

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

## Question LL4

- 6** This is an excellent, well-organized essay. It makes liberal use of specific, appropriate references from the Latin text throughout the passage, properly cited. These references support a discussion of the ways in which Cicero responds to the prosecution's demand. 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 accurate discussion of the ways in which Cicero responds to the prosecution's demand. 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 passage. The references from the Latin, properly cited, appear confident, and the essay reflects more than casual familiarity with the passage.
- 4** This is an adequate essay with accurate discussion of the ways in which Cicero responds to the prosecution's demand. The essay may be more descriptive than analytical. The Latin references may be scanty, but are specific, accurate, and relevant.
- 3** This is a limited response with an inadequate discussion of the ways in which Cicero responds to the prosecution's demand. In general, the Latin support is weak, possibly misconstrued, inappropriate, and/or not properly cited. The answer tends to rely on description. Alternatively, the student may write a good essay reflecting knowledge of the passage but fail to cite any Latin to support the answer.
- 2** The student recognizes the passage 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 passage. 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).

When the prosecution demands record of Archias' citizenship, Cicero furiously responds to the unrealistic request. Cicero begins suggesting that the court ~~uses~~ uses the present "Heracleienses legati, nobilissimi homines" (Heracleian envoys, very-well known men). These distinguished men have come "... cum mandatis et cum publico testimonio" (with mandates and public testimony). Cicero also intimates that the envoys would be good witnesses since they say that Archias "... ascriptum Heracleiae esse" (is enrolled at Heraclea). ~~When the prosecution demands~~ Cicero incredulously ~~responds~~ <sup>responds</sup> when the prosecution ~~demands~~ <sup>desires</sup> "tabulas," or written records, which all knew ~~that~~ were destroyed "Italico bello incenso tabulario" (with the burning of the records building in the Italian war). to ~~demand~~ <sup>pursue</sup> such records, the orator in line 3 says, is "ridiculum." Cicero also mentions that it is "ridiculum" ~~unreasonable~~ to not use ~~resources~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~the court has~~ those resources "... that which we have" (quae habemus). In line 5, Cicero makes reference to one of these sources that could be used in the court as opposed to records that no longer exist: "... amplissimi viri religionem, integerrimi... fidemque" (the man of the ~~best~~ greatest reverence, honesty and loyalty). Cicero ends his argument saying ~~that~~ to the prosecution, "tabulas quas... desiderare," (those written records which you desire), "solere corrumpi" (are usually corrupt). Cicero makes an excellent argument against the ~~unreasonable~~ unreasonable



In the Pro Archia, Cicero ~~conters~~ <sup>almost</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>mocking</sup> the prosecution's demands. He says (3-4) <sup>was...</sup> ~~that it is ridiculous for the prosecution to~~ <sup>possibly</sup> ~~ask for the records which no one can have because they were destroyed in a fire at the record office during the Italian civil war. Cicero is trying to make the man see that it is foolish to demand those things because everyone knows that it would be impossible for them to have it. He is trying to reason with the man while making him feel foolish for requesting such a thing. He continues by contrasting that with the proof the prosecution doesn't ask for "com habes amplissimi viri religionem" (5) when you have the best men of the region. Cicero is trying to persuade him to rely on proof that actually exists rather than get hung up on what they can't have. He finishes by reminding the prosecutor that he is asking for "tabulas quas dicis solere corrumpi" (6) the documents when you the same man ~~say~~ <sup>say</sup> are accustomed to be corrupted. Here Cicero drops the mocking tone seen elsewhere; simply tries to reason with him. Through this argument Cicero is simply trying to convince the prosecution to see beyond <sup>this one</sup> document.~~

The prosecution demands that Cicero provide evidence, physical proof, as to the citizenship of Archias. Cicero has no proof, but cleverly argues around the point in order to gain support from the judges.

First, Cicero states that "the Heracleian laws are present" (*adsunt Heraclienses legati*). "in this law case with mandates and with public testimony" (*huius... testimonio*). He appeals to the judges "most noble men" (*nobilissimi homines*) in order to gain their favor and attention.

Then, Cicero declares that these public documents were lost in the Italian war:

"we know that all died in the Italian war, the tablets having been burned" (*Italico... omnes*). To drive his point home, Cicero ~~says~~ explains how it is crazy to ask for evidence that no longer exists. "It is ridiculous to say about these which ~~we have~~ we have nothing" (*estridiculum... dicere*), "to seek which we are not able to have" (*quaerere... possumus*), "and to silence the memory of men" (*et... tacere*).

Cicero finishes his argument with many appeals to the court for favor. He calls the

LL4

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

judge, "the judgment of the most educated man", <sup>(amplissimam religionem)</sup> he considers the town "the justice of the most resourceful municipality" (*integerrimi ... municipijus*). His final statement is most powerful and leaves the judges in a tight position, "you say that the same tablets are accustomed to ~~be~~ be corrupted" (*tabulas ... corrumpi*).

ⓐ Cicero supplies the judges with several good, strong explanations about the prosecutors demand and in doing so, gives himself the upper hand in the case.

**AP® LATIN LITERATURE  
2007 SCORING COMMENTARY**

**Question LL4**

**Overview**

This question evaluated students' ability to analyze a Latin passage by discussing the ways in which Cicero responds to the demands of the prosecution in *Pro Archia* 4.8 and by supporting their arguments with accurate Latin citations from throughout the passage.

**Sample: 4A**

**Score: 5**

This good, strong essay contains accurate statements with ample textual references from throughout the passage, but it needs fuller discussion of the quoted Latin.

**Sample: 4B**

**Score: 4**

This adequate response, with some competent Latin support, contains a limited discussion of the importance of Cicero's response to the demands of the prosecution. For example, although the essay mentions the unattainable records of Archias's citizenship in contrast to what the prosecution does not ask for, it refers merely to the "best men of the region" [*sic*] without discussing the presence of the ambassadors as witness and the testimony of a whole community represented by them.

**Sample: 4C**

**Score: 3**

This limited response, with misconstrued Latin for support, contains an inadequate discussion of the importance of Cicero's response to the demands of the prosecution. For example, the reference to Cicero's final statement contains an unsupported assertion about its powerful effect and draws vague conclusions from the Latin cited.