

Cuiridh an tidsear fàilte air a' chlas. Èist ris an tidsear.

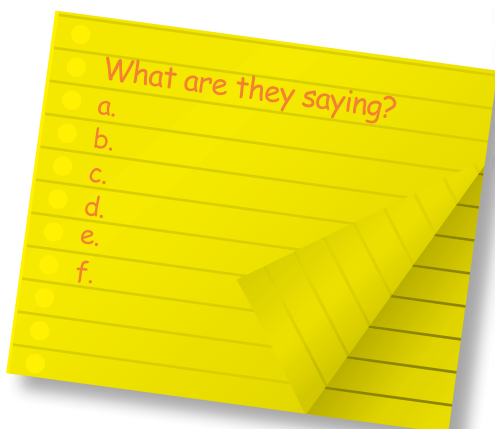
Your teacher will greet your class and introduce him/herself to you in Gaelic. Listen carefully! It will be your turn soon.



1. Hallò, hallò, hallò!

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 1)
- Dè tha iad ag ràdh?

Listen to the passage. What are they saying?



When someone asks your name, he/she will say: **Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?**
When you then ask his/her name, you put more emphasis on the question, just like you do in English – What's *your* name?
In Gaelic, you do this by adding the word **fhèin**.
Dè an t-ainm a th' ort fhèin?

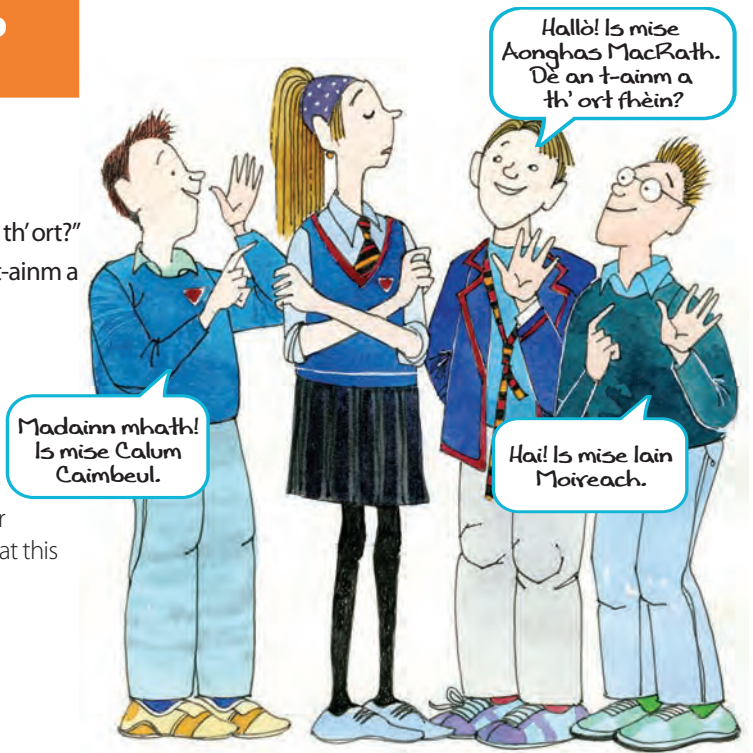


Bruidhinn

2. A' bruidhinn ri do charaidean

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.
- Cuir fàilte air do charaid.
- Thusa: "Hallò! Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?"
- Do charaid: Is mise... Dè an t-ainm a th' ort fhèin?"
- Thusa: "Is mise..."
- Bruidhinn ri daoine eile anns a' chlas.

Work with a partner. Say hello and ask your partner's name. Your partner will reply and ask your name too. You should reply. Repeat this with other members of the class.



Leugh

3. A' cur fàilte ort

- Cò tha a' bruidhinn?
- Ciamar a tha iad a' cur fàilte ort?

Read and copy the speech bubbles below. Write in English what they say.

a. Hail! Is mise Dòmhnall MacLeòid.

b. Feasgar math! Is mise Seònaid NicLeòid.

e. Hallò! Is mise Seumas MacRath.

c. Is mise Seòras Caimbeul. Dè an t-ainm a th' ort fhèin?

d. Madainn mhath! Is mise Anna Mhoireach.

f. Dè an t-ainm a th' ort? Is mise Sharon Chaimbeul.

MacDhòmhnail or NicDhòmhnail?

In Gaelic, you will often see surnames beginning with **Mac** or **Nic**. **Mac** is for boys and **Nic** is for girls.

Watch out for Gaelic names in **Ceumannan**.

See **Ceumannan cànan** page 335 for more on names.



In Gaelic, we use a different form of *you* when speaking to different people. When speaking to someone around the same age as you, or someone younger, you say:

Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?

When speaking to someone older or being polite, you would say **Dè an t-ainm a th' oirbh?**

Practise **Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?** on your friends and **Dè an t-ainm a th' oirbh?** on your teacher and your parents.



4. Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?

- Dèan dealbh.

What's your name? Draw a picture of yourself with speech bubbles. In your picture:

Introduce yourself to someone else in the class.

Remember what happens when you ask someone his/her name when he/she has already asked your name.



5. Dè an t-ainm a th' oirbh?

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 2)
- Tha Alasdair a' bruidhinn ri Catrìona agus Seòras.
- Dè tha iad ag ràdh?

Listen to Alasdair as he meets Catrìona and Seòras. What do they say?



You will notice that when people are talking in Gaelic and using each other's names, the sound (and spelling) of most names change. This is called the **vocative case**.

Seòras becomes **a Sheòrais**

Catrìona becomes **a Chatrìona**

Names beginning with a vowel or *l, n* and *r* don't change.

See **Ceumannan cànan** page 336 for more on this.

When someone calls your name you should answer: **Seadh**.

This is a bit like *uh-huh* in English.



Bruidhinn



Èist



Leugh



Sgrìobh



Èist

6. A Mhaighstir Rois

- Èist ris an tidsear.
- Bruidhinn ris a' chlas.

You can practise using the vocative case when you want your teacher's attention or when you want to call on one of your classmates. Also, you may hear the vocative case when your teacher calls the register. Your teacher might let you take turns to call the register so you can practise the vocative case.



7. Am Partaidh

- Tha thu aig partaidh.
- Tha thu a' bruidhinn ri daoine ùra.

You are at a friend's birthday party and there are some people you don't know. Your friend introduces you to them. Write how you would say hello to each of them. Remember that you will have to change the spelling of some of the names. For help, look at *Ceumannan càinain* page 336.

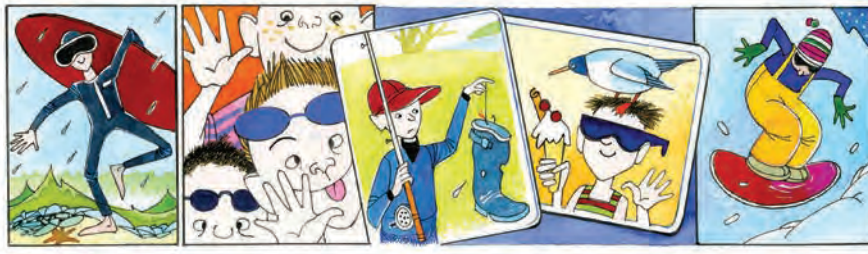
Mar eisimpleir: Cailean: Hallò, a Chailein!



8. Dealbhan

- Èist ri Màiri agus Pòl. (Earrann 3)
- Tha iad a' coimhead air dealbhan.

Màiri is showing Pòl her holiday photos. Pòl is asking who is in each of the pictures. Does he get them right? Copy and complete the exercise below with or .



a) Anna

b) Ruairidh

c) Claire

d) Aonghas

e) Sìne

In Gaelic, there are two ways of saying your name, just like in English.

Is mise... I am...

'S e ... an t-ainm a th' orm. My name is...

To check what someone's name is, you say:

An e ... an t-ainm a th' ort? Is your name...?



Bruidhinn

9a. An e sin Ahmed?

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.

There are so many new people in your Gaelic class that you can't remember all of their names. With your partner, point to some of the other pupils and ask your partner "An e sin...?" followed by the name of the person you think it is. Hopefully, your partner will be able to help you and say who it is, if you guess wrongly. If you are not sure what to say, listen to Màiri and Pòl again in Earrann 3.

9b. "An e ... an t-ainm a th' ort?"

- Èist ris an tidsear.

Your teacher wants to make sure he/she knows the names of all the people in your class. Listen carefully as he/she asks "An e ... an t-ainm a th' ort?" and be ready to give your answer. If your teacher guesses your name wrongly, be sure to correct him/her.

Mar eisimpleir: An e Seumas an t-ainm a th' ort?

Chan e. 'S e Seòras an t-ainm a th' orm.



Èist

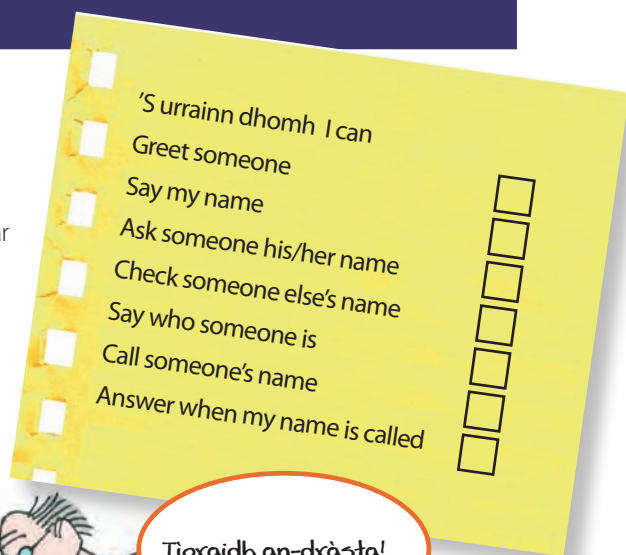
You have reached the end of Modal 1 Aonad 1.

'S math a rinn thu!

Now check your success list to see how you are getting on.

When you have done your own checklist, work with a partner checking each other's lists. Tell your partner how you think he/she is doing. Mar eisimpleir:

Math! Good! Chan eil dona! Not bad!



Faclan is Abairtean

**polite/plural*

A' coinneachadh ri daoine

Hai!/Hallò!
 Madainn mhath!
 Feasgar math!
 Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?
 Dè an t-ainm a th' ort fhèin?
 Dè an t-ainm a th' oirbh?*
 Dè an t-ainm a th' oirbh fhèin?*
 Is mise...
 'S e ... an t-ainm a th' orm.
 An e seo...?
 An e sin...?
 An e ... an t-ainm a th' ort?
 'S e seo...
 'S e sin...
 Chan e seo...
 Chan e sin...
 Seadh.
 Sin thu!
 Sin sibh!*
 Maighstir Ros

Ainmean ghillean

Alasdair
 Aonghas
 Cailean
 Calum
 Daibhidh
 Dòmhnall
 Iain
 Màrtainn
 Murchadh
 Pàdraig
 Pòl
 Ruairidh
 Seòras
 Seumas

Boys' names

Alexander
 Angus
 Colin
 Malcolm
 David
 Donald
 John
 Martin
 Murdo
 Patrick
 Paul
 Roderick
 George
 James

***female*

Meeting and greeting people

Hi!/Hello!
 Good morning!
 Good afternoon!
 What's your name? (singular)
 What's *your* name?
 What's your name?
 What's *your* name?
 I am...
 My name is...
 Is this...?
 Is that...?
 Is your name...?
 This is...
 That is...
 This is not...
 That is not...
 Uh-huh.
 There you are!
 There you are!
 Mr Ross

Ainmean nigheanan

Anna
 Catriona
 Ceitidh
 Ealasaid
 Eilidh
 Mairead
 Màiri
 Mòrag
 Raonaid
 Seonag
 Seònaid
 Sine

Girls' names

Anne
 Catherine
 Katie
 Elizabeth
 Helen
 Margaret
 Mary
 Marion
 Rachel
 Joan
 Janet
 Jean/Jane

Sloinnidhean

Caimbeul/Chaimbeul**
Greumach/Ghreumach**
Mac-a-phi/Nic-a-phi**
MacAoidh/NicAoidh**
MacDhòmhnail/NicDhòmhnail**
MacLeòid/NicLeòid**
MacRath/NicRath**
Moireach/Mhoireach**
Robasdan
Ros
Rothach
Stiùbhart

Surnames

Campbell
Graham
MacPhee
MacKay
MacDonald
MacLeod
MacRae
Murray
Robertson
Ross
Munro
Stewart





Sùil air ais 1 A' cur fàilte ort

- Dè tha iad ag ràdh?
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

The following people want to greet you and introduce themselves. How would they do that? Write a Gaelic greeting and introduction for each person. Remember to use the Gaelic name for each person.

Mar eisimpleir: Madainn mhath. Is mise Mòrag.



a. Helen

b. Angus

c. Mr Ross



d. Catherine

e. Margaret

f. Donald



Sùil air ais 2 Cò iad?

- Lìon na beàrnan.

The letters in the following Gaelic names have all been mixed up. Unscramble them, and write the English name. The first letter has been given for each one.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. RÀMII | M _ _ _ _ |
| b. DAALAESI | E _ _ _ _ _ |
| c. MLCUA | C _ _ _ _ |
| d. LLNMDÒHA | D _ _ _ _ _ |
| e. GPDÀIRA | P _ _ _ _ _ |
| f. SNGAOE | S _ _ _ _ _ |



Sùil air ais 3 Hallò, a Dhòmhnail!

- Lìon na beàrnan.

Complete the speech bubbles. You may want to add pictures to accompany them if you have time.

a.

Hai! Is mise

Stiùbhart. Dè an
t-----
a th' ort?

Hallò, a
Dhòmhnail!
Is mise Anna
--- Leòid.

b.

Madainn
-----!
Dè -- t-ainm a
th' ----?

M-----
mhath! Is mise
S-----
MacRath.

c.

F-----
math!
-- an t-ainm a
th' o-----?

Feasgar
-----!
Is ----- lain
--- a-----.



Sùil air ais 4 Feasgar math!

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 4)
- Co tha a' bruidhinn?
- Lìon na beàrnan.

Listen to Extract 4. Each person greets you in a different way. Who is speaking and what do they say? Fill in the blanks.

Greeting	First name	Second name
a.		
b.		
c. Good morning!		
d. -		
e.		
f. There you are! (one person)		



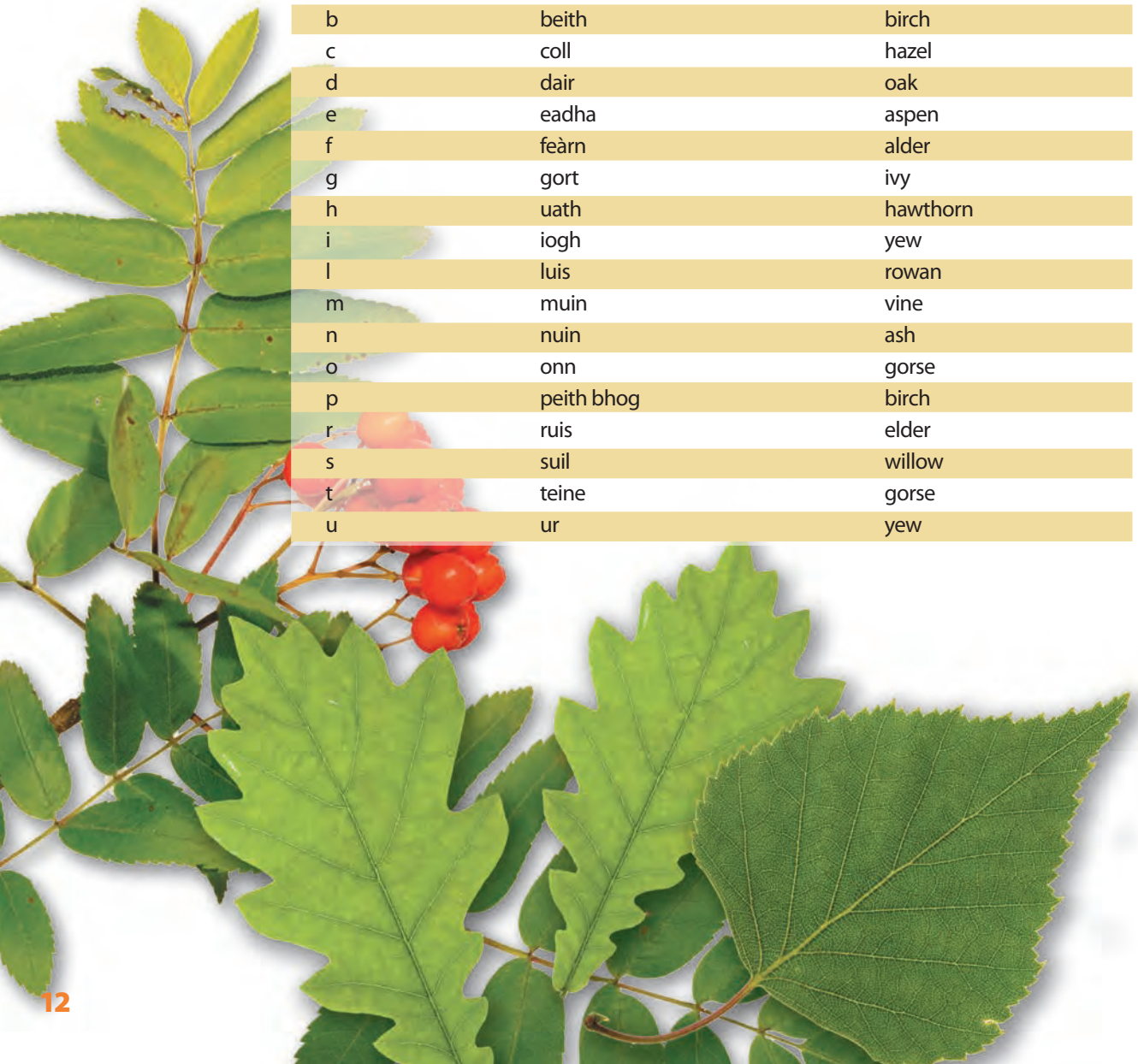
An Aibidil Ghàidhlig

*a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l,
m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u*

The **Gaelic alphabet** has only **eighteen letters**, each of which was traditionally associated with a different **tree name**. This list of trees was used to help children remember their alphabet. This shows that nature was very important to the Gaels. Although Gaelic doesn't have letters like **v**, these sounds can still be made. Sounds like **v**, **w** and **x** are made up using other letters.

Mar eisimpleir: Madainn mhath!

Litir/Letter	Craobh/Tree	Beurla/English
a	ailm	elm
b	beith	birch
c	coll	hazel
d	dair	oak
e	eadha	aspen
f	feàrn	alder
g	gort	ivy
h	uath	hawthorn
i	iogh	yew
l	luis	rowan
m	muin	vine
n	nuin	ash
o	onn	gorse
p	peith bhog	birch
r	ruis	elder
s	suil	willow
t	teine	gorse
u	ur	yew





Obair

1. How many letters are there in the Gaelic alphabet?
2. Complete: The Gaelic alphabet is different from the English alphabet as it doesn't have the letters...
3. Can you find any Gaelic words in **Modal 1** that have missing letter sounds? Here is one to start you off:

Madainn mhath! (v sound)

4. Can you work out which trees make up your name?

Mar eisimpleir: P = Peith bhog/birch

Ò = Onn/gorse

L = Luis/rowan

Your teacher will help you if you need letters not contained in the Gaelic alphabet.



Faigh fios - Find out

You have learned a lot of Gaelic surnames in this unit. Find out a little more about clans.

Why are the Campbell and the MacDonald clans traditionally sworn enemies?

This interesting fact may give you a clue to start your search...

Standing on traditional MacDonald territory, the old Clachaig Inn at Glencoe still carries the sign on its door, *No Campbells*.





Ciamar a tha thu?

Asking people how they are
Asking how someone is
Telling people how you are
Saying thank you

Cànan:
prepositional pronouns leat/
leibh



Bruidhinn



Èist



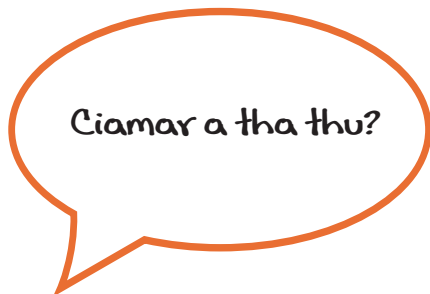
Leugh



Sgrìobh



Coimhead



Tha gu math,
tapadh leat.



Chan eil
dona,
tapadh leat.



Chan eil mi
gu math.



1. Ciamar a tha thu?

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 1)
- Ciamar a tha iad?
- Sgrìobh na freagairtean.

Listen to the conversation. How are they?

a. Joan

b. Malcolm



2. Ciamar a tha thu fhèin?

- Sgrìobh na faclan.
- Dèan dealbh.

Copy the speech bubbles below and add faces to match what is being said.

a.

Ciamar a tha thu,
Eilidh?

Chan eil mi gu math,
Anna.

b.

Ciamar a tha sibh, a
Dhòmhnaill?

Tha gu math, lain,
tapadh leat.



Remember when someone asks your name and you ask him/her the same question, you say:

Dè an t-ainm a th' ort fhèin?

When someone asks you how you are and you want to ask him/her the same question, you add **fhèin** again:

Ciamar a tha thu?

Tha gu math,
tapadh leat. Ciamar
a tha thu fhèin?



Leugh



Sgrìobh

3a. Chan eil dona

- Leugh an còmhradh còmhla ri caraaid.
- Read this conversation in pairs.



Leugh



Sgrìobh

3b. Cailean agus Sìne

- Leugh an còmhradh a-rithist.
- Sgrìobh mu dhaoine eile.

Read the conversation again, but change the names and the information.

This time their names are Colin and Jane.



Jane is not well, but Colin is not bad.

4. Tha gu math

- Leugh an còmhradh a-rithist.

With your partner, read the conversation again, but use your own names and information.



Bruidhinn

It is easy to ask how someone else is.
Mar eisimpleir:

Ciamar a tha Iain? How is Iain?
Chan eil Iain gu math. Iain isn't well.



5. Air a' bhus

- Eist ris a' chòmhradh. (Earrann 2)
- Tha Màrtainn agus Catrìona air a' bhus.
- Freagair na ceistean.

Martin and Catherine are on the bus. Listen to their conversation.

1. What does Catrìona ask Martin?
 (a) Where are we?
 (b) What's your name?
 (c) How are you?

2. How is Martin feeling?
 (a) good
 (b) sick
 (c) bored

3. How is Catherine?
 (a) not bad
 (b) ill
 (c) great

4. Which phrase means "Long time, no see"?
 (a) Tha mi cho tinn ri cù.
 (b) 'S fhada bhon uair sin!
 (c) Cor math.

5. What's the matter with Paul?
 (a) He's been bitten by a dog.
 (b) He has a new dog.
 (c) He's as sick as a dog.

6. What is the last thing Martin says to Catherine?
 (a) Watch yourself on the step!
 (b) Goodbye!
 (c) See you tomorrow!





6. Chan eil mi gu math

- Sgrìobh còmhradh.

Write a conversation between two cartoon or television characters.

They should:

Greet each other.

Ask each other's names and reply.

Ask each other how they are, and reply.

Illustrate your conversation if you have time.

Ciamar a tha thu?



Tha gu math,
tapadh leat.



Chan eil mi
gu math.

Faclan feumail

Some extra vocabulary

Dè do chor?	How are you?
Cor math.	Good/Well.
Dè tha dol?	What's happening?
Chan eil mòran.	Not much.
'S fhada bhon uair sin!	Long time, no see!
Cho tinn ri cù.	As sick as a dog.
Obh, obh!	Oh dear!
Tha gu dòigheil.	Fine.
Mar sin leat/leibh!	Goodbye!
Toraidh!	Cheerio!

You have reached the end of Modal 1 Aonad 2.

'S math a rinn thu!

Now check your success list to see how you are getting on.

When you have done your own checklist, work with a partner checking each other's lists. Tell your partner how you think he/she is doing.

Mar eisimpleir.

Math! Good!

Chan eil dona! Not bad!

Obh, obh! Oh dear!

'S urrainn dhomh I can

- Ask someone how he/she is
- Say how I am feeling
- Say thank you
- Ask how someone else is
- Say how someone else is feeling
- Say goodbye



Faclan is Abairtean

**polite/plural*

A' coinneachadh ri daoine

sgoil, an sgoil (f)
 Ciamar a tha thu?
 Ciamar a tha thu fhèin?
 Ciamar a tha sibh?*
 Ciamar a tha sibh fhèin?*
 Ciamar a tha...?
 Dè do chor?
 Dè tha dol?
 Tha gu math.
 Chan eil dona.
 tapadh leat
 tapadh leibh*
 Chan eil mi gu math.
 cho tinn ri cù
 Tha e...
 Tha i...
 Tha gu dòigheil.
 Cor math.
 Chan eil mòran.
 'S fhada bhon uair sin!
 Mar sin leat!
 Mar sin leibh!*
 Tioraidh!
 Tioraidh an-dràsta!
 Obh, obh!

Meeting and greeting people

school, the school
 How are you?
 How are *you*?
 How are you?
 How are *you*?
 How is/are...?
 How are you?
 What's happening?
 Fine.
 Not bad.
 thank you (singular)
 thank you (polite/plural)
 I'm not well.
 as sick as a dog
 He is...
 She is...
 Fine.
 Good. (as an answer to Dè do chor?)
 Not much.
 Long time no see!
 Goodbye!
 Goodbye!
 Cheerio!
 Cheerio for now!
 Oh dear!



Sùil air ais 1 Tapadh leibh

- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

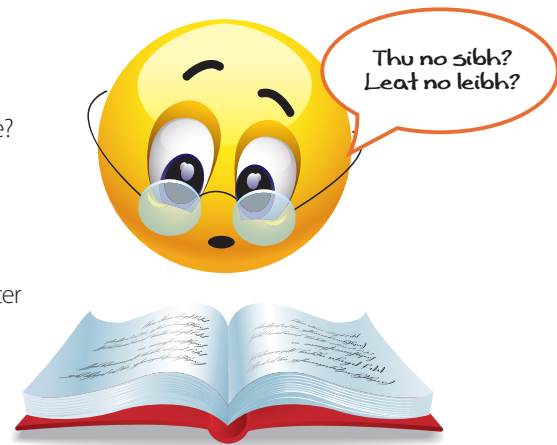
Write in Gaelic.

1. How would you ask the following people how they are?

(a) your grandfather	(b) your two friends
(c) your little sister	(d) the new boy in class
2. How would you say thank you to these people?

(a) your teacher	(b) your brother and sister
(c) your mum	(d) your little cousin
3. How would you say goodbye to these people?

(a) your teacher	(b) your brother
(c) the school janitors	(d) your best friend



Sùil air ais 2 Dè chanas mi?

- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

Write in Gaelic.

1. You are at a youth club and there is a new boy there. You want to introduce yourself to him. What do you say?
2. You want to find out his name. What do you ask him?
3. His name is James. James is keen to find out the name of your friend, John, standing beside you. How do you introduce John to him?
4. Mr Ross is a teacher at school, but also runs the youth club. He has been ill recently, how do you ask him how he is?
5. He is fine now, and thanks you for asking. What does he say?
6. How does he ask you how you are?
7. How does he say hello to your friend John?
8. He wants a word with Calum too. He says, "A Chalum!". How does Calum reply?



Sùil air ais 3 Cho tinn ri cù

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 3)
- Dè tha iad ag ràdh?
- Lìon na beàrnan.

Listen to the extract. Who is speaking and what are they saying? Find as many as you can. David speaks first. Write the names in Gaelic and English.

	Ainm	Name	What does he/she say?
a.	Daibhidh		
b.			I'm Margaret. How are you?
c.	Calum		
d.		Paul	
e.			Not much, thanks.
f.	Sine		
g.		Anne	
h.	Sèoras		
i.		Alexander	
j.			Bye for now, Alexander!
k.	Seònaid		
l.		Roderick	
m.	A h-uile duine	Everyone	



Sùil air ais 4 Sin sibh!

- Èist ris an earrainn a-rithist. (Earrann 4)
- 'S e rap a th'ann.
- Coimhead air na faclan.
- Tha na faclan air-loidhne.
- Dèan an rap.

Listen to the extract again. It's a rap! Look at the words online. In your group, perform the rap, taking turns to play the different characters. You might be able to record this.





Ealain Cheilteach

As well as the natural world, art was very important to the Celtic people. Celtic art has become very popular today and can be seen in many places. Some people even have Celtic art tattoos! The Book of Kells, sometimes known as the Book of Columba, is the most famous example of Celtic art and is regarded as Ireland's finest national treasure.

It was written and illustrated by hand by Celtic monks in around the ninth or tenth century and it contains the four Gospels. Although the book takes its name from the abbey in Kells in Ireland, it is strongly believed to have been written on the island of Iona, in Scotland, where Saint Columba set up a monastery. Each page of the Book of Kells has beautiful knotwork and patterns in bright colours with pictures of people, animals and mythical beasts. Today, it is kept in the library of Trinity College in Dublin and is so precious that only one page per day is on display in a room with specially controlled lighting and temperature to limit any damage to the priceless manuscript.



Obair

1. Where and when is it believed that The Book of Kells was written?
2. Give some examples of what you would find in it.
3. How has damage to the book been limited by those who look after it?



Faigh fios - Find out

Find out more about Celtic art.
 Can you find some examples of it on the internet or in books?
 What do you notice about it?
 Can you find out anything about the colours used?

Beagan spòrs

Why not have a go at making your own Celtic letter art. You could make a name card and stick it onto your Gaeilic jotter.





Taic 1

Ag ionnsachadh fhaclan

Learning vocabulary isn't just about memorising words.
It means:

- understanding what the Gaelic word **means**
- learning how to **spell** the word
- learning how to **recognise** the word when you see or hear it
- learning how to **say** the word.

After each **Modal**, you will find tips to help you learn your learning.
These will be called **Taic**.



Tha e agam!

Use the five steps to learn how to spell any word.

1. **Look** carefully at the word for ten seconds.
2. **Say** the word to yourself or aloud to practise pronunciation.
3. **Cover** the word when you think you have learned it.
4. **Write** the word from memory.
5. **Check** the word. If you get it wrong, go through the steps again.

Does spelling matter? Yes! You will find out why correct spelling in Gaelic is very important in **Modal 2** and in **Ceumannan cànan** pages 345 and 360.

You will get more help with spelling in **Taic 2**.



Modal 1 Aonad 1 agus 2

'S urrainn dhomh/I can

Greet people, say hello and goodbye

Madainn mhath, Feasgar math
 Hai, Hallò, Tioraidh, Mar sin leat,
 Mar sin leibh!

Say my name

Is mise.../'S e ... an t-ainm a th'orm.

Ask someone his/her name

Dè an t-ainm a th'ort?

Check someone's name

An e ... an t-ainm a th'ort?

Ask someone how he/she is

Ciamar a tha thu?

Say how I am

Tha gu math, Chan eil dona...

Say thank you

tapadh leat/tapadh leibh

Ask how someone else is

Ciamar a tha lain?

Say how someone else is

Chan eil lain gu math.



I have learned

about the Gaelic alphabet

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, t, u
 ailm, beith, coll, dair...

a little about Celtic art

The Book of Kells

to use people's names correctly

Calum MacRath/Sine NicRath
 A Chaluum/A Shine!



to spell some familiar words correctly

look, say, cover, write, check

Ceum a bharrachd 1

Dè do chor?

- Tha thu deiseil de Mhodail 1.
- Feuch seo a-nis.

You are finished **Modal 1**. Now try this.

Màiri is speaking to her new friends online on the new Gaelic site. In your jotter, write the messages the S1 pupils send to each other in English. The **Faclan is Abairtean** pages at the end of **Aonad 1** and **Aonad 2** will help you.



Feasgar math. Is mise Màiri. Ciamar a tha sibh? Dè tha dol?



Hai, a Mhàiri. Tha gu math, tapadh leat. Dè do chor? Seo Seumas agus Dòmhnall.



Hai, a Sheumais! Hallò a Dhòmhnail! Sin sibh! Tha mi gu dòigheil, tapadh leibh. Ciamar a tha sibh fhèin?

You are online and decide to join in the chat. Write down your conversation with Màiri, Seumas and Dòmhnall.

Use your **Faclan is Abairtean** at the end of **Modal 1** to help you.

Mar eisimpleir:

You could start like this:

Hai, a Mhàiri! Hallo, a Dhòmhnail!

Sin thu a Sheumais! Is mise...

Remember to say bye before you log off.





Ceum a bharrachd 2

Air-loidhne

- Tha an clas a' bruidhinn air-loidhne ri sgoil eile.
- Leugh gach earrann.
- Sgrìobh na freagairtean ann am Beurla.

Your school is speaking online to another school. Read the information below and write out each section in English.

1. One of the boys in the other school has been in touch:



Hai! Is mise Seumas MacRath. Dè an t-ainm a th'ort agus ciamar a tha thu? Chan eil mise gu math – tha mi cho tinn ri cù. Dè tha dol?

2. You begin a conversation with one of the girls from the other school. Some of her school friends are sitting with her as she speaks to you online.



An e Ceitidh no Mòrag an t-ainm a th'ort? 'S e Catriona Nic-a-phì an t-ainm a th'orm. Seo Calum MacLeòid agus Anna Chaimbeul. Dè do chor?

3. You are delighted they have been in touch and are keen to reply:



Cor math, tapadh leibh. Madainn mhath! Ciamar a tha sibh fhèin? Is mise Ceitidh NicDhòmhnail. Hai, a Chatriona! Hallò, a Chaluim agus Anna!

4. One of the boys in the school you are in touch with used to be in your school. He speaks to one of the boys in your class:



A Dhòmhnail? 'S fhada bhon uair sin. Seo Aonghas. Dè tha dol?

5. Your classmate is pleased to hear from his old friend.



Chan eil mòran. 'S e seo Dòmhnall. Aonghais? An e Aonghas Ros a tha sin? Sin thu! Tha mise gu dòigheil, tapadh leat. Ciamar tha thu fhèin?

6. The class is almost over and the teacher wants your classmate to sign off:



Obh, obh! Mar sin leat, Aonghais! Tioraidh an-dràsta!



Ceum a bharrachd 3

Air a' choimpiutair

- Tha thu a' sgrìobhadh dha na sgoilearan anns an sgoil eile.
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

Next lesson, you are writing online to your friends in the other school. Write your answers in Gaelic, using your **Faclair is Abairtean** pages to help you. Write the conversation, making sure you fill in any blanks and reply to all questions asked. Remember you need to check what comes before and after the blanks each time to make sure you have given all the information.

Seòras: Hai! Dè an t-ainm a th' ort? Is mise Seòras Caimbeul.



Thusa:



Seòras: Ciamar a tha thu?



Thusa:



Seòras: Dè tha dol?



Thusa:



Seòras: Cor math, tapadh leat. Seo Mairead agus Cailean.



Thusa:



Mairead: Feasgar math, a (*your name*). Sin thu fhèin! Tha mise gu math, tapadh leat. Ach, chan eil Cailean gu math. Tha e cho tinn ri cù.



Thusa:



Mairead: Mar sin leat fhèin!



Ceum a bharrachd 4

A bheil thu deiseil?

- Leugh an còmhradh còmhla ri caraid.

When you have finished writing your conversation, read it aloud with a partner. You might want to record it and let another pair listen to it. They could try to write the main points of the conversation and you can check their answers.