahens varios adverso sole colores
(10) devolat et supra caput astitit. "Hunc ego Diti
sacrum iussa fero teque isto corpore solvo":
sic ait et dextra crinem secat, omnis et una
dilapsus calor atque in ventos vita recessit.

Aeneid 4.693-705

In the passages above, Vergil presents vivid descriptions of two characters, Fama and Iris, who appear at critical points in the story. In a well-developed essay, compare and contrast these two characters and discuss how Vergil uses them to intensify the dramatic power of each scene.

BE SURE TO REFER SPECIFICALLY TO THE LATIN **THROUGHOUT** THE PASSAGES ABOVE TO SUPPORT THE POINTS YOU MAKE IN YOUR ESSAY. Do NOT simply summarize what the passages say.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

1999 VERGIL

Question V3 (20 percent)

(Suggested time—20 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

. . . Stetit acer in armis
Aeneas volvens oculos dextramque repressit;
et iam iamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo
Line coeperat, infelix umero cum apparuit alto
(5) balteus et notis fulserunt cingula bullis
Pallantis pueri, victum quem vulnere Turnus
straverat atque umeris inimicum insigne gerebat.
Ille, oculis postquam saevi monimenta doloris
exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus et ira
(10) terribilis: “Tunc hinc spoliis indute meorum
eripiare mihi? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas
immolat et poenam scelerato ex sanguine sumit.”
Hoc dicens ferrum adverso sub pectore condit
fervidus; ast illi solvuntur frigore membra
vitaque cum gemitu fugit indignata sub umbras.

Readers have long wondered why Vergil concluded his epic with this depiction of Aeneas. In a **short** essay, discuss how the poet portrays Aeneas in this final scene. Be sure to refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the passage to support the points you make in your essay.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

1999 VERGIL

Question V4 (15 percent)

(Suggested time—20 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Aeneas and the Trojans are destined to win the war in Italy, and the people against whom they fight must inevitably suffer, but Vergil takes great care not to present this war as a conflict between good and evil. In a **short** essay, describe how in Books 7-12 Vergil wins the reader's sympathy for the Trojans' opponents.

SUPPORT YOUR ANSWER WITH SPECIFIC EXAMPLES FROM THE PARTS OF THE AENEID YOU HAVE READ IN ENGLISH AND, WHEN APPROPRIATE, FROM THE SELECTIONS YOU HAVE READ IN LATIN.

END OF SECTION II: VERGIL