



AP[®] Latin Literature 2008 Free-Response Questions

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2008 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.

Acmen Septimius suos amores
tenens in gremio “Mea” inquit “Acme,
ni te perdit amo atque amare porro
Line omnes sum assidue paratus annos,
5 quantum qui pote plurimum perire,
solus in Libya Indiaque tosta
caesio veniam obvius leoni.”
Hoc ut dixit, Amor sinistra ut ante
dextra sternuit approbationem.

Catullus 45. 1-9

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)

Namque mei nuper Lethaeo gurgite fratris
pallidulum manans alluit unda pedem,
Troia Rhoeteo quem subter litore tellus
ereptum nostris obterit ex oculis.

Line

5 Numquam ego te, vita frater amabilior,
aspiciam posthac? At certe semper amabo,
semper maesta tua carmina morte canam,
qualia sub densis ramorum concinit umbris
Daulias, absumpti fata gemens Ityli.

Catullus 65. 5-14

(B)

Multas per gentes et multa per aequora vectus
advenio has miseras, frater, ad inferias,
ut te postremo donarem munere mortis
Line et mutam nequiquam alloquerer cinerem.
5 Quandoquidem fortuna mihi tete abstulit ipsum,
heu miser indigne frater adempte mihi,
nunc tamen interea haec, prisco quae more parentum
tradita sunt tristi munere ad inferias,
accipe fraterno multum manantia fletu,
10 atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale.

Catullus 101

In the passages above, Catullus laments the death of his brother. In a well-developed essay, compare and contrast the ways in which Catullus expresses his grief throughout each passage.

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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Question LL3—Catullus (15 percent)
(Suggested time—20 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

“Sicine me patriis avectam, perfide, ab aris,
perfide, deserto liquisti in litore, Theseu?
Sicine discedens neglecto numine divum,
Line immemor a! devota domum periuria portas?
5 Nullane res potuit crudelis flectere mentis
consilium? Tibi nulla fuit clementia praesto,
immitte ut nostri vellet miserescere pectus?
At non haec quondam blanda promissa dedisti
voce mihi, non haec miserae sperare iubebas,
10 sed conubia laeta, sed optatos hymenaeos,
quae cuncta aërii discerpunt irrita venti.
Nunc iam nulla viro iuranti femina credat,
nulla viri speret sermones esse fideles.”

Catullus 64. 132-144

In the passage above, Ariadne reproaches Theseus for abandoning her. In a **short** essay, discuss the ways in which she emphasizes what is so wrong about his actions. Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the passage to support the points you make in your essay. Do NOT simply summarize what the passage says.

(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.)

2008 AP® LATIN LITERATURE FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

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.

Quae cum ita sint, petimus a vobis, iudices, si qua non modo humana verum etiam divina in tantis ingenii commendatio debet esse, ut eum qui vos, qui vestros imperatores, qui populi Romani res gestas semper ornavit, qui etiam his recentibus nostris vestrisque domesticis periculis aeternum se
Line testimonium laudis daturum esse profitetur, quique est ex eo numero qui semper apud omnes sancti sunt
5 habiti itaque dicti, sic in vestram accipiatis fidem ut humanitate vestrā levatus potius quam acerbitate violatus esse videatur.

Pro Archia 12. 31

In the passage above, Cicero makes an appeal to the jurors for a favorable verdict. In a **short** essay, discuss the ways in which Cicero makes this appeal persuasive. Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the passage to support the points you make in your essay. Do NOT simply summarize what the passage says.

(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.

Quanta autem vis amicitiae sit, ex hoc intellegi maxime potest, quod ex infinitā societate generis humani, quam conciliavit ipsa natura, ita contracta res est et adducta in angustum, ut omnis caritas aut inter duos aut inter paucos iungeretur.

De Amicitia 5. 20

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.

Quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur, et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur, tamen, ut opinor, hanc animi remissionem humanissimam ac liberalissimam iudicaretis. Nam ceterae neque temporum sunt neque aetatum omnium neque locorum; at haec studia adulescentiam acuunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solacium praebent, delectant
Line 5 domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.

Pro Archia 7. 16

1. In lines 1-2 (Quod . . . iudicaretis), Cicero discusses the outcomes of literary studies.
 - (a) In line 1 (Quod . . . peteretur), what are **two** outcomes Cicero mentions?
 - (b) In lines 1-2 (tamen . . . iudicaretis), how does Cicero defend one of these outcomes?
2. Name a figure of speech that occurs in lines 2-3 (Nam . . . locorum) and write out the specific Latin words that illustrate it.
3. In lines 2-3 (Nam . . . locorum), what disadvantage does Cicero associate with other activities?
4. In lines 3-4 (at haec . . . praebent), Cicero lists several benefits of literary studies. Write out the Latin for **two** of these benefits. Either translate or accurately paraphrase that Latin.
5. In lines 4-5 (delectant . . . rusticantur), Cicero indicates several situations where literary studies are beneficial. In English, give **two** of these situations.

2008 AP® 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.

Ergo obligatam redde Iovi dapem
longaque fessum militia latus
depone sub lauru mea, nec
parce cadis tibi destinatis.
Line
5 Oblivioso levia Massico
ciboria exple; funde capacibus
unguenta de conchis. Quis udo
deproperare apio coronas

curatve myrto? Quem Venus arbitrum
10 dicet bibendi? Non ego sanius
bacchabor Edonis: recepto
dulce mihi furere est amico.

Odes 2. 7. 17-28

In the passage above, the poet describes his welcome-home dinner for Pompeius. In a **short** essay, discuss how the poet feels about the dinner and why his preparations are appropriate to those feelings. Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the passage to support the points you make in your essay. Do NOT simply summarize what the passage says.

(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.

“Si bene me novi non Viscum pluris amicum,
non Varium facies: nam quis me scribere plures
aut citius possit versus? Quis membra movere
Line mollius? Invideat quod et Hermogenes ego canto.”
5 Interpellandi locus hic erat: “est tibi mater,
cognati, quis* te salvo est opus?”

* quis = quibus

Satires 1. 9. 22-27

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

2008 AP® LATIN LITERATURE FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

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

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Huc vina et unguenta et nimium breves
flores amoenae ferre iube rosae,
dum res et aetas et sororum
fila trium patiuntur atra.

Line

5 Cedes coemptis saltibus et domo
villaque flavus quam Tiberis lavit;
cedes, et exstructis in altum
divitiis potietur heres.

Divesne prisco natus ab Inacho
10 nil interest an pauper et infima
de gente sub divo moreris,
victima nil miserantis Orci.

Odes 2. 3. 13-24

1. In lines 1-2 (Huc . . . rosae), the poet asks for three things; give **two** of them in English.
2. In lines 3-4 (dum . . . atra), the poet gives reasons for wanting these things **now**. Write out the Latin for **two** of those reasons. Either translate or accurately paraphrase that Latin.
3. In lines 5-8 (Cedes . . . heres), the poet discusses the aftermath of death.
 - (a) What are **two** things a person will leave behind?
 - (b) What will happen to those things?
4. Name a figure of speech that occurs in line 9 (Divesne . . . Inacho) and write out the specific Latin words that illustrate it.
5. In lines 9-12 (Divesne . . . Orci), the poet contrasts two classes of people.
 - (a) How do they differ?
 - (b) How are they similar?

2008 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.

(A)

Phoebus amat visaeque cupit conubia Daphnes,
quodque cupit sperat suaque illum oracula fallunt.
Utque leves stipulae demptis adolentur aristas,
Line ut facibus saepes ardent, quas forte viator
5 vel nimis admovit vel iam sub luce reliquit,
sic deus in flammis abiit, sic pectore toto
uritur et sterilem sperando nutrit amorem.

Metamorphoses 1. 490-496

(B)

Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit;
tempore crevit amor. Taedae quoque iure coissent,
sed vetuere patres; quod non potuere vetare,
Line ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo.
5 Conscius omnis abest; nutu signisque loquuntur,
quoque magis tegitur, tectus magis aestuat ignis.

Metamorphoses 4. 59-64

The passages above describe the beginning of love in two different relationships. In a **short** essay, discuss the ways in which the poet characterizes the two different loves. Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the passages to support the points you make in 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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Question LL11—Ovid (15 percent)
(Suggested time—15 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae,
quem dis hospitibus domini mactare parabant;
ille celer penna tardos aetate fatigat
Line eluditque diu tandemque est visus ad ipsos
5 confugisse deos. Superi vetuere necari
“Di” que “sumus, meritasque luet vicinia poenas
impia” dixerunt.

Metamorphoses 8. 684-690

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.

Non mihi mille placent, non sum desultor amoris:
tu mihi, si qua fides, cura perennis eris;
tecum, quos dederint annos mihi fila sororum,
Line vivere contingat teque dolente mori;
5 te mihi materiem felicem in carmina praebe:
provenient causa carmina digna sua.
Carmine nomen habent exterrita cornibus Io
et quam fluminea lusit adulter ave.

Amores 1.3.15-22

1. In lines 1-2 (Non . . . eris), the poet makes several statements intended to impress his beloved. Write out the Latin for **two** of the statements. Either translate or accurately paraphrase that Latin.
2. The poet makes two wishes in lines 3-4 (tecum . . . mori). In English, give **both** of the wishes.
3. Write out and scan line 5 (te . . . praebe).
4. Alliteration is one figure of speech that occurs in line 6 (provenient . . . sua). Name **another** figure of speech that occurs in this line. Write out the specific Latin words that illustrate it.
5. In lines 7-8 (Carmine . . . ave), the poet refers to two women.
 - (a) Who is the woman referred to in line 8 (et quam . . . ave) ?
 - (b) According to the poet, how is the fame of the two women preserved?

STOP

END OF EXAM