



AP[®] Latin Literature 2004 Free-Response Questions

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2004 AP[®] LATIN LITERATURE FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

LATIN: LATIN LITERATURE

SECTION II

Time—2 hours

Percent of total grade—60

Directions: Read the directions carefully and answer SIX of the questions.

- You are required to answer the Catullus questions: LL1, LL2, and LL3.
- If you have chosen Cicero, answer LL4, LL5, and LL6.
- If you have chosen Horace, answer LL7, LL8, and LL9.
- If you have chosen Ovid, answer LL10, LL11, and LL12.

Please indicate the letter and number of the question and the number of the part you are answering.

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

The responsibility rests with the student to convince the reader that the student is drawing conclusions or support from the Latin text and not from a general recall of the passage.

Part A

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: LL1, LL2, AND LL3.

Question LL1 — Catullus (15 percent)

(Suggested time — 10 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

(A)

Nulli se dicit mulier mea nubere malle
quam mihi, non si se Iuppiter ipse petat.
Dicit: sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,
in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua.

Catullus 70

(B)

Nulla potest mulier tantum se dicere amatam
vere, quantum a me Lesbia amata mea est.
Nulla fides ullo fuit umquam foedere tanta,
quanta in amore tuo ex parte reperta mea est.

Catullus 87

Translate the two poems above as literally as possible.

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Question LL2 — Catullus (20 percent)
(Suggested time — 30 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

(A)

Cui dono lepidum novum libellum
arida modo pumice expolitum?
Corneli, tibi: namque tu solebas
Line meas esse aliquid putare nugas
5 iam tum, cum ausus es unus Italorum
omne aevum tribus explicare cartis
doctis, Iuppiter, et laboriosis.
quare habe tibi quidquid hoc libelli
qualecumque; quod <o>* patrona virgo,
10 plus uno maneat perenne saeclo.

*o is marked with < > to indicate that it was not in the manuscript.

Catullus 1

(B)

Zmyrna mei Cinnae nonam post denique messem
quam coepta est nonamque edita post hiemem,
milia cum interea quingenta Hortensius uno¹
Line
5 Zmyrna cavas Satrachi penitus mittetur ad undas,
Zmyrnam cana diu saecula pervolvent.²
At Volusi annales Paduam morientur ad ipsam
et laxas scombris saepe dabunt tunicas.
Parva mei mihi sint cordi monimenta³ . . . ,
10 at populus tumido gaudeat Antimacho.

¹ following uno, the official text indicates a line is missing.

² pervolvent = pervolvent

³ following monimenta, the official text indicates one or more words are missing from line 9.

Catullus 95A & B

In the poems above, Catullus presents his views on the literary merits of works by several authors. In a well-developed essay, discuss Catullus' comments on these works and how they reveal the literary qualities that he values.

BE SURE TO REFER SPECIFICALLY TO THE LATIN THROUGHOUT THE POEMS TO SUPPORT YOUR ESSAY. Do NOT simply summarize what the poems say.

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

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Question LL3 — Catullus (15 percent)
(Suggested time — 20 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

(A)

Nunc te cognovi: quare etsi impensius uror,
multo mi tamen es vilior et levior.
Qui potis est, inquis? Quod amantem iniuria talis
cogit amare magis, sed bene velle minus.

Catullus 72. 5-8

(B)

Odi et amo. Quare id faciam, fortasse requiris?
Nescio, sed fieri sentio et excrucior.

Catullus 85

In the selections above, the poet attempts to explain his feelings about Lesbia. In a **short** essay, describe these feelings and the ways in which he expresses them. Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the selections to support the points you make in your essay.

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

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Part B

IF YOU HAVE CHOSEN CICERO, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: LL4, LL5, AND LL6.

Question LL4 — Cicero (15 percent)
(Suggested time — 10 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Nullum argumentum in re, nulla suspicio in causā, nullus exitus criminis reperietur.
Itaque haec causa ab argumentis, a coniecturā, ab eis signis quibus veritas inlustrari solet
ad testes tota traducta est. Quos quidem ego, iudices, testes non modo sine ullo timore
Line sed etiam cum aliquā spe delectationis exspecto. Praegestit animus iam videre, primum
5 lautos iuvenes mulieris beatae ac nobilis familiares, deinde fortes viros ab imperatrice in
insidiis atque in praesidio balnearum conlocatos.

Pro Caelio 28. 66-67

1. Name a figure of speech that occurs in line 1 (Nullum . . . reperietur) and write out the Latin that illustrates it.
2. In line 2 (Itaque . . . solet), Cicero speaks critically about the prosecution's case. Explain one reason why, according to this line, Cicero finds the prosecution's case weak.
3. According to ad . . . est (line 3), what does Cicero claim will be the only thing upon which the prosecution can rely?
4. Write out and either translate or accurately paraphrase **two** Latin phrases from lines 3-4 (Quos . . . videre) that describe how Cicero awaits the next stage in the prosecution.
5. In lines 4-6 (Praegestit . . . conlocatos), Cicero refers to a certain group of men.
 - (a) Contrast Cicero's description of these men in the words primum . . . familiares with his description of them in the words deinde . . . conlocatos.
 - (b) Briefly explain how Cicero uses this contrast to discredit the men.

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Question LL5 — Cicero (15 percent)
(Suggested time — 15 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Et erat tam demens is cui vos ingenium certe tribuitis, etiam si cetera inimicā oratione detrahitis, ut omnes suas fortunas alienis servis committeret? At quibus servis? – refert enim magno opere* id ipsum – eisne quos intellegebat non communi condicione servitutis uti sed licentius liberius familiariusque cum dominā vivere?

*magno opere: “to a great extent”

Pro Caelio 23. 57

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

Question LL6 — Cicero (20 percent)
(Suggested time — 20 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Nolite, iudices, aut hunc iam naturā ipsā occidentem velle maturius extinguere
vulnere vestro quam suo fato, aut hunc nunc primum florentem firmatā iam stirpe
virtutis tamquam turbine aliquo aut subitā tempestate pervertere. Conservate parenti
Line filium, parentem filio, ne aut senectutem iam prope desperatam contempsisse aut
5 adolescentiam plenam spei maximae non modo non aluisse vos verum etiam perculisse
atque adflixisse videamini. Quem si nobis, si suis, si rei publicae conservatis, addictum,
deditum, obstrictum vobis ac liberis vestris habebitis omniumque huius nervorum ac
laborum vos potissimum, iudices, fructus uberes diuturnosque capietis.

Pro Caelio 32. 79-80

In the passage above, Cicero concludes his defense of Caelius. In a **short** essay, discuss the tactics Cicero uses to win the jury’s support. Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the passage to support the points you make in your essay.

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

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IF YOU HAVE CHOSEN HORACE, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: LL7, LL8, AND LL9.

Question LL7 — Horace (15 percent)
(Suggested time — 10 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

O saepe mecum tempus in ultimum
deducte Bruto militiae duce,
quis te redonavit Quiritem
dis patriis Italoque caelo,

Line

5 Pompei, meorum prime sodalium?
Cum quo morantem saepe diem mero
fregi, coronatus nitentes
malobathro Syrio capillos.

Tecum Philippos et celerem fugam
10 sensi relictam non bene parmula,
cum fracta virtus, et minaces
turpe solum tetigere mento.

Odes 2. 7. 1-12

1. To what **specific historical event** do lines 1-2 (O saepe . . . duce) refer?
2. Write out and scan line 4 (dis . . . caelo).
3. According to lines 3-5 (quis . . . sodalium), what act of kindness was performed on behalf of Horace's friend Pompeius?
4. In lines 6-8 (Cum . . . capillos), the poet describes several activities in which he participated with his friend. Describe one of these activities.
5. In lines 9-10 (celerem . . . parmula), the poet refers to an action that is not entirely honorable.
 - (a) Describe this action.
 - (b) Write out and either translate or accurately paraphrase a Latin phrase that supports your answer.
6. Lines 11-12 (cum . . . mento) contain vivid images.
 - (a) Write out and either translate or accurately paraphrase the Latin that contains one such image.
 - (b) What situation does this image represent?

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Question LL8 — Horace (15 percent)
(Suggested time — 15 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Cum tu, Lydia, Telephi
cervicem roseam, cerea Telephi
laudas bracchia, vae meum
fervens difficili bile tumet iecur.

Line

5 Tum nec mens mihi nec color
certa sede manent, umor et in genas
furtim labitur, arguens
quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus.

Odes 1. 13. 1-8

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

Question LL9 — Horace (20 percent)
(Suggested time — 20 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

. . . “Non isto vivimus illic,
quo tu rere modo; domus hac nec purior ulla est
nec magis his aliena malis; nil mi officit” inquam
Line “ditior hic aut est quia doctior; est locus uni
5 cuique suus.” “Magnum narras, vix credibile.” “Atqui
sic habet.” “Accendis, quare cupiam magis illi
proximus esse.” “Velis tantummodo, quae tua virtus,
expugnabis: et est qui vinci possit, eoque
difficiles aditus primos habet.” “Haud mihi deero:
10 muneribus servos corrumpam; non, hodie si
exclusus fuero, desistam; tempora quaeram;
occurram in triviis; deducam. Nil sine magno
vita labore dedit mortalibus.”

Satires 1. 9. 48-60

In the passage above, the poet and an unwelcome companion talk about the poet’s patron Maecenas. In a **short** essay, discuss how their conversation about Maecenas reflects their personalities. Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the passage to support the points you make in your essay.

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

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IF YOU HAVE CHOSEN OVID, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: LL10, LL11, AND LL12.

Question LL10 — Ovid (15 percent)
(Suggested time — 10 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Saepe pater dixit: “Generum mihi, filia, debes,”
saepe pater dixit: “Debes mihi, nata, nepotes”;
illa velut crimen taedas exosa iugales
Line pulchra verecundo suffuderat ora rubore
5 inque patris blandis haerens cervice lacertis
“Da mihi perpetua, genitor carissime,” dixit
“virginitate frui! Dedit hoc pater ante Dianae.”
Ille quidem obsequitur, sed te decor iste quod optas
esse vetat, votoque tuo tua forma repugnat.

Metamorphoses 1. 481-489

1. Briefly contrast the attitude toward marriage expressed by Daphne’s father in lines 1-3 (Saepe . . . iugales) and the attitude expressed by Daphne in the same lines.
2. Name a figure of speech that occurs in lines 3-4 (illa . . . rubore), and write out the Latin that illustrates it.
3. In lines 4-7 (pulchra . . . Dianae), Daphne makes a request of her father.
 - (a) In support of her request, Daphne does several things in lines 4-5 (pulchra . . . lacertis). Write out and either translate or accurately paraphrase the Latin that describes **two** of these actions.
 - (b) What request does Daphne make of her father in lines 6-7 (Da mihi . . . frui) ?
 - (c) Explain how the reference to Diana supports this request.
4. According to lines 8-9 (sed te . . . repugnat), what does the poet say will prevent Daphne from getting exactly what she wants?

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Question LL11 — Ovid (15 percent)
(Suggested time — 15 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Credibile est et te sensisse Cupidinis arcus:
in me militiae signa tuere tuae.
Si quaeret quid agam, spe noctis vivere¹ dices;
Line cetera fert blanda cera notata manu.
5 Dum loquor, hora fugit: vacuae² bene redde tabellas.

¹ supply me with vivere

² vacuae agrees with dominae (understood)

Amores 1. 11. 11-15

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

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Question LL12 — Ovid (20 percent)
(Suggested time — 20 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

(A)

. . . pia Baucis anus pariliq̄ue aetate Philemon
illa sunt annis iuncti iuvenalibus, illa
consenuere casa paupertatemq̄ue fatendo
Line effecere levem nec iniqua mente ferendo;
5 nec refert, dominos illic famulosne requiras:
tota domus duo sunt, idem parentq̄ue iubentq̄ue.

Metamorphoses 8. 631-636

(B)

. . . annis aevoq̄ue soluti
ante gradus sacros cum starent forte lociq̄ue
narrarent casus, frondere Philemona Baucis,
Line Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon.
5 Iamq̄ue super geminos crescente cacumine vultus
mutua, dum licuit, reddebant dicta “vale” que
“o coniunx” dixere simul, simul abdita texit
ora frutex: ostendit adhuc Thyneius illic
incola de gemino vicinos corpore truncos.

Metamorphoses 8. 712-20

The first passage above describes Baucis and Philemon before their encounter with the gods, while the second passage describes them at the end of their lives. In a **short** essay, discuss how the second passage reinforces the characterization of Baucis and Philemon in the first passage. Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the passages to support the points you make in your essay.

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

END OF EXAMINATION