



## **AP<sup>®</sup> Latin Literature 2007 Free-Response Questions**

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**2007 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.

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.

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**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.

Haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster,  
cenabis bene; nam tui Catulli  
plenus sacculus est aranearum.  
*Line* Sed contra accipies meros amores  
5 seu quid suavius elegantiusve est:  
nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae  
donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque,  
quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis,  
totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

**Catullus 13. 6-14**

Translate the passage 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)

“Quare facta virum multantes vindice poena  
Eumenides, quibus anguino redimita capillo  
frons exspirantis praeporat pectoris iras,  
*Line* huc huc adventate, meas audite querellas,  
5 quas ego, vae misera, extremis proferre medullis  
cogor inops, ardens, amenti caeca furore.  
Quae quoniam verae nascuntur pectore ab imo,  
vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum,  
sed quali solam Theseus me mente reliquit,  
10 tali mente, deae, funestet seque suosque.”

**Catullus 64. 192-201**

(B)

“Quod tibi si sancti concesserit incola Itoni,  
quae nostrum genus ac sedes defendere Erecthei  
annuit, ut tauri respergas sanguine dextram,  
*Line* tum vero facito ut memori tibi condita corde  
5 haec vigeant mandata, nec ulla oblitteret aetas;  
ut simul ac nostros invisent lumina colles,  
funestam antennae deponant undique vestem,  
candidaque intorti sustollant vela rudentes,  
quam primum cernens ut laeta gaudia mente  
10 agnoscam, cum te reducem aetas prospera sistet.”

**Catullus 64. 228-237**

Ariadne in passage A and Theseus' father, Aegeus, in passage B make requests concerning Theseus. In a **well-developed** essay, compare and contrast these requests.

BE SURE TO REFER SPECIFICALLY TO THE LATIN **THROUGHOUT** THE PASSAGES TO SUPPORT 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.)

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

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Suffenus iste, Vare, quem probe nosti,  
homo est venustus et dicax et urbanus,  
idemque longe plurimos facit versus.  
*Line* Puto esse ego illi milia aut decem aut plura  
5 perscripta, . . .

Haec cum legas tu, bellus ille et urbanus  
Suffenus unus caprimulgus aut fossor  
rursus videtur: tantum abhorret ac mutat.  
Hoc quid putemus esse? Qui modo scurra  
10 aut si quid hac re scitius videbatur,  
idem infaceto est infacetior rure,  
simul poemata attigit, neque idem umquam  
aeque est beatus ac poema cum scribit:  
tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur.

**Catullus 22. 1-5, 9-17**

In the passage above, Catullus describes both the poet Suffenus and the poetry that Suffenus writes. In a **short** essay, contrast the effect that Suffenus' poems have on his audience with the effect they have on Suffenus himself. 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 you must translate, accurately paraphrase, or make clear in your discussion that you understand the Latin.)

## 2007 AP® LATIN LITERATURE FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

### Part B

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

**Question LL4—Cicero** (20 percent)  
(Suggested time—20 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Adsunt Heraclienses legati, nobilissimi homines, huius iudici causā cum mandatis et cum publico testimonio venerunt; qui hunc ascriptum Heracliae esse dicunt. Hic tu tabulas desideras Heracliensium publicas, quas Italico bello incenso tabulario interisse scimus omnes? Est ridiculum ad ea quae habemus nihil dicere, quaerere quae habere non possumus, et de hominum memoriā tacere, litterarum memoriam  
*Line* 5 flagitare et, cum habeas amplissimi viri religionem, integerrimi municipi ius iurandum fidemque, ea quae depravari nullo modo possunt repudiare, tabulas quas idem dicis solere corrumpi desiderare.

*Pro Archia* 4. 8

In the passage above, Cicero responds to the prosecution’s demand. In a **short** essay, discuss the ways in which Cicero responds to this demand. 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 you must translate, accurately paraphrase, or make clear in your discussion that you understand the Latin.)

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

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Neque enim quisquam est tam aversus a Musis qui non mandari versibus aeternum suorum laborum praeconium facile patiat. Themistoclem illum, summum Athenis virum, dixisse aiunt, cum ex eo quaereretur quod acroama\* aut cuius vocem libentissime audiret: “Eius a quo sua virtus optime praedicaretur.”

\*acroama (accusative): entertainment

*Pro Archia* 9. 20

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

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**Question LL6—Cicero** (15 percent)  
(Suggested time—10 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Cumque plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, tum illa nimirum praestat omnibus, quod bonā spe praelucet in posterum, nec debilitari animos aut cadere patitur. Verum enim amicum qui intuetur, tamquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui. Quocirca et absentes adsunt, et egentes  
*Line* abundant, et imbecilli valent, et quod difficilius dictu est, mortui vivunt: tantus eos honos, memoria,  
5 desiderium prosequitur amicorum, ex quo illorum beata mors videtur, horum vita laudabilis.

*De Amicitia 7. 23*

1. In lines 1-2 (tum illa . . . patitur), Laelius identifies two benefits of friendship. Write out the Latin for **both** benefits. Either translate or accurately paraphrase that Latin.
2. According to lines 2-3 (Verum . . . sui), what is one characteristic of a true friend?
3. In lines 3-4 (Quocirca . . . vivunt), Laelius gives several contrasting descriptions of friends. **In English**, give **two** of these contrasting descriptions.
4. Name a figure of speech that occurs in lines 4-5 (tantus . . . amicorum) and write out the specific Latin words that illustrate it.
5. To which two different groups do the words illorum (line 5) and horum (line 5) refer?

## 2007 AP® LATIN LITERATURE FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

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

### Question LL7—Horace (20 percent)

(Suggested time—20 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

fatale monstrum; quae generosius  
perire quaerens nec muliebriter  
expavit ensem nec latentes  
classe cita reparavit oras;

*Line*

5 ausa et iacentem visere regiam  
vultu sereno, fortis et asperas  
tractare serpentes, ut atrum  
corpore combiberet venenum,

deliberata morte ferocior,  
10 saevis Liburnis scilicet invidens  
privata deduci superbo  
non humilis mulier triumpho.

*Odes 1. 37. 21-32*

In the passage above, Horace describes Cleopatra as fatale monstrum. In a **short** essay, discuss the ways in which this characterization of her is or is not confirmed in the rest of the passage. 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 you must translate, accurately paraphrase, or make clear in your discussion that you understand the Latin.)

### Question LL8—Horace (15 percent)

(Suggested time—15 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Parcius iunctas quatiunt fenestras  
iactibus crebris iuvenes protervi,  
nec tibi somnos adimunt, amatque  
ianua limen,

*Line*

5 quae prius multum facilis movebat  
cardines; audis minus et minus iam  
“Me tuo longas pereunte noctes,  
Lydia, dormis?”

*Odes 1. 25. 1-8*

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

**2007 AP® LATIN LITERATURE FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

**Question LL9—Horace** (15 percent)  
(Suggested time—10 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Tu ne quaesieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi  
finem di dederint, Leuconoe, nec Babylonios  
temptaris numeros. Ut melius, quidquid erit, pati,  
*Line* seu plures hiemes seu tribuit Iuppiter ultimam,  
5 quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare  
Tyrrhenum: sapias, vina liques, et spatio brevi  
spem longam reseces. Dum loquimur, fugerit invida  
aetas: carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero.

*Odes 1. 11*

1. In lines 1-2 (Tu . . . Leuconoe), Horace asks Leuconoe not to uncover certain knowledge. Answer the following questions in English:
  - (a) What is the knowledge he asks her **not** to seek?
  - (b) Why does he say that she should **not** do this?
2. Name a figure of speech that appears in line 4 (seu plures . . . ultimam) and write out the specific Latin words that illustrate it.
3. In lines 6-7 (sapias . . . reseces), Horace asks Leuconoe to do three things. Write out the Latin for **two** of these three things. Either translate or accurately paraphrase that Latin.
4. In lines 7-8 (Dum . . . postero), Horace makes an observation and gives advice.
  - (a) What is the observation?
  - (b) What is the advice?



## 2007 AP® LATIN LITERATURE FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

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

### Question LL10—Ovid (20 percent)

(Suggested time—20 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Accipe, per longos tibi qui deserviat annos;  
accipe, qui pura norit amare fide.  
Si me non veterum commendant magna parentum  
*Line* nomina, si nostri sanguinis auctor eques,  
5 nec meus innumeris renovatur campus aratris,  
temperat et sumptus parcus uterque parens:  
at Phoebus comitesque novem vitisque repertor  
hac faciunt et me qui tibi donat Amor  
et nulli cessura fides, sine crimine mores,  
10 nudaque simplicitas purpureusque pudor.  
Non mihi mille placent, non sum desultor amoris:  
tu mihi, siqua fides, cura perennis eris.

*Amores* 1. 3. 5-16

In the passage above, the poet attempts to persuade the object of his affection to give him a chance. In a **short** essay, discuss the poet's strategy and discuss whether this strategy is persuasive or not. 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 you must translate, accurately paraphrase, or make clear in your discussion that you understand the Latin.)

### Question LL11—Ovid (15 percent)

(Suggested time—15 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Obstipuere omnes nec talia dicta probarunt,  
ante omnesque Lex animo maturus et aevo  
sic ait: "Immensa est finemque potentia caeli  
*Line* non habet et quidquid superi voluere peractum est.  
5 Quoque minus dubites, tiliae contermina\* quercus  
collibus est Phrygiis, medio circumdata muro."

\*tiliae contermina: "close to/nearby a linden tree"

*Metamorphoses* 8. 616-621

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

## 2007 AP® LATIN LITERATURE FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

**Question LL12—Ovid** (15 percent)  
(Suggested time—10 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Festa dies Veneris tota celeberrima Cypro  
venerat, et pandis inductae cornibus aurum  
concliderant ictae nivea cervice iuvencae,  
*Line* turaque fumabant, cum munere functus ad aras  
5 constitit et timide “Si, di, dare cuncta potestis,  
sit coniunx, opto”, non ausus “eburnea virgo”  
dicere Pygmalion “similis mea” dixit “eburnae.”  
Sensit, ut ipsa suis aderat Venus aurea festis,  
vota quid illa velint et, amici numinis omen,  
10 flamma ter accensa est apicemque per aera duxit.

### *Metamorphoses* 10. 270-279

1. In lines 2-3 (venerat . . . iuvencae), Ovid describes sacrificial victims. List **two** characteristics of these victims.
2. In lines 4-5 (cum . . . timide), what two actions has Pygmalion performed **before** he addresses the goddess? Write out the Latin *line* for these two actions. Either translate or accurately paraphrase that Latin.
3. In lines 5-7 (et timide . . . eburnae), Pygmalion offers a prayer.
  - (a) What request does he **not** dare to make?
  - (b) What request **does** he make?
4. Name a figure of speech that occurs in line 8 (Sensit . . . festis) and write out the specific Latin words that illustrate it.
5. In lines 8-10 (Sensit . . . duxit), Venus hears and responds to Pygmalion’s request. Identify a sign she gives him that indicates her answer.

**STOP**

**END OF EXAM**