

AP[®] LATIN LITERATURE 2007 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question LL3

- 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 the discussion of the contrast between the effect Suffenus' poems have on his audience and the effect they have on Suffenus himself. 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 of the contrast between the effect Suffenus' poems have on his audience and the effect they have on Suffenus himself. 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 poem.
- 4** This is an adequate essay with some accurate discussion of the contrast between the effect Suffenus' poems have on his audience and the effect they have on Suffenus himself. The discussion may be uneven, with more emphasis on the effect of the poems on Suffenus' audience or on their effect on Suffenus himself; 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 of the contrast between the effect Suffenus' poems have on his audience and the effect they have on Suffenus himself, or discusses only the effect the poems have on Suffenus' audience or only the effect they have on Suffenus. 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 poem, but fail to cite any Latin to support the answer.
- 2** The student recognizes the poem 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 poem. 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).

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

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Catullus begins by giving a brief overview of what Sufferus is like before his poetry comes into play. He says "That Sufferus of yours, Varus, whom you know well is a charming and witty and urbane man" (Sufferus iste Vare quem probe nosti homo est venustus et dicitur et urbanus). However Catullus describes the horrible change that occurs when his poetry is read. He says "when you ~~are~~ read these things, that beautiful and urbane Sufferus ~~is~~ ^{seems} one a goatherd or ditch digger." (Hanc cum legas tu, bellus ille et urbanus Sufferus unus caprimulgus aut fossor ~~est~~ videtur). Catullus explains ~~that~~ that Sufferus' poetry is quite bad and ~~is~~ rudimentary so that when ~~you~~ ~~as~~ the audience reads it he seems like a lowly common person. Catullus goes on to say that "the same (Sufferus) is more rural than a rural country bumpkin" (idem infaceto est infacitior rure) which only helps to emphasize the ridiculously bad quality of his poems. However, as bad and rustic as Sufferus' poetry is to the audience, it has the

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exact opposite effect on him. When Sufferus writes a poem he is the happiest person he can be, and what's more is that he thinks he's some hot stuff too. Catullus describes this turnabout by saying "not the same (Sufferus) is ever more happy as when he will write poems" (*neque idem unquam aequus ac poema cum scribit*). Not only does Sufferus find the most joy in writing his poems but he also thinks that he is an excellent poet! Catullus writes "he so rejoices in himself and he himself marvels so at himself" (*tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur*). Although Sufferus' poems make the audience think that he has gone from "urbane" to "more rural than a rural country bumpkin" the joy of writing the poems themselves makes Sufferus the most happy.

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Suffenus is a handsome, charming, and refined poet. But Suffenus is a terrible writer. While the audience of his poetry are uninterested if not disgusted, Suffenus loves to write poetry in large doses.

Suffenus is a wonderful man but he is a terrible poet. "When you read these poems that handsome and ~~refined~~ refined Suffenus seems on the contrary a goat milker or a ditch digger." (6-8) Catullus goes on to ~~say~~ ask, "What are we to think of this?" (9) With the use of a Rhetorical question, Catullus shows his surprise and dismay. Catullus even says that Suffenus's poetry is more boorish than the boorish countryside. (9) It seems that Suffenus ~~is~~ is a poet not well received by his audience.

Suffenus on the other hand loves poetry. ~~As soon as he~~ ~~writes his poems, he is at the~~ "the same one is never as equally happy as when he is writing poems." (12-13) Catullus goes on to say, "So much does he rejoice and so much does he marvel at himself." (14) Anaphora is used to express his delight even more. In fact, Suffenus loves his poetry so much that he writes prolifically. ~~Catullus even~~ ~~speaks of him~~ and the same one makes the most verses by far." (8) "I think that he has a thousand or tenthousand or more written."

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In any case, Sufferus loves to write poetry and he rejoices in making ~~it~~ ^{it}. However, his poetry is terrible and the audience ~~is~~ ^{knows that} he is a terrible poet.

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Everyone has a different view of him or herself as opposed to the view of ~~that person~~ ^{those} surrounding him or herself. In Carmen 22, Catullus describes Sufferus and his poetry, and notes how Sufferus' poetry's effect ~~is~~ differs from Sufferus and the reader. Opposed to Sufferus' good outlook of himself because of his poetry, the reader, Catullus, feels that Sufferus' poems are not very good.

~~However~~ Catullus first notes that Sufferus feels that ~~his~~ ^{his} poetry is urbanized and well spoken ("homo est venustus et dicax et urbanus"), two good qualities in a poet ^{and his poetry}. However, in lines 8-9, Catullus shows that he ~~is~~ disagrees greatly with Sufferus, calling him a ~~goat~~ ^{goatherder} and a rural person ("Sufferus unus capimulgus aut fossor/ruscus videtur") - a completely different view from Sufferus's view of himself and a huge insult on Sufferus' behalf.

Another complaint that Catullus has of Sufferus's writings is the length. While ~~is~~ Sufferus believes that having many lines is great, Catullus does not, saying that it has millions of lines ("milia aut decem aut plura/perscripta"). Of course there probably isn't this many lines, ~~and~~ but the hyperbole gets ~~the~~ Catullus' view across.

Although ~~is~~ ^{Sufferus} ~~is~~ has a good outlook upon his own writings, and believing that he is a good writer, urbanized and well spoken, Catullus has other views on the poet, seeing him as rural and a "capimulgus" (goatherder). This just goes to show that not everyone, if anyone, can see the backpack that lies on his or her's back.

**AP[®] LATIN LITERATURE
2007 SCORING COMMENTARY**

Question LL3

Overview

This question allowed students to demonstrate their ability to analyze a Latin passage (Catullus 22.1-5, 9-17) by discussing the contrasting effects that Suffenus's poetry has on his audience and on himself and by supporting their arguments with accurate Latin citations from throughout the passage.

Sample: 3A

Score: 5

This is a strong essay with a discerning discussion of the effect that Suffenus's poetry has on his audience versus himself. The Latin is confident and drawn from throughout the poem (ll. 1–2, 6–8, 11, and 12–14); however, a stronger essay would have also included Catullus's view on the quantity of Suffenus's poetry.

Sample: 3B

Score: 4

This is an adequate essay with some accurate discussion of the effect that Suffenus's poetry has on his audience versus himself. Although some Latin is cited and translated accurately (ll. 6–9 and 12–13), it is not taken from throughout the poem. Lines 1–5 are not considered in the essay, and the overall discussion is more descriptive than analytical.

Sample: 3C

Score: 3

This is a limited response to the question about the effect that Suffenus's poetry has on his audience versus himself. The Latin citations are weak, often misconstrued (ll. 4–5), and not from throughout the poem. The answer relies only on description.