

Mo theaghlach

Talk about your family

Describe yourself and others

Talk about what people do and where they work

Cànan:

Plural form of nouns Using simple adjectives and adverbs

for describing things

Using the verb **Is** –

'S e dotair a th' ann

Possessive articles **mo** and **do**



Bruidhinn



Èist



Leugh



Sgrìobh



Coinhead



1. Mo theaghlach

- Èist ri Calum. (Earrann 1)
- Tha e ag innse dhut mun teaghlach aige.

Listen to Malcolm telling you about his family.



2. Dà bhràthair

- Èist ris na daoine seo. (Earrann 2)
- Tha iad ag innse mun teaghlach.
- Cia mheud bràthair agus piuthar a th' aca?
- Sgrìobh an clàr.
- Lion na beàrnan.

Listen to these people talking about their families.
How many brothers and sisters do they have?
Copy and complete the table.



	a. Finlay	b. Thomas	c. Isobel	d. Karen	e. Ahmed
Brothers	1	0			
Sisters				2	

Remember, you learned a bit about plurals in **Modal 3 Aonad 1**? A bheil cuimhn' agad?
In English, plurals are made by adding an *s* onto the end of a word (sisters, brothers, shoes...).
You will have noticed the plural of brother is **bràithrean** and the plural of sister is **peathraichean**.

You don't need the plural words unless you are talking about three or more people or things.
Remember, also the number **dà** can change the next word.

Mar eisimpleir:

stocainn	bràthair	piuthar
dà stocainn	dà bhràthair	dà phiuthar
trì stocainnean	trì bràithrean	trì peathraichean
ceithir stocainnean	ceithir bràithrean	ceithir peathraichean

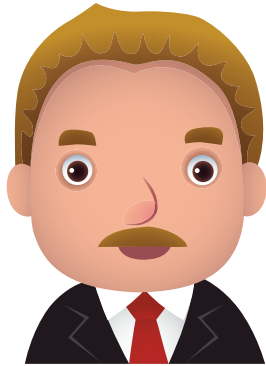
Sometimes the plural word for something might look quite different to the singular.
You will see more plurals in **Modal 5 Aonad 2** when you learn about **Peataichean** (Pets).

If you want to ask someone how many there is of something, you say: **Cia mheud?**

Cia mheud a tha nad theaghlach, lain? How many are there in your family, lain?

For more about plurals, see **Ceumannan càinain** page 350.

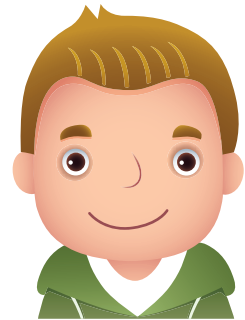
An Teaghlach



athair



màthair



bràthair



piuthar



seanair




seanmhair




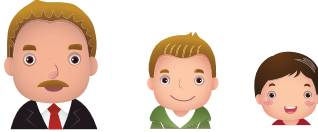
3. Seo mo mhàthair

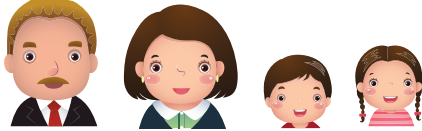
- Maids na daoine seo ris an teaghlach cheart.


Match the people below with the correct family.


a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

e. 

f. 

1. **Alasdair:** athair, bràthair mòr, bràthair beag
2. **Sine:** seanair, athair agus màthair
3. **Jenny:** màthair, athair, bràthair agus piuthar
4. **Anndra:** athair, màthair, trì peathraichean, dà bhràthair
5. **Shahira:** màthair, piuthar agus seanmhair
6. **Màiri-Anna:** màthair, piuthar mhòr, piuthar bheag

To ask if someone has something, you say:

A bheil ... agad?

If you are speaking to more than one person, or being polite, you use **agaibh** instead.

A bheil piuthar no bràthair agad?

Do you have a sister or brother?

A bheil peansail agaibh?

Do you have a pencil?

To say that you do or don't have something, you say:

Tha ... agam.

Chan eil ... agam.

Tha piuthar agam, ach chan eil bràthair agam.

I have a sister, but I don't have a brother.

Chan eil peansail agam. Tha peann agam.

I don't have a pencil. I have a pen.



4. Cia mheud?

- Èist ris na daoine seo. (Earrann 3)
- Tha iad a' bruidhinn mun teaghlach.
- Cò tha anns an teaghlach?

Listen to these people talking about their families.
Write who is in each family.

Mar eisimpleir: Iain – mum, dad, sister...
a. John b. Paul
c. Katie d. Helen



Faclan feumail

leas-athair	stepfather
leas-mhàthair	stepmother
leas-bhràthair	stepbrother
leas-phiuthar	stepsister



5. A bheil piuthar no bràthair agad?

- Cò tha nad theaghlach?
- A bheil piuthar no bràthair agad?
- Inns dha do charaid.

Who is in your family? Do you have any brothers or sisters? Tell your partner about your family and ask about his/her family too. While your partner tells you about his/her family, make a note or a quick sketch. When you are finished, look at each other's notes/sketches to check you have the correct information.



6. Leas-phiuthar

- Leugh mu na daoine seo.
- Cò tha san teaghlach?
- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla.
- Chaidh eisimpleir a dhèanamh dhut.

Look at the list of different families. Who's in the family? Write in English. An example has been done for you.

Mar eisimpleir:

Is mise Sine. Seo mo theaghlach. Seo m' athair, mo leas-mhàthair, mo phiuthar agus mo leas-bhràthair.

I'm Jean. Here's my family. Here's my father, my stepmother, my sister and my stepbrother.

A bheil cuimhn' agad? Do you remember?

To find out what someone is like, you ask **Cò ris a tha ... coltach?**

You have used this phrase before in **Modal 2 Aonad 3**.

Cò ris a tha do bhràthair coltach? What is your brother like?

Chan eil e laghach idir. Tha e mòr agus crosta. Cha toigh leam e.

He's not nice at all. He's big and bad tempered. I don't like him.

If you want to say someone is like someone else, you use: **coltach ri...**

Tha mo bhràthair coltach ri m' athair. My brother is like my dad.

Tha mo phiuthar coltach rium fhèin. My sister is like me.

1. Hai! Aonghas an seo. Seo m' athair, mo mhàthair, dà bhrathair agus mo phiuthar.
2. Hallò! Is mise Catriona. Tha trì peathraichean agus bràthair beag agam.
3. Tha teaghlach mòr agam. Tha mo sheanair agus mo sheanmhair a' fuireach anns an taigh cuideachd.
4. Is mise Eilidh. Tha leas-phiuthar agus leas-bhràthair agam. Tha mo leas-phiuthar crosta.
5. Anns an dealbh, tha m' athair, mo mhàthair, mo phiuthar, dà bhràthair agus mo sheanair.
6. Is mise Louise. Tha mi a' fuireach còmhla ri mo mhàthair. Chan eil piuthar no bràthair agam.



7. Dà sgadan

• Dè tha na h-abairtean a' ciallachadh?

Try to work out the phrases below. You have seen the words **cho**, **coltach**, **ri**, **caol** and **dà** before. The pictures might give you a clue. You have also seen this type of phrase before in the **Cultar** section of **Modal 3 Aonad 1**. Can you remember what we call these kinds of phrases?

Abairtean:



a. Tha Màiri agus Ealasaid cho coltach ri dà sgadan.



b. Tha Ruairidh cho caol ri bior.



c. Tha Aonghas cho reamhar ri ròn.



8. Cò ris a tha e coltach?

- Èist ris na caraidean a' bruidhinn. (Earrann 4)
- Tha iad a' bruidhinn air peathraichean is bràithrean.
- Cò ris a tha iad coltach?
- A bheil am fiosrachadh ceart no ceàrr?

Listen to the friends discussing their brothers and sisters. What are they like? Is the information true or false? Tick **ceart** if it's true and **ceàrr** if it's false.

	Ainm/Name	Beachd/Comment	ceart	ceàrr
a.	Mary	Mary's brother is big and ugly.		
b.	James	His big sister is nice and friendly.		
c.	Elizabeth	Elizabeth looks nothing like her brother.		
d.	Kenneth	Jean is cross and as fat as a seal.		

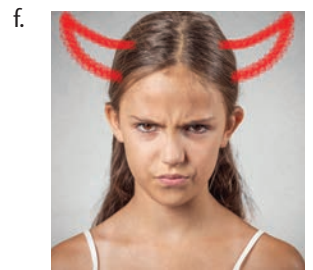
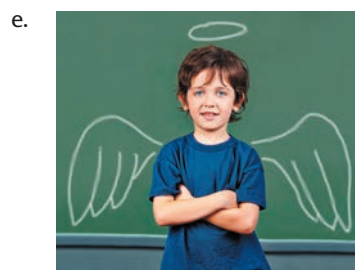
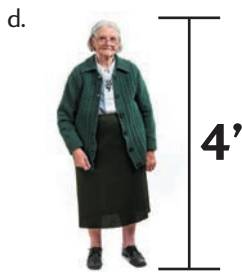
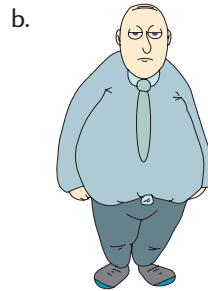
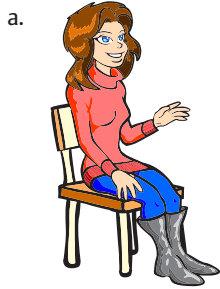




9. A bheil do mhàthair caol?

- Èist ris na daoine a' bruidhinn mun teaghlachan. (Earrann 5)
- Seall air na dealbhan.

Listen to the people talking about their families and look at the pictures below.



10. Laghach no crosta?

- Cò ris a tha thu fhèin coltach?
- A bheil thu àrd no beag?
- Laghach no crosta?
- Sgrìobh do bheachd fhèin.
- A bheil do charaid ag aontachadh?

How would you describe yourself? Are you tall or small? Nice or cross? Write your opinion. Try to use as many adjectives as you can. Does your partner agree?

Mar eisimpleir: **Nam bheachd fhìn, tha mi...**



Faclan feumail

grod	rotten/horrible
laghach	nice/good natured
caol	thin
reamhar	plump
àrd	tall
modhail	well-behaved/polite
mì-mhodhail	badly-behaved/rude
gòrach	silly
leisg	lazy



11. Dè an t-ainm a th' oirre?

- Èist ris na daoine. (Earrann 6)
- Tha dealbhan aca den teaghlaichean.
- Dè tha iad ag ràdh?

Listen to the people talking about their family photos.
What are they saying?



12. Dè an t-ainm a th' air?

- Faigh dealbhan de dhaoine ainmeil (eadar-lìon, iris no pàipear-naidheachd).
- Coimhead air na dealbhan còmhla ri do charaid.
- Cò th' anns na dealbhan?
- Dè an t-ainm a th' air/oirre?
- Cò ris a tha e/i coltach?
- An toigh leat e/i?

You will need some pictures of famous people from the internet, a magazine or newspaper. Look at the pictures with your partner and ask each other what the people's names are. Ask what they look like. Do you like them? Remember to use **Chan eil fhios agam** if you don't know.

To say what someone is called:

'S e ... an t-ainm a th' air.	His name is...
'S e ... an t-ainm a th' oirre.	Her name is...
'S e ... an t-ainm a th' air m' athair.	My dad's name is...
'S e ... an t-ainm a th' air mo phiuthar.	My sister's name is...
Seo mo bhràthair. 'S e Calum an t-ainm a th' air.	This is my brother. His name is Malcolm
Seo mo phiuthar. 'S e Sine an t-ainm a th' oirre.	This is my sister. Her name is Jean



13. Mi fhìn 's mo theaghlach

- Leugh an earrann.
- Tha Màrtainn a' bruidhinn mu theaghlach.
- Freagair na ceistean.

Read how Martin describes himself and his family and answer the questions.

Is mise Màrtainn MacIllEathain. Tha mi trì-deug agus tha mi a' dol gu Àrd-sgoil Ulapuil. Tha mi àrd agus caol – cho caol ri bior! Nam bheachd, tha mi laghach agus èibhinn cuideachd. Anns an sgoil, tha mi gu math sàmhach agus modhail, mar as trice! Tha mi uaireannan beagan leisg cuideachd!

Tha piuthar mhòr agam. 'S e Lisa an t-ainm a th' oirre agus tha i còig-deug. Tha i beag agus caran reamhar – nam bheachd, co-dhiù! Uaireannan, tha i laghach ach mar as trice, tha i crosta.

Tha bràthair beag agam cuideachd. 'S e Ailean an t-ainm a th' air agus tha e còig. Tha e uabhasach mì-mhodhail agus gòrach! Ach, is toigh leam Ailean oir tha e cho èibhinn!

'S e Màiri Anna an t-ainm a th' air mo mhàthair. Tha i ceathrad 's a còig. Tha i uabhasach laghach agus, nam bheachd, tha i fìor mhath air còcaireachd. Tha i a' dèanamh lasagne agus tha e sgoinneil.

'S e Ailig Iain an t-ainm a th' air m' athair agus tha e ceathrad 's a h-ochd. Tha e àrd agus caol (coltach rium fhèin). Air an deireadh sheachdain, tha m' athair a' coimhead tòrr TBh. Tha e beagan leisg uaireannan, coltach rium fhèin a-rithist! Is toigh leis ball-coise cuideachd – tha sinn cho coltach ri dà sgadan!

Ceistean

Martin

- What is Martin's surname?
- What school does he go to?
- How does he describe his appearance?
- How does he describe his personality?
- What is he like in school?

Sister

- How much older is Martin's sister?
- How does he describe her appearance?
- He says his sister is sometimes nice but that she is usually _____.

Brother

- How old is Martin's brother?
- What is his brother's name?
- How does he describe his brother?
- What does he like about his brother?

Mum and Dad

- How old are Martin's parents?
- What is his mum really good at?
- How does his dad spend his weekends?
- In what ways are Martin and his dad very similar?
- What comparison does Martin make at the end?



14. Sin m' athair

- Cò ris a tha an teaghlach agad fhèin coltach?
- A bheil dealbhan agad?
- Seall dhan chlas iad.
- Inns beagan mun teaghlach.
- A bheil ceistean aig a' chlas?

What is your family like? Bring in some photos if you can and show them to your class. Tell the class about your family. Your classmates might want to ask you some questions.

Mar eisimpleir:

Seo m' athair. Tha e beag agus caol. Tha e uabhasach èibhinn. Uaireannan, chan eil e...



Faclan feumail

Seo mo mhàthair.

An e sin d' athair?

Dè an t-ainm a th' air do bhràthair?

Dè an t-ainm a th' air do phiuthar?

'S e ... an t-ainm a th' air/oirre.

Cò ris a tha i/e coltach?

A bheil e laghach?

A bheil i crosta?

uaireannan

mar as trice

This is my mum.

Is that your dad?

What's your brother's name?

What's your sister's name?

His/her name is...

What's he/she like?

Is he nice?

Is she cross?

sometimes

usually



15. Dè an obair a th' agad?

- Èist ris na daoine seo a' bruidhinn mu obair. (Earrann 7)
- Dè an obair a tha aca?
- Coimhead air na dealbhan.

Listen to these people talking about work. What jobs do they have?
The pictures below should help.

a.



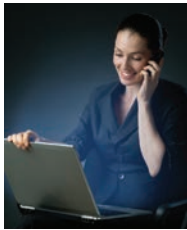
b.



c.



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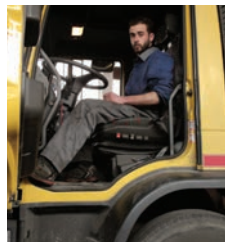
g.



h.



i.



j.



k.



l.





16. 'S e iasgair a th' ann

- Leugh mu na daoine seo.
- Dè an obair a th' aca?
- Sgrìobh na seantansan ann am Beurla.

Read about the people below. What jobs do they do? Write the sentences in English.

- Seo mo bhràthair, Anndra Caimbeul. 'S e iasgair a th' ann.
- Seo Mairead Rothach. 'S e rùnaire a th' innte.
- Sin mo phiuthar, Ealasaid NicRath. 'S e tidsear a th' innte. Tha i ag obair ann am bun-sgoil ann an Sruighlea.
- Is mise Calum MacDhòmhnail. Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Dùn Èideann. 'S e poileas a th' annam.
- Iain: An e dotair a th' annaibh?
Daibhidh: 'S e dotair a th' annam. Is mise Dotair MacLeòid.
- Seo m' athair. 'S e meacanaig a th' ann.
- Tha mo mhàthair ag obair air bus anns a' bhaile. 'S e dràibhear a th' innte.



17. Càit a bheil iad ag obair?

- Èist ris na daoine seo. (Earrann 8)
- Càit a bheil iad ag obair?

Listen to these people. Where do they work?



18. Ann an ospadal

- Càit a bheil iad ag obair?
- Maids an obair ris an àite cheart.
- Chaidh eisimpleir a dhèanamh dhut.

Can you match each job to the correct place of work? The first one has been done for you.

a. Tha mi ag obair ann am bùth.

b. Tha mi ag obair ann an ospadal, ach chan e dotair a th' annam.

c. Tha mi ag obair ann an ionad-slàinte.

d. Tha mi ag obair ann an sgoil.

e. Tha mi ag obair ann an garaids.

f. Tha mi ag obair ann an eaglais.

g. Tha mi ag obair ann an taigh-bidh.

h. Tha mi ag obair ann an oifis.

i. Tha mi ag obair ann an stèisean-poilis.

j. Tha mi ag obair air an rathad.

k. Tha mi ag obair air bàta.

l. Tha mi ag obair air a' chroit.

	Obair	Litir
1	iasgair	k
2	poileas	
3	meacanaig	
4	neach-bùtha	
5	croitear	
6	dotair	
7	tidsear	
8	ministear	
9	dràibhear	
10	rùnaire	
11	còcaire	
12	nurs	

Càit a bheil thu ag obair?

Càit a bheil thu ag obair?



Tha mi ag obair ann an ospadal.



neach-bùtha



dotair



nurs



tidsear



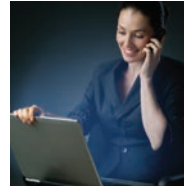
meacanaig



ministear



còcaire



rùnaire



poileas



dràibhear



iasgair



croitear

To find out what job someone has, you ask: **Dè an obair a th' agad/agaibh?**

To say what job you do, you say:

'S e ... a th' annam. 'S e nurs a th' annam. I'm a nurse.

To find out where someone works, you ask: **Càit a bheil thu/sibh ag obair?**

To say where you work, you say: **Tha mi ag obair ann an ospadal.** I work in a hospital.

To find out if someone has a particular job, you ask:

An e ... a th' annad? An e rùnaire a th' annad? Are you a secretary?

The polite/plural form is **annaibh** – it ends like **sibh**.

An e tidsear a th' annaibh?

To say what job someone else does, you say:

'S e ... a th' ann. He is a ... 'S e ... a th' innte. She is a...



'S e croitear a th' ann. He is a crofter. 'S e poileas a th' innte. She is a police officer.



19. 'S e poileas a th' ann

- Èist ris na daoine a' bruidhinn mu obair. (Earrann 9)
- An ann fireann no boireann a tha na daoine air a bheil iad a' bruidhinn?
- Dè an obair a th' aca?
- Sgrìobh an clàr.
- Cuir ✓ anns a' cholbh cheart.
- Lion na beàrnan ann am Beurla.
- Chaidh eisimpleir a dhèanamh dhut.

Are the people mentioned male or female? What jobs do they do? Copy the table. Put a ✓ in the correct column and fill in the blanks. An example has been done for you.

	Obair/Work	Fireann 	Boireann 
a.	police officer	✓	
b.			
c.			
d.			
e.			
f.			
g.			



20. Gabh mo leisgeul...

- Tha Màiri a' dèanamh rannsachadh mu obair. (Earrann 10)
- Èist rithe a' bruidhinn ri daoine.
- Dè an obair a th' aig daoine?
- Càit a bheil iad ag obair?
- Lion na beàrnan.

Mary is doing a survey about work. Listen as she finds out what jobs people do and where they work. Some information is missing from her research form. Fill in the blanks.



	Ainm/Name	Obair/Job	Àite/Place
a.	Jane MacIntosh		
b.			
c.	Meera Kapur		
d.		teacher	
e.			
f.			



21. Air ais dhan sgoil

- Tha thu trithead bliadhna a dh'aois.
- Tha thu aig dannsa mòr airson daoine a bha anns an sgoil còmhla riut.
- Dè an obair a th' agad fhèin?
- Càit a bheil thu ag obair?
- Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?
- Dè tha do charaidean a' dèanamh?
- Sgrìobh am fiosrachadh.

You and your classmates are all thirty years old now and have come back to school for a reunion. What job do you do now? Where are you working? Where do you live? Talk to your old friends and find out what they are doing now and where they work and live. Don't forget to ask them how they are too. Write notes on the information you get.





22a. Teaghlach MhicAsgaill

- Tha blog aig Màiri Anna NicAsgaill.
- Tha i a' sgrìobhadh mun teaghlach aice.
- Leugh am fiosrachadh.
- Freagair na ceistean ann an Gàidhlig.

Mary Ann MacAskill has written about her family for her online blog. Read what she has written and answer the questions in Gaelic, if you can.

Hai! Is mise Màiri Anna NicAsgaill. Tha mi trì-deug agus tha mi a' dol gu Àrd-sgoil Phort Rìgh. Is toigh leam an sgoil. Tha i glè mhath agus tha tòrr charaidean agam anns an sgoil cuideachd. Seo mi fhìn agus mo theaghlach.

Tha mo theaghlach a' fuireach ann an Dùn Bheagan – baile beag air taobh siar an Eilein Sgitheanaich. Is toigh leam Dùn Bheagan. Tha e snog agus càirdeil. Nam theaghlach, tha mi fhìn, mo bhràthair mòr, mo leas-phiuthar, m' athair, mo leas-mhàthair agus mo sheanmhair.



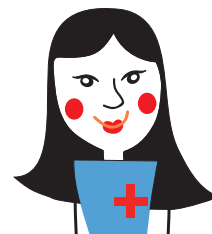
'S e Dòmhnall ainm a th' air mo bhràthair. Tha e seachd-deug. Tha e àrd agus caol. Cha toigh leam mo bhràthair oir tha e crosta agus gòrach agus tha e an-còmhnaidh grod.

'S e Seonag ainm a th' air mo leas-phiuthar. Tha i sia. Tha i beag agus brèagha. 'S toigh leam Seonag oir tha i uabhasach snog. Tha i uaireannan mì-mhodhail, ach tha i èibhinn. Tha Seonag uabhasach math air seinn agus dannsa.



'S e Seòras ainm a th' air m' athair. Tha e ceathrad 's a h-aon. Tha e ag obair ann an garaids ann am Port Rìgh. 'S e meacanaig a th' ann. Tha e àrd agus reamhar – cho reamhar ri ròn! Tha e a' cluich iomain dhan Eilean Sgitheanaich ach chan eil e uabhasach math air!

'S e Beathag ainm a th' air mo leas-mhàthair. Tha i trithead 's a naoi. Tha i ag obair ann an ionad-slàinte faisg air an taigh. 'S e nurs a th' innte. Tha i beag agus snog – coltach ri mo leas-phiuthar.



Ceistean

Màiri Anna

1. Dè an aois a tha Màiri Anna?
2. A bheil Màiri Anna a' dol gu Àrd-sgoil Lochabair?
3. An toigh le Màiri Anna an sgoil?
4. Càit a bheil i a' fuireach?
5. Cò ris a tha am baile coltach?
6. A bheil piuthar no bràthair aig Màiri Anna?

Bràthair

7. Dè an aois a tha Dòmhnall Iain?
8. Cò ris a tha e coltach?
9. Carson nach toigh le Màiri Anna Dòmhnall Iain?

Leas-phiuthar

10. Cò ris a tha Seonag coltach?
11. Carson as toigh le Màiri Anna Seonag?
12. A bheil Seonag math air ball-coise?

Athair

13. Dè an aois a tha athair Màiri Anna?
14. Dè an obair a th' aige agus càit a bheil e ag obair?
15. Dè an cur-seachad a th' aige?

Màthair

16. Dè an t-ainm a th' air leas-mhàthair Màiri Anna?
17. Càit a bheil i ag obair?
18. A bheil Beathag agus Seonag coltach ri chèile?





22b. Blog eile

- Bha cabhag air Màiri Anna.
- Cha do chuir i crìoch air a' bhlog.
- Seo notaichean airson cuideigin san teaghlach.
- Sgrìobh am fiosrachadh ann an seantansan.

Mary Ann was in a hurry and didn't get time to finish her blog. Use her notes to finish her blog

My grandmother, 70, her name is Peggy Campbell, really nice, good at cooking, small, quite plump, funny. My grandmother likes TV and reading. Hates football.



23. Dealbh-chluich

- Obraich ann am buidheann.
- Sgrìobh dealbh-chluich mu theaghlach.
- Cò iad?
- Cò ris a tha iad coltach?
- Dè an obair a th' aca?
- Clàraich an dealbh-chluich.
- Cuir air-loidhne e.



In a group, plan and write a sketch where people are talking about family and jobs. Decide where your play will be set and what will be happening. You might like to set your play at a school reunion – catching up with all your old friends and finding out what they are doing now. Or, you could set it at home – a new school friend comes over and you introduce him/her to your family. You might be able to film your play and put it on the computer for others to see.



24. Mo theaghlach fhèin

- Sgrìobh fiosrachadh mun teaghlach agad fhèin.
- Cò ris a tha iad coltach?
- An toigh leat iad?
- Càit a bheil iad ag obair?
- Cuir ris a' bhlog agad air a' choimpiutair.

Write some information about your own family. Don't forget to include information about what they are like, what they do and where they work, if they have a job. When you have done your first draft, ask a friend to check it over with you. See if you can both spot anything that needs changed before your teacher sees it. Add the information to your online blog. You might want to add some photographs or a video clip of the family.



25. Beagan spòrs

- Leugh iad seo còmhla ri caraidean.
- Tagh fear dhiubh.
- Dèan dealbh-chluich.

Read these little plays aloud with your friends. Choose one of them to act out for the class/group or to read aloud to your teacher. The names and sex of the characters may be changed if preferred.

Aig an Taigh

Caractaran: Sine
Mairead (piuthar Sine)
Màthair

(Sine and Mairead have fallen out.)

- Mairead:** A Shine !
- Sine:** Seadh, a Mhairead?
- Mairead:** Càit a bheil mo sheacaid?
- Sine:** Dè? Do sheacaid?
- Mairead:** Mo sheacaid! Tha i dubh.
- Sine:** Chan eil fhios agam.
- Mairead:** A bheil mo sheacaid agad, a Shine?
- Sine:** Chan eil, a Mhairead!
- Mairead:** A bheil i agad nad bhaga, a Shìne?
- Sine:** Chan eil i agam. Cha toigh leam i co-dhiù! Tha i ro mhòr. Tha thusa cho reamhar ri ròn!
- Mairead:** Mise? Chan eil. Ach, tha thusa cho caol ri bior! Uill, chan eil fhios agam càit a bheil mo sheacaid ma-thà.
- (looking all over the place)*
- Sine:** Ò, a Mhairead tha thu cho gòrach! (pushing Mairead)
- Mairead:** Chan eil mi gòrach! (pushing her back) Tha thu fhèin cho crosta!
- Sine:** Och, bì sàmhach! Chan eil mi.
- (Mum comes in looking angry)*
- Màthair:** Bithibh sàmhach! Tha mise crosta a-nise. Abair fuaim! Tha sibh mì-mhodhail. A Mhairead, seo do sheacaid. Bha i anns a' chàr.
- Mairead:** Oops! Tha mi duilich.
- Sine:** Huh!



Air a' Fòn

Caractaran: Màiri
Peigi
Ailean

(Mary and Peggy are old friends and haven't heard from one another for a while.)

- Ailean:** Hallò? Bàgh a' Chaisteil a dhà ... a h-aon ... a seachd?
Peigi: Hallò, Ailein? Ciamar a tha thu? Peigi an seo. A bheil do mhàthair a-staigh?
Ailean: Tha. Fuirichibh mionaid, a Pheigi!
Màiri: Hallo, a Pheigi.
Peigi: Seadh! 'S fhada bhon uair sin! Ciamar a tha thu, a Mhàiri?
Màiri: Ò, chan eil dona idir. Ciamar a tha thu fhèin?
Peigi: Ò, ceart gu leòr, tapadh leat. Dè tha dol, a Mhàiri?
Màiri: Chan eil mòran. Dè tha dol agad fhèin?
Peigi: Och, tha mi cho trang an-dràsta!
Màiri: A bheil?
Peigi: Tha. Tha mi ag obair ann an taigh-bidh ann an Ulapul an-dràsta.
Màiri: Glè mhath. An e còcaire a th' annad?
Peigi: 'S e.
Màiri: Tha thu fhèin cho math air còcaireachd, a Pheigi. An toigh leat an obair?
Peigi: Is toigh l'. Tha i a' còrdadh rium glè mhath. A bheil thu fhèin ag obair?
Màiri: Tha. Tha mi ag obair ann an oifis na sgoile agus is toigh leam sin.
'S e rùnaire a th' annam.
Peigi: Ò, tha sin uabhasach math! Math dha-rìribh!
Màiri: Seall sin, a Pheigi! Tha e leth-uair an dèidh seachd. Tha *Coronation Street* air.
Peigi: Ò, glè mhath. Ceart. Is toigh leam *Coronation Street*. Mar sin leat, a Mhàiri!
Màiri: Mar sin leat, a Pheigi!



You have reached the end of **Modal 5 Aonad 1**

'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"/>	Say who is in my family	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ask if someone has any brothers or sisters	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Describe myself and others	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ask what someone else is like	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ask what job someone has	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Say what job someone has	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ask where someone works	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Say where someone works	<input type="checkbox"/>

Faclan is Abairtean

**polite/plural*

teaghlach, an teaghlach (m)

mo theaghlach
do theaghlach
Cò tha nad theaghlach?
nam theaghlach...
Cia mhead...?
Cia mhead a tha nad theaghlach?
A bheil ... agad/agaibh?*

Tha ... agam.
Chan eil ... agam.
athair, an t-athair (m)
m' athair
màthair, a' mhàthair (f)
mo mhàthair
bràthair, am bràthair (m), bràithrean
mo bhràthair
dà bhràthair
trì bràithrean
bràthair mòr
bràthair beag
piuthar, a' phiuthar (f), peathraichean
mo phiuthar
piuthar mhòr
piuthar bheag
ceithir peathraichean
seanair, an seanair (m)
seanmhair, an t-seanmhair (f)
mo phiuthar
mo sheanair
mo sheanmhair
leas-athair, an leas-athair (m)
leas-mhàthair, an leas-mhàthair (f)
leas-bhràthair, an leas-bhràthair (m)
leas-phiuthar, an leas-phiuthar (f)
'S e ... an t-ainm a th' air.
'S e ... an t-ainm a th' oirre.
'S e ... an t-ainm a th' air mo mhàthair.

Cò ris a tha ... coltach?

an-còmhnaidh
àrd

***female*

family, the family

my family
your family
Who is in your family?
in my family...
How many...?
How many are in your family?
Do you have a...?
I have a...
I don't have a...
father, the father
my father
mother, the mother
my mother
brother, the brother, brothers
my brother
two brothers
three brothers
big brother
little brother
sister, the sister, sisters
my sister
big sister
little sister
four sisters
grandfather, the grandfather
grandmother, the grandmother
my sister
my grandfather
my grandmother
stepfather, the stepfather
stepmother, the stepmother
stepbrother, the stepbrother
stepsister, the stepsister
His name is...
Her name is...
My mum's name is...

What is ... like?

always
tall

caol
 cho caol ri bior
 coltach ri...
 coltach rium
 cho coltach ri dà sgadan

gòrach
 grod
 grod rium
 laghach
 laghach rium
 leisg
 mì-mhodhail
 reamhar
 cho reamhar ri ròn
 Tha mo mhàthair ag ràdh gu bheil sinn...

Dè an obair a th' agad?

obair, an obair (f)
 An e ... a th' annad/annaibh?*

'S e ... a th' annam.
 'S e ... a th' ann.
 'S e ... a th' innte.

còcaire, an còcaire (m)
 croitear, an croitear (m)
 dotair, an dotair (m)
 dràibhear, an dràibhear (m)
 iasgair, an t-iasgair (m)
 meacanaig, am meacanaig (m)
 ministear, am ministear (m)
 neach-bùtha, an neach-bùtha (m)
 nurs, an nurs (m)
 poileas, am poileas (m)
 rùnaire, an rùnaire (m)
 tidsear, an tidsear (m)

Càit a bheil thu ag obair?

Tha mi ag obair ann am bùth.
 ospadal, an t-ospadal (m)
 ionad-slàinte, an t-ionad-slàinte
 sgoil, an sgoil (f)
 garaids, a' gharaidhs (f)
 eaglais, an eaglais (f)
 taigh-bidh, an taigh-bidh (m)
 oifis, an oifis (f)

thin
 as this as a needle (as thin as a rake)
 like...
 like me
 as alike as two herring (two peas in a pod)
 silly/daft
 rotten/horrible
 horrible to me
 nice/good-natured
 nice to me
 lazy
 badly-behaved/naughty
 plump
 as fat as a seal
 My mum says that we are...

What job do you have?

job, the job
 Are you a...?
 I'm a...
 He's a...
 She's a...
 cook/chef, the cook/chef
 crofter, the crofter
 doctor, the doctor
 driver, the driver
 fisherman, the fisherman
 mechanic, the mechanic
 minister, the minister
 shop assistant, the shop assistant
 nurse, the nurse
 police officer, the police officer
 secretary, the secretary
 teacher, the teacher

Where do you work?

I work in a shop.
 hospital, the hospital
 health centre, the health centre
 school, the school
 garage, the garage
 church, the church
 restaurant, the restaurant
 office, the office

stèisean-poilis, an stèisean-poilis (m)
ann an stèisean-poilis
rathad, an rathad (m)
bàta, am bàta (m)
croit, a' chroit (f)
Tha mi gun obair.

Eile

Ailig
air ais
air ais dhan sgoil
Àrd-sgoil Ulapuil
Càirinis
gu dearbh
Ist!/Istibh!*Lionacleit
MacIIEathain/NicIIEathain**
ma-thà
taigh
tòrr charaidean
uill

police station, the police station
in a police station
road, the road
boat, the boat
croft, the croft
I'm unemployed.

Other

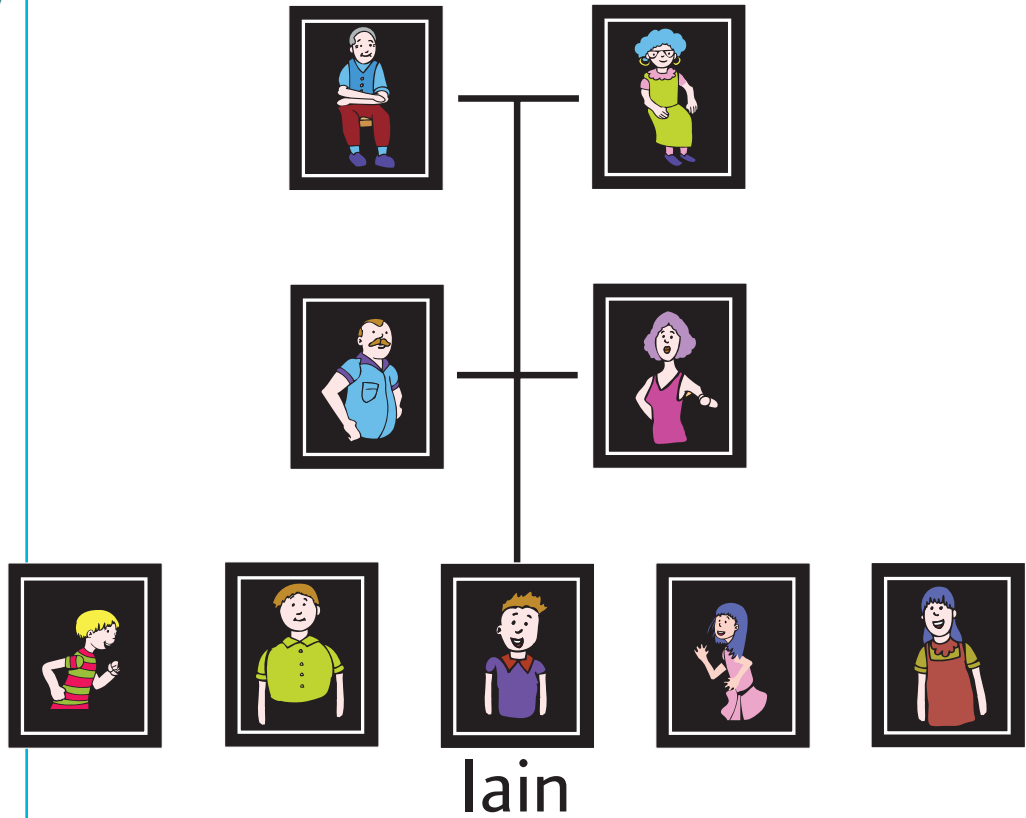
Alec
back
back to school
Ullapool High school
Cairinish
indeed
Shh!
Lionacleit
Maclean
then
house
lots of friends
well



Sùil air ais 1 Cò?

- Seo teaghlach Iain.
- Cò iad?
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

Here is Iain's family tree. Who's who? How are they all related to Iain? Write in Gaelic.





Sùil air ais 2 Tha e crosta

- Maids na dealbhan ris na seantansan ceart.
- Sgrìobh còig seantansan ann am Beurla.

Match the pictures with the correct statements. Write five of the statements in English.

Tha e crosta.

a.



Tha i mì-mhodhail.

b.



Tha mo bhràthair grod rium.

c.



Tha mo sheanmhair laghach rium.

d.



Tha i leisg.

e.



Tha iad cho coltach ri dà sgadan.

f.



Tha e reamhar.

g.



Tha e cho caol ri bior.

h.



Tha m' athair uabhasach àrd.

i.



Tha i gòrach.

j.



Sùil air ais 3 Air bàta

- Leugh na seantansan.
- Lorg obair no àite-obrach.
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

Solve the clues to find either a job or a workplace. Write your answers in Gaelic.

1. Tha dotair ag obair an seo ach chan e ospadal a th' ann!
2. Tha a' bhùth trang an-diugh.
3. Tha i ag obair ann an sgoil.
4. Tha e ag obair air a' chàr ghorm.
5. Ith dinnean an seo.
6. Tha e ag obair air bàta.
7. Tha i uabhasach trang Là na Sàbaid.
8. Tha i ag obair aig coimpiutair ann an oifis.
9. Tha e ag obair air a' chroit.
10. Tha càr geal aige agus tha ad dhubh air.





Sùil air ais 4a Ann an ospadal

- Leugh na seantansan.
- Lion na beàrnan.
- Tagh còig seantansan.
- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla iad.

Copy the sentences below and fill in the missing words. Choose five of the sentences. Translate them into English.



1. Tha m' athair ag obair ann an ospadal. 'S e _____ a th' _____.
2. Tha mo phiuthar Catrìona ag obair ann am _____.
'S e neach-bùtha a th' _____.
3. Tha mo bhràthair mòr, Seumas ag obair ann an _____.
'S e ministear a th' ann.
4. Seo Màiri. 'S e rùnaire a th' innte. Tha _____ ag obair ann an _____.
5. 'S e meacanaig a th' annam agus tha mi ag obair ann
an _____.
6. Chan eil mo leas-mhàthair ag obair ann an _____-bidh.
Chan e _____ a th' innte. Chan eil i math air còcaireachd idir!
7. Chan eil obair agam an-dràsta. Tha mi _____ obair.
8. Tha Siùsaidh ag obair ann an s_____ -poilis ann am Barraigh.
'S e poileas a th' innte.
9. Tha Niall Iain ag obair air an rathad. 'S e _____ a th' ann.
10. A bheil thu ag obair ann an ionad-_____ ?
An e nurs a th' annad?



Sùil air ais 4b Seantansan eile

- Sgrìobh trì seantansan eile.
- Fàg beàrnan annta.
- Iarr air do charaid na beàrnan a lìonadh.
- Ceartaich an obair.

Write your own examples and get your partner to fill the blanks. Correct your partner's work and comment on his/her work.





Sùil air ais 5 Teaghlach MhicLeòid

- Leugh an earrann.
- Tha Ceit Anna a' bruidhinn mun teaghlach.
- Dèan suas ceistean mun teaghlach.
- Bruidhinn ri do charaid.
- Iarr air do charaid na ceistean a fhreagairt.
- Chaidh eisimpleir a dhèanamh dhut.

Read what Kate Ann has to say about herself and her family. Make sure you understand what is written. You are going to make up questions for your partner based on the information. Questions and answers may be either spoken or written – you decide. Give some feedback. Here's a question or two to get you started.

Mar eisimpleir:

1. Do Kate Ann and her family live in

- a village in Wales?
- a village in South Uist?
- a car park?
- a village in North Uist?

2. How many people are there in Kate Ann's family, including herself?



Hai! Is mise Ceit Anna NicLeòid. Tha mi trì-deug agus tha mi a' fuireach ann an Càirinis ann an Uibhist a Tuath. Tha am baile beag agus snog. Tha teaghlach mòr agam. Tha trì peathraichean agus dà bhràthair agam.

Tha mo phiuthar mhòr, Raonaid, ag obair anns an ospadal ann am Beinn na Fadhla. 'S e nurs a th' innte agus tha i fichead bliadhna a dh'aois. Is toigh leam Raonaid. Tha i uabhasach laghach rium.



Tha dà phiuthar bheag agam - Seòd agus Sine. Tha iad ochd bliadhna a dh'aois. Is toigh leam iad. Tha iad beag, brèagha agus uabhasach èibhinn. Tha iad mì-mhodhail cuideachd! Tha iad cho coltach ri dà sgadan.

Tha bràthair mòr agam. 'S e Aonghas Iain an t-ainm a th' air. Tha e naoi-deug. Tha e àrd agus crosta! Cha toigh leam e. Tha e grod rium. Tha e ag obair ann an garaids ann an Uibhist a Deas. 'S e meacanaig a th' ann.



'S e Stiùbhart an t-ainm a th' air mo bhràthair beag. Tha e còig-deug. Is toigh leam Stiùbhart. Tha e laghach agus modhail. Tha e glè mhath air ball-coise agus tha e a' cluich a h-uile Disathairne. Tha Stiùbhart anns an àrd-sgoil cuideachd. 'S e Sgoil Lìonacleit an t-ainm a th' air an sgoil.

'S e Iain an t-ainm a th' air m' athair. Tha e mu cheathrad 's a còig agus tha e ag obair air a' chroit. Tha e gu math àrd agus caran reamhar cuideachd!



'S e Seòd an t-ainm a th' air mo mhàthair. Tha i mu cheathrad bliadhna a dh'aois agus tha i gu math laghach. Chan eil mo mhàthair ag obair, ach tha i trang anns an taigh.



Sùil air ais 6 Ag obair

- Èist ris na daoine a' bruidhinn mu obair. (Earrann 11)
- Freagair na ceistean.

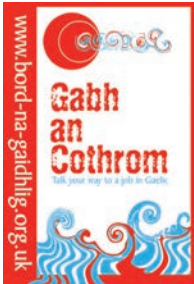
Listen to the people talking about jobs. Answer the questions.

1. Ailean

- What is Allan's job?
- Where does he work?
- When does he have to get up in the morning?
- What does he enjoy about the job?
- Why does he mention Mary Jane?
- Which colours are mentioned, and why?
- Who works with him?

2. Catrìona

- How old is Catherine?
- What is her job?
- In which town does she work?
- Which two tasks does she do?
- How does she describe her job?
- What does she say about the people she works with?
- Which of her relations works in the same place?
- What does this person do?



Ag obair ann an saoghal na Gàidhlig

Dè an obair a tha thu fhèin ag iarraidh?

Have you thought about what sort of job you would like when you leave school? It's never too early to start thinking about it and what subjects you might need for that career.

Obraichean Gàidhlig

There are lots of great job opportunities in Scotland for Gaelic speakers. Hundreds of people who started learning Gaelic at school – just like you – now make a living from their ability to speak the language. If you live in the Highlands and Islands, you need only open your local paper to see how many Gaelic jobs are being advertised every week. Siuthad! Coimhead air!



Dè seòrsa obraichean a th' ann?

It is impossible to list all the different types of jobs available, but here are a few of the major areas of employment.

Foghlam

From nursery to secondary school, the number of Gaelic teachers and classroom assistants needed all over Scotland is rising all the time to meet the demand for Gaelic-medium education. You could also be employed producing Gaelic books and other resources for schools and colleges.



Na Meadhanan

How do you fancy a career in the media? BBC Alba, the dedicated Gaelic digital television channel, was launched in 2008, opening up a huge number of job opportunities for Gaelic speakers. Whether you would prefer to be in the limelight and be a presenter, weather reporter or news reader or whether you would rather be behind the scenes designing a website, as a cameraman or director, the opportunities have never been better.

Pàrlamaid na h-Alba

The Scottish Parliament employs a number of Gaelic speakers. These people are involved in a wide range of tasks including simultaneous translation during some parliamentary speeches, writing and updating the Parliament's multilingual website and writing booklets and information for schools and the public about the Parliament. There are increasing numbers of MSPs who are Gaelic speakers or are interested in the language. If you are an MSP, representing a Gaelic-speaking area or Gaelic speakers all over the country, being able to speak the language is very important because it means you can properly represent your constituents and communicate with them in their own language.



Seirbheisean slàinte

The ability to speak Gaelic may not be essential for working in health services but if you are working with the very young or the elderly in an area where Gaelic is spoken, knowledge of the language would certainly be of benefit.



A' dol dhan oilthigh

Although you don't need college or university qualifications for all jobs, they can really help to improve your chances of getting the job you want.

Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, Scotland's Gaelic college in the Isle of Skye, offers a huge range of courses in everything from language development to traditional music. You can even do a practical course in television and multi-media to train you to become a cameraman, director, producer or even a famous TV star! So, whether you just want to be fluent in Gaelic or you want to train for something more specific, Sabhal Mòr Ostaig could be your ticket to a successful career!



Obair

1. Look at all the different jobs. Do you know anybody working in these jobs? Does the person have Gaelic?
2. Talk to your partner about what kind of job you would like to do when you leave school.
3. Do you think that Gaelic could be useful to you in your job?
4. Why do you think being able to speak Gaelic might be useful if you are working in health services and dealing with elderly or very young patients?



Faigh fios

Have a look at some websites to find out a bit more about job opportunities in Gaelic. Your teacher will be able to give you some web addresses to get you started.

Have a look at the Sabhal Mòr Ostaig website. www.smo.uhi.ac.uk

Do you think you would like to be a student there?

If so, which course interests you the most, and why?

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

Do you know people who use Gaelic in their jobs? If so, who? Speak to them and find out a bit about what they do. Maybe you could even invite them to come and speak to your class.





A bheil peata agad?

Learn the names for some animals

Say what pets you have

Describe your pets

Ask if someone has any pets

Say what pets someone else has

Ask how many of something there are

Cànan:

Plurals of animals

Using simple adjectives and adverbs for describing



Bruidhinn



Èist



Leugh



Sgrìobh



Còimhead



1. Peataichean

- Èist ris na daoine a' bruidhinn mu pheataichean. (Earrann 1)
- Dè na peataichean a th' aca?







Listen to these people talking about their pets. What pets do they have?



2. Tha dà iasg agam

- Èist ris na daoine a' bruidhinn air na peataichean aca. (Earrann 2)
- Coimhead air na dealbhan.
- A bheil iad ceart no ceàrr?

Listen to the people talking about their pets. Look at the pictures. Do the pictures match what is being said? If they do, tick **ceart**, if not, tick **ceàrr**.

	Ainm/Name	Peataichean/Pets	Ceart	Ceàrr
a.	Calum			
b.	Màiri			
c.	Ceitidh			
d.	Seumas			
e.	Aonghas			
f.	Catriona			

Cò ris a tha e coltach?

A bheil cuimhn' agad? You have already used adjectives to describe clothes, people and places. You can use these to describe animals too. Remember to check whether the animal is male or female because this can sometimes change the sound and spelling of the adjective.

Mar eisimpleir: piseag bheag cat beag

Look back to **Modal 3 Aonad 1** to remind you of the rules.

Here are some other descriptions useful for talking about animals:

Tha earball fada air/oirre. He/She has a long tail.

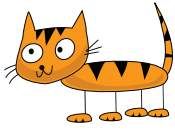
Tha cluasan mòra air/oirre. He/She has big ears.

Tha casan fada air/oirre. He/She has long legs.

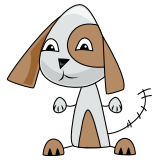
Notice that when an adjective describes something plural, it sometimes adds *a* to the end of the adjective.

Mar eisimpleir: cluasan mòra big ears
casan beaga little legs

Peataichean



cat



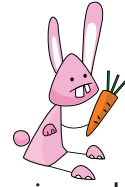
cù



piaseag



cuilean



coineanach



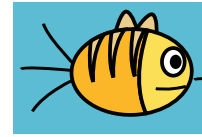
each



gearra-mhuc



eun



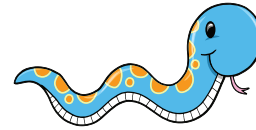
iasg



uan



luch



nathair



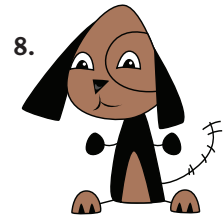
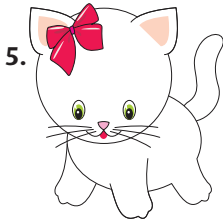
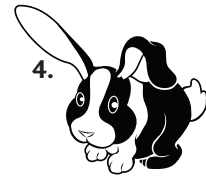
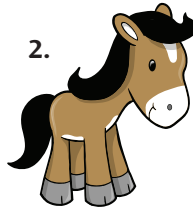
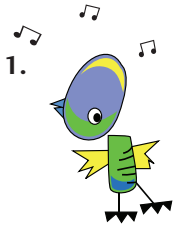
3a. Air chall

- Tha na peataichean seo air chall.
- Maids na peataichean ris na daoine a chaill iad.

These pets have gone missing. Reunite them with their correct owners.

Mar eisimpleir: a = 5

- Lusaidh:** Piseag bheag. 'S e Siùcar an t-ainm a th' oirre agus tha i geal.
- Pàdraig:** Eun beag. Tha e buidhe, uaine agus gorm. 'S e Tommy an t-ainm a th' air. Tha e math air seinn.
- Alasdair:** Cù mòr. Tha e dubh agus donn. Tha earball fada air agus tha e fìor chrosta! 'S e Cuileag an t-ainm a th' air.
- Ceitidh:** Coineanach mòr, dubh agus geal. Tha e cho reamhar ri ròn. Tha earball beag, geal air agus cluasan fada. Tha e uabhasach snog. 'S e Bugsy an t-ainm a th' air.
- Micheal:** Cù beag geal. Tha casan beaga agus earball beag air. Tha e uabhasach laghach agus 's e Scotty an t-ainm a th' air.
- Sandra:** Cat mòr, ruadh. Tha e reamhar. Tha casan geala air agus 's e Boots an t-ainm a th' air.
- Sine:** Each beag, snog. Tha e donn agus tha earball fada, dubh air. 'S e Brèagha an t-ainm a th' oirre.



3b. Cò mì?

- Tha aon pheata air fhàgail.
- Cò ris a tha e coltach?
- Dè an t-ainm a th' air?

There's one pet left over. Write a description of him and give his name.



4. Cuilean air chall

- Tha do pheata air chall.
- Dèan postair.
- Cuir fiosrachadh mun pheata air a' phostair.
- Dèan dealbh dhen pheata.

You have lost your pet. Make a poster with information and a picture of the pet.

Mar eisimpleir:

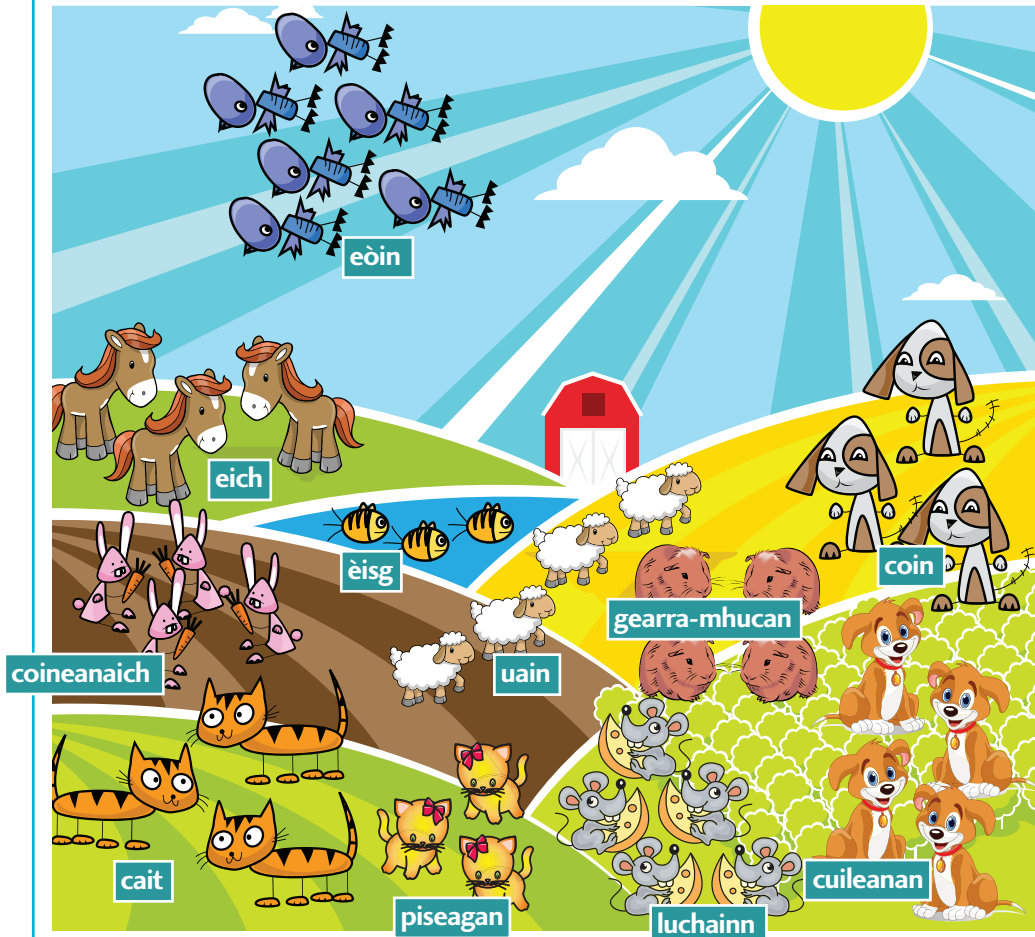




5. Cia mheud peata a th' agad?

- Èist ris na daoine a' bruidhinn air na peataichean aca. (Earrann 3)
- Cia mheud peata a th' aca?
- Listen to the people talking about their pets.

How many pets do they have?



Plurals

A bheil cuimhn' agad? You have seen plurals when you talked about clothes and family.

stocainn	a sock	stocainnean	socks
piuthar	a sister	peathraichean	sisters

In English, you normally add an *s* to a noun to make it plural but remember that plurals in Gaelic don't always follow a pattern. Sometimes the plural word can look quite different to the singular. You can see this in some of the plurals for the pets in the picture above. Remember that in Gaelic you don't need to use the plural until you are talking about three or more things.

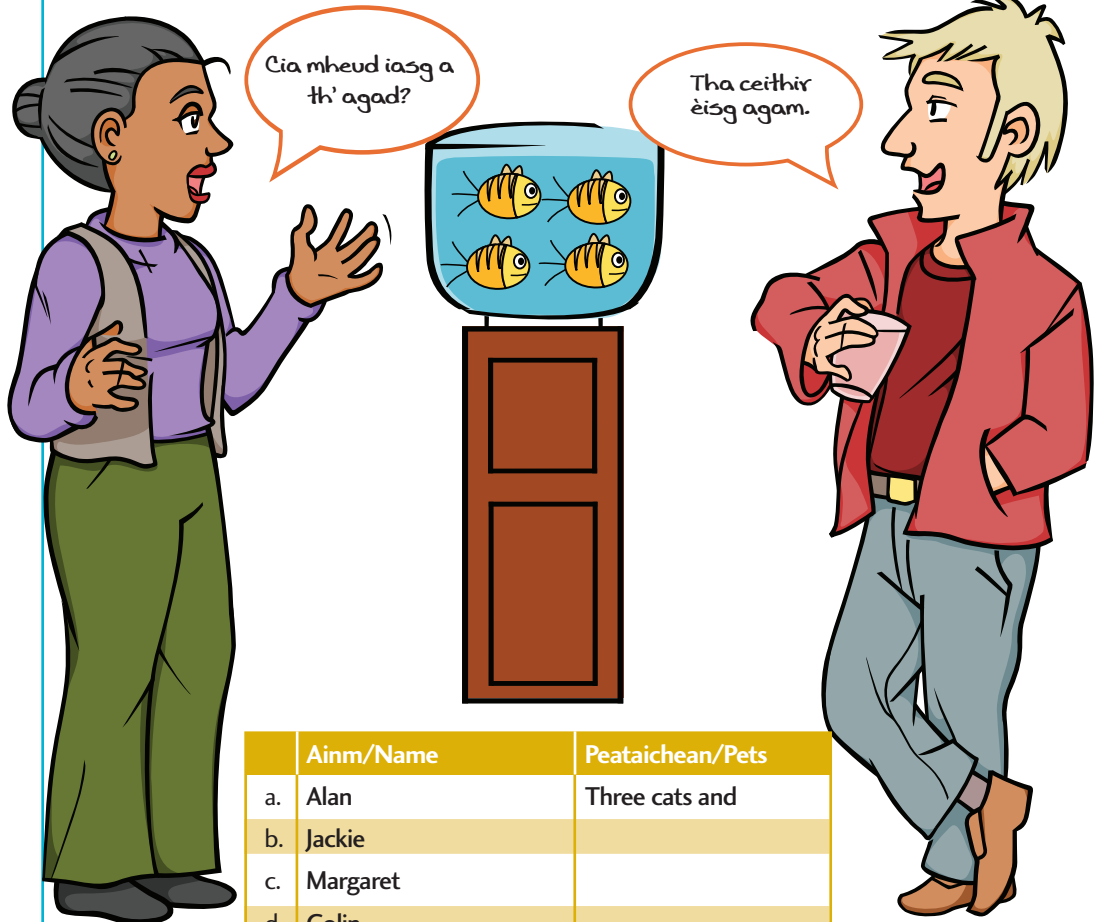
Look back to Modal 3 Aonad 1 as a reminder.



6. Cait is coin

- Èist ris na daoine seo. (Earrann 4)
- Dè na peataichean a th' aig daoine eile anns a' chlas?
- Sgrìobh an clàr.
- Lion an clàr.

Listen to these people finding out what pets their classmates have. Copy and fill the table.



	Ainm/Name	Peataichean/Pets
a.	Alan	Three cats and
b.	Jackie	
c.	Margaret	
d.	Colin	
e.	George	
f.	Catherine	

Did you notice in the listening extract that the question **Cia mheud?** was used a lot?

Cia mheud?

How many?

In English, you might ask someone, "How many dogs do you have?"; but in Gaelic, you use the singular.

Cia mheud cù a th' agad?

How many dogs do you have?

Tha trì coin agam.

I have three dogs.

Cia mheud peata a th' agad?

How many pets do you have?

Tha ceithir peataichean agam.

I have four pets.



7. Cia mheud cat?

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.
- Coimhead air an dealbh de na peataichean a-rithist.
- Cia mheud peata a tha anns an dealbh?

Look at the picture of all the pets again. With your partner, ask how many there are of each different animal.

Mar eisimpleir:

Calum: Cia mheud cat a th' anns an dealbh?

Màiri: Tha trì cait ann.



8. Peataichean

- Dè na peataichean a th' aig daoine eile anns a' chlas?
- Cia mheud peata a th' aca?
- Cò ris a tha na peataichean coltach?
- Dèan rannsachadh.

What pets do other members of the class have? How many pets do they have? What are their pets like? Do some research. Which is the most popular pet in the class?



9a. Cuilean beag

- Maids na daoine ris na peataichean.
- Sgrìobh seantans ann an Gàidhlig do gach duine.

Match the people to their pets. Write a sentence in Gaelic saying who has which pet. Try to put some detail into your sentences. For example, you could make up names and ages for the pets and give details of what they are like.

Mar eisimpleir: **Tha cuilean beag aig Ruairidh. Tha e dubh agus geal.**

(a) Margaret

(b) Roddy

(c) Murdo

(d) Fiona

(e) Elizabeth

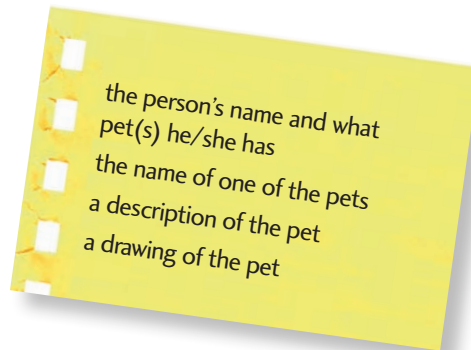


9b. Peataichean a' chlas

- Tagh cuideigin anns a' chlas.
- A bheil peataichean aige/aice?
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig mu na peataichean a tha aige/aice.
- Dèan dealbh.
- Cuir am fiosrachadh agus na dealbhan air a' bhalla.

Choose someone in the class. Does he/she have pets? Write in Gaelic about the pets he/she has.

Include:



When you have finished, show your work to the person you wrote about. He/she will check your work to make sure you have the correct information. He/she may also write a comment in Gaelic on your work. Once everyone has finished you could make a pets' corner display on the wall showing the different pets in the class.

Mar eisimpleir:

Tha cù aig Anndra. 'S e Dileas an t-ainm a th' air.
Tha e ceithir bliadhna a dh'aois.
Tha e mòr, dubh agus geal agus uabhasach laghach.
Tha Dileas ag obair air a' chroit.
Tha e glè mhath air ruith agus chan eil e idir leisg.
Seo Dileas ag obair.





10. An t-Each Donn

- Leugh mu na daoine seo.
- Tha iad a' bruidhinn air na peataichean aca.
- Dèan eacarsaich A, B no C

Read about these people and their pets. Do exercise A, B or C.

1. Hai! Is mise Eilidh Nic an Toisich. Tha mi ceithir-deug agus tha mi a' fuireach ann an Ùige anns an Eilean Sgitheanach. Is toigh leam mo pheataichean. Tha each agus cat agam. 'S e Seòclaid an t-ainm a th' air m' each. Tha i sia bliadhna a dh'aois agus uabhasach math air leum. Tha i donn agus tha earball fada dubh oirre. Mar as trice, tha i laghach rium ach uaireannan, tha i mì-mhodhail. Tha an cat ceithir bliadhna a dh'aois agus tha i beagan crosta. 'S e Sooty an t-ainm a th' oirre. Seadh, tha thu ceart! Tha i dubh. Bha piseagan aig Sooty anns an t-Samhain. Bha iad uabhasach snog. Tha cù aig m' athair. 'S e Glen an t-ainm a th' air. Tha e ag obair air a' chroit. Cha toigh leam Glen. Chan eil e laghach idir ach tha e math air obair.
2. 'S e Calum Robasdan an t-ainm a th' orm. Tha mi trì-deug agus tha mi a' fuireach anns an Òban. Tha eun, trì luchainn agus iasg agam. Is toigh leam peataichean beaga. Cha toigh leam cait no coin idir. 'S e Mike an t-ainm a th' air m' eun. Tha e buidhe agus gorm agus uabhasach math air seinn agus bruidhinn. Tha na luchainn – Tom, Jerry agus Minnie – beag agus glas. 'S e Bubbles an t-ainm a th' air m' iasg agus tha e beag agus inntinneach.
3. Is mise Adrianna Kaminski. Tha mi dhà-dheug agus tha mi a' fuireach ann an Inbhir Nis. Chan eil peataichean agam ach tha cù aig mo sheanmhair. 'S e Jinks an t-ainm a th' air. Tha e glè mhòr ach tha e laghach. 'S e Labrador a th' ann agus tha e dubh. Tha casan uabhasach fada air. Is toigh leam Jinks. Tha e an-còmhnaidh a' ruith agus a' cluich, agus tha e èibhinn.

A. Sgrìobh an clàr agus cuir anns a' cholbh cheart.

Copy and complete the table. Put a in the correct column.

Fiosrachadh/Information	ceart	ceàrr
a. Helen's cat is called Chocolate.		
b. Helen's dad has a bad-tempered dog.		
c. Helen's cat had kittens in November.		
d. Malcolm has five pets.		
e. Malcolm has a mouse called Minnie.		
f. Malcolm has a blue and yellow pet bird.		
g. Adrianna has a dog called Jinks.		
h. Jinks has long legs and he's always running.		

B. Freagair na ceistean ann an Gàidhlig.

Answer the questions in Gaelic.

1. Dè na peataichean a th' aig Eilidh?
2. Dè an aois a tha Sooty?
3. Càit a bheil Glen ag obair?
4. Cia mheud luch a th' aig Calum?
5. Tha iasg aig Calum. Tha e beag agus _____. 'S e _____ an t-ainm a th' air.
6. Càit a bheil Adrianna a' fuireach?

Freagair na ceistean ann am Beurla.

Answer the questions in English.

7. What does Helen say about her biggest pet?
8. What happened in November?
9. Malcolm likes _____ pets. He doesn't like cats or _____ at all.
10. Mike is a _____ and he is really good at singing and _____.
11. Who does Jinks belong to?
12. Write down at least four pieces of information about Jinks.

C. Tagh dà earrainn.

Sgrìobh na h-earrannan ann am Beurla.

Choose two of the passages. Write the passages in English.



11. Coineanach mòr, gòrach

- Èist ris na daoine. (Earrann 5)
- Tha iad a' bruidhinn air peataichean.
- Dè tha iad ag ràdh?
- Sgrìobh an clàr.
- Lion an clàr.

	Ainm/Name	Peataichean/Pets	Beachdan/Comments
a.			
b.			
c.			
d.			
e.			
f.			
g.			
h.			



12. Beagan dràma

- Leugh no èist ris na còmhraidhean seo. (Earrann 6 agus 7)
- Leugh còmhla ri caraid(ean).
- Tagh fear dhiubh.
- Dèan dealbh-chluich.

Read these conversations aloud with your partner(s). Choose one of them to act out or to read to your teacher. The names can be changed to suit the class.

(1) Ann am Bùth nam Peataichean (Earrann 6)

(Ruairidh and his mum are in the pet shop when an argument develops.)

Ruairidh: A Mham! Seall! Seall!

Màthair: Dè th' ann?

Ruairidh: Seall air na piseagan agus na cuileanan! Tha iad cho snog.

Màthair: Ò, tha iad snog gu dearbh, a Ruairidh!

Ruairidh: Ò, a Mham, tha mi ag iarraidh* piseag! Tha mi ag iarraidh piseag.

Màthair: A Ruairidh, tha dà chat, deich èisg, sia luchainn agus gearra-mhuc agad.

Ruairidh: Ach, a Mham, tha mi ag iarraidh piseag! Am faod mi? Am faod mi?

Màthair: Chan fhaod. Nise, bi sàmhach!

(Ruairidh starts to shout and stamp his feet.)

Ruairidh: Ach, a Mham! Tha ... mi ... ag ... iarraidh ... piseag.

Màthair: A Ruairidh, bi modhail an-dràsta!

Ruairidh: Ach carson, a Mhamaidh? Mas e ur toil e...

(Ruairidh's mum is very cross with him now.)

Màthair: A Ruairidh, sguir dheth sa mhionaid!** Bi modhail! Tha thu ann am bùth.

Ruairidh: Tha sibh crosta agus cha toigh leam sibh idir.

Màthair: Ceart! Sin e! Tha thu cho mì-mhodhail. Mach à seo sa mhionaid!

Tha thu a' dol dhachaigh.

(Ruairidh's mum marches him out of the shop.)

* ag iarraidh – want

**sa mhionaid – this minute

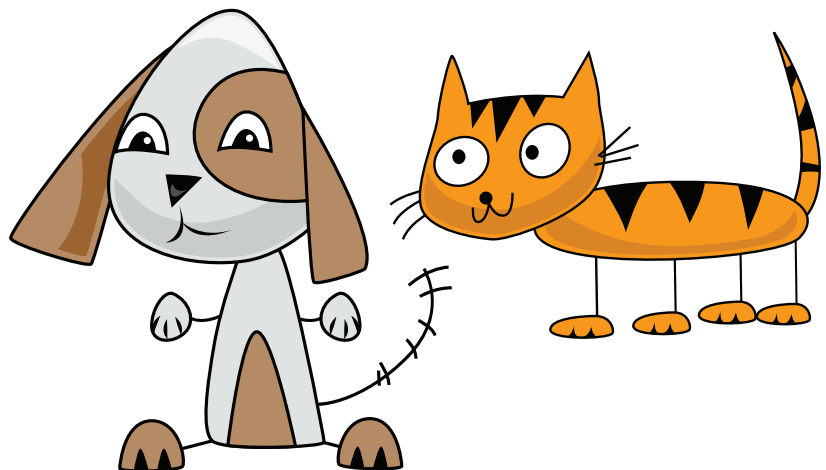


(2) Rusty agus Fluffy (Earrann 7)

Ceit has invited her new school friend Màiri, round after school. Ceit's family have pets but poor Màiri isn't too keen on animals.

There's a knock at the door. Ceit goes to the door accompanied by her dog Rusty. He's very eager to see who is there!

- Ceit:** Cò tha sin, Rusty? Trobhad! (going to the door) Hai, a Mhàiri! Thig a-staigh! Seo mo chù, Rusty.
(Rusty is desperate to say hello.)
- Rusty:** Ruf! Ruf! Ruf!
- Màiri:** Ò ... eh ... hallò, Rusty!
(Màiri stays put on the doorstep, unsure of Rusty.)
- Màiri:** Cha toigh leam coin.
- Ceit:** Thig a-staigh! Tha Rusty laghach.
- Rusty:** Ruf! Ruf!
- Màiri:** Ach, tha e uabhasach mòr.
- Ceit:** Tha, ach chan eil e crosta idir. Na bi gòrach! Thig a-staigh!
- Màiri:** Ceart gu leòr.
(Màiri steps inside and is almost knocked over as Rusty jumps up to say hello.)
- Màiri:** Aargh! Cuidich mi!
- Ceit:** Sios, Rusty! Sios! Bi modhail! Rusty! Suidh!
(Rusty does as he's told.)
- Rusty:** Ruf!
- Ceit:** Sin thu, Rusty. Cuir dhiot do sheacaid, a Mhàiri! Cuir sios do bhaga an sin!
(Màiri leaves her jacket and school bag in the hall and the girls go up to Ceit's room. Màiri sits down on Ceit's bed, relieved that Rusty is downstairs when suddenly...)
- Màiri:** Aargh!
- Ceit:** Dè? Dè th' ann?
- Màiri:** 'S e cat a th' ann. Cha toigh leam cait idir, idir!
- Ceit:** Sin Fluffy. Tha i laghach. (Ceit pats Fluffy) Seall! Tha i laghach. Hallò, Fluffy bheag!
- Fluffy:** Miao! Prr...
(Màiri decides to be brave and pat Fluffy. Fluffy scratches Màiri.)



- Màiri:** Aobh!
- Ceit:** Fluffy! Bi modhail! Chan eil sin laghach idir, Fluffy!
- Fluffy:** Miao!
- Ceit:** A bheil thu ceart gu leòr, a Mhàiri?
- Màiri:** Chan eil!
(Ceit decides to take Màiri downstairs for a snack. Rusty is busy chewing his way through Màiri's school bag.)
- Ceit:** Rusty! Dè tha thu a' dèanamh? Sguir dheth sa mhionaid!
- Màiri:** Obh, obh! Mo bhaga!
- Ceit:** Ò, tha mi duilich, a Mhàiri. Rusty, bha sin dona. A Mhàiri, dè bha nad bhaga?
- Màiri:** Bha mo leabhraichean, mo sporan agus seòclaid ann.
- Ceit:** O, sin e. Seòclaid. Is toigh le Rusty seòclaid.
- Màiri:** Huh! Is toigh leamsa seòclaid cuideachd! Ach cha toigh leam Rusty agus cha toigh leam Fluffy! Tha do pheataichean grod, a Cheit. Tha mise a' dol dhachaigh.
(Màiri storms out.)
- Ceit:** Ò, Rusty!
- Rusty:** Ruf!

You have reached the end of **Modal 5 Aonad 2**

'S math a rinn thu!

Now check your success list to see how you are getting on. Before you move on to the last **Modal** in the book, you should make sure you can still remember what you learned in **Modalan 1–4**. Use this checklist with your partner and help each other.



'S urrainn dhomh I can

- Name some animals in Gaelic
- Ask if someone has any pets
- Ask how many of something there is
- Say what pets I have
- Describe my pets
- Say what pets someone else has

A bheil cuimhn' agaibh? Can you remember how to...?

- Greet someone and ask how they are?
- Say how you are?
- Count up to one hundred?
- Ask someone how old they are?
- Say where you live?
- Say the colours?
- Say what you are wearing?
- Say what is in your school bag?
- Talk about things you like and don't like?
- Say what day/month it is?
- Tell the time?
- Talk about your family?

Faclan is Abairtean

**polite/plural*

Peataichean

peata, am peata (m), peataichean
cat, an cat (m), cait
coineanach, an coineanach (m), coineanaich
cù, an cù (m), coin
cuilean, an cuilean (m), cuileanan
each, an t-each (m), eich
eun, an t-eun (m), eòin
gearra-mhuc, a' ghearra-mhuc (f), gearra-mhucan
iasg, an t-iasg (m), èisg
luch, an luch (f), luchainn
nathair, an nathair (f), nathraichean
piseag, a' phiseag (f), piseagan
uan, an t-uan (m), uain

A' bruidhinn mu pheataichean

A bheil peata agad?
A bheil peata agaibh?*Tha peata agam.
Chan eil peata agam.
Chan eil peata aig lain.
Cia mhead?
Cia mhead peata a th' agad?
Cia mhead peata a th' agaibh?*Cia mhead ... a th' ann?
Dè na peataichean a th' agad?
Dè na peataichean a th' agaibh?*Tha cù aig mo bhràthair.
Tha cat aig Màiri.
bùth nam peataichean

Coltas

coltas, an coltas (m)
casan beaga
casan fada
casan geala
cluasan fada
cluasan mòra
Tha earball fada air.
Tha earball fada oirre.

***female*

Pets

pet, the pet, pets
cat, the cat, cats
rabbit, the rabbit, rabbits
dog, the dog, dogs
puppy, the puppy, puppies
horse, the horse, horses
bird, the bird, birds
guinea pig, the guinea pig, guinea pigs
fish, the fish, fish (plural)
mouse, the mouse, mice
snake, the snake, snakes
kitten, the kitten, kittens
lamb, the lamb, lambs

Talking about pets

Do you have a pet?
Do you have a pet?
I have a pet.
I don't have a pet
lain doesn't have a pet.
How many?
How many pets do you have?
How many pets do you have?
How many are there?
What pets do you have?
What pets do you have?
My brother has a dog.
Mary has a cat.
pet shop

Appearance

appearance, the appearance
little legs
long legs
white legs/feet
long ears
big ears
He has a long tail.
She has a long tail.

Eile

ag iarraidh
 air chall
 ceart gu leòr
 cuileag, a' chuileag (f), cuileagan
 Dìleas
 duais, an duais (f)
 Fionnghal
 fiosrachadh gu
 Is toigh le Rusty seòclaid.
 Mac an Tòisich/Nic an Tòisich**
 Mach à seo!
 Rathad na Sgoile
 Sguir dheth sa mhionaid!
 siùcar, an siùcar (m)
 Tha mi duilich.
 Trobhad!

other

want/wanting
 lost
 OK
 fly, the fly, flies
 Faithful
 reward/prize, the reward/prize
 Fiona
 information to
 Rusty likes chocolate.
 MacIntosh
 Out of here!
 School Road
 Stop it now!
 sugar, the sugar
 I'm sorry.
 Come here!



Sùil air ais 1 Mo pheataichean

- Leugh na seantansan.
- Lorg peata.
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.



Solve the clues to find a pet. Write your answers in Gaelic.

1. This animal has long ears and likes carrots.
2. This little animal squeaks and likes cheese.
3. This little creature has beautifully coloured feathers.
4. A crofter might use one to round up his sheep.
5. You are most likely to see this little animal in the fields in springtime.
6. Saddle up and go for a trek on this animal.
7. This pet likes to chase mice and has sharp claws.
8. Keep this pet in a tank.
9. Which would you prefer? A cobra or a python?



Sùil air ais 2 Eòin is uain

- Sgrìobh an t-ainmear singilte agus an t-iomarra.
- Feuch seo gun fhaclair.
- Chaidh eisimpleir a dhèanamh dhut.

Match the singular form of each noun with its plural.

Try to do this without your **Faclair**.

An example has been done for you.

Mar eisimpleir: **cat cait**

Singular	Plural

Faclan

gearra-mhucan	cuilean	luch
piseagan	cait	nathair
coineanach	iasg	cuileanan
eun	cat	luchainn
nathraichean	èisg	gearra-mhuc
uain	eich	coineanaich
uan	coin	piseag
eòin	cù	each



Sùil air ais 3 Tha each aig Fionnlagh

- Cuir na daoine seo ris na peataichean aca.
- Sgrìobh seantans ann an Gàidhlig airson gach duine.

Match these people to their pets. Write a sentence in Gaelic for each one.

Mar eisimpleir: **Tha each aig Fionnlagh.**

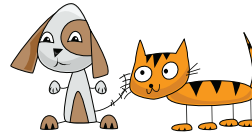
1. Rachel



2. Paul



3. Alan



4. Janet



5. Finlay



6. Catherine





Sùil air ais 4a Tha dà chù agam

- Maids na bogsaidhean airson còmhradh a dhèanamh.
- Sgrìobh na còmhraidhean.

Match up the speech bubbles to make conversations. Write the conversations.

Mar eisimpleir: 1 = d

1. A bheil peata agad?

a. Tha dà chù agam.

2. Dè an t-ainm a th' air do choineanach?

b. Tha e beag, donn agus geal agus tha earball fada air.

3. Cia mheud cù a th' agad?

c. Cha toigh idir! Tha iad cho mòr. Is toigh leam peataichean beaga.

4. Cò ris a tha do chuilean coltach?

d. Tha. Tha ceithir cait agam.

5. An toigh leat eich?

e. 'S e Flopsy an t-ainm a th' air.



Sùil air ais 4b

- Tagh trì còmhraidhean.
- Dèan dealbhan-èibhinn.
- Cuir na faclan ris na dealbhan.

Choose three of the conversations. Draw suitable cartoons for them.



Sùil air ais 5 Luch bheag, ghlas

- Cò ris a tha na peataichean seo coltach?
- Sgrìobh earrann ann an Gàidhlig.

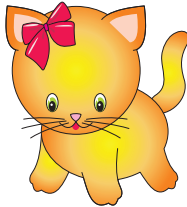


What are these pets like? Write a description for each one.

Mar eisimpleir:

Seo mo luch. 'S e Squeak an t-ainm a th' oirre. Tha i beag agus ghlas. Is toigh leam Squeak. Tha i uabhasach snog.

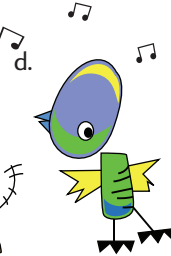
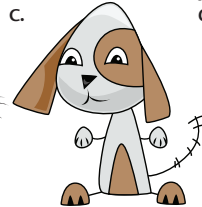
a.



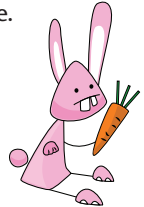
b.



c.



e.



Sùil air ais 6 Splios agus Splais

- Èist ris a' ghille. (Earrann 8)
- Tha e a' bruidhinn air na peataichean aige.
- Freagair na ceistean ann am Beurla.

Listen to the boy talking about his pets. Answer the questions in English.

- What is the boy's name?
- Where does he live?
- How many pets does he have?
- What does he say about Molly?
- How does he describe her?
- How does he describe his fish?
- What other pet does he have?
- How does he describe him?



Sùil air ais 7 Òrain

- Èist ris an òran. (Earrann 9)
- Seinn còmhla.

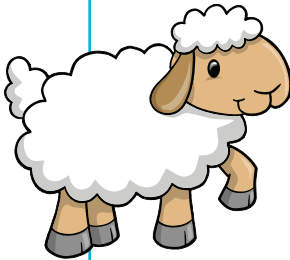
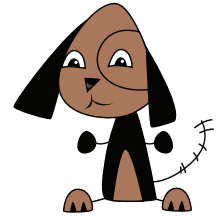
Listen and sing together.

Bha croit bheag shnog aig Dòmhnall Bàn
(Air fonn: *Old MacDonald had a Farm*)



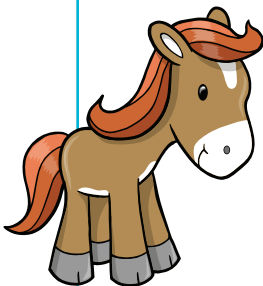
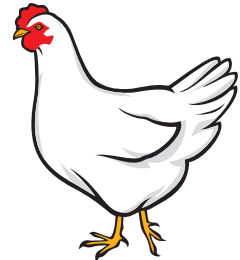
Bha croit bheag, shnog aig Dòmhnall Bàn, i-ai-i-ai-o.
Is air a' chroit bha piseag dhubh, i-ai-i-ai-o.
Le miao an siud is miao an seo, miao an siud, miao an seo,
miao air feadh an àit'.
Bha croit bheag, shnog aig Dòmhnall Bàn, i-ai-i-ai-o.

Bha croit bheag, shnog aig Dòmhnall Bàn, i-ai-i-ai-o.
Is air a' chroit bha cuilean donn, i-ai-i-ai-o.
Le ruf an siud is ruf an seo, ruf an siud, ruf an seo,
ruf air feadh an àit'.
Bha croit bheag, shnog aig Dòmhnall Bàn, i-ai-i-ai-o.



Bha croit bheag, shnog aig Dòmhnall Bàn, i-ai-i-ai-o.
Is air a' chroit bha cearc bheag, bhreac, i-ai-i-ai-o.
Le gog an siud is gog an seo, gog an siud, gog an seo,
gog air feadh an àit'.
Bha croit bheag, shnog aig Dòmhnall Bàn, i-ai-i-ai-o.

Bha croit bheag, shnog aig Dòmhnall Bàn, i-ai-i-ai-o.
Is air a' chroit bha uan geal, i-ai-i-ai-o.
Le bàa an siud is bàa an seo, bàa an siud, bàa an seo,
bàa air feadh an àit'.
Bha croit bheag, shnog aig Dòmhnall Bàn, i-ai-i-ai-o.



Bha croit bheag, shnog aig Dòmhnall Bàn, i-ai-i-ai-o.
Is air a' chroit bha each mòr, ruadh, i-ai-i-ai-o.
Le neigh an siud is neigh an seo, neigh an siud, neigh an seo,
neigh air feadh an àit'.
Bha croit bheag, shnog aig Dòmhnall Bàn, i-ai-i-ai-o.

Bha croit bheag, shnog aig Dòmhnall Bàn, i-ai-i-ai-o.
Is air a' chroit bha luch bheag, ghlas, i-ai-i-ai-o.
Le biog an siud is biog an seo, biog an siud, biog an seo,
biog air feadh an àit'.
Bha croit bheag, shnog aig Dòmhnall Bàn, i-ai-i-ai-o.





Sùil air ais 8 An teaghlach

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

Listen and sing together.

An Teaghlach

(Air fonn: Làrach do thacaidean)

Seo Calum, m' athair is Mòrag mo mhàthair,
Ceitidh mo phiuthar is Anndra mo bhràthair.

I ud ud eatharam, i ud ud amhram,
I ud ud eatharam, mo sheanair is mo sheanmhair.

Tha cù mòr aig m' athair is cat aig mo mhàthair,
Each aig mo phiuthar is nathair aig mo bhràthair.



I ud ud eatharam, i ud ud amhram,
I ud ud eatharam, 's toigh leam fhìn mo pheataichean.

Tha m' athair cho laghach, 's mo mhàthair cho crosta,
Mo bhràthair cho èibhinn 's mo phiuthar cho gòrach.

I ud ud eatharam, i ud ud amhram,
I ud ud eatharam, siud an teaghlach agamsa.
(x2)



Ag obair air a' chroit

Crofting, or small-scale farming, is carried out all over the Highlands and Islands of Scotland and has been the traditional way of life there for centuries. In days gone by, it would have been the way of life for entire communities – influencing village life and providing a small income and produce for the crofters, their families and their landlords. Nowadays, there are still many people working their crofts but few now rely solely on the croft to provide an income for themselves and their families. Crofters in the olden days would have fed their families on their crops and the animals they reared and would have made clothes from wool. Most crofters now have to supplement their income with another job and, of course, will buy food and clothes from shops rather than being as self-sufficient as they once were.

Cò ris a bha croit coltach?



Traditionally crofters lived in black houses built on croft land rented from a landlord. They grew mostly potatoes, oats and barley and kept a few animals, usually cows, sheep and hens. They would get meat, milk, cheese, eggs and wool from their animals. The black house they lived in was a simple stone building with a thatched roof. The house had two rooms – a living area for the family at one end of the house, and a byre for the animals at the other end. How would you like to share your house with cows and sheep?

The family area would have an open peat fire on the floor in the middle of the room that was used for heating and cooking. Unlike modern houses, there was no chimney for the fire. Instead, there was a hole in the roof that would let out most of the smoke. However, the inside of the house would get very smoky and the wooden furniture would get quite black. The smoke from the fire was also useful for smoking and preserving meat and fish for the winter – there were no fridges or freezers in those days.

Crofting was a simple way of life. The men and women had to work very hard to be able to live off their own crops and animals and their hard work meant that they were strong, fit people. Croft produce was healthy and natural. All the work on the croft was done by hand as there were no machines, quads or tractors in those days. Some crofters would have had a horse to help with the heavy work.

People had a simple, but healthy diet. Meat was a luxury they didn't often have but, when they did, they would make broth or stew from it with some vegetables. Skirlie (a mixture of fat and oatmeal), barley or oats might have been eaten with the meat dish to make it more filling. Potatoes featured in most meals. At the end of **Modal 6** you will find some traditional recipes you might like to try out.

Depending on what was being cooked, a pot (**poit**) or a griddle (**greideal**) would be suspended over the fire from an iron chain (**slabhraidh**) which hung down from the roof. The women would also make porridge and brose in the cooking pot and bannocks and oatcakes on a flat, iron cooking griddle which hung over the fire. Folktales tell us people believed the **slabhraidh** was associated with the powers of evil. Children, in particular, were told these stories and warned never to touch the **slabhraidh**. This was a good way of keeping children from getting burned and scalded. Some folk would keep a piece of fir tree in the links of the **slabhraidh** and this was to ward off evil and prevent fairies from climbing down through the hole in the roof and into the house.



Ag obair air a' chroit

Obair

- Leugh mu chroitearachd anns na seann làithean.
- Freagair na ceistean.

Read about crofting in the olden days. Answer the questions.

1. Where in Scotland are you likely to see crofts?
2. Name at least one difference between crofting in the olden days and crofting today.
3. What were crofters' houses called?
4. Give a description of a croft house from the olden days.
5. How did they put the peat smoke to use?
6. Why were crofters fit and strong people?
7. What sorts of things would they eat?
8. What is a **slabhraidh**?
9. What would be cooked on a **greideal**?
10. What do folk tales say about the **slabhraidh**?
11. Why did people tie a piece of fir tree into the **slabhraidh**?
12. Why do you think children would be told these stories?



Faigh fios

How do you think you would have enjoyed being a crofter in the olden days?

What would you like/dislike about the traditional way of life?

Give reasons for your answer.

Find out all about crofting on the **Am Baile** website. www.ambaile.org.uk

There are plenty of pictures, simple information and worksheets for you.





Taic 5 Ag ionnsachadh cànan

Ciamar agus carson?

Learning to communicate is one of the most important skills you learn when you are young. This doesn't just mean being able to talk, but to listen, understand body language and to interact with other children and adults. Learning a second language – as you are doing – can be done in exactly the same way.

It's likely that you learned your first language easily through being involved in day-to-day activities around the home, with people taking time to talk to you. Therefore, play-acting and practical activities are very helpful in learning a language. Pictures, stories, songs and rhymes can all help a child learn to speak.



Faigh fios

1. You won't remember learning your first language because you were so young, but you will have seen how people communicate with babies. Think about how this communication is different from the way people talk to an older child or an adult who is able to answer. Think about the different ways an adult gets the message across to the baby.
2. How do you think babies learn to understand and to finally speak? Discuss your ideas with your partner/group/class.
3. Do you think any of the methods used by adults and older children to talk to babies could be of use to you learning a language? If so, which things in particular?
4. How do babies and toddlers who are only just learning to speak manage to communicate?
5. Do you think any of the ways in which babies communicate with others could be useful to you in learning Gaelic? Discuss your thoughts with your partner/group/class.
6. Imagine talking to someone who speaks no English. How would you help him understand what you are saying? What does this tell you about communication? Do think you could relate any of these ideas to how you learn Gaelic, or any other new language?



7. Feuch seo:

If someone doesn't speak your language, using body language and actions to help him understand what you are saying is very useful. Try this little experiment with a partner.

One partner should wear headphones. Make sure the music is loud enough so that he/she can't hear anyone talking. The other person should demonstrate to the person with the headphones that he wants him/her to carry out a task.

Mar eisimpleir: **Cuir dhiot do sheacaid!**

Take turn about. What did your experiment show you? How did you make yourself understood? How can you relate this to learning Gaelic and other languages? Discuss your results with your group/class.

Modal 5 Aonad 1 agus 2

'S urrainn dhomh/I can

Say who is in my family

Ask if someone has any brothers or sisters

Describe myself and others

Ask what someone else is like

Ask what job someone has

Ask where someone works

Say what job someone has

Say where someone works

Name some animals in Gaelic

Use the plural words for some animals

Ask if someone has any pets

Ask how many of something there is

Say what pets I have

Describe my pets

Say what pets someone else has

I have learned

about job opportunities for Gaelic speakers

about crofting and the traditional way of life

to recognise and use plurals for family and pets

to use some adjectives correctly

to use some prepositional pronouns

to be more aware of how I learn language

Nam theaghlach, tha...

Tha bràthair agus piuthar agam.

A bheil piuthar no bràthair agad/agaibh?

Tha mi àrd, laghach, èibhinn...

Tha mo mhàthair beag agus brèagha.

Cò ris a tha ... coltach?

Dè an obair a th' agad/agaibh?

Càit a bheil thu/sibh ag obair?

'S e croitear a th' ann, 'S e nurs a th' innte...

Tha m' athair ag obair ann an oifis.

cat, cù, piseag, each, uan, coineanach...

cait, coin, piseagan, eich, uain, coineanaich...

A bheil peata agad/agaibh?

Cia mhead?

Tha dà luch agus trì eòin agam.

Tha mo chù mòr, donn agus laghach.

Tha earball agus cluasan fada air/oirre.

Tha cuilean aig Iain. Tha eun aig Màiri.

education, media...

In the 1800s crofters lived in black houses, farming a small amount of crops and animals

bràithrean, peathraichean, peataichean, cait, coin, eòin...

bràthair mòr, cat crosta...

piuthar mhòr, piseag chrosta...

'S e dotair a th' annam/a th' ann/ a th' innte...

body language, listening, understanding, repetition, role-play



Cultar



Taic

Ceum a bharrachd 1 Ann an ospadal

- Leugh mu na daoine seo.
- Tha iad a' bruidhinn air teaghlaichean agus peataichean.
- Dè tha iad ag ràdh?
- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla.

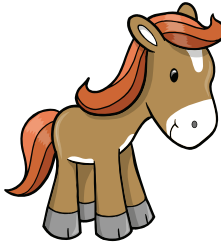
Read the following profiles about different people. Translate each profile into English using **Faclair** is **Abairtean** pages to help you.



1. Hai! Is mise Emma NicDhòmhnaill. Tha mi ceithir-deug agus tha mi a' fuireach ann an Leòdhas. Tha m' athair ag obair ann an sgoil – 's e tidsear a th' ann. Tha e àrd agus caol. Tha mo mhàthair ag obair ann an ospadal. 'S e nurs a th' innte agus tha i èibhinn agus laghach. Chan eil piuthar no bràthair agam ach tha cuilean agam. Is toigh leam e. Tha e beag, donn agus gòrach! Tha earball fada air.



2. Hallò! Is mise Ròna Nic-a-phi. Tha mi trì-deug. Tha bràthair agam. 'S e Caillean an t-ainm a th' air. Cha toigh leam e. Tha e crosta agus mì-mhodhail. Ach, tha piuthar agam cuideachd, Sine agus is toigh leam i. Tha i uabhasach laghach. Tha i naoi-deug agus tha i ag obair ann an oifis. 'S e rùnaire a th' innte. Chan eil peata agam idir ach tha mi ag iarraidh nathair mhòr.



3. Hai! Is mise Ailean Rothach agus tha mi còig-deug an-diugh! Tha dà each agam – Brèagha agus Seòclaid. Is toigh leam Seòclaid. Tha e laghach ach tha e leisg cuideachd! Cha toigh leam Brèagha. Tha e reamhar agus crosta. 'S e mo cho-là-breith a th' ann an-diugh agus tha cuilean agam a-nise cuideachd. Tha e beag agus geal agus tha cluasan mòra air. Tha dà bhràthair agam, lain agus Seumas. Tha lain beag agus tha Seumas mòr. Tha iad laghach. Chan eil peathraichean agam idir.



4. Hallò! Is mise Raibeart MacIlIlosa. Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Uibhist a Deas. Is toigh leam iasgach agus snàmh ach tha gràn agam air an sgoil. Tha bràthair beag agam agus tha piuthar mhòr agam. 'S e Tomas an t-ainm a th' air mo bhràthair agus 's e Nina an t-ainm a th' air mo phiuthar. Is fìor thoigh leam mo bhràthair ach cha toigh leam mo phiuthar. Tha i grod rium! Tha gearra-mhuc agam – Spot. Tha i uabhasach brèagha.



Ceum a bharrachd 2 Each

- Coimhead air na faclan.
- Lorg facal a tha eadar-dhealaichte bho na faclan eile anns gach loidhne.

Find the odd one out in each set of words. Give a reason for your answer.

Mar eisimpleir:

1. **Each** is the odd one out. It is an animal (a noun) and the other words are adjectives.

1. beag	mòr	each	reamhar
2. eòin	uain	eich	cat
3. cuilean	each	coineanaich	iasg
4. uan	piaseag	cuilean	cù
5. laghach	casan	cluasan	earball
6. dubh	geal	donn	crosta
7. piuthar	athair	seanmhair	màthair
8. Leòdhas	Muile	Malaig	ìle
9. poileas	nurs	oifis	neach-bùtha
10. seanmhair	bràthair	seanair	athair



Ceum a bharrachd 3 Seantansan Gàidhlig

- Sgrìobh na seantansan seo ann an Gàidhlig.

Write these sentences in Gaelic.

1. Kate has two brothers.
2. Alexander has a puppy. His name is Faithful
3. Margaret works in a garage. She's a mechanic.
4. My sister has a black jacket.
5. My dad works in Glasgow. He's a doctor.
6. I have a little kitten. She's lovely. Her name is Sniffy. She's grey and she has a white tail.
7. I don't like cats and dogs at all.
8. How many horses do you have?
9. Where do you work? Do you like the work?
10. Do you have a rabbit?



Ceum a bharrachd 4 Teaghlaichean

- Èist ris na daoine. (Earrann 11)
- Tha iad a' bruidhinn air teaghlaichean agus peataichean.
- Dè tha iad ag ràdh?
- Lion na beàrnan.

Listen to the people talking about their families and pets. What are they saying? Fill in the blanks.

	Ainm/ Name	Teaghlach/ Family	Beachdan/ Comments	Peataichean/ Pets	Beachdan/ Comments
a.					
b.					
c.					
d.					
e.					
f.					

