
AP Latin

Sample Student Responses and Scoring Commentary

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AP[®] LATIN
2017 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 3

	Development of Argument/Analysis	Use of Latin	Inferences & Conclusions	Contextual Knowledge
5 Strong	The student develops a <u>strong</u> essay about Aeneas's reactions to seeing both Helen and Dido and <u>consistently aligns it to Latin evidence</u> . Occasional errors need not weaken the overall impression of the essay.	The student <u>uses copious examples of accurate</u> , specific, and relevant <u>Latin</u> , properly cited, drawn <u>from throughout both passages</u> .	The student <u>consistently uses inferences and draws conclusions</u> that accurately reflect the Latin and support the analysis.	The student is able to <u>use specific contextual references</u> consistently in order to support the analysis.
4 Good	The student develops a <u>good</u> essay about Aeneas's reactions to seeing both Helen and Dido, <u>providing main ideas and some supporting details</u> . Although the <u>analysis may not be nuanced</u> , it is based on a sound understanding of the Latin.	The student <u>uses examples of Latin that are generally accurate</u> , specific, and relevant, properly cited; <u>while they are not plentiful, they are drawn from throughout both passages</u> .	The student uses some inferences and draws some conclusions that accurately reflect the Latin and support the analysis. The student <u>may rely on what is stated or may make inaccurate inferences</u> .	The student is able to <u>use some specific contextual references</u> that support the analysis.
3 Average	The student develops an <u>adequate</u> essay about Aeneas's reactions to seeing both Helen and Dido. The <u>answer reflects some understanding of the passages</u> ; OR the essay <u>may be strong for one passage but weak for the other</u> . Analysis <u>(1)</u> may not be well developed, <u>(2)</u> may rely on main ideas but few supporting details, or <u>(3)</u> it may be summary more than analysis.	The student <u>may have few accurate Latin citations</u> ; they may not be linked to the analysis, or fail to support it.	The student <u>may display only limited understanding</u> of implied information.	The student <u>may sometimes misunderstand contextual references</u> or fail to connect them effectively to the analysis.

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Question 3 (continued)

	Development of Argument/Analysis	Use of Latin	Inferences & Conclusions	Contextual Knowledge
2 Weak	The student <u>recognizes the passage(s), but presents only a weak essay.</u> It may be confusing and lack organization, or may rely on summary. It addresses (1) only portions of each passage, or (2) addresses one passage well, but the other not at all.	The student <u>provides little Latin support,</u> taken out of context or misunderstood; or <u>may use no Latin.</u>	The student <u>may make incorrect assumptions</u> or make inferences and conclusions based on the passages only rarely.	The student <u>may show no understanding or a thorough misunderstanding of context;</u> references to context, if any, are irrelevant.
1 Poor	The student <u>understands the question but offers no meaningful analysis.</u> Although the student may not recognize the passages, the response <u>contains some correct, relevant information.</u>	The student <u>cites no Latin, or only individual Latin words,</u> and exhibits either no understanding of the Latin in context, or a complete misunderstanding.	The student does not make inferences and conclusions based on the passages.	The student <u>shows no understanding or thorough misunderstanding of context</u> and provides no meaningful discussion of context or contextual references.
0 Unacceptable	The student offers a <u>response that is totally irrelevant, totally incorrect, or restates the question.</u>	The student <u>demonstrates no understanding of Latin in context.</u>	The student <u>does not make inferences</u> and conclusions based on the passages.	The student <u>shows no understanding or a thorough misunderstanding of context</u> and provides no meaningful discussion of context or contextual references.

Begin your answer to **Question 3** on this page.

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~~As both his reactions to his encounters with Helen~~

In Aeneas' reactions to his encounters with Helen and Dido, Aeneas expresses intense emotions which reveal his devotion, piety, and caring nature.

In the first passage, Aeneas' wrath reveals his ^{devotion} ~~love of duty~~ to his country and his Trojan pride. Immediately when he sees Helen "Exarsere ignes animo" (line 1: flames burn in his spirit).

His first response upon seeing Helen, who is to him the sole cause of the Trojan war and the fall of Troy, is intense rage. This response to seeing Helen highlights his love of Troy and his deep grief as he watches his city burn. ~~He then expresses his hatred of Trojan enemy, the~~

~~trojans~~ He then questions in disbelief how Helen who has caused the fall of Troy "conjugumque domumque patris natosque videt" (line 5: will see her spouse and her home and the sons of her father). Aeneas does not think it is right for such an evil woman who has brought about such horrible things to be happy. ^{and see her family again} This hatred of her and placement of blame on her emphasizes how distraught he is about the events occurring around him. Then ~~remembering~~, recalling all the terrible things Helen has caused to happen, he vows to take out his revenge on her: "Occident ferro Priamus?

Troia ardent igni?" (line 7: Will ~~he~~ he now cut down Priam with a sword? Will Troy have burned with flame?) Aeneas believes that Priam and Troy should not fall in vain and by deciding to kill Helen, he proves his loyalty to Troy through his vengeance. Although he recognizes that killing a woman is wrong, he believes it is his duty to his country

Continue your answer to **Question 3** on this page if necessary.

3A2q3

and those who have died to kill Helen. Aeneas claims that "habet haec victoria laudem" (line 10: this victory (killing Helen) has praise).

Aeneas again demonstrates his devotion to Troy by saying that avenging the Trojan deaths is a noble deed. He is willing to do whatever ~~is~~ ^{necessary} to honor the lives of those lost. Through his intense rage and desire to avenge his fallen city, Aeneas demonstrates his ~~devotion~~ ~~to Troy~~ ~~and~~ ~~pride~~ ~~in his country~~ sense of duty to his country ^{and love} for Troy.

In the second passage, Aeneas' emotions vary vastly from those in the first but similarly reveal his devotion. In this encounter however his emotions express his devotion to his duty to found Troy as well as his piety to the gods and his caring nature. When Aeneas sees Dido in the underworld and realizes she has killed herself he is immensely distraught. He immediately is flooded with guilt and asks her "Fueris her pini causa feni?" (line 3: alas was I as a cause of death for you?). His goodness to take the blame for her death and his uncontrollable guilt reveal how caring he is. Then he promises to ~~her~~ ^{Dido} that he was not intentionally trying to hurt ~~her~~ by leaving her but was obeying "iussa deum" (line 6: the order of the gods). He proves his devotion to his mission to found Troy as well as his piety to the gods by telling Dido that he had to leave her. He is trying to ~~apologize~~ ^{apologize} to Dido but emphasizes that his duty to his ~~the~~ mission and the gods ~~is~~ ^{is} more important than anything else. Continuing to explain all the other things the gods have made him do such as journey to the underworld, he unsuccessfully ~~apologize~~ ^{attempts to} apologize to Dido ~~simultaneously~~ revealing how

Continue your answer to **Question 3** on this page if necessary.

3A303

for he will go to fulfill his duty and obey the gods. Although Aeneas' apology to Dido fails and she refuses his command to "siste gradum" (line 10: halt your step), he succeeds in demonstrating his sensitive character and his duty to his mission and the gods.

Although his emotions are vastly different in the two passages, Aeneas' reactions to his encounters with these two women serve to emphasize his devotion and piety and highlight his character. His intense wrath upon seeing Helen and his decision to kill her demonstrates his devotion to his country. His deep anguish and attempted apology to Dido emphasizes his devotion and also highlights his piety and emotional side. Through both passages, Vergil utilizes Aeneas' emotions to reveal his character and values.

Begin your answer to Question 3 on this page.

3B₁ of 5

Aeneas has drastically different reactions to the sights of Helen and Dido. Aeneas spews rage at Helen, while he is saddened by the sight of a hurt Dido.

The difference in reactions can be shown by how he addresses his own action while pondering whether to kill ("extinguere", Line 11, A) Helen; he offers no apology by stating that while normally there is no glory in the punishment of a woman, ("Namque... poena est", Lines 9-10, A) exacting this punishment upon Helen would merit praise ("habet... laudem", Line 10, A). By doing this, Aeneas is stating that only in these extraordinary circumstances would the action be acceptable. He once again justifies his actions by saying it was an extraordinary circumstance in his apology to Dido. He says, after swearing upon the heavens and gods, "if there is any faith under the lowest ground, unwillingly, queen, I left your shore." ("si qua... cessi", Lines 4-5, B). Here he states that it was not his desire to leave Dido, but that he was forced. Thus Aeneas used the same explanation for two very

Continue your answer to **Question 3** on this page if necessary.

different purposes: to justify killing Helen and to apologize to Dido (for leaving).

Another similarity that exaggerates the differences in how Aeneas treats the two women is his usage of the word "queen" ("regina", Line 4, A and "regina", Line 5, B). When using it to describe Helen, he puts it inside a question, asking, "~~Will~~ will she go as queen?" ("ibit regina", Line 4, A). Here, Aeneas is not addressing her as a queen, but asking if she will go as one. By putting this inside a negative question, (all the questions are negative as shown by the surrounding questions such as "will Priam die by a sword?" ("Occiderit... Priamus", Line 2, A), "will Troy burn with flame" ("Troia...iani", Line 7, A)), Aeneas is stating that for Helen to be a queen is a negative outcome. On the other hand, when he uses "regina" with Dido, he uses it in direct address. He does not place it in a question, and cements it as a positive role for Dido by placing "regina" (Line 5, B) in the vocative case, which shows that he holds her to be a strong, unquestioned queen.

Another major difference in the level of

Continue your answer to Question 3 on this page if necessary.

3B₃₀₅

respect that Aeneas gives the two women is by his address, or lack thereof, of them. Aeneas conducts his entire speech in Passage A to himself, mentioning Helen only as subject or object, but never addressing the speech to her. In fact, not once does Aeneas even mention the name "Helen". By refusing to address or even name the subject of his speech, Aeneas is granting Helen no respect. In stark contrast, Aeneas directly addresses his speech to Dido in line 1, saying "Infelix Dido," (Line 1, B). This is showing Dido utmost respect in three ways: he is putting Dido in the vocative case (addressing it to her), he mentions her by name (granting respect for her), and he addresses her as the first thing in his speech (making her the priority). Thus Aeneas grants Dido far more respect than Helen by addressing his speech to an important person, as opposed to making a speech about an unnamed person.

Thus Aeneas treats hated Helen and dolorous Dido in very different ways. While Aeneas uses similar techniques, he uses them to much

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different effects. He states that he would not carry out certain actions except under extraordinary purpose. For Helen, he views her so evil that killing a woman, normally never just, would be cause for praise. For Dido, he would have never left her side but for orders of the gods ("iussa deum"; Line 6, B). Thus he used the same rhetoric but for two very separate purposes: to justify killing as opposed to consoling a past lover. Another seeming similarity was his use of "regina" in both passages. For Helen, he used regina in a negative question, as shown the presence of surrounding negative questions. For Dido, however, he used it as the term to address her, whom he views as unlucky ("infelix", Line 1, B). Finally the level of respect he gives to each is vastly different. By never addressing or mentioning by name Helen Aeneas gives her minimal respect but by, as the first words, both addressing and mentioning by name Dido, he gives her the highest respect. For these reasons Aeneas treats his speech in which he is filled with anger ("ira", Line 1, A) about Helen's and Troy's fates and his pondering whether to kill Helen vastly

3B575

Continue your answer to **Question 3** on this page if necessary.

differently from his address and apology
to Dido for having left her side because
of the orders of the gods.

In Vergil's *Aeneid*, protagonist Aeneas encounters many obstacles and misfortunes on his fated path to catalyze the founding of Rome. Likewise, he met important figures, such as Helen of Troy and the Phoenician Dido, who influenced his advent in many ways. Aeneas's reactions to encounters between these figures and himself reveal his true attitude and feelings regarding his past experiences.

Aeneas' final encounter with Helen of Troy occurs in Book 2, during which he recalls the happenings of the Trojan War to Dido. After he awakes following the appearance of mighty Hector in his sleep, Aeneas finds Troy besieged by the Greeks and ~~eventually~~ spots Helen. Immediately, Aeneas is enraged, with fire burning in his mind/spirit (Line 100). Clearly, Aeneas is ~~very much~~ infuriated by the sight of Helen, an attitude that extends throughout the excerpt. He declares his wish for Helen to undergo "sceleratas... poenas" or wicked punishments for what ~~involves~~ her actions have resulted in for his homeland. He goes on from Line 3 to Line 8 with repetitive questioning,

Continue your answer to Question 3 on this page if necessary.

3C₂₉₃

Inquiring whether any of the misfortunes and violence would have happened if Helen had not been present. Would Priam have been killed by the sword? ~~Would~~ Would King Troy have been burning in fire? He determines "Non ita" not so. This incorporating of continuous questioning reflects Aeneas' accusatory tone towards Helen in addition to his initial rage. Finally, he ~~seems~~ appears to be intent on inflicting Helen with a grave punishment since a name holds praise in this victory (Lines 9-10). However, he experiences growing ~~uncertainty~~ doubt, exacerbated by his mother Venus, who confronts Aeneas to advise him against killing Helen, as it will do no good. Ultimately, Aeneas' enraged and accusatory tone in addition to his incorporation of repeated hypothetical questioning is seen through his encounter with Helen.

In Book 6 of the Aeneid, Aeneas ~~is~~ has a somewhat similar meeting with a dead Dido in the Underworld, where he goes with Sibyl of Cumae to meet with his father Anchises. While he is there, he spots Dido with her former husband and inquires about her ~~presence~~ presence there. He initially asks what made her kill herself (line 3). In a

Somber yet vexed tone, Aeneas does not assume the ~~angry~~ inflated tone reminiscent of his conversation with Dido before Aeneas abruptly fled Carthage in Book 4 following Mercury's orders. Aeneas acknowledges this fact as well ~~as~~ when he tells Dido that "Iussa deum" the order of the gods made him free from Dido, not she herself, that ~~was~~ the order of the gods compelled him to go through the shades of the Underworld. ^(lines 6-8) He continues to address the ~~opposite~~ ~~frustration~~ "fortuna...dolorem" so great grief he has towards her, but ~~finally~~ finally inquires "Quem fugis," ~~intending~~ intent on figuring out the reasoning behind Dido's reaction to Aeneas' departure. Thus, Aeneas assumes a somewhat but cautious attitude as he strives to elicit a response from Dido while explaining the reasons behind his own actions as he did in Book 4.

By observing ~~the~~ the tone ~~and~~ Aeneas has in his reactions to Helen and Dido, as well as his repetitive sentence structure concerning narrow topics, it is easy to ~~identify~~ identify the true feelings he experiences towards each individual.

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2017 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 3

Overview

The question assessed the student's ability to comprehend, analyze, and contextualize two thematically related passages from Vergil's *Aeneid*.

Sample: 3A

Score: 5

- This is a strong essay that aligns the discussion to the Latin evidence.
- The student proceeds methodically through each passage, providing insightful analysis of Aeneas's reactions at each step of the narrative.
- The discussion is supported throughout by copious and accurate citations of the Latin.

Sample: 3B

Score: 4

- This essay is organized around three points that bring into focus the differences in the two passages.
- Each point is interesting and supported by accurate Latin citation, though the analysis is not always nuanced.
- The essay does not clearly contextualize the actions depicted in either passage.
- The essay fails to account for lines 7–11 of the second passage.

Sample: 3C

Score: 3

- While the essay demonstrates a knowledge of the story, the discussion does not fully exploit the Latin text.
- The student does not seem to fully understand the description of Aeneas's desire to punish Helen in lines 9–12 of the first passage.
- The discussion of the second passage reflects a limited understanding of the text, particularly in lines 7–12.