



## **AP<sup>®</sup> Latin Literature 2005 Free-Response Questions**

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# 2005 AP<sup>®</sup> 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.

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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.

O quid solutis est beatius curis,  
cum mens onus reponit, ac peregrino  
labore fessi venimus larem ad nostrum,  
*Line* desideratoque acquiescimus lecto?  
5 Hoc est quod unum est pro laboribus tantis.  
Salve, O venusta Sirmio, atque ero gaude  
gaudente, vosque, O Lydiae lacus undae,  
ridete quidquid est domi cachinnorum.

**Catullus 31. 7-14**

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)

Di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum!  
Quem tu scilicet ad tuum Catullum  
misti, continuo ut die periret,  
*Line* Saturnalibus, optimo dierum!  
5 Non non hoc tibi, false, sic abibit.  
Nam, si luxerit, ad librariorum  
curram scrinia, Caesios, Aquinos,  
Suffenum, omnia colligam venena,  
ac te his suppliciis remunerabor.  
10 Vos hinc interea valete abite  
illuc, unde malum pedem attulistis,  
saecli incommoda, pessimi poetae.

### Catullus 14. 12-23

(B)

Alfene immemor atque unanims false sodalibus,  
iam te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi?  
Iam me prodere, iam non dubitas fallere, perfide?  
*Line* Nec facta impia fallacum hominum caelicolis placent.  
5 Quae tu neglegis ac me miserum deseris in malis.  
Eheu quid faciant, dic, homines cuive habeant fidem?  
Certe tute iubebas animam tradere, inique, me  
inducens in amorem, quasi tuta omnia mi forent.  
Idem nunc retrahis te ac tua dicta omnia factaque  
10 ventos irrita ferre ac nebulas aereas sinis.  
Si tu oblitus es, at di meminerunt, meminit Fides,  
quae te ut paeniteat postmodo facti faciet tui.

### Catullus 30

In each of the passages above, the poet responds to the behavior of a friend. In a well-developed essay, discuss the ways in which the poet's response indicates how he perceives the behavior of his friends, Calvus (Passage A) and Alfenus (Passage B).

**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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### 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.

Cicero discusses Clodia's options.

Sed tamen ex ipsā quaeram prius utrum me secum severe et graviter et  
prise agere malit, an remisse et leniter et urbane. Si illo austero more ac  
modo, aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, non hac  
*Line* barbulā quā ista delectatur sed illā horridā quam in statuis antiquis atque  
5 imaginibus videmus, qui obiurget mulierem et qui pro me loquatur ne  
mihi ista forte suscenseat. Exsistat igitur ex hac ipsā familiā aliquis ac  
potissimum Caecus ille; minimum enim dolorem capiet qui istam non videbit.

### *Pro Caelio* 14. 33

In the passage above, Cicero makes a pretense of asking Clodia's preference as to how he should proceed. In a **short** essay, identify the options Cicero presents and discuss the ways in which he enlarges upon one of these options. 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.

Cicero raises questions about the logistics of providing Caelius with the necessary poison.

Hic primum illud requiro, quid attinuerit ferri in eum locum constitutum, cur illi servi  
non ad Caelium domum venerint. Si manebat tanta illa consuetudo Caeli, tanta  
familiaritas cum Clodiā, quid suspicionis esset si apud Caelium mulieris servus visus  
esset?

### *Pro Caelio* 25. 61

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.

Cicero explains why, according to Roman tradition, Caelius' behavior was not out of line.

Nolo enim cuiusquam fortis atque inlustris viri ne minimum quidem erratum cum maximā laude coniungere. Quod si facere vellem, multi a me summi atque ornatissimi viri praedicarentur quorum partim nimia libertas in adulescentiā, partim profusa luxuries,  
*Line* magnitudo aeris alieni, sumptus, libidines nominarentur, quae multis postea virtutibus  
5 oblecta adulescentiae qui vellet excusatione defenderet.

*Pro Caelio* 18. 43

1. In lines 1-2 (Nolo . . . coniungere), Cicero expresses a concern. What effect does Cicero hope this statement will have on the jury?
2. To what group do the words summi atque ornatissimi viri (line 2) refer?
3. In lines 3-4 (quorum . . . nominarentur), Cicero gives a glimpse of some lifestyle options for the young and privileged male in late Republican Rome. Write out and either translate or accurately paraphrase the Latin for **THREE** aspects of these options.
4. Name a figure of speech that occurs in lines 3-4 (profusa . . . nominarentur) and write out the Latin that illustrates it.
5. According to lines 4-5 (libidines . . . defenderet):
  - (a) Under what circumstances might certain behavior of young Roman men be overlooked?
  - (b) What excuse could be made for this behavior?

## 2005 AP<sup>®</sup> 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.

Regum timendorum in proprios greges,  
reges in ipsos imperium est Iovis,  
clari Giganteo triumpho,  
*Line* cuncta supercilio moventis.

5 Est ut viro vir latius ordinet  
arbusta sulcis, hic generosior  
descendat in Campum petitor,  
moribus hic meliorque fama

contendat, illi turba clientium  
10 sit maior: aequa lege Necessitas  
sortitur insignes et imos;  
omne capax movet urna nomen.

### *Odes 3. 1. 5-16*

In the passage above, the poet presents a political philosophy. In a **short** essay, discuss this political philosophy and the ways in which the poet uses images to illustrate it. 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.

Vides ut alta stet nive candidum  
Soracte, nec iam sustineant onus  
silvae laborantes, geluque  
*Line* flumina constiterint acuto.

5 Dissolve frigus ligna super foco  
large reponens atque benignius  
deprome quadrimum Sabina,  
o Thaliarche, merum diota:

permitte divis cetera . . .

### *Odes 1. 9. 1-9*

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

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

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Vitas inuleo me similis, Chloe,  
quaerenti pavidam montibus aviis  
matrem non sine vano  
*Line* aurarum et silvae metu.

5 Nam seu mobilibus veris inhorruit  
adventus foliis seu virides rubum  
dimovere lacertae,  
et corde et genibus tremit.

Atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera  
10 Gaetulusve leo frangere persequor:  
tandem desine matrem  
tempestiva sequi viro.

### *Odes 1. 23*

1. In lines 1-4 (Vitas . . . metu), the poet attributes to Chloe two characteristics of a fawn. Write out and either translate or accurately paraphrase the Latin for **BOTH** of these characteristics.
2. Name a figure of speech that occurs in lines 3-4 (matrem . . . metu) and write out the Latin that illustrates it.
3. According to lines 5-8 (Nam . . . tremit), what two things frighten the fawn?
4. According to lines 9-10 (Atqui . . . persequor), what does the poet say he is not going to do?
5. According to lines 11-12 (tandem . . . viro):
  - (a) What does the poet tell Chloe to do?
  - (b) Why should she do this?

## 2005 AP<sup>®</sup> 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.

Instruit et natum “medio” que “ut limite curras,  
Icare,” ait “moneo, ne, si demissior ibis,  
unda gravet pennas, si celsior, ignis adurat:  
*Line* inter utrumque vola. Nec te spectare Booten  
5 aut Helicen iubeo strictumque Orionis ensem:  
me duce carpe viam!” pariter praecepta volandi  
tradit et ignotas umeris accommodat alas.  
Inter opus monitusque genae maduere seniles,  
et patriae tremuere manus; dedit oscula nato  
10 non iterum repetenda suo pennisque levatus  
ante volat comitique timet ...

*Metamorphoses* 8. 203-213

In the passage above, the poet describes an interaction between Daedalus and his son, Icarus. In a **short** essay, discuss the ways in which the words and actions of Daedalus are appropriate for the situation. 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.

Pyramus et Thisbe, iuvenum pulcherrimus alter,  
altera, quas Oriens habuit, praelata puellis,  
contiguas tenuere domos, ubi dicitur altam  
*Line* coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem.  
5 Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit,  
tempore crevit amor; taedae quoque iure coissent,  
sed vetuere patres: quod non potuere vetare,  
ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo.

*Metamorphoses* 4. 55-62

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

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

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Quaere novum vatem, tenerorum mater Amorum:  
raditur haec elegis ultima meta meis;  
quos ego composui, Paeligni ruris alumnus,  
*Line* (nec me deliciae dedecere meae)  
5 si quid id est, usque a proavis vetus ordinis heres,  
non modo militiae turbine factus eques.  
Mantua Vergilio gaudet, Verona Catullo;

*Amores 3. 15. 1-7*

1. To whom do the words tenerorum mater Amorum (line 1) refer?
2. In line 2 (raditur . . . meis), Ovid uses a metaphor.
  - (a) Write out and either translate or accurately paraphrase the Latin of this metaphor.
  - (b) To what element of Roman culture does the image in this metaphor refer?
3. In line 4 (nec . . . meae), what judgment does Ovid make about his compositions?
4. According to lines 5-6 (si quid . . . eques):
  - (a) What does Ovid feel is particularly special about his family history?
  - (b) In ancient Rome, upward social mobility was possible but not easy. What method does Ovid identify here that a man could use to change his social status?
5. In line 7 (Mantua . . . Catullo), Ovid mentions two of Rome's greatest poets. **Briefly** explain why it is appropriate that Ovid refers specifically to Vergil and specifically to Catullus.

**END OF EXAM**