



AP[®] Latin Literature 2002 Sample Student Responses

The materials included in these files are intended for use by AP teachers for course and exam preparation in the classroom; 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 4,200 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[®], and the Advanced Placement Program[®] (AP[®]). 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 © 2002 by College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved. College Board, Advanced Placement Program, AP, SAT, and the acorn logo are registered trademarks of the College Entrance Examination Board. APIEL is a trademark owned by the College Entrance Examination Board. PSAT/NMSQT is a registered trademark jointly owned by the College Entrance Examination Board and the National Merit Scholarship Corporation. Educational Testing Service and ETS are registered trademarks of Educational Testing Service.

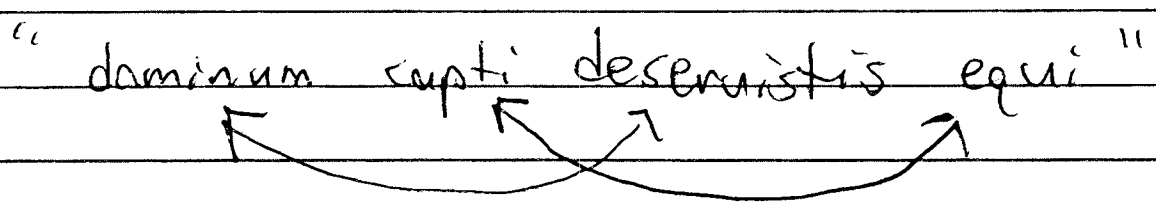
1. A spy is sent into ^{to spy} the enemy, and a lover keeps his eyes on a rival. "Mittitur infestas alter speculator in hostes, in rivale oculos alter, ut hoste, tenet."
→ One spy is sent into the savage enemy. The other has his eyes on a rival, as though an enemy.

2. a) They both break down doors ^(lover) or gates (soldier).
b) A soldier will break down gates when he is besieging a city. A lover will break down ~~gates~~ doors when trying to besiege the home of his partner in love

3. Waiting until your enemy is asleep and then slaughtering them with an armed band

4. During a famous battle involving the Thracians.

5. There is an alliteration "dominum . . . deseruistis" and to a certain degree there is interlocking word order, or chiasmus, since "capti" ^{modifies} applies to "equi" and ^{"deseruistis"} ~~is~~ ^{is} ^{object} ^{"dominum"} they deserted their master.



LL10

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

1) In lines one-two, the actions of both a soldier and a lover are described. "Mittitur infestus alter speculator in hostes;" (line 1) describes the soldier, "one spy having been sent into hostile enemies". "in rivale oculos alter, ut hoste tenet" (line 2) describes the lover, "The other in the eyes of the rival (lover) he holds, as the enemy."

2) In line 4, Ovid says "this one (soldier) breaks gates, but that one (lover) breaks doors". This action is appropriate for both lovers & soldiers because it is necessary for soldiers to break down gates in order to get to the enemy, and it is necessary for lovers to break down doors in order to reach their companions.

3) Two tactics discussed in lines 5-6 are attacking enemies while they sleep and arming the common unarmed crowd.

4) This incident occurred during the battle of the Rhesi vs. the Threici.

5) A figure of speech used in the last line (8) is apostrophe. The Latin that demonstrates this is "capti equi"