



AP Latin Literature 1999 Free-Response Questions

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1999

The College Board
Advanced Placement Examination
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.

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Part A

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

Question LL1—Catullus (15 percent)
(Suggested time—10 minutes)

O di, si vestrum est misereri, aut si quibus umquam
extremam iam ipsa in morte tulistis opem,
me miserum aspiciate et, si vitam puriter egi,
Line eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi,
(5) quae mihi subrepens* imos ut torpor in artus
expulit ex omni pectore laetitias.

*also spelled surrepens in some texts

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

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

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Miser Catulle, desinas ineptire,
et quod vides perisse perditum ducas.
Fulsere quondam candidi tibi soles,
Line cum ventitabas quo puella ducebat
(5) amata nobis quantum amabitur nulla.
Ibi illa multa cum iocosa fiebant,
quae tu volebas nec puella nolebat,
fulsere vere candidi tibi soles.
Nunc iam illa non volt: tu quoque inpotens noli,
(10) nec quae fugit sectare, nec miser vive,
sed obstinata mente perfer, obdura.
Vale, puella. Iam Catullus obdurat,
nec te requiret nec rogabit invitam.
At tu dolebis, cum rogaberis nulla.
(15) Scelesta, vae te. Quae tibi manet vita?
Quis nunc te adibit? Cui videberis bella?
Quem nunc amabis? Cuius esse diceris?
Quem basiabis? Cui labella mordebis?
At tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura.

Catullus 8

In the poem above, the poet wavers about what to do in a difficult situation. In a well-developed essay, discuss the ways in which the poet's mixed feelings are portrayed throughout the poem. Discuss whether or not you think that he has resolved his dilemma by the end of the poem.

BE SURE TO REFER SPECIFICALLY TO THE LATIN IN THE POEM ABOVE TO SUPPORT YOUR ESSAY.
Do NOT simply summarize what the poem says.

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

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Puellae

Hespere, quis caelo fertur crudelior ignis?
Qui natam possis complexu avellere matris,
complexu matris retinentem avellere natam,
Line et iuveni ardenti castam donare puellam.
(5) Quid faciunt hostes capta crudelius urbe?
Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae!

Iuvenes

Hespere, quis caelo lucet iucundior ignis?
Qui desponsa tua firmes conubia flamma,
quae pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes,
(10) nec iunxere prius quam se tuus extulit ardor.
Quid datur a divis felici optatus hora?
Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae!

In the stanzas above, two choral groups are engaged in a poetic debate about marriage. In a **short** essay, identify and contrast the views of these two groups as expressed in the passage.

Refer specifically to the Latin to support the points you make in your essay.

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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.

Nihilne igitur illa vicinitas redolet, nihilne hominum fama, nihil Baiae denique ipsae loquuntur? Illae vero non loquuntur solum verum etiam personant, huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam ut ea non modo
Line solitudinem ac tenebras atque haec flagitiorum integumenta non quaerat
(5) sed in turpissimis rebus frequentissimā celebritate et clarissimā luce laetetur.

1. Name one figure of speech that is found in the first sentence (Nihilne . . . loquuntur) and write out the Latin that illustrates it.
2. Why is Baiae an appropriate choice of location to provide evidence for Cicero's argument?
3. Identify by name the person whose behavior is attacked in this passage.
4. What are two ways in which this person disregards conventional standards of decency, according to what Cicero says in lines 3-5 (ut ea non modo . . . laetetur)? Refer specifically to the Latin to support your answer.

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

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Sed quid ego, iudices, ita gravem personam induxi ut verear ne se idem Appius repente convertat et Caelium incipiat accusare illā suā gravitate censoriā? Sed videro hoc posterius atque ita, iudices, ut vel severissimis disceptatoribus M. Caeli vitam me probaturum esse confidam.

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

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

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

... fecit me invito mehercule et multum repugnante me, sed tamen fecit—nomen amici mei de ambitu detulit; quem absolutum insequitur, revocat; nemini nostrum obtemperat, est violentior quam vellem. Sed ego non loquor de sapientiā, quae non cadit in hanc aetatem; de impetu animi loquor, de cupiditate vincendi, de ardore
Line
(5) mentis ad gloriam; quae studia in his iam aetatibus nostris contractiora esse debent, in adulescentiā vero tamquam in herbis significant quae virtutis maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sint futurae.

In the passage above, Cicero acknowledges certain aspects of the personality and behavior of Caelius. In a **short** essay, discuss these aspects and how Cicero chooses to interpret them in his defense of the young man.

Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the passage to support the points you make in your essay.

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

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Exegi monumentum aere perennius
regalique situ pyramidum altius,
quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Line possit diruere aut innumerabilis
(5) annorum series et fuga temporum.
Non omnis moriar multaue pars mei
vitabit Libitinam: usque ego postera
crescam laude recens, dum Capitolium
scandet cum tacita virgine pontifex.
(10) Dicar, qua violens obstrepit Aufidus
et qua pauper aquae Daunus agrestium
regnavit populorum, ex humili potens
princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos
deduxisse modos. Sume superbiam
(15) quaesitam meritis et mihi Delphica
lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam.

At the end of this poem, Horace lays claim to a prize. In a **short** essay, explain the nature of the prize and why Horace believes that he deserves it.

Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the poem to support the points you make in your essay.

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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.

Colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines
docta neque ancillas inter habenda Nape
inque ministeriis furtivae cognita noctis
Line utilis, et dandis ingeniosa notis,
(5) saepe venire ad me dubitantem hortata Corinnam,
saepe laboranti fida reperta mihi,
accipe et ad dominam peraratas mane tabellas
perfer, et obstantes sedula pelle moras.

1. In lines 1-6 (Colligere . . . mihi), the poet lists several skills that Nape has demonstrated. Write out and translate the Latin phrases which describe two of these skills.
2. Name one figure of speech found in lines 5-6 (saepe . . . mihi) and write out the Latin that illustrates it.
3. In lines 7-8 (accipe . . . moras), the poet asks Nape to do several things. Write out and translate the Latin words or phrases that describe two of these actions.
4. What do we learn from this passage about the relationship between the poet and Corinna?

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

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Mantua Vergilio gaudet, Verona Catullo;
Paelignae dicar gloria gentis ego,
quam sua libertas ad honesta coegerat arma
Line cum timuit socias anxia Roma manus.
(5) Atque aliquis spectans hospes Sulmonis aquosi
moenia, quae campi iugera pauca tenent,
“Quae tantum” dicet “potuistis ferre poetam,
quantulacumque estis, vos ego magna voco.”

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.

. . . Puer Icarus una
stabat et ignarus sua se tractare pericla
ore renidenti modo, quas vaga moverat aura,
Line captabat plumas, flavam modo pollice ceram
(5) mollibat lusuque suo mirabile patris
impediēbat opus.

. . .
Inter opus monitusque genae maduere seniles,
et patriae tremuere manus: dedit oscula nato
non iterum repetenda suo pennisque levatus
(10) ante volat comitique timet, velut ales, ab alto
quae teneram prolem produxit in aera nido.

In the passage above, Daedalus and Icarus make preparations for their escape. In a **short** essay, describe how Ovid both wins sympathy for the boy and foreshadows his piteous death.

Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the passage to support the points you make in your essay.

END OF SECTION II: LATIN LITERATURE