

AP[®] LATIN: VERGIL
2008 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question V3

- 6** This is an excellent, well-organized essay. It makes liberal use of specific, appropriate references from the Latin text throughout the passage, properly cited. These references support a discussion of the Trojans' views at the time they received the wooden horse and Aeneas' view as he looks back. Occasional mistakes need not spoil the general impression of the essay. More important than the number of Latin citations are the quality and completeness of the discussion and the general coherence of the argument.
- 5** This is a good, strong essay with a discerning discussion of the Trojans' views at the time they received the wooden horse and Aeneas' view as he looks back. The discussion is either not as sophisticated or well developed as that found in a "6" or not quite as well supported with textual references from throughout the passage. The references from the Latin, properly cited, appear confident, and the essay reflects more than casual familiarity with the passage.
- 4** This is an adequate essay with some accurate discussion of the Trojans' views at the time they received the wooden horse and Aeneas' view as he looks back. The discussion may be uneven, with emphasis only on one point of view, or it may be more descriptive than analytical. The Latin references may be scanty, but they are specific, accurate, and relevant.
- 3** This is a limited response which lacks an adequate discussion of the Trojans' views at the time they received the wooden horse and Aeneas' view as he looks back, or which discusses only one point of view. The answer tends to rely on description. In general, the Latin support is weak, possibly misconstrued, inappropriate, and/or not properly cited. Alternatively, the student may write a good essay reflecting knowledge of the passage but fail to cite any Latin to support the answer.
- 2** The student recognizes the passage but presents a vague or weak discussion. Statements may be very general or irrelevant to the question. The student may recall general information about the wooden horse or the fall of Troy but demonstrates only limited comprehension of the Latin cited, or the student may fail to cite any Latin at all.
- 1** The student understands the question but presents no meaningful discussion derived from the passage. Although no substantive argument is presented, the response does contain some correct information relevant to the question. The student demonstrates no understanding of the Latin in context or demonstrates a complete misunderstanding. The student may fail to cite any Latin or may only provide individual Latin words, randomly selected.
- 0** The student gives a response that is totally irrelevant, totally incorrect, or merely restates the question. The student demonstrates no understanding of the Latin in context.
- This is a blank space or off-task answer (e.g., drawing, personal letter).

Aeneas is recalling the Trojans' reception of the wooden horse to queen Dido in this passage with remorse. At the time, the Trojans grew to cherish the wooden horse and accept it as being from Minerva and an omen of the gods. Having enclosed the outcome of the Trojans' acceptance of the horse, Aeneas uses a choice of words that hints of regret and pity that such a fall of Troy could have been prevented.

The first line of the passage begins with the image of the Trojans accepting the very object that will cause their end with no hesitation: "We divide the walls and we lay open the walls of the city." The passage goes on to describe that the Trojans "... ~~the gifts~~ ~~stretch~~ stretch forth towards the hempen chains on the heek..." (lines 3-4) to accept the great machine within the walls of Troy themselves, "Boys and unwed girls sing sacred songs around and are happy to touch the gift with a hand..." (lines 5-6). This shows that the Trojans thought the horse as a marvelous object, ~~that belonged to the gods~~. They then rolled the horse to the middle of the city and "placed the unlucky monster (according to Aeneas) on the sacred citadel." (line 12). The Trojans

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

thought the horse as a sacred thing that belonged to Minerva.

Aeneas, having lived through this moment already, uses words like "the fatal machine" ~~scans~~ scans the walls ^{pregnant with arms} (line 4) to describe the horse, now knowing the ^{outcome} ~~effect~~ of the horse's presence. In lines 9-10, Aeneas describes how the horse could have been ~~suspect~~ held suspect but ^{was} ~~did~~ not: "Four times it stopped on the very thresholds of the gate and four times ~~the~~ arms gave sound in the belly." The fate of Troy could have been changed by a different reaction of the Trojans to those very sounds. Finally on lines 15-16, Aeneas tells that "that day was the last" ^{Troy} ~~for the Trojans~~ after they "nevertheless pushed on, unmindful and blind with fury." (lines 11)

The last several lines of the passage delivered by Aeneas explains that "Mean while, the sky is turned and night rushes to the Ocean... and the thick of the Greeks has reached the inside of Troy while the Trojans fell silent and "sleep embraces the tired limbs (of Trojans)." (line 20). The last part reveals Aeneas' view of the event as one that seemed like a ^{sudden} storm after ~~the~~ peace for the Trojans, ^{who were} unknowing.

In Book II of the Aeneid, Vergil uses Aeneas to present an account of the fall of Troy. Vergil ~~uses Aeneas~~ ^{also uses} Aeneas to create a measure of sympathy for the ~~Romans~~ Trojans. This occurs particularly when Aeneas describes the entering of the horse into Troy. In this passage, the Trojans appear overjoyed and overcome by fear, while ~~Aeneas~~ it is evident from Aeneas's description that he regrets the attitudes of the horse at the time.

From the description, the reader can tell that the ~~Trojans~~ Trojans are happy and overcome by fear when they bring the horse into the walls. This ~~is seen~~ ^{is seen} when Aeneas states that "Pueri... innot laeque puellae sacra canunt" (the boys and virgins sing sacred songs). This shows that the Trojans, even the children, can feel the air of excitement and happiness at the time. The songs they sing are even sacred, like they feel they have been blessed. The Trojans also "Forem... manu contingere gaudent" (they rejoice to touch the rope with a hand). Here, the Trojans wish to touch the horse as a way of confirming their victory over the Greeks. This just serves to make the Trojans even more excited and drive them more towards fear. Later, in the city, Aeneas says that they ^{Trojans} go ~~through~~ "festa... fronde per orbem" (through the city with a festive frond). ~~This~~ This shows how happy the Trojans actually are. From the examples, ~~it~~ ^{it} can be seen that the Trojans see the horse as divine and that they are overjoyed by this thought. All of their actions are done in jubilation, which tends to make ~~them~~ the Trojans

forget about the potential danger of the horse. Overall, ~~it is that~~ ~~happy~~ the Trojans demonstrate that they are overcome with furor and joy while they bring the horse into the city.

Aeneas, however, shows his feelings of regret and remorse ~~in this passage~~ of the Trojan attitude in the passage as well. First of all, Aeneas feels that this happiness makes the Trojans "caeci... Furor" (blind with furor). Aeneas is very regretful here that the Trojans were so blinded by joy to miss the ~~signs~~ signs of Greek treachery, so ~~is~~ regretful in fact, that he calls out "O patria, O diuum domos Ilium" (O fatherland, O Trojan house of the gods). Aeneas is very distressed over the fate of Troy and the quickness with which the Trojans fell to blind furor. Another way Aeneas shows his distress happens when he cries "Quater... quater" (four times... four times). This repetition shows that Aeneas cannot believe that the Trojans were able to fall for such a ruse. And again, Aeneas makes it clear that he feels the happiness of the Trojans have blinded them so much to even cause them to miss the bad omens four times. Another indication of how Aeneas feels about the horse stem from his descriptions of it. He refers to the ~~horse~~ horse as a "fatalis machina" (fatal machine) and as a "monstrum infelix" (unlucky monster). This reveals that Aeneas feels only sadness and regret for failing to see the truth behind the horse. His views on the horse and the situation are nothing but negative. Aeneas feels that it is the Trojan

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Joy that blinds them to the harsh reality. Overall, Aeneas shows that his crews of the horse are nothing but regretful and sad.

In the end, it is evident from Aeneas's account that the horse brought joy to the Trojans, but that Aeneas feels this joy is what blinded the people to the evil of the beast.

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Question 03

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At the time the horse arrives at Troy the Trojans are just amazed as you can see from lines 4-5 they ask what machine? what weapon is it used for war? As you can see they are just baffled at the sight of this horse, also some of the citizens show fear, they ask what is there fate going to be? On the other hand Aeneas is asking the gods the same thing from lines 8-11 he says "Oh country, Oh divine household gods why do you bring the war to the walls of Ilium! As Aeneas retells his story from that time at Troy you can kind of tell his feelings at the time the horse was introduced. As he states what is Troys fate! He is now sad because he now knows what the fate of Troy is and that is for him to find a new city and a "new Troy" As Virgil retells the story at Aeneas you can tell that he is trying to stem Aeneas feelings by using meter to increase the flow by using a lot of spondee's and keeping the lines moving in a fast flow to show emotion.

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2008 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question V3

Overview

The question allowed students to demonstrate their ability to analyze the Latin passage by discussing both the view of the Trojans on the day that they brought the horse into Troy and the view of Aeneas as he looks back on that day (*Aeneid* 2. 234–253). Students were required to support their arguments with accurate Latin citations from throughout the passage.

Sample: 3A
Score: 5

This essay integrates the description of the Trojans' reception of the horse with Aeneas's retrospective views. The student combines analysis with confident and accurate citations: "In lines 9–10 Aeneas describes how the horse could have been held suspect but was not: 'Four times. . .'" The essay is well organized and discusses the entire passage.

Sample: 3B
Score: 4

This essay briefly indicates the happiness of the Trojans as they accept the horse and notes "that the Trojans are . . . overcome by furor." However, Latin support is scanty, and the student does not specifically show how Aeneas views the events in retrospect.

Sample: 3C
Score: 2

The student understands the question and attempts to organize an answer around the behavior of the Trojans ("some of the citizens show fear") and Aeneas's reflections (Aeneas "is asking the gods . . ."), but the response indicates extremely limited comprehension of the Latin. Very little of the answer is passage-based but instead reflects the prompt. The response received a score of 2, rather than 1, since it contains some correct Latin.