



AP[®] Latin: Vergil 2001 Sample Student Responses

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.

Dido's suicide makes Anna feel ^{angry} ~~guilty~~, guilty, and ~~remorseful~~ ^{remorseful}. Her immediate reaction is anger; Dido ~~is~~ has lied to her ("me fraude petebas?" 1.1). Anna is furious that Dido asked her get the funeral pyre ready and wasn't truthful about what she wanted to use it for. She goes so far as to say that she has been deserted ("deserta" lit "having been deserted" 1.3) by Dido. Next Anna starts to feel guilty. Technically speaking, ~~Next, Anna starts to feel guilty~~ ^{she aided Dido's death by preparing the funeral pyre for her.} She says that she wishes she had died with Dido ("Eadem me ad fat vocasses..." 1.1-2) suggesting that she believes that she should die for what she has done.

After anger and guilt, Anna feels remorse. Dido has destroyed herself, ~~for~~ Anna, her people, the Sidonians (athers, and her city ("Extincti. ~~to~~ be meque soror, populunque patresque Sidonios urbemque tuam" 1.3-4)) Finally, in a beautiful moment at the end of this speech, Anna asks for her sister's body, so that she may wash her wounds and take any breath still hovering over her mouth (1.9-11).

Anna actually feels destroyed by Dido's death.

~~Very effectively shows the overwhelming flow of confused emotions that washes over Anna when she learns of her sister's tragic death.~~

She has now ceased her anger and ~~is~~ ^{abandoned} left behind her guilt; she is left only with sadness at the loss and the misery of her beloved sister. Vergil very effectively shows here the overwhelming flow of confused emotions that washes over Anna when she learns of her sister's tragic death.

V4

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

B

When Dido kills herself, it devastates Anna. At first she is in shock, saying, "Was this that (which you were planning), sister? Were you seeking me by fraud?" (Hoc... petebas). ~~Even~~ Even though Dido is dead, Anna says, ~~that~~ "What should I, having been deserted, complain about first?" (Quid querar). Anna says that Dido's death will ultimately lead to her own (Bon call me to the same fates "Eadem... vocasses"). ~~She blames~~ Then, she blames Dido, saying, "You destroyed yourself and me, sister, and your people and your Sidonian fathers and your city" (Extinxit... tuam). Dido's death makes Anna angry and accusing, but at the end, it is still evident that she loves her sister and truly cares for her, saying, "Grant that, I may wash your wounds with water and, if any final breath wanders above, let me catch it with my mouth" (Date... ore legam). The ritual of standing above one's lover, breathing in their lost breath, is exemplified here. Dido's death has pained Anna, but Anna still, and probably will always love her sister.

V4

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

Dido's suicide deeply affects her sister Anna. Anna's first reaction to Dido is that of anger. Dido had tricked Anna into thinking they were building ~~a~~ a pyre to burn Aeneas' things, not one for Dido to kill herself on.

When ~~she~~ ~~see~~ Anna sees Dido lying there wounded she says, "Did you seek me by deceit?" (*Me fraude petebas*). Anna is angry at her sister for the trick that had been played on her.

Anna also feels abandoned (*deserta*) by Dido's death. Anna was very close to and dependent on her sister, so Dido's death meant the loss of a big part of her life. Anna then says, "you should have called me to the same fates" (*Eadem me ~~ad~~ ad fata vocasses*).

Anna is so distraught at the death of Dido that she wishes Dido had told her about it so the two could have died together. Without Dido Anna feels lost.

Lastly Anna explains how deeply Dido's death will affect not only her Anna, but also so many others. "You have left me, sister, and the people, and the Sidonian fathers, and your city." (*Exstincti... urbemque tuam*) Anna desperately tries to explain here how much she will miss Dido and how important Dido was to her.