

AP[®] LATIN: VERGIL

2008 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question V4

- 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 the discussion of the request Aeneas makes and what he promises the Sibyl. 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 request Aeneas makes and what he promises the Sibyl. 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 request Aeneas makes and what he promises the Sibyl. The discussion may be uneven, with more on Aeneas’ request than on his promises or vice versa, 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 that lacks adequate discussion of the request Aeneas makes and what he promises the Sibyl, or that discusses only his request or only his promises. 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 are very general or irrelevant to the question. The student cites Latin, but with only limited comprehension of the Latin in context, or fails 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).

The passage from Book Six enumerates on the seemingly interminable suffering of the Trojans, a plight that clashes virulently with the ~~obscure~~ preeminent destiny of Aeneas and his compatriots. Mindful of his illustrious fate, Aeneas seeks assurance from the Sibyl and thereby ~~for~~ ardently desires to fulfill his destiny and eschew tribulation.

Upon exalting the Sibyl as "most sacred" (*sanctissima*) and "prescient of things about to come" (*praesca venturi*), Aeneas entreats her to "grant that the Trojans and the wandering gods and the agitated divine wills of Troy settle in Latium" (lines 2-4). ~~However,~~ He infuses this request with a sense of justice that reinforces his innate probity - that is, instead of petulantly demanding the fulfillment of his destiny, Aeneas humbly ~~at~~ declares that he "[does] not demand kingdoms unowed to [his] fates" (*non indebita posco regna meis fati*). His entreaty therefore abounds with ~~two~~ deferential righteousness, an attribute that emphasizes his distinguished character.

V4

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

4A2

and substantiates her chief epithet (pius Aeneas).

Furthermore, Aeneas appends a series of promises to his request, promises that enhance the fervency with which he longs to fulfill his destiny, and the ~~decorative~~ piety central to his disposition. He asserts that he ~~will~~ "will establish a shrine from solid marble to Apollo and Hecate and festival days from the name of Apollo." ~~and that~~ - moreover, he proclaims that he "will place" your lots and the arcane words having been spoken to [his] race and sacrifice men having been selected (lines 8-10). By beseeching the Sibyl for reinforcement and subsequently promising to ~~publicly~~ demonstrate his ~~profound~~ gratitude, Aeneas emerges as a devotee of fate and divine will and, implicitly, of family (i.e., his eminent posterity).

⊗
lines
5-6

In this passage from Vergil's Aeneid, Aeneas makes ~~a~~ a request ^{of} and several promises to the Sibyl. He ~~also~~ asks that she ~~allow~~ ^{allow} the Trojans to settle in Latium, and promises her that he will erect a ~~temple~~ temple to Diana and Apollo, set up feast days for Apollo's name, and dedicated chosen men to them.

Aeneas asks that the Sibyl "da... Latio considere Teucros errantesque deos ~~agit~~ ... Troiae," "give to Troy to settle in Latium the Trojans and the ~~wandering~~ wandering gods." Thus he asks that they might settle in Latium, not only settle the Trojans, but also the Trojan gods, the Penates,

instituam
Aeneas promises thus: "Tum Phoebae Triviae solidoque marmore templum," "I will ~~build~~ build a temple out of solid marble for Apollo and Diana. He also promises "institutam festisque dies de nomine Phoebi," "I will institute feast days for the name of Apollo" and "lectosque sacrobo... viros," "I will dedicated chosen men!" Thus Aeneas promises to build a temple to Diana and Apollo, dedicated feast days to Apollo, and dedicated chosen men to them.

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

14 4C

Aeneas says "And you, most knowledgeable prophet"
He asks the Sibyl to consider Latin and the
Trojans. He promises to build a temple in
the name of Phebus when he gets to Latin. He
tells her this in lines 5-6. He asks the
sibyl to protect their great region. *Te
quoque magna manent regnis penetralia nostris.*
Aeneas prays for the Trojans and he wants
them to be successful nation of warlike
people. "*Hic ego namque trās sarkis arcanaque
Fata dicor meari genti peram.*" Aeneas tells
the Sibyl that he will make sacrifices to
Pheobe.

AP[®] LATIN: VERGIL
2008 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question V4

Overview

The purpose of the question was for students to display their ability to analyze a Latin passage by discussing the request(s) and promises that Aeneas makes to the Sybil of Cumae (*Aeneid* 6. 65–76). Students were required to support their arguments with accurate Latin citations from throughout the passage.

Sample: 4A

Score: 5

This is a good, strong essay with discerning discussion of both Aeneas’s request and his promises to the Sybil. The student explains why and how Aeneas requests that the Trojans be allowed to settle in Latium: “instead of petulantly demanding the fulfillment of his destiny, Aeneas humbly declares that he ‘[does] not demand kingdoms unowed to [his] fates.’” The discussion shows a confident handling of the Latin as support and also an analysis of the Latin in context. At the end of the essay, the student incorrectly states that Aeneas will “sacrifice men having been selected,” but this is a mistranslation of only one word. In general, the Latin references from the text and the analysis are confident, and the essay reflects understanding of the text. The one major item preventing this response from earning a score of 6 is the lack of reference to the second of Aeneas’s two requests: that the priestess herself sing and not entrust her songs to just the leaves, *Foliis . . . oro* (lines 10–12).

Sample: 4B

Score: 4

This is an adequate essay with some accurate discussion of both the request and the promises Aeneas makes. The Latin cited is accurate, specific, and relevant, and citations are followed by a sentence of analysis. A thesis statement is supported by two separate paragraphs, each of which addresses the request and the promises. After the student cites the request given in lines 2–3, a sentence of analysis follows, “Thus he asks that they might settle in Latium, not only settle the Trojans, but also the Trojan gods, the Penates.” The second half of the essay accurately describes the promises of a temple, feast days, and chosen men with accurately cited Latin to support the promises.

Sample: 4C

Score: 2

The student understands the question, but the Latin for Aeneas’s request is incorrectly translated and not properly cited (“to cinsider [*sic*] Latin and the Trojans”). The essay does identify one of Aeneas’s promises, “to build a temple in the name of Phebus [*sic*].” There are no correct statements in the rest of the response.