

II

Ad Iūliae casam pīrāta vēnit. Rubra est pīrātae tunica, splendidae sunt galea et hasta. Iūlia prope casae portam stat et pīrātam spectat; pīrātae hastam et galeam et tunicam rubram amat et laudat. Pīrāta quoque Iūliam et casam et rosās laudat. “O Iūlia,” inquit, “pulchra es puella et pulchrae sunt rosae tuae. Nāvicula mea pulchra est. Alta est prōra nāviculae meae. in extrēmā nāviculā sto et nāviculam guberno. Alba est nāvicula mea; nunc prope ōram maritimam stat.” Tum Iūlia cum pīrātā ad ōram maritimam ambulat et nāviculam albam spectat. Iūlia et pīrāta prōram nāviculae multīs rosīs ornant. Subito pīrāta puellam in nāviculam iactat. Multae sunt lacrimae puellae, sed frustrā—pīrāta in extrēmā nāviculā stat et nāviculam gubernat.

altus, -a, -um—high, deep.
es—*part of* “**sum.**”
extrēmus, -a, -um—extreme,
uttermost.

frustrā—in vain.
galea, -ae, f.—helmet.
guberno, l—I govern, steer.
hasta, -ae, f.—spear.
iacto, l—I throw, toss.
in, prep. gov. acc.—into, onto.
in, prep. gov. abl.—in, on.
inquit—said he.
iacrima, -ae, f.—tear.
meus, -a, -um—my.
nāvicula, -ae, f.—boat.
nunc—now.
orno, l—I adorn, equip.
pirāta, -ae, m.—pirate.
porta, -ae, f.—door, gate.
prōra, -ae, f.—prow.
specto, l—I look at, watch.
splendidus, -a, -um—splendid.
sto, l, steti, stātum—I stand.
subitō—suddenly.
tum—then.
tunica, -ae, f.—tunic.
tuus, -a, -um—thy, your (*singular*).
vēnit—(he) comes.

Tackle this in the same way as the previous example. You should be able to translate this next episode in Julia's adventures if you have learned all your vocabulary and grammar so far. Every single word (except words that were in last week's episode) is on the word list but you should know many of them already. Notice that the passage is all in the present tense. This makes it easier – although it sounds rather “Peter and Jane-ish”!

Many of the words are already in your vocabulary and you should know *altus, es, extremus, hasta, in, orno, specto, tum, tunica, meus-a-um* and *tuus-a-um*. You should add to your notebook the “little words” *frusta, nunc, and subito*, the noun *porta*, and the verbs *inquit, sto, and venit*. *Inquit* is what is known as a defective verb and you only have to learn this one word not a whole conjugation. *Venit* comes from a conjugation you have not yet learned so just learn this one word for now. If you get stuck on a sentence leave it and go on to the next one. Then go back to it when you have finished and try again. When you have finished your translation look at the next page and compare it with mine. Remember that 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. Do it this way **now**.

A pirate comes to Julia's cottage (the cottage of Julia). The pirate's tunic is red, [his] helmet and spear are splendid. Julia stands near the door of the cottage and watches the pirate. She loves and praises the spear and helmet and red tunic of the pirate. The pirate also praises Julia and the cottage and the roses. "O Julia," he says, "you are a beautiful girl and your roses are beautiful. My boat is beautiful. The prow of my boat is high. I stand at the end of the boat and steer the boat. My boat is white; it now stands near the seashore. [or: now it stands near the seashore, or it stands near the seashore now]"

The Julia walks with the pirate to the seashore and looks at the white ship. Julia and the pirate decorate the prow of the ship with many roses. Suddenly the pirate throws the girl into the boat. Many are the tears of the girl, but in vain – the pirate stands at the end of the boat and steers the boat.