

AP Latin Summer Work

GRAMMAR (recommended completion date June 20):

I. CONDITIONS:

- a. Please view: <https://www.loom.com/share/bdf9407b0df14aacb24dbf8cbb10b991>
- b. Translate: <https://forms.gle/erQSziYhCzxQdeuX8>

II. GERUND/GERUNDIVE

- a. Please view: <https://www.loom.com/share/6c8b089f7a934247ab7ee8072d7a3d31>
- b. Translate: <https://forms.gle/gCqY9SjStXfWhVEe8>
- c. Translate: <https://forms.gle/HZv7Wg71NBuo4hEF9>

READINGS:

I. ENGLISH (recommended completion date July 20):

In order to familiarize yourself with the literature we will work on this coming year, please read an English translation of Vergil's *Aeneid* and also Books I, VI, & VII from Caesar's *Gallic Wars* in English. I recommend that you read these works in July.

II. LATIN PASSAGE FROM CAESAR (due on the first day of school):

This work should take you approximately 3 hours. My advice is that you complete this work in August to knock the rust off of your Latin in time for the beginning of the school year.

- a. Translate the passages as literally as possible.
- b. Answer the additional questions that go along with the passages.

There are reading and vocabulary notes at the end of this document to help you along.

Caesar, *De Bello Gallico*. Julius Caesar conquered Gaul (modern France) during the period 58-52 B.C. The passage below is a tale of bravery, rivalry, and friendship between two standout figures in Caesar's army in Gaul, against the backdrop of battle:

Erant in ea legione fortissimi viri, centuriones, qui primis ordinibus appropinquarent, Titus Pullo et Lucius Vorenus. Hi perpetuas inter se controversias habebant, quinam anteferretur, omnibusque annis de locis summis simultatibus contendebant. Ex his Pullo, cum acerrime ad munitiones pugnaretur, "Quid dubitas," inquit, "Vorene? Aut quem locum tuae probandae virtutis exspectas? Hic dies de nostris controversiis iudicabit." Haec cum dixisset, procedit extra munitiones, quaeque pars hostium confertissima est visa irrumpit. Ne Vorenus quidem tum sese vallo continet, sed omnium veritus existimationem subsequitur. Mediocri spatio relicto, Pullo pilum in hostes immittit atque unum ex multitudine procurrentem traicit; quo percusso et exanimato, hunc scutis protegunt, in hostem tela universi coniciunt neque dant regrediendi facultatem. Transfigitur scutum Pulloni et verutum in balteo defigitur. Avertit hic casus vaginam et gladium educere conanti dextram moratur manum, impeditumque hostes circumsistunt. Succurrit inimicus illi Vorenus et laboranti subvenit. Ad hunc se confestim a Pullone omnis multitudo convertit: illum veruto arbitrantur occisum. Gladio cominus rem gerit Vorenus atque, uno interfecto, reliquos paulum propellit; dum cupidius instat, in locum deiectus inferiorem concidit. Huic rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pullo, atque ambo incolumes—

compluribus interfectis—summā cum laude sese intra munitiones recipiunt. Sic fortuna in contentione et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri inimicus 20 auxilio salutique esset, neque diiudicari posset uter utri virtute antefendus videretur.

1. Translate the passage above as literally as possible. **Please double-space your work.**
2. Find and write out in Latin one example of each of the following grammatical constructions:
 - ablative absolute
 - dative after a special verb
 - indirect question
 - gerund
 - comparative adverb
3. What sort of relationship do Pullo and Vorenus have (cite the Latin to support your answer)?
4. What quality or qualities does the relationship between these men promote or hinder in themselves and among the rest of the army (cite the Latin to support your answer)?
5. Suggest a reason Caesar uses the present tense throughout the middle of the passage.
6. This story does not significantly advance the arc of events in Gaul. So why do you think Caesar included this story when he wrote *de bello Gallico*?
7. Review the passage carefully before the first class so that you would be able to translate it from a text with no vocabulary or notes.

VOCABULARY AND NOTES FOR CAESAR:

1. Erant: *There were*.
legione: legio, legionis, *f.*, legion (approx. 3,500-5,000 soldiers)
centuriones: centurio, centurionis, *m.*, centurion, officer, “captain”
ordinibus: ordo, ordinis, *f.*, *line; rank*
2. appropinquarent: appropinquo (1), to approach, draw near to (+ dat.); this word is subjunctive because the relative clause has a bit of “result” in it
perpetuas: perpetuus-a-um, *adj.*, constant
inter se: “among themselves.”
3. quoniam: qui-nam, quae-nam, quod-nam, who; the *-nam* adds a slightly

demanding note.

anteferretur: antefero, to put in front of, prefer, consider better
de locis: “concerning promotions/opportunities.”

4. simultatibus: similtas, similtatis, *f.*, animosity; rivalry; *similtatibus* can be taken as an ablative of respect, explaining *how* they used to be in rivalry.
contendebant: contendo, contendere, contendi, to fight; compete, be in rivalry
acerrime: acer, acris, acre, *adj.*, fierce, sharp
munitiones: munitio, munitiois, *f.*, fortification
5. dubitas: dubito (1), to doubt, hesitate, waver
locum: “opportunity.”
probandae: probo (1), to approve; demonstrate, prove; gerundive with *virtutis*.
6. virtutis: “courage,” not “virtue.”
exspectas: exspecto (1), to await, expect
de: “concerning”
iudicabit: iudico (1), to judge, determine
Haec cum dixisset: “After he had said these things”
7. procedit: procedo, procedere, processi, processum, to walk forward; Caesar switches to the historical present tense for a stretch.
extra, *prep.*, beyond
quaeque: = et quae.
confertissima: confertus-a-um, *adj.*, dense, thick
est visa: = visa est, “seemed.”
irrupit: irrumpo, irrumpere, irrupi, irruptum, to burst into; attack
8. Ne...quidem, *adv.*, not even; nor indeed
vallo: vallum, valli, *n.*, wall; stockade
continet: contineo, continere, continui, contentum, to contain, hold in;
se continere is “to remain.”
veritus: vereor, vereri, veritus sum, to fear
existimationem: existimatio, existimationis, *f.*, thought, opinion, judgment
9. subsequitur: subsequor, subsequi, subsecutus sum, to follow in support
mediocri: mediocris-is-e, *adj.*, middle, of medium size; there wasn’t much space between Pullo and the Gauls when he hurled the *pilum*.
spatio: spatium, spati, *n.*, space
relicto: relinquo, relinquere, reliqui, relictus, to leave behind, abandon
pilum: pilum, pili, *n.*, spear, javelin
in hostes: = in Gallos; *in* often means against, as also in *immittit*.
10. multitudine: multitudo, multitudinis, *f.*, great number
procurrentem: procurro, procurrere, procurri, procursum, to run forward
traicit: traicio, traicere, traieci, traiectum, to pierce, wound

percusso: percutio, percutere, percussi, percussus, to strike; *quo percusso* is two things wrapped into one: a connecting relative and an ablative absolute; translate “And after this man was struck...”

exanimato: exanimio (1), to knock unconscious

hunc: the Gaul whom Pullo had wounded

scutis: scutum, scuti, *n.*, shield

11. [Galli] protegunt: protego, protegere, protexi, protectum, to protect, cover
universi: universi-ae-a, *adj.*, all together
coiciunt: coicio, coicere, coieci, coiectum, to throw, hurl
regrediendi: regredior, regredi, regressus sum, to retreat, go back
facultatem: facultas, facultatis, *f.*, ability, opportunity
12. Transfigitur: transfigo, transfigere, transfixi, transfixus, to pierce through
Pulloni: translate as if *Pullonis*.
verutum: verutum, -i, *n.*, a javelin, short spear
balteo: balteus, -i, *n.*, sword belt
defigitur: defigo, defigere, defixi, defictum, to stick firmly
avertit: averto, avertere, averti, aversum, to turn aside, to knock aside
casus: casus, casus, *m.*, downfall, disaster, serious problem
The javelin pierced his sword belt, thus twisting the scabbard of his sword just out of reach.
13. vaginam: vagina, -ae, *f.*, sheath, scabbard (of a sword)
educere: educo, educere, eduxi, eductum, to lead out, take out
[Pulloni] conanti: conor (1 dep.), to try (+ infinitive)
moratur: moror (1 dep.), to delay; to hinder
manum: feminine, as usual.
impeditum: impeditus-a-um, *adj.*, hindered; here as a noun, “the hindered man”
14. circumsistunt: circum-sisto, -sistere, -steti, to surround
succurrit: succurro, succurrere, succurri, succursum (+ dat.), to give aid to, run to help
inimicus: inimicus-a-um (+ dat.), hostile to, rival to
illi: Pulloni.
laboranti: laboro (1), to work, struggle
subvenit: sub-venio, -venire, -veni, -ventum, to help
15. Ad hunc: = Ad Vorenium
confestim, *adv.*, immediately, without delay
convertit: converto, convertere, converti, conversum, to turn
veruto: verutum, -i, *n.*, small javelin
16. arbitrantur: arbitror (1 dep.), to think
occisum [esse]: occido, occidere, occisi, occisum, to cut down
comminus, *adv.*, in close quarters, in hand-to-hand combat

rem gerit: translate as freely or creatively as you wish!

17. paulum, *adv.*, a little

propellit: propello, propeller, propuli, propulsum, to drive forward

cupidius: cupidus-a-um, *adj.*, wishing, desiring greatly

instat: insto, instare, institi (+ dat.), to pursue, press on

deiectus: deicio, deicere, deieci, deiectum, to throw down; (*passive*) to fall

inferiorem: inferior, inferius, *comparative adj.*, lower

in locum inferiorem: that is, he fell into a ditch or hollow.

18. concidit: concido, concidere, concidi, to fall down

rursus, *adv.*, again

circumvento: circum-venio, -venire, -veni, -ventum, to surround, go around

subsidium, subsidi, *n.*, aid, help

ambo, ambae, ambo, *adj.*, both

incolumes: incolumis-is-e, *adj.*, safe

19. compluribus interfectis: ablative absolute

sese: = se. *Se recipere* is “to retreat.”

20. certamine: certamen, certaminis, *n.*, contest

utrumque: uterque, utraque, utrumque, each; here acc. object of *versavit*.

versavit: verso (1), to be involved with, move among

ut: begins a result clause that sums up the passage.

alter alteri: “one...to the other”

inimicus: governs *alteri*.

21. auxilio: auxilium, auxili, *n.*, help

saluti: salus, salutis, *f.*, safety

diiudicari: diiudico (1), to judge, determine, decide

uter utri: uter, utra, utrum, which (of two)

utri: dative; awkward in English, but natural in Latin.

anteferendus: antefero, -ferre, -tuli, -latus, to prefer to, place in front of (+dat.);

as a gerundive = “to be preferred to.”

22. videretur: “seemed”: be sure you understand why this word is subjunctive.