

2022

AP[®]

 CollegeBoard

AP[®] Latin

Free-Response Questions

LATIN

SECTION II

Total Time—2 hours

Reading period—15 minutes

Writing period—1 hour and 45 minutes

You may begin writing your responses before the reading period is over.

Directions: This portion of the exam consists of five free-response questions. Be sure that you answer all five of the questions. It is your responsibility to convince the reader that you are drawing conclusions or support from the Latin text and not from a general recall of the passage. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

Question 1

(Suggested time — 15 minutes)

Information written on this page will NOT be scored.

Aeneas makes an unexpected discovery.

Navem in conspectu nullam, tres litore cervos¹
prospicit² errantes; hos tota armenta³ sequuntur
a tergo, et longum per valles pascitur⁴ agmen.

Line Constitit hic, arcumque⁵ manu celeresque sagittas
5 corripuit, fidus quae tela gerebat Achates.

¹ cervus, -i, m.: deer

² prospicio, -ere: see

³ armentum, -i, n.: herd

⁴ pascitur = “grazes”

⁵ arcus, -us, m.: bow

Aeneid 1. 184-188

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

Question 2

(Suggested time — 15 minutes)

Information written on this page will NOT be scored.

The Helvetii form a plan.

His rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, constituerunt¹ ea quae ad proficiscendum pertinerent² comparare, iumentorum³ et carrorum quam maximum numerum coemere,⁴ sementes⁵ quam maximas facere ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare.

¹ constituo, -ere, -ui: decide (to)

² pertineo, -ere: pertain (to)

³ iumentum, -i, n.: pack animal

⁴ coemo, -ere: buy

⁵ sementis, -is, f.: planting

Bellum Gallicum 1. 3

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

Question 3

(Suggested time — 45 minutes)

Information written on this page will NOT be scored.

(A)

Extemplo Libyae magnas it Fama per urbes,
 Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum:
 mobilitate viget viresque acquirit eundo,
 Line parva metu primo, mox sese attollit in auras
 5 ...
 Nocte volat caeli medio terraeque per umbram
 stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno;
 luce sedet custos aut summi culmine tecti
 turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes,
 10 tam ficti pravique tenax quam nuntia veri.
 Haec tum multiplici populos sermone replebat
 gaudens, et pariter facta atque infecta canebat:
 venisse Aenean Troiano sanguine cretum,
 cui se pulchra viro dignetur iungere Dido;
 15 nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere
 regnorum immemores turpique cupidine captos.
 Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ora.

Aeneid 4. 173-176, 184-195

(B)

Tunc duces principesque Nerviorum qui aliquem sermonis aditum causamque amicitiae
 cum Cicerone habebant colloqui sese velle dicunt. Facta potestate eadem quae
 Ambiorix cum Titurio egerat commemorant: omnem esse in armis Galliam; Germanos
 Line Rhenum transisse; Caesaris reliquorumque hiberna oppugnari. Addunt etiam de Sabini
 5 morte: Ambiorigem ostentant fidei faciendae causa. Errare eos dicunt, si quicquam ab
 his praesidi sperent, qui suis rebus diffidant; sese tamen hoc esse in Ciceronem
 populumque Romanum animo, ut nihil nisi hiberna recusent atque hanc inveterascere
 consuetudinem nolint: licere illis incolumibus per se ex hibernis discedere et
 quascumque in partes velint sine metu proficisci.

Bellum Gallicum 5. 41

The passages above show the transmission of crucial information in Vergil's North Africa and Caesar's Gaul. In a well-developed essay, analyze the messages and how they are conveyed in each passage.

BE SURE TO REFER SPECIFICALLY TO THE LATIN **THROUGHOUT** THE PASSAGES TO SUPPORT THE POINTS YOU MAKE IN YOUR ESSAY. Do NOT simply summarize what the passages say.

(When you are asked to refer specifically to the Latin, you must write out the Latin and/or cite line numbers AND you must translate, accurately paraphrase, or make clear in your discussion that you understand the Latin.)

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

Question 4

(Suggested time — 15 minutes)

Information written on this page will NOT be scored.

“Quisquis es, armatus qui nostra ad flumina tendis,
 fare age, quid venias, iam istinc et comprime gressum.
 Umbrarum hic locus est, somni noctisque soporae:
 Line corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina.
 5 Nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem
 accepisse lacu, nec Thesea Pirithoumque,
 dis quamquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent.
 Tartareum ille manu custodem in vincla petivit
 ipsius a solio regis traxitque trementem;
 10 hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti.”

Aeneid 6. 388-397

Answer the following questions **in English** unless the question specifically asks you to write out Latin words. Number your answer to each question.

1. Translate in context comprime gressum (line 2).
2. Write out **all** of line 4 (corpora . . . carina) and mark the scansion.
3. **(A)** Translate in context euntem (line 5), **and (B)** identify its tense.
4. Lines 5-7 (Nec vero . . . essent) contain a description of people who have traveled to the Underworld. **(A)** Name **one and only one** characteristic of these people stated in these lines. **(B)** Write out the specific Latin words for that characteristic.
5. Name the dominam Ditis (line 10).
6. What deceased crew member does Aeneas encounter in the Underworld before crossing the Styx?

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

Question 5

(Suggested time — 15 minutes)

Information written on this page will NOT be scored.

Quibus rebus cognitis, principes Britanniae, qui post proelium ad Caesarem convenerant, inter se collocti, cum equites et naves et frumentum Romanis deesse intellexerent et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, quae hoc
Line erant etiam angustiora quod sine impedimentis Caesar legiones transportaverat,
 5 optimum factu esse duxerunt, rebellione facta, frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere et rem in hiemem producere, quod eis superatis aut reditu interclusis neminem postea belli inferendi causa in Britanniam transiturum confidebant.

Bellum Gallicum 4. 30

Answer the following questions **in English** unless the question specifically asks you to write out Latin words. Number your answer to each question.

1. (A) Translate in context Quibus rebus cognitis (line 1), and (B) identify the grammatical construction of the phrase.
2. Identify **one and only one** thing that the leaders of the Britons learned about the Roman army in lines 2-4 (cum equites . . . transportaverat).
3. Translate in context factu (line 5).
4. To whom or what does eis (line 6) refer?
5. According to lines 6-7 (quod eis . . . confidebant), what do the leaders of the Britons hope to achieve?
6. Which queen of the Britons led the resistance against the Roman occupation of Britain during the reign of Nero?

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

STOP

END OF EXAM