

**AP[®] LATIN LITERATURE
2006 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question LL3

- 6** This is an excellent, well-organized essay. It makes liberal use of specific, appropriate references from the Latin text throughout the poem, properly cited. These references support the discussion of the ways in which the poet uses images to clarify the advice he gives to Rufus. Occasional mistakes need not spoil the general impression of the essay. More important than the number of Latin citations are the quality and completeness of the discussion and the general coherence of the argument.
- 5** This is a good, strong essay with a discerning discussion of the ways in which the poet uses images to clarify the advice he gives to Rufus. The discussion is either not as sophisticated or well developed as a “6” or not quite as well supported with textual references from throughout the poem. The references from the Latin, properly cited, appear confident, and the essay reflects more than casual familiarity with the poem.
- 4** This is an adequate essay with some accurate discussion of the ways in which the poet uses images to clarify the advice he gives to Rufus. The discussion may be more descriptive than analytical. The Latin references may be scanty, but they are specific, accurate, and relevant.
- 3** This is a limited response that lacks adequate discussion of the ways in which the poet uses images to clarify the advice he gives to Rufus. The answer tends to rely on description. In general, the Latin support is weak, possibly misconstrued, inappropriate, and/or not properly cited. Alternately, the student may write a good essay reflecting knowledge of the poem but fail to cite any Latin to support the answer.
- 2** The student recognizes the poem but presents a vague or weak discussion. Statements are very general or irrelevant to the question. The student cites Latin but with only limited comprehension of the Latin in context or fails to cite any Latin at all.
- 1** The student understands the question but presents no meaningful discussion derived from the poem. Although no substantive argument is presented, the response does contain some correct information relevant to the question. The student demonstrates no understanding of the Latin in context or demonstrates a complete misunderstanding. The student may fail to cite any Latin, or may only provide individual Latin words randomly selected.
- 0** The student gives a response that is totally irrelevant, totally incorrect, or merely restates the question. The student demonstrates no understanding of the Latin in context.
- This is a blank space or off-task answer (e.g., drawing, personal letter).

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

LL3

Throughout the given passage (Catullus 69) Catullus uses images to clarify his advice to Rufus. Catullus begins the poem by citing Rufus' problems ~~with~~ with women in the lines "Noli admirari... femur" (Do not ~~wonder~~ ^{wonder}, O Rufus, why no woman would wish to place her soft thigh under you). He then continues by using images of gifts of seduction such as "rarae munere vestis" ~~gift~~ (the gift of rare clothing) and ~~perlucent~~ "perluciduli delicias lapidis" (translucent gem stones) to further illustrate Rufus' inability to attract a woman. Catullus then addresses the reason that no women are attracted to Rufus, ~~repe~~ employing a "trux caper" (fierce goat) & as a representation of the offensive stench from "valle sub alarum" (beneath the valley of your armpits). ~~the~~ ^{As} the poem continues, Catullus ~~a~~ further details the goat imagery with the line "nam mala... cubet" (for the beast is very bad, and no pretty girl will lie with it), stating that Rufus' stench is so offensive that no girl will sleep with him because of it. Finally, Catullus concludes the poem with some advice as he writes "Quare aut... fugiunt"

LL3

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

(Therefore either kill the cruel pestilence of the nose or ~~cease~~ cease wondering why they flee), advising Rufus to kill the goat, meaning get rid of the stench, so that women will be able to bear his odor. Through the use of the goat serving as a metaphor for Rufus' stench, Catullus gives Rufus a picturable enemy to fight in order to resolve his problem and finally be with a woman again.

43

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

Catullus fills this poem with imagery in order to reiterate his point to Rufus. First Catullus depicts a situation in which "no woman wants to place her tender thigh under" Rufus in lines 1-2 (tibi... femur). This image forces Rufus to listen, as Catullus is posing the reason for Rufus' never-ending rejection (line 1: Noli admirari - Do not wonder). Secondly, Catullus forms an image of a goat living under Rufus' armpits (line 6: valle... caper - "a harsh goat lives under the valley of arms"), to dramatically point out to Rufus that he smells bad. Catullus also portrays people fleeing Rufus, and women continuously ~~rejecting~~ refusing to sleep with him in lines 7-8 (hunc... cubet) by saying, "All feared this [goat], and it is no wonder: for the beast is very bad, with whom no pretty girl would lie." All of these images facilitate Catullus' argument to Rufus to improve his odor.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

U3

Catullus begins his exposition to Rufus with a tantalizing image of "femina... femur" (lines 1-2). However, Catullus quickly replaces that image with another — that of a ferocious goat in his armpits. (line 4) The image of the goat shows how strong and terrible and persistent the stench was, as those are characteristics of goats, especially ferocious ones. He goes on to discuss this beast, referring to the terrible body odor, and finally ends on his advice: get rid of that horrible smell or do not ask why the women flee (lines 9-10). That last image of fleeing women leaves an impression on the reader's mind of how bad it must have been.

AP[®] LATIN LITERATURE 2006 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question LL3

Overview

The question specifically tested students' understanding of Catullus 69 in which Catullus uses striking imagery to offer grooming advice to Rufus. Students were asked to discuss both the advice that the poet gives and the ways he uses images to clarify his advice. The question also tested students' ability to analyze a Latin passage by requiring them to support their argument with Latin citations from throughout the passage.

Sample: 3A

Score: 5

The student writes a strong essay that discusses quite thoroughly the way the poet uses images. While it is somewhat descriptive, nonetheless some analysis is present, recognizing, for example, that the luxury goods referred to in lines 3–4 are “gifts of seduction,” or that the image of the goat “gives Rufus a picturable enemy to fight.” The student relies on very strong citations from throughout the poem. A fuller incorporation of lines 7–8 into the discussion and more critical analysis would raise the score to a 6.

Sample: 3B

Score: 4

The student adequately discusses the way the poet uses images. The Latin citations from lines 1–2 of a woman refusing to “place her tender thigh under Rufus,” line 6 with the “image of a goat living under Rufus’ armpits,” and lines 7–8, on the repulsive nature of the “goat,” are accurate and well translated. The argument makes no attempt at any critical analysis of the situation beyond the conclusion that “All of these images facilitate Catullus’ argument to Rufus to improve his odor.” Important parts of the poem are missing from the discussion (lines 3 and 5).

Sample: 3C

Score: 3

The student writes an essay with a limited discussion of the use of images. The answer relies on description, and cites lines 1–2 (*femina* ... *femur*) without translating or paraphrasing them but simply notes that they present a “tantalizing image.” The student refers to the image “of a ferocious goat in his armpits (line 4).” No material between lines 4 and 9 is mentioned. Although lines 9–10 are accurately discussed, there are not enough details from throughout the poem to raise the score to a 4.