



Dè an dath a th' air?

Learn the colours

Learn some items of clothing

Learn to describe things

Cànan:

Masculine/feminine nouns

Using nouns and adjectives

together



Bruidhinn



Èist



Leugh



Sgrìobh



Coimhead



1. Na Dathan

- Èist ri Calum a’ bruidhinn air na dathan. (Earrann 1)
- Coimhead air an dealbh.
- Dè tha e ag ràdh?

Listen to Malcolm saying the colours. Look at the picture. What is he saying?



2. Uaine

- Feumaidh tu peansailean no pinn dhathte.
- Dèan cearcall de gach dath.
- Sgrìobh an dath ri thaobh.

You will need coloured pencils or pens. Draw a circle of each colour. Write the Gaelic beside each one.

Mar eisimpleir:

uaine



If someone has red hair you would use **ruadh** and not **dearg** to describe it. Likewise, if someone has grey hair you would use **liath**, not **glas**.



3. Pinn

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 2)
- Tha an clas a' dèanamh dealbh.
- Tha an tidsear gan cuideachadh.
- Dè na dathan a tha iad a' cleachdadh?

Listen to the extract. The class is drawing a picture. The teacher is handing out coloured pens. What colours are being used?
Which colour of pen does the teacher not have?



Sgoilear/Pupil	Dath/Colour
a. Sharon	
b. Mary	
c. David	
d. Peter	
e. Catherine	
f. Thomas	
g. Anne	
h. Rachel	
i. Donald	
j. Mark	
k. Malcolm	
l. Janet	



4a. Buidhe

- Lìon na beàrnan.
- Sgrìobh na faclan.

Fill in the missing letters. Highlight each complete word with the correct colour.

Mar eisimpleir:

buidhe

- a. l*at*
- b. g**m
- c. *ai*e
- d. *in*
- e. r*ad*
- f. p**p*i*h



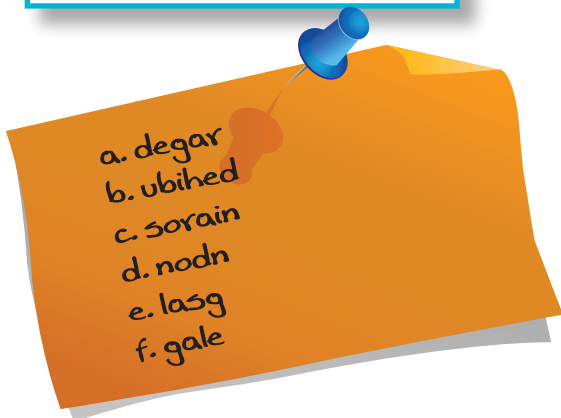
4b. Litrichean

- Cuir na litrichean anns an òrdugh cheart.
- Cuir an dath ceart air gach facal.

Unscramble the letters. Highlight each word with the correct colour.

Dè an aon dath a tha a dhìth bho 4a is 4b?

Which colour is missing from exercises 4a and 4b above?





Bruidhinn

5a. Dè an dath a th' air?

- Dè an dath a th' air rudan anns a' chlas?

With your partner, point to some things in the classroom and ask, "Dè an dath a th' air?" He/she should be able to tell you the correct colour in Gaelic. Tell them whether they are **ceart** or **ceàrr** and give them a bit of encouragement along the way. Remember your phrases from the **Faclan feumail** box on p34.

5b. Dè an dath a tha sin?

- Dèan dealbh a' cleachdadh dath.
- Sgrìobh dè an dath a th' air.

Draw a picture using colour. Write which colour you have used.

Mar eisimpleir: *Seo Lucky.
Tha e dubh.*



Èist

6. Ball-coise



- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 3)
- Dè an dath a th' air gach sgioba ball-coise?

Listen to the passage. What are the team colours?

	Football team	Colour(s)
a.	Celtic	
b.	Dundee United	
c.	Rangers	
d.	Aberdeen	
e.	Norwich City	
f.	Kilmarnock	

To ask what colour something is, you say:

Dè an dath a th' air?

To say what colour something is, you say:

Tha e /i...

Mar eisimpleir: Tha e dearg. It is red.



7. Aodach

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 4)
- Tha daoine a' bruidhinn air aodach.
- Ach, dè an t-aodach?

Listen to the passage. Which clothes are mentioned? Can you find someone in class wearing any of the items?

In Gaelic all nouns (things) are either masculine or feminine - even a pencil or a window! When you use an adjective to describe a noun, the adjective usually comes after the noun. Remember:

Madainn mhath! Good morning! **Feasgar math!** Good afternoon!

If the noun is feminine, the sound and spelling of the adjective can change.

Mar eisimpleir:

Masculine nouns:

Calum beag little Calum
geansaidh mòr a big jumper

Feminine nouns:

Anna bheag little Anna
lèine mhòr a big shirt

This is another example of lenition. Remember the rules you learned about lenition in Modal 2?

Colours are adjectives too and therefore, the same rules apply. Mar eisimpleir:
geansaidh dearg a red jumper lèine dhearg a red shirt

Therefore, we can tell that the word **lèine** is feminine and that **geansaidh** is masculine.



8. Briogais agus brògan

- Dèan dealbh de gach pìos aodaich.
- Sgrìobh a' Ghàidhlig ri thaobh

Draw a sketch of each piece of clothing. Write the Gaelic for each item beside each one.



geansaidh



seacaid



briogais



brògan



brògan-spòrs



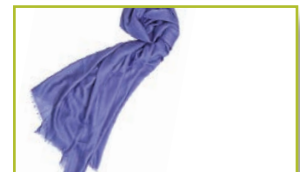
stocainnean



sgiorra



ad



sgarfa



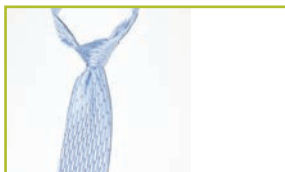
lèine



lèine-T



dreasa



taidh



bòtannan



còta



miotagan



drathais



9. Seacaid agus còta

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 5)
- Dè an t-aodach agus na dathan a th' air na daoine?
- Sgrìobh an clàr.

Listen to the passage. What clothes and colours are the people wearing? Copy the table.

Ainm/Name	Dath/Colour	Aodach/Clothes
a. Malcolm		
b. Martin		
c. Jean		
d. Alison		
e. Thomas		
f. Shahira		
g. Mary		



10. Geansaidh dubh

- Sgrìobh an clàr.
- Cuir na faclan anns a' cholbh cheart.
- Coimhead air na bogsaidhean Ceum cànairen agus air Faclair is Abairtean.

Copy the grid. Put the nouns in the correct column. Use the **Ceum cànairen** boxes and the **Faclan is Abairtean** section to help you.

Masculine	Feminine
geansaidh	

drathais gheal

seacaid ghlas

geansaidh dubh

lèine-T phurpaidh

sgarfa dubh

sgiorta phinc

bròg ghorm

ad bhuidhe

dreasa dhearg

còta donn

briogais dhearg

stocainn uaine



But HOW can I tell if a word is masculine or feminine?

Briogais uaine

If the adjective doesn't give you a clue, then you look up the dictionary.

Some dictionaries will use m/f as their codes for masculine and feminine, but others will use f/b - **fireannta agus boireannta** (Gaelic for masculine and feminine).

Make sure you know which ones your dictionary uses.

In **Ceumannan**, we'll use masculine/feminine: masculine (m) feminine (f)

See **Ceumannan cànairen** page 347 for more on this.



11. Lèine ghorm

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 6)
- A bheil na faclan fireannta no boireannta?
- Cuir ✓ anns a' cholbh cheart.
- Sgrìobh an clàr.

Listen to the passage. Are the words masculine or feminine? Put a ✓ in the right column.

Copy the passage. Check your **Faclair is Abairtean** if you're still not sure.

Masculine	Feminine
a.	
b.	
c.	
d.	
e.	
f.	
g.	



12. Madainn mhath!

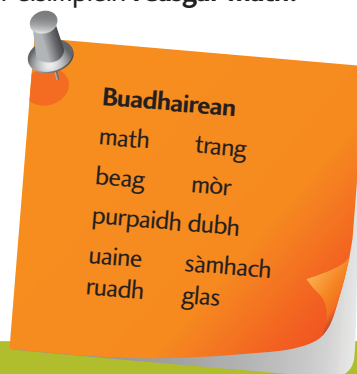
- Coimhead air na h-ainmearan.
- A bheil iad boireannta no fireannta?
- Tagh buadhair às a' bhogsa.
- Cuir buadhair ris an ainmear.
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

Look at the nouns. Are they masculine or feminine? Choose an adjective from the box below. Match an adjective with a noun. Remember what happens if the noun is feminine. Write each phrase in Gaelic. There could be more than one right answer.

1. feasgar (masculine - m)
2. briogais (feminine - f)
3. baile (m)
4. eilean (m)

5. Raonaid (f)
6. còta (m)
7. uinneag (f)
8. ad (f)
9. seacaid (f)
10. geansaidh (m)

Mar eisimpleir: **Feasgar math!**



13. Bhan bheag, dhearg

- Tagh buadhair(ean) do gach ainmear.
- Sgrìobh an t-ainmear agus am buadhair/na buadhairean.

Choose one or more adjectives to describe each noun below. Remember all your adjectives from **Modal 2 Aonad 3** as well! Make sure you know whether the noun is masculine or feminine before you start.

Mar eisimpleir: **bhan bheag, dhearg** a little red van

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| a. bhan(f) a van | g. lain |
| b. càr (m) a car | h. Catriona |
| c. briogais | i. clas (m) a class |
| d. sgarfa | j. caraid (m) a friend |
| e. baile | k. peansail (m) |
| f. eilean | l. madainn |
| | m. feasgar |



14a. Anns a' bhaga

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 7)
- Tha Mairead a' falbh air saor-làithean.
- A bheil a h-uile càil aice?
- Coimhead air an liosta.
- Sgrìobh gach rud a th' aice.

Listen to the passage. Margaret is going on holiday.

Does she have everything? Look at the list. Write each item she mentions.



b. Chan eil e agam!

- Dè dhìochuimhnich i?
- Dèan liosta ann an Gàidhlig

What has she forgotten? Make a list in Gaelic.



15. Tha thu spaideil!

- Èist ris an earrainn (Earrann 8)
- Dè an t-aodach a th' orra?

Listen to the passage. What are they wearing?



16. Dè an t-aodach a th' ort?

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 9)
- Dè an t-aodach a th' orra?
- Sgrìobh an clàr.

Listen to the passage.

What are they wearing?

Copy the table.

	Ainm/Name	Dath/Colour	Aodach/Clothes
a.			
b.			
c.			
d.			
e.			
f.			
g.			
h.			

Watch out for plurals. In English, you talk about one sock, but two socks. In Gaelic, this doesn't begin until after two:

aon stocainn dà stocainn but trì stocainnean

The plural is often formed by adding **-ean** or **-an** to the end of the noun, depending on whether the last vowel in the noun is slender or broad – remember them?

Broad: *a, o, u* plural ending **-an**

Slender: *e, i* plural ending **-ean**

bròg changes to **brògan** (last vowel is broad)

stocainn changes to **stocainnean** (last vowel is slender)

Not all nouns work like this, but you should start by recognising the ones that do!

For more work and other examples of this see **Ceumannan càinain** page 350.



17. Nam bheachd...

- Dè an t-aodach a th' air na daoine seo?
- Sgrìobh liosta no dèan dealbh.
- Dè do bheachd fhèin?

Read what these people are wearing. Write a list for each person or make a labelled sketch. What do you think of their fashion sense? Write your own adjective under each list to express your opinion.

Mar eisimpleir:

Anna:

brìogais mhòr, phurpaidh; ad mhòr, bhuidhe; lèine ghorm; brògan uaine
big, purple trousers; big, yellow hat; blue shirt; green shoes

Nam bheachd, grod!

In my opinion, terrible!

or

Nam bheachd, snog!

In my opinion, nice!



a. Barabal

Tha sgiorta bheag dhubh, brògan uaine, còta dubh, ad gheal agus stocainnean orains orm.



c. Catrìona

Tha dreasa phinc, geansaidh donn, sgarfa dubh, bòtannan uaine agus seacaid ghlas orm.



b. Seòras

Tha briogais ghorm, lèine gheal, taidh phurpaidh agus ad dhearg orm.



d. Cailean

Tha briogais phinc, lèine-T bhuidhe, sgarfa dearg agus brògan-spòrs orm.

Dè an t-aodach a th' ort? What clothes are you wearing?

When you reply, you could say: **Tha lèine ghorm orm.** I am wearing a blue shirt.

You could also ask a friend the question:

A bheil briogais ghlas ort? Are you wearing grey trousers?

He/she might reply:

Chan eil. Tha briogais dhubh orm. No. I am wearing black trousers.

If you want to talk about what other people are wearing you could say:

Tha còta uaine air. He is wearing a green coat.

Tha geansaidh buidhe oirre. She is wearing a yellow jumper.

If you want to use the person's name, you could say:

Tha seacaid dhearg air Iain. Tha ad gheal air Eilidh.

For more work and other examples of this see **Ceumannan cànan** page 349.

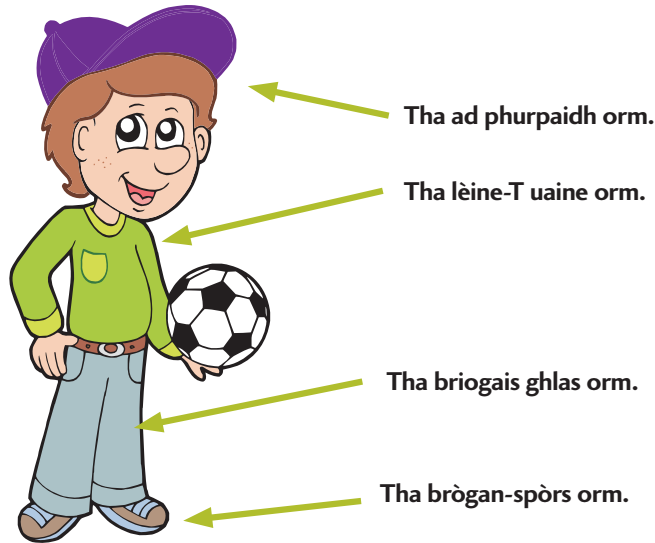


18. Tha ad phurpaidh orm

- Dèan dealbh dhìot fhèin.
- Cuir an t-aodach as fheàrr leat ort.

Draw a picture of yourself wearing your favourite outfit, or cut a picture from a magazine and stick it into your jotter. Label your picture. Try to use **Tha ... orm**.

Mar eisimpleir:



19. Tha taidh air

- Dè an t-aodach a th' air do charaidean an-diugh?
- Obraich ann am buidheann.
- Bruidhinn air aodach dhaoine eile.

In your groups, look at what the others are wearing. Take turn about to describe someone else in the group – or in other groups. The others should guess who it is.

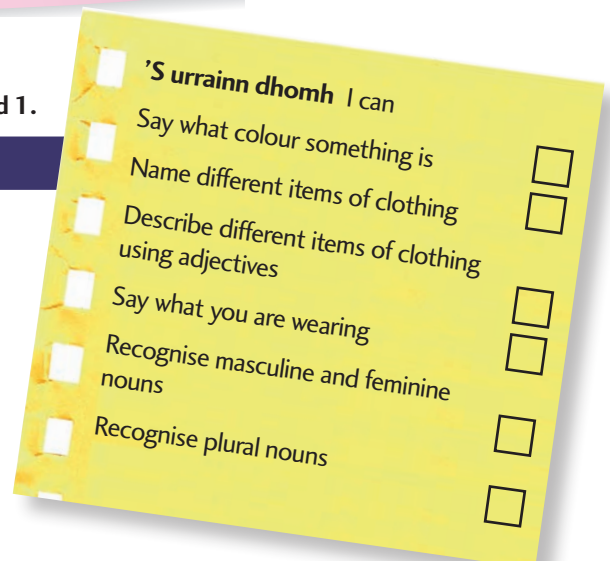
Mar eisimpleir:

Sine: Tha seacaid dhubh, lèine agus taidh air.
 Ealasaid: An e sin Mgr Ros?
 Sine: Ceart. 'S e.

You have reached the end of **Modal 3 Aonad 1**.

'S math a rinn thu!

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



Faclan is Abairtean

Dè an dath a th' air?

Dathan

buidhe
dearg
donn
dubh
geal
glas
gorm
liath
orains
pinc
purpaidh
ruadh
uaine

Aodach

ad, an ad (f)
aodach, an t-aodach (m)
bòtannan
briogais, a' bhriogais (f)
bròg, a' bhròg (f), brògan
brògan-spòrs
còta, an còta (m)
dreasa, an dreasa (f)
drathais, an drathais (f)
geansaidh, an geansaidh(m), geansaidhean
lèine, an lèine (f)
lèine-T, an lèine-T (f)
miotag, a' mhiotag (f), miotagan
seacaid, an t-seacaid (f), seacaidean
sgarfa, an sgarfa (m)
sgiorta, an sgiorta (f)
stocainn, an stocainn (f), stocainnean
taidh, an taidh (f)

Dè an t-aodach a th' ort?

A bheil briogais ghlas ort?
Tha ad gheal air Eilidh.
Tha còta uaine air.

What colour is it?

Colours

yellow
red
brown
black
white
grey
blue
light blue/grey (hair)
orange
pink
purple
reddish-brown/red (hair)
green

Clothes

hat, the hat
clothes, the clothes
boots
trousers, the trousers
shoe, the shoe, shoes
trainers
coat, the coat
dress, the dress
pants, the pants
jumper, the jumper, jumpers
shirt, the shirt
T-shirt, the T-shirt
glove, the glove, gloves
jacket, the jacket, jackets
scarf, the scarf
skirt, the skirt
sock, the sock, the socks
tie, the tie

What clothes are you wearing?

Are you wearing grey trousers?
Helen is wearing a white hat.
He is wearing a green coat.

Tha geansaidh buidhe oirre.
 Tha lèine ghorm orm.
 Tha seacaid dhearg air lain.
 Tha thu spaideil!

She is wearing a yellow jumper.
 I am wearing a blue shirt.
 lain is wearing a red jacket.
 You look smart!

Samhlaidhean is Abairtean

cho geal ri gruth
 cho dubh ri gual
 cho gorm ri feur
 cho donn ri cnò
 cho mòr ri beinn
 cho trang ri seillean
 dearg amadan
 dubh chàineadh
 Nach buidhe dhut!
 cuideachd
 mo bheachd
 nam bheachd

Similes and Expressions

as white as crowdie (a sheet)
 as black as coal
 as blue (green) as the grass
 as brown as a nut
 as big as a mountain
 as busy as a bee
 red fool/total idiot
 fierce criticism
 Aren't you lucky!
 also, too
 my opinion
 in my opinion



Sùil air ais



Sgrìobh

Sùil air ais 1 Dè an dath a th' air?

- Lion na beàrnan le dath ann an Gàidhig.

Fill in the blanks with a colour in Gaelic.



1. _____



6. _____



2. _____



7. _____



3. _____



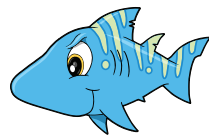
8. _____



4. _____



9. _____



5. _____



10. _____



Leugh

Sùil air ais 2 Stocainnean dearga

- Leugh na h-earrannan.
- Dè tha na daoine ag ràdh?
- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla.

A group of school pupils is away on a trip. They are discussing clothes. Read each section and write what each pupil says in English.

- Catrìona:** Dè an t-aodach a th' ort, a Mhàiri?

Màiri: Seall seo! Tha lèine-T ghorm, geansaidh dubh agus stocainnean dearga orm.

Catrìona: Tha an geansaidh snog, a Mhàiri. Tha e cho dubh ri gual.
- Daibhidh:** Dè an t-aodach a tha air Seumas?

Dòmhnall: Tha brògan spòrs agus seacaid dhearg air. Tha sgarfa buidhe air cuideachd.* Nam bheachd, tha an sgarfa brèagha.

Daibhidh: Nach buidhe dhut! Nam bheachd, tha e uabhasach!
- Cailean:** Hai, a Shine! Tha lèine gheal agus còta donn orm.

Sine: Tha an lèine snog. Obh, obh, a Chailein! Seall Ealasaid! Tha còta glas oirre. Chan eil i a' coimhead spaideil idir.

Cailean: Bi modhail, a Shine!

*cuideachd – also, too





Sùil air ais 3 A' dol a-mach

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 9)
- Tha na sgoilearan a' dol a-mach.
- Dè an t-aodach a th' orra?
- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla.

Listen to the extract.

The pupils are going out.

What are they wearing?

Copy the table and write your answers in English.

Ainm/Name	Dath/Colour	Aodach/Clothes
a. Malcolm		
b.		
c.	hat	
d.		
e.	jacket	
f.		



Sùil air ais 4 Seall an t-aodach orm an-diugh

- Èist ris an òran. (Earrann 10)
- Seinn an t-òran còmhla.

Listen to the song. Sing it together. You could record the song in a group wearing the different clothes mentioned.

Seall an t-aodach orm an-diugh:
Seacaid ghorm, brògan dubh'.
Seall an t-aodach orm an-diugh:
Tha mi a' coimhead spaideil!

Sèist: 'S a io alo a laididh um
'S a io alo a laididh um
'S a io alo a laididh um
Tha mi a' coimhead spaideil!

Seall an t-aodach orm an-dràst':
Geansaidh uaine, còta glas.
Seall an t-aodach orm an-dràst':
Tha mi a' coimhead spaideil!

Seall an t-aodach orm san sgoil:
Briogais dhubh is lèine gheal.
Seall an t-aodach orm san sgoil:
Tha mi a' coimhead spaideil!

Cuir ort miotagan is sgarf!
Siuthad - tha sinn 'dol a-mach!
Cuir ort miotagan is sgarf!
Tha sinn a' coimhead spaideil!





Dathan ann an cultar na Gàidhlig

Blue grass? What happened to green grass? In Gaelic, the grass is never green – at least, it's never **uaine**. All green things in nature in Gaelic, like leaves, trees, grass etc are described as **gorm**.

- Èist ris an òran. (Earrann 11)
- Seinn an t-òran còmhla.

We can see this illustrated in the traditional song **'S ann an Ìle**. Listen to the song and listen carefully for the line, **'S ann an Ìle ghorm an fheòir** - It was in Islay of the green grass.

There is also one other colour mentioned in the song. Can you spot it?

Why not have a go at learning some of the song?

It's got a catchy tune and is very easy .

'S ann an Ìle...

Sèist:

'S ann an Ìle, 'n Ìle, 'n Ìle,
'S ann an Ìle rugadh mi.
'S ann an Ìle, 'n Ìle, 'n Ìle,
'S ann an Ìle bhòidheach.

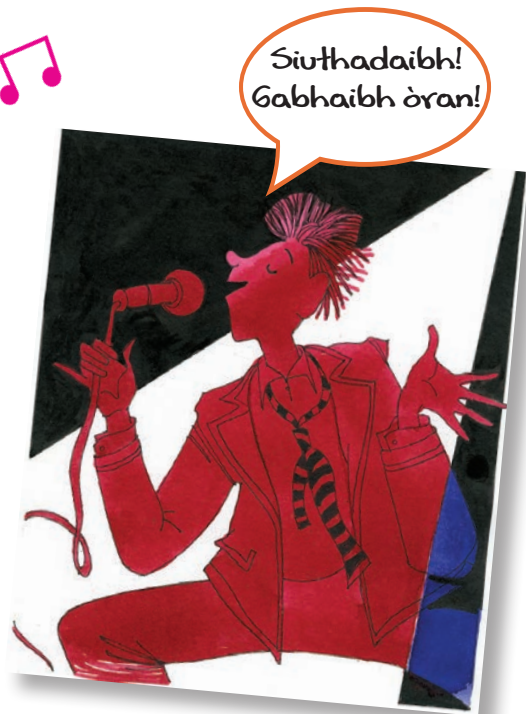
Rannan:

'S ann an Ìle ghorm an fheòir
A rugadh mi 's a thogadh mi,
'S ann an Ìle ghorm an fheòir
A rugadh mi 's a bha mi.

'S ann an Ìle bhòidheach
A rugadh mi 's a thogadh mi,
'S ann an Ìle bhòidheach
A rugadh mi 's a bha mi.

Nuair a bha mi ann an Ìle
Bha Catrìona cuide rium,
Nuair a bha mi ann an Ìle
Bha Catrìona còmh' rium.

Am measg nam bruachan bòidheach,
buidhe,
Bha Catrìona cuide rium,
Am measg nam bruachan bòidheach,
buidhe,
Bha Catrìona còmh' rium.





Faigh fios:

There is a place in Islay called **Ionad Chalum Chille Ìle**.
On the internet, find out what it is and what you can do there.



Beagan dath!

Colours are often used in expressions in Gaelic – especially in similes.

A *simile* is when you compare something to something else or you describe something using the words *like* or *as*.

You already know one simile in Gaelic. Remember **Cho tinn ri cù?** Look back to **Modal 1 Aonad 2** if you can't remember what it means.

Using similes when you speak or write can add colour to your language and make what you are saying much more interesting and much more fluent!



Obair Cho geal ri gruth

1. De tha iad a' ciallachadh?

Have a look at these simple similes. They all contain adjectives that you have seen before. Can you work out what they mean? You may need a dictionary.

- Cho geal ri gruth
- Cho donn ri cnò
- Cho gorm ri feur
- Cho dubh ri gual
- Cho trang ri seillean
- Cho mòr ri beinn

Cho geal ri gruth



2. Dèan dealbh de shamhla.

Make a simile picture. It will help you remember your chosen simile.

Mar eisimpleir:

Cho mòr ri beinn



3. Dèan samhla dhut fhèin.

Make up your own simile.

Follow this simple formula:

Cho + an adjective + **ri** + noun = a simile!

As _____ as a _____.



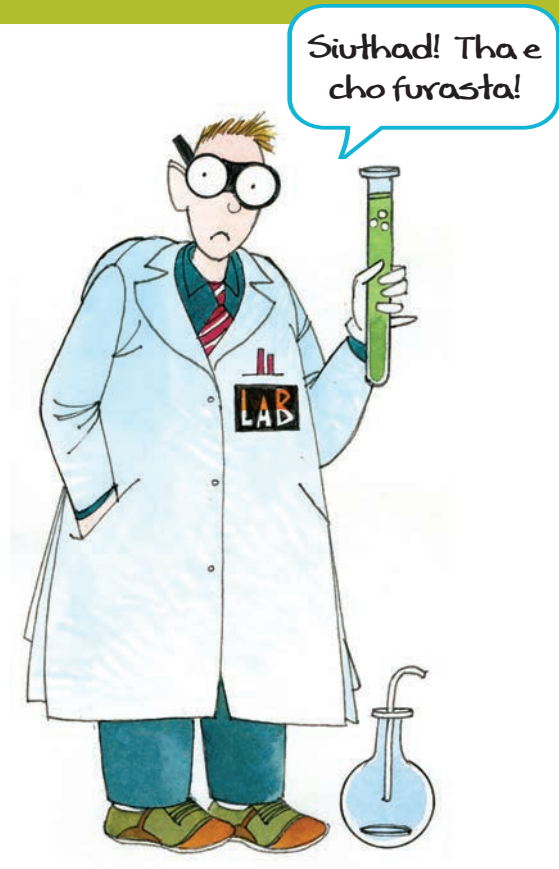
Faigh fios:

- Dè tha iad seo a' ciallachadh?

Colours can sometimes be used to give emphasis to something.

Can you find out what these mean?

- dearg amadan
- dubh chàineadh



Dè tha anns a' bhaga?

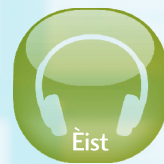
Learn some commonly used nouns

Learn to ask what something is and reply

Cànan:

Definite and indefinite article

Possessive article





1. De tha anns a' bhaga?

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 1)
- Dè tha anns a' bhaga?

Listen to the passage. What do these people have in their bags?



2. Tha rùilear nam bhaga

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.
- Coimhead air na dealbhan air duilleag 110.
- Comharraich rud, turas mu seach.
- Dè th' ann?



Working in pairs, look at the pictures on page 110.

Take turns to point to the different items. What are they?

Mar eisimpleir: **Calum:** Dè tha sin?

Màiri: Sin peansail. 'S e peansail a th' ann.



3. Am Baga-sgoile

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 2)
- Dè tha anns a' bhaga?
- Sgrìobh an clàr.

Listen to the passage. What's in the bag?
Copy the table.

Ainm/Name	Anns a' bhaga/In the bag
a.	
b.	
c.	
d.	
e.	
f.	



4. Nam bhaga...

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.
- Turas mu seach, leugh am fiosrachadh anns na bogsaichean.
- Dè tha anns a' bhaga?
- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla.

With a partner, take turns to read aloud the information given by the people.
What's in the bags? Write your answers in English.



a. Eilidh

Tha poca-peansail, fòn-làimhe, agus rùilear nam bhaga.



b. Daibhidh

Is mise Daibhidh. Tha rubair, peann, peansail agus àireamhair nam bhaga.



c. Màiri

Nam bhaga, tha botal uisge, sporan, leabhar-sgrìobhaidh agus aodach-spòrs.





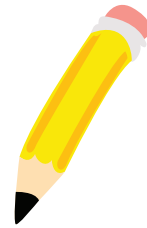
Dè tha anns a' bhaga?



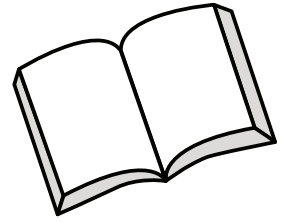
a. бага



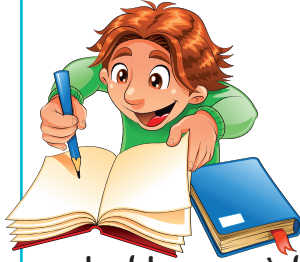
b. peann



c. peansail



d. leabhar



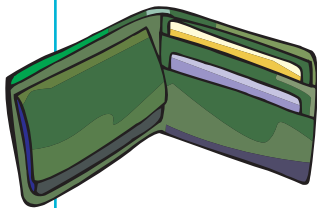
e. leabhar-sgrìobhaidh



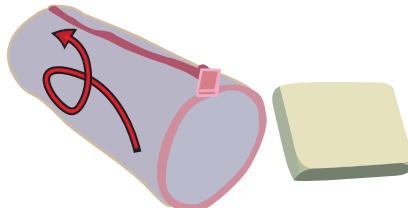
f. planair



g. fòn-làimhe



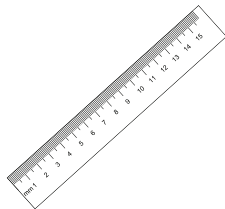
h. sporan



i. poca-peansail j. rubair



k. àireamhair



l. rùilear



m. botal uisge



n. aodach-spòrs

You will have noticed that Gaelic doesn't have a word for *a*.
Peansail means **pencil** or **a pencil**. The word *a* in English is called the indefinite article.
Gaelic doesn't have an indefinite article.

So, a pencil is just **peansail**.

You will have seen this in **Modal 3 Aonad 1**:

còta coat/a coat

lèine shirt/a shirt



5a. Bagaichean

- Seall air na bagaichean gu h-ìseal.
- Dè tha anns na bagaichean?
- Sgrìobh na seantansan ann an Gàidhlig.

Look at the contents of the bags below. Write the sentences in Gaelic.

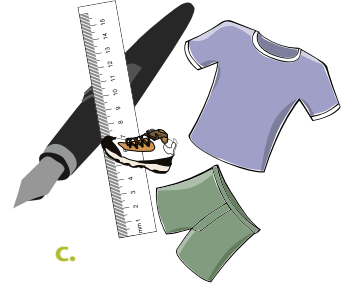
Mar eisimpleir: **Anns a' bhaga, tha sporan agus botal uisge.**



a.



b.



c.



5b. Mo bhaga fhèin

- Nise, sgrìobh mu do bhaga fhèin.
- Tòisich le Nam bhaga...

Now write about what's in your own bag. Start your sentence with “**Nam bhaga...**”. Draw a picture of the bag and what's in it and write the sentence in Gaelic below it. At the top of your picture, write: **Dè tha nam bhaga?**



6. Dè tha anns a' bhaga?

- Obraich còmhla ris a' chlas.
- Tha sibh a' dol a chluich gèam.
- Lionaidh an tidsear бага.

The teacher will organise a bag with some school items in it. Turn about, without looking, members of the class will try to guess three items they take out of the bag. They should tell the others in Gaelic what they have. The teacher will then ask the class if he/she is **ceart** or **ceàrr**.

Mar eisimpleir: **Anns a' bhaga, tha fòn-làimhe, rubair agus peann.**





7. A' dol dhan sgoil

- Tha Ruairidh a' dèanamh deiseil airson na sgoile. (Earrann 3)
- Dè tha na bhaga?

Ruairidh is getting ready for school.

What is in his bag? Make a list.

What does he forget?



8a. Mo phlanair

- Cuir iad seo anns a' cholbh cheart.

Put these in the correct column. Remember how some words change after **mo**.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| a. ad | h. peansail |
| b. àireamhair | i. planair |
| c. aodach-spòrs | j. poca-peansail |
| d. botal uisge | k. rubair |
| e. brògan-spòrs | l. seacaid |
| f. fòn-làimhe | m. sporan |
| g. leabhar-sgrìobhaidh | |

	mo	m'
a.		
b.		
c.		
d.		
e.		
f.		
g.		
h.		
i.		
j.		
k.		
l.		
m.		

To say that something is mine you say **mo** or **m'**, followed by the thing that you are talking about: **mo pheansail**.

To say that something is yours, you say **do** or **d'**, followed by the thing that you are talking about: **do pheann**.

peann	a pen	mo pheann	my pen
àireamhair	a calculator	m' àireamhair	my calculator
rùilear	a ruler	mo rùilear	my ruler

You will see that **mo** is shortened to **m'** before a vowel or vowel sound.

If the noun begins with an *f* followed by a vowel, **mo** is shortened to **m'** and an *h* is added to the noun:

m' fhòn-làimhe.

Mo and **do** can change the word that comes after them. This is called lenition.

Look back to **Modal 2 Aonad 2** to remind you of the rules.

Try these when you want to say *in my*, *in your* etc:

na + mo	= nam bhaga	in my bag
na + mo	= nam bheachd	in my opinion
na + a	= na bhaga	in his bag
na + a	= na бага	in her bag



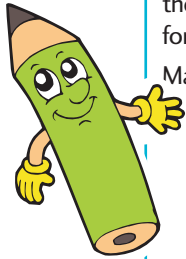
8b. Seo mise anns a' chlas

- **Dèan dealbh dhìot fhèin anns an sgoil.**

Draw a picture of yourself at school with all your school equipment. Label your picture, showing the items you use in school. You could include labels for your clothes too now that you know them all.

Mar eisimpleir:

mo leabhar



9. Planair agus rubair

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 4)
- Tha a' Bh-Uas NicDhòmhnaill a' sealltainn diofar rudan dhan chlas.
- Dè na rudan a th' aice?
- Cuir ✓ aig ceart no ceàrr.
- Sgrìobh an clàr.
- Chaidh a' chiad fhear a dhèanamh dhut.

	Miss MacDonald is showing:	ceart	ceàrr
a.	Karen a jotter.		✓
b.	John a pencil case.		
c.	Sarah a pen.		
d.	Colin a bottle of water.		
e.	Mary a calculator.		
f.	Patrick a bag.		

Miss MacDonald is testing her Gaelic class on how well they know classroom objects. What objects does she have? Tick **ceart** or **ceàrr**. Copy the table. The first one has been done for you.



10. Dè tha seo

- Obraich còmhla ri caraaid.
- Gabh turas mu seach.
- Seall rud anns a' chlas dha do charaid.
- Dè th' ann?

Work with a partner. Take turn about. Show your partner some objects in the classroom. Ask him **Dè tha seo?** or **An e ... a th' ann?** Tell your partner whether he/she is **ceart** or **ceàrr** and congratulate him/her on a right answer.

To check what something is, you ask: **An e... a th' ann?**

Mar eisimpleir: **An e peansail a th' ann?** Is it a pencil?

You have seen questions beginning with **An e...?** before.

To answer, you say:

'S e peansail a th' ann. It is a pencil.

Chan e peansail a th' ann. It's not a pencil.

'S e. Yes, it is.

Chan e. No, it's not.

Remember, whenever a question begins with **An e...?** always be ready with the answer **'S e** or **Chan e**.



Bruidhinn



Sgrìobh

11. Dè th' ann?

- Dèan taghadh air ciamar a nì thu am pìos obrach seo.
- Bruidhinn no sgrìobh?

Choose which way you will do this task. Talk or write?

Bruidhinn: Give your partner some clues for different classroom objects:

Mar eisimpleir:

You: You need this if you make a mistake.

Partner: An e rubair a th' ann?

You: Cheart. 'S e rubair a th' ann. Glè mhath!

or

Sgrìobh: Write a list of clues for your partner. Ask him/her to fill in the answers in Gaelic.

Mar eisimpleir:

You need this if you make a mistake.

'S e rubair a th' ann.



Your partner should do the same for you. Swap clues at the same time and see who finishes first. Mark each other's work and write a comment on it.

12. Am Baga

- Cuir na h-ainmearan anns a' cholbh cheart.
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.
- Dèan clàr mar seo.

Put the following nouns in the correct column. Write in Gaelic. Remember you will need to know whether each one is masculine or feminine. Make a table like the one started for you below.

am	an t-	an	a'
am бага			



- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. leabhar-sgrìobhaidh | 11. àireamhair |
| 2. бага | 12. peann |
| 3. lèine | 13. miotag |
| 4. fòn-làimhe | 14. planair |
| 5. sporan | 15. geansaidh |
| 6. poca-peansail | 16. còta |
| 7. rùilear | 17. bròg |
| 8. aodach | 18. leabhar |
| 9. botal | 19. uinneag |
| 10. seacaid | 20. lèine |



13. Litreachadh

- Coimhead air na faclan.
- Sgrìobh na faclan.
- Dèan cinnteach gu bheil iad ceart.

Look, say, cover, write, check

Copy the list below and use the **Taic** strategies for spelling you used in **Modal 1** and **Modal 2** to practise some familiar words. Don't forget about the accents. They are very important. They can change the meaning of a word.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. botal uisge | 11. àireamhair |
| 2. sporan | 12. rùilear |
| 3. бага | 13. aodach-spòrs |
| 4. peann | 14. lèine |
| 5. peansail | 15. brògan |
| 6. leabhar | 16. seacaid |
| 7. leabhar-sgrìobhaidh | 17. briogais |
| 8. planair | 18. a' fuireach |
| 9. fòn-làimhe | 19. Inbhir Nis |
| 10. poca-peansail | 20. ceàrr |



Now that you have worked through your list, look over your friend's list to see how he/she got on. Write a comment in Gaelic on his/her work. Now set a little spelling test for your partner. Practise together.

Gaelic may have no word for *a*, but it has more than one word for *the*. The word *the* in English is called the definite article.

Mar eisimpleir: **am peann** the pen **an rùilear** the ruler

Choosing which *the* to use in Gaelic before a noun depends on:

- whether the noun is feminine or masculine
- whether the noun is singular or plural
- which letter the noun starts with.

The classroom objects you have been learning in this unit are all singular and masculine. Below are three words for *the* to use with masculine nouns.

am	for nouns starting with <i>b, f, m, p</i>	—————>	am peansail	the pencil
an t-	for nouns starting with vowels	—————>	an t-aodach	the clothes
an	for nouns starting with any other letter	—————>	an leabhar	the book

If the noun is feminine, the word for *the* will be:

a'	for nouns starting with <i>b, c, g, m, p</i>	—————>	a' bhròg	the shoe
an (+h)	for nouns starting with <i>f</i>	—————>	an fhreagairt	the answer
an t-	for nouns starting with <i>sl, sn, sr, s + vowel</i>	—————>	an t-sràid	the street
an	for nouns starting with any other letter	—————>	an uinneag	the window

If the noun is plural, the word for *the* will be: **na**

na brògan **na miotagan**

For more see **Ceumannan càinain** page 355



14. Pàdraig anns an sgoil

- Leugh an earrann.
- A bheil thu ga tuigsinn?
- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla i no sgrìobh ceistean dha do charaid.
- Faodaidh tu ceistean a sgrìobhadh ann an Gàidhlig no Beurla.

Read the passage. Do you understand it? Write the passage in English or write questions for your partner to answer. Your questions can be in English or Gaelic. Comment on your partner's work once he/she completes the task.



Pàdraig anns an Sgoil

Is mise Pàdraig Stiùbhart agus tha mi a' fuireach ann an Àird nam Murchan air taobh siar na h-Alba. Cò ris a tha Àird nam Murchan coltach? Uill, tha e brèagha, sàmhach agus càirdeil. Chan eil mi a' fuireach ann am baile mòr. Tha mi a' fuireach air an dùthaich. Dè tha dol? Chan eil mòran a' dol an seo. Chan eil mi gu math. Tha mi ceithir-deug an-diugh agus tha mi anns an sgoil. Tha mi cho tinn ri cù!

Anns an sgoil, tha lèine gheal, geansaidh dubh, taidh agus briogais orm. Tha mo bhriogais dubh agus tha taidh ghorm orm.

Nam bhaga-sgoile, tha àireamhair, planair agus leabhar-sgrìobhaidh. Tha brògan-spòrs orm agus tha m' aodach-spòrs anns a' bhaga cuideachd. Chan eil peansail no rubair agam. Obh, obh!

Seo Maighstir Ros, an tidsear. Chan e tidsear math a th' ann. Chan eil e intinneach. "Suidhibh sìos agus thoiribh a-mach ur leabhraichean! Bithibh modhail!" Ach, tha Màiri NicLeòid anns a' chlas. Tha i uabhasach snog. Dè an aois a tha i? Och, coma leat! Tha Cailean Moireach anns a' chlas cuideachd – 's e dearg amadan a th' ann!

You have reached the end of **Modal 3 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"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Talk about what's in my bag	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name different items of school equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Talk about different items using the possessive article	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ask what something is and reply	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recognise the definite article	<input type="checkbox"/>

Faclan is Abairtean

Dè tha nad bhaga?

Dè tha anns a' bhaga?
Anns a' bhaga, tha...
anns a' chlas
mo/m'
do/d'
nam bhaga
nad bhaga
na bhaga
na baga
àireamhair, an t-àireamhair (m)
aodach-spòrs, an t-aodach-spòrs (m)
baga, am baga (m)
botal uisge, am botal uisge (m)
fòn-làimhe, am fòn-làimhe (m)
freagairt, an fhreagairt (f), freagairtean
leabhar, an leabhar (m), leabhraichean
leabhar-sgrìobhaidh, an leabhar-sgrìobhaidh (m)
peann, am peann (m), pinn
peansail, am peansail (m), peansailean
planair, am planair (m), planairean
poca-peansail, am poca-peansail (m)
rubair, an rubair (m), rubairean
rùilear, an rùilear (m), rùilearan
sporan, an sporan (m)
Dè tha seo?
Dè tha sin?
Seo...
Sin...
Dè th' ann?
An e ... a th' ann?
'S e ... a th' ann.
Chan e ... a th' ann.
ceart
ceàrr
A bheil e ceart?
A bheil i ceart?
A bheil e ceàrr?
A bheil i ceàrr?
Tha e ceart.
Tha i ceàrr.
Chan eil e ceart.
Chan eil i ceàrr.
gille mòr
Aonghas Mòr

What's in your bag?

What is in the bag?
In the bag, there is...
in the class
my
your
in my bag
in your bag
in his bag
in her bag
calculator, the calculator
sports kit, the sports kit
bag, the bag
bottle of water, the bottle of water
mobile phone, the mobile phone
answer, the answer, answers
book, the book, books
jotter, the jotter
pen, the pen, pens
pencil, the pencil, pencils
planner, the planner, planners
pencil case, the pencil case
rubber, the rubber, rubbers
ruler, the ruler, rulers
purse/wallet, the purse/wallet
What's this?
What's that?
This is...
That is...
What is it?
Is it a...?
It is a...
It's not a...
correct/right
wrong
Is he right?
Is she right?
Is he wrong?
Is she wrong?
He is right.
She is wrong.
He isn't right.
She isn't wrong.
big boy
Big Angus



Sùil air ais 1 Anns a' chlas

- Leugh a' Bheurla.
- Dè tha anns a' bhaga?
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.
- Chaidh a' chiad fhear a dhèanamh dhut.



Read the English below. What's in the bag?
Write the words in Gaelic. The first one has been done for you.

1. I'll use it to add up in Maths today.
àireamhair
2. I'll copy my homework down in this.
3. I've got plenty of money for lunch in here.
4. I'll have a drink from this after PE.
5. I'll rub out my mistakes with this.
6. I'll text my friends at lunchtime on this.
7. I keep all my writing equipment in here.
8. I'll need this for writing down new words in Gaelic tomorrow.
9. I'll need this outfit for PE.
10. I can draw straight lines with this.



Sùil air ais 2 An e sporan a tha seo?

- Freagair na ceistean.
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

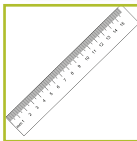
Answer the questions in Gaelic. The first one has been done for you.



1. An e sporan a tha seo?
Chan e. 'S e botal uisge a tha seo.



4. An e poca-peansail a tha seo?



2. An e rùilear a tha seo?



5. An e planair a tha seo?



3. An e aodach-spòrs a tha seo?



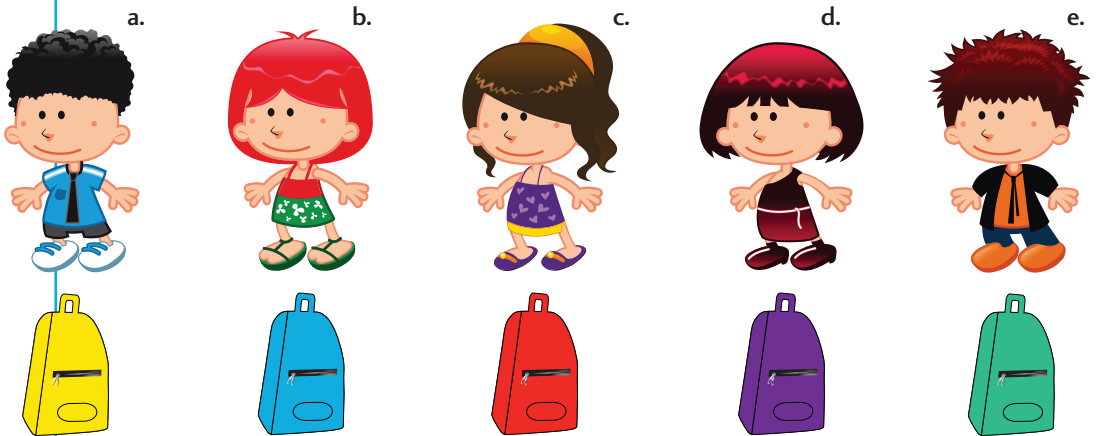
6. An e peann dearg a tha seo?



Sùil air ais 3 Sgoilearan

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 5)
- Tha sgoilearan a' bruidhinn.
- Dè tha anns a' bhaga?

Listen to the classmates speaking about the contents of their bags. Look at the lists below. Write **ceart** for each correct list and **ceàrr** if not all items are correct.



Ainm/Name	Anns a' bhaga/In the bag
a. Donald	blue rubber, yellow pencil
b. Catherine	calculator, purse and a bottle of water
c. Helen	mobile phone and a black pen
d. Lucy	book and PE kit
e. Kevin	ruler, pencil-case and red jotter



Aonghas Mòr

Giant MacAskill

The story of Giant MacAskill may sound like the stuff of storybooks and legends but it really is true. **Aonghas Mòr** MacAskill, or Giant MacAskill, as he was better known, was the world's largest true giant. Standing at an incredible seven feet nine inches tall and tipping the scales at five hundred and eighty pounds, he certainly earned the nickname **An Gille Mòr** (the big boy). The 1981 *Guinness Book of World Records* lists Angus as the tallest and strongest natural giant who ever lived.

From one Scotland to another...

Angus MacAskill was born in 1825 on the Island of Berneray in the Western Isles. When he was a little boy his family moved to Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia, Canada, and it was there that he spent most of his life. Growing up, Angus seemed like a normal enough boy, but when he was about twelve years old he started to grow at an incredible rate. By the time he was twenty, he was almost eight feet tall!

Super Powers

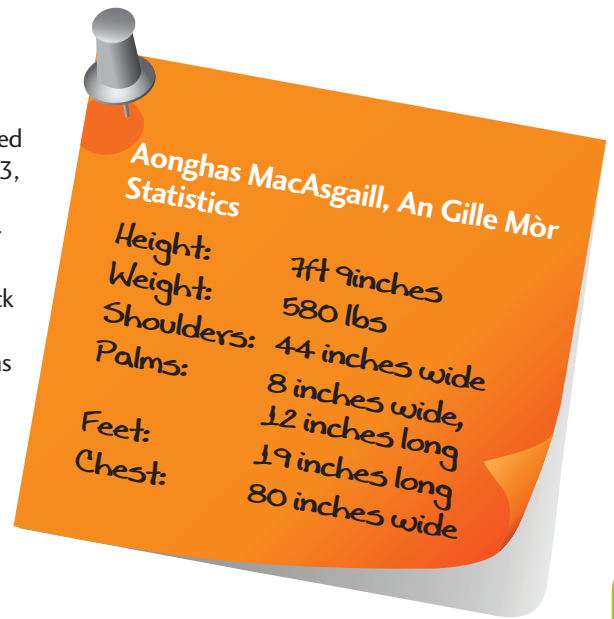
Giant MacAskill, like a superhero, was well known for incredible feats of strength. He could lift a ship's anchor to chest height – that's more than a ton! He could carry a full-grown man for miles and miles without breaking a sweat and lift a hundredweight (50kg) with two fingers and hold it at arm's length for ten minutes. People also say that he could lift a full-grown horse over a four foot fence and put it down on the other side, as if it were a toy. Although he may have looked scary, Angus was said to be a very gentle and kind man who was well-liked by all those who knew him.



General Tom Thumb

In 1849, Angus joined the famous *Barnum's Circus*. He would perform with a dwarf, General Tom Thumb, who danced on the palm of his hand! Angus travelled all over America and Europe with the circus and became very famous indeed. Queen Victoria heard stories about MacAskill's great strength and invited him to visit her. She said that he was "the tallest, stoutest and strongest man to ever enter the Palace" and gave him two gold rings as a present.

After many years in the circus, Angus decided to return home to Cape Breton, to the little lakeside village of Englishtown where he opened a village shop. One day, in the summer of 1863, Angus set off on a trip to the city of Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, to buy supplies for his shop. During the trip he suddenly became very ill with a brain fever and he was taken back home to his parents' house in Englishtown so that they could look after him. Sadly, there was nothing that they could do and on 8 August 1863, after a week's illness, the gentle giant died peacefully in his sleep at the age of only thirty eight.



Obair

A.

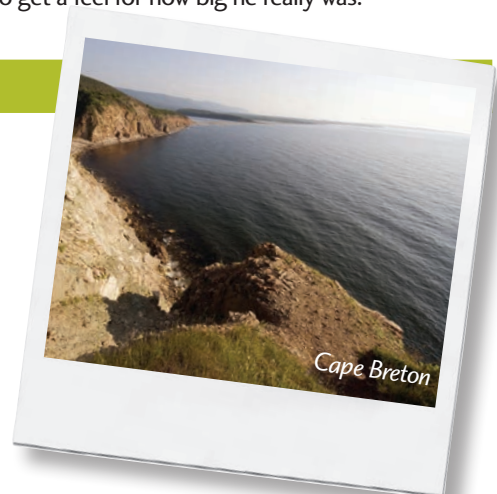
1. Where and when was Giant MacAskill born?
2. Where did he live most of his life?
3. When did Angus start to grow at an unusual rate?
4. What height was Aonghas Mòr when he was fully grown?
5. Give an example to show how incredibly strong Aonghas was.
6. How did he become famous?
7. What did he do when he decided to leave *Barnum's*?
8. How and when did Aonghas Mòr die?

B.

How much bigger was Giant MacAskill than you? With your class, measure 7 ft 9 inches from the floor up one of the classroom walls or you could try drawing a lifesize figure of him on frieze paper. Use the statistics to help you. Stand next to him to get a feel for how big he really was.

Faigh fios

There are two Giant MacAskill museums in the world. One of them is in his home town of Englishtown, in Cape Breton. Find out where the other one is. If it is near where you live, go and have a look for yourself. You might find some more information about him on the internet.





Taic 3

Flashcards

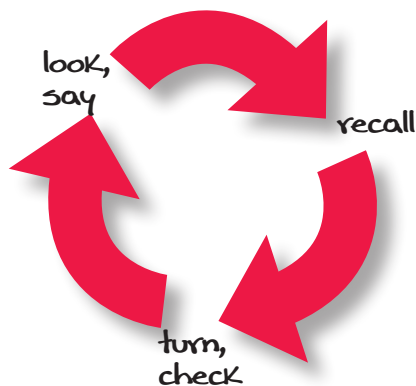
brògan



Making and using your own set of flashcards is one of the best ways to help you learn, understand and remember new vocabulary effectively. It will help you with your class work and homework and will make preparing for tests much easier.

Flashcards are easy and quick to make. All you need is some scrap paper or card cut into small squares. On one side of a card write a Gaelic word or phrase. On the other, write the English or – even better – draw or stick on a picture that shows the meaning of the Gaelic word.

Matching a Gaelic word with a picture in your mind is the quickest and easiest way for your brain to learn new words and make them stick fast! You can use your cards on your own, with a partner or with a group. If you work with others, you can make up games and competitions together to make learning more fun. **Siuthad! Feuch air!**



Remembering vocabulary with flashcards

Use the steps to help you learn and remember vocabulary.

1. **Look** carefully at one side of the card.
2. **Say** the word to yourself or out loud to practise pronunciation.
3. **Recall** the meaning of the word/phrase.
4. **Turn** over the card when you think you understand the word/phrase.
5. **Check** the word/picture. If you get it right, put it to one side. If you get it wrong, put it to the bottom of the pile and come back to it again.

You will find that the more often you do this, the quicker you will get through your cards.



Modal 3 Aonad 1 agus 2

'S urrainn dhomh/I can

Say what colour something is
 Ask what colour something is
 Name some items of clothing
 Describe some articles of clothing
 Name some school objects
 Say what is in a school bag
 Ask what something is
 Say what something is
 Say what something is not
 Say something is right
 Say something is wrong

gorm, buidhe, uaine, ruadh, dearg...
 Dè an dath a th' air?
 geansaidh, briogais, ad, sgiorta...
 geansaidh gorm, briogais bhuidhe,
 peansail, leabhar, rùilear, àireamhair...
 Anns a' bhaga, tha planair, peann...
 Dè tha seo?/Dè tha sin?/Dè th' ann?
 'S e rubair a th' ann, 'S e ... a th' ann.
 Chan e rubair a th' ann, Chan e ... a th' ann.
 Tha e ceart.
 Tha e ceàrr.

I have learned

some phrases using colours
 some similes
 about Giant MacAskill

dearg amadan, Nach buidhe dhut!
 cho mòr ri beinn, cho geal ri gruth...
 He was 7ft 9inches tall...

about masculine and feminine nouns
 how to use adjectives and nouns together
 that there is no Gaelic word for *a*
 how to say it's in my bag/in your bag
 some Gaelic words for *the*
 to say that something is mine

geansaidh (m), briogais (f)
 geansaidh mòr, briogais mhòr
 peansail = pencil/a pencil
 nam bhaga, nad bhaga
 an leabhar, am peann, an t-àireamhair
 mo leabhar, mo pheann, m' aodach-spòrs

a way of learning and remembering vocabulary

flashcards



Ceum a bharrachd 1 Seòras Moireach

- Coimhead air a' chlàr gu h-ìseal.
- Freagair na ceistean ann am Beurla.

Look at the grid below. Answer the questions in English.

Ainm	Aois	A' fuireach	Dè an t-aodach a th' ort?	Annas a' bhaga?
Seumas MacLeòid	dhà-dheug	anns an Òban	seacaid dhubh	peansail
Fionnlagh Mac-a-phì	ochd-deug	ann an Glaschu	lèine phurpaidh	aodach-spòrs
Marsaili Chaimbeul	ceithir-deug	ann am Barraigh	sgiorta dhonn	poca-peansail
Mairead Rothach	còig-deug	ann an Obar Dheathain	còta dearg	àireamhair
Seòras Moireach	sia-deug	ann an Leòdhas	geansaidh orains	fòn-làimhe
Raonaid Stiùbhart	seachd-deug	anns a' Ghearasdan	dreasa gheal	botal uisge

1. How old is the girl with the white dress?
2. What is Marjory wearing?
3. Who lives in Fort William?
4. What does James have in his bag?
5. What is Margaret's surname?
6. Who has the black jacket?
7. How old is Finlay?
8. What does George have in his bag?
9. Who is wearing the purple shirt?
10. How old is Marjory?
11. What does the boy who lives in Aberdeen have in his bag?
12. What is the boy who is sixteen wearing?



Now write three more questions of your own and ask your partner to answer them for you. Check that they're right!



Sgrìobh

Ceum a bharrachd 2 Tha briogais dhubh orm

- Leugh na seantansan Beurla.
- Sgrìobh freagairt ann an Gàidhlig.

Read the information in English below and write answers in Gaelic for each one. Use your **Faclan is Abairtean** pages to help you.

1. It's non-uniform day in school. You speak to your friend Joan on the phone. How do you tell her what you're wearing?
2. Your friend wants to know what equipment you're taking to school today. How do you tell her what's in your bag?



3. You sit next to a new boy on the bus. He wants to know your name. What do you say?
4. He says he's not feeling well today. How might he tell you this?
5. He asks you where you live. What answer do you give?
6. He wants to know what that place is like. How do you describe it?
7. He asks you how old you are. What is your reply?
8. You and your friend are late into class. The teacher asks you both to sit down and be quiet. How does she say this to you in Gaelic?
9. You do your work well. How does the teacher praise you at the end of the lesson?
10. Later, you tell your new friend you can't come for lunch as you're very busy. How do you tell him?
11. After school, you meet your new friend with a girl you don't know well. You think she's called Mary. How do you make sure?
12. They are getting the bus home but you're staying in town. How do you say goodbye to them both?



Leugh



Sgrìobh

Ceum a bharrachd 3 Sìne NicDhòmhnaill

- Air-loidhne, tha sibh a' coimhead air clas bho sgoile eile.
- Dè tha iad ag ràdh?
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

You have been watching online clips of a class of Gaelic learners from another school. They have been talking about themselves and give quite a lot of information – some in English and some in Gaelic. You have taken notes about each person, but now you have to put all the information together to get the full picture. What do they say about themselves? Use your **Faclan is Abairtean** pages to help you.



1. Sìne NicDhòmhnaill, dhà-dheug, Sruighlea – trang. Seacaid dhubh, lèine bhuidhe, peansail agus rubair.
Is mise Sìne NicDhòmhnaill. Tha mi dhà-dheug agus tha mi a' fuireach ann an Sruighlea. Tha e trang. Tha seacaid dhubh agus lèine bhuidhe orm. Nam bhaga, tha peansail agus rubair.
2. Cailean MacLeòid, sia-deug, Glaschu – mòr. Baga – geansaidh gorm, ad dhearg, peann dubh agus àireamhair.
3. Raonaid NicRath, 17, Port Rìgh – beag agus snog. Còta uaine, briogais dhubh. Baga – botal uisge, brògan spòrs.
4. Pòl Moireach, 13, Tìriodh, càirdeil agus inntinneach. Sgarfa glas, miotagan buidhe. Baga – dà pheann, fòn-làimhe.