



## AP Latin Literature 1999 Sample Student Responses

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LL10.

1) Ovid states that Nape is 'colligere incertas et in ordine porere crines' skilled at putting ~~up~~ unkempt hairs in order, and that she is 'dandis ingeniosa notis', ingenious at giving notes.

2) anaphora w/ saepe... saepe

3) 'accipe', take, and 'ad dominam peraratas mare tabellas perfer' carry these inscribed tablets to your mistress.

4) Ovid ~~is~~ is in love with Corinna, & has written her a message on tablet, however instead of giving them to her himself, or even talking to her, Ovid uses Nape, a servant girl, to do his dirty work for him. Through this passage Ovid and Corinna seem pretty distant and ~~is~~ Ovid ~~is~~ is in the beginning stages of ~~is~~ attempting to start a relationship with her.

1) "Colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines docta"  
skilled at collecting and placing disheveled hair  
in order

"inque ministeriis furtivae cognita noctis utilis"  
and know to be useful in the ~~the~~ affairs of <sup>secret</sup> night

2) synchresis: "venire...dubitantem hortata corinnam"

3) "accipe et dominam peraratas mane tabellas  
perfer"

receive AND deliver the tablets having been  
prepared just now to the mistress

4) Ovid likes Corinna and is using Nape to bring  
her to him.

Mantua rejoices in Vergil, Verona rejoices in Catullus  
I shall be said (to be) the glory of the Padignaeon  
race,

(a race) which its own freedom compelled to  
honorable arms,

when anxious Rome feared social bands.

And so some visitor, looking upon the walls of  
well-watered Sulmo,

(walls which) hold a few acres of plain,

will say "You (walls) who have been able to

bear so great a poet,

however small you may be, I call you great."

Mantua rejoices in Vergil, Verona in Catullus,  
Patigna rejoices in her sons, which her own  
liberty lead to noble arms when Rome feared the  
hand of her ally. But when some traveler  
sees <sup>well fortified</sup> Sulmona ~~at~~ which holds a few acres of its  
territory in its walls said "That which is so much  
~~the~~ holds the greatest poet however small you may be,  
I call you great.

Ovid wins sympathy for the boy by illustrating him as an innocent and naïve child. He describes how the boy was grasping at the feathers ("captabat plumas"), unaware that he was handling his own dangers ("ignarus sua se tractare pericla"). The first section of this passage is devoted to this type of characterization - giving the reader the idea that Icarus is, ~~and~~ like most young boys, completely oblivious to the world around him. The first ~~the~~ foreshadowing of a disastrous event is at the end of the first section when Ovid writes that Icarus, who was ~~the~~ "softening golden wax with his thumb" (flavam pollice ceram molliabat), was "impeding the wonderful work of his father" (...suo...opus).

The second section of the passage is almost entirely devoted to suggesting a perilous event is on the horizon. He describes how Daedalus' hands trembled ("tremuere manus") and that he gave kisses to his son that ~~the~~ were "never again to be repeated" (non iterum repetenda). Ovid also describes the mental state of Daedalus. When he says that Daedalus "comitique timet" (fears for his companion) he makes it seem as though Daedalus has little confidence in his ~~newly~~ newly crafted wings and in the flight itself.

Ovid wins sympathy for Icarus by portraying his innocence. He didn't realize that he was bringing forth his own dangers (ignarus sua se tractare pericla). He was only playing with the wings, making them soft, but by his play, he hindered the work (lusuave suo mirabile patris impediabat opus).

Ovid foreshadows the death of Icarus primarily through the actions of Daedalus. He continually warned Icarus (inter opus monitusque). His hands trembled (patriae tremvere manus). Finally, the most vivid foreshadowing came with Daedalus giving kisses to his son, kisses non iterum repetenda ("never to be sought again"). This indicated that this would be the last time they would ever be together.