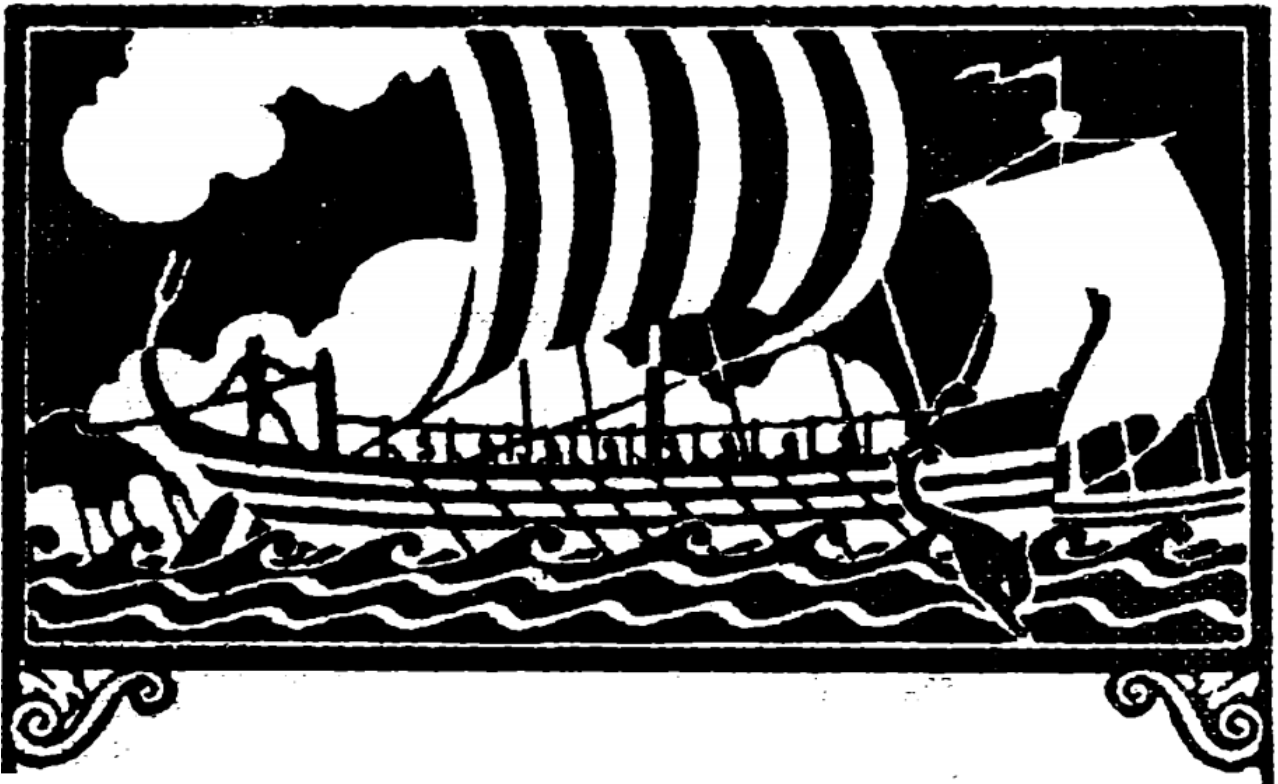


## Translation 1



On the following page is your first exercise in continuous translation. There is a complete vocabulary on the next page but you should know many of the words already. You should be able to translate the whole passage but don't worry if you make some mistakes on this first attempt. If you get stuck leave the sentence and carry on to the next one. You may find you can come back to it and it will make sense. There are some hints on how to go about the task on the third page. Make sure you read them before you start. On the final page is a complete translation so you can see how you did. Do not use it until you have finished your own attempt!

# IŪLIA

## I

IŪLIA puella parva est. Prope ōram maritimam habitat. Britannia est Iŭliae patria. Puellae Britannicae ōram maritimam amant. Nautās quoque amant puellae Britannicae. Iŭlia est fīlia agricolae et casam parvam habitat. Sed Iŭlia ōram maritimam et nautās amat. Nautae quoque Iŭliam amant. Saepe prope ōram maritimam Iŭlia ambulat. Nautārum fīliae cum Iŭliā ambulant, et prope ōram maritimam saltant. Multae rosae sunt prope Iŭliae casam. Rosīs aquam dat Iŭlia. Saepe Iŭlia rosās nautīs dat. Agricola Iŭliam nōn culpāt sed laudat, quod rosās pulchrās nautīs dat. Rubrae et albae sunt rosae. Saepe Iŭlia ad nautārum casās rosās pulchrās portat. Nautae puellam parvam laudant.

**ad**, *prep. gov. acc.*—to, towards.  
**agricola**, -ae, *m.*—farmer.  
**albus**, -a, -um—white.  
**ambulo**, 1—I walk.  
**amo**, 1—I love.  
**aqua**, -ae, *f.*—water.  
**Britannia**, -ae, *f.*—Britain.  
**Britannicus**, -a, -um—British.  
**casa**, -ae, *f.*—cottage.  
**culpo**, 1—I blame.  
**cum**, *prep. gov. abl.*—with.  
**do**, 1, **dedi**, **dātum**—I give.  
**est**—part of “**sum.**”  
**et**—and: **et... et**—both... and.  
**filia**, -ae, *f.*—daughter.  
**habito**, 1—I inhabit, live in.  
**Iūlia**, -ae, *f.*—Julia.  
**laudo**, 1—I praise.  
**multus**, -a, -um—much, many.  
**nauta**, -ae, *m.*—sailor  
**nōn**—not.

**ōra**, -ae, *f.*—shore: **ōra maritima**  
—sea shore.  
**parvus**, -a, -um—small, little.  
**patria**, -ae, *f.*—fatherland, coun-  
try.  
**porto**, 1—I carry.  
**prope**, *prep. gov. acc.*—near.  
**puella**, -ae, *f.*—girl.  
**pulcher**, -ra, -rum—beautiful.  
**quod**—because.  
**quoque**—also.  
**rosa**, -ae, *f.*—rose.  
**ruber**, -ra, -rum—red.  
**saepe**—often.  
**salto**, 1—I dance.  
**sed**—but.  
**sunt**—part of “**sum.**”

How to tackle translating the passage.

For IGCSE you will probably be asked to write your translation on alternate lines – i.e. leaving a blank line between each line that you write to assist the examiner. It is a good idea to get into the habit of doing this **now**. In any case, it helps you when you check your work to have somewhere to write your own corrections.

First look at the first sentence and find the verb. It is often at the end of the sentence, for instance at the end of the first sentence is the verb *est* “is.” Then look for a noun that can be the subject of the verb. The noun will be in the nominative case. In the first sentence we have two nouns in the nominative *Iulia* and *puella*. So we can translate, “Julia a girl is” that is, “Julia is a girl.” The other word, *parva*, is an adjective, also in the nominative (feminine and singular as well to match) so we know it qualifies (describes) the girl, Julia. This gives us “Julia is a small girl.”

If (as in the second sentence) when you find the verb, (at the end) there is no noun that agrees with it you must supply a suitable pronoun yourself. Notice that *Oram maritimam* is in the accusative case so it is the object of the verb not the subject.

The third sentence includes a noun in the genitive *Iuliae* “of Julia.”

Find the verb in the next sentence and notice that its subject must be plural. Be careful of the case and number of *nautas*. Say your first declension chant through to find it.

Sentence 6 has two verbs because it is really two sentences joined by *et*.

Continue in this way, starting by finding the verb and then the subject. Many of the words are words you already know. Of the ones you do not already have in your indexed notebook *multus*, *nauta*, *porto*, *prope*, *pulcher*, and *saepe* should be added to your notebook as they are prescribed IGCSE vocabulary.

The extracts we will be using for translation this year all come from *Julia: A Latin Reading Book* by Maud Reed. At the back of the book there is a complete index of all the vocabulary used in the book. I have put these vocabulary pages up below the introduction to the [Year Two](#) page. You can download them, print them and put them in a folder for reference.

This is quite useful as you might forget one or two words that are not on the IGCSE list and need to look them up! However you should not need to look up words you have added to your notebook.

Check your work with the key on the next page. If anything is wrong make sure you understand why. You can email me for help if you don't understand.

Julia is a little girl. She lives near the seashore. Britain is Julia's country [or: the country of Julia] British girls love the seashore. British girls also love sailors. Julia is the daughter of a farmer and lives in a little cottage. But Julia loves the seashore and sailors. The sailors also love Julia. Often Julia walks near the seashore. The daughters of the sailors [or: the sailors' daughters] walk with Julia and dance near the seashore. Many roses are near Julia's cottage.[ or the cottage of Julia] Julia gives water to the roses. Often Julia gives roses to the sailors. The farmer does not blame but praises Julia because she gives beautiful roses to the sailors. The roses are red and white. Often Julia carries beautiful roses to the cottages of the sailors. The sailors praise the little girl.