

AP[®] LATIN

2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 2

One point is awarded for every correctly translated segment. Student must correctly translate all words in a given segment to receive credit for that segment.

Acceptable Translations

1. **Nostri:** our(s) (men, guys, soldiers, fellows, etc.)
2. **simul:** at the same time (as), as soon as, once, simultaneously (as/when)
in: on, in, upon
arido: dry land/ground
constiterunt: (they) stood/were standing, took a position, got their footing, set their feet, stopped, came to a halt, halted, paused, established themselves/their position, settled
3. **suis:** their (own) (men, guys, soldiers, fellows, etc.)
omnibus: all, every (one of)
consecutis: having followed, pursued, reached, caught up with, overtaken, come after, gone after, attended, kept pace

[ablatives absolute may be rendered as subordinate clauses; however, the tense, voice, and number of the participle must be rendered accurately]
4. **in:** into, at, against, on, upon
hostes: the enemies (enemy), hostiles, opposition forces
5. **impetum fecerunt:** (they) made / did / performed / waged / brought an attack, rush, charge, sortie, assault; they attacked, charged, assaulted, etc.
6. **atque:** and
7. **eos:** them, those (men, guys, soldiers, fellows, etc.)
in fugam dederunt: (they) gave / turned / drove / sent / put / compelled / rendered / forced / pursued / chased to / into flight, escape, retreat, withdrawal, fleeing, rout, desertion; they routed, caused to flee
8. **neque:** and not, nor, neither
longius: farther, longer, a greater distance / amount of time (or space); (comparative equivalents) rather far, long, etc.; very far, etc.
(*neque longius* may also be taken as “and no longer”)
9. **prosequi:** (to) follow, pursue [must be infinitive with *potuerunt*]
potuerunt: (they) were able, could
10. **quod:** because, since
11. **equites:** cavalymen, cavalry, horsemen, knights
non potuerant: (they) had not been able, had been unable

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Question 2 (continued)

12. **cursum:** course, way, march, passage, journey [must be accusative]
tenere: (to) hold, keep, maintain, follow [must be infinitive with *potuerant*]
atque: and (may also be taken with segment 13)
13. **insulam:** island [must be accusative]
capere: (to) reach, get to; (to) take hold of, lay hold of, take, seize, take possession of, capture [must be infinitive with *potuerant*]
14. **hoc:** this
unum: one, only, single (thing, etc.), (thing) alone
Caesari: to / for / from Caesar; Caesar's, of Caesar; Caesar (as object of *defuit*, "this one thing failed Caesar")
defuit: was lacking, was missing, was absent, failed; there / it was lacking
(segment may be rendered as "Caesar lacked / was missing this one thing" *vel sim*)
15. **ad:** to, towards, as regards, in comparison with, according to, concerning, for
pristinam: former, previous, earlier
fortunam: fortune, luck, chance, prosperity, success, result, destiny, fate

2A

Write your answer to Question 2 on this page.

Our (men), as soon as they ~~had~~ stood in the dry land, with all their ^{own} having followed, made an attack onto the enemies and gave them into flight; they were not able to follow much longer, because the cavalrymen had not been able to hold course and capture the island. This one was missing for Caesar to previous fortune.

2B

Write your answer to Question 2 on this page.

Our men, ~~decided altogether in will~~ decided once on land, having ~~been followed by~~ ~~all~~ all of our own, they made an attack on the enemy and gave themselves in battle; and they were not able to follow the battle line, ~~which they were~~ because they were unable to hold the cavalrymen of fate and ~~they~~ were unable to capture the palace. ~~At~~ This one was lacking to previous fortune of Caesar.

2C

Write your answer to Question 2 on this page.

coming together at once in dry land, our men
themselves all follow in the enemies and in
following, and not being able to far long, because
cavalryman wait and the island is not able
to approach. This one to previous fortune
caesar is missing.

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2016 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 2

Overview

The question assessed the student's ability to translate a passage from Caesar's *Bellum Gallicum* into English as literally as possible.

Sample: 2A

Score: 14

Student received credit for all segments except:

Segment 8: *neque* not translated as conjunction (no "and")

Sample: 2B

Score: 8

Student received credit for all segments except:

Segment 2: wrong meaning for *constiterunt*

Segment 3: wrong voice for *consecutis*, wrong meaning for *suis*

Segment 7: wrong meanings for *eos* and *fugam*

Segment 8: wrong meaning for *longius*

Segment 11: wrong tense for *potuerant*, wrong case for *equites*

Segment 12: wrong meaning/case for *cursum*

Segment 13: wrong meaning for *insulam*

Sample: 2C

Score: 4

Student received credit for all segments except:

Segment 2: wrong meanings for *simul* and *constiterunt*

Segment 3: wrong meaning for *suis*, *consecutis* misconstrued as finite

Segment 4: wrong case for *hostes*

Segment 5: omitted entire segment

Segment 7: wrong meaning for *in fugam dederunt*, omitted *eos*

Segment 8: *longius* not comparative

Segment 9: *potuerunt* misconstrued as participle, omitted *prosequi*

Segment 11: wrong number for *equites*, wrong tense/number for *potuerant*

Segment 12: omitted *cursum*, wrong meaning for *tenere*

Segment 13: wrong case for *insulam*, wrong meaning for *capere*

Segment 14: wrong tense for *defuit*