

Dè as toigh leat?

Learn some school subjects
in Gaelic

Talk about what you like/
don't like

Talk about what pastimes you
enjoy/don't enjoy

Give your opinion on the
things you like/don't like

Cànan:

Prepositional pronouns:
leam, leat, rium, riut...

Adjective modifiers:

glè, uabhasach, fìor...





1. Cuspairean-sgoile

- Coimhead air an fhilm. (Earrann bhidio 1)
- Èist ris na sgoilearan a' bruidhinn air cuspairean-sgoile.

Watch the film about school subjects. Listen to the pupils talking about the subjects.

2. Is toigh leam Gàidhlig

- Èist ris na sgoilearan a' bruidhinn. (Earrann 1)
- Dè as toigh leis na sgoilearan?
- Sgrìobh an clàr.
- Chaidh eisimpleir a dhèanamh dhut.

Listen to the extract. Which subjects do the pupils like and dislike? An example has been done for you.

Pupil	Subject	Likes	Dislikes
a. Mary	RE	✓	
b.			
c.			
d.			
e.			
f.			
g.			
h.			
i.			
j.			



3a. Anns an sgoil

- Lìon na beàrnan
- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla.

Fill in the missing letters to make a school subject. Write the English beside each one.

Mar eisimpleir: c**l → ceòl → music

- *e*r**
- Co**pi*ta*re*ch*
- *ra*n*is
- C**id*a*h
- *ru*n*-e*la*

3b.

- Cuir na litrichean san òrdugh cheart.
- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla.

Rearrange the letters to make a school subject. Write the English beside each one.

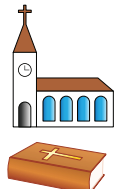
Mar eisimpleir: lòce → ceòl → music

- drachaidhE
- henSadais
- ròSsp
- Gidlihgà
- anailE
- Ndhua-asleò

Cuspairean-sgoile



Beurla



Creideamh



Cruinn-eòlas



Eaconamas Dachaigh



Ceòl



Fraingis



Gearmailtis



Nuadh-eòlas



Spòrs



Coimpiutaireachd



Ealain



Teicneòlas



Matamataig



Saidheans



Eachdraidh



Gàidhlig



Eòlas Pearsanta is Sòisealta

To say that you like something you say:

Is toigh leam... followed by the thing(s) you like.

To say that you don't like something you say:

Cha toigh leam... followed by the thing(s) you don't like.

To find out if someone likes something you ask:

An toigh leat...? followed by the thing(s) you are asking about.

If you are asked if you like something, you can just answer:

Is toigh/Is toigh l'. Yes/I like... or **Cha toigh/Cha toigh l'.** No/I don't like...

To find out what someone likes, for example in school, you ask:

Dè as toigh leat anns an sgoil?

To find out what someone doesn't like, you ask: **Dè nach toigh leat anns an sgoil?**

Remember, if you are speaking to more than one person or to be more polite, you use **leibh** instead of **leat**.

In Lewis, people usually use the word **caomh** instead of **toigh**.

Is caomh leam Leòdhas. I like Lewis.



4. Clàr-ama

- Sgrìobh an clàr-ama agad ann an Gàidhlig.
- Sgrìobh na làithean ann an Gàidhlig cuideachd.

Make a copy of your school timetable for the week in Gaelic. It might be different from the one below. You could stick this into your planner. Write the days in Gaelic too.

CLÀR-AMA						
Ainm _____		Clas _____				
Latha	Tràth 1	Tràth 2	Tràth 3	Tràth 4	Tràth 5	Tràth 6
Diluain						
Di						
Di						
Di						
Di						



Dè as toigh leibh anns an sgoil?

Is toigh leam Spòrs.



Cha toigh leam Saidheans.



5. Is toigh leam Ealain

- Èist ris na sgoilearan. (Earrann 2)
- Tha iad a' bruidhinn air cuspairean-sgoile.
- Sgrìobh an clàr.
- Lion na beàrnan.

You will hear pupils talking about their subjects. Copy and complete the table.

Name	Age	Likes	Dislikes	Subject
a. Angela			✓	
b.				Art
c. Anne				
d.		✓		
e.	15			



6. Rannsachadh A

- Dèan rannsachadh anns a' chlas.
- Dè as toigh le daoine?
- Cuir ceist air an tidsear cuideachd.
- Sgrìobh na freagairtean.

You are going to do a survey of some of your classmates and your teacher to find out about some of their likes and dislikes.

Decide what you would like to find out and how you will ask your question. You don't need to ask about school subjects. You could ask about music, TV programmes, celebrities, football teams, places etc. Remember to speak in Gaelic and thank each person for the information. Remember also that you will need to use the polite form of the question for your teacher. Write down the answers you get.



Ceistean

An toigh leat/leibh...? Do you like...

...Fraingis ...seòclaid?

...Glaschu ...EastEnders?

Mar eisimpleir: An toigh leat Fraingis?

Dè ... as toigh leat/leibh? What ...do you like?

Dè ... nach toigh leat/leibh? What ... don't you like?

... an ceòl music

...an cuspair subject

... an sgioba ball-coise football team

... am prògram TBh TV programme

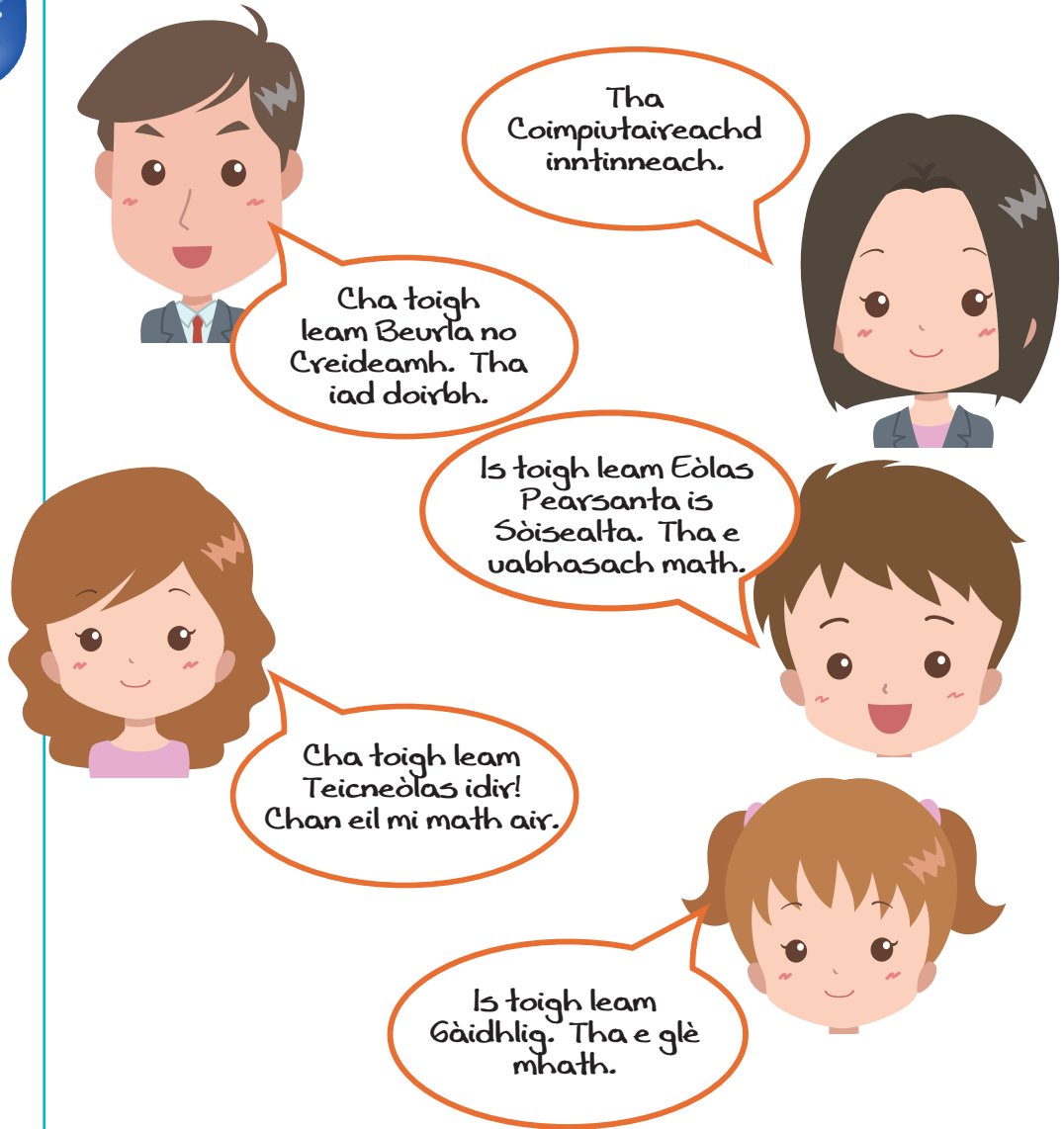
Mar eisimpleir: Dè an sgioba ball-coise as toigh leat?



7. Tha Matamataig furasta

- Coimhead air an fhilm. (Earrann bhidio 2)
- Tha beachdan aig na sgoilearan air cuspairean-sgoile.
- Dè do bheachd fhèin?

Watch the film. Listen to the pupils giving opinions on school subjects. What's your own opinion?



Dè do bheachd? What's your opinion?

When you are talking to people, it is useful to be able to give your opinions on things, whether you are discussing school subjects, music, a television programme, football, or even the weather. Most often, people use adjectives (describing words) when they are giving their opinion. You learned some adjectives in **Modal 2 Aonad 3** when you described where you live.

You also learned the adjective modifiers **uabhasach**, **gu math** and **idir** which help emphasise what you are saying.

Look back at these words as some of them will be useful for giving your opinion.

Mar eisimpleir: Tha Beurla uabhasach math.



8. Àrd-sgoil MhicLeòid

- Leugh mu sgoilearan Àrd-sgoil MhicLeòid.
- Dè tha iad ag ràdh?

Read about the pupils in MacLeod High School. What are they saying about their school subjects?

Ainm	Beachdan
a. Calum	Is toigh leam Ceòl. Tha e furasta agus tha mi math air.
b. Anna	Nam bheachd, tha Saidheans doirbh agus tha an tidsear crosta.
c. Emma	Tha Cruinn-eòlas math dha-rìribh agus tha an clas èibhinn.
d. Pàdraig	Cha d' fhiach Beurla ach tha Matamataig feumail.
e. Seònaid	Is toigh leam Gàidhlig agus Creideamh. Chan eil iad doirbh agus tha iad inntinneach.
f. Aonghas	Cha toigh leam an sgoil, ach tha Spòrs furasta.
g. Alasdair	Nam bheachd, tha Fraingis glè mhath agus tha an tidsear sgoinneil.
h. Ceitidh	Is beag orm Eaconamas Dachaigh agus chan eil Ealain math nas mò. Ach, tha Coimpiutaireachd ceart gu leòr.

Faclan feumail

Dè do bheachd air...?

Carson?

airson/oir

Tha e/i...

Chan eil e/i...

Tha/Chan eil iad...

math

good

furasta

easy

inntinneach

interesting

sgoinneil

fantastic

èibhinn

funny

ceart gu leòr

ok

Cha d' fhiach Spòrs.

Tha mi math air Ealain.

Chan eil mi math air.

Tha mi sgìth dheth.

Is toigh/Cha toigh leam an tidsear.

Tha an tidsear snog.

Tha an tidsear crosta.

Is beag orm Beurla.

Is lugha orm Coimpiutaireachd.

Tha ... a' còrdadh rium.

nas mò

no

co-dhiù

What's your opinion of...?

Why?

because

It is...

It isn't...

They are/aren't...

dona

bad

doirbh

difficult

tioram

dry/dull

math dha-rìribh

excellent

feumail

useful

PE is useless.

I'm good at Art.

I'm not good at it.

I'm fed up of it.

I like/don't like the teacher.

The teacher is nice.

The teacher is cross.

I hate English.

I detest Computing.

I enjoy...

either

or

anyway



9. Carson?

- Èist ris an earrainn. (Earrann 3)
- Dè as toigh agus nach toigh leis na daoine?
- Carson?
- Sgrìobh an clàr.
- Lion na beàrnan

Listen to the people talking about what they like and dislike, and why. Copy and complete the table in your jotter.

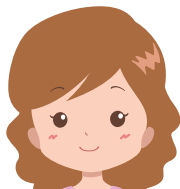
Name	I like	Why?	I don't like	Why?
a. Christopher		easy	Science	
b.				
c.				
d.				
e.				
f.				



10. Mi fhìn

- Leugh mu na sgoilearan.
- Dè tha iad ag ràdh?
- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla.

The pupils below tell you about themselves and their school subjects. Write their profiles in English.



a. Seònaid

Hallò! Is mise Seònaid Chaimbeul. Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Glaschu. Tha mi dhà-dheug agus tha mi a' dol gu Sgoil Ghàidhlig Ghlaschu. Is toigh leam an àrd-sgoil. Tha i uabhasach math. Cha toigh leam Cruinn-eòlas – tha e doirbh. Ach, tha Saidheans agus Gàidhlig a' còrdadh rium. Nam bheachd, tha Saidheans inntinneach agus tha Gàidhlig furasta.



b. Alasdair

Is mise Alasdair MacDhòmhnaill agus tha mi trì-deug. Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Inbhir Ùige – baile beag, trang. Is toigh leam Inbhir Ùige ach cha toigh leam an sgoil idir. Mo bheachd? Cha d' fhiach i! Tha mi math air Spòrs agus is toigh leam ball-coise. Is toigh leam Celtic – tha iad sgoinneil!



c. Melanie

Hai! Is mise Melanie Robasdan. Tha mi ceithir-deug agus tha mi a' fuireach ann am Malaig. Is toigh leam Malaig oir tha e beag agus càirdeil. Tha an àrd-sgoil ceart gu leòr. Is toigh leam Teicneòlas agus Ealain. Tha mi math air Ealain (nam bheachd fhèin, co-dhiù!) agus chan eil Teicneòlas doirbh. Cha toigh leam Fraingis no Beurla oir is beag orm sgrìobhadh agus leughadh – tioram! Cha toigh leam Eachdraidh nas mò.



d. Anndra

Hai! Is mise Anndra Mac-a-phì agus tha mi a' fuireach ann an Dùn Èideann. Is toigh leam am baile mòr agus an sgoil. Anns an sgoil, tha mi math air Ceòl agus tha an tidsear uabhasach math. Nam bheachd fhèin, tha Creideamh agus Matamataig inntinneach, ach cha toigh leam Nuadh-eòlas oir chan eil e furasta idir agus tha an tidsear gu math crosta. Chan eil mi uabhasach math air Coimpiutaireachd ach is toigh leam e. Tha e feumail.

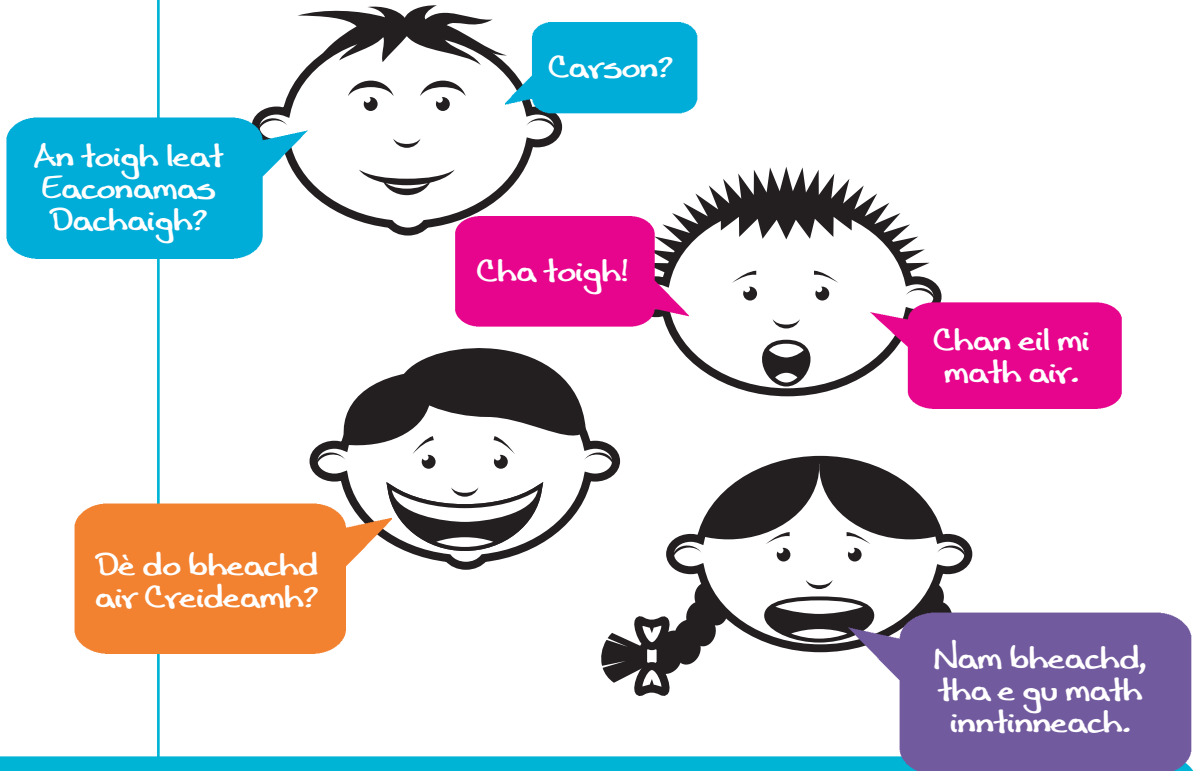


Bruidhinn

11. Dè do bheachd air Creideamh?

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.
- Bruidhinn air na cuspairean-sgoile agad.
- Dè as toigh leat?
- Dè nach toigh leat?
- Carson?

With a partner, ask each other about your school subjects. What do you like and not like, and why? Use the **Faclan Feumail** box to help you with vocabulary.



ceum cànan: language step

By now you will know that all nouns in Gaelic are either masculine or feminine. You will notice, therefore, that some school subjects are masculine, eg **Cruinn-eòlas**, and that some are feminine, eg **Eachdraidh**. However, it is more common to hear them being referred to as if they were all masculine.

Mar eisimpleir:



Tha Cruinn-eòlas inntinneach.
Is toigh leam e. Tha mi math air.
Geography is interesting.
I like it. I'm good at it.



Tha Eachdraidh doirbh.
Cha toigh leam e.
Chan eil mi math air.
History is hard. I don't like it.
I'm not good at it.

The same applies to sports and activities.

Mar eisimpleir:

The word **iomain** is feminine. But, it is commonly referred to as if it were masculine.

Is toigh leam iomain. Tha e uabhasach math agus tha mi math air.

I like shinty. It is really good and I'm good at it.

NB! You may occasionally hear the feminine words **i**, **oirre** and **dhi** being used to refer to feminine subjects, sports and activities.



12. Rannsachadh B

- Rinn thu rannsachadh anns a' chlas ann an Eacarsaich 6.
- Bruidhinn ris a' chlas a-rithist.
- Faighnich carson as toigh/nach toigh le daoine an rud.
- Sgrìobh na freagairtean ann an Gàidhlig no Beurla.
- Chaidh eisimpleir a dhèanamh dhut.

You have already carried out a survey to find out if your classmates and your teacher like or dislike something. Now you are going to ask these people why they like or dislike it. Look back at your results.

You must speak Gaelic to collect all your information but you may write your answers in either English or Gaelic. Remember to use the polite form (**leibh**) when you ask your teacher a question.



Mo cheist / My question: An toigh leat/leibh EastEnders?

Ainm/Name	Freagairt/Answer	Carson?/Why?
Sharon	Is toigh.	Tha e inntinneach
Mgr Robasdan	Cha toigh.	I'm fed up of it.

If you want to find out why someone likes something, you ask:

Carson as toigh leat/leibh...? Why do you like...?

If you want to find out why someone doesn't like something, you ask:

Carson nach toigh leat/leibh...? Why don't you like...?



13. Fìor mhath!

- Dè do bheachd fhèin?
- Dè na rudan as toigh leat/nach toigh leat?
- Carson?
- Sgrìobh do bheachdan.
- Faodaidh tu bruidhinn air cuspairean-sgoile, prògraman TBh, ceòl, filmichean is eile.

What's your opinion? What do you like/dislike, and why? Write a paragraph about yourself. You should include your school subjects but you could also write about other things – music, TV programmes, films etc. When you have finished, swap with a partner and read each other's work out loud. If you spot any mistakes in your partner's work, discuss this and work together to correct them. You might want to write a comment in Gaelic on your partner's work. Be truthful, but positive too!

Mar eisimpleir:

Fìor mhath!	Really good!
Sgrìobhadh snog!	Nice writing!
Inntinneach, ach ro ghoirid!	Interesting, but too short!
Feuch a-rithist!	Try again!

You will find more comments in the **Faclan is Abairtean** section at the end of the unit. There are plenty of other things that you could talk about.

Mar eisimpleir: **Cur-seachadan** hobbies.



snàmh



rugbaidh



dannsadh



còcaireachd



teacsadh mo charaidean



iasgach



bruidhinn ri mo charaidean



èisteachd ri ceòl



ball-coise



geamannan coimpiutair



iomain



seinn



ruith



dràma



coimhead TBh



piobaireachd



14a. Tha mi sgìth dheth

- Èist ris na sgoilearan. (Earrann 4)
- Dè na cur-seachadan as toigh/nach toigh leatha?
- Carson?
- Sgrìobh an clàr.
- Lìon na beàrnan.

Name	Like	Why?	Dislikes	Why?
a. Andrew				
b.			Cooking	
c.	Speaking to friends on mobile			
d. Justin				
e.				a bit boring
f.	Listening to music		Rugby	



You have been using lots of adjectives (describing words) to talk about why you like or dislike some things – **math, furasta, inntinneach, doirbh...** You have also used words like **uabhasach, gu math** and **idir** to add emphasis to your adjectives:

Tha Ealain uabhasach doirbh. Art is terribly difficult.

Tha Saidheans gu math inntinneach. Science is quite interesting.

These special words are called **adjective modifiers**. Here are some more that you can use:

glè very fìor really ro too
cho so caran a bit beagan a little

Notice that some of them can change the adjective that comes after them:

glè dhoirbh fìor dhoirbh ro dhoirbh
cho doirbh caran doirbh beagan doirbh

So, when you use the words **glè, fìor** and **ro** they can change the word that comes next by adding an **h** after the first letter. You have seen this before. Can you remember what this is called? **Ceart!** **Glè mhath!** It's called **lenition**. Look at **Ceumannan Càinain** page 358 for more on this.



14b. Tha iomain fìor mhath!

- Bruidhinn ri caraid.
- Coimhead air na cur-seachadan a-rithist.
- Dè na rudan as toigh le do charaid?
- Carson?

Speak to your partner. Look at the list of pastimes. What does he/she like doing, and why?



Another way of asking if someone likes something is to ask if he/she enjoys it.

If you want to find out if someone enjoys something, you ask:

A bheil ... a' còrdadh riut/rihb?*

Mar eisimpleir:

A bheil seinn a' còrdadh riut?

Do you enjoy singing?

A bheil Matamataig a' còrdadh riut?

Do you enjoy Maths?

Dè na cur-seachadan a tha a' còrdadh riut?

What pastimes do you enjoy?

To answer or to say that you do or don't enjoy something, you say:

Tha/Chan eil ... a' còrdadh rium. I do/don't enjoy...

Remember, there is also a polite/plural form of the question. Use **rihb** when you are speaking to an adult or someone you don't know well, or if you are speaking to more than one person.

A Mhaighstir Robasdain, a bheil ball-coise a' còrdadh rihb?

Mr Robertson, do you enjoy football?

*polite/plural



15. Tha iad sgoinneil!

- Èist ris na daoine seo. (Earrann 5)
- Tha faclan ùra anns na h-earrannan.
- Sgrìobh na h-earrannan.
- Lion na beàrnan.

Listen to these people. Watch out for some of the new vocabulary you have just learned. Copy and complete the paragraphs.



a. Màrtainn

Martin _____ lives in _____. It's a _____ island. It's _____ quiet but he likes living there. His birthday is in _____. He's _____ years old just now. He doesn't _____ school at all. He's _____ fed up of it. He enjoys _____ to rock and metal music and he also likes _____ games – they're _____.



b. Eilidh

Helen _____ is _____ years old and she _____ in _____. She enjoys _____ and _____ and she likes _____. In her own opinion, she is _____ at _____. In school she _____ English and _____. She _____ Technology. It's _____.



16a. Tha an tidsear cho crosta

- Leugh mu Phàdraig.
- Tha faclan ùra anns an earrainn.
- Sgrìobh an earrann.
- Lion na beàrnan.

Read about Peter. Watch out for some new vocabulary. Copy and complete the paragraph.

Pàdraig:

Hai! Is mise Pàdraig Robasdan. Tha mi ceithir-deug anns an Ògmhios agus tha mi a' fuireach ann am Port Rìgh. Tha e **gu math** beag ach is toigh leam e. Tha mi a' dol gu Àrd-sgoil Phort Rìgh. Anns an sgoil is toigh leam Eachdraidh agus Ealain. Tha Eachdraidh **glè** inntinneach agus tha Ealain math dha-rìribh. Chan eil Gearmailtis a' còrdadh rium **idir**. Tha e **beagan** doirbh agus tha an tidsear **cho** crosta! Is toigh leam Disathairne oir tha mi a' dol gu iomain. Chan eil mi ro mhath air ach tha e a' còrdadh rium.



Pàdraig

_____ is _____ years old in _____ and lives in Portree. It's _____ small but he likes it. He goes to Portree _____. In school, he likes _____ and Art. _____ is _____ interesting and Art is _____. He doesn't _____ German at all. It's _____ difficult and the teacher is _____ cross! He likes Saturdays because he _____. He says he's not _____ at it but he _____ it.



16b. Sìne Ros

- Leugh mu Shìne.
- Sgrìobh an earrann ann an Gàidhlig.
- Lion na beàrnan.

Read about Jane. Write the passage in Gaelic. Fill in the blanks.

Jane

Hi! I'm Jane Ross. I'm 12 and my birthday is in October. I live in Mull and I like living there because it's very friendly. I enjoy high school but I don't like PSE or Modern Studies. PSE is useless and Modern Studies is too difficult. I like Gaelic, Home Economics and English. Gaelic and English are quite easy and Home Economics is useful. I don't like sport on TV at all – it's very boring. I like texting and talking to my friends, listening to music and cooking. I'm really good at cooking.



Sìne

Hai! Is mise _____. Tha mi ____ - _____ agus tha mo chò-là-breith anns an _____. Tha mi _____ ann am _____ agus _____ leam fuireach ann oir tha e glè _____. Tha an Àrd-sgoil a' _____ rium ach cha toigh leam _____ Pearsanta is _____ no Nuadh-eòlas. _____ Eòlas Pearsanta is Sòisealta agus tha Nuadh-eòlas ro _____. Is toigh leam _____, Eaconamas Dachaigh agus _____. Tha _____ agus Beurla gu math _____ agus tha Eaconamas Dachaigh _____. _____ toigh leam spòrs air an TBh idir – tha e _____ thioram. Is toigh leam _____ agus _____ ri mo _____, _____ ri _____ agus còcaireachd. Tha mi fìor _____ air còcaireachd.

16c. Mi fhìn

- Coimhead air na h-earrannan a sgrìobh thu ann an Eacarsaichean 15 agus 16.
- Sgrìobh faidhle-fiosrachaidh dhut fhèin.
- Coimhead air Eacarsaich 13 cuideachd.
- Faodaidh tu blog a chumail air an eadar-lìon.
- Dèan ath-sgrìobhadh air a' choimpiutair.
- Cuir dealbhan ris an sgrìobhadh agad.
- Siuthad!

Now you are going to write a personal profile, similar to the ones you have just heard and read. Look at the profiles for help and use the paragraph you have already written in **Exercise 13**. to get you started. If you have your own online blog, you could do your final draft on the computer. Use the checklist below to help you write your profile.

You should aim to tick at least four points in the first box, but do as many as you can:

- Include your full name, age and your birthday.
- Say where you live, describe it and say what you think of it.
- Say what subjects you like/enjoy in school and why.
- Say what you don't like/enjoy in school and why.
- Talk about what you like to do in your free time.
- Date your work in Gaelic.

You could also:

- Say what you are wearing.
- Say what you got for your last birthday.
- Say what colours you like/dislike.
- Draw or attach some pictures of yourself and the things you have written about.



16d. Dè nì mi a-nis?

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.
- Leugh na h-earrannan.
- Cò ris a tha an obair coltach?

When you have finished your first draft, swap with your partner. Read each other's profiles aloud and go through your checklists together. Discuss your work with your partner and make any corrections or changes. You may write a comment in Gaelic on your partner's work before your teacher looks at it.



17. Cò tha seo?

- Leughaidh tusa no an tidsear na h-earrannan dhan chlas.
- Na inns ainmean idir!
- Saoil cò sgrìobh iad?

You or your teacher will read out some profiles to the class without reading the names of the people who wrote them. Can the class guess who they are? If you want to guess whose profile it is, you should ask: **An e... a th' ann?** Is it... ?

Mar eisimpleir: **An e Calum a th' ann? Is it Calum? 'S e** Yes, it is. **Chan e** No, it's not.

You have reached the end of **Modal 4 Aonad 2**.

'S math a rinn thu!

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



'S urrainn dhomh I can

- Name some school subjects in Gaelic
- Say that I like/dislike something
- Say that I do/don't enjoy something
- Ask other people about their likes/dislikes
- Give my opinion on something
- Talk about what I like to do in my free time

Faclan is Abairtean

* *polite/plural*

Cuspairean-sgoile

Beurla (f)
Ceòl (m)
Coimpiutaireachd (f)
Creideamh (m)
Cruinn-eòlas (m)
Eachdraidh (f)
Eaconamas Dachaigh (m)
Ealain (f)
Eòlas Pearsanta is Sòisealta (m)
Fraingis (f)
Gàidhlig (f)
Gearmailtis (f)
Matamataig (m)
Nuadh-eòlas (m)
Saidheans (m)
Spòrs (f)
Teicneòlas (m)

Cur-seachadan

ball-coise, am ball-coise (m)
bruidhinn ri mo charaidean
còcaireachd (f)
coimhead an TBh
còisir Ghàidhlig, a' chòisir Ghàidhlig
dannsadh (m)
dannsadh-ceum
dràma
èisteachd ri ceòl
geamannan coimpiutair
iasgach
iomain, an iomain (f)
leughadh (m)
leum (m)
marcachd (f)
pìobaireachd (f)
peantadh
rugbaidh, an rugbaidh (m)
ruith (f)
seinn (f)
sgrìobhadh (m)
snàmh (m)
teacsadh mo charaidean

***female*

School subjects

English
Music
Computing
Religious Education
Geography
History
Home Economics
Art
Personal and Social Education
French
Gaelic
German
Maths
Modern Studies
Science
PE
Technology

Pastimes

football, the football
talking to my friends
cooking
watching TV
Gaelic choir, the Gaelic choir
dancing
step-dancing
drama
listening to music
computer games
fishing
shinty, the shinty
reading
jumping
horse riding
piping
painting
rugby, the rugby
running
singing
writing
swimming
texting my friends

A' toirt seachad beachd

Dè do bheachd air...?
Nam bheachd
Nam bheachd fhèin
An toigh leat...?
An toigh leibh...?*

Is toigh leam...
Cha toigh leam...
Is toigh/Is toigh I!
Cha toigh/Cha toigh I!
An caomh leat...?
An caomh leibh...?*

Is caomh leam...
Cha chaomh leam...
Is caomh.
Cha chaomh.

Dè na cuspairean as toigh leat?
Dè na cuspairean as toigh leibh?*

Dè na cur-seachadan as toigh leat?
Dè na cur-seachadan as toigh leibh?*

Is beag orm...
Is lugha orm...
Tha gràin agam air...
Carson?
Carson as toigh leat...?
Carson as toigh leibh...?*

Carson nach toigh leat...?
Carson nach toigh leibh...?*

A bheil ... a' còrdadh riut?
A bheil ... a' còrdadh ribh?*

Tha ... a' còrdadh rium.
Chan eil ... a' còrdadh rium.
airson
oir
Tha e/i...
Chan eil e/i...
Tha iad...
Chan eil iad...
beagan
càirdeil
caran
ceart gu leòr
cho
co-dhiù
doirbh
dona

Giving an opinion

what's your opinion of...?
in my opinion
in my own opinion
Do you like...?
Do you like...?
I like...
I don't like...
Yes. (I like it.)
No. (I don't like it.)
Do you like...? (Lewis)
Do you like...? (Lewis)
I like... (Lewis)
I don't like... (Lewis)
Yes. (I like it.) (Lewis)
No. (I don't like it.) (Lewis)
What subjects do you like?
What subjects do you like?
What pastimes do you like?
What pastimes do you like?
I hate...
I detest...
I hate...
Why?
Why do you like...?
Why do you like...?
Why don't you like...?
Why don't you like...?
Do you enjoy...?
Do you enjoy...?
I enjoy...
I don't enjoy...
because/for
because
It is...
It isn't...
They are...
They aren't ...
a little
friendly
a bit
ok
so
anyway
difficult
bad

èibhinn
 fada ro dhoirbh
 feumail
 fìor
 furasta
 glè
 gòrach
 grod
 gu math
 idir
 inntinneach
 math
 math dha-rìribh
 mòran
 ro
 sgoinneil
 tioram
 uabhasach
 Tha Spòrs sgoinneil.
 Tha mi math air...
 Chan eil mi math air.
 Tha mi sgìth dheth/dhi.
 Tha mi seachd searbh sgìth dheth.
 Is toigh leam an tidsear.
 Cha toigh leam an tidsear.
 Tha an tidsear snog.
 Tha an tidsear crosta.
 Tha na sgoilearan eile càirdeil.
 Tha cus obair-dachaigh ann.
 nas mò
 no

Beachdan an tidseir

Is toigh leam seo.
 Tha seo sgoinneil!
 'S math a rinn thu!
 Ro ghoirid!
 Sgrìobhadh snog!
 Fìor mhath!
 Chan eil seo dona.
 Glè mhath!
 Feuch a-rithist!
 Meadhanach math!
 Obair ghrinn!

funny
 far too difficult
 useful
 truly/really
 easy
 very
 silly
 horrible
 quite
 at all
 interesting
 good
 excellent
 many/much
 too
 fantastic
 dry/boring
 terrible/terribly/really
 PE is great.
 I am good at...
 I'm not good at it.
 I'm fed up of it.
 I'm absolutely fed up of it.
 I like the teacher.
 I don't like the teacher.
 The teacher is nice.
 The teacher is cross.
 The other pupils are friendly.
 There's too much homework.
 either
 or

Teacher's comments

I like this.
 This is fantastic!
 Well done!
 Too short!
 Nice writing!
 Really good!
 This isn't bad.
 Very good!
 Try again!
 Middling/ok!
 Neat work!

Eile

ceist, a' cheist (f), ceistean
clàr-ama, an clàr-àma (m)
freagairt, an fhreagairt (f), freagairtean
sgoil, an sgoil (f)
anns an sgoil
àrd-sgoil, an àrd-sgoil (f)
gu bhith
prògram, am prògram, prògraman
prògram TBh, am prògram TBh (m)
sgioba, an sgioba (f)
tràth a h-aon
Crisdean
MacNeill/NicNeill**
mi fhèin/fhìn

Other

question, the question, questions
timetable, the timetable
answer, the answer, answers
school, the school
in (the) school
high school, the high school
almost, nearly
programme, the programme, programmes
TV programme, the TV programme
team, the team
period one
Christopher
MacNeil
I/me/myself



Sùil air ais 1 Cuspairean agus cur-seachadan

- Dè na cuspairean-sgoile no cur-seachadan a tha seo?
- Sgrìobh na freagairtean ann an Gàidhlig

Below are clues for school subjects or pastimes. Write the answers in Gaelic.

1. Learn to be good at **còcaireachd** in this subject.
2. Don't forget your **àireamhair** for this class.
3. You could end up playing for Rangers or Celtic if you're good at this sport.
4. This language will be useful if you're on holiday in Paris.
5. Sending quick notes on your **fòn-làimhe**.
6. You could be a famous writer if you're good at this subject.
7. Turn into a couch potato if you do too much of this.
8. This is the subject you're studying right now!
9. You'll need to put on the radio or your MP3 player to do this.
10. Find out all about world religions here.
11. Discover all about politics and current affairs here.
12. You'll need to be good at this subject if you want to be a fashion designer.



Sùil air ais 2 An toigh leat Ealain?

- Freagair na ceistean ann an Gàidhlig.

Answer the following questions in Gaelic. Use either:

- **Is toigh leam.../Cha toigh leam...**

or

- **Tha/Chan eil ... a' còrdadh rium.**

Mar eisimpleir:

An toigh leat Ealain? ➡ **Is toigh leam Ealain.** I like Art.
A bheil Ealain a' còrdadh riut? ➡ **Tha Ealain a' còrdadh rium.** I enjoy Art.

1. An toigh leat Rangers?
2. A bheil an àrd-sgoil a' còrdadh riut?
3. An toigh leat coimhead TBh?
4. An toigh leat *Coronation Street*?
5. A bheil iomain a' còrdadh riut?
6. An toigh leat ceòl pop?
7. An toigh leat Cruinn-eòlas?
8. A bheil Gàidhlig a' còrdadh riut?
9. An toigh leat Alba?
10. A bheil dannsadh a' còrdadh riut?



Sùil air ais 3 An Clàr-ama

- Coimhead air a' chlàr-ama agad.
- Tagh latha anns an sgoil.
- Sgrìobh do bheachd air na cuspairean a th' agad air an latha sin.

Look at your timetable in Gaelic. Choose one of the school days. Write your opinions on the subjects you have that day.

Beside the day you have chosen, write the classes you have that day, say whether or not you like the school subject and give a reason.

Mar eisimpleir:

Latha:	Tràth	Cuspair	An toigh leat...?	Carson?
Diardaoin	Tràth 1	Saidheans	Is toigh leam Saidheans.	Tha e furasta.

Choose your reasons from the boxes below, or make up your own.

Latha:	Tràth	Cuspair	An toigh leat...?	Carson?
	Tràth 1			
	Tràth 2			
	Tràth 3			
	Tràth 4			
	Tràth 5			
	Tràth 6			
	Tràth 7			
	Tràth 8			

Tha e/i tioram.

Tha mi glè mhath air.

Tha e/i ro dhoirbh.

Tha e/i inntinneach.

Tha e/i sgoinneil!

Tha e/i furasta.

Tha an tidsear snog.

Tha mi math air.

Tha e/i uabhasach math.

Tha e/i feumail.

Tha mi sgìth dheth/dhi.

Tha an tidsear crosta.

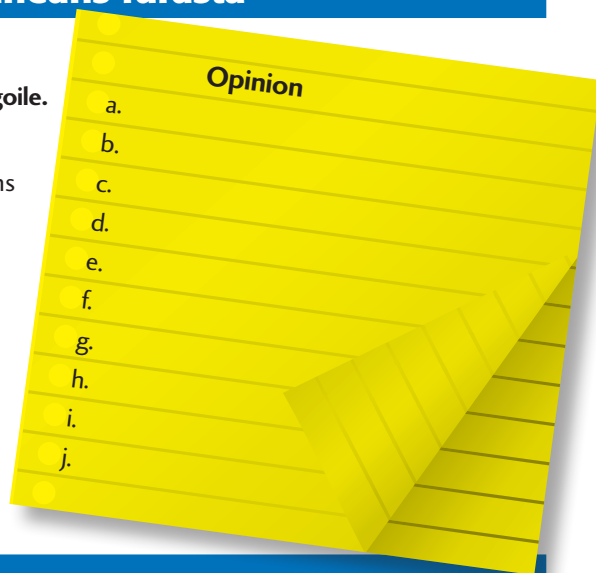
Cha d' fhiach e/i!



Sùil air ais 4 Tha Saidheans furasta

- Eist ris na sgoilearan. (Earrann 6)
- Tha iad a' bruidhinn air cuspairean-sgoile.
- Sgrìobh na beachdan ann am Beurla.

Listen to school pupils giving their opinions on different school subjects.
Write each one in English.



Sùil air ais 5 Litrich...

- Tagh ciamar a nì thu an obair seo.
- Obraich ann am buidheann.
- Sgrìobh no bruidhinn?

Choose how you will do this task: **Sgrìobh no bruidhinn?**

In your group, test each other's spelling skills.

Take turns of being the teacher. Remember the Gaelic spelling rule:

'**Broad to broad**, slender to slender'



Sgrìobh

Give the other members of the group some English words and phrases you have learned in this unit. Ask them to write each one in Gaelic. When they have finished, correct their work. You might want to write a comment in Gaelic on their work:

Beachdan an Tidseir Teacher's Comments



Ceart!	Right!	Cèrr!	Wrong!
Math!	Good!	Fior mhath!	Excellent!
Glè mhath!	Very good!	Uabhasach math!	Really good
Chan eil seo dona.	This isn't bad.	Feuch a-rithist!	Try again!
Obair ghrinn!	Neat work!	Sgrìobhadh snog!	Nice writing!

Bruidhinn

Say a Gaelic word/phrase you have learned in this unit. Ask a member of your group to spell the word/phrase aloud by saying "Litrich..." followed by the word/phrase you want him/her to spell in Gaelic. Did he/she do well? Give an opinion using the phrases above or find more teacher's comments in the **Faclan is Abairtean** section.

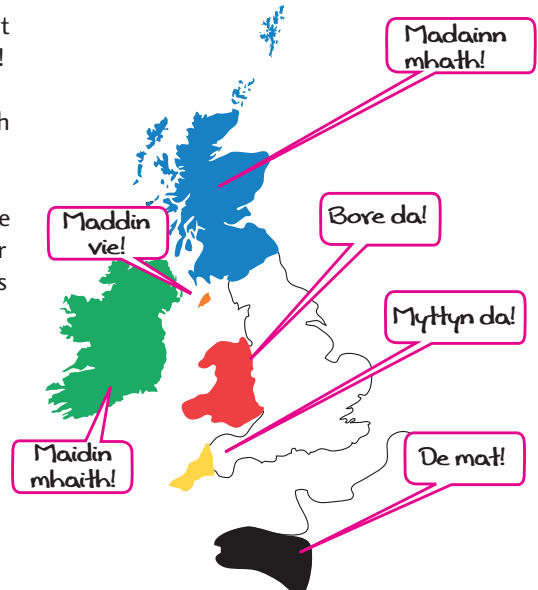
Mar eisimpleir: "Litrich iomain!"









Na Sia Dùthchannan Ceilteach

The six Celtic Nations

Possibly, the words Celtic and Six Nations might first of all make you think of football and rugby! But the Celtic Nations are the six nations, or parts of nations, where Celtic (pronounced with a *k*) languages are spoken. Gaelic has five sister languages in these Celtic regions and they are amongst the oldest languages in Europe. These languages are very closely related to each other and you can see some similarities in the phrases shown on the map. Celtic languages can be divided into two groups or families: Goidelic (sometimes called *Q Celtic*) and Brythonic (sometimes called *P Celtic*).



Goidelic/Q Celtic		Brythonic/P Celtic	
Nàisean/Nation	Cànan/Language	Nàisean/Nation	Cànan/Language
 Alba Scotland	Gàidhlig/ Scottish Gaelic	 A' Chuimrigh Wales	Cuimris/ Welsh
 Èirinn Ireland	Gàidhlig na h-Èireann/ Irish Gaelic	 A' Chòrn Cornwall	Còrnais/ Cornish
 Eilean Mhanainn The Isle of Man	Gàidhlig Mhanainneach/ Manx Gaelic	 A' Bhreatainn Bheag Brittany	Breatannais/ Breton



You will probably have noticed from the phrases on the map that there are some obvious similarities between the languages within each group. It is not uncommon for **Gaeilge** speakers in Ireland and **Gàidhlig** speakers in Scotland to be able to have a conversation using their own languages and to understand each other quite well!

Ps is Qs!

Why are the languages often divided into two groups known as *P* and *Q*? In group *P*, many words beginning with the letter *p* are similar to those in group *Q*, but the *Q* Celtic words begin with the letter *c* instead.

Mar eisimpleir:

Q

ceann (Gaelic for head)

còig (Gaelic for five)



P

pen (in Breton, Cornish and Welsh)

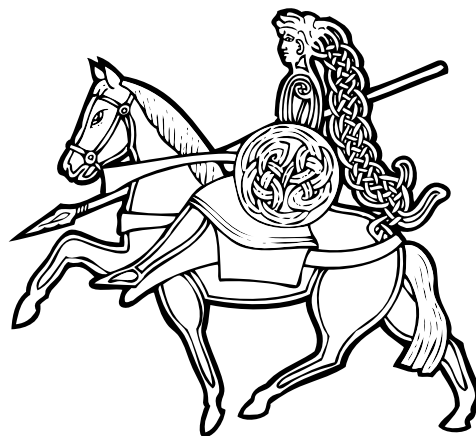
pump (in Welsh)

Na Ceiltich

Cò iad?

The Celts were groups or tribes of people who originally lived on mainland Europe. Over two thousand years ago they invaded and settled in Britain, bringing their languages with them. They were known as a ferocious bunch and the word Celt actually comes from the Greek word *Keltoi* meaning barbarian! Around the first century BC the Greek historian Diodorus described the Celts like this:

Their aspect is terrifying. They are very tall in stature, with rippling muscles under clear white skin. Their hair is blonde, but not naturally so: they bleach it, to this day, artificially, washing it in lime and combing it back from their foreheads. They look like wood-demons, their hair thick and shaggy like a horse's mane. ... The way they dress is astonishing: they wear brightly coloured and embroidered shirts, with trousers called bracae and cloaks fastened at the shoulder with a brooch, heavy in winter, light in summer. These cloaks are striped or checkered in design, with the separate checks close together and in various colours.





Na Cànanan Ceilteach an-diugh

Gàidhlig na h-Alba

Fiosrachadh is figearan:

Information and figures

Gaelic was once spoken all over Scotland – from the Butt of Lewis to way down in the Borders. In 1881, 250,000 people spoke Gaelic as their first language out of a population of 3.7 million. However, in the Census of 2011, it was estimated that there were only around 60,000 Gaelic speakers out of a population of five million. Gaelic is still most commonly spoken in the Highlands and Western Isles but there are large pockets of Gaelic speakers in the cities. There are nearly 6,000 Gaelic speakers in Glasgow now, the second largest grouping in the whole of Scotland.



Foghlam:

Education

Over the past few decades, much has been done to increase the numbers of Gaelic speakers. The setting up of Gaelic-medium primary units has been a lifeline for Gaelic and the numbers of children educated in Gaelic has risen from only a handful in the 1980s to around 3,000 today! More than 4,000 pupils study Gaelic at high schools across the country – and you are one of them! So far, there are six dedicated Gaelic schools in Scotland with more expected to open in the future.

An t-àm ri teachd:

The future

The future for Gaelic looks very hopeful. As a result of the **Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005**, Gaelic is recognised as an official language of Scotland, commanding equal respect with English. The launch of the new Gaelic digital channel **BBC Alba** in 2008 shows that demand and interest in Gaelic is ever increasing.

Gaeilge/Gàidhlig na h-Èireann

Fiosrachadh is figearan:

Irish Gaelic (or Gaeilge) is probably one of the healthiest Celtic languages today. It is the native language of more than 538,000 people and it is the official first language of Ireland. Furthermore, figures in 2006 showed that around 1.8 million people can speak Gaeilge to some degree of fluency. Ireland has had its own Gaeilge TV channel (TG4) for more than twenty years now.

Foghlam:

Ireland, like Scotland, has its own Gaelic-medium schools called **gaelscoileanna** and it is fairly common for children to complete their entire education from nursery right up to high school entirely through the medium of Gaeilge. There are far more **gaelscoileanna** in Ireland than there are Gaelic-medium schools in Scotland, but Irish-medium education has been running for over a hundred years! There are around 368 primary and secondary schools with around 35,500 pupils in total but that number is rising all the time. Everyone schooled in Ireland has to take Gaeilge as a subject. If you want to be a primary teacher in Ireland then you must pass a fluency test in Gaeilge. Similarly, if you want to go to The National University of Ireland or to be in the **Gardai** (the Irish Police), you must have passed your school leavers' exam in Gaeilge. Police trainees are also given lessons in the language during their two years of training.



An t-àm ri teachd:

Gaeilge is going from strength to strength in Ireland. The Irish government has recognised it as Ireland's first official language – ahead of English – and it is always looking for ways to promote and encourage the use of Gaeilge. In 2008, the Irish government carried out a national survey asking people for their suggestions on how best to increase the Irish language in areas such as education, media and government.



Gaelgagh/Gàidhlig Mhanainneach

Fiosrachadh is figearan:

At one point all people living in the Isle of Man spoke Manx. **Gàidhlig Mhanainneach** almost died out completely after World War Two. It's said that the last native speaker of Manx was Ned Maddrell, who died in the 1970s but now Manx is enjoying a revival and it is spoken by several hundred of the population of 75,000. Children are taught Manx in playgroups and it is used at some public functions.

Foghlam:

In 2001, **Bunscoil Ghaelgagh** – the first Manx-medium primary school opened in St John's in the Isle of Man. It is the only school in the world where children are taught their lessons solely in Manx. Children can then go on to attend the Queen Elizabeth II High School where they can study Manx as a subject until fourth year.

An t-àm ri teachd:

The Isle of Man has its own independent government and so it is able to make its own laws and rules. Because the vast majority of Manx people are very proud of Gaelic and their culture, this goes a long way to help preserve the language. The Tynwald (Manx Government) is doing everything it can to support the language and this bodes very well indeed for the future of Manx Gaelic.

Cymraeg/Cuimris



Fiosrachadh is figearan:

The Welsh language, **Cuimris** is closely related to Cornish and Breton. Welsh was spoken by almost everybody in Wales at the end of the nineteenth century. The figure now is almost 600,000 but numbers are rising all the time. A fifth of the population of Wales speak Welsh, and a third of its people understand it.

Foghlam:

Like Scotland and Ireland, Wales has many Welsh-medium schools and all school pupils up to the age of sixteen must take Welsh lessons. Welsh-medium schools are now so popular that some pupils are being turned away because they are too full. Some English-medium schools are now half empty and may have to close. In Cardiff, the capital of Wales, there are plans to close two English schools and open up two new Welsh schools instead to meet the demand. In 2006, there were 53,000 Welsh-medium pupils in about 450 primary schools and roughly 49,000 pupils in 53 Welsh-speaking secondary schools. The Welsh seem to have worked out a very successful programme for saving their language.

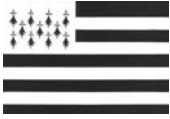
An t-àm ri teachd:

The Welsh Assembly is keen to promote and encourage Welsh. There are four all Welsh TV channels – the children's TV programme, *Fireman Sam* was first broadcast in Welsh and all kinds of musicians, including pop bands, record in Welsh. There is a real buzz at the moment and even people who can't speak Welsh are very proud to be a part of the language movement.



Kerrowek/Còrnais

Còrnais died out as a spoken language in the eighteenth century. Now, thanks to some Cornish enthusiasts, the language has been brought back from the brink of extinction. It is estimated that there are about 500 fluent speakers at the moment, but over 3,000 people have varying degrees of fluency and understanding. At the moment, Cornish has no legal status in the UK but it is now recognised by the Government as a minority language.



Brezhoneg/Breatannais

Fiosrachadh is Figearan:

Breatannais is spoken by the people of Brittany in northern France. However, it is very closely related to Cornish and Welsh. In around 600 AD, Britain was invaded by pagan tribes from Germany, called the Saxons. When the Saxons invaded southern England some of the natives fled to Europe. They landed in north-west France, where their Celtic heritage and language still have an influence on local culture and daily life.

In 1914, roughly 90% of the population of Brittany spoke Breton. Sadly, that figure has fallen to around 20%. Despite efforts by the people of Brittany to help save their native language, the French government encourages the use of French instead. As a result, the number of Breton speakers has been falling steadily and 75% of Breton speakers are now over the age of 65.

Foghlam:

However, there is good news. In 1977 the first Breton-medium school was opened and a Breton high school opened in 1994. Although the French government pays for some of the teachers in these schools, money is always a problem and parents have to work very hard to raise money to keep these schools going. Today there are some 8,170 children in Breton-medium education – a very positive sign for the future of the language.

An t-àm ri teachd:

In 2003 and 2004, thousands of Bretons took to the streets to protest against the government's lack of support for their language. However, they realised that demonstrations were not going to be enough to save the language and they are now actively campaigning to secure some kind of fair treatment for the language and culture of north-west France.



Obair 1 Cànanan Ceilteach

- Leugh na h-earrannan.
- Lìon na beàrnan.

Fill the blanks to complete the summary.

There are ___ Celtic Nations and each one has its own _____ and culture. The Celtic Nations are Scotland, Ireland, _____, _____, _____ and _____. The Celtic languages can be split into ___ groups: Goidelic and _____. These are sometimes called ___-Celtic and P-Celtic. The Q-Celtic languages are _____, _____ and _____. The P-Celtic languages are _____, _____ and _____.

The Celtic people originally came from _____ and invaded the British Isles more than _____ years ago. The word Celt comes from the _____ word *Keltoi*, meaning _____ and history tells us that the Celts were a _____ race of people. One historian at the time described the Celts as being very _____ with _____ muscles and clear white _____. He says that they had thick, shaggy _____ that they _____ blonde with lime. They wore checked _____ that fastened with a _____ at the shoulder, brightly coloured _____ and _____ called *bracae*.

Ceiltich air feadh an t-saoghail

There are Scottish and Irish Gaelic speakers scattered all over the world now from as far south as Australia and New Zealand to as far north as Canada. This has been due to large numbers of people emigrating – some by choice, but most by force and economic change. Great waves of emigration to the New World began hundreds of years ago and it was once said that Scotland's greatest exports were her people and her language. Both Scotland and Ireland lost millions of people when both countries suffered some desperately hard times beginning around 1725. Until as late as the 1950s, a combination of clearances, poverty, war, famine and disease meant that the Gaels were left with little choice but to leave their homelands in the hope of finding a better life overseas. Even today, Scottish Gaelic can be heard in some parts of America and there is also a Scottish Gaelic community in Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada with about 1,000 Gaelic speakers. There are many Irish-American communities in the United States and one of the largest is in New York. In the year 2000, it was estimated that 26,000 people in America spoke Gaelige at home.

In 1865, 153 Welsh speakers started a Welsh colony in Patagonia, South America. They thought that Welsh was in danger of dying out and they wanted to set up a *little Wales* away from the damaging influences of English. Now, the number of Welsh-speaking people in Patagonia is around 1,500! What a good move!

Obair 2 Ceiltich air feadh an t-saoghail

- Leugh am fiosrachadh a-rithist.
- Freagair na ceistean.

Read the information again. Answer the questions.

1. Apart from in Scotland and Ireland, where else are you likely to find speakers of Gaelic and Gaelige?
2. Explain why you are likely to find Gaelic and Gaelige speakers in these places.
3. Where and why are there a large number of Welsh speakers outside of Wales?
4. In what way could this scheme be described as a success?





Faigh fios

- Tagh fear de na Nàiseanan Ceilteach.
- Ann am buidheann, dèan rannsachadh air.
- Cuir faidhle-fiosrachaidh ri chèile.
- Bruidhinn ris a' chlas mun fhiosrachadh.

In a group, choose one of the Celtic Nations to research. Find out as much as you can and make up a fact file/tourist information brochure about it. Include pictures as well as text. You may produce your brochure/fact file in English.

When you are finished, your group should present the information to the class and tell the class what you found out. You may do this in English.

You might like to make a class display of everyone's work on the Celtic Nations.



Dè nì sinn?

You should do your research either on the internet or in the library. You may also use information from this book.

If you know anyone from the nation you are researching you could interview him/her. If you have enough time, you could e-mail a school in the nation you are studying to find out information from the pupils there.

However you carry out your research, it would be a good idea to decide what you want to find out first and allocate a topic to each group member.

There are so many things you can find out about. Here are some topics you might want to include in your fact file/brochure and presentation:

- Language facts and figures
- Mini phrase book
- Education
- National flag/emblem
- Traditional culture (music, dance, art, customs, festivals, folklore)
- Traditional food
- Traditional dress
- Things to see and do
- Pictures of the place and people
- Sound files of traditional music
- Downloaded video clips

