

# AP<sup>®</sup> LATIN LITERATURE 2007 SCORING GUIDELINES

## Question LL2

- 6** This is an excellent, well-organized essay. It makes liberal use of specific, appropriate references from the Latin text throughout the passages, properly cited. These references support a discussion that compares and contrasts the requests Ariadne and Aegeus make concerning Theseus. 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 that compares and contrasts the requests Ariadne and Aegeus make concerning Theseus. 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 passages. The references from the Latin, properly cited, appear confident, and the essay reflects more than casual familiarity with the passages.
- 4** This is an adequate essay with some accurate discussion comparing and contrasting the requests Ariadne and Aegeus make concerning Theseus. The discussion may be uneven with more on Ariadne’s request than on Aegeus’ or vice versa, or it may be more descriptive than analytical. The Latin references may be scanty, but are specific, accurate, and relevant.
- 3** This is a limited response that lacks adequate discussion comparing and contrasting the requests Ariadne and Aegeus make concerning Theseus, or which adequately discusses only Ariadne’s request or only Aegeus’. The answer tends to rely on description. In general, the Latin support is weak, possibly misconstrued, inappropriate, and/or not properly cited. Alternatively, the student may write a good essay reflecting knowledge of the passages, but fail to cite any Latin to support the answer.
- 2** The student recognizes at least one of the passages 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 passages. 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).

In Catullus 64, Ariadne and Aegeus both make emotion filled requests regarding Theseus. Although both passages mention the gods, and both are infused with great emotion, these emotions are different, they make their requests to different people, and the requests themselves are quite different.

In the beginnings of both these passages, Ariadne and Aegeus both mention the gods. Ariadne calls upon the "Eumenides, ~~the~~ punishing the deeds of men with an avenging penalty", (*facta vivum... Eumenides*). These goddesses who punish mortals are the addressees of Ariadne's request and the direct mention of them by name brings a severity to the passage and Ariadne's request. Aegeus also acknowledges a goddess ~~at~~ at the start of his passage, yet he does so indirectly. He speaks of the "inhabitant of thrones who <sup>sacred</sup> needed new assent to protect our clan and the seats of Eternity" (*sancti... mocha thoni... avarit*), or the patron saint of Athens, Athena. His inclusion of this divine illusion also adds another level of seriousness to the passage, showing his demand to is of great significance.

Another similarity of these passages has to do with all the emotion they harbor, even though Ariadne's is one of hatred and revenge, while Aegeus' is one of love towards Theseus. Ariadne's request is full of emotion laden diction, repetitions which show the desperate nature of her request, and syntactical figures which do the same. Throughout the passage Ariadne uses words such as iras, "angers", vindice, "avenging", poena, "punishment", querellas, "laments"

furor, "frenzy", and luctum, "grief". These constantly remind the audience how deeply Ariadne has been hurt by her lover Theseus' departure and fill the passage with the weight of the emotions she feels. Her passion about her abandonment also comes through in a tri-colon opescens she uses to describe herself as "helpless, burning, blind" (ops, ardens, ... caeca). This device shows her emotion grow and heightens its intensity in the passage. Finally her repetition of "here, come here" (huc huc adventate) when calling the Eumenides shows <sup>how</sup> ~~her~~ desperate <sup>her</sup> desire is that they do so. Ariadne's request is full of bitter emotion, while Aegeus's request shows the same desperate nature but because he is filled with love for his son. Aegeus too uses powerful diction, commanding in an imperative to "see to it" (facite), emphasizing with "truly" (vero), and making his request more urgent with an "as soon as" ~~ad~~ (simul ac). He also uses diction to describe himself as "joy's" (gaudia) and "happy" (laeta) reveal what emotion makes his request so urgent. ~~Ad~~ Aegeus' speech contains a telling use of litotes as well when he commands that "not any age make it be forgotten" (neq[ue] u[bi] obliuisceret aetas). This again reveals the pressing nature of his request. Both these passages are emotion filled, although they contain different emotions.

Finally, the requests, and to whom they are made are very different. As previously stated, Ariadne addresses hers to the Eumenides demanding punishment and that "may he (Theseus) <sup>both</sup> police with murder himself and his own family" (funestet seque sorque).

LL2

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

Anadine's request that ~~his~~ <sup>Theseus'</sup> family be plagued by murder is completely negative in keeping with her emotions, and is <sup>answered as</sup> the result of Theseus not listening to his father's request. Aegeus' request is of Theseus the "tibi", "you", he addresses in the first line. It is that "the twisted ropes raise the white sails" (line 8) so that he might "recognize the joys of a happy mind" (*loeta gaudia mente agnoscam*) at Theseus' return. This request is in pursuit of happiness, unlike Anadine's revenging one. Although these two requests are very different, they do contain some stylistic similarities.

LL 2

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Ariadne and Aegeus make very different requests regarding Theseus. Ariadne asks the gods to punish Theseus, while Aegeus asks Theseus to put up his white sail<sup>50</sup> that he may know ~~when~~<sup>if</sup> Theseus is well. The only comparison is that both Ariadne and Aegeus' requests stem from what happened (or was going to happen) on the island of Crete and they both make requests about a man they are close to. But, while Aegeus worries for ~~these~~ Theseus' safety, Ariadne hopes for his ruin. There is also a difference of who they are calling upon; ~~while~~ Aegeus ~~at~~ makes his request to Theseus while Ariadne makes hers to the Gods. She asks them to "hear my complaints" (meas audite quarellas<sup>4</sup>). She then laments her situation, referring to herself as "alas wretched one" (vae misera<sup>5</sup>). Because it is Theseus who ~~had~~ was left her alone on this island,

She makes her plea to the Gods, but Theseus with such a mind that left me alone, with the same mind, Gods, ruin him and his own" (sed quali... segue suosque 9-10). While Ariadne wishes for Theseus' demise, his father hopes for his safe return. He talks to his son, hoping that "you may return with the blood of the bull on your hand" (tauri... dextram 13). He asks Theseus to put up a white sail upon his return if he is alive, to put the old man's mind at ease. (raise the white sails - candidaque... sustollant... vela). This is so that he "(I) might know at first glance ~~so~~ so that I can rejoice with a happy mind" (primum cernens... agnoscam<sup>89-90</sup>). Both Ariadne and Aegeus are influenced by Theseus' voyage to Crete. While Aegeus makes his request to Theseus directly, Ariadne asks for the help of the gods to carry out her request. The two wish for opposite things. Aegeus, ~~anxious~~ anxious for

LLZ

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his son's well being, asks that he  
 put up a white sail so he can know  
 Theseus is safe. Ariadne, on the  
 other hand, asks for Theseus &  
 his family's ruin. In the end  
 Ariadne gets her wish, ironically  
 enough, by Theseus forgetting  
 to fulfil ~~his father's request~~<sup>this father's request</sup> ~~to his father~~  
 Both requests <sup>help</sup> cause Theseus'  
 downfall, although one did so  
~~indirectly~~ unintentionally.

LL2

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

In both passages from Catullus 64, ~~A both~~ Ariadne and Aegens make strong and important requests concerning Theseus. Although both feel passionately about their requests, Ariadne wishes revenge on Theseus and his family, while Aegens, Theseus's father, wishes for his son to return home safely.

In passage A, Ariadne is wishing for divine intercession as "poena" for her former lover Theseus. Shown by the enjambment of the "Eumenides" in line 2, Ariadne is desperate to have revenge. The alliteration of *s* in the third line of passage A, also highlights her request for vengeance, as she is "hissing" at Theseus, "*frons exspirantis prope portat pectoris iras*". Although she is clearly irate at Theseus through her diction here, she further extends her request for vengeance on his entire family as well. The juxtaposition of "*seque suosque*" in the last line, illustrates

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her devious and strong request from the gods.

In contrast to ~~her~~ Ariadne's request, Aegeus simply wants his son to return safely and to raise the flag from his ship when he has arrived at his destination. Although he is making this request, unlike Ariadne, ~~Aegeus is~~ who is ~~irate~~, Aegeus is sad because his son may not return. The alliteration m's and n's ~~are~~ throughout the entire passage, is a clear indication of this. Nevertheless, Aegeus ~~wants~~ wants his son to return to him as shown by the juxtaposition of "te reducem" in the last line of passage B.

Although both Ariadne and Aegeus make these requests for Theseus, Ariadne's is made out of anger and vengeance, while Aegeus' request is ~~made~~ one of love and fear for his son.

# AP<sup>®</sup> LATIN LITERATURE 2007 SCORING COMMENTARY

## Question LL2

### Overview

The intent of the question was for students to demonstrate their ability to analyze Latin passages (Catullus 64.192-201 and 64.228-37) by comparing and contrasting the requests of Ariadne and Aegeus concerning Theseus and by supporting their arguments with accurate Latin citations from throughout both passages.

### Sample: 2A

**Score: 6**

This is an excellent, well-organized essay. The Latin is properly cited throughout the text, and the comparison and contrast are analyzed and fully supported by the Latin quotations.

### Sample: 2B

**Score: 4**

This essay adequately compares and contrasts the two requests. The Latin is scanty but accurate and reflects a general understanding of the passages. It is descriptive rather than analytical.

### Sample : 2C

**Score: 2**

The student recognizes both passages but presents a weak discussion of the two requests. There is little Latin cited, and it is not translated or paraphrased.