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cànain

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Modal 1 Aonad 1

1. Future tense of regular verbs

...will do something

Remember, if you want to say that someone will do something, you put **-idh** or **-aidh** at the end of the command form of the verb.

The Gaelic spelling rule: **Caol ri caol agus leathann ri leathann** (Slender to slender and broad to broad) comes in very useful here. As long as you keep the rule in mind, you should never have to guess the future tense of a regular verb. **Feuch fhèin e!**

If the last vowel in the command word is broad (**a, o, u**), you must add **-aidh**.

Command		Future tense	
<b>Coimhead!</b>	Watch!	<b>Coimheadaidh mi an TBh.</b>	I'll watch TV.
<b>Gabh!</b>	Have/take!	<b>Gabhaidh mi cupa ti.</b>	I'll have a cup of tea.
<b>Leugh!</b>	Read!	<b>Leughaidh mi leabhar.</b>	I'll read a book.

If the last vowel in the command is slender (**e, i**), you must add **-idh**.

Command		Future tense	
<b>Ith!</b>	Eat!	<b>Ithidh mi mo dhinnear.</b>	I'll eat my dinner.
<b>Cluich!</b>	Play!	<b>Cluichidh mi an fhidheall.</b>	I'll play the fiddle.
<b>Nigh!</b>	Wash!	<b>Nighidh mi m' fhalt.</b>	I'll wash my hair.

If you want to say someone will not do something, you put **cha** or **chan** before the command and sometimes add an **h** to the command, depending on the first letter. For more information on this, see **ceum cànan** on p12.

<b>Cha choimhead mi an iomain.</b>	I will not watch the shinty.
<b>Chan ith mi feòil.</b>	I will not eat meat.
<b>Chan fhuirich mi ann an taigh-òsta.</b>	I will not stay in a hotel.
<b>Cha nigh mi mo làmhan.</b>	I will not wash my hands.



Leughaidh mi leabhar.



Cha choimhead mi am ball-coise.

Eacarsaich 1a

- Sgrìobh na gnìomhairean seo san tràth theachdail.
- Cuir **-aidh** no **-idh** aig deireadh gach gnìomhair.
- Cuimhnich air an riaghailt “caol ri caol, leathann ri leathann”.
- Coimhead ann am faclair airson faclan ùra.

Write each of the verbs below in the future tense. Add **-aidh** or **-idh** to the end of each of these verbs to change them to the future tense. Remember your spelling rule “Slender to slender, broad to broad” to help you choose the correct ending. Look up any new words in a dictionary.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. cuir      | 11. èist      |
| 2. sgrìobh   | 12. seall     |
| 3. òl        | 13. cluich    |
| 4. ith       | 14. tog       |
| 5. snàmh     | 15. faighnich |
| 6. suidh     | 16. seas      |
| 7. fòn       | 17. tuit      |
| 8. ceannaich | 18. smaoinich |
| 9. leugh     | 19. coimhead  |
| 10. dùin     | 20. pòg       |

Eacarsaich 1b

- Tagh còig gnìomhairean bhon liosta ùr ann an Eacarsaich 1a.
- Dèan seantansan leotha.

Choose five of the future tense verbs from your list in Exercise 1a. Write a sentence using each of them.

Mar eisimpleir:

Togaidh Cailean taigh ùr ann am Malaig.

Colin will build a new house in Mallaig.



## Eacarsaich 1c

- Leugh na seantansan gu h-iseal.
- Sgrìobh na seantansan ann am Beurla.

Read the sentences below. Translate them.

1. Chan ith Sarah feòil idir.
2. Cha shuidh mi ri taobh Ruairidh.
3. Chan fhaighnich mi ceist.
4. Chan èist mi ris an tidsear.
5. Cha cheannaich Dòmhnall aodach.

## Eacarsaich 1d

- Tagh còig gnìomhairean bhon liosta ann an Eacarsaich 1a.
- Sgrìobh seantansan ùra ag innse nach dèan cuideigin rud.

Choose five of the verbs from the list in Exercise 1a. Write a sentence with each of them saying you/ someone else will not do something.

Mar eisimpleir:

Cha shuidh mi sìos.

I will not sit down.



## Eacarsaich 1e

- Leugh na còmhraidhean gu h-iseal.
- Lìon na beàrnann anns na còmhraidhean.
- Cuimhnich air na riaghailtean.
- Coimhead air ceum cànan, duilleag 12 airson taic.

Read the conversations in the speech bubbles. Work out from the answers people are giving, what they are being asked. Fill in the missing words in Gaelic. Look at the **ceum cànan** box on page 12 for more information.

1.

— \_\_\_\_\_ lain aig  
a' chonsairt?

Cluichidh gu dearbh.  
Cluichidh e an fhìdheall.

2.

— \_\_\_\_\_ thu ri do  
sheanmhair, Anna? Tha  
i air a' fòn.

Bruidhnidh.

3.

— \_\_\_\_\_ sibh brot  
agus ceapaire?

Cha ghabh, tapadh  
leibh.

4.

— \_\_\_\_\_ thu an  
uinneag, mas e do  
thoil e?

Chan fhosgail.  
Tha mi fuar.

5.

— \_\_\_\_\_ thu ri d' athair,  
lain? Bi modhail!

Èistidh. Tha mi duilich.

Modal 1 Aonad 2

2. Future tense of irregular verbs

Irregular verbs are so called because they don't follow the same neat pattern as regular verbs. Below are the irregular verbs found in Ceumannan 3:

thig    come    faic    see    dèan    do/make    faigh    get  
cluinn    hear    ruig    reach/arrive    bheir    give/take    rach    go

Root of verb	Meaning	Question	Will.../Answer yes	Will not/Answer no
Thig	come	An tig thu?	Thig	Cha tig
Faic	see	Am faic thu?	Chì	Chan fhaic
Dèan	do/make	An dèan thu?	Nì	Cha dèan
Faigh	get	Am faigh thu?	Gheibh	Chan fhaigh
Cluinn	hear	An cluinn thu?	Cluinnidh	Cha chluinn
Ruig	reach/arrive	An ruig thu?	Ruigidh	Cha ruig
Bheir	give/take	An toir thu?	Bheir	Cha toir
Rach	go	An tèid thu?	Thèid	Cha tèid

Eacarsaich 2a

- Coimhead air na piosan dhen tòimhseachan.
- Cò na piosan a tha a' dol ri chèile?
- Cuir gach ceist agus an dà fhreagairt còmhla.
- Sgrìobh ann an Gaidhlig agus Beurla.
- Chaidh eisimpleir a dhèanamh dhut.

Look at all the jigsaw pieces. Each one has a part of an irregular verb on it. Find the pieces that match. You should match each question with its corresponding Yes and No answers. Write in Gaelic and English. An example has been done for you.

Mar eisimpleir:

An tèid thu a dh'Ìle?

Thèid

Cha tèid

Will you go to Islay?

Yes

No

Thig

Nì

An ruig thu Peairt?

An tig thu dhan Spàinn?

Am faic sibh BBC Alba?

Ruigidh

Cha tig

An toir thu dhomh not?

Cluinnidh

Chan fhaic

Cha chluinn

Cha ruig

Gheibh

An dèan thu dealbh?

Am faigh thu bainne?

Cha dèan

Chan fhaigh

Cha toir

An cluinn thu an CD ùr?

Bheir

Chì

Eacarsaich 2b

- Lìon na beàrnan anns na còmhraidhean.
- Cleachd gnìomhairean mì-riaghailteach.
- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla.

Read the conversations below. Fill the blanks with the correct irregular verbs in Gaelic. Translate each conversation into English.

1.

— — — — — thu  
bainne anns a' bhùth, a  
Sheòrais?

Gheibh.

2.

Bheir mi leam mo chòta.

— — — — — ? Carson?  
Chan eil i fuar  
a-muigh.

3.

An tig thu gu dinnear  
Disathairne?

— — — — — , tha mi  
duilich. Tha mi ag  
obair Disathairne.

4.

— — — — — thu cupa tì?

Nì. A bheil thu ag  
iarraidh bainne  
agus siùcar?

5.

— — — — — thu  
Sìne a-màireach?

Chan fhaic. Tha i air  
air saor-làithean an-  
dràsta.



Modal 2 Aonad 1

3. Coming and going

Coming from a place

If you want to find out where someone is from, you ask:

Cò às a tha thu?

Remember, you answer: **Tha mi à** or **Tha mi às**... depending on the following place name.

If the place name begins with 'the' in Gaelic – **A', Am, An, An t-** or **Na**, you put **às** in front of the place:

**Tha mi às an Fhraing.**

**Tha mi às an Eilean Sgitheanach.**

For all other place names, you put **à** in front of the place:

**Tha mi à Canada.**

**Tha mi à Glaschu.**

Going to a place: **a...** or **dhan...**?

Remember there are two ways to say you are going somewhere: **a** or **dhan** = to...

Both **a** and **dhan** can have an effect on the place name which follows them, but they don't always.

Use **dhan** before any place names that have 'the' before them in Gaelic:

**A', Am, An, An t-** or **Na**. Notice that when you use **dhan**, you no longer need **A', Am, An, An t-** or **Na** before the place name.

**An Fhraing**      **dhan Fhraing**      =      to France

**An t-Òban**      **dhan Òban**      =      to Oban

Use **a** before all other place names. **a** can also cause the place name coming after it to change. This will depend on the first letter of the following place name. Remember, this is called lenition.

If the place name begins with a vowel:

**Èirinn**      **a dh'Èirinn**      =      to Ireland

Some letters (**l, n, r, sg, sm** and **st**) cannot be lenited, so the place name remains the same:

**Leòdhas**      **a Leòdhas**      =      to Lewis

If the place name begins with any of the other **consonants**, add an **h** as the second letter.

**Canada**      **a Chanada**      =      to Canada

Eacarsaich 3a

- Coimhead air na h-ainmean-àite anns a' bhogsa.
- Lìon an clàr.
- Cuir na h-ainmean-àite anns a' chobh cheart anns a' chlàr.
- Cuidichidh am fiosrachadh gu h-àrd thu.
- Lorg na h-ainmean-àite air map.

Tha mi à...	Tha mi às...
Cille Bhrìghde an Ear	a' Chuimrigh

You want to say that you are from each of places in the box below. Which phrase would you use? Put the place names in the correct column, making any changes you need. The information above should help. Check on a Gaelic map to find each place name.

A' Chuimrigh	Dùn Èideann	Peairt	Inbhir Nis
An Fhraing	An t-Òban	Geàrrloch	Beinn na Fadhlà
Cille Bhrìghde an Ear	An Òlaind	An Eilbheis	Beàrnaraigh
Port Asgaig	A' Ghrèig	A' Chòrn	Tobar Mhoire
An Eadailt	A' Ghearmailt	An Ruis	A' Bheilg

Eacarsaich 3b

- Coimhead air map an t-saoghail.
  - Lorg 10 ainmean-àite ùra.
  - Cuir na h-ainmean ùra anns a’ chlàr a rinn thu aig Eacarsaich 3a.
- Look at a Gaelic map of the world. Find the Gaelic for 10 countries that you haven’t learned yet. How would you say that you are from each of these places? Add them to the table you made in Exercise 3a.

Eacarsaich 3c

- Coimhead air na h-ainmean-àite anns a’ bhogsa ann an Eacarsaich 3a a-rithist.
- Tha thu a’ dol gu gach àite.
- Lìon an clàr gu h-ìseal.
- Cuir na h-ainmean-àite anns a’ chòlbh cheart anns a’ chlàr.
- Cuir a-steach na h-àiteachan ùra a lorg thu air a’ mhap cuideachd (Eacarsaich 3b).
- Cuidichidh am fiosrachadh air td 225 thu.
- Chaidh eisimpleirean a dhèanamh dhut.

You want to say that you are going to each of places in the box in Exercise 3a. Which of the two phrases would you use for each place? Put the place names in the correct column, making any changes needed. Add the new places you found on the world map too. The information on page 225 should help. Two examples have been done for you.

Tha mi a’ dol a...	Tha mi a’ dol dhan...
Chille Bhrìghde an Ear	Chuimrigh

Modal 2 Aonad 2

4. Weather nouns and adjectives

In **Modal 2 Aonad 2**, you learned two types of construction (phrase) for talking about the weather. Choosing which type of construction to use depends on whether you are using adjectives or nouns.

For adjectives

(describing words like wet, cold, hot, dry etc)

A bheil i...?	Is it...?
Tha i...	It is...
Chan eil i...	It isn't...
Tha i gu bhith...	It's going to be...
Am bi i...?	Will it be...?
Bidh i...	It will be...
Cha bhi i...	It will not be...

For nouns

(words like snow, rain, frost, mist etc)

A bheil ... ann?	Is there...?
Tha... ann.	There is...
Chan eil ... ann.	There isn't...
Tha ... gu bhith ann.	There's going to be...
Am bi ... ann?	Will there be...?
Bidh ... ann.	There will be...
Cha bhi ... ann.	There will not be...

Eacarsaich 4a

- Coimhead air na faclan anns a’ bhogsa gu h-ìseal.
- An e ainmearan no buadhairean a th’ annnta?
- Lìon an clàr.
- Sgrìobh na faclan anns a’ chòlbh cheart.
- Sgrìobh na faclan ann am Beurla cuideachd.
- Chaidh eisimpleirean a dhèanamh dhut.

Look at the weather words in the box below. Which ones are nouns and which are adjectives? Write them in the correct column in the table below. Write them in English too. Two examples have been done for you.

An t-sìde			
an t-uisge	stoirm	fliuch	fuair
garbh	ceò	frasach	ciùin
sneachd	sgòthach	frasan	a’ ghrian
brèagha	reothadh	tioram	tàirneanaich is dealanaich
teth	grianach	blàth	
		adjectives	nouns
		fuair – cold	stoirm – a storm



Eacarsaich 4b

- Leugh na seantansan gu h-ìseal.
- Tha feadhainn dhiubh ceàrr.
- Cò an fheadhainn?
- Inns carson.
- Sgrìobh na seantansan a-rithist.
- Cuir ceart iad.

Read these sentences about the weather. Some of them are grammatically incorrect. Which ones? Explain why they are wrong. Rewrite the sentences, correcting the mistakes.

1. Bidh i a’ ghrian feasgar.

2. Cha bhi sneachd ann a-màireach.

3. Tha garbh ann.

4. Chan eil i reothadh.
5. Am bi i tàirneanaich is dealanaich?

6. Tha an t-uisge gu bhith ann a-nochd.

7. A bheil i latha math?

8. Bha stoirm mhòr ann a-raoir.

Eacarsaich 4c

- Tagh trì ainmearan agus trì buadhairean bhon chlàr agad ann an Eacarsaich 4a.
- Sgrìobh seantansan leotha.
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig agus Beurla.

Choose three adjectives and three nouns from your table in Exercise 4a. Use each one in a sentence to describe the weather. Write your sentences in Gaelic and English.

5. The possessive article ‘a’ = His and hers

Possessive articles are words that show who has possession of something. You have been using the possessive articles **mo** and **do** (my and your) since **Ceumannan 1**. In **Ceumannan 3 Modal 2 Aonad 2**, you learned the possessive article **a** (used for his and her). Because the words for his and her are identical in Gaelic, you learned how to tell the difference between them.

Remember **mo** (my) and **do** (your)? **Mo mhàthair, do phiuthar...** If you want to say that something is his, you use the word **a**. This can change the word that comes after it, just like **mo** and **do**. **Dè an t-ainm a th’ air seo? A bheil cuimhn’ agad? Tha thu ceart! Lenition a-rithist!**

Mar eisimpleir:

<b>bracaist</b>	<b>a bhracaist</b>	his breakfast
<b>baga-sgoile</b>	<b>a bhaga-sgoile</b>	his school bag
<b>brògan</b>	<b>a bhrògan</b>	his shoes
<b>geansaidh</b>	<b>a gheansaidh</b>	his jumper
<b>màthair</b>	<b>a mhàthair</b>	his mother

Not all nouns change after **a** = his. Nouns beginning with **l, n, r, sg, sm, sp, st**, and **vowels** don’t change.

<b>lèine</b>	<b>a lèine</b>	his shirt
<b>athair</b>	<b>athair</b>	his father (notice the <b>a</b> is not used at all before nouns beginning with a vowel)

If you want to say that something is hers, you also use the word **a**. But no lenition takes place here.

Mar eisimpleir:

<b>a bracaist</b>	her breakfast
<b>a бага-sgoile</b>	her school bag
<b>a brògan</b>	her shoes
<b>a geansaidh</b>	her jumper
<b>a màthair</b>	her mum
<b>a lèine</b>	her shirt

If the noun begins with a **vowel**, then **h-** is placed before it.

<b>a h-athair</b>	her father
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If the word begins with **l, n, r, sg, sm, sp** or **st**, you have to rely on what’s being said to help you work out whether **a** means his or hers.



Eacarsaich 5a

- Coimhead air na riaghailtean anns a’ bhogsa.
- Sgrìobh na h-abairtean seo ann an Gàidhlig.
- Chaidh eisimpleir a dhèanamh dhut.

Look again at the rules in the box. Translate these phrases into Gaelic. The first one has been done for you.

Mar eisimpleir:

	her brother	his brother	( <b>bràthair</b> )
	<b>a bràthair</b>	<b>a bhràthair</b>	
a.	her leg	his leg	( <b>cas</b> )
b.	her back	his back	( <b>druim</b> )
c.	her arm	his arm	( <b>gàirdean</b> )
d.	her mother	his mother	( <b>màthair</b> )
e.	her sister	his sister	( <b>piuthar</b> )
f.	her jacket	his jacket	( <b>seacaid</b> )
g.	her family	his family	( <b>teaghlach</b> )

Eacarsaich 5b

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.
- Leugh na freagairtean agad.
- A bheil thu a’ cluinntinn diofar eadar na faclan anns gach paidhir?

Now read your answers aloud. You should be able to hear a difference between the words in each of the pairs. If you can’t remember how to pronounce words where lenition has occurred, check **Ceumannan 1 p341**.

Eacarsaich 5c

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.
- Sgrìobh còig eisimpleirean eile dhut fhèin.
- Leugh na h-eisimpleirean dha do charaid.
- A bheil do charaid gad thuigsinn?

Now make up five other examples of your own. Read your examples aloud to your partner. Ask him/her what each example means. Correct pronunciation is very important if you want to be understood!

Eacarsaich 5d

- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla.

Translate the sentences into English.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Tha a dreasa uabhasach brèagha.               | 6. Tha a sùilean donn.                               |
| 2. ‘S e Magaidh an t-ainm a th’ air a seanmhair. | 7. Bha a cù air chall ach thàinig e dhachaigh an-dè. |
| 3. ‘S toigh leam a brògan.                       | 8. Càit a bheil a ghiotàr?                           |
| 4. Chunnaic mi a mhàthair anns an eaglais.       | 9. Bha a partaidh uabhasach math.                    |
| 5. Tha a cheann goirt.                           | 10. Cha do dh’ith e a dhinnear.                      |

Modal 3 Aonad 1

6. suas/sìos or shuas/shìos?

In **Modal 3 Aonad 1**, you learned the difference between **suas/sìos** and **shuas/shìos**.



**Suas** tells you that somebody or something is going up – the person or the thing is in motion.  
**Sìos** tells you that somebody or something is going down – the person or the thing is in motion.  
**Shuas** tells you where somebody or something is – the person or thing is already in position.  
**Shìos** tells you where somebody or something is – the person or thing is already in position.

Mar eisimpleir:

- Bha Anna a’ dol suas an staidhre.** Anne was going up the stairs.
- Bidh Anna shuas an staidhre.** Anne will be upstairs.
- Chaidh Alasdair sìos dhan phàirc.** Alasdair went down to the park.
- Tha Alasdair shìos aig a’ phàirc.** Alasdair is down at the park.

Eacarsaich 6a

- Tagh am facal ceart airson crìoch a chur air gach seantans.
- Sgrìobh na seantansan ann am Beurla cuideachd.

Copy and complete the sentences, choosing the correct word in each. Translate them into English.

1. Tha Sileas suas/shuas an staidhre anns an rùm aice.
2. Chaidh Fionnlagh sìos/shìos a Shasainn anns na saor-làithean. Tha a bhràthair a’ fuireach sìos/shìos an sin.
3. A bheil an taigh-beag shuas/suas an staidhre?
4. Tha Seumas a’ coiseachd suas/shuas an rathad.
5. An tèid thu sìos/shìos dhan bhùth? Tha mi ag iarraidh bainne.

Eacarsaich 6b

- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig.

Translate these sentences into Gaelic. Make sure you use the correct words for up and down in each one.

1. Are you going down to the swimming pool?
2. I was upstairs.
3. John lives down the road.
4. I will go up to Stornoway in the holidays.
5. We were playing down in the park.

7. Prepositional case

In **Modal 3 Aonad 1** you learned that some nouns can change if they come after a preposition. This is called the prepositional or the dative case.

Prepositions are words that tell us where someone or something is.

<b>ann/anns</b>	in/in the	<b>le/leis</b>	with/with the
<b>aig</b>	at	<b>bho/bhon</b>	from/from the
<b>air</b>	on	<b>do/dhan</b>	to/to the

Therefore, phrases like on the table, in the park, from the window, to the shop are all said to be in the prepositional case.

Notice that the noun sometimes looks different when it is in the prepositional case.

<b>a’ phàirc</b>	the park	<b>anns a’ phàirc</b>	in the park
<b>an doras</b>	the door	<b>aig an doras</b>	at the door
<b>am bòrd</b>	the table	<b>air a’ bhòrd</b>	on the table
<b>an cù</b>	the dog	<b>leis a’ chù</b>	with the dog
<b>an uinneag</b>	the window	<b>bhon uinneig</b>	from the window
<b>an club-òigridh</b>	the youth club	<b>dhan chlub-òigridh</b>	to the youth club

Below are some rules for putting nouns into the prepositional case. They are very simple to follow. You will not have to learn the rules of the prepositional case in depth at this stage, but the tables will be useful to you if you want to make sure your writing pieces are accurate.

Masculine nouns

If a noun begins with:	Examples	What happens after a preposition?	Examples
<b>b, c, g, m or p</b>	<b>am peann</b> the pen	Definite article = <b>a'</b> + lenition if possible	<b>leis a' pheann</b> with the pen
<b>s</b> (except <b>sg, sm, sp</b> and <b>st</b> )	<b>an sèithear</b> the chair	Definite article = <b>an t-</b>	<b>air an t-sèithear</b> on the chair
<b>f</b>	<b>am film</b> the film	Definite article = <b>an</b> + lenition	<b>anns an fhilm</b> in the film
<b>Any other letters</b>	<b>an t-ionad</b> the centre	Definite article = <b>an</b>	<b>aig an ionad</b> at the centre

Feminine nouns

If a noun begins with:	Examples	What happens after a preposition?	Examples
<b>b, c, g, m or p</b>	<b>a' chluasag</b> the pillow	The definite article stays the same. Lenition and slenderisation occur if possible.	<b>air a' chlusaig</b> on the pillow
<b>s</b> followed by the letter <b>l, n, r</b> or a <b>vowel</b>	<b>a' phìob</b> the bagpipes		<b>leis a' phìob</b> with the bagpipes
	<b>an t-seachdain</b> the week		<b>anns an t-seachdain</b> in the week
	<b>an t-sròn</b> the nose		<b>air an t-sròn</b> on the nose
	<b>an fhidheall</b> the fiddle		<b>air an fhidhill</b> on the fiddle
<b>f</b>	<b>an fharpais</b> the competition		<b>aig an fharpais</b> at the competition
	<b>an tràigh</b> the beach		<b>air an tràigh</b> on the beach
	<b>an uinneag</b> the window		<b>aig an uinneig</b> at the window
<b>Any other letters</b>			

Eacarsaich 7a

- Tagh facal bhon bhogsa airson gach beàrn a lìonadh.
- Sgrìobh na seantansan ann am Beurla cuideachd.

Fill the blanks with a suitable preposition from the box below to complete the sentences. Translate the sentences into English too.

anns	air	bhon	leis	aig	dhan
------	-----	------	------	-----	------

1. Bha mi \_\_\_\_\_ an dotair an-dè. Chan eil mi gu math.

2. Chì thu an eaglais \_\_\_\_\_ taigh agam.

3. Chaidh sinn sìos \_\_\_\_\_ bhaile. Cheannaich mi iris agus suiteis.
4. Tha an càr \_\_\_\_\_ a' gharaidh.

5. Tha an rùm agam mì-sgiobalta. Tha m' aodach \_\_\_\_\_ an làr.

6. Tha an geansaidh snog. Cuiridh mi orm briogais ghorm \_\_\_\_\_ a' gheansaidh.

Eacarsaich 7b

- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla.

Translate into English.

1. Chunnaic mi Calum air an t-sràid anns a' Phloc.

2. Bha mi aig a' ghruagaire an-dè.

3. Tha mi a' dol a chluich leis a' bhall anns a' phàirc.
4. Tha an an taigh agam còig mionaidean bhon tràigh.

5. Tha Sìne a' dol dhan fhiacclair an-diugh.

6. Cò tha aig an doras?

Eacarsaich 7c

- Cuir gach ainmear ann an clò trom anns an t-suidheachadh roimhearach.
- Ath-sgrìobh na seantansan.
- Cleachd na riaghailtean anns a' chlàr airson taic.

Rewrite these sentences, putting the nouns in bold into the prepositional case. Use the information tables to help you. The nouns highlighted in pink are **feminine**. All the other examples are masculine nouns. Remember: some of them might not change at all!

Mar eisimpleir:

Tha Iain anns (**an gàrradh**). → Tha Iain anns a' ghàrradh. = John is in the garden.

1. Tha an cù a' cluich leis (**an cat**).  
The dog is playing with the cat.

2. Bidh mi a' dol a dh'Uibhist air (**am bàta**) an-diugh.  
I will be going to Uist on the boat today.

3. Tha an cat aig (**an uinneag**).  
The cat is at the window.

4. Chuir mi m' aodach anns (**am preas-aodaich**).  
I put my clothes in the wardrobe.

5. Chunnaic mi Dòmhnall agus a mhàthair aig (**an stèisean**).  
I saw Donald and his mum at the station.
6. Tha e sia uairean agus a-nis seo Iain Moireasdan leis (**an t-side**).  
The time is six o'clock and now here's John Morrison with the weather.

7. Bidh mi a' dol gu club-snàmh aig (**an t-ionad-spòrs**) a h-uile Dimàirt.  
I go to a swimming club in the sports centre every Tuesday.

8. Coimheadaidh mi anns (**am faclair**).  
I'll look in the dictionary.

9. Bhuannaich mi an fharpais anns (**an iris**).  
I won the competition in the magazine.

10. Bha an t-eagal air (**a' chlann**) air (**am plèan**).  
The children were scared on the plane.

8. Possessive case

The possessive case is used to express ownership of something – when something belongs to a person or a thing. The possessive case is also sometimes called the genitive case.

In English, possessive case is shown by using an apostrophe before the letter s (’s) or by using the word ‘of’.

For example: Alan’s house (the house of Alan); the teacher’s desk (the desk of the teacher), a box of biscuits, the top of the cupboard etc.

You are also likely to see the possessive case in place names, street names, names of schools and other buildings, names of hills and mountains and in some surnames.

You have already learned lots of words and phrases that contain the possessive case. Here are some of them in the table below. In column two, the second noun in the phrase is the noun in the possessive case. Notice that this noun usually looks different from normal.

Noun	Noun in possessive case
cas (foot)	ball-coise (football)
am bùidsear (the butcher)	bùth a’ bhùidseir (the butcher’s shop)
am bèicear (the baker)	bùth a’ bhèiceir (the baker’s shop)
am baile (the town)	meadhan a’ bhaile (the centre of town)
an stèisean (the station)	Rathad an Stèisein (Station Road)
an eaglais (the church)	Sràid na h-Eaglaise (Church Street)
an caisteal (the castle)	Bàgh a’ Chaisteil (Castlebay)
a’ phàirc (the park)	Rathad na Pàirce (Park Road)
an sgoil (the school)	aodach-sgoile (school uniform)
Dòmhnall (Donald)	MacDhòmhnaill (MacDonald)
An t-Òban (Oban)	Àrd-sgoil an Òbain (Oban High School)
Am Ploc (Plockton)	Àrd-sgoil a’ Phluic (Plockton High School)

Eacarsaich 8

- Obraich ann am buidheann no còmhla ri caraid.
- Coimhead air a’ chlàr.
- Dè an diofar a chì thu eadar na h-ainmearan anns an dà cholbh?
- Bruidhinn air do bheachdan.
- Sgrìobh do bheachdan.
- Bruidhinn ris an tidsear mu bheachdan na buidhne.

With your group or your partner, have a good look at the list of examples in the box. Compare each noun in the two columns – in its normal state and in the possessive case. How are they different? Make a note of all the things you notice. Can you spot any patterns? Discuss your notes with your teacher.

9. Compound prepositions

You have also been working with compound prepositions in **Ceumannan 3**. Compound prepositions, like simple prepositions, tell us where someone, or something is. Unlike the simple prepositions in earlier exercises, compound prepositions are phrases, rather than single words.

You will have seen some of these compound prepositions in **Modal 3 Aonad 1**. There are also some new ones on the list, shown by \*.

air beulaibh	in front of
air cùl	behind/at the back of
ri taobh	beside
mu choinneimh	opposite
*air mullach	on top of
*mu dheidhinn	about
*os cionn	above

Any compound preposition in Gaelic will cause a noun following it to be in the possessive case. Many of the compound prepositions in Gaelic have the word ‘of’ in them, showing belonging or possession of something. Therefore, the nouns in phrases like:

air beulaibh na sgoile	in front of the school
air mullach na leapa	on top of the bed
ri taobh an dorais	beside the door

are said to be in the possessive case, because they follow a compound preposition.

When nouns are in the possessive case, they can look quite different, but keep in mind that the noun still has exactly the same meaning.

Eacarsaich 9a

- Leugh na seantansan gu h-iseal.
- Sgrìobh na seantansan ann am Beurla.
- Cuidichidh am bogsa fiosrachaidh gu h-àrd thu.

Read the sentences below. Write the sentences in English. The information box above should help.

1. Tha am banca ri taobh na pàirce.
2. Tha bùth nam pàipearan air cùl na sgoile.
3. Tha an càr dearg air beulaibh an taighe.
4. Tha a’ chiste-dhràthraichean mu choinneimh na leapa.
5. Is toigh leam a bhith a’ coiseachd shuas os cionn a’ bhaile.
6. Tha telebhisean air mullach a’ phreas.

Tha am banca ri taobh na pàirce.



## Eacarsaich 9b

- Leugh an earrann a sgrìobh Tòmas.
- Tha deich eisimpleirean den t-suidheachadh cheangailte ann.
- An urrainn dhut na h-eisimpleirean a lorg?
- Dèan liosta dhiubh.

Read the passage that Thomas has written about himself. There are ten examples of the possessive case in it. Can you find them? Make a list of them.



### Tòmas

Is mise Tòmas MacThòmais. Tha mi còig-deug agus bidh mi a' dol gu Àrd-sgoil Ghlaschu.

Is toigh leam fuireach ann an Glaschu.

Tha an taigh agam ann am meadhan a' bhaile air Sràid na Pàirce. Bhon vinneig, chì mi pàirc mhòr. Air cùl an taighe, tha gàrradh agus garaids.

Is toigh leam an rùm agam. Tha mo leabaidh air beulaibh na h-uinneige agus tha telebhisean agus a' chiste-dhràthraichean mu choinneimh na leapa. Tha sgàthan agam air mullach na ciste-dhràthraichean cuideachd.

Tha sèithear anns an oisean. Ri taobh an t-sèithir, tha bòrd beag. Air a' bhalla os cionn a' bhùird, tha postairean agam.

## Modal 3 Aonad 2

### 10. Ordinal numbers

Ordinal numbers are numbers that indicate the position of something in a series. The ordinal numbers are first (1st), second (2nd), third (3rd) and so on.

In **Modal 3 Aonad 2**, you learned the first three ordinal numbers:

**a' chiad** 1st      **an dàrna** 2nd      **an treas** 3rd

The ordinal numbers up to ten follow a very simple pattern.

<b>an ceathramh</b>	4th
<b>an còigeamh</b>	5th
<b>an siathamh</b>	6th
<b>an seachdamh</b>	7th
<b>an t-ochdamh</b>	8th
<b>an naoidheamh</b>	9th
<b>an deicheamh</b>	10th

### Eacarsaich 10a

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.

Work with a partner.

Did you notice that the words for 4th to 10th in Gaelic all end with either **-amh** or **-eamh**? Using your knowledge of Gaelic spelling, explain why these numbers end in two different ways.

### Eacarsaich 10b

- Obraich còmhla ri caraid.
- Sgrìobh ann am Beurla.

Work with a partner. Translate into English.

1. Fhuair mi a' chiad duais airson seinn.
2. Gabh an dàrna rathad air do làimh chlì.
3. Tha mo cho-là-breith air an treas latha dhen Dàmhair.
4. Tha an ceathramh bliadhna a' falbh air turas-sgoile.
5. Gheibh sgoilearan anns a' chiad, an dàrna agus an treas àite duais.
6. 'S e An t-Sultain an naoidheamh mìos dhen bhliadhna.
7. 'S e Matamataig an còigeamh clas a th' agam an-diugh.
8. Chluich mi ann am farpais mhòr. Fhuair mi an deicheamh àite agus bha mi glè thoilichte.

## Modalan 1 – 3

### 11. Recognising tenses

Through your work in **Ceumannan 1, 2 and 3** you should be familiar with past, present and future tenses of verbs and should know how to recognise them. Knowing which tense is which is very important – it helps you to understand other people, and be understood. The more familiar you are with different tenses, the more fluent you will become.

If you are struggling to work out the tense of the verb at the beginning of the sentence, look for other clues. Words like **a-màireach** (tomorrow), **a-raoir** (last night), **an-dè** (yesterday) etc will often give you more help.

### Eacarsaich 11

- Coimhead air na seantanasan.
- Dè an tràth anns a bheil na gnìomhairean?
- Sgrìobh 'past', 'present' no 'future' do gach fear.
- Sgrìobh na seantanasan ann am Beurla.
- Faodaidh tu faclair a chleachdadh.

Look at the sentences below. Can you identify the tense of each one? Clue: Look at the verb at the beginning of each sentence. Use your knowledge of language to help you make your choices. Label each verb either past, present or future. Use a dictionary to help you. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Chì mi a-màireach thu.
2. Bha mi a' bruidhinn ri Seonag an-dè.
3. Am bi sneachd ann Dimàirt?
4. Bheir mi sùil anns na bùthan.
5. Cuiridh mi mo leabhar nam bhaga.
6. A bheil fhios agad?
7. Chuala mi gu bheil Ealasaid agus Ruairidh a' dol dhan Ghrèig.
8. Cha tig Sileas dhan phartaidh.
9. Cha do leugh mi an leabhar sin.
10. Am fuirich thu ann an taigh-òsta?
11. Tha mi a' dol dhan phàirc leis a' chù.
12. Am faca tu Catriona?

### 12. Word order

Normally in Gaelic, the verb is the first word in the sentence.

Mar eisimpleir:

**Thig a-steach!**

Come in!

**A bheil thu ag iarraidh cupa cofaidh?**

Do you want a cup of coffee?

**Chaidh sinn dhan Spàinn.**

We went to Spain.

Always try to remember this when you are forming sentences in Gaelic.

## Eacarsaich 12

- Coimhead air na faclan.
- Chan eil iad anns an òrdugh cheart.
- Cuir na faclan anns an òrdugh cheart airson seantanasan a dhèanamh.
- Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig agus Beurla.

Unjumble the sentences below so that the words are in the correct order. Translate your sentences into English too. Make sure you begin your sentences with a capital letter. You might find it helps to write the words on individual scraps of paper so that you can sort out the word order before you write anything down.

1. a-nochd Mairead seinnidh a' chonsairt aig
2. film Disathairne? aig am faic an taigh-dhealbh sinn
3. a' Ghrèig tha sheanmhair mo às
4. saor-làithean? a' dol Shasainn a bheil a Sine na anns
5. tha bhith a-màireach brèagha gu ann latha
6. fliuch bha an-dè i uabhasach
7. bhràthair Chanada Dòmhnall agus a chaidh Dihaoine a
8. aice? a bheil an staidhre anns shuas an rùm Catriona
9. air mi an t-sèithear a' choimpiutair suidhidh beulaibh air
10. an sgoil do a' chiad gu na pàirce làimh rathad chli thu chì ri taobh gabh agus

### 13. Spotting and correcting mistakes

From time to time, you will have to look over your partner's work. Are you able to spot mistakes and give him/her the support he/she needs to correct them? Reading something aloud is a good way of helping you to spot grammar, spelling and punctuation mistakes. If something looks wrong, say it aloud before you try to sort the problem.



## Eacarsaich 13

- Còmhla ri caraid, leugh an dealbh-chluich, co-dhiù dà thuras.
- Tha fichead mearachd ann.
- Tha deich mearachdan a' nochdadh ann an dearg agus tha deich eile ann.
- Lorg na mearachdan eile.
- Inns carson a tha iad ceàrr.
- Cuir ceart iad.

With a partner/group, take turns to read the play aloud. Read it at least twice. Listen carefully when your partner is reading. There are twenty mistakes in the play. Ten mistakes are highlighted for you, but there are ten more hidden in the passage. Together you must spot the remaining ten mistakes. Discuss with your partner/group each of the twenty mistakes. Why are they wrong? What changes would you make to correct them? Make a note of your corrections.

### Aig a' ghruagaire

**Gruagaire:** Madainn math! An e Lisa an t-ainm a th' ort?

**Lisa:** Tha.

**Gruagaire:** Thig a-steach agus suidh shìos **air an sèithear** seo. Nise. Dè tha thu ag iarraidh?

**Lisa:** Tha mi ag iarraidh falt bàn.

**Gruagaire:** Glè mhath. A bheil thu **ag irridh** cupa coffadh?

**Lisa:** Tha, tapa leat.

**Gruagaire:** A bheil thu **a' fuirich** ann an Steòrnabhagh?

**Lisa:** Tha, ach chan eil mi às an Steòrnabhagh.

**Gruagaire:** Cò às a tha thu?

**Lisa:** À Ghlaschu.

**Gruagaire:** Is toigh leam Glaschu. Tha **snoga bùthan** ann

**Gruagaire:** A bheil thu a' falbh air saor-làithean am-bliadhna?

**Lisa:** Tha. Tha mi a' dol dhan Fhraing **anns an Cèitean**.

**Gruagaire:** Nach buidhe dhut! Tha Fraingis uabhasach snog. Bha mise ann an-uiridh.

Bha Lisa anns an chair airson leth-uair agus bha an gruagaire a' bruidhinn agus a' bruidhinn agus a' bruidhinn. Ò, bha Lisa skith. Cha robh i ag iarraidh èist. Ghabh e an cupa cofaidh.

**Gruagaire:** Tha thu deiseil a-nis, Lisa. Seall seo! An toigh leat **do falt?**

Chòimhead Lisa anns an sgàthan. Bha a falt uaine!

**Lisa:** Ò!

**Gruagaire:** An toigh leat d' fhalt?

**Lisa:** **Chan eil!** Obh, obh! Chan eil mi bàn, tha mi uaina! Dè rinn thu?



facclair mòr  
Gàidhlig gu  
Beurla

