



AP[®] Latin Literature 2002 Free-Response Questions

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2002 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.

- When you are asked to refer specifically to the Latin, you must:
 - write out the Latin and/or cite the line numbers
 - AND
 - translate, accurately paraphrase, or make clear in your discussion that you understand the Latin.

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.

Verani, omnibus e meis amicis
antistans mihi milibus trecentis,
venistine domum ad tuos penates
Line fratresque unanimos anumque matrem?
5 Venisti. O mihi nuntii beati!
Visam te incolumem audiamque Hiberum
narrantem loca, facta, nationes,
ut mos est tuus . . .

Catullus 9. 1-8

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.

Lugete, O Veneres Cupidinesque,
et quantum est hominum venustiorum:
passer mortuus est meae puellae,
Line passer, deliciae meae puellae,
5 quem plus illa oculis suis amabat.
Nam mellitus erat suamque norat
ipsam tam bene quam puella matrem,
nec sese a gremio illius movebat
sed circumsiliens modo huc modo illuc
10 ad solam dominam usque pipiabat
qui nunc it per iter tenebricosum
illud, unde negant redire quemquam.
At vobis male sit, malae tenebrae
Orci, quae omnia bella devoratis:
15 tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis.
O factum male! O miselle passer!
Tua nunc opera meae puellae
flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli.

Catullus 3

The poem above is a lament for Lesbia's pet. Interpretation of the poem may be influenced by whether you believe the lament to be serious or playful. Considering these possibilities, discuss and support your interpretation of the poem in a well-developed essay.

BE SURE TO REFER SPECIFICALLY TO THE LATIN THROUGHOUT THE POEM TO SUPPORT YOUR ESSAY. Do NOT simply summarize what the poem says.

(When you are asked to refer specifically to the Latin, you must write out the Latin and/or cite line numbers AND 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.

Lesbia mi praesente viro mala plurima dicit:
haec illi fatuo maxima laetitia est.
Mule, nihil sentis? Si nostri oblita taceret,
Line sana esset: nunc quod gannit et obloquitur,
5 non solum meminit, sed, quae multo acrior est res,
irata est. Hoc est, uritur et loquitur.

Catullus 83

The poem above describes an awkward social situation. In a **short** essay, discuss this situation and the poet's perception of it. Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the poem to support the points you make in your essay.

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Part B

IF YOU HAVE CHOSEN CICERO, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: LL4, LL5, AND LL6.

Question LL4—Cicero (15 percent)
(Suggested time—10 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

“Nonne te, si nostrae imagines viriles non commovebant, ne progenies quidem mea, Q. illa Claudia, aemulam domesticae laudis in gloriā muliebri esse admonebat, non virgo illa Vestalis Claudia quae patrem complexa triumphantem ab inimico tribuno plebei de curru detrahi passa non est?

Pro Caelio 14.34

- (a) Name the person Cicero represents as speaking in this passage.
(b) To what Roman custom do the words nostrae imagines viriles refer in line 1 ?
(c) Why is it appropriate for the speaker to refer to this custom?
- In lines 1-2 (Nonne . . . admonebat), what kind of role model do the female members of the Claudian family advise Clodia to be? Write out and translate the Latin that supports your answer.
- Name one figure of speech in line 3 (Vestalis . . . de curru) and write out the Latin that illustrates it.
- In lines 3-4 (quae . . . non est):
 - On what occasion did the Vestal Virgin Claudia help her father?
 - What did she want to prevent from happening to her father? Write out and translate the Latin that supports your answer.
 - What did she do to help her father?

Question LL5—Cicero (15 percent)
(Suggested time—15 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Itaque alii voluptatis causā omnia sapientes facere dixerunt, neque ab hac orationis turpitudine eruditi homines refugerunt; alii cum voluptate dignitatem coniungendam putaverunt, ut res maxime inter se repugnantes dicendi facultate coniungerent.

Pro Caelio 17.41

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

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Question LL6—Cicero (20 percent)
(Suggested time—20 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Etenim si attendere diligenter atque existimare vere de omni hac causā volueritis, sic constituetis, iudices, nec descensurum quemquam ad hanc accusationem fuisse cui utrum vellet liceret nec, cum descendisset, quicum habiturum spei
Line fuisse, nisi alicuius intolerabili libidine et nimis acerbo odio niteretur. Sed ego
5 Atratino, humanissimo atque optimo adulescenti, meo necessario, ignosco, qui habet excusationem vel pietatis vel necessitatis vel aetatis. Si voluit accusare, pietati tribuo, si iussus est, necessitati, si speravit aliquid, pueritiae. Ceteris non modo nihil ignoscendum sed etiam acriter est resistendum.

Pro Caelio 1.2

In the passage above, Cicero characterizes the motives of the prosecutor and his allies. In a **short** essay, discuss both this characterization and its intended effect on the jury. Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the passage to support the points you make in your essay.

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IF YOU HAVE CHOSEN HORACE, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: LL7, LL8, AND LL9.

Question LL7—Horace (15 percent)

(Suggested time—10 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

. . . Melpomene, cui liquidam pater
vocem cum cithara dedit.
Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
Line urget! Cui Pudor et Iustitiae soror,
5 incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
quando ullum inveniet parem?
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
nulli flebilior quam tibi, Vergili.

Odes 1.24. lines 3-10

1. In lines 1-2 (Melpomene . . . dedit):
 - (a) Identify Melpomene.
 - (b) Name a gift given to her.
2. To what does the metaphor perpetuus sopor (line 3) refer?
3. **Briefly** explain what the question in lines 4-6 (Cui . . . parem) reveals about Quintilius' character.
4. Name a figure of speech that appears in line 7 (Multis . . . occidit) and write out the Latin that illustrates it.
5. In lines 7-8 (Multis . . . Vergili), Quintilius is described in two ways. **Briefly** compare these descriptions. Write out and translate **two** Latin phrases that support your answer.

Question LL8—Horace (15 percent)

(Suggested time—15 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Te flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae
nescit tangere, tu frigus amabile
fessis vomere tauris
Line praebes et pecori vago.
5 Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium,
me dicente cavis impositam ilicem
saxis, unde loquaces
lympae desiliunt tuae.

Odes 3.13. lines 9-16

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

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Question LL9—Horace (20 percent)
(Suggested time—20 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Rectius vives, Licini, neque altum
semper urgendo neque, dum procellas
cautus horrescis, nimium premendo
Line litus iniquum.
5 Auream quisquis mediocritatem
diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
sordibus tecti, caret invidenda
sobrius aula.
...
10 Rebus angustis animosus atque
fortis appare; sapienter idem
contrahes vento nimium secundo
turgida vela.

Odes 2.10. lines 1-8, 21-24

In the excerpts above, Horace uses contrasting images to express his philosophy. In a **short** essay, discuss his philosophical advice and how the contrasting images illustrate it. 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 translate, accurately paraphrase, or make clear in your discussion that you understand the Latin.)

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IF YOU HAVE CHOSEN OVID, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: LL10, LL11, AND LL12.

Question LL10—Ovid (15 percent)

(Suggested time—10 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Mittitur infestos alter speculator in hostes;
in rivale oculos alter, ut hoste, tenet.
Ille graves urbes, hic durae limen amicae
Line obsidet; hic portas frangit, at ille fores.
5 Saepe soporatos invadere profuit hostes
caedere et armata vulgus inerme manu.
Sic fera Threicii ceciderunt agmina Rhesi,
et dominum capti deseruistis equi.

Amores 1. 9. lines 17-24

1. What two actions are described in lines 1-2 (Mittitur . . . tenet)? Write out and translate the Latin that describes **each** action.
2. In lines 3-4 (Ille . . . fores), the poet lists more actions that both the soldier and the lover perform.
 - (a) Name one of these actions.
 - (b) Explain why, according to the poet, this action is appropriate both to the soldier and to the lover.
3. In lines 5-6 (Saepe . . . manu), what two military tactics are described?
4. During what event did the incident described in lines 7-8 (Sic . . . equi) occur?
5. Name a figure of speech that appears in line 8 (et . . . equi) and write out the Latin that illustrates it.

Question LL11—Ovid (15 percent)

(Suggested time—15 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Cum puer audaci coepit gaudere volatu
deseruitque ducem caelique cupidine tractus
altius egit iter. Rapidi vicinia solis
Line mollit odoratas, pennarum vincula, ceras;
5 tabuerant cerae; nudos quatit ille lacertos,
remigioque carens non ullas percipit auras.

Metamorphoses 8.223-228

Translate the passage above as literally as possible.

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Question LL12—Ovid (20 percent)
(Suggested time—20 minutes)

Begin your answer to this question on a clean page.

Saepe, ubi constiterant hinc Thisbe, Pyramus illinc,
inque vices fuerat captatus anhelitus oris,
“Invide” dicebant “paries, quid amantibus obstas?
Line Quantum erat, ut sineres toto nos corpore iungi
5 aut, hoc si nimium est, vel ad oscula danda pateres?
Nec sumus ingrati: tibi nos debere fatemur,
quod datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures.”
Talia diversa nequiquam sede locuti
sub noctem dixere “Vale” partique dedere
10 oscula quisque suae non pervenientia contra.

Metamorphoses 4.71-80

In the passage above, Pyramus and Thisbe meet at a wall. In a **short** essay, contrast the reality of the situation with the lovers’ hopes and desires. Refer specifically to the Latin **throughout** the passage to support the points you make in your essay.

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END OF EXAMINATION