



Bruidhinn Gàidhlig!

Classroom language
How to say please and
thank you

Cànan:
Informal & polite forms



Bruidhinn



Èist



Leugh



Sgrìobh



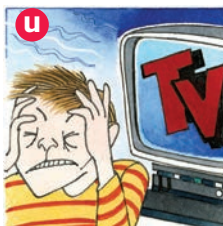
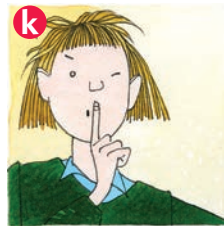
Coimhead



1. Siuthad a-nise!

- Èist ris an tidsear a' bruidhinn ris a' chlas. (Earrann 1)
- Dè tha e ag ràdh?

Listen to the teacher speaking to the class. What is he saying? Your teacher will give you some clues if you're not sure.





2. Fosgail an uinneag!

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 2)
- Dè tha an tidsear ag ràdh ris na sgoilearan?
- Sgrìobh an clàr.

Listen to the passage. What is the teacher saying to the pupils? Copy the table.

| | Ainm/Name | What is being said? |
|----|-----------|---------------------|
| a. | | |
| b. | Mary | |
| c. | George | |
| d. | | |
| e. | | |
| f. | Alexander | |
| g. | | |
| h. | Rachel | |



3. Bi sàmhach!

- Obraich ann am buidheann.
- Coimhead air na dealbhan.

Work in groups. Look at the pictures below. In turn, do a mime of one of the actions. Whoever guesses correctly in Gaelic should take the next turn. You can have a play-off at the end with the other groups.



Siuthad!



Am faod mi a dhol dhan taigh-bheag?



Am faod mi peansail fhaighinn?



Cuir air an solas!



Cuir suas do làmh!



Dùin an doras!



Trobhad!



Thoir a-mach do leabhraichean!



Thig a-steach!



mas e do thoil e/
mas e ur toil e



Bi sàmhach!



Leugh!



Sgrìobh!



Cuir dhìot do
sheacaid!



Suidh sìos!



Bi modhail!



Chan eil fhios
agam.



Èist!



Fosgail an uinneag!



Bruidhinn Gàidhlig!



Cuir dheth an
telebhisean!



4. Chan eil fhios agam

- Maids a' Ghàidhlig ris a' Bheurla.

Match the Gaelic to the English.

| | Gàidhlig | Beurla |
|----|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. | Am faod mi a dhol dhan taigh-bheag? | 1. I don't know. |
| b. | Bi sàmhach! | 2. Close the window! |
| c. | Siuthad! | 3. Open the door! |
| d. | Cuir suas do làmh! | 4. May I have a pencil? |
| e. | Dùin an uinneag! | 5. May I go to the toilet? |
| f. | Chan eil fhios agam. | 6. Put up your hand! |
| g. | Fosgail an doras! | 7. Go on! |
| h. | Am faod mi peansail fhaighinn? | 8. Be quiet! |



5. Rap, rap, rap!

- Èist ris an rap. (Earrann 3)
- Tha an tidsear a' bruidhinn ris a' chlas.

Listen to the rap. The teacher is speaking to the class. Can you work out what he is saying?

Thuirte an tidsear ris a' chlas:

Madainn mhath dhuibh! Thigibh a-steach!

Dùinibh an doras! Suidhibh sìos!

Bithibh sàmhach 's èistibh!

Cuir dhiot do sheacaid! Leugh an leabhar!

Bi modhail, Uilleim, sin gu leòr!

Seadh, a Chaluum, dè tha ceàrr?

Am faod mi peansail fhaighinn?

Sgrìobh is èist is bruidhinn is leugh!

Tapadh leat is tapadh leibh.

Cuir dhiot do sheacaid! Sin thu fhèin!

Glè mhath. 'S math a rinn thu!



In the rap you will notice that when the teacher is speaking to the whole class there is an –ibh at the end of verbs.

He says:

Thig a-steach! to one person but **Thigibh a-steach!** when he asks the whole class to come in.

Bi modhail! to one person but **Bithibh modhail!** when the whole class is misbehaving!

Mas e do thoil e is how you say please to someone you know well.

Mas e ur toil e is how you would say it to more than one person or to someone when being polite.



6. Rap, rap, rap a-rithist!

- **Èist ris an rap a-rithist. (Earrann 3)** Listen to the rap again.
- **Obraich ann am buidheann no mar chlas.** Work in groups or as a class.
- **Dèan an rap.** Perform the rap.
- **Faodaidh tu an rap a chlàradh.** You might want to record it.

7. An Clas Gàidhlig

- **Leugh na h-earrannan.**
- **Seo an clas Gàidhlig ann an Àrd-sgoil an Òbain.**
- **Leugh còmhla ri caraid.**
- **Sgrìobh na h-earrannan ann am Beurla.**

Read the passages. Here's the Gaelic class in Oban High School.

Read aloud with your partner.

Write the passages in English.

1.

Tidsear: Feasgar math. Ciamar a tha sibh?

Clas: Tha gu math, tapadh leibh.
Ciamar a tha sibh fhèin?

Tidsear: Chan eil dona. Thoiribh a-mach ur leabhraichean, mas e ur toil e!



2.

Tidsear: Seadh, lain?

lain: Am faod mi a dhol dhan taigh-bheag, mas e ur toil e?

Tidsear: Chan fhaod, lain. Suidh sìos is cuir dhìot do sheacaid!



3.

Kevin: Shahira, am faod mi peansail fhaighinn, mas e do thoil e?

Shahira: Fuirich mionaid! Peansail? Faodaidh, Kevin. Seo!

Kevin: Tapadh leat.

Tidsear: Shahira is Kevin, bithibh sàmhach!

Kevin: Obh, obh!





8. Bi modhail!

- Èist ris an tidsear a' bruidhinn ris a' chlas. (Earrann 4)
- Cò ris a tha e a' bruidhinn?
- Dè tha e ag ràdh?
- Sgrìobh an clàr.

Listen to the teacher speaking to people in class.

Who is he speaking to, and what does he say to them? Some of the boxes have been filled in for you. Copy the table into your jotter

| | The teacher is speaking to | The teacher says |
|----|----------------------------|------------------|
| a. | James | |
| b. | | |
| c. | Catherine | |
| d. | | |
| e. | | Listen and |
| f. | | |



9a. Dèan seo!

- Oobraich ann am buidheann.

In a group, take turns giving commands to each other. Remember what to say if you are telling more than one person what to do. Look back at the **Ceum cànan** box or in **Faclan is Abairtean** if you are not sure. You could try saying please and thank you too!

When others have carried out the command you gave them, tell them whether they were **ceart** or **ceàrr**. Give them some encouragement too!



9b. Dèanaibh seo!

- Bruidhinn ris an tidsear.

Take turns giving commands to your teacher. Remember, he/she will only do them if you use the correct form of the command.

Faclan feumail

mas e do thoil e

please

'S math a rinn thu!

Well done!

mas e ur toil e*

please

glè mhath

very good

ceart

right

tapadh leat/leibh*

thank you

ceàrr

wrong

*more than one person/polite

Feuch a-rithist!

Try again!

As well as being told what to do in class, there will be occasions when the teacher will tell you *not* to do something!

To tell someone *not* to do something is easy! You put *na* before the command.



Na suidh sìos! Don't sit down!
Na dùin an doras! Don't shut the door!

To be or NOT to be?
- sin a' cheist!



10a. Na dùin an doras! 1

- Èist ris na h-òrdain. (Earrann 5)
- Cuir no ri gach fear.

Listen to the commands. Are the people being told to do something or NOT to do something?

If they are being told to DO something, write a . Write a if they are being told NOT to do something. Mar eisimpleir: a.

| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|--|
| a. |
| b. |
| c. |
| d. |
| e. |
| f. |

10b. Na dùin an doras! 2

- Èist ris na h-òrdain a-rithist. (Earrann 5)
- Dè tha an tidsear ag ràdh?

Listen to the commands again.

What is the teacher telling them to do, or not to do?

| What are they being told to do/not to do? |
|---|
| a. |
| b. |
| c. |
| d. |
| e. |
| f. |

When you want to tell your teacher you've finished something, you say:

Tha mi deiseil.

If you want to know what to do next, ask:

Dè nì mi a-nise?

If you don't know something, you say:

Chan eil fhios agam.

If you want to say excuse me, you say:

Gabh mo leisgeul! or Gabhaibh mo leisgeul!
to someone older or more than one person.



Bruidhinn



Sgrìobh



Sgrìobh

11. Anns a' chlas

- Obraich ann am buidheann.
- Sgrìobh còmhraidh eadar tidsear agus sgoilearan.
- Dè chanas iad?

In a group, write a conversation between a teacher and pupils in a class. What do they say?

It might start something like this:

- **Tidsear:** Thigibh a-steach is suidhibh sìos! Nise, dè an t-ainm a th' ort?
- **Alasdair:** Is mise Alasdair.
- **Tidsear:** Glè mhath. Suidh sìos, Alasdair, agus cuir dhìot do sheacaid!

12. Cuir suas do làmh!

- Tagh trì abairtean/òrdain a dh'ionnsaich thu.
- Sgrìobh agus dèan dealbh!

Choose three phrases/commands you have learned. Write them in your jotter and draw a picture of your own to illustrate each one.



Cha do dhùin doras nach do dh'fhosgail doras.

When one door closes, a new door opens.

Deuchainn bheag – Mini test

Check your list with your partner:

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 'S urrainn dhomh I can | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Greet someone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Ask someone's name and how he/she is | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Reply when asked my name and how I am | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Understand simple commands from the teacher | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Give commands to individuals and groups | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Ask for some things in the classroom in Gaelic | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Say please and thank you | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Tell the teacher when I am finished a task and ask what to do next. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Faclan is Abairtean

**polite/plural*

Cànan a' chlas

Am faod mi a dhol dhan taigh-bheag?
Am faod mi peansail fhaighinn?
anns a' chlas
Bi modhail!
Bithibh modhail!*
Bi sàmhach!
Bithibh sàmhach!*
Bruidhinn Gàidhlig!
Bruidhnibh Gàidhlig*
Chan eil fhios agam.
Chan fhaod.
Cuir dhìot do sheacaid!
Cuiribh dhìbh ur seacaidean!*
Cuir ort do sheacaid!
Cuiribh oirbh ur seacaidean!*
Cuir suas do làmh!
Cuiribh suas ur làmhan!*Cuir air...!
Cuiribh air...!*Cuir air falbh...!
Cuiribh air falbh...!*Cuir dheth...!
Cuiribh dheth...!*Dè nì mi a-nise?
dealbh, an dealbh (m), dealbhan
Dèan dealbh!
Dèanaibh dealbh!*
Dèan seo!
Dèanaibh seo!*
doras, an doras(m)
Dùin an doras!
Dùinibh an doras!*Èist!
Èistibh!*
Faigh fios!
Faodaidh.
Faodaidh tu falbh.
Faodaidh sibh falbh.*
Fosgail an uinneag!

Classroom language

May I go to the toilet?
May I have a pencil?
in class
Behave!
Behave!
Be quiet!
Be quiet!
Talk Gaelic!
Talk Gaelic!
I don't know.
No, you may not.
Take off your jacket!
Take off your jackets!
Put on your jacket!
Put on your jackets!
Put up your hand!
Put up your hands!
Put on...!
Put on...!
Put away...!
Put away...!
Put off...!
Put off...!
What will I do now?
picture, the picture, pictures
Draw a picture!
Draw a picture!
Do this!
Do this!
door, the door
Shut the door!
Shut the door!
Listen!
Listen!
Get information!
Yes, you may.
You may go.
You may go.
Open the window!

Cànan a' chlas

Fosglaibh an uinneag!*
 Fuirich mionaid!
 Fuirichibh mionaid!*
 Gabh mo leisgeul!
 Gabhaibh mo leisgeul!*
 Glè mhath!
 Greas ort!
 Greasaibh oirbh!*
 leabhar, an leabhar (m), leabhraichean
 Leugh!
 Leughaibh!*
 litir, an litir (f)
 mas e do thoil e
 mas e ur toil e*
 Mach à seo!
 Na...!
 a-nise
 a-rithist
 obair-dachaigh
 peann, am peann (m)
 'S math a rinn thu!
 'S math a rinn sibh!*
 Seall!
 Seallaibh!*
 Seas!
 Seasaibh!*
 Seo!
 Sgrìobh!
 Sgrìobhaibh!*
 Suidh!
 Suidhibh!*
 Suidhibh ri taobh...!*
 Suidh sìos!
 Suidhibh sìos!*
 Tha mi deiseil.
 Tha mi duilich.
 Tha seo doirbh.
 Thalla!
 Thallaibh!*
 Thig a-steach!
 Thigibh a-steach!*
 Thoir a-mach do leabhraichean!
 Thoiribh a-mach ur leabhraichean!*
 uinneag, an uinneag (f)

Classroom language

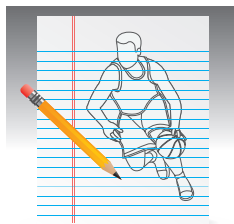
Open the window!
 Wait a minute!
 Wait a minute!
 Excuse me!
 Excuse me!
 Very good!
 Hurry up!
 Hurry up!
 book, the book, books
 Read!
 Read!
 letter, the letter
 please
 please
 Out of here!
 Don't...!
 now
 again
 homework
 pen, the pen
 Well done!
 Well done!
 Look!
 Look!
 Stand up!
 Stand up!
 Here!
 Write!
 Write!
 Sit!
 Sit!
 Sit beside...!
 Sit down!
 Sit down!
 I'm finished.
 I'm sorry.
 This is difficult.
 Go away!
 Go away!
 Come in!
 Come in!
 Take out your books!
 Take out your books!
 window, the window



Sùil air ais 1 Seall seo!

- Leugh na h-òrdain.
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig agus ann am Beurla.

Copy the commands below and write in English.



a. Dèan dealbh!



b. Sgrìobh!



c. Seall!



d. Leugh leabhar!



e. Cuir dheth an coimpiutair!



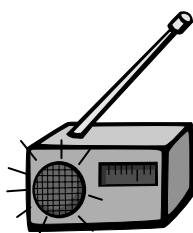
f. Cuir air an telebhisean!



g. Greasaibh oirbh!



h. Suidh sìos!



i. Cuir sìos an rèidio!



j. Dùin an doras!



k. Cuir ort do sheacaid!



l. Fosgail an uinneag!



m. Bi sàmhach!



n. Buidhinn Gàidhlig!



o. Cuir suas do làmh!



p. Bi modhail!



Suil air ais 2 An Tidsair

- Èist ris a' chòmhradh. (Earrann 6)
- Freagair na ceistean.

Listen to the conversation. Answer the questions.

1. What does the teacher say to the class first of all?
 - (a) Pack up, stand up and leave!
 - (b) Come in, stand at your desks and be quiet!
 - (c) Come in, sit down and be quiet!
2. What's wrong with George?
 - (a) He wants to go to the toilet.
 - (b) He needs a pencil
 - (c) He wants to know what to do next.
3. Rachel is given two tasks. What is she asked to do?
 - (a) Close the window and turn off the light!
 - (b) Open the door and turn on the light!
 - (c) Open the window and turn on the light!
4. Alexander is not ready for class. What does the teacher say to him?
 - (a) Sit down and behave!
 - (b) Take out your books and take off your jacket!
 - (c) Be quiet and listen!
5. What is Janet told to do since she has finished her work?
 - (a) Read a book!
 - (b) Write a story!
 - (c) Leave the class!
6. Before the teacher says goodbye to the class, what does she say?
 - (a) Tidy your books and stand by your desks!
 - (b) Put on your jackets! You may go.
 - (c) Do your homework! I'll see you tomorrow.



Sùil air ais 3 Òrdain

- Coimhead air duilleagan 30 agus 31 a-rithist.
- Maids òrdan/abairt ri suidheachadh.
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

Look at pages 30 and 31 again. Match a command/phrase to each situation below. Write each command in Gaelic.

1. Your group is chatting in class. What does the teacher say to you?
2. The teacher wants you to sit down. What would he say?
3. You want to go to the toilet. How would you ask your teacher politely if you may go?
4. It's warm in class and you're dressed for winter weather. What will the teacher ask you to do?
5. You've left your pencil case at home and you have a writing exercise to do. What should you ask the teacher?
6. Your teacher asks you a question but you don't know the answer. What do you say?
7. There's a knock on the door. What will the teacher say next?
8. You and your partner are completing a talk task but you are speaking in English. Your teacher hears you. What does she say?
9. It's dark in the room. What does the teacher ask you to do?
10. The teacher wants to see you at his desk. What does he say?



Am Mòd Nàiseanta Rìoghail

- Èist ris an òran. (Earrann 7)
- Seinn còmhla.

Listen and sing together.

Suas leis a' Ghàidhlig!

Togaibh i, **togaibh** i cànan ar dùthcha;

Togaibh a suas i gu h-inbhe ro chliùitich;

Togaibh gu daingeann i 's bithibh rith' bàidheil,

Hì horo, **togaibh** i; Suas leis a' Ghàidhlig!



The song, **Suas leis a' Ghàidhlig** is sung by everyone at the opening ceremony of **Am Mòd Nàiseanta Rìoghail** (The Royal National Mod) and at the start of Mod concerts every year.

The Mod is Scotland's biggest festival of Gaelic culture and arts. The festival lasts for a week in October and is held in a different town in Scotland each year.

It has been held most years since 1892 and is an opportunity for Gaels and non-Gaels to gather for competitions and to meet up with old friends again.

Thousands of people, young and old, come together to compete or just to enjoy the entertainment and atmosphere.

It is organised by **An Comunn Gàidhealach** (The Highland Association) which was founded in Oban in 1891 by a group of Gaels who were very worried about the future of Gaelic and wanted to help promote and preserve it.

The Mod provides opportunities for people of all ages and backgrounds to perform in a range of competitions including: Gaelic solo and choir singing, story-telling, dancing, piping, drama, poetry recitation, conversation, shinty and literature. Some competitors come from as far away as Canada, Australia and America.

Winners of each day's competitions are recorded by the BBC for their TV and radio coverage during Mòd week.

Her Majesty The Queen is Patron of **Am Mòd Nàiseanta Rìoghail** and members of the Royal Family regularly attend.

Many towns and villages across Scotland hold their own **Mòd Ionadail** (a local Mod) in the months running up to **Am Mòd Nàiseanta Rìoghail**.



Obair

- Sgrìobh na freagairtean.
- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla.

Write your answers in English.

Am Mòd Nàiseanta Rìoghail

1. Who set up **An Comunn Gàidhealach** and why?
2. Give some examples of the kinds of competitions that are held at **Am Mòd Nàiseanta Rìoghail**.
3. When was the first Mod held?
4. Where is **Am Mòd Nàiseanta Rìoghail** held each year?



Faigh fios

In which month is **Am Mòd Nàiseanta Rìoghail** held?

What does the word **mòd** mean in English?

In which years was **Am Mòd Nàiseanta Rìoghail** not held, and why?

Apart from Scotland, are **mòdan** (mods) held anywhere else in the world?

Where will this year's **Mòd Nàiseanta Rìoghail** take place?

What is the motto of **An Comunn Gàidhealach**? What does this mean?

Is there a Mod due to take place near you?
If there is, why not have a go at competing?
There are lots of competitions for learners!





Achd na Gàidhlig (Alba) 2005

In 2003, the hundredth annual Royal National Mod was celebrated in Oban. The Rt. Hon Jack McConnell was Scotland's First Minister at the time and he made a special speech at the opening ceremony. In his speech he talked about the importance of Gaelic to Scotland and about the Scottish Executive's (now the Scottish Government) plans for a Gaelic Language Act.

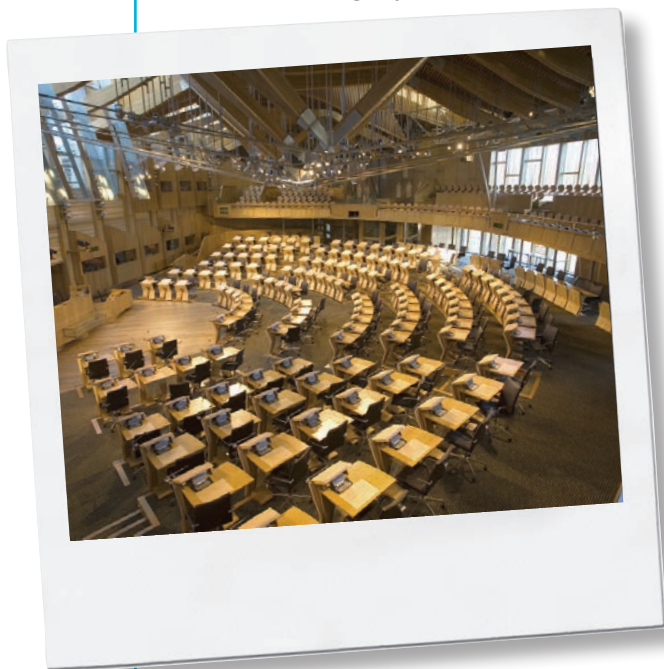
The Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act or **Achd na Gàidhlig (Alba) 2005** is the first piece of legislation in history to give formal recognition in law to the Gaelic language. It aims to secure Gaelic as an official language of Scotland, commanding "equal respect" with English. The last parliamentary Act that made reference to Gaelic was in the year 1616 when an Act of Parliament for education ruled that Gaelic should be 'abolishit and removit' from Scotland. We have come a long way since then!

Here is a little of what Scotland's then First Minister had to say:

"There should be no doubt about the status of Gaelic as a language of Scotland. It is a unique and valuable part of our culture and heritage. Sorley MacLean said, 'If Gaelic dies, Scotland will lose something of inexpressible worth, and the Gaels will lose almost everything'. Gaelic is about more than our past and our place names. Gaelic is not only a living language, it is the gateway to enter into a culture both ancient and modern - a culture with a unique set of values and beliefs celebrated through oral traditions, through music, song, dance, poetry and literature... The Scottish Executive is committed to enabling the Gaelic language not only to survive, but to thrive into the future... and tonight I want to emphasise my support for a thriving Gaelic language contributing to the economy, culture and communities of Scotland. It should be passed on to our children, spoken in our homes and communities. You should be proud of it and all it represents. I wish you well for the hundredth Royal National Mod here in Oban, and I hope that today will go down in history as a special moment for us all.

Suas leis a' Ghàidhlig!"

(The Rt. Hon Jack McConnell, Royal National Mod, Oban 2003)



Faigh fios

Find out a little bit more about the **Achd na Gàidhlig (Alba) 2005**.
Find examples of what it has done for Gaelic.

Beagan eachdraidh

We don't have to go as far back as 1616 (when an Act of Parliament for education ruled that Gaelic should be abolished and removed from Scotland) to find negative attitudes towards Gaelic. Even your parents and grandparents might remember when it was frowned upon to speak Gaelic in school. It was common for children to be physically punished by teachers for speaking Gaelic and they had some

particularly nasty ways of doing this! However, experiences like this were not only common in Scotland. The Welsh and Irish languages also suffered. They were viewed by some with the same distaste and were strongly discouraged. In Wales, some teachers used the *Welsh Not* to punish children for speaking Welsh and it was a very cruel method indeed.



Faigh
fios



Bruidhinn

Faigh fios

Find out:

What was a *Welsh Not* made from?

How was it used as a punishment?

Was this a fair punishment?

Why do you think people were discouraged from speaking their own languages in school and in the playground when they were still speaking the language at home?

Have a class discussion about your research.





Àireamhan is aois

Numbers and age
Counting to one
hundred

Ask someone's age
and say your age

Cànan:

lenition after **air**
and **dà**



Bruidhinn



Èist



Leugh



Sgrìobh



Coimhead



1. Àireamhan

- Èist ris na h-àireamhan aon gu fichead. (Earrann 1)

Listen to the numbers one to twenty.



2. Àireamhan

- Èist ris na h-àireamhan aon gu fichead a-rithist. (Earrann 1)
- Can na h-àireamhan còmhla.

Listen to the numbers one to twenty. Say the numbers together.



3. Ceithir, Còig, Sia...

- Obraich mar chlas no còmhla ri caraid.

Take turns to test each other on the numbers one to twenty.

Write a number, show it to your partner. He/she must say the number in Gaelic. Now say a number in Gaelic to your partner. Your partner must write down the correct number.

Give each other some praise and encouragement. Look back at the **Faclan feumail** box on page 34 to help you. **Bruidhinn Gàidhlig!**



4. Dè an àireamh a th' ann?

- Lìon na beàrnan anns na h-àireamhan.

Fill in the blanks in the numbers.

1. d***h

2. s**-de*g

3. **n-de**

4. *ò*g

5. o**d-*e*g

6. d*à-***eug

7. fi*h**d

8. *each*

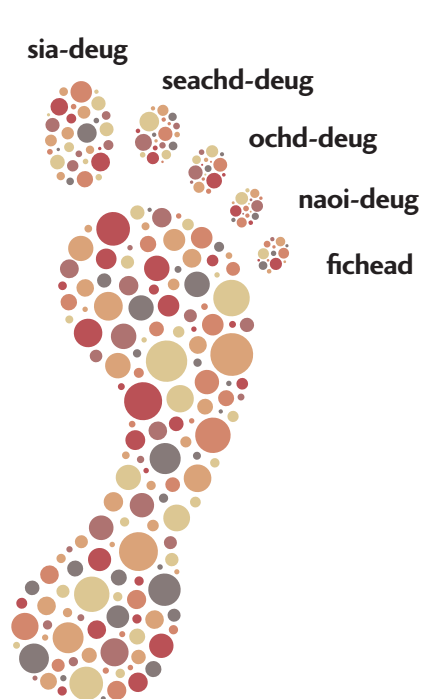
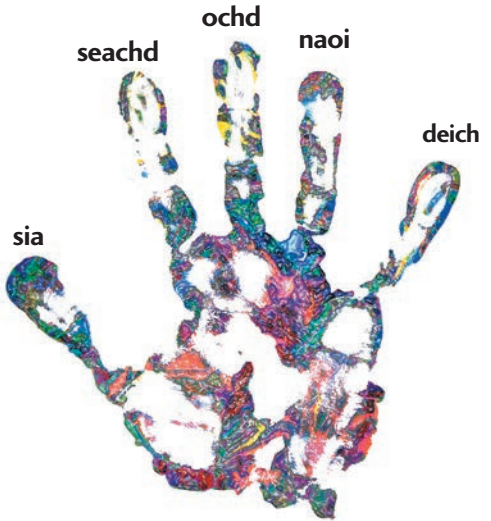
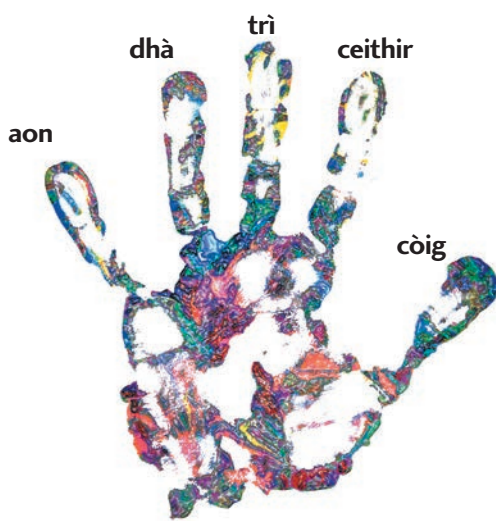
9. c**th*r-deug

10. *a*i-de*g



Ochd-deug ... naoi-deug ...
fichead! Tha mi a' tighinn -
deiseil gus nach eil!

Facal ùr
neoni = zero





5. Bingo

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 2)
- Tha thu aig bingo.
- Èist ris na h-àireamhan.
- Sgrìobh na h-àireamhan.

Listen to the passage. You are at bingo. Listen to the numbers. Copy the table and write the numbers.

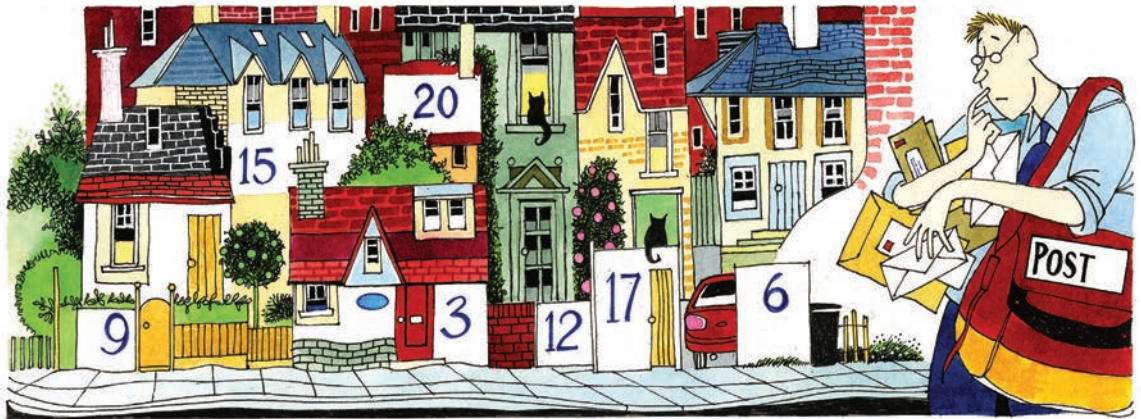
| | Àireamh |
|----|---------|
| a. | |
| b. | |
| c. | |
| d. | |
| e. | |
| f. | |
| g. | |
| h. | |



6a. Thig a-steach!

- Coimhead air na taighean.
- Dè an àireamh a th' air gach doras?
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

Look at the houses. What number is on each of the doors? Write the numbers in Gaelic.



| | Number | Àireamh |
|---|--------|---------|
| a | 9 | |
| b | 15 | |
| c | 3 | |
| d | 12 | |
| e | 20 | |
| f | 17 | |
| g | 6 | |



6b. dhà + dhà = ceithir

- Obraich air na leanas.
- Sgrìobh na faclan agus na h-àireamhan.
- Chaidh a' chiad fhear a dhèanamh dhut.

Do the sums below.

Write the words and the figures.

The first has been done for you.

1. seachd + sia = trì-deug

(7 + 6 = 13)

2. deich - _____ = aon

3. ceithir-deug - ceithir = _____

4. trì + _____ = aon-deug

5. còig + seachd = _____

6. ochd-deug - seachd-deug + aon = _____

7. _____ - dhà-dheug = ochd

8. trì + ceithir-deug = _____

9. còig + còig + còig = _____

10. naoi-deug - aon = _____

6c. Suimeannan

- Dèan còig suimeannan eile airson do charaid.

Make up five more sums for your partner.

7. Fichead gu ceud

- Èist ris na h-àireamhan fichead gu ceud. (Earrann 3)
- Can na h-àireamhan còmhla.

Listen to the numbers twenty to one hundred. Say the numbers together.

8. Siuthad!

- Èist ris na h-àireamhan. (Earrann 4)
- Lion an clàr.
- Sgrìobh na h-àireamhan ann am figearan.

Listen to the numbers. Fill in the blanks. Write the numbers in figures.

| | Àireamh |
|----|---------|
| a. | |
| b. | |
| c. | |
| d. | |
| e. | |
| f. | |
| g. | |
| h. | |
| i. | |

Notice that an **h-** is inserted before the numbers **aon** and **ochd**.

This is because they both begin with vowels:

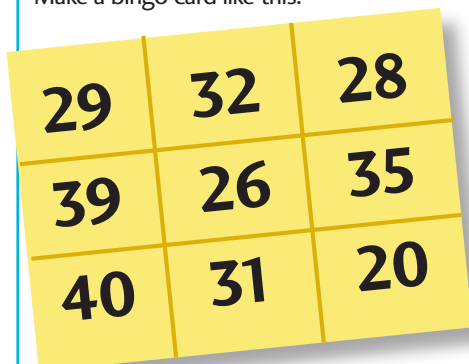
a h-aon, a h-ochd



9. Cluich bingo!

- Dèan cairt bingo mar seo.

Make a bingo card like this.



Decide as a class what your number range will be. Mar eisimpleir: 20-40, 60-80, 80-100 or, if you're feeling confident 1-100!

Fill in your card with your choice of numbers from the chosen range.

Your teacher will call the bingo numbers in Gaelic. If you think you have all the numbers, shout **Taigh!**



10. Fèill na Sgoile

- Tha thu air tiogaidean a cheannach aig fèill na sgoile.
- Dè na h-àireamhan a th' orra?
- Sgrìobh ann am figearan.

You have bought tickets at a school fair.

What are the numbers on the tickets?

Write in figures.



11. Aon gu ceud

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 5)
- A bheil na h-àireamhan seo ceart?
- Sgrìobh an clàr.
- Cuir no ri gach fear.

Listen to Extract 5. Are the numbers opposite correct? Copy the table. Put or beside each number.

| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
|----|----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. | 13 | | |
| b. | 61 | | |
| c. | 39 | | |
| d. | 66 | | |
| e. | 29 | | |
| f. | 40 | | |
| g. | 18 | | |
| h. | 35 | | |



12. Dè an aois a tha thu?

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 6)
- Dè an aois a tha na daoine?

Listen to extract 6. What age are they?

| | Ainm/Name | Aois/Age |
|----|-----------|----------|
| a. | | |
| b. | Mary | |
| c. | | |
| d. | | |
| e. | Alexander | |
| f. | Katie | |



13. Is mise Shahira

- Coimhead air na dealbhan.
- Dè an aois a tha na daoine?

Look at the pictures. How old are the people?



1: Cailean

2: Màiri

3: Shahira

4: Daibhidh

5: Cairistiona

6: Dòmhnall

When someone asks what age you are, he/she will say:
Dè an aois a tha thu?

When you ask his/her age in return, you put more emphasis on the question, just like you do in English:
What age are you?

You do this by using fhèin.
Dè an aois a tha thu fhèin?

Remember: Ciamar a tha thu fhèin? from Modal 1?
Also, remember to swap **thu** for **sibh**, if you are being polite or talking to more than one person.

Sometimes you will hear people use the words:
bliadhna a dh'aois
after their age.
Mar eisimpleir:
Tha mi fichead bliadhna a dh'aois.
I am twenty years old.



14. Tha mi dhà-dheug

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 7)
- Cò tha a' bruidhinn?
- Dè an aois a tha iad?
- Sgrìobh an clàr.
- Chaidh eisimpleir a dhèanamh dhut.

Listen to the passage. Who is speaking and how old are they? Make a table like this. The first has been done for you.

| | Ainm/Name | Aois/Age |
|----|-----------|----------|
| a. | Peter | 12 |
| b. | | |
| c. | | |
| d. | | |
| e. | | |
| f. | | |



15. Dè an aois a tha sibh?

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.
- Dè an aois a tha daoine sa chlas?

How old are the people in your class?

Work with a partner to find out the ages of all your classmates.

Take turns to ask the questions and write down the answers.

Greet each person.

Ask them how they are before you ask them their age – your teacher might let you ask his/her age.

Remember to use the correct form of the question. But, be prepared to get an answer like this. Can you guess what you are being told?



16. Campa Gàidhlig

- Leugh na h-ainmean.
- Leugh na h-aoisean.
- Cleachd Faclair is Abairtean.

Here is a list of pupils who have applied to go to a Gaelic camp in Inverness.

Applicants must be between 11 and 15.

There are only places for girls left.

Write a list of who will be allowed to go.

Use the **Faclair is Abairtean** pages to help you.

| Ainm | Aois |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Cailean Caimbeul | dhà-dheug |
| Cairistiona Nic-a-phi | aon-deug |
| Fionnghal Niclain | ceithir-deug |
| Fionnlagh Ros | còig-deug |
| Marsaili Rothach | sia-deug |
| Aonghas MacLeòid | ochd-deug |

When someone wants to know your age, he/she will ask: **Dè an aois a tha thu/sibh?**

When you reply, you say: **Tha mi...**

When you want to ask someone else a person's age you ask:

Dè an aois a tha Calum? or **Dè an aois a tha e?**

The reply would be:

Tha Calum còig-deug or **Tha e còig-deug.**

or if it's a girl:

Dè an aois a tha Màiri? or **Dè an aois a tha i?**

The reply would be: **Tha Màiri sia-deug** or **Tha i sia-deug.**

You will come across e and i a lot in **Ceumannan** - watch out for them!



17. Meal do naidheachd!

- Èist ris an òran. (Earrann 8)
- Listen to the song *Happy Birthday to You* in Gaelic.
- Meal do Naidheachd!**
 Meal do naidheachd an-diugh!
 Meal do naidheachd an-diugh!
 Meal do naidheachd, meal do naidheachd,
 Meal do naidheachd an-diugh!



18. A' Chèic

- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.
- You have a weekend job in a baker's and it's your job to ice the birthday cakes. Each one must have the person's name, age (in words) and Happy Birthday written on it, all in Gaelic. Draw and decorate the cakes you need for:

- a. Catherine (22) b. Alan (34) c. Peter (45)
 d. Janet (57) e. Joan (100) f. Colin (60)



19. 'S e Mairead an t-ainm a th' orm

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 9)
 - Tha Mairead a' bruidhinn riut.
 - Freagair na ceistean ann an Gàidhlig.
- Listen to Mairead as she talks to you. Say or write your answers in Gaelic.



You have reached the end of **Modal 2 Aonad 2**.

'S math a rinn thu!

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



| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 'S urrainn dhomh I can | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Greet someone and say goodbye | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Ask someone's name | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Ask how someone is | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Say how I am feeling | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Say thank you | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Count up to twenty | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Recognise numbers up to one hundred | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Say how old I am | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Faclan is Abairtean

**polite/plural*

Àireamhan agus aois

an-diugh
Cia mhead?
Dè an aois a tha thu?
Dè an aois a tha sibh?*Dè an aois a tha thu fhèin?
Dè an aois a tha sibh fhèin?*Dè an aois a tha e?
Dè an aois a tha i?
...bliadhna a dh'aois
a' dèanamh
'S math a rinn thu!
Meal do naidheachd!
Mealaidh ur naidheachd!*Chan e do ghnòthach a th' ann!
Coma leat!
Cha tig an aois leatha fhèin!
Ailean
Anndra
Barabal
Cairistiona
Fionnghal
Fionnlagh
Marsaili
Caimbeul/Chaimbeul**
Mac-a-phi/Nic-a-phi**
Maclain/Niclain**
MacLeòid/NicLeòid**
MacRath/NicRath**
Rothach
Tha mi...
Tha thu...
Tha e...
Tha i...

*** female*

Numbers and age

today
How many?
What age are you?
What age are you?
What age are *you*?
What age are *you*?
What age is he?
What age is she?
...years old
making/doing
Well done!
Congratulations!
Congratulations!
It's none of your business!
Never mind!
Age doesn't come alone!
Alan
Andrew
Barbara
Christina
Fiona
Finlay
Marjory
Campbell
MacPhee
Johnson
MacLeod
MacRae
Munro
I am...
You are...
He is...
She is...

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 0 | neoni | 21 | fichead 's a h-aon |
| 1 | aon | 22 | fichead 's a dhà |
| 2 | dhà dà (two things) | 30 | trithead |
| 3 | trì | 33 | trithead 's a trì |
| 4 | ceithir | 40 | ceathrad |
| 5 | còig | 44 | ceathrad 's a ceithir |
| 6 | sia | 50 | caogad |
| 7 | seachd | 55 | caogad 's a còig |
| 8 | ochd | 60 | seasgad |
| 9 | naoi | 66 | seasgad 's a sia |
| 10 | deich | 70 | seachdad |
| 11 | aon-deug | 77 | seachdad 's a seachd |
| 12 | dhà-dheug | 80 | ochdad |
| 13 | trì-deug | 88 | ochdad 's a h-ochd |
| 14 | ceithir-deug | 90 | naochad |
| 15 | còig-deug | 99 | naochad 's a naoi |
| 16 | sia-deug | 100 | ceud |
| 17 | seachd-deug | | |
| 18 | ochd-deug | | |
| 19 | naoi-deug | | |
| 20 | fichead | | |



Sùil air ais 1 Cia mheud?

- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

Each clue below should give you a number in Gaelic.

1. How many lives is a cat supposed to have?
2. How many blind mice are there?
3. How many legs does a spider have?
4. How many windows are in your Gaelic class?
5. How many pupils are in your class? Don't forget to count yourself!
6. How many days are there in a week?
7. How many lessons are there in a day at your school?
8. How many toes do you have?
9. How many months are left until Christmas?
10. How many legs does a centipede have?



Sùil air ais 2 Dè an aois a tha sibh?

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 10)
- Cò tha a' bruidhinn?
- Dè an aois a tha iad?

Who is talking and how old are they?

Write their names and ages.

| | Ainm/Name | Aois/Age |
|----|-----------|----------|
| a. | | |
| b. | | |
| c. | | |
| d. | | |
| e. | | |
| f. | | |



Sùil air ais 3 1 = a

- Dè tha seo a' ciallachadh?
- Sgrìobh do fhreagairt.

Each number below stands for a letter of the alphabet.

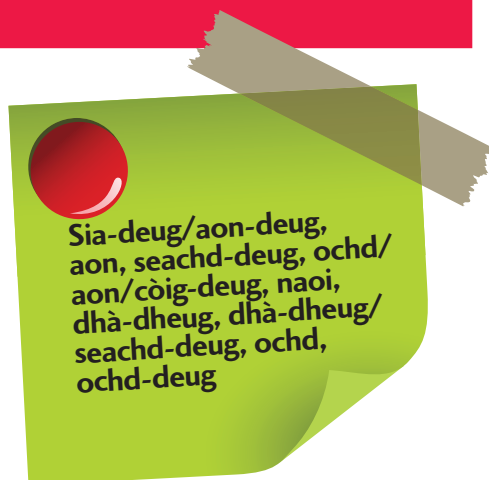
Can you work out the coded message?

What does it say?

Write your answer.

Remember the Gaelic alphabet has only eighteen letters!

Mar eisimpleir: 1 = a, 2 = b, 3 = c...





Sùil air ais 4 Trì, sia, naoi

- Sgrìobh na freagairtean.

Work out the number patterns and continue the lists.

1. Aon, dhà, trì, ceithir, _____, _____, _____
2. Ceithir, ochd, dhà-dheug, sia-deug, _____, _____, _____
3. Aon, aon-deug, dhà, dhà-dheug, _____, _____, _____
4. Trì, sia, naoi, dhà-dheug, _____, _____, _____
5. Trithead, fichead 's a naoi, fichead 's a h-ochd, fichead 's a seachd, _____, _____, _____



Sùil air ais 5 Ceistean, ceistean

- Lion na beàrnan.

Fill in the missing letters and translate:

1. Dè an _____ a tha sibh?
2. ____ an t-_____ a th' ort fhèin?
3. Tha mi _____-dheug.
4. Mar sin _____!
5. _____ eil dona.
6. _____ gu math.
7. Ciamar a tha _____?
8. Is m_____ S_____u_____s.
9. An e Dòmhnall _____-ainm a th' _____?
10. Tapadh _____.






Àireamhan Traidiseanta

As well as the way you have learned to count in Gaelic in this unit, there is a traditional way of counting too. Some Gaelic speakers prefer to use this system of counting because it would have been the way they first learned to count.

Some people may not be familiar with the new number system so it is useful to know both.

The traditional system counts in blocks of twenties. This is similar to many other languages, like French. Instead of saying **ceathrad** (four tens) you would use **dà fhichead** (two twenties).

Counting from one to twenty is the same in both systems.



Obh, obh!
Cha tig an aois leatha fhèin!

Àireamhan traidiseanta Traditional numbers

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------|
| 20 | fichead | |
| 30 | deich air fhichead | (10 on 20) |
| 40 | dà fhichead | (2 x 20) |
| 50 | leth-cheud* | (half of 100) |
| 60 | trì fichead | (3 x 20) |
| 70 | trì fichead 's a deich | (3 x 20 + 10) |
| 80 | ceithir fichead | (4 x 20) |
| 90 | ceithir fichead 's a deich | (4 x 20 + 10) |
| 100 | ceud | |

* Notice there is a special word for fifty. You might expect to say two twenties and a ten, but, often **leth-cheud** - half a hundred (50) is used.

It might seem a bit confusing at first but it's very logical and it helps to improve your Maths! In the next examples, look at how the numbers are broken down.

Twenty one up to Thirty nine:

Mar eisimpleir: thirty eight

How many twenties? 1 **fichead**

How many left over? 18 **ochd-deug**

So, thirty eight would be: **ochd-deug air fhichead** (eighteen on twenty).

Forty one up to Ninety nine:

Mar eisimpleir: sixty five

How many twenties? 3 **trì fichead**

How many left over? 5 **còig**

So, sixty five would be: **trì fichead 's a còig** (three twenties and a five).

ceum cànan: language step

The fh in **fhichead** is silent so **fhichead** is said 'ichead'



Obair 1 Dà fhichead

- Èist ris na h-àireamhan traidiseanta. (Earrann 11)
- A bheil iad seo ceart no ceàrr? Cuir no ri gach fear.

Listen to the traditional numbers. Are the numbers below **ceart no ceàrr**? Put a or beside each one.

a. 43 b. 36 c. 40 d. 47 e. 79 f. 56



Obair 2 Trì fichead 's a deich

- Maids na h-àireamhan.
- Sgrìobh ann am figearan.

Match the traditional numbers to the new ones and write the number in figures.

Mar eisimpleir: **ceithir deug air fhichead = trithead 's a ceithir = 34**

Àireamhan Traidiseanta

- trì fichead 's a deich
- dà fhichead 's a trì
- ceithir fichead 's a h-ochd
- seachd air fhichead
- sia-deug air fhichead
- dhà-dheug air fhichead
- trì fichead 's a còig
- ceithir fichead 's a ceithir-deug
- leth-cheud 's a h-aon
- dà fhichead 's a naoi

Àireamhan Ùra

- ceathrad 's a naoi
- fichead 's a seachd
- seasgad 's a còig
- seachdad
- trithead 's a dhà
- caogad 's a h-aon
- naochad 's a ceithir
- ceathrad 's a trì
- trithead 's a sia
- ochdad 's a h-ochd

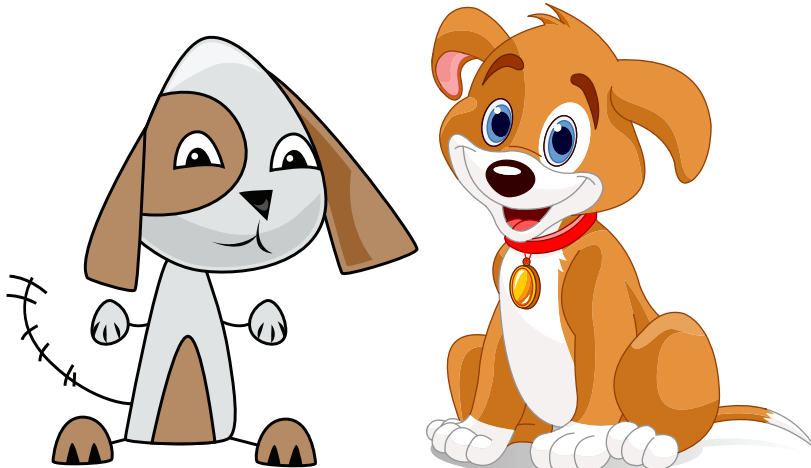


3. Seachd air fhichead

- Sgrìobh na h-àireamhan traidiseanta.

Write the traditional numbers.

1. fichead 's a seachd = seachd air fhichead
2. trithead 's a sia
3. ceathrad 's a h-aon
4. caogad 's a ceithir
5. seasgad 's a dhà
6. seachdad 's a còig
7. ochdad 's a h-aon
8. naochad 's a h-ochd



dà chù

dà or dhà?

You are used to seeing the word **dhà** for two :

dhà, dhà-dheug, fichead 's a dhà...

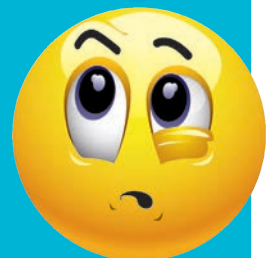
But, you use the word **dà** when you are talking about two things.

Notice what else happens when you use the word **dà**.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|---------------------|--------------|
| Mar eisimpleir: | fichead | twenty | dà fichead | two twenties |
| | peansail | a pencil | dà pheansail | two pencils |
| | cù | a dog | dà chù | two dogs |

See **Ceumannan càinain** page 341 for more on this.

Why are there two ways of saying two?





Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

Place names and talking about where you stay

Cànan:

Preposition **ann**...

preposition **ann** + article



Bruidhinn



Èist



Leugh



Sgrìobh



Coimhead



1. Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

- Èist ris na daoine a' bruidhinn. (Earrann 1)
- Càit a bheil iad a' fuireach?

Listen to the people speaking. Where do they live?



2. Càit a bheil sibh a' fuireach?

- Èist ris na daoine a' bruidhinn. (Earrann 2)
- Càit a bheil iad a' fuireach?

Listen to the people speaking. Where do they live?



3. Càit a bheil thu fhèin a' fuireach?

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.
- Càit a bheil e/i a' fuireach?

Work with a partner. Where does he/she live? Your teacher will help if you're not sure how to say the place in Gaelic.



In Gaelic, you will have noticed that there is more than one word for *in*.

Tha mi a' fuireach... I live...

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| ann an Glaschu | in Glasgow | anns an Òban | in Oban |
| ann am Peairt | in Perth | anns a' Ghearasdan | in Fort William |
| anns na Hearadh | in Harris | | |

See Ceumannan cànan page 343 for more explanation and to practise.



Càit a bheil sibh a' fuireach?



Tha mi a' fuireach anns a' Bhlàran Odhar.

Tha mi a' fuireach anns Na Hearadh.

Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Inbhir Nis.

Tha mi a' fuireach ann am Peairt.

Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Ìle.

Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Dùn Èideann.

Arcaibh

Am Blàran Odhar Gallaibh

Inbhir Ùige

Leòdhas

Steòrnabhagh

Na Hearadh

Uibhist a Tuath

Beinn na Fadhla

Uibhist a Deas

An t-Eilean Sgitheanach

Port Rìgh

Ulapul

Gearrloch

Alanais

Am Ploc

Goillspidh

Baile Dhubhthaich

Inbhir Pheofharain

Inbhir Nis

Obar Dheathain

Barraigh

Cinn a' Ghiùthsaidh

Malaig

Àird nam Murchan

Tobar Mhoire

Tiriodh

Muille

An t-Òban

Dùn Dèagh* Peairt

Sruighlea

Albha

Dùn Omhain

Ìle

Claschu

Dùn Èideann

Cille Bhrìghde an Ear

Cille Mheàrnaig

*You may also see Dùn Dèagh being spelt Dùn Dè



4. Ann an Glaschu

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 3)
- Cò tha a' bruidhinn?
- Dè an aois a tha e/i?
- Càit a bheil e/i a' fuireach?

Who is speaking?

What age are they?

Where do they live?

Copy the table.

| Cò/Who? | Aois/Age? | Càite/Where? |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| a. Janet | | |
| b. | 15 | |
| c. | | |
| d. | | Fort William |
| e. | | |
| f. Anne-marie | | |



5. A bheil thu a' fuireach ann an Dùn Èideann?

- Obraich ann am buidheann.
- Coimhead air a' mhap.
- Càit a bheil daoine a' fuireach?

Work in a group.

Look at the map.

Ask each other where you live.

Make up a different name and place for yourself each time you are asked.

The others will try to find you on the map.

Who will be quickest to find the correct places and work out the English for each place?



6. Ann an Uibhist

- Leugh mu na daoine seo.
- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla.

Read about these people. Write what they say in English

- Hai! Dè tha dol? Is mise Ruairidh. Tha mi trì-deug agus tha mi a' fuireach ann an Uibhist.
- Hallò! 'S e Cailean an t-ainm a th' orm agus tha mi a' fuireach ann am Barraigh. Tha mi deich.
- Is mise Carol. Tha mi sia-deug agus tha mi a' fuireach ann an Sruighlea.
- Hai! Ciamar a tha thu? Is mise Donna agus tha mi dhà-dheug. Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Obar Dheathain.
- Madainn mhath! Is mise Dòmhnall agus tha mi a' fuireach ann an Arcaibh. Càit a bheil sibh fhèin a' fuireach?



Bruidhinn



Sgrìobh

7. Ann an Inbhir Pheofharain

- Càit a bheil na daoine anns a' chlas a' fuireach?
- Faigh fios.



Where do your classmates live?

Go round and ask them all. Write down what they say.

Remember to greet them and ask them how they are first.

Ask your teacher too, but remember to use the polite form of *you*.

Now choose five people from your survey and write a sentence saying where they live.

Mar eisimpleir: **Tha Iain a' fuireach ann an Inbhir Pheofharain.**



Èist

8. Tha e brèagha

- Èist ris na daoine a' bruidhinn air càit a bheil iad a' fuireach. (Earrann 4)
- Dè tha iad ag ràdh?

Listen to these people talking about where they live.

What are they saying?



Èist

9. Tha e snog

- Èist ris na daoine a' bruidhinn air càit a bheil iad a' fuireach. (Earrann 5)
- Dè tha iad ag ràdh?
- Sgrìobh an clàr.

Listen to these people talking about where they live.

What are they saying?

Copy the table.

| Anim/Name | Àite/Place | Cò ris a tha e coltach? /What's it like? |
|-----------|------------|--|
| a. | | |
| b. | | |
| c. | | |
| d. | | |
| e. | | |

To ask if someone lives in a particular place you say:

A bheil thu a' fuireach...? Do you live...?

A bheil Calum a' fuireach...? Does Calum live...?

To say where someone does or doesn't live, you say:

Tha Calum a' fuireach... Calum lives...

Chan eil Calum a' fuireach... Calum doesn't live...

To ask what a place is like, you say:

Cò ris a tha e coltach?



10. Cò ris a tha e coltach?

- Sgrìobh mun bhaile agad fhèin.
- Cò ris a tha e coltach?

Write about your home town or village.
What's it like?

Mar eisimpleir:

Is mise Hannah agus tha mi a' fuireach ann an Dùn Èideann. Tha mi a' fuireach ann am meadhan a' bhaile agus chan eil e sàmhach idir! Tha e uabhasach trang, ach tha e snog cuideachd.



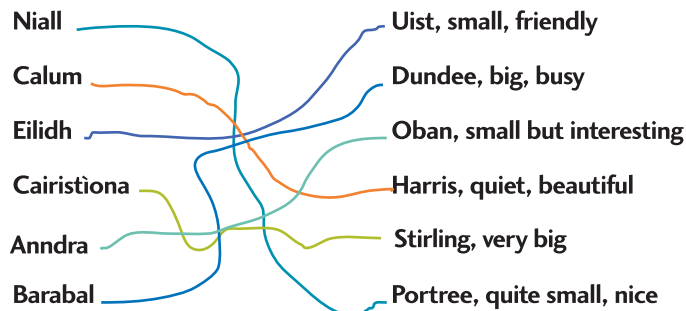
11. Uabhasach mòr

- Cuir na h-ainmean ris na h-àiteachan.
- Sgrìobh na seantansan.

Match up the names and places and write a sentence for each.

Mar eisimpleir: **Tha Eilidh a' fuireach ann an Uibhist. Tha e beag agus càirdeil.**

Helen lives in Uist. It's small and friendly.



Faclan feumail

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| meadhan a' bhaile | town centre |
| air an dùthaich | in the country |
| faisg air | near to |
| baile beag | village/small town |
| baile mòr | city/big town |
| eilean | an island |
| chan eil e... | it's not... |
| inntinneach | interesting |
| càirdeil | friendly |
| grànda | ugly |
| idir | at all |
| ach | but |
| cuideachd | as well/also |
| sàmhach | quiet |
| brèagha | lovely/beautiful |
| snog | nice |



ceum càinain:
language step

Gaelic has more than one word for *yes* and *no* and *is* and *is not*.

Choosing the right one to use depends on the question asked.

Mar eisimpleir:

A bheil...? Tha. Yes, it is.
Chan eil. No, it isn't.

An e...? 'S e. Yes, it is.
Chan e. No, it isn't.

See Ceumannan càinain page 344 for more.



12. Càit a bheil Dùn Èideann?

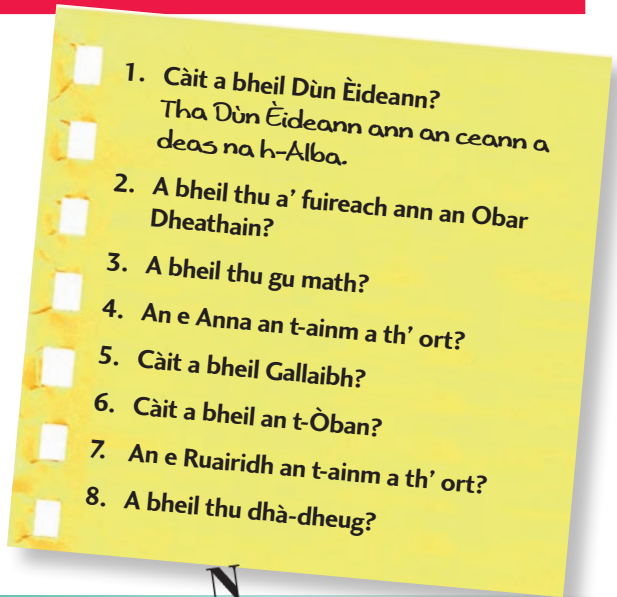
- Freagair na ceistean ann an Gàidhlig.
- Chaidh eisimpleir a dhèanamh dhut.

Answer these questions in Gaelic.

An example has been done for you.

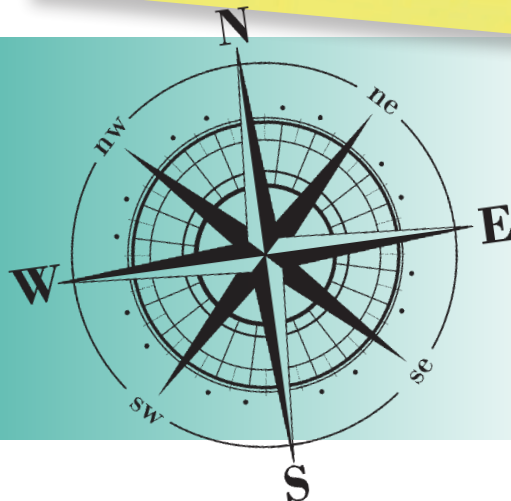
There may be more than one way of answering each question.

Check Ceumannan càinain page 344 before you start.



Ceum Eile

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| ceann a tuath | north end |
| ceann a deas | south end |
| taobh sear | east side |
| taobh siar | west side |
| ...na h-Alba | of Scotland |





13. Bailtean agus eileanan

- Èist ris na daoine. (Earrann 6)
- Tha iad a' bruidhinn air bailtean agus eileanan ann an Alba.
- Càit a bheil iad?

Listen to the people.

They are talking about cities, towns, villages and islands in Scotland.

Where are they?



14. Taobh siar/taobh sear

- Leugh am fiosrachadh.
- Tagh an deireadh ceart airson gach seantans gu h-iseal.

Read the information about where each person lives.

Choose the right ending for each sentence below.

Mar eisimpleir: **Tha Sìne a' fuireach air taobh sear na h-Alba**

Fiosrachadh:

- Tha Anna a' fuireach ann an Glaschu.
- Tha Cailean a' fuireach ann am Port Rìgh.
- Tha Ceit a' fuireach anns a' Phloc.
- Tha Niall agus Dòmhnall a' fuireach ann an Leòdhas.
- Tha Diana a' fuireach ann am Muile.
- Tha Sìne a' fuireach ann an Obar Dheathain.

Seantansan:

- Tha Sìne a' fuireach air **taobh siar na h-Alba/taobh sear na h-Alba.**
- Tha Cailean a' fuireach ann am baile **beag/mòr.**
- Tha Niall a' fuireach faisg air **Anna/Dòmhnall.**
- Tha Diana a' fuireach air eilean faisg air **Dùn Èideann/an Òban.**
- Tha Anna a' fuireach ann an **ceann a deas na h-Alba/ceann a tuath na h-Alba.**
- Tha Ceit a' fuireach faisg air **an Eilean Sgitheanach/Ìle.**

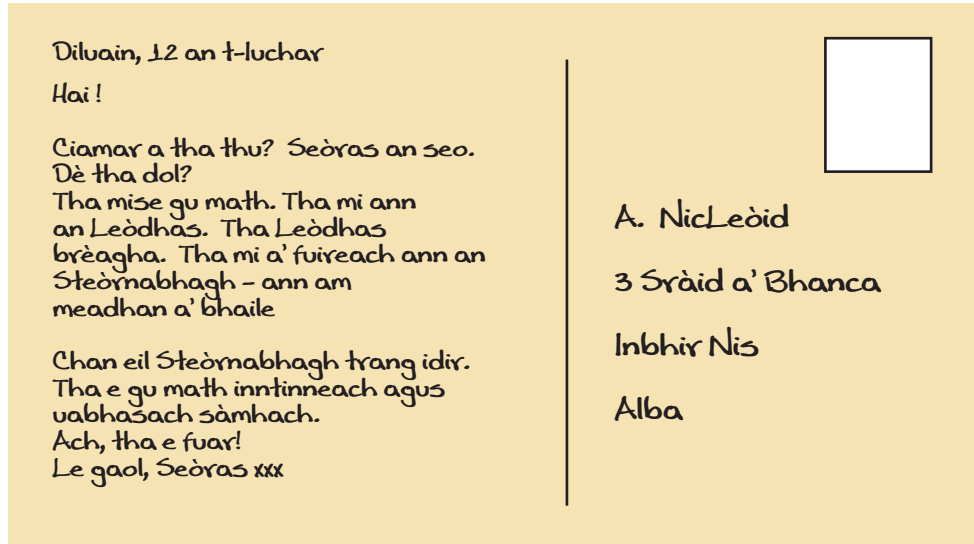




15. Cairt-puist

- Leugh a' chairt a sgrìobh Seòras.
- Freagair na ceistean.

Read the postcard George has written and answer the questions.



- How is George?
- Which island is George visiting?
- How does George describe the island?
- What is the name of the town he is staying in?
- Where in the town is he staying?
- How does George describe the town?
- What is the weather like?
- Is George writing to a boy or a girl? How can you tell?
- To which city is George sending the card?
- When did George write the card?

Use your Faclair is Abairtean to help you.



16. Le gaol

- Sgrìobh cairt-puist.
- Càit a bheil thu?
- Cò ris a tha e coltach?

Write your own postcard. Where are you? What's it like? Use the new vocabulary.



17. Dealbh-chluich

Write a sketch with your group. Try to use as much Gaelic as you can and make sure everyone has a part to play. Act out your sketch for the class. Your teacher might even be able to film you!

In your sketch you should include:

- Names
- Asking how someone is
- Saying how someone is
- Some commands – Thig a-steach, suidh sìos, bi modhail...!
- Asking where someone lives
- Saying where someone lives
- Saying something about the place

For more help with this, check the **Faclair is Abairtean** and **Ceum air Cheum** pages at the end of the module.



You have reached the end of **Modal 2 Aonad 3**.

'S math a rinn thu!

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

'S urrainn dhomh I can

Say where I live



Ask someone where he/she lives



Say where someone else lives



Use some simple words to describe places



Cuidich mi! Chan eil mi a' tuigsinn!



Faclan is Abairtean

* *polite/plural*

Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

Where do you live?

Càit a bheil sibh a' fuireach?*

Where do you live?

Càit a bheil thu fhèin a' fuireach?

Where do *you* live?

Càit a bheil sibh fhèin a' fuireach?*

Where do *you* live?

A bheil thu a' fuireach...?

Do you live...?

A bheil sibh a' fuireach...?*

Do you live...?

Tha mi a' fuireach...

I live...

Chan eil mi a' fuireach...

I don't live...

Càit a bheil Iain a' fuireach?

Where does Iain live?

Tha Iain a' fuireach...

Iain lives...

Chan eil Iain a' fuireach...

Iain doesn't live...

ann an

in

ann am

in

anns an

in the

anns na

in the

anns a'

in the

Ainmean àite

Alba

na h-Alba

ceann a tuath

ceann a deas

taobh sear

taobh siar

Place names

Scotland

of Scotland

north (end)

south (end)

east (side)

west (side)

Bailtean mòra

Dùn Dèagh, ann an Dùn Dèagh

Dùn Èideann, ann an Dùn Èideann

Glaschu, ann an Glaschu

Inbhir Nis, ann an Inbhir Nis

Obar Dheathain, ann an Obar Dheathain

Peairt, ann am Peairt

Sruighlea, ann an Sruighlea

Cities

Dundee, in Dundee

Edinburgh, in Edinburgh

Glasgow, in Glasgow

Inverness, in Inverness

Aberdeen, in Aberdeen

Perth, in Perth

Stirling, in Stirling

Bailtean

Alanais, ann an Alanais

Albha, ann an Albha

Baile Dhubhthaich, ann am Baile Dhubhthaich

Am Blàran Odhar, anns a' Bhlàran Odhar

Cille Bhrìghde an Ear,

ann an Cille Bhrìghde an Ear

Towns/villages

Alness, in Alness

Alva, in Alva

Tain, in Tain

Bettyhill, in Bettyhill

East Kilbride

in East Kilbride

Cille Mheàrnaig, ann an Cille Mheàrnaig
 Cinn a' Ghiùthsaidh,
 ann an Cinn a' Ghiùthsaidh
 Dùn Omhain, ann an Dùn Omhain
 An Gearasdan, anns a' Ghearasdan
 Geàrrloch, ann an Geàrrloch
 Goillspidh, ann an Goillspidh
 Inbhir Pheofharain,
 ann an Inbhir Pheofharain
 Inbhir Ùige, ann an Inbhir Ùige
 Malaig, ann am Malaig
 An t-Òban, anns an Òban
 Obar Pheallaidh, ann an Obar Pheallaidh
 Am Ploc, anns a' Phloc
 Port Rìgh, ann am Port Rìgh
 Steòrnabhagh, ann an Steòrnabhagh
 Tobar Mhoire, ann an Tobar Mhoire
 Ulapul, ann an Ulapul

Eileanan

An t-Eilean Sgitheanach,
 anns an Eilean Sgitheanach
 Arcaibh, ann an Arcaibh
 Barraigh, ann am Barraigh
 Beinn na Fadhla, ann am Beinn na Fadhla
 Ìle, ann an Ìle
 Leòdhas, ann an Leòdhas
 Muile, ann am Muile
 Na Hearadh, anns na Hearadh
 Sealtainn, ann an Sealtainn
 Tiriodh, ann an Tiriodh
 Uibhist, ann an Uibhist
 Uibhist a Tuath, ann an Uibhist a Tuath
 Uibhist a Deas, ann an Uibhist a Deas

Sgìrean

Àird nam Murchan, ann an Àird nam Murchan
 Gallaibh, ann an Gallaibh

Cò ris a tha e coltach?

Cò ris a tha e coltach?
 Tha e...
 Chan eil e...
 baile, am baile (m), bailtean
 baile beag

Kilmarnock, in Kilmarnock
 Kingussie,
 in Kingussie
 Dunoon, in Dunoon
 Fort William, in Fort William
 Gairloch, in Gairloch
 Golspie, in Golspie
 Dingwall,
 in Dingwall
 Wick, in Wick
 Mallaig, in Mallaig
 Oban, in Oban
 Aberfeldy, in Aberfeldy
 Plockton, in Plockton
 Portree, in Portree
 Stornoway, in Stornoway
 Tobermory, in Tobermory
 Ullapool, in Ullapool

Islands

Isle of Skye,
 in the Isle of Skye
 Orkney, in Orkney
 Barra, in Barra
 Benbecula, in Benbecula
 Islay, in Islay
 Lewis, in Lewis
 Mull, in Mull
 Harris, in Harris
 Shetland, in Shetland
 Tiree, in Tiree
 Uist, in Uist
 North Uist, in North Uist
 South Uist, in South Uist

Areas

Ardnamurchan, in Ardnamurchan
 Caithness, in Caithness

Describing things

What is it like?
 It is...
 It is not...
 village/town, the villages/towns, villages/towns
 small village/town

baile mòr
 eilean, an t-eilean (m), eileanan
 air an dùthaich
 meadhan a' bhaile
 beag
 brèagha
 càirdeil
 faisg air
 grànda
 gu math
 inntinneach
 mòr
 sàmhach
 snog
 trang
 uabhasach
 idir
 ach
 cuideachd

Faclan eile

Chan eil mi a' tuigsinn.
 Cuidich mi!
 dùrachd, an dùrachd (f)
 òran, an t-òran (m)

city/big town
 island, the island, islands
 in the country
 town centre
 small
 lovely/beautiful
 friendly
 near to
 ugly
 quite
 interesting
 big
 quiet
 nice
 busy
 very/terribly
 at all
 but
 as well/also

Other words

I don't understand.
 Help me!
 request, the request
 song, the song



Sùil air ais



Sgrìobh

Sùil air ais 1 Càit a bheil thu?

- Obraich air na leanas.
- Sgrìobh na bailtean ann an Gàidhlig.

Solve the clues and write the place names in Gaelic.

Here are the place names you will need in English.

Aberdeen

Dundee

Perth

Edinburgh

Glasgow

Fort William

Isle of Skye

Inverness

Stirling

Stornoway



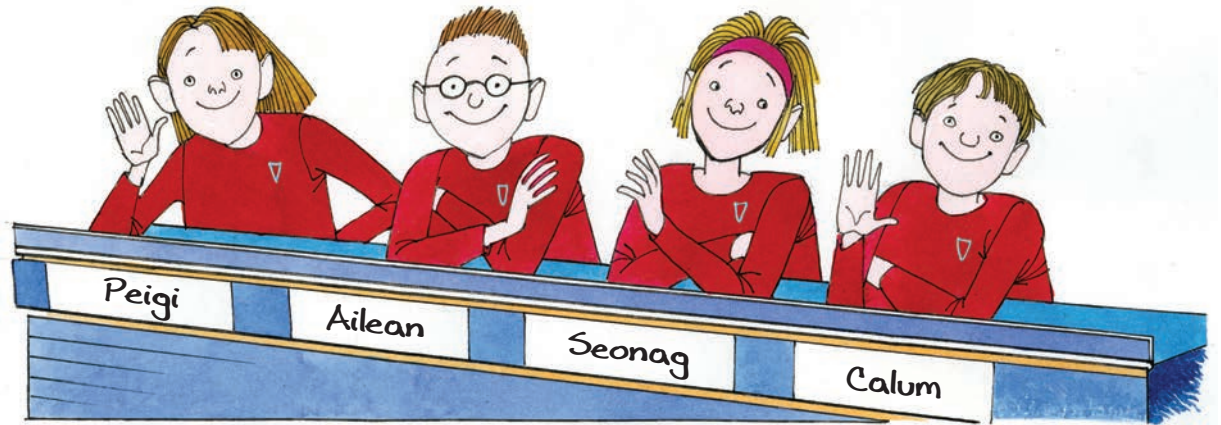
1. Scotland's capital.
2. The famous Cuillin mountain range is found here.
3. William 'Braveheart' Wallace's Monument stands above this city.
4. This place is home to the highest mountain in Britain.
5. This city is famous for oil.
6. The main town on the Isle of Lewis.
7. This Tayside town has two football teams and one of them is United.
8. The Loch Ness Monster's nearest city.
9. Ibrox and Parkhead are famous football grounds here.
10. This city is home to St Johnstone Football Club.



Sùil air ais 2 Farpais Cheist

- Obraich ann am buidheann no mar chlas.
- Freagair na ceistean.

Work in a group or with the whole class. Answer the questions.



- 1. Steòrnabhagh, Barraigh, Na Hearadh and Uibhist are all:**
 - a. islands
 - b. places in the Western Isles
 - c. towns in the Western Isles
 - d. towns on the mainland.
- 2. Work out: dhà-dheug + trì =**
 - a. naoi
 - b. còig
 - c. còig-deug
 - d. fichead 's a trì.
- 3. You are a teacher and you want the class to come in and sit down, so you say:**
 - a. Thigibh a-steach agus bithibh sàmhach!
 - b. Thigibh a-steach agus suidhibh sìos!
 - c. Thigibh a-steach agus suidh sìos!
 - d. Thigibh a-steach agus sgrìobh sìos!
- 4. Your Granny comes to visit. You ask her how she is, saying:**
 - a. Ciamar a tha thu?
 - b. Dè an aois a tha sibh?
 - c. Dè tha dol?
 - d. Ciamar a tha sibh?
- 5. You meet a friend who has recently moved away from your area. You ask: "Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach a-nis?"**
Are you asking:
 - a. What school are you at now?
 - b. How old are you now?
 - c. Where do you live now?
 - d. Are you living in Inverness?
- 6. Your friend tells you, "Tha mi a' fuireach ann am baile beag ann an Leòdhas."**
Does she live in:
 - a. a place called Balbeg
 - b. a big village in Harris
 - c. a town near London
 - d. a small village in Lewis.
- 7. You phone your friend Calum but his mum tells you he can't speak to you just now. She says, "Tha Calum cho tinn ri cù!"** Calum is:
 - a. not well
 - b. out for a walk with his dog
 - c. feeding the cows
 - d. looking after his dog which is sick.

8. Trì fichead 's a h-ochd deug in the traditional counting system is the same as:

- a. ceathrad 's a h-aon
- b. caogad 's a h-ochd
- c. seachdad 's a h-ochd
- d. naochad 's a h-ochd.

9. Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Sruighlea.

- a. I live in Strooly
- b. I'm cold and it's snowing
- c. I live in Stirling
- d. I live in Australia.

10. "Mar sin leibh!" is:

- a. a boy's name in Gaelic
- b. a polite way of saying goodbye to people in Gaelic
- c. a polite way of greeting people in Gaelic
- d. the name of a new magazine about aliens on holiday.

Cuir ceist!

Now make up some quiz questions for the others in your group/class, based on anything you have learned so far. You could try multiple choice, spelling tasks, translation etc.



Sùil air ais 3 Dè tha ceàrr?

- Coimhead air na faclan air an duilleig.
- Sgrìobh na freagairtean.

Look at the words on the post-it note. Spot the odd one out in each group and explain why.

1. Steòrnabhagh, Leòdhas, Inbhir Nis, Port Rìgh
2. caogad, ochdad, leth-cheud, ceathrad
3. Aonghas, Ailean, aon, Barabal
4. Dun Dèagh, Dè?, Càite?, Ciamar?
5. Suidh! Leugh! Bithibh sàmhach! Bi modhail!





Sùil air ais 4 Air an TBh

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 7)
- Tha na daoine a' bruidhinn air an TBh.
- Dè an t-ainm a th' air na daoine?
- Dè an aois a tha iad?
- Càit a bheil iad a' fuireach?
- Dè tha iad ag ràdh?

Listen to the passage. The people are being interviewed on **TBh Gàidhlig**. What are the people's names? What age are they? Where do they live? What do they say about the place?

| Ainm/Name | Aois/Age | A' fuireach?/ Lives in? | Eile/ Other information |
|-----------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. | | | |
| b. | | | |
| c. | | | |
| d. | | | |
| e. | | | |
| f. | | | |





Sùil air ais 5 Sùil na Gàidhlig

- Tha na daoine seo a' gabhail pàirt ann am prògram air an t-sianail Ghàidhlig.
- Cò iad?
- Dè an aois a tha iad?
- Càit a bheil iad a' fuireach?
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

The people below are taking part in a reality programme on the Gaelic channel. Who are they? What age are they? Where do they live? Write in Gaelic.

Mar eisimpleir:

1. Mary, 25, Barra
Seo Màiri. Tha i fichead 's a còig agus tha i a' fuireach ann am Barraigh.
2. John, 16, Uist
3. Rachel, 58, Dundee
4. Roderick, 12, Portree
5. Malcolm, 30, Stirling
6. Alexander, 43, Glasgow
7. Janet, 17, Edinburgh
8. Martin, 32, Aberdeen
9. Helen, 24, Inverness
10. James, 79, Stornoway



Sùil air ais 6 Dealbh-chluich

- Dèan dealbh-chluich anns a' chlas.

Once you have written your script for the introductions in **Sùil air ais 5**, act out the scene with the help of other members of the class. Introduce each of the new TV stars as they appear and give them a cheer of encouragement as they face the press. Your teacher might want to film you doing this.





Ainmean Àite



Have you ever wondered how places get their names? Or indeed, who names them? Place names in Scotland can tell us a lot about the history of an area and what language was spoken by the people who named the place. Sometimes a name will describe what a place looks like, and sometimes there may be a story or legend associated with the origin of a particular place name.

As you would imagine, there are many place names in Scotland that come from Gaelic. Mar eisimpleir:

Ceann Loch Liobhann (Kinlochleven, the head of Loch Leven)

Beinn na Caillich (the hill of the old woman) is part of the Red Cuillin in the Isle of Skye. Legend has it that a Viking princess is buried under a cairn at the summit.

Place names with Gaelic origins don't just appear where Gaelic is more commonly spoken today. Even down in southern Scotland (**ceann a deas na h-Alba**) there is evidence of Gaelic having once been the language of the people. We can tell this by the names of some of the places. The Gaelic words:

| | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| baile village or town | cill or cille church or religious settlement | |
| achadh field | creag rock | ceann head/end |

all frequently appear in Scottish place names, often a little disguised in sound or spelling. Mar eisimpleir:

| | |
|---------------|--|
| baile | Balachulish/ Baile a' Chaolais (<i>town of the strait</i>) Balmeanach/ Baile Meadhanach (<i>township in the middle</i>) |
| achadh | Achachork/ Achadh a' Choirce (<i>field of oats</i>) Achmore / Achadh Mòr (<i>big field</i>) |
| cill | Kilmarnock/ Cille Mheàrnaig (<i>Saint Marnock's Church</i>) East Kilbride/ Cille Bhrìghde an Ear (<i>Saint Bridget's East Church</i>) |

| | |
|-------|--|
| dùn | Dumbarton/Dùn Breatainn (<i>fort of the Britons</i>) Dumfries/Dùn Phrìs (<i>fort of the thicket</i>) |
| creag | Craignure/Creag an Iubhair (<i>yew rock</i>) Craigentinn/Craeg an t-Sionnach (<i>fox's rock</i>) |
| ceann | Kennacraig /Ceann na Creige (<i>head of the rock</i>) Kingussie/Cinn a' Ghiùthsach (<i>head of the pine forest</i>) |

Of course, not all Scottish place names come from Gaelic. Even in the Highlands and Islands there are many names of other origins. Perhaps the most common of these are Norse names, brought by the Vikings when they took over much of north and west Scotland. Many Vikings made Scotland their home for around three hundred years from the late ninth century.

Norse names are particularly plentiful in Shetland (Sealtainn), Orkney (Arcaibh) and also in Caithness (Gallaibh) but there are also plenty to be found elsewhere in the Highlands and Islands, particularly in Lewis and Harris.

The word endings **-aig** or **-wick** – mean *bay* in Norse.

Mar eisimpleir: Mallaig, Ostaig, Wick.

Bost, meaning farmstead, also features in many place names in Skye and the Western Isles.

Mar eisimpleir: Carboist, Shawboist, Skeabost, Seilebost.

Ness means a headland or promontory and can be found in Inverness, Ness (Lewis) and Stromness.

Each time you pass a road sign in Scotland, try to work out where the name comes from and what it might mean. You will find it gets much easier as you learn more and more Gaelic!





Obair

1. Why are place names useful when finding out more about a particular place?
2. Many place names in Scotland come from Gaelic. What does this tell you about the language once spoken in these places?
3. What does the Gaelic word **baile** mean?
4. What does the Gaelic word **dùn** mean?
5. What does **Beinn na Caillich** mean?
6. Apart from Gaelic, which language has had a major influence on place names in north and west Scotland, and why?



Faigh fios 1

Look at a detailed map of Scotland. See if you can find one example of each of the following:

- Bal** (from **baile**)
- Ach** (from **achadh**)
- Kin** (from **ceann**)
- Kil** (from **cill**)
- Craig** (from **creag**)
- Ness**

Can you think of any places near your own home which start in this way?



Faigh fios 2

Are there any place names in your area that have stories or legends associated with their names?

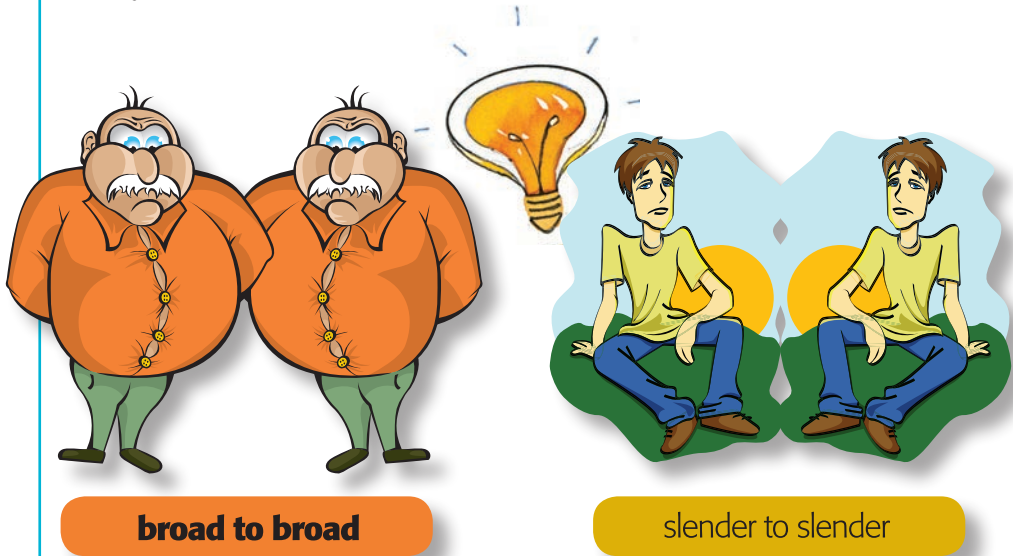
Share what you find out with the rest of the class.





Taic 2 Litreachadh 2

Unlike English, Gaelic has one hard, fast and simple spelling rule that makes it so easy to spell words correctly. This rule is:



All vowels in Gaelic are classified as being either **broad** or slender. This refers to the sounds that they make. Broad vowels make a wider, rounder sound. The shape of your mouth when you make these sounds will also be wider and rounder. Slender ones are the opposite – your mouth will be making a narrower shape when you make the slender sounds.

Try making these sounds and try to be aware of the shape of your mouth for each sound.

Guess which of the vowel sounds are **broad** and which ones are slender.

You probably managed to work out that:



When there are vowels on either side of a consonant or group of consonants (any letters that are not vowels), these vowels must be from the same group. They must both be broad or they must both be slender. Have a look at this word. It is the Gaelic word for *spelling*:

Litreachadh

Look at the word.

First we find the consonants that have vowels on either side of them.

Now look at the vowels beside 'tr': they are i and e ➡ both slender.

Now look at the vowels beside 'ch': they are a and a ➡ both **broad**.

Can you see how the word is balanced? The two slender vowels match each other or weigh the same and the two **broad** vowels match each other or weigh the same.

This rule should work with almost every word you come across.



Taic 2 Obair 1

Try having a closer look at these words. Follow the **guidance** outlined in the box on the previous page to check each word. Use different coloured pens to highlight or underline the different types of vowels and the consonants in between them. The first one has been highlighted and checked for you.

1. Gàidhlig → i and i are both slender ✓
2. madainn
3. feasgar
4. bruidhinn
5. fichead
6. ceithir
7. Glaschu
8. sàmhach
9. brèagha
10. Alba



Taic 2 Obair 2

- Tagh an deireadh ceart.
- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla.

Choose the correct ending for the following.
Write them in English:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| a. ochdad | ochdid |
| b. trithad | trithead |
| c. Bruidhinn! | Bruidhann! |
| d. Dùin an doris! | Dùin an doras! |
| e. Fosgail an uinneag! | Fosgail an uinneig! |
| f. Seumas | Seumis |
| g. Mairead | Mairad |
| h. Leòdhes | Leòdhas |
| i. An Gearasdin | An Gearasdan |
| j. a' fuireach | a' fuirach |

Modal 2 Aonad 1, 2 agus 3

'S urrainn dhomh/I can

Understand and use some classroom language
 Understand and use some simple commands
 Say please
 Ask how old someone is
 Say how old I am
 Say happy birthday
 Count up to twenty
 Understand and use numbers up to one hundred
 Ask where someone lives
 Say where I live
 Say where someone else lives
 Use Gaelic for some place names in Scotland
 Ask what something/somewhere is like
 Describe places

Am faod mi a dhol dhan taigh-bheag?
 Thig a-steach! Suidh sìos! Sgrìobh! Èist!
 mas e do thoil e/mas e ur toil e
 Dè an aois a tha thu/sibh/e/i?
 Tha mi ... bliadhna a dh'aois.
 Meal do naidheachd!
 aon, dhà, trì, ceithir, còig, sia, seachd...

trithead, ceathrad, caogad ... ceud
 Càit a bheil thu/sibh a' fuireach?
 Tha mi a' fuireach...
 Tha lain a' fuireach...
 Inbhir Nis, Dùn Èideann, Peairt...
 Cò ris a tha e coltach?
 Tha e.../ chan eil e...
 trang, brèagha, sàmhach, grànda...

I have learned

a little bit about the Gaelic arts
 a little bit about Gaelic and politics
 about the traditional counting system in Gaelic
 about the meanings and origins of some place names

a bit about lenition

to understand and use some different words for in
 that Gaelic has more than one word for yes and no
 to spell some familiar words correctly

Am Mòd Nàiseanta Rìoghail
 Achd na Gàidhlig (Alba) 2005
 dà fhichead, trì fichead, ceithir fichead,

cill- (church of), creag- (rock), dùn (fort)
 -ick/-aig (bay in Norse),...

the addition of the letter h
 dà fhichead, seachd air fhichead
 ann an Glaschu, ann am Peairt, anns an Òban, anns a' Ghearasdan
 'S e/Chan e, Tha/Chan eil...

broad to broad, slender to slender





Ceum a bharrachd 1 Na Dùrachdan

- Tha program ùr air Gàidhlig FM – Na Dùrachdan.
- Faodaidh tu trì dùrachdan a chur gu do charaidean.
- Feumaidh tu am fios seo a thoirt seachad:

- Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?
- Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?
- Dè an t-ainm a th' air an òran?
- Cò tha a' faighinn dùrachd?
- Dè an aois a tha e/i?
- Càit a bheil e/i a' fuireach?



Sgrìobh an clàr.

Gàidhlig FM has started a new request show (Na Dùrachdan) for teenagers. Each caller may make three different requests for their friends. The station needs to know: your name, where you live, the name of the song you want played, who the request is for, what age he/she is, where he/she lives.

Gàidhlig FM 102.1 Na Dùrachdan

Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?

Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

- Òran:**

Ainm:

Aois:

A' fuireach?
- Òran:**

Ainm:

Aois:

A' fuireach?
- Òran:**

Ainm:

Aois:

A' fuireach?



Ceum a bharrachd 2a Seo Seumas

- Coimhead air a' chlàr gu h-iseal.
- Cuiridh an tidsear ceistean ort mun chlàr anns a' Ghàidhlig.

Look at the grid below. It gives you information about ten different people, their ages and where they live.

Your teacher will ask you some questions in Gaelic about the grid.

| | Ainm | Aois | A' fuireach |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| a. | Is mise Catrìona. | Tha mi trì-deug. | Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Glaschu. Chan eil e sàmhach. |
| b. | Seo Seumas. | Tha e fichead. | Tha e a' fuireach ann an Dùn Èideann, an ceann a deas na h-Alba. |
| c. | Sin Calum. | Tha Calum naoi. | Tha Calum a' fuireach ann am Port Rìgh. Tha e snog. |
| d. | Madainn mhath! Is mise Iain. | Tha mi còig-deug. | Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Dùn Dèagh. Tha e mòr. |
| e. | Feasgar math! Seo Mòrag. | Tha i trithead 's a h-aon. | Tha i a' fuireach ann am Peairt. Tha e uabhasach brèagha. |
| f. | Hallò! Is mise Seonag. | Tha mi seasgad 's a seachd. | Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Sruighlea. Tha e trang. |
| g. | Seo Daibhidh. | Tha e ochdad 's a ceithir. | Tha e a' fuireach ann an Ìle. Tha e càirdeil. |
| h. | Is mise Eilidh. | Tha mi caogad 's a dhà. | Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Leòdhas. Tha e inntinneach. |
| i. | 'S e Pàdraig an t-ainm a th' orm. | Tha mi ceathrad 's a sia. | Tha mi a' fuireach ann am Muile. Chan eil e trang. |
| j. | Seo Sìne. | Tha i seachdad 's a h-ochd. | Tha i a' fuireach ann an Obar Dheathain air taobh sear na h-Alba. |



Ceum a bharrachd 2b Ceistean, ceistean

- **Obraich còmhla ri caraid.**
- **Coimhead air a' chlàr a-rithist.**
- **Cuir ceistean air do charaid ann an Gàidhlig.**

Look at the table again. Now, test your friend. It's your turn to be the teacher. Make up as many questions in Gaelic as you can for your partner. There are some questions and vocabulary below to help you. Write the questions in your jotter with spaces for the answers. When you finish, you should mark each other's work. Write a comment below to give your partner a bit of encouragement for next time.



Fìor mhath! Excellent!

Deagh oidhirp! A good try!

Feuch a-rithist! Try again!

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| Cò tha a' fuireach ann an Dùn Dèagh? | Who lives in Dundee? |
| Dè an aois a tha Mòrag? | What age is Mòrag? |
| Càit a bheil Seonag a' fuireach? | Where does Joan live? |
| Cò tha a' fuireach ann am Muile? | Who lives in Mull? |
| Cò tha fichead? | Who is twenty? |
| A bheil Sìne a' fuireach ann an Glaschu? | Does Jean live in Glasgow? |
| A bheil Sruighlea trang? | Is Stirling busy? |

Ceum a bharrachd 2c Ceistean eile

- **Coimhead air a' chlàr a-rithist.**
- **Cuir ceistean air do charaid ann am Beurla.**

Look at the table again and ask your partner questions in English.

Mar eisimpleir:

How many females are on the list?

Who lives in Skye?

Who lives in a city?

Who lives on an island?

Is the person who lives in Mull younger or older than the person who lives in Aberdeen?



