



AP[®] Latin Literature 2006 Free-Response Questions

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2006 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.

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.

Poetae tenero, meo sodali,
velim Caecilio, papyre, dicas
Veronam veniat, Novi relinquens
Line Comi moenia Lariumque litus.
5 Nam quasdam volo cogitationes
amici accipiat sui meique.
Quare, si sapiet, viam vorabit,
quamvis candida milies puella
euntem revocet, manusque collo
10 ambas iniciens roget morari.

Catullus 35. 1-10

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)

Quaenam te mala mens, miselle Ravide,
agit praecipitem in meos iambos?
Quis deus tibi non bene advocatus
Line vecordem parat excitare rixam?
5 An ut pervenias in ora vulgi?
Quid vis? Qualubet esse notus optas?
Eris, quandoquidem meos amores
cum longa voluisti amare poena.

Catullus 40

(B)

Saepe tibi studioso animo venante requirens
carmina uti possem mittere Battiadae,
qui te lenirem nobis, neu conarere
Line tela infesta meum mittere in usque caput,
5 hunc video mihi nunc frustra sumptum esse laborem,
Gelli, nec nostras hic valuisse preces.
Contra nos tela ista tua evitabimus amitha*
at fixus nostris tu dabis supplicium.

* also appears as acta or amictu in some texts

Catullus 116

In the poems above, the poet addresses two different acquaintances. In a well-developed essay, discuss the ways in which the poet confronts each of them and what these poems reveal about the poet's relationship with each addressee.

BE SURE TO REFER SPECIFICALLY TO THE LATIN THROUGHOUT THE POEMS TO SUPPORT YOUR ESSAY. Do NOT simply summarize what the poems 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.

Noli admirari, quare tibi femina nulla,
Rufe, velit tenerum supposuisse femur,
non si illam rarae labefactes munere vestis
Line aut perluciduli deliciis lapidis.
5 Laedit te quaedam mala fabula, qua tibi fertur
 valle sub alarum trux habitare caper.
 Hunc metuunt omnes, neque mirum: nam mala valde est
 bestia, nec quicum bella puella cubet.
 Quare aut crudelem nasorum interface pestem,
10 aut admirari desine cur fugiunt.

Catullus 69

In the passage above, the poet gives advice to Rufus. In a **short** essay, discuss the ways in which the poet uses images to clarify his advice. 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.)

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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 pretends that Clodius is speaking to his sister Clodia about Caelius.

“Vicinum adulescentulum aspexisti; candor huius te et proceritas, vultus oculique pepulerunt; saepius videre voluisti; fuisti non numquam in isdem hortis; vis nobilis mulier illum filium familias patre parco ac tenaci habere tuis copiis devinctum. Non potes; calcitrat, respuit, repellit, non putat tua dona esse tanti.

Line Confer te alio. Habes hortos ad Tiberim ac diligenter eo loco paratos quo omnis iuventus natandi causā
5 venit; hinc licet condiciones cotidie legas; cur huic qui te spernit molesta es?”

Pro Caelio 15. 36

In the passage above, Cicero uses an imaginary conversation to present character sketches of both **Caelius** and **Clodia**. In a **short** essay, describe the characters of Caelius and Clodia as developed in this conversation and the effect this presentation is intended to have on the jury. 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 gives justifications for Caelius' indiscretions.

In hoc flexu quasi aetatis — nihil enim occultabo fretus humanitate ac sapientiā
vestrā — fama adulescentis paululum haesit ad metas notitiā novā eius mulieris et
infelici vicinitate et insolentiā voluptatum, quae, cum inclusae diutius et primā

Line aetate compressae et constrictae fuerunt, subito se non numquam profundunt atque
5 eiciunt universae.

Pro Caelio 31. 75

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 is perplexed by the prosecution's argument.

Sed tamen venenum unde fuerit, quem ad modum paratum sit non dicitur.
Datum esse aiunt huic P. Licinio, pudenti adulescenti et bono, Caeli familiari;
constitutum esse cum servis ut venirent ad balneas Senias; eodem Licinium
esse venturum atque eis veneni pyxidem traditurum.

Pro Caelio 25. 61

1. In line 1 (Sed . . . dicitur), Cicero is puzzled by omissions in the prosecution's argument. Write out the Latin **clause** for **one** of these omissions. Either translate or accurately paraphrase that Latin clause.
2. Refer to lines 2-3 (Datum . . . constitutum esse):
 - (a) According to Cicero, what **two** Roman qualities did Licinius possess?
 - (b) What was Licinius' connection to Caelius?
3. Name a figure of speech that occurs in lines 2-4 (Datum . . . traditurum) and write out the Latin that illustrates it.
4. In line 3 (constitutum . . . Senias), Cicero alleges that the prosecution has supposed certain logistical arrangements. With whom were these arrangements made and what location is mentioned?
5. In lines 3-4 (eodem . . . traditurum), Cicero summarizes the conclusion of the prosecution's scenario. What **two** actions was Licinius expected to perform?

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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.

Haec dum agit, ecce
Fuscus Aristius occurrit, mihi carus et illum
qui pulchre nosset. Consistimus. “Unde venis?” et
Line “Quo tendis?” rogat et respondet. Vellere coepi,
5 et prensare manu lentissima bracchia, nutans,
distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet. Male salsus
ridens dissimulare: meum iecur urere bilis.
“Certe nescio quid secreto velle loqui te
aiebas mecum.” “Memini bene, sed meliore
10 tempore dicam . . .”

Satire 1. 9. 60-68

In the passage above, the poet recounts the arrival of a friend while he is being pestered by the boor. In a **short** essay, discuss the interaction between the poet and his friend. 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.

. . . Timor et Minae
scandunt eodem quo dominus, neque
decedit aerata triremi et
post equitem sedet atra Cura.
Line
5 Quodsi dolentem nec Phrygius lapis
nec purpurarum sidere clarior
delenit usus nec Falerna
vitis Achaemeniumque costum,

cur invidendis postibus et novo
10 sublime ritu moliar atrium?

Odes 3. 1. 37-46

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.

Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
collegisse iuvat, metaque fervidis
evitata rotis palmaque nobilis
Line terrarum dominos evehit ad deos;
5 hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium
certat tergeminis tollere honoribus;
illum, si proprio condidit horreo
quidquid de Libycis verritur areis.

Odes 1. 1. 3-10

- (a) What activity is described in lines 1-3 (Sunt . . . rotis) ?
(b) In lines 3-4 (palmaque . . . deos), what is **one** result of success in this activity?
Write out the Latin that supports your answer. Either translate or accurately paraphrase that Latin.
- Name a figure of speech that occurs in lines 2-3 (collegisse . . . nobilis) and write out the Latin that illustrates it.
- In line 5 (hunc . . . Quiritium), Horace makes a judgment.
 - Whom is he judging?
 - What judgment does he make?
- To what does the phrase tergeminis honoribus (line 6) refer?
- What activity is described in lines 7-8 (illum . . . areis) ?

2006 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.

Quae* postquam vestemque suam cognovit et ense
vidit ebur vacuum, “Tua te manus” inquit “amorque
perdidit, infelix. Est et mihi fortis in unum
Line hoc manus, est et amor; dabit hic in vulnera vires.
5 Persequar extinctum letique miserrima dicar
causa comesque tui, quique a me morte revelli
heu sola poteris, poteris nec morte revelli.
Hoc tamen amborum verbis estote rogati,
o multum miseri meus illiusque parentes,
10 ut quos certus amor, quos hora novissima iunxit,
componi tumulo non invideatis eodem.”

* refers to Thisbe

Metamorphoses 4. 147-157

In the passage above, Thisbe reacts to her discovery of Pyramus as he is dying. In a **short** essay, discuss Thisbe’s reaction to the situation. Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the passage to support the points you make in your essay.

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Question LL11—Ovid (15 percent)

(Suggested time—15 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Nempe maritorum somnis utuntur amantes
et sua sopitis hostibus arma movent.
Custodum transire manus vigilumque catervas
Line militis et miseri semper amantis opus.
5 Mars dubius, nec certa Venus: victique resurgunt,
quosque neges umquam posse iacere, cadunt.
Ergo desidiam quicumque vocabat amorem,
desinat: ingenii est experientis Amor.

Amores 1. 9. 25-32

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.

Flete meos casus: tristes rediere tabellae;
infelix hodie littera posse negat.
Omina sunt aliquid: modo cum discedere vellet,
Line ad limen digitos restitit icta Nape.
5 Missa foras iterum limen transire memento
cautius atque alte sobria ferre pedem.
Ite hinc, difficiles, funebria ligna, tabellae.

Amores 1. 12. 1-7

- (a) What emotional setting is established in line 1 (Flete . . . tabellae) ?
(b) Write out **two** Latin words that support your answer. Either translate or accurately paraphrase those Latin words.
- In lines 3-4 (Omina . . . Nape), what event does the poet interpret as an omen?
- In lines 5-6 (Missa . . . pedem), the poet gives two pieces of advice to Nape.
 - What is the **first** piece of this advice?
 - When should Nape heed this advice?
 - What does the poet imply about Nape's character in the second piece of advice (atque . . . pedem) ?
- Name a figure of speech in line 7 (Ite . . . tabellae) and write out the Latin that illustrates it.

STOP

END OF EXAM