

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

Question LL7

- 6** This is an excellent, well-organized essay. It makes liberal use of specific, appropriate references from the Latin text throughout the passage, properly cited. These references support the discussion of the interaction between the poet and his friend, Fuscus. Occasional mistakes need not spoil the general impression of the essay. More important than the number of features selected 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 interaction between the poet and his friend. 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 passage. The references from the Latin, properly cited, appear confident, and the essay reflects more than casual familiarity with the passage.
- 4** This is an adequate essay with some accurate discussion of the interaction between the poet and his friend. The discussion may be uneven with more discussion of the poet than of his friend, or vice versa; or it 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 interaction between the poet and his friend. In general, the Latin support is weak, possibly misconstrued, inappropriate, and/or not properly cited. The answer tends to rely on description. Alternately, the student may write a good essay reflecting knowledge of the passage but fail to cite any Latin to support the answer.
- 2** The student recognizes the passage 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 passage. 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).

LL7

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

7A

While desperately trying to escape the company of a boar, Horace encounters his friend Aristius Fuscus, whom he hopes will save him.

As soon as they exchange formalities, Horace tries to alert Aristius of his situation by grabbing his arms (ll. 3-5). The abundance of verbs in the short phrase "nutans, distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet" reveals how desperately Horace is squirming in an effort to attract attention "so that [Aristius] might snatch [him] away." As bile burns in Horace's liver (meum recur urere bilis 1.7), his "badly witty" friend pretends not to notice.

In a last ditch effort to be rescued, Horace brings up the fact that Aristius had wished to speak with him in private (ll. 8-9). However, the poet's plan to rid himself of the boar is shot down. Although Aristius remembers well (l. 9), he says that he "will speak with [Horace] at a better time," an ironic statement, because there could be no better time for Horace.

LL7

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

13

While Horace is trying to flee from the garrulous bore in his satire, *Sermones* 1.9, he sees an opportunity to escape from ~~him~~ the bore by having a conversation with his friend Fuscus Aristius and attempting to get ~~him~~ ^{Fuscus} to free him from the bore.

~~While he has been going on~~
 while the bore was pestering ^{Horace} ~~him~~ (*haec dum agit*), Fuscus Aristius arrives (*Fuscus Aristius occurrit*) and proceeds to ask Horace questions he wants to know where he is going (*Unde Venis?*) and what he is doing (*quo tendis?*). Horace quickly takes him by the arm (*brachia*) and leads him away, so that he might leave behind the garrulous bore. In his desperation, Horace asks: "certainly there was some secret you wanted to discuss with me" (*Certe... mecum*), but this begging is to no avail. Fuscus says that he did want to talk to him about something but that the time could be better for it (*sed... tam dicam*). Throughout this excerpt of *Sermones* 1.9, Horace is extremely eager to latch on to one of his friends to escape the garrulous bore much

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LL7

B₂

in the same way that the garrulous bore
latched on to him. This eagerness characterizes
the satire, and Horace is not freed from the
boor just yet.

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

U7- Horace

7C

While recounting the arrival of a friend, Fuscus Aristius, Horace begins to get angry. Horace is almost threatened by the presence of his friend.

In line 2 Horace first says that Fuscus is dear to him and in lines ~~2-3~~ 3-4 they begin conversation as ^{Aristius} ~~he~~ ~~the~~ asks "from where are come and to where are you going?" However, in lines 5-6 Horace's sensations depict a tense situation rather than that of a friendly one. Horace's arms begin to feel very light and his eyes are averting from place to place as Horace feels like Aristius snatches him away.

In line 6-7 Horace describes Aristius's laughter as ~~great~~ badly witty and Horace's liver burns with bile. Horace is angry that Aristius couldn't help him get rid of the pest and instead laughs at Horace's situation. In 8-9 Aristius says that he doesn't know of a secret wish that he could say so that Horace could leave the pest and go with him. So Aristius refuses to help.

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

Question LL7

Overview

The intent of this question was to have students demonstrate their ability to analyze a Latin passage by discussing the interaction between the poet and his friend Aristius Fuscus in Horace *Satire* I.9, lines 60–68, and by supporting their arguments with accurate Latin citations from throughout the passage.

Sample: 7A
Score: 5

This is a good essay. The student clearly recognizes the interaction between Horace and his friend Aristius and offers some analysis as well as correct, relevant Latin support for most of the passage. If the student had discussed more accurately the initial lines of the passage, the essay could have risen to the 6 range.

Sample: 7B
Score: 4

This essay contains an adequate discussion of the interaction between Horace and his friend Aristius Fuscus, but some of the Latin is misinterpreted or incomplete; for example, the student merely cites the word *bracchia* to substantiate an analytical point about the purpose of Horace's physical contact and body language, which Aristius pretends not to understand.

Sample: 7C
Score: 3

This is a limited essay. The student recognizes, with accurate references to the Latin, both the relationship between Horace and his friend and Horace's anger in his frustrated attempt to rid himself of the bore. But the student misinterprets the opening lines of the passage and bases the conclusion of the essay upon an incorrect interpretation of the Latin in lines 8–9.