



AP[®] Latin Literature 2001 Sample Student Responses

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① The poet claims that he will love this girl with pure faith.

~~The~~ "pura amore fide."

Therefore, if she were to have a relationship with the poet, he would always remain faithful.

② One of the poet's unattractive characteristics is that he does not have great lineage. His parents are old ^{"veterum"} and not of a great name; ~~the~~ "magna parentum nomina."

Another of the poet's unattractive characteristics is that his fields, "meis campus", are not refreshed with innumerable plows, "innumeris renovantur aratris." This ~~&~~ means that the poet ~~is~~ ~~not~~ is not well to do because his fields are rarely used.

④ Comites novem = the 9 muses
(nominative plural)

③ ~~Figure of speech?~~

Figure of speech?

don't know many → sorry ;)

LL10

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

LL10-1)

Ovid states that he is the type that would serve the addressee of the poem through long years, "per longos tibi qui deserviat annos...". The hyperbaton with 'longos annos' creates an image that surrounds the rest of the ideas, emphasizing his meaning.

LL10-2)

Ovid mentions that he comes from a line of people with a great name, "veterum... magna parentum nomina..." in lines 3-4. In line 5, he further claims this by stating that he has founding equestrian class blood, "nostri sanguinis auctor equites!"

LL10-3)

Interlocked word order is used in line 5.
 "meus innumerus... campus arctus."

LL10-4)

The 'comites noven' are Apollis companions, the nine muses.

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

LL11

B

LL11: " Astonished by the phenomenon they are frightened and Baucis and timid Philemon conceive prayers with [their] hands turned upwards they beg an excuse for the minimal and prepared food. There was only one goose, the guardian of the smallest house: whom ^{the masters} ~~they~~ were preparing to kill for their guest-gods; that [goose], swift in wing, tired the ~~slow-moving~~ people ~~with age~~ slow-moving with age..."

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

LL11-ovid

E

stonished they begin to pray ~~and~~ with their hands lying ^{Face} up
scared Baucis and equally timid Philemon
and they ask for forgiveness for having nothing prepared.

There was a single goose, the guardian of the small house,
which they were preparing to kill as masters for the guests,
that, swift of wing, escapes those tired from age.

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

LL 12

Apollo, after being hit by one of Cupid's arrows, falls madly in love with Daphne, a nymph. The only problem is that Daphne too was hit by an arrow which made her be totally repulsed by Apollo's advances and run away. This leads to a long chase. Finally, in order to escape from Apollo's advances, Daphne is transformed into a laurel tree. However, does not stop there. He still wants Daphne even as a tree. He gives the tree a hug (complexus) and kisses the wood (oscula dat ligno). But even as a tree Daphne still tries to refuse him. The wood tries to pull back from the kisses (refugit tamen oscula lignum).

Apollo tries to console himself and proudly announces to Daphne that if she is not able to be his wife, then she will be his tree (At quoniam coniux mea non potes esse, arbor eris certe mea). He proceeds to describe what an honor it will be and how she will remain always in honor (tu quoque perpetuos semper gere frondis honores). The practice of crowning winners with laurel wreaths has been established.

This news does not immediately overjoy Daphne. She does not rush to embrace him with her branches. Instead, she simply nods her branches and is seen to shake the tip of the tree (laurea ramis adnuit utque caput visa est agitata caumen). This acknowledgement seems like an unwilling surrender to Apollo. It is not a happy ending for Daphne.

In short, Apollo has claimed the tree to be his. The word 'meus' is used three times in the passage. However, although he has claimed her form as a tree, he has not acquired her feelings or trust for him.

Though Daphne will not be Apollo's lover in life, Apollo succeeded in overtaking her. Not only will Daphne not be able to be anyone else's lover, she will remain as a constant reminder that the gods will win over the humans.

After Apollo felt Daphne's heart beat ^{in her chest} under the bark (*sentiit adhuc tepidare nova sub cortice pectus* (line 2)), he confirms the fact that she is his. He says, "And you ^{who} is not able to join me in marriage, you will certainly be a tree" (line 6) ("At... certe")

Apollo then continues to list the things that will "have" Daphne. The laurel wreath (*laure*), the cithara (*Citharae*), the hair (*coma*), ^{and} the lyre (*pharetrae*) ~~it~~ will always have her. Winners will always wear the wreath in honor (*semper spere frondis honores*) (line 13).

He even succeeds in kissing her, although it is her bark (*oscula dat ligno* (line 5)), which Apollo could not do when she was a human. Daphne never wanted to be joined in marriage but her beauty would not allow this wish.

Apollo was not able to have her in life, but he succeeded in turning her into a tree. ~~More over~~ This took her away from all other men and let her leaves and bark serve as a constant reminder of the power gods have over mortals.