



AP Latin Literature 1999 Sample Student Responses

The materials included in these files are intended for non-commercial use by AP teachers for course and exam preparation; permission for any other use must be sought from the Advanced Placement Program. Teachers may reproduce them, in whole or in part, in limited quantities, for face-to-face teaching purposes but may not mass distribute the materials, electronically or otherwise. These materials and any copies made of them may not be resold, and the copyright notices must be retained as they appear here. This permission does not apply to any third-party copyrights contained herein.

These materials were produced by Educational Testing Service (ETS), which develops and administers the examinations of the Advanced Placement Program for the College Board. The College Board and Educational Testing Service (ETS) are dedicated to the principle of equal opportunity, and their programs, services, and employment policies are guided by that principle.

The College Board is a national nonprofit membership association dedicated to preparing, inspiring, and connecting students to college and opportunity. Founded in 1900, the association is composed of more than 3,900 schools, colleges, universities, and other educational organizations. Each year, the College Board serves over three million students and their parents, 22,000 high schools, and 3,500 colleges, through major programs and services in college admission, guidance, assessment, financial aid, enrollment, and teaching and learning. Among its best-known programs are the SAT[®], the PSAT/NMSQT[™], the Advanced Placement Program[®] (AP[®]), and Pacesetter[®]. The College Board is committed to the principles of equity and excellence, and that commitment is embodied in all of its programs, services, activities, and concerns.

Copyright © 2001 by College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved. College Board, Advanced Placement Program, AP, and the acorn logo are registered trademarks of the College Entrance Examination Board.

1. One figure of speech in ~~this~~ ^{sentence} one is anaphora because there is the unnecessary repetition of the entire word "Nihil" three times.
2. It is an appropriate place because he (Cicero) lived there so he knew all about it and could use this information in his argument.
3. The person whose behavior was attacked was Clodia.
4. The first way in which she is disregarding conventional standards of decency is by "reveling" in the most basest things, in the most frequent celebrations and the clearest light" (in turpissimis - laetatur). The second thing she does is "she does not seek solitude or shadows and (even) these coverings of scandals" (solitudinem - quaerat).

1. This sentence contains an example of personification:
"Nihil Baiae denique ipsae loquuntur?"

2. Baiae was known as a cradle of decadence and debauchery in Cicero's time. Many wealthy people had resort houses there, and it was rumored to be the location of many lavish parties, excessive opulence, numerous orgies and sexual immoralities, and indulgence of all kinds.

3. Clodia Metelli

4. First, she does not spend her time alone:
ea... quaerit, "She not only does not ~~not~~
~~not~~ seek solitude...." This would have been inappropriate for a widow of Clodia's standing. Also, she destroys things carelessly:
sed... laetetur, "But she harms in the most base matters with most frequent celebration and in the most clear light."

But why, judges, did I introduce so serious a persona that I fear that the same Appius might suddenly turn himself + begin to accuse Caehius with that censorial seriousness of his? But I will see to this later, judges, + in such a way that I am confident that I will ~~be~~ recommend the life of Marcus Caehius to even the most severe critics.

~~But what did I lead into, judges, about this serious person that he turns around repenting himself again on the Appian that I might not say and~~

But what did I lead into about this serious young man, judges, that I might not say that he turns around repenting himself again on the Appian and to accuse Caecilius that he took in her grave censure? But I will have seen this ability thus, ~~and judges, judges,~~ so that whether the most severe disception, the life in confidence about to be probated of Marcus Caecilius is mine.

In this passage of the Pro Caelio, Cicero mentions several characteristics of Caelius and interprets them for his defense. He acknowledges the good traits, and as for the bad ones, he says that they simply show what success he will have later on in life.

First, Cicero talks about how Caelius prosecuted Antonius on the charge of bribery, and after he was acquitted ^(quem absolutum) he tried to go after him again. ^("revocat") He acknowledges that Caelius was a little too passionate, ("violentius quam vellem") but says that the issue of wisdom ^(sapientia) isn't important. Since it does not occur in youth ("quae non cadit in hanc aetatem"), Caelius cannot be blamed for his brashness, which is common in every young man.

Second, Cicero focuses on the positive aspects of Caelius' character. Having dismissed the negative ones by the age of his client, he focuses on the positive ones which not only explain Caelius' zeal but also to prove that he could not have committed the crimes. That he had a zeal for winning ("cupiditate vincendi") and grand passionate for glory ("ardore mentis ad gloriam") do not hurt Caelius, Cicero argues. Although these characteristics ought to be more restrained in adults, in young men ("in adulescentia vero") they simply indicate the virtue he will have later on. By using the plant metaphor ("tamquam in herbis") Cicero can dismiss the zeal of Caelius as an indication of the fruits of labor he will cull later on. Thus, Cicero mentions Caelius' passion, zeal, and desire for glory. His passion is not very acceptable, but he has it in common

with every young man around. His desire for glory, moreover, is not dangerous, but rather an early indication of how hard and well he will work later on to achieve success, ("quae virtutis maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sin futurae").

In this passage, Cicero speaks about the things Caelius allegedly did in his youth, and writes a good deal of it off by saying that Caelius' behavior is common for any young man. Cicero claims Caelius' desires for victory, passion for glory, and attempts to strengthen his mind (de impetu... ad gloriam) are common in any young man. He then compares Caelius to a young plant, which is just beginning to flower (in adolescentia... futurae). Basically in this passage, Cicero is saying that as a young man, Caelius may have done some things which were terribly good to do, but he did them as an act of experimenting, something any young man would do.