



AP[®] Latin: Vergil 2003 Free-Response Questions

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2003 AP[®] LATIN: VERGIL FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

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.

Question V1 (15 percent)

(Suggested time—10 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Interea magno misceri murmure caelum
incipit, insequitur commixta grandine nimbus,
et Tyrii comites passim et Troiana iuventus
Line Dardaniusque nepos Veneris diversa per agros
5 tecta metu petiere; ruunt de montibus amnes.
Speluncam Dido dux et Troianus eandem
deveniunt.

Aeneid 4.160-166

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

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Question V2 (15 percent)
(Suggested time—10 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

“Ventum ad supremum est. Terris agitare vel undis
Troianos potuisti, infandum accendere bellum,
deformare domum et luctu miscere hymenaeos:
Line ulterius temptare veto.” Sic Iuppiter orsus¹;
5 sic dea summisso² contra Saturnia vultu:
“Ista quidem quia nota mihi tua, magne, voluntas³,
Iuppiter, et Turnum et terras invita reliqui.”

¹ orsus = orsus est

² also appears as submisso in some texts

³ in line 6, supply est

Aeneid 12. 803-809

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

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Question V3 (35 percent)
(Suggested time—45 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Ausus quin etiam voces iactare per umbram
implevi clamore vias, maestusque Creusam
nequiquam ingeminans iterumque iterumque vocavi.
Line Quaerenti et tectis urbis sine fine ruenti¹
5 infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae
visa mihi ante oculos et nota maior imago.
Obstipui, steteruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit.
Tum sic adfari et curas his demere dictis:
“Quid tantum insano iuvat indulgere dolori,
10 O dulcis coniunx? Non haec sine numine divum
eveniunt; nec te comitem hinc portare Creusam
fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.
Longa tibi exsilia et vastum maris aequor arandum,
et terram Hesperiam venies, ubi Lydius arva
15 inter opima virum leni fluit agmine Thybris.
Illic res laetae regnumque et regia coniunx
parta tibi; lacrimas dilectae pelle Creusae.
Non ego Myrmidonum sedes Dolopumve superbas
aspiciam aut Graias servitum matribus ibo,
20 Dardanis et divae Veneris nurus;
sed me magna deum genetrix his detinet oris.
Iamque vale et nati serva communis amorem.”
Haec ubi dicta dedit, lacrimantem et multa volentem
dicere deseruit, tenuesque recessit in auras.
25 Ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum;
ter frustra comprehensa manus effugit imago...

¹also appears as furenti in some texts

Aeneid 2. 768-793

The passage above illustrates how lives can be changed as a result of war. In a well-developed essay, contrast the ways in which Aeneas and Creusa respond to the disruption in their lives caused by the Trojan War.

BE SURE TO REFER SPECIFICALLY TO THE LATIN THROUGHOUT THE PASSAGE TO SUPPORT THE POINTS YOU MAKE IN YOUR ESSAY. Do NOT simply summarize what the passage says.

(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.)

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Question V4 (20 percent)
(Suggested time—20 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Hoc primum in luco nova res oblata timorem
leniit, hic primum Aeneas sperare salutem
ausus et adflictis¹ melius confidere rebus.
Line Namque sub ingenti lustrat dum singula templo
5 reginam opperiens, dum quae fortuna sit urbi
artificumque manus inter se operumque laborem
miratur, videt Iliacas ex ordine pugnas
bellaque iam fama totum vulgata per orbem,
Atridas Priamumque et saevum ambobus Achillem.
10 Constitit et lacrimans “Quis iam locus,” inquit, “Achate,
quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?
En Priamus. Sunt hic etiam sua praemia laudi,
sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.
Solve metus; feret haec aliquam tibi fama salutem.”
15 Sic ait atque animum pictura pascit inani
multa gemens, largoque umectat flumine vultum.

¹ also appears as afflictis in some texts

Aeneid 1. 450-465

In the passage above, Aeneas sees a mural depicting events of the Trojan War. In a **short** essay, identify the emotions Aeneas experiences and discuss why this work of art provokes them. Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the passage to support the points you make in your essay.

(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.)

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Question V5 (15 percent)
(Suggested time — 20 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

In Book 1, Venus appears as a huntress to Aeneas to give him information about Carthage. Throughout the *Aeneid*, various characters appear in disguise or otherwise misrepresent themselves. **Choose one character from Group A and one character from Group B.** In a **short** essay, discuss each character's deception and its purpose, as well as its effect on subsequent events. Be sure to support your essay with specific details.

Group A

Cupid

Sinon

Group B

Allecto

Iris

Juturna

END OF EXAMINATION