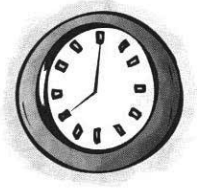
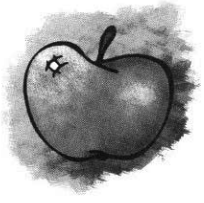




Abair Fhèin E!







PASGAN 1

Notaichean do Thidsearan

Aonadan 1 - 7





Air fhoillseachadh ann an 2005 le Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig agus Cànan.

Tha na duilleagan-obrach a' dol leis an leabhar Abair Fhein E! Leabhar 2, a chaidh fhoillseachadh le Stòrlann agus Cànan ann an 2004.

Tha Abair Fhèin E! stèidhichte air Gaelic 5-14 agus air a' chùrsa Abair E!, a chaidh ullachadh le Colaiste Chnoc Iòrdain (a tha a-nis na pàirt de dh'Oilthigh Shrath Chluaidh), airson nan Ùghdarrasan Ionadail.

Na còraichean uile glèidhte. Chan fhaodar pàirt sam bith den phasgan seo ath-riochdachadh ann an cruth sam bith, no ann an dòigh sam bith, gun chead ro làimh bho Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig.

Deilbhte le Cànan Earranta

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Tha Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig a' faighinn taic bho Bhòrd na Gàidhlig.











Leabhar 2

Àbair Fhèin E!

Notaichean do Thidsearan

duilleagan-obrach

Leabhar 2 Book 2 Leabhar 2 Book 2 Leabhar 2 Book 2 Leabhar 2 Book 2

Notaichean do Thidsearan

Leabhar 2

1. RO-RÀDH

Tha an t-sreath seo de dhuilleagan-obrach air an dealbh gus a bhith air an cleachdadh còmhla ri *Guidelines for Gaelic (Learners) 5-14* agus Leabhar 2 de *Abair Fhèin E!* Tha CDan de stuthan èisteachd an cois na sreatha cuideachd.

2. AMASAN NAN STUTHAN TEAGAISG

Tha amasan nan stuthan teagaisg mar a leanas:

- foghlam a tha iomchaidh dham feumalachd, agus a rèir nan nithean sa bheil ùidh aca, a lìbhrigeadh do sgoilearan a tha ag ionnsachadh aig ìre 5-14
- comas conaltraidh a thoirt do sgoilearan ann an Gàidhlig aig ìre a tha freagarrach dhan comas, a rèir nan nithean sa bheil ùidh aca, agus a tha a rèir iarrtasan a' chùrsa shònraichte sa bheil iad an sàs, gus am faigh iad air conaltradh ciallach a dhèanamh
- cleachdar raon de dhòighean-teagaisg agus de mheadhanan a tha a rèir an latha an-diugh airson conaltradh a dhèanamh ann an Gàidhlig agus gus loinn a chur air an ionnsachadh
- bidh aire nan sgoilear air a tharraing gu na structaran agus na riaghailtean a bhuineas do labhairt na Gàidhlig
- bidh sgilean ionnsachaidh air an daingneachadh gus taic a chur ri ro-innleachd ionnsachaidh nan sgoilear san fharsaingeachd
- bheirear cothrom air gluasad bho ìre 5-14 chun Teisteanais Nàiseanta.

Ann an *5-14 Guidelines for Gaelic (Learners)* gheibhear feallsanachd mionaideach agus amasan airson a' chuspair.

3. STÒRAS

Ann a bhith ag ullachadh stòrais a dheigheadh an cois an leabhair *Abair Fhèin E! 2*, tha Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig air a bhith mothachail air an oidhirp agus an sgil a chuireadh ann a bhith a' leasachadh an deagh stòrais a chruthaich an t-sreath *Abair E!*. Rinneadh feum de mhòran den stuth sin, le beagan de leasachadh agus de dh'atharrachadh, gus an leabhar *Abair Fhèin E! 2* a chur air dòigh. Tha Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig taingeil air taic bho Acadamaidh Allt na Muilne ann an Comhairle na Gàidhealtachd airson stuth freagarrach a thaghadh à *Abair E!*. Ach chaidh stuthan ùra ullachadh cuideachd, gu h-àraidh far an robh beàrnan ann an *Abair E!*. Tha Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig taingeil airson an taic a thug Acadamaidh Alanais agus Acadamaidh Chùil Lodair ann an Comhairle na Gàidhealtachd le bhith ag ullachadh nan stuthan sin. Faodaidh sgoiltean a dh'ullaich an stòras fhèin airson an cuid feumalachd cumail orra gan cleachdadh le cùrsa 5-14. Gus cuideachadh a thoirt do sgoiltean leis an seo tha an leabhar *Abair Fhèin E! 2* a' toirt iomradh air far an do nochd gach cuspair sa chiad *Abair E!* agus san t-sreath *Speaking our Language*.

Notaichean do Thidsearan

Air gach CD gheibhear:

- briathrachas ùr ga thoirt a-steach
- obair mìneachaidh air a bheil na duilleagan-obrach a' dèanamh iomradh
- brosnachadh airson an obair labhairt a tha sna duilleagan-obrach

Anns na duilleagan-obrach gheibhear:

- daingneachadh air briathrachas ùr agus adhbharan airson sin a chleachdadh
- cothrom gus leasachadh a dhèanamh air na ceithir sgilean cànain: èisteachd, labhairt, leughadh agus sgrìobhadh
- daingneachadh air briathrachas agus riaghailtean cànain
- obair a chuidicheas le litreachadh agus a bheir eòlas air fuaimneachadh
- obair ath-sgrùdaidh.

Tha raon fharsaing de dhuilleagan-obrach an cois an leabhair. Bu chòir do thidsearan na duilleagan-obrach as freagarraich do fheumalachdan an sgoilearan fhèin a chleachdadh. Mar eisimpleir, dh'fhaodadh duine cuid den stuth a chleachdadh mar obair-dachaigh no gus taic a thoirt do sgoilearan nach eil cho comasach.

4. MEASADH AGUS CLÀRADH

Bu chòir fiosrachadh cunbhalach, stèidhichte air cleachdaidhean foirmeil agus neo-fhoirmeil, a chumail ri sgoilearan mun adhartas. Gus a bhith èifeachdach bu chòir fios mu adhartas a bhith air a lìbhrigeadh gu pàrantan, gu luchd-taic-ionnsachaidh, gu tidsearan-iùil agus gu luchd-rianachd sgoile cuideachd, ach am bi sgoilearan a' dèanamh cho math agus as urrainn dhaibh tron chompàirteachas sin. Mar a bhios sgoilearan a' fàs fileanta, faodaidh tidsearan fios mun adhartas a thoirt do na sgoilearan ann an Gàidhlig. Bhiodh coileanadh ìre de 5-14 na àm nàdarra gus fiosrachadh foirmeil a thoirt seachad. Tha an leabhar *Abair Fhèin E! 2* stèidhichte air Stiùiridhean 5-14 agus bu chòir dhan sin a bhith na chuideachadh le measadh. Gu dearbh, faodar mòran de na duilleagan-obrach a chleachdadh gus adhartas nan sgoilearan a mheas gu foirmeil agus gu neo-fhoirmeil.

5. COMHAIRLE MU IONNSACHADH AGUS MU THEAGASG

Is ann ann am broinn structar a ghabhas cleachdadh aig diofar ìrean a bhios ionnsachadh èifeachdach na Gàidhlig a' dol air adhart. Seo a' bhunait air an tèid a' Ghàidhlig ionnsachadh agus bidh e stèidhichte air deagh dhòighean-obrachaidh a chaidh a dhearbhadh san latha th' ann. Seo na pàirtean a bhios san structar sin:

5.1 Rianachd: meadhanan-ionnsachaidh ùra

- Bidh a' Ghàidhlig na meadhan-obrachaidh san rùm-sgoile, an dà chuid dhan tidsear agus dhan chloinn, le nas lugha de chuideam air a' Bheurla mar a bhios an ùine a' dol seachad. Ma bhios blas na Gàidhlig air cùisean san rùm, bidh sin na mhisneachd don tuilleadh is an tuilleadh sgoilearan a bhith cofhurtail a' cleachdadh na Gàidhlig, agus ga cleachdadh ann am barrachd shuidheachaidhean.

- Bidh na nithean sa bheil ùidh phearsanta aig na sgoilearan air an gabhail a-steach ann a bhith a' lìbhrigeadh a' chùrsa; mar eisimpleir, an seòrsa leughaidh as fheàrr leotha fhèin.

Bidh sgoilearan air am misneachadh gus aithne a chur air a' chànan, mar eisimpleir tro bhith ag èisteachd ri abairtean sònraichte agus gan ionnsachadh; agus bidh sin air a leantainn le pàirt a ghabhail ann an rudan mar còmhradh no sgrìobhadh.

Faodar tuigse a mheasadh air diofar dhòighean. Tha e cudromach gum bi ionnsachadh nan sgoilearan air a dhaingneachadh ann an àireamh de shuidheachaidhean agus de ghnìomhachadh eadar-dhealaichte.

- Nochdaidh mearachdan ann an gràmar agus bidh mì-chinnt ann bho àm gu àm. Bu chòir a bhith coibhneil mun sin, gus nach bi an sgoilear air a mhì-mhisneachadh bho bhith a' cumail air agus a' dèanamh adhartais.
- Buinidh conaltradh do fhèin-chinnteachd agus do dh'èifeachdas a cheart cho math agus a bhuineas e do dh'adhartas ann an cinnteachd fhoirmeil.
- Bu chòir diofar dhòighean-teagaisg a bhith air an cleachdadh, le teicneòlas nam measg. Bu chòir gum biodh obair ann an càraidean agus ann am buidhnean air a chleachdadh, agus cluich mas-fhìor cuideachd. Tha an àite fhèin aig teagasg traidiseanta mu ghràmar agus aig fuaimneachadh am measg nan dòighean-teagaisg a chleachdar; ach cha bu chòir dhaibh a bhith air an teagasg gu meacanaigeach. Tha e deatamach gum biodh an teagasg air a phlanadh agus air ullachadh a rèir feumalachd nan sgoilearan agus nam buidhnean-teagaisg fa-leth.

5.2 Rianachd: pàirteachas sgoilearan/thidsearan

- Tuigidh sgoilearan amasan agus adhbharan na h-obrach a tha iad a' dèanamh agus gheibh iad moladh mu choinneamh gach oidhirp.
- Bidh diofar sheòrsachan de dhòighean-obrachaidh air an cleachdadh; agus bidh suidheachaidhean ann an ceart da-rìribh nam measg.

5.3 A' leasachadh sgilean sgrìobhaidh

Ged nach eil iad air am measadh gu foirmeil le 5-14, tha cothroman ann sgilean sgrìobhaidh a leasachadh. Faodar beachdachadh air na h-ìrean sam bi sgoilearan an sàs gus pìos sgrìobhaidh a chruthachadh mar seo:

1. misneachadh gu sgrìobhadh

2. còmhradh agus èisteachd gus beachdan a ghleusadh

3. cnuasachadh

4. notaichean no plana a dhèanamh

5. ciad dreach ullachadh

6. meas, ceartaich, leasaich a' chiad dreach

7. sgrìobh copaidh deireannach

8. mion-leugh an copaidh deireannach.

Ma tha sgoilearan a' dol a dhèanamh adhartas ann an sgilean sgrìobhaidh, feumar ath-sgrìobhadh a mholadh. Beachdaichidh an tidsear air an rud a tha iad air a sgrìobhadh leis gach sgoilear fa-leth gus am misneachadh gu ìre nas àirde. Cuimsichidh am beachdachadh seo air;

- puingean gealltanach
- piseach air an sgrìobhadh mu dheireadh
- litreachadh
- gràmar agus structar
- rianachd
- briathrachas
- leasachadh air cuspair an sgrìobhaidh.

Brosnaichidh an deasbad seo sgoilearan gus dèanamh nas fheàrr agus misnichidh e iad gus lèirmheas breithneachail a dhèanamh air an obair. Bu chòir do na sgoilearan fòilio de dh'obair sgrìobhte a chruinneachadh gus an t-adhartas a rinn iad a chur an cèill. Bidh leudachadh air a' fòilio seo na mheadhan-misneachaidh agus na mheadhan-ionnsachaidh dhan sgoilear. Bu chòir do thidsearan a bhith a' misneachadh nan sgoilearan gu bhith a' dealbh-sgrìobhadh nan ath-dhreachan aca.

5.4 Leasachadh air ro-innleachdan conaltraidh san fharsaingeachd

Bu chòir a bhith a' misneachadh sgoilearan gus gabhail ris gum faigh iad iad fhèin aig amannan mu choinneamh cànan nach eil iad a' tuigsinn. Faodaidh gu bheil iad ag iarraidh rud a chur an cèill agus gun an comas aca sin a dhèanamh no freagairt iomchaidh a thoirt seachad. Aig amannan mar seo bu chòir gun ionnsaicheadh iad ciamar a thèid aca air an ro-innleachd conaltraidh a tha aca a chleachdadh; bidh a' chuid mhòr den seo aca anns a' chànan as aithne dhaibh a-cheana. Bu chòir don tidsdear na sgoilearan a mhisneachadh gus na sgilean a leanas a chleachdadh agus an leasachadh;

- brìgh a' chànain a thomhais bhon cho-theagasg san deach a chleachdadh; agus an co-theagasg a chleachdadh gus beachdachadh air dè thig a-rithist san teacs no sa chòmhradh
- cuideam agus ciall nam facal a thomhais bhon dòigh san canar iad
- facail dhiofaraichte a chleachdadh gus an aon nì a ràdh
- feuchainn ri facail ùra a thuigsinn air bhonn gu bheil samhla aca sa Ghàidhlig ri facail sa chànan air a bheil iad eòlach
- feuchainn ri facail ùra a thuigsinn le beachd a ghabhail air nithean mar leasachain agus ro-leasachain
- fios a bhith aca mar a dh'iarrar cuideachadh ann an Gàidhlig nuair a bhios duilgheadasan conaltraidh aca.

5.5 Prionnsapalan mu ghràmar a theagasg

Tha na prionnsapalan a leanas nam bunait air am faodar eòlas air gràmar a thogail; tha iad stèidhichte air nithean a tha air am meas mar dheagh chleachdadh san latha th' ann:

- Bidh gràmar air a theagasg ann am broinn pròram-obrach a bhios air a dheagh-ullachadh airson gach ìre agus a bhios ceangailte ri leasachadh air comas conaltraidh.
- Bidh sùbailteachd gu leòr sa phlana gràmair gus am bi cothrom ann dèiligeadh ri feuman gach neach agus gach buidheann mar a nochdas sin.
- Bu chòir barrachd gràmair a thoirt do na sgoilearan as comasaiche na do chuid eile.
- Feumar cuid de phuingean gràmair a dhèanamh uair agus uair agus an daingneachadh gu minig; bidh cuid eile a' ruith tro gach ìre de ionnsachadh a' chànain. Bidh atharrachaidhean san obair-daingneachaidh gus am bi e freagarrach do gach ìre agus bidh e a rèir is mar a tha an cànan ùr agus an teacs air an cleachdadh.
- Ged a tha gràmar cudromach chan fhaod e a bhith a' riaghladh os cionn teagasg agus ionnsachadh.
- Cuirear gràmar mu choinneamh sgoilearan mar mheadhan a chuidicheas iad gus conaltradh ceart a dhèanamh agus gus cothrom a thoirt dhaibh an t-uallach a ghabhail airson an adhartais-ionnsachaidh fhèin.
- Bidh gràmar Gàidhlig ceangailte ris an eòlas a bhios aig sgoilear air cànanan eile, no ri abairtean Gàidhlig a dh'ionnsaich e a-cheana; faodar feum a dhèanamh den cheangal seo agus faodar tarraing air fiosrachadh agus eòlas sam bith a tha aig sgoilear a-cheana.
- Bheirear gràmar a-steach ann an dòighean a bhios ùrail agus tarraingeach; bu chòir meadhanan meacanaigeach a sheachnadh ma ghabhas sin dèanamh.
- Gheibh sgoilearan stòras cànain an toiseach, is dòcha briathrachas no abairtean, a chleachdas iad san obair-daingneachaidh air puingean gràmair. Nithear feum de chòmhradh agus de sgrìobhadh gus sealltainn mar a tha puingean gràmair air an cleachdadh sa chànan.
- Bu chòir puingean gràmair a bhith air an soilleireachadh an toiseach sa Bheurla agus an uair sin sa Ghàidhlig.
- Bidh cuid de phuingean gràmair air an togail mar riaghailtean air am feumar cuimhneachadh; bu chòir mìneachadh mionaideach, a dh'fhaodadh troimh-a-chèile adhbharachadh, a sheachnadh.
- Bu chòir foighidinn a chleachdadh le mearachdan ann an gràmar. A-mach air duine ainneamh, cò nach bi gan dèanamh aig ìre air choreigin!

Book 2

1. INTRODUCTION

This series of worksheets is designed to be used in association with the Guidelines for Gaelic (Learners) 5-14 and Book 2 of *Abair Fhèin E!* Also included in the series are CDs of listening materials.

2. THE AIMS OF THE TEACHING MATERIALS

The aims of the teaching materials are to:

- provide an educational experience that is appropriate to the needs and interests of pupils studying within the 5-14 framework
- enable pupils to communicate in Gaelic, at a level related to their ability, interests and to the specific requirements of the course being taken, for real communicative purposes
- use a range of modern methods and media for Gaelic communication and to enrich the learning experience
- alert pupils' attention to the structural patterns and rules underlying Gaelic speech
- reinforce study skills to support pupils' general learning strategies
- provide progression from 5-14 to the National Qualifications Framework.

The 5-14 Guidelines for Gaelic (Learners) provides a detailed rationale and aims for the subject.

3. RESOURCES

In providing resources to accompany the *Abair Fhèin E! 2* book, Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig has been mindful of the effort and expertise which has gone into developing good quality resources from the *Abair E!* series. *Abair E!* has been drawn on heavily, with some modifications and adaptations, to form consolidation for the *Abair Fhèin E! 2* book. Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig acknowledges the support of Millburn Academy, Highland Council for selecting appropriate materials from Abair E1. However, some new materials have been devised, particularly where there had been gaps in *Abair E!*. Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig acknowledges the support of Alness Academy and Culloden Academy, Highland Council for contributing these materials. Schools which have developed their own resources for current provision will be able to continue to use these for the 5-14 course. To assist schools in this, the *Abair Fhèin E! 2* book cross-references each topic with the original *Abair E!* and the *Speaking Our Language* series.

The accompanying CDs contain:

- an introduction to new language
- comprehension activities that are referred to in the worksheets

- prompts for the talking activities in the worksheets

The worksheets contain:

- consolidation of new language areas and purposes
- an opportunity to develop the four linguistic skills of listening, talking, reading and writing
- consolidation of vocabulary and language rules
- activities to assist with spelling and familiarisation with phonics
- revision activities.

A generous range of worksheets is provided. Teachers should select the worksheets that are most appropriate in meeting the needs of their pupils. Materials deemed additional could, for example, be used as homework activities or to support the less able.

4. ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING

Regular feedback, based on formal and informal procedures, should be given to pupils about their performances. To be effective, progress should be conveyed to parents, support for learning, guidance and management staff as well, so that pupil attainment is maximised in partnership. As pupils become more fluent, teachers may communicate progress to the pupil in Gaelic. The completion of a level within *5-14*, is a natural stage to provide such structured information. Assessment and reporting should be facilitated by the *Abair Fhèin E! 2* book being based on the *5-14* Guidelines. Indeed, many of the worksheets can be used to gauge pupil performance in both a formal and informal capacity.

5. ADVICE ON LEARNING AND TEACHING

Effective learning of Gaelic operates within a framework that can be adapted to different levels. This will underpin the study of Gaelic and is derived from established current good practice. Components of this framework are:

5.1 Managing learning pathways

- Gaelic is expected as the working language of the classroom, for both the teacher and the pupil, with decreasing reliance on English. A Gaelic ambience encourages pupils to become confident in using Gaelic in an increasing number and variety of situations.
- Pupils' personal interests are taken into account when designing the details of delivery, for example in personal reading.

Pupils are encouraged to absorb or receive language, for example through listening or mastering fixed phrases, followed by more pro-active contributions such as talking or writing. Comprehension can be assessed by a variety of means. An important element is to reinforce pupils' learning in a number of different contexts and activities.

- Some grammatical inaccuracies and hesitancies will occur. Such errors should be handled sensitively so that the pupil is not discouraged from persevering and progressing.
- Communication relates to confidence and effectiveness as well as increasing formal accuracy.
- A variety of teaching methodologies should be utilised, including the use of technology. Paired and group activities, including role-play, should be used. Traditional techniques such as teaching grammar and pronunciation also have an important place within methodology, but they should not be used mechanically. Planning and tailoring to meet the individual needs of pupils and teaching groups is essential.

5.2 Managing pupil/teacher partnerships

- Pupils understand the aims and purposes of activities, and their achievements are acknowledged and praised.
- A variety of approaches and stimuli are used, including real situations.

5.3 Developing writing skills

Although not formally assessed in *5-14,* opportunities are afforded to develop writing skills. The stages in which pupils will engage to produce a piece of writing may be described as:

1. motivate to write

2. talk and listen to formulate ideas

3. reflect

4. make notes or plan

5. produce first draft

6. revise, correct and improve first draft

7. write final copy

8. proof-read final copy

To develop pupils' writing skills, redrafting is promoted. The teacher will discuss with the individual pupil what they have written to encourage a high standard of work. This discussion will focus on:

- positive points
- improvements from last piece
- spelling
- grammar and structure
- presentation
- range of vocabulary

- development of content.

This discussion will motivate the pupil to do better and encourage them to review their work critically. The pupils should build up a folio of written work to exemplify the progression they have made. Updating this folio will be a means of motivating the pupil and be a learning experience. Pupils should be encouraged to wordprocess redrafts.

5.4 The development of general communicative strategies

All pupils should be encouraged to accept that they will find, at times, that they are exposed to language beyond their grasp. They may wish to express themselves when they lack an ideal or accurate language response. On such occasions, they should learn how to fall back on a range of communication strategies, most of which they will already use in mother-tongue communication. The teacher should encourage pupils to practise and develop the following strategies:

- to guess meanings from the context and to use the context in order to anticipate what will follow in the text or speech
- to guess and convey emphasis and meaning through intonation
- to rephrase
- to try to understand new words on the basis of similarities between the mother-tongue and Gaelic
- to try to understand new words where necessary on the basis of familiar structures such as suffixes/prefixes
- to know how to ask for help in Gaelic when having difficulties in communicating.

5.5 Principles of grammar teaching

The following principles, based on current good practice, will underpin the study of grammar:

- Grammar is taught within a planned and staged programme of work linked to the development of communicative competence.
- There is sufficient flexibility within the grammar plan to allow the specific needs of individuals, or groups to be addressed as they arise.
- More able learners should be exposed to more grammar than the less able.
- Many aspects of grammar require to be revisited and reinforced frequently, while others permeate all levels of language learning. The consolidation activities will be differentiated according to level, and by the use of the acquired language and text.
- Although grammar is important, it is not to dominate the learning and teaching process.
- Grammar is advanced to pupils as a device for gaining accuracy in communication, and to allow pupils to be responsible for their progress in learning.
- Gaelic grammar is related to the pupil's experience in other languages, or to a fixed phrase previously mastered in Gaelic, so that this can be related to, drawing on previous expertise and familiarity.

Teachers' Notes

- Grammar is introduced in an innovative fashion avoiding, if possible, a mechanical approach.
- Pupils are firstly given a language resource, in the form of vocabulary or phrases, to utilise within grammar consolidation activities. Oral and written communication is used to highlight conventions.
- Grammatical concepts should firstly be identified in English and then Gaelic.
- Some grammatical points are introduced as rules to be remembered, avoiding detailed expositions that may lead to confusion.
- Grammatical inaccuracies should be met with tolerance. Everybody, with just a few exceptions, will make a grammatical error at some stage!

Abair Fhèin E!

Aonad 1

duilleagan-obrach

Duilleag-obrach 1

What did you do?
Dè rinn thu?

Obraich le caraid.

Feumaidh sibh na cairtean Dìsnean agus dìsnean.
You will need the ***Dìsnean*** cards and a dice.

You are going to tell each other about things you have done.

1. In turn, throw the dice.

2. Compare the number you throw with the numbers on the ***Dìsnean*** card.

Beside each number on the card is the command word you have to use.

3. Use the command word to tell your partner about something you have done.

For example, if you throw a 3, you must use ***dùin*** and you might say:

Dhùin mi an doras.

4. Carry on until each of the words on the list has been used at least once.

You get a point for each different sentence you manage to say, but you lose a point if you repeat any!

D–O 1: Dìsnean Cards

1

Aonad 1
D-O 1

Cuir

2

Aonad 1
D-O 1

Seas

3

Aonad 1
D-O 1

Dùin

4

Aonad 1
D-O 1

Gabh

5

Aonad 1
D-O 1

Suidh

6

Aonad 1
D-O 1

Buannaich

Duilleag-obrach 2

What have you done?
Dè rinn thu?

Obraich ann am buidheann de 4.

You will be giving commands and saying what you have done.

1. In turn, you should tell someone in the group to do something.

For example,

Suidh sìos.

2. The person should do what s/he was told, then come back to the group, and say what s/he has done. For example,

Shuidh mi sìos.

3. You get one point for carrying out a command correctly and another point for saying correctly what you did.

4. When you have finished, count up to see who is the winner.

Here are some commands you may use:

- ***Leugh***
- ***Seas***
- ***Caidil***
- ***Coimhead***
- ***Tog***
- ***Suidh***
- ***Dùin***
- ***Fosgail***
- ***Faigh***

Duilleag-obrach 3

Did you ... ?
An do . . .?

Obraich le caraid.

Feumaidh sibh na cairtean Dìsnean agus dìsnean.
You will need the ***Dìsnean*** cards and a dice.

1. In turn, throw the dice.

2. Compare the number you throw with the numbers on the ***Dìsnean*** card.

Beside each number on the card is the command word you have to use.

3. When your partner throws the dice, s/he will ask you a question using the command word.

For example, with a 3 on the dice, s/he might ask,

An do dhùin thu an doras?

4. You should answer 'yes' or 'no', depending on whether you have done what your partner asks.

5. Carry on until either your partner cannot think of a question or you cannot answer.

Keep a score of how many questions and answers are given.

Duilleag-obrach 4

In the bag
Anns a' bhaga

Obraich ann am buidheann de 4.

Choose one of the group to start the game ***Anns a' Bhaga.***

1. You need a bag and ten or twelve everyday items (pencil, book, pen and so on).
2. Everyone should see the items together on the desk (for about 15 seconds).
3. The person with the bag should then take them all away.
4. S/he should put some of the items in the bag and hide the rest.
5. The others, in turn, ask if you put a certain item in the bag.
6. If the answer is 'no', the questioner is out.

   If the answer is 'yes', the questioner keeps the item and may ask about something else.
7. The game continues until the bag is empty.

The winner is the person who has collected most items.

Duilleag-obrach 5

Did you ... ?
An do ... ?

Match the questions to the 'yes' and 'no' answers.
An example has been done to help you.

An do leugh thu an leabhar?	leugh
An do dhùin Seumas an doras?	dhùin
An do dh'òl thu cupa tì?	dh'òl
An do dh'fhosgail thu an uinneag?	dh'fhosgail
An do bhuannaich Hibs an-dè?	bhuannaich
An do ghabh sibh biadh?	ghabh
	cha do leugh
	cha do dh'fhosgail
	cha do ghabh
	cha do dh'òl
	cha do bhuannaich
	cha do dhùin

Duilleag-obrach 6

Did you ... ?
An do ... ?

Answer ‘yes' to these questions.

1. An do chuir thu air an telebhisean?

. . . . . .

2. An do sheas thu ri taobh Alastair?

. . . . . .

3. An do shuidh thu aig an doras?

. . . . . .

4. An do ghabh thu cupa cofaidh?

. . . . . .

5. An do dh’ith thu ubhal?

. . . . . .

Answer ‘no’ to these questions.

1. An do dhùin thu an doras?

. . . . . .

2. An do shuidh thu ri taobh lain?

. . . . . .

3. An do chuir thu air an rèidio?

. . . . . .

4. An do dh’òl thu uisge?

. . . . . .

5. An do chluich thu ball-coise an-dè?

. . . . . .

Duilleag-obrach 7

Did you ... ?
An do ... ?

Barrachd Sgrìobhaidh
Answer '**Yes**' and '**No**' for each question.

1. An do leugh thu an leabhar?

leugh

cha do . . . . . .

2. An do chluich thu ball-coise?

. . . . . .

cha do chluich

3. An do dhùin Seumas an doras?

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

4. An do . . . . . thu cupa tì?

. . . . . .

cha do ghabh

5. An do sgrìobh Anna litir?

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

6. An do . . . . . sinn biadh?

. . . . . .

cha do ghabh

7. An do dh'ith thu briosgaid?

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

8. An do choisich thu don sgoil?

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Duilleag-obrach 8a

Irregular Verbs – Revision
Ath-sgrùdadh

Do you remember work you did in ***Abair Fhèin E! 1***?
These might help you to remember.

Below are questions about what you have done, and the 'yes' and 'no' answers to the questions. Fill in the blanks. One has been done as an example to help you.

1. An do dh'ith thu?

YES	**NO**
Dh'ith mi	***Cha do dh'ith mi***

2. An do dh'òl thu?

_____ Cha do dh'òl mi

3. An do shuidh thu?

_____ Cha do shuidh mi

4. An do choisich thu?

Choisich mi _____

5. An do _____thu?

Chaidil mi _____

6. An do _____thu?

_____ Cha do dh'èist mi

7. _____?

Nigh mi _____

8. _____?

_____ Cha do ruith mi

Duilleag-obrach 8b

Irregular Verbs – Revision
Ath-sgrùdadh

9. An do sheas thu?

_____ _____

10. An do dhùin thu?

_____ _____

11. _____?

Dh'fhosgail mi _____

12. An do _____ thu?

_____ Cha do sgrìobh mi

13. _____?

Chluich mi _____

14. _____?

_____ Cha do leum mi

Duilleag-obrach 9a

Did you ... ?
An do ... ?

Barrachd Sgrìobhaidh

Change each of the commands to say:

a. Did you ... ?
b. I did ...
c. I did not ...

An example has been done for you.

Dùin an doras.
a. ***An do dhùin thu an doras?***
b. ***Dhùin mi an doras.***
c. ***Cha do dhùin mi an doras.***

1. Cluich ball-coise.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

2. Suidh sìos.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

3. Coimhead air am film.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

4. Leugh an leabhar.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

5. Gabh cupa tì.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Duilleag-obrach 9b

Did you ... ?
An do ... ?

6. Seas ri taobh an tidseir.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

7. Èist ris an CD.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

8. Ith briosgaid.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

9. Nigh an cupa.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

10. Seinn òran.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

11. Sgrìobh litir.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

12. Òl bainne.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Duilleag-obrach 9c

Did you ... ?
An do ... ?

13. Bruidhinn Gàidhlig.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

14. Fosgail an doras.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

15. Coisich don sgoil.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

16. Ceannaich pàipear-naidheachd

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Duilleag-obrach 10

Did you ... ?
An do ... ?

Complete the table.

Use page 8 of ***Abair Fhèin E! 2*** to help you.

Question	Answer - Yes	Answer - No
An cuala?	Chuala	Cha chuala
Am faca?		
	Chaidh	
		Cha d' fhuair
An tàinig?		
		Cha tuirt
An tug?		

Duilleag-obrach 11

Irregular Verbs
Gnìomhairean Neo-riaghailteach

Below are questions and 'yes' and 'no' answers.
Fill in the blanks. One has been done as an example.
You can use page 8 of ***Abair Fhèin E! 2*** to help you.

1. An tug?

Thug — Cha tug

2. An do rinn?

Rinn — ___ __ ____

3. An cuala?

_____ — Cha chuala

4. _____?

Fhuair — Cha d' fhuair

5. Am faca?

_____ — Chan fhaca

6. _____?

Thuirt — Cha tuirt

7. An tàinig?

Thàinig — _____

8. An deach?

_____ — Cha deach

Duilleag-obrach 12

Anne's Diary
Leabhar-latha Anna

Anna has written an entry in her diary, but can you complete it?

Lìon na beàrnan anns an leabhar-latha gu h-ìosal.
Fill in the blanks in the diary below.

You may use some of the words more than once.

bha	***bhuannaich***	***chaidh***
cha robh	***chì***	***ghabh***
shuidh	***tha***	***chan eil/tha***

Diardaoin

_____ mi mo bhracaist agus _____ mi dhan sgoil aig leth-uair an dèidh ochd. _____ mi ri taobh Eilidh air a' bhus. _____ mi ag obair o naoi uairean gu dà uair dheug agus _____ mi mo bhiadh aig leth-uair an dèidh dà uair dheug.

_____ Mòrag anns an sgoil an-diugh idir – _____ i aig an dotair. _____ mi Dihaoine i. _____ Celtic gèam aig Hampden an-diugh agus _____ mi glè thoilichte!

Duilleag-obrach 13

Anne's Diary
Leabhar-latha Anna

An oidhche sin, sgrìobh Anna leabhar-latha, ach dhòirt i an còc aice air:
Complete her diary entry, filling in the bits spoilt by the coke.

Choinn__ __ __ mi ri balach an-diugh. 'S e Alastair an t-ainm a th' __ __ __.

Tha e a' cl __ __ __ __ na pìoba. Ch__ __ __ __ mi mo bhaga an-dè,

ach fh__ __ __ __ mi a-rithist e.

Tha piuthar aig Alastair. Tha i o__ __ __ - __ __ __ __. Bha Alastair ann an

Canada. C__ __ __ __ __ e ann air a' phlèan. Bha e a' coimh __ __ __ film air

a' phlèan.

Here are 2 groups of sentences.
Match a Gaelic sentence with an English one.

Eisimpleir: **1 = H**

1. Am faca lain an cù?
2. An tàinig am bus?
3. Chuala mi òran.
4. An do ràinig iad Inbhir Nis?
5. An deach iad dhan bhùth?
6. Chunnaic mi film.
7. An d' fhuair thu peann?
8. Fhuair mi ubhal.

A. I heard a song.
B. Did they reach Inverness?
C. Did you get a pen?
D. Did the bus come?
E. Did they go to the shop?
F. I saw a film.
G. I got an apple.
H. Did lain see the dog?

1 -- **H** / **2** -- __ / **3** --__ / **4** --__ / **5** --__ / **6** --__ / **7** --__ / **8** --__

Duilleag-obrach 14

Past tense
An tràth seachad

Lìon na beàrnan anns an leabhar-latha gu h-ìosal.
Fill in the blanks in the diary below.

Seo na faclan:

chan fhaod	***chaidh***	***thàinig***
chunnaic	***Phort Rìgh***	

Dihaoine

Bha mi uabhasach sgìth an-diugh. Bha mi ag obair anns a' chafaidh gu leth-uair an dèidh còig. _____ mi film air an telebhisean agus _____ mi dhan leabaidh aig aon uair deug.

Tha sinn a' dol a _____ _____ Disathairne. Bidh sin math. Tha am bus a' fàgail aig cairteal gu naoi agus bidh sinn ann am Port Rìgh mu leth-uair an dèidh naoi.

_____ nighean ùr dhan sgoil an-diugh. Tha i à Uibhist ach tha i a' fuireach ann an Stafainn. Tha i snog. Tha i a' dol dhan dannsa Disathairne ach _____ _____ mise a dhol ann!! Tha Ruairidh a' tighinn dhachaigh à Dùn Èideann agus bidh dinnear againn anns an taigh-òsta.

With a partner, discuss the meaning of this diary extract.

Duilleag-obrach 15

Past tense
An tràth seachad

Barrachd Sgrìobhaidh

You have written a marvellous piece of Gaelic homework, but your little brother has thrown it in the bath and some words have vanished. Fill in the blanks.

_____ Eilidh tràth anns a' mhadainn. _____ i oirre aodach – briogais gheal agus lèine-t. _____ i i fhèin agus _____ i dhan chidsin.

_____ i bracaist idir. _____ i an taigh mu sheachd uairean agus _____ i am bus dhan bhaile. _____ i – bha am bus na bu luaithe.

_____ i Dòmhnall air a' bhus, ach _____ i ris.

_____ i faisg air an doras. _____ i am pàipear-naidheachd – _____i tron uinneig. Nuair a ràinig am bus am baile, _____ i, agus _____ i bhon a' bhus aig a' bhanca.

_____ i a-steach dhan bhanca agus _____ i a-null gu bòrd.

_____ i sìos agus _____ i seic airson dà cheud not.

- ***thàinig***
- ***chaidh (x2)***
- ***dh'èirich***
- ***dh'fhàg***
- ***nigh***
- ***chunnaic***
- ***shuidh (x2)***
- ***chuir***
- ***choisich***
- ***cha do bhruidhinn***
- ***cha do choisich***
- ***ghabh***
- ***cha do ghabh***
- ***cha do leugh***
- ***choimhead***
- ***sheas***
- ***sgrìobh***

Duilleag-obrach 16

I did ... /I did not ...
Rinn ... /Cha do rinn ...

Barrachd Sgrìobhaidh

Write five sentences in Gaelic about things you did last week.

1. . . . . . .

2. . . . . . .

3. . . . . . .

4. . . . . . .

5. . . . . . .

Write five sentences in Gaelic, saying what you did not do.

1. . . . . . .

2. . . . . . .

3. . . . . . .

4. . . . . . .

5. . . . . . .

Using the diary extracts on worksheets 17 and 18, write an entry for a diary.

Duilleag-obrach 17a

The Piper
Am Pìobaire

Leugh seo, agus an uair sin freagair na ceistean air Duilleag-obrach 17b
Read this story, then answer the questions on worksheet 17b

AM PÌOBAIRE

Bha Seumas agus Anna air a' bhàt-aiseig. Bha iad a' dol a-null dhan Fhraing còmhla ris an sgoil aca.

"A bheil Maighstir Caimbeul a' tighinn cuideachd?" thuirt Seumas.
"Tha," thuirt Anna. "Chunnaic mi e. Thàinig e a-nuas à Glaschu anns a' chàr aige fhèin."
"Tha sin math. Bha e a' toirt leis ball airson rugbaidh agus camain."
"Thug e leis iad. Chunnaic mi iad anns a' chàr."
"A bheil thu a' cluinntinn fuaim neònach?" thuirt Seòras.
"Chuala mi rudeigin."
Chaidh iad a-null gu rùm. Bha balach an sin. Bha e caol, àrd agus bha falt ruadh air. Bha seacaid dhubh air, briogais dhenim liath agus lèine-t le MO♥AN T-EILEAN SGITHEANACH oirre.
"Dè tha thu a' dèanamh? An do rinn thu fuaim àrd, neònach?" thuirt Anna.
"Dè tha thu ag ràdh? Chluich mi mo phìob!"
"Cha robh e ro mhath ma-thà," thuirt Anna.
"Chan eil fada bho fhuair mi a' phìob," thuirt am balach. "Fhuair mi a' phìob bho Ghranaidh anns an Eilean Sgitheanach. Thug i dhomh i an-uiridh nuair a thàinig i aig an Nollaig. Bha a' phìob aig mo sheanair. Tha mi a' faighinn leasannan bho Mhaighstir MacLeòid anns an sgoil."
"Cha d' fhuair thu leasannan gu leòr ma-thà," thuirt Anna.
"Tha thusa mì-mhodhail," thuirt am balach.
"Dè an t-ainm a th' ort co-dhiù?" thuirt Anna.
"Is mise Alastair MacCruimein."
"Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?" thuirt Seumas.
"Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Dùn Èideann."
"Fàg a' phìob," thuirt Anna, "agus trobhad sìos gu biadh."
"Tha Gàidhlig mhath agaibh, mhothaich mi," thuirt Alastair.
"Tha," thuirt Seumas. "Tha sinn ag ionnsachadh Gàidhlig anns an sgoil."
"Trobhadaibh sìos," thuirt Anna. "Tha an t-acras ormsa."
"An tàinig thu à Dùn Èideann an-diugh, Alastair?"
"Cha tàinig. Thàinig sinn a-nuas an-dè, Diciadain. Dh'fhuirich sinn ann an taigh-òsta. Mise, mo phiuthar, mo mhàthair agus m' athair."
"A bheil sibh a' tighinn?"
"Tha," thuirt Seumas. "Chan eil an t-acras orm ach tha am pathadh orm."

Duilleag-obrach 17b

The Piper
Am Pìobaire

Leugh Duilleag-obrach 17a agus an uair sin freagair na ceistean seo.
Read Worksheet 17a, then answer the questions below.

Ceistean

1. How were James and Anne travelling?

. . . . . (1)

2. Where were they going?

. . . . . (1)

3. How did Mr. Campbell travel down?

. . . . . (1)

4. What did he bring with him?

. . . . . (2)

5. They heard a strange noise. What was it?

. . . . . (2)

6. What was written on Alastair's t-shirt?

. . . . . (1)

7. What is the name of his piping tutor?

. . . . . (1)

8. Where does Alastair live?

. . . . . (2)

9. On which day did he travel down?

. . . . . (2)

10.

a. . . . . . is hungry (2)

b. . . . . . is thirsty (2)

Duilleag-obrach 17c

The Piper
Am Pìobaire

11. Who came down with Alastair?

. . . . . (3)

12. Where did they stay for the night?

. . . . . (2)

Words to help you:

a-nuas = down
fuaim neònach = strange sound
àrd = tall
an-uiridh = last year

Duilleag-obrach 18

Alastair

Read the description of Alastair in '***Am Pìobaire***'.

Draw a picture of Alastair and colour it in.

Using the ***Sgeulachd*** '***Am Pìobaire***', make up a short play with Seumas, Anna and Alastair as the characters.

Here are some ideas which may help you:

Think about their journey to the Youth Hostel in France. Did something strange happen on that journey?

or

What did they do when they got to France?

or

What happened at the ***cèilidh*** they put on for French teenagers?

Duilleag-obrach 19

Letter to Norman
Litir gu Tormod

Obraich le caraid.

Feumaidh tusa agus do charaid na cairtean Litir A no B.
You and your partner will need the ***Litir A*** or **B** cards.

You are going to talk about the letter which Tormod's friend sent to him while he was off school.

1. Partner A has a complete copy of the letter.

2. Partner B's copy has some words missing.

Partner B should ask Partner A questions in Gaelic to find out exactly what the complete letter says.

3. Partner B may write any missing words in.

4. When you are finished, look at both copies of the letter.

D–O 19: Litir A Card



Aonad 1
D-O 19

Litir A

A Thormoid chòir,

Ciamar a tha thu a-nis? Tha mise gu math agus tha an sgoil ceart gu leòr. Thàinig tidsear ùr dhan sgoil Diluain. 'S ise Miss Clarke agus tha i agam airson Eachdraidh agus Beurla. Chuir i gu Mgr Graham mi Diciadain. Bha mi mì-mhodhail anns a' chlas agus cha do rinn mi m' obair aig an taigh. Cha toigh leam i. Tha i uabhasach agus bidh i agadsa airson Eachdraidh cuideachd! Chan fhaod sinn bruidhinn anns a' chlas!

Chaidh sinn sìos gu Loch Bòirnis airson gèam rugbaidh Diardaoin agus bhuannaich sinn! Dihaoine, bha dannsa anns an sgoil. Thàinig na nigheanan à Loch Bòirnis agus shuidh mise ri taobh Màiri-Anna NicLeòid. Bha briogais ghorm agus lèine gheal oirre. Bha i glè shnog. Bha sinn a' dannsa gu aon uair deug. Bidh cèilidh ann an Loch Bòirnis Dihaoine aig leth-uair an dèidh seachd, ach chan fhaod mise a dhol ann. Bidh e deiseil aig aon uair deug, ach chan eil bus ann.

Uill, chì mi Dimàirt thu,

Aonghas Iain

D–O 19: Litir B Card



Aonad 1
D-O 19

Litir B

A Thormoid chòir,

Ciamar a tha thu a-nis? Tha mise gu math agus tha an sgoil ..... Thàinig tidsear ùr dhan sgoil ..... 'S ise Miss Clarke agus tha i agam airson Eachdraidh agus Beurla. Chuir i gu Mgr Graham mi .....! Bha mi mì-mhodhail anns a' chlas agus cha do rinn mi m' obair aig an taigh. ..... toigh leam i. Tha i uabhasach agus bidh i agadsa airson Eachdraidh cuideachd! Chan fhaod sinn bruidhinn anns a' chlas!

Chaidh sinn sìos gu Loch Bòirnis airson gèam ..... Diardaoin agus bhuannaich sinn! Dihaoine, bha dannsa anns ..... Thàinig na nigheanan à Loch Bòirnis agus shuidh ..... ri taobh Màiri-Anna NicLeòid. Bha briogais ..... agus lèine ..... oirre. Bha i glè shnog. Bha sinn a' dannsa gu aon uair deug. Bidh cèilidh ann an Loch Bòirnis ..... aig leth-uair an dèidh seachd, ach chan fhaod mise a dhol ann. Bidh e deiseil aig aon uair deug, ach ..... bus ann.

Uill, chì mi Dimàirt thu,

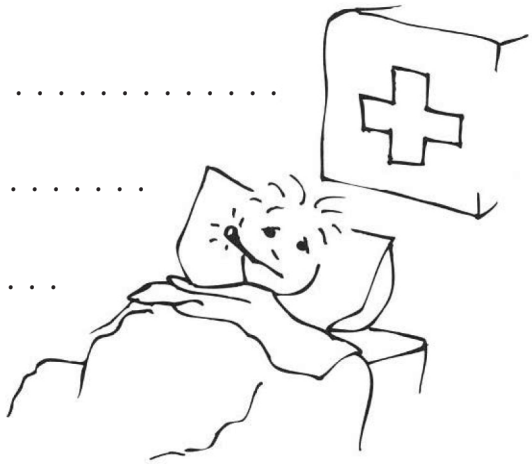
Aonghas Iain

Duilleag-obrach 20

Write a letter
Sgrìobh litir

Your friend is off school.

You have promised to write and let him/her know what has been happening during the past week.



. . . . . .

. . . . . .

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. . . . . .

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. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Iarr air an tidsear coimhead air na sgrìobh thu.

Dè Chanas Mi?



Èist ri Earrann 1 air an CD airson Dè Chanas Mi? a chluinntinn.

1. To talk about things which you haven't done

In previous units you came across words like ***ghabh, dhùin*** and **rinn**

Ghabh mi cupa cofaidh.
Dhùin mi an doras.

You use these words to talk about what you have done.
These words are in the past tense, because they tell about things you have done, things which are past.

2. To ask someone if they have done something

To say that you have not done something, you put ***Cha do*** before the past tense of the verb.

Cha do ghabh ...
Cha do dhùin ...
Cha do chuir mi sìos an rèidio.
Cha do sheas mi suas.
Cha do shuidh mi aig an doras.

To ask people if they have done something, you put ***An do*** before the past tense of the verb

An do ghabh ... ?
An do dhùin ... ?

An do chuir thu air an rèidio?
An do sheas thu ri taobh Alastair?
An do shuidh thu sìos?

3. To answer 'Yes' or 'No' when asked if you have done something

If someone asks **you** if you have done something, you answer 'Yes' by using the past tense form of the verb

Anna: ***An do <u>chuir</u> thu air an rèidio?***
Niall: ***<u>Chuir</u>.***

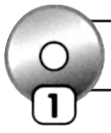
Anndra: ***An do <u>dhùin</u> thu an doras?***
Tormod: ***<u>Dhùin</u>.***

You answer "No" by using the ***Cha do*** form of the past tense

Iain: ***An do <u>ghabh</u> thu do bhiadh?***
Màiri: ***<u>Cha do ghabh</u>.***

Sìne: ***An do <u>chuir</u> thu air an telebhisean?***
Mòrag: ***<u>Cha do chuir</u>.***

Sgeulachd



Èist ri Earrann 2 air an CD airson an Sgeulachd a chluinntinn.

A' Dèanamh Deiseil

Morag and Jean's parents agree to their going on a school trip.
The night before they go, Jean does her packing. As usual, she can't find half her things.

Jean: Càit a bheil mo chòta?
Mother: Dè an còta?
Jean: An còta geal.
Mother: Sin e – aig an doras. Agus do sheacaid gheal – sin i.
Jean: Na bròg an geala – càit a bheil iad?
Mother: Chan eil fhios agam.

Jean's argument with her mother over the white shoes continues. Where did she put them?

Jean: Càit a bheil na bròg an geala?
Mother: Chan eil fhios agam.
Jean: Chuir mise an sin iad.
Mother: An do chuir?
Jean: Chuir.
Mother: Uill, chan eil iad an sin, a-nis.

At last, Jean is ready. However, her mother insists on running through everything again, just to make sure.

Mother: A bheil sgiorta agad anns a' bhaga?
Jean: Tha – a dhà. Bidh sin gu leòr.
Mother: Blobhsa no dhà? Geansaidhean?
Jean: Tha. Agus dreasa.
Mother: Briogais?
Jean: Tha dà bhriogais agam. Agus seacaid. Stocainnean, tights, drathaisean …
Mother: Searbhadair? Bruis-fhiaclan? Siabann?
Jean: Tha iad agam air fad.

And something to listen to on the bus? Has she got any CDs in her bag?

Mother: An do chuir thu na CDan agad anns a' bhaga?
Jean: O, cha do chuir. Chan eil rùm agam co-dhiù – tha am baga làn.

Àbair Fhèin E!

Aonad 2

duilleagan-obrach

Duilleag-obrach 1

Right or Wrong?
Ceart no Ceàrr?

Èist ri Earrann 1 air an CD.
Listen to Track 1 on the CD.

Calum is asking Mairead about places in her town.
He gets some of them right and others wrong.

Cuir ✓ anns na bogsaichean ceart.
Tick the correct boxes.

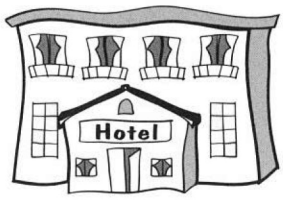
What was pointed out?	Yes	No
1. Hospital		
2. Bank		
3. Shop		
4. Hotel		
5. Church		
6. Café		













Duilleag-obrach 2

What is ... ?
Dè tha ... ?

Anns an Rùm

Obraich le caraid.

Coimhead air an dealbh gu h-ìosal.



1. Partner A should point things out and ask what they are.
2. Partner B should answer in Gaelic.

Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 3 air an CD.

If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 3 on the CD.

Duilleag-obrach 3

Who's who?
Cò tha ann?

Cò tha ann?

Obraich le caraid.

1. You should both collect photographs of famous people from magazines or newspapers.
2. Lay the pictures out on the desk and, in turn, ask questions like ***An e sin ... ?*** then the name of the person.
3. Each correct 'yes' or 'no' answer is worth one point.
4. Keep a score of the points and total them up at the end.

Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 4 air an CD.

If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 4 on the CD.



Duilleag-obrach 4

Places
Àiteachan

Obraich ann am buidheann de 4.

You will be testing your knowledge of Geography!

1. Before you start, you will need to collect a large number of pictures of different places, such as Edinburgh, Inverness, New York and so on. (Old postcards and calendars might be useful.)
2. Choose a quizmaster.
3. The quizmaster will show the group each picture in turn and ask if the group recognises the place shown.

   S/he will ask questions like

   An e seo Paris?

   Those who answer correctly get one point.
4. When you are finished, keep the pictures as they may come in useful again.



Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 5 air an CD.

If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 5 on the CD.

Duilleag-obrach 5

Is this... ?
An e seo ... ?

Obraich ann am buidheann de 4.

Tagh cuideigin airson tòiseachadh.
Choose someone to start.

1. The person who starts should collect two items from each of the others in the group.
2. S/he should show each item in turn and ask questions like

   An e seo am peann aig Màiri?
3. Whoever is the first to answer correctly gets one point.
4. The group member with the most points at the end of the round collects another two items from everyone and starts the game again.



Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 5 air an CD.

If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 5 on the CD.

Duilleag-obrach 6

Music or Sport
Ceòl no Spòrs

Obraich ann am buidheann de 4.

Bring a picture of your favourite football team or pop band into class.

1. Tell the members of your group who everyone in your picture is.

2. They may ask you questions about the people in the picture

or

You can ask whether they were paying attention to you by asking them questions like

An e seo Ronaldo?



Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 6 air an CD.

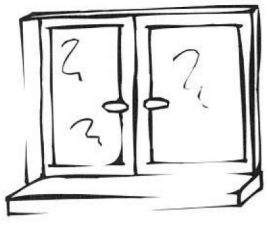
If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 6 on the CD.

Duilleag-obrach 7

Is it? ... It is ... It is not ...
An e? ... 'S e ... Chan e ...

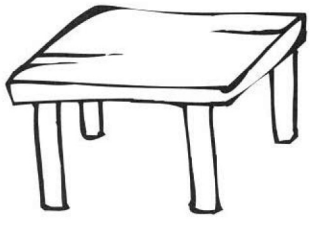
Fill in the blanks

1. An e seo doras?



__ __ __ __ __ . 'S e __ __ __ __ __ __ __ a tha ann

2. An e siud bòrd?



__ __ . 'S e __ __ __ __ a tha ann

3. An e taigh a tha ann?



__ __ __ __ __ . 'S e __ __ __ __ __ __ __ a tha ann

4. An e seo bata?

__ __ __ __ __ . 'S e b __ __ __ __ a tha ann .



5. An e sgoil a tha ann?



__ __ . __ __ _____ a _____ _____

Duilleag-obrach 8

The Village
Am Baile

Look at the picture below and use the words in the list to help you complete the sentences.
(Hint: The numbers on the picture match the numbers of the sentences.)

1. 'S e _____ a tha ann — ***- doras***

2. Sin _____ — ***- uinneag***

3. Siud _____ — ***- taigh***

4. Sin _____ — ***- eaglais***

5. Siud _____ — ***- bùth***

6. 'S e _____ a tha ann — ***- talla***

7. Sin _____ — ***- sgoil***

8. 'S e _____ a tha ann — ***- rathad***

9. Siud _____ — ***- taigh-òsta***

10. 'S e _____ a tha ann — ***- banca***



Duilleag-obrach 9a

Story
Sgeulachd

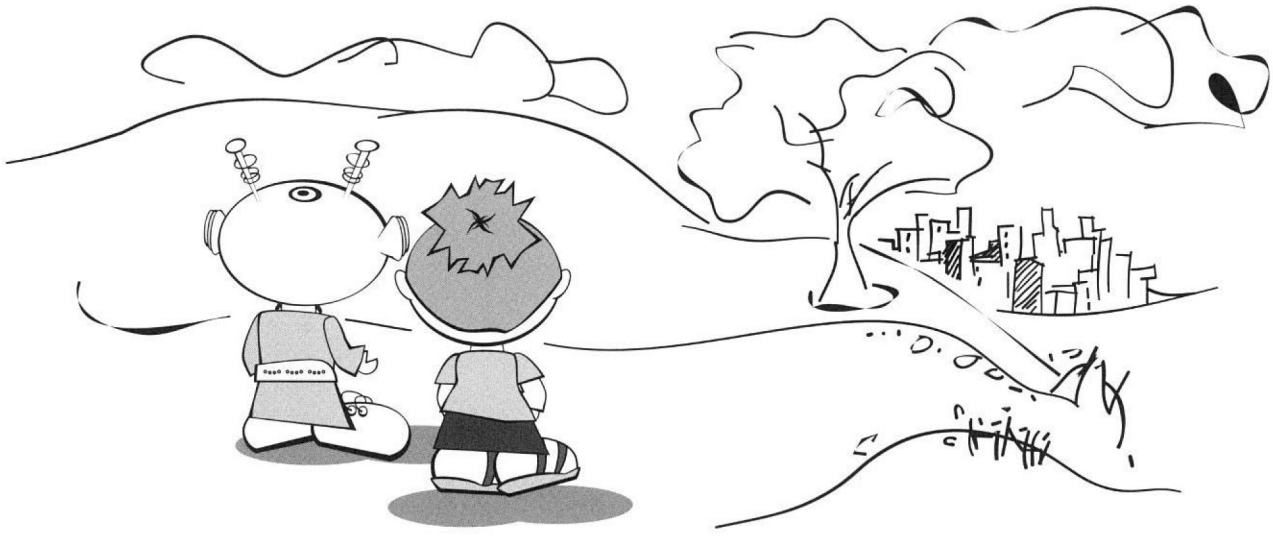
Èist ri Earrann 2 air an CD.

Leugh an Sgeulachd seo agus coimhead air na dealbhan air na duilleagan eile.

Sandra agus an Satharnach



Bha caraid beag neònach aig Sandra. Aon latha bha i a-muigh cuairt, nuair a chunnaic i sàsair mòr cruinn faisg air an taigh aice. Bha duine beag uaine ann – Glug. Bha e à Satharn, ach bha rudeigin ceàrr air an t-sàsair aige agus cha d' fhuair e dhachaigh. Bha e a' fuireach anns an taigh aig Sandra a-nis. Chaidh iad dhan bhaile aon latha...



Duilleag-obrach 9b

Story
Sgeulachd

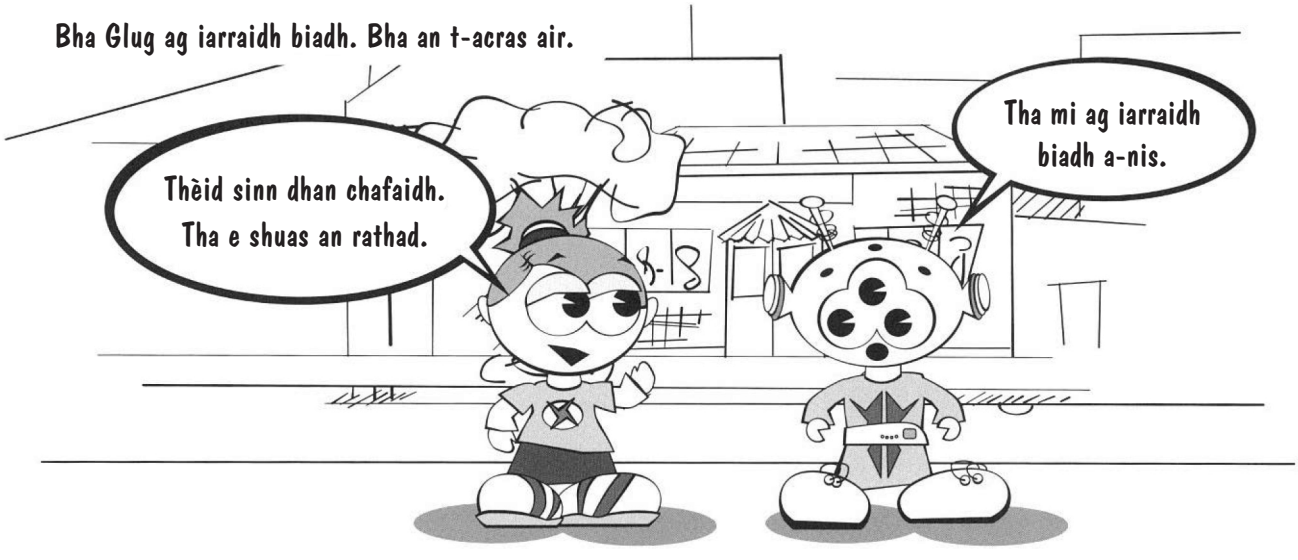
Chaidh iad dhan sgoil an toiseach.



Ach chunnaic an tidsear iad agus ruith iad air falbh!



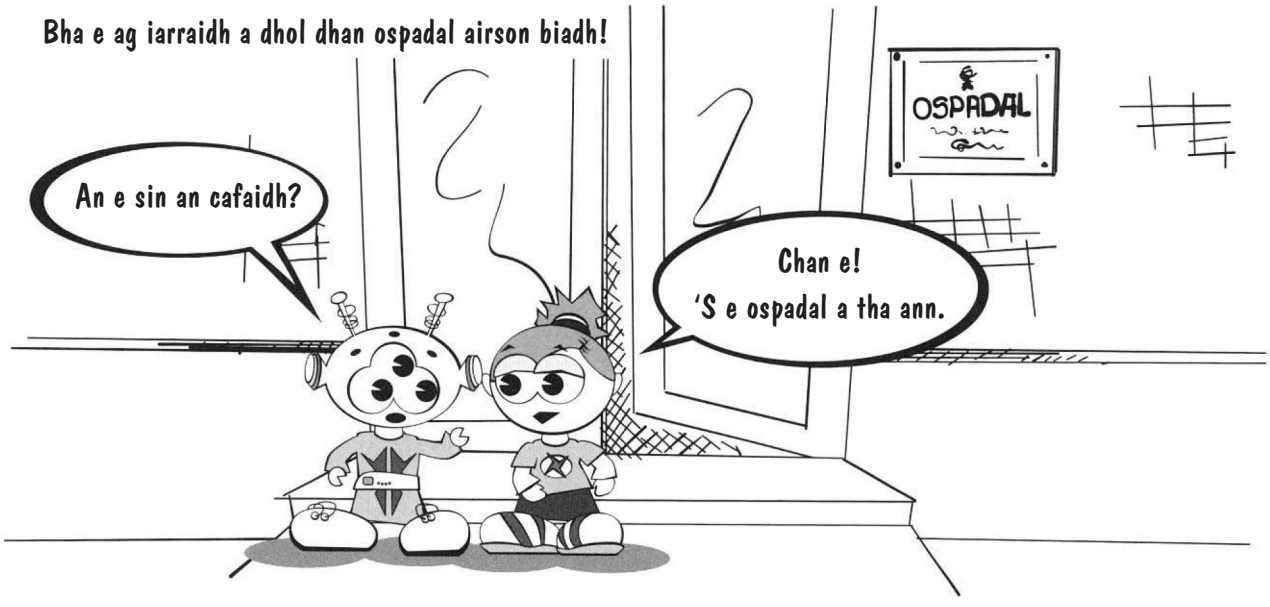
Bha Glug ag iarraidh biadh. Bha an t-acras air.



Duilleag-obrach 9c

Story
Sgeulachd

Bha e ag iarraidh a dhol dhan ospadal airson biadh!



Chunnaic Glug rudeigin shuas an rathad. 'S e bùth shuiteis a bha ann.



Bha e toilichte a-nis. Fhuair e biadh!



Duilleag-obrach 10

About the story ...
Mun sgeulachd ...

Look at the story ***'Sandra agus an Satharnach'.***

Use it to fill in the blanks.

Choisich Sandra agus Glug sìos an rathad. An toiseach chaidh iad dhan _____.

"'S e an _____ agamsa a tha ann," thuirt Sandra.

Th__ __ __ __ __ duine a-mach.

"Cò tha sin ?" dh'fhaighnich Glug.

"'S e _____ a ___ _____ . R __ __ __ __ !" thuirt Sandra.

Dh'fhalbh Glug agus Sandra .

_____ Glug ospadal.

"An e _____ a tha ann?"dh'fhaighnich e.

" _____ __ ," thuirt Sandra. "____ ospadal a ____ ____."

Tha Glug a' _____ anns an taigh aig Sandra.

_____ Glug agus Sandra dhachaigh.

Duilleag-obrach 11

Questions ...
Ceistean ...

A spaceman lands in your town and comes to live with you. He has never been in a house like yours before. He asks you lots of questions ...

Dè tha seo?

Dè tha siud?

Cò tha seo?

Cò tha siud?

An e _____ a tha ann?

Write the conversation you have with him, using the questions above.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Duilleag-obrach 12

Limericks

Here is a limerick about Glug and Sandra.

Choisich iad Sandra 's Glug sìos an t-sràid
Dhan an sgoil aig Sandra air Dimàirt.
Thuirt Sandra "Ruith!"
'S chan e "Suidh!"
"No bidh sinn an seo gu bràth."

gu bràth = forever

Can you complete this limerick ...

Chunnaic Sandra an sin sàsar
O! Bha rudeigin ceàrr air
Thàinig e a-nuas
Chaidh an doras suas
Mach às thàinig _____

Now, write a limerick about your spaceman, who is living in your house.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Àbair Fhèin E!

Aonad 3

duilleagan-obrach

Duilleag-obrach 1

What job ... ?
Dè an obair ... ?



Èist ri Earrann 3 air an CD.

Listen to Track 3 on the CD.

Tha na daoine ag ràdh dè an obair a tha aca.

Sgrìobh an obair aca ann am Beurla anns na bogsaichean gu h-ìosal.
Write their work in English in the boxes below.

	Work
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

Duilleag-obrach 2

Jobs
Obraichean



Èist ri Earrann 4 air an CD.

Listen to Track 4 on the CD.

Tha iad a' bruidhinn air obair a-rithist.

You won't hear any names mentioned, but can you work out whether the people being talked about are male or female?



Cuir ✓ anns na bogsaichean ceart.
Tick the correct boxes.

	Male	Female
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		



Èist ris an CD a-rithist ma dh'fheumas tu.

Listen to the CD more than once if you need to.

Duilleag-obrach 3

Murdo's job
Obair Mhurchaidh



Èist ri Earrann 5 air an CD.

Listen to Track 5 on the CD.

Tha Murchadh a' bruidhinn air obair.

Link the jobs with the place of work mentioned on the CD.

Obair	**Àite**
ministear	**sgoil**
nurs	**stèisean**
poileas	**eaglais**
dràibhear	**oifis**
tidsear	**ionad-slàinte**
dotair	**ospadal**
rùnaire	**baile**

Duilleag-obrach 4

Jobs
Obraichean

Cò th' ann?

Èist ri Earrann 6 air an CD.
Listen to Track 6 on the CD.

Tha daoine a' bruidhinn air obair.

Sgrìobh na h-ainmean fo na dealbhan.
Write the names under the pictures.

Seo na h-ainmean:

- ***Iain***
- ***Mìcheal***
- ***Fionnlagh***
- ***Pòl***
- ***Dòmhnall***
- ***Màiri-Anna***



. . . . . .



. . . . . .



. . . . . .



. . . . . .



. . . . . .



. . . . . .

Duilleag-obrach 5

Jobs
Obraichean

Look at each picture and fill in the blanks.

Seo Dòmhnall.

'S e cl _ _ _ _ _ _ a tha ann.



Seo Sìne.

'S e o _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ a tha innte.



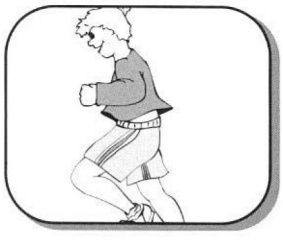
Seo Seumas.

'S e _ _ _ _ _ _ _ a tha ann.



Seo Màiri.

'S e _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ a tha _ _ _ _ _.



Seo Alastair.

'S e neach- _ _ _ _ a tha _ _ _.



Seo Seònaid.

'S e s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ a tha _ _ _ _ _.



Duilleag-obrach 6

Is he/she a... ?
An e ... ?

Obraich le caraid.

Feumaidh sibh na cairtean Obraichean.
You will need the ***Obraichean*** cards.

1. Partner A should take the cards without letting Partner B see them.
2. Partner A should look at one card at a time.
3. Partner B should guess what job the card shows by asking
   An e ... a tha ann?
4. Partner B gets 5 points if s/he guesses correctly the first time, 4 points for a correct guess the second time, 3 for the third guess, 2 for the fourth guess and 1 for the fifth guess.
5. Swop roles and add up your scores at the end to find the winner.



Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 7 air an CD.

If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 7 on the CD.

D-O 6: Obraichean Cards

Aonad 3
D-0 6

Tidsear

Aonad 3
D-0 6

Ministear

Aonad 3
D-0 6

Dotair

Aonad 3
D-0 6

Rùnaire

Aonad 3
D-0 6

Nurs

Aonad 3
D-0 6

Dràibhear

Aonad 3
D-0 6

Poileas

Aonad 3
D-0 6

Saor

Duilleag-obrach 7

Is it ... ?
An e ... a tha ann?

Obraich ann am buidheann de 4.

You will be taking part in a mime.

1. When it is your turn, think of something which you know the Gaelic name for, such as a pencil, car, coffee and so on.
2. Do a short mime showing the thing you have chosen.
3. The others try to guess what the thing is, by asking in Gaelic,

   An e ... a tha ann?
4. If the person's guess is quite good, you can help by saying ***Teth*** (hot). If the guess is not so good, you can say ***Fuar*** (cold).
5. Whoever guesses correctly does the next mime.



Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 8 air an CD.

If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 8 on the CD.

Duilleag-obrach 8

Famous people
Daoine ainmeil

Obraich còmhla ri caraid.

Choose a well-known person.
Write down 3 facts about this person e.g. occupation, nationality, family using

'S e _____ a tha ann/innte

e.g. ***'S e Sasannach a tha ann.***
'S e cluicheadair ball-coise a tha ann.
Tha e a-nis a' cluich anns an Spàinn.

Your partner will find out who you have chosen by asking questions.

e.g. ***An e Mìcheal Owen a tha ann?***
An e Dàibhidh Beckham a tha ann?

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .



Duilleag-obrach 9

Conversation
Còmhradh

Read the following playlet:

James is at a party. He meets lots of people.

Seumas: Hai! Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?
Màiri: Màiri. Is mise Màiri, agus dè an t-ainm a th' ortsa?
Seumas: Is mise Seumas.
Màiri: Dè an obair a tha agad, a Sheumais?
Seumas: 'S e dealbhadair a tha annam - agus thusa?
Màiri: 'S e rùnaire a tha annam.
Seumas: Càit a bheil thu ag obair?
Màiri: 'S e runaire a tha annam ann an ospadal. Agus càit a bheil thu fhèin ag obair?
Seumas: 'S e dealbhadair a tha annam ann an oifis ann an Inbhir Nis. Seo Alastair, a Mhàiri. Alastair, seo Màiri. 'S e rùnaire a tha innte.
Alastair: Hai, a Mhàiri. 'S e oileanach a tha annam ann an Dun Èideann
Màiri: Oileanach! 'S e rùnaire a th' annam ann an ospadal ann an Dùn Èideann.
Alastair: Glè mhath. Bidh mi gad fhaicinn ann an Dùn Èideann, 's dòcha.
Màiri: 'S dòcha.
Seumas: Alastair, seo Seònaid agus Coinneach. 'S e càraid a th' annta.
Alastair: Hai, a Sheònaid. Hai, a Choinnich. Dè an obair a tha agaibh?
Seonaid: 'S e leabharlannaiche a tha annam.
Coinneach: 'S e dotair a tha annam.
Màiri: An e dotair ann an ospadal a tha annad?
Coinneach: 'S e. Tha mi ag obair ann an ospadal anns a' Ghearasdan.
Màiri: Tha mise ag obair ann an ospadal cuideachd – ann an Dùn Èideann.

As a group, you can add to the playlet, and then act it out.

Duilleag-obrach 10

Occupations
Obraichean

Obair a-rithist.

Èist ri Earrann 7 air an CD.
Listen to Track 7 on the CD.

Tha na daoine ag ràdh dè an obair a tha aca.

Cuir ✓ aig Ceart no Ceàrr.
Tick ***Ceart*** or ***Ceàrr.***

	Ceart	Ceàrr
1. Anna is a nurse.		
2. Alastair is a policeman.		
3. Calum is a teacher.		
4. Eilidh is a nurse.		
5. Donald is a teacher.		



Duilleag-obrach 11

Occupations
Obraichean

Rannsachadh – 1

Obraich le caraid.

You will be finding out what jobs your classmates' relatives do.

1. Decide on the questions you are going to ask and the people you are asking about – parents, brothers, sisters and so on.
2. In turn, ask your classmates if their relatives work and, if so, what they do.
3. Keep a note of their replies.
4. Make up a chart or a diagram displaying the answers.



Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 9 air an CD.

If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 9 on the CD.

Duilleag-obrach 12a

Story
Sgeulachd

Èist ri Earrann 8 air an CD.

Listen to Track 8 on the CD.

Leugh an sgeulachd agus coimhead air na dealbhan.
Read the story and look at the pictures.

Sandra agus an Satharnach – 2

Bha Sandra agus Glug a-muigh cuairt anns a' bhaile. Bha an t-acras air Glug agus fhuair e suiteis. Bha e uabhasach toilichte, oir chan eil suiteis idir ann an Satharn! Bha iad a-nis a' coimhead air a' bhaile...



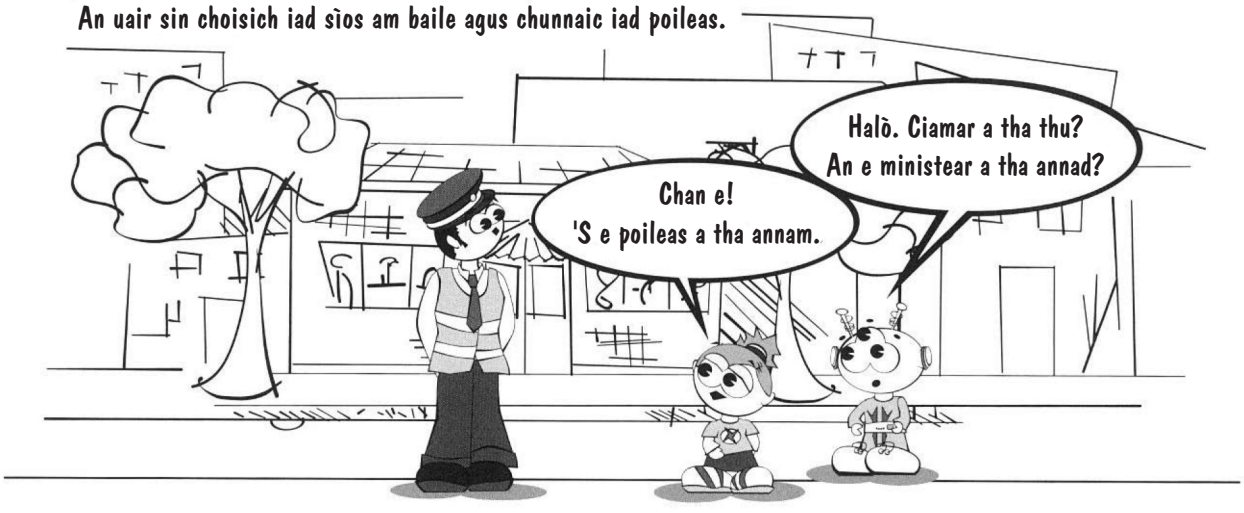
Chaidh iad dhan eaglais an toiseach agus chunnaic iad am ministear.



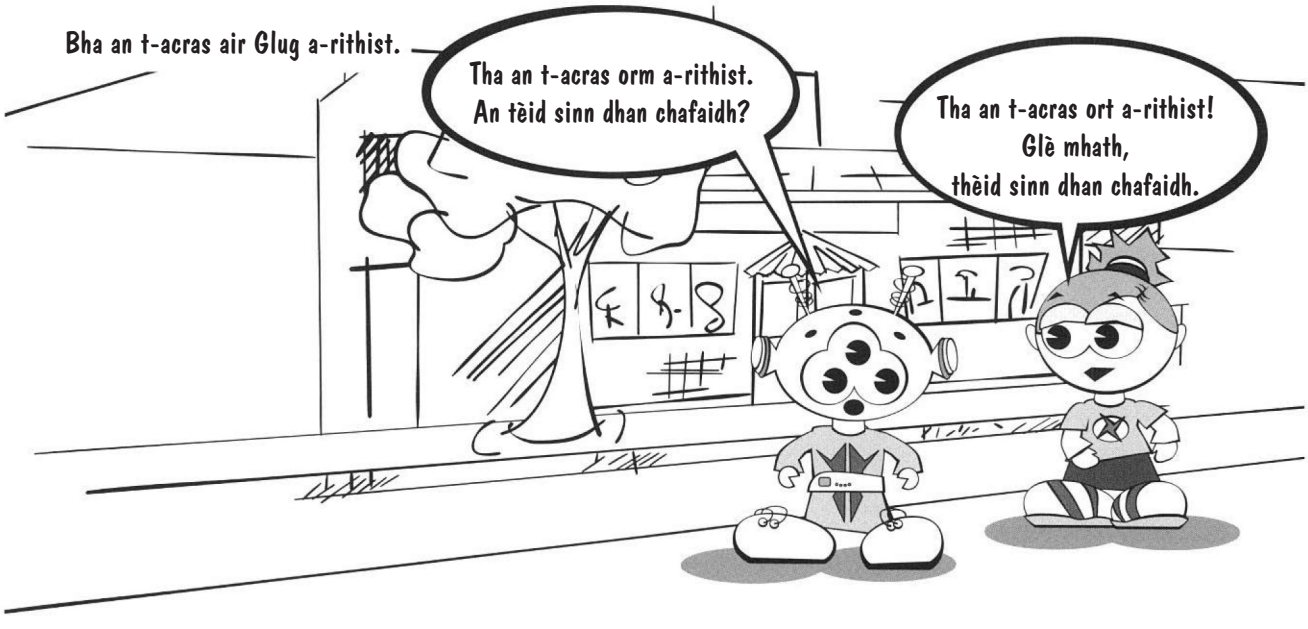
Duilleag-obrach 12b

Story
Sgeulachd

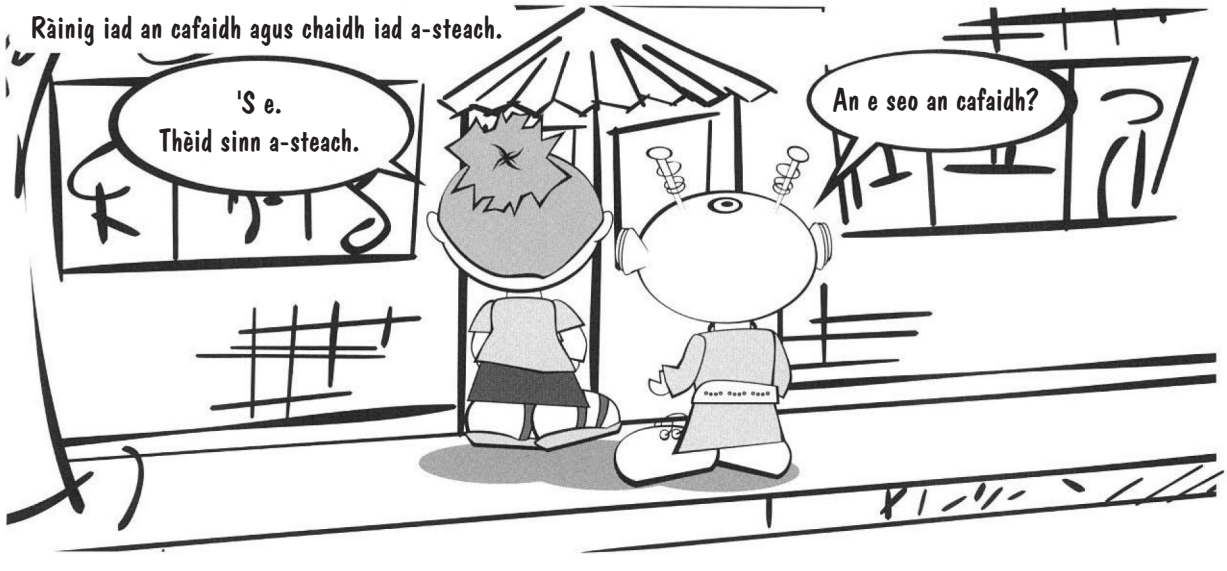
An uair sin choisich iad sìos am baile agus chunnaic iad poileas.



Bha an t-acras air Glug a-rithist.



Ràinig iad an cafaidh agus chaidh iad a-steach.



Duilleag-obrach 13a

Story
Sgeulachd

Èist ri Earrarm 9 air an CD.

Listen to Track 9 on the CD.

Leugh an sgeulachd agus coimhead air na dealbhan.
Read the story and look at the pictures.

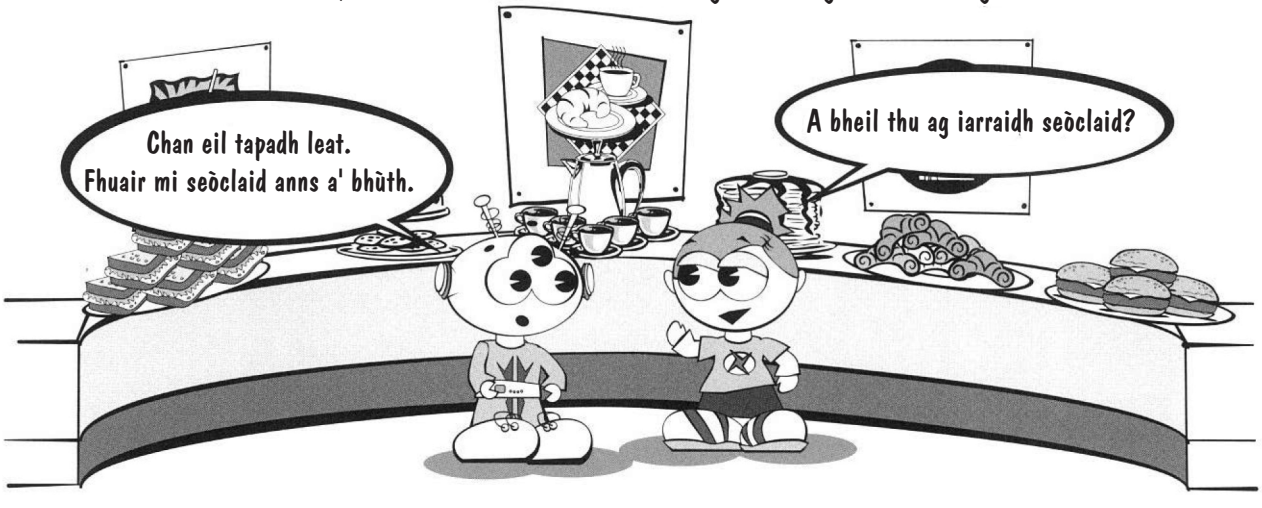
Sandra agus an Satharnach – 3

Ràinig Sandra agus a caraid an cafaidh agus chaidh iad a-steach. Bha Glug glè thoilichte. Bha biadh agus deoch gu leòr ann, ach cha robh fios aige dè bha e ag iarraidh! Chaidh iad suas chun a' chunntair...



Chunnaic e aran, ach cha robh fios aige dè bha ann!

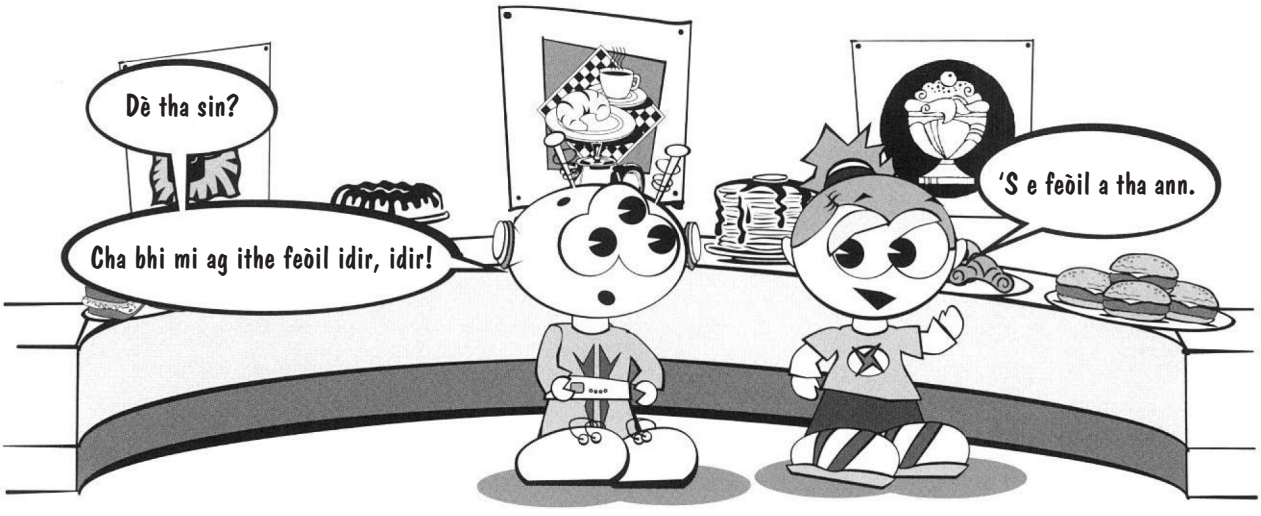
Bha seòclaid ann cuideachd, ach fhuair e suiteis anns a' bhùth agus bha e ag iarraidh rudeigin eile.



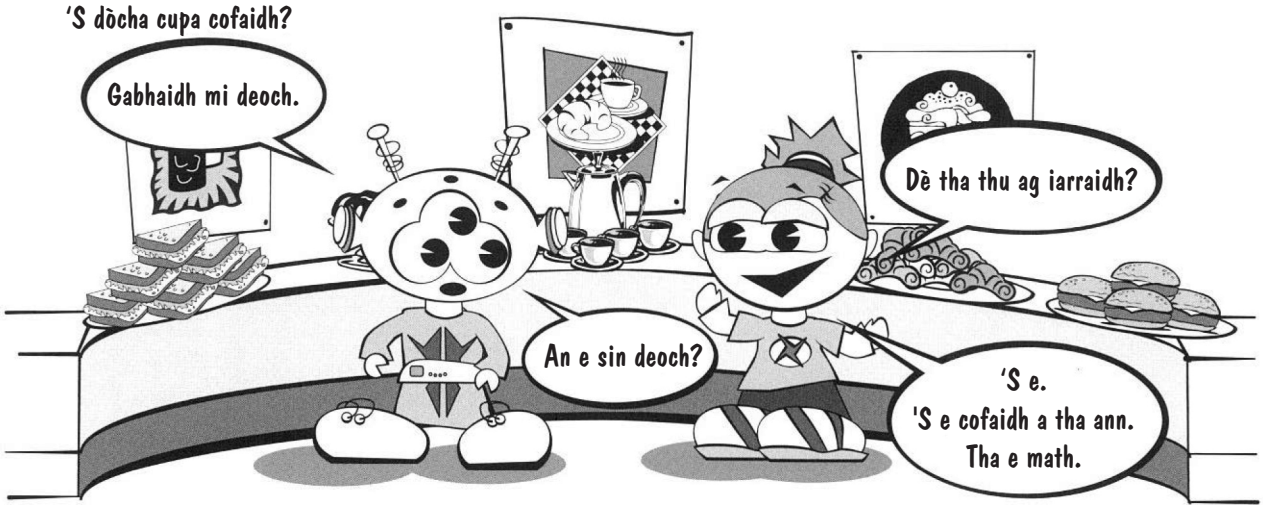
Duilleag-obrach 13b

Story
Sgeulachd

Dè bha sin air a' chunntair? Feòil? Cha robh Glug ag iarraidh feòil!



'S dòcha cupa cofaidh?



Chunnaic Sandra an tidsear aice a' tighinn a-steach. Agus cha robh ise anns an sgoil!
Dè bha i a' dol a ràdh?



Duilleag-obrach 14

Research
Rannsachadh

Obraich le caraid.

Work with the partner you did your survey with.

1. When you were finding out about various jobs, you probably came across jobs you didn't know the Gaelic for.
2. Discuss with other groups which jobs they found and share them out, so that each group has the same number of jobs.
3. Your teacher will help you with the Gaelic for the new jobs.
4. You and your partner should draw a picture of the new jobs and write the Gaelic name for them on the picture.

   This could form your wall display.



Àbair Fhèin E!

Aonad 4

duilleagan-obrach

Duilleag-obrach 1

Wordsearch
Lorg-fhacal

Faigh na Faclan

Try to find the Gaelic names of ten types of clothing in the wordsearch below. Look up, down, backwards, forwards and diagonally to find the words.



Cuir cearcall air na faclan anns an Lorg-fhacal.
Circle the words in the Wordsearch.

n	g	r	à	e	a	d	ù	m	è	ì	l
a	c	n	c	p	t	d	b	h	s	è	f
e	l	d	m	f	r	ù	r	o	i	r	t
n	e	ì	o	g	o	b	s	n	u	i	d
n	ò	s	s	r	i	ì	e	b	è	g	i
i	g	s	i	a	g	o	i	r	b	n	a
a	s	a	e	e	s	l	p	m	r	ò	c
c	e	r	u	m	d	ù	g	h	ò	l	a
o	s	g	a	r	f	a	t	a	g	è	e
t	t	t	d	g	b	ò	f	n	a	n	s
s	ò	e	t	a	ì	p	c	s	n	c	h
c	à	l	o	e	t	h	u	d	m	s	u

List the ten words below.

1. . . . . 6. . . . . .
2. . . . . 7. . . . . .
3. . . . . 8. . . . . .
4. . . . . 9. . . . . .
5. . . . . 10. . . . . .

Duilleag-obrach 2

Crossword
Tòimhseachan-tarsainn

Cò tha seo?

Lìon an tòimhseachan-tarsainn.
Complete the crossword.

The clues are pictures of clothing.
The answers are all in Gaelic.
Fit the Gaelic words into the puzzle.



The shaded letters will show you the name of the person who owns the clothes.

Duilleag-obrach 3

Clothes
Aodach

Anns a' Chatalog.

Obraich ann am buidheann de 4.

Dèan dà phostair.
Make two posters.

Bring clothes catalogues or magazines into class.

1. Cut out pictures from catalogues or magazines.
2. Sort them into two groups.
   a. Clothes you know the Gaelic for.
   b. Clothes you don't know the Gaelic for.
3. Paste the pictures of the clothes you know the Gaelic for onto one poster.
4. Add quite detailed descriptions of these clothes to the poster.
5. Paste the pictures of the clothes you do not yet know the Gaelic for onto the other poster.
6. Find out the words you need to describe the clothes from a dictionary or from your teacher.
7. Label each of your pictures.

Duilleag-obrach 4

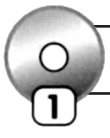
Fashions
Fasanan

Rannsachadh.

Obraich le caraid.

Dèan rannsachadh air fasanan.
Carry out a survey about fashions.

1. With your partner, decide on some item of clothing or style that is in fashion just now.
2. Work out the questions you will ask to find out if that fashion is popular with your classmates.
3. One of you will ask the questions and the other will write down the answers.
4. When you have finished, prepare a diagram or chart to show the results of your survey.



Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 10 air an CD.

Duilleag-obrach 5a

I have ... on
Tha ... orm

Lìon na beàrnan.

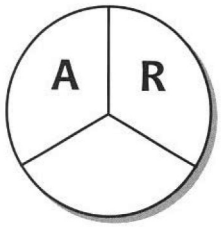
Fill in the missing letters.

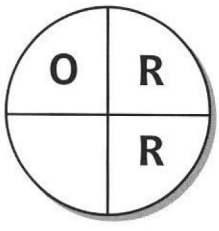
All the words are from the ***orm*** series.

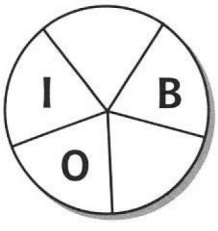












Lìon na beàrnan.
Fill in the missing letters.







Duilleag-obrach 5b

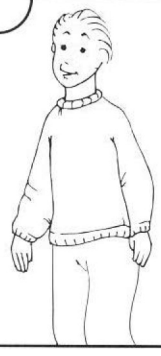
I have ... on
Tha ... orm

Seo Seònaid



Dè tha __ __ __ __ __ ?
Tha dreasa __ __ __ __ __

Seo Seumas



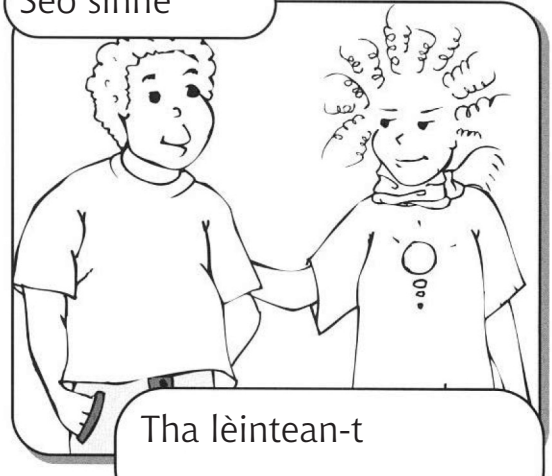
Dè tha __ __ __ ?
Tha geansaidh agus briogais __ __ __

Seo Anna agus Ealasaid



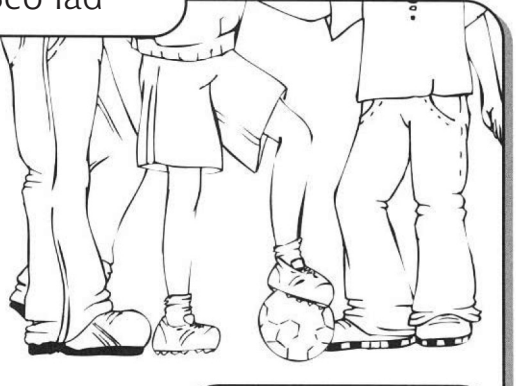
Dè tha __ __ __ __ ?
Tha adan __ __ __ __

Seo sinne



Tha lèintean-t
__ __ __ __ __

Seo iad



Tha bròg an spòrs
__ __ __ __

Seo thusa

Tha lèine-spòrs
__ __ __

Duilleag-obrach 6

Masculine & Feminine
Fireann & Boireann

Èist ri Earrann 10 air an CD.
Listen to Track 10 on the CD.

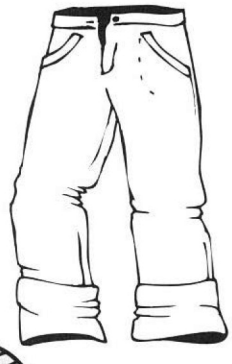
You will hear people describing the objects below, but are the objects masculine or feminine?

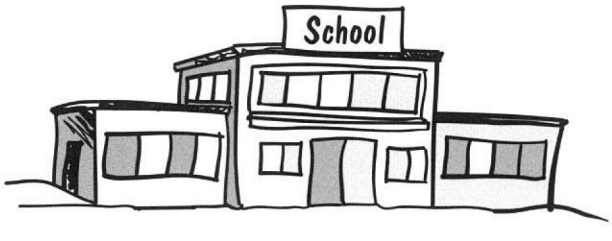
Cuir ✓ anns na bogsaichean ceart.
Tick the correct boxes.

	Masculine	Feminine
1. Car		
2. Trousers		
3. Jumper		
4. House		
5. Dress		
6. Door		
7. School		











Duilleag-obrach 7

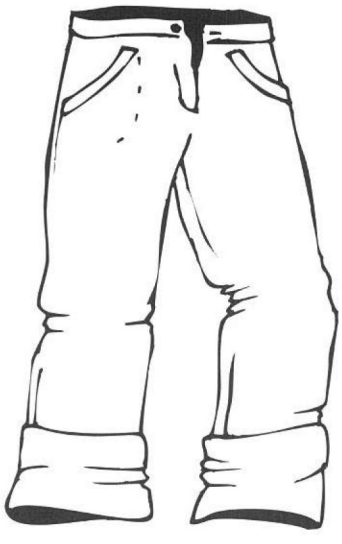
Calum's clothes
Aodach Chaluim

Èist ri Earrann 11 air an CD.
Listen to Track 11 on the CD.

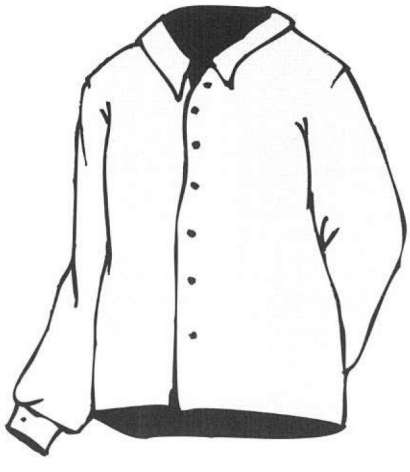
Tha Calum ann am bùth.
Tha e ag iarraidh aodach ùr.

Cuir ☑ ***aig Ceart no Ceàrr.***

	Ceart	Ceàrr
1. Calum wants white trousers.		
2. He wants a grey coat.		
3. He also wants a blue shirt.		
4. Calum asks for a black jacket.		
5. He doesn't like black socks.		







Duilleag-obrach 8

Alastair's clothes
Aodach Alastair

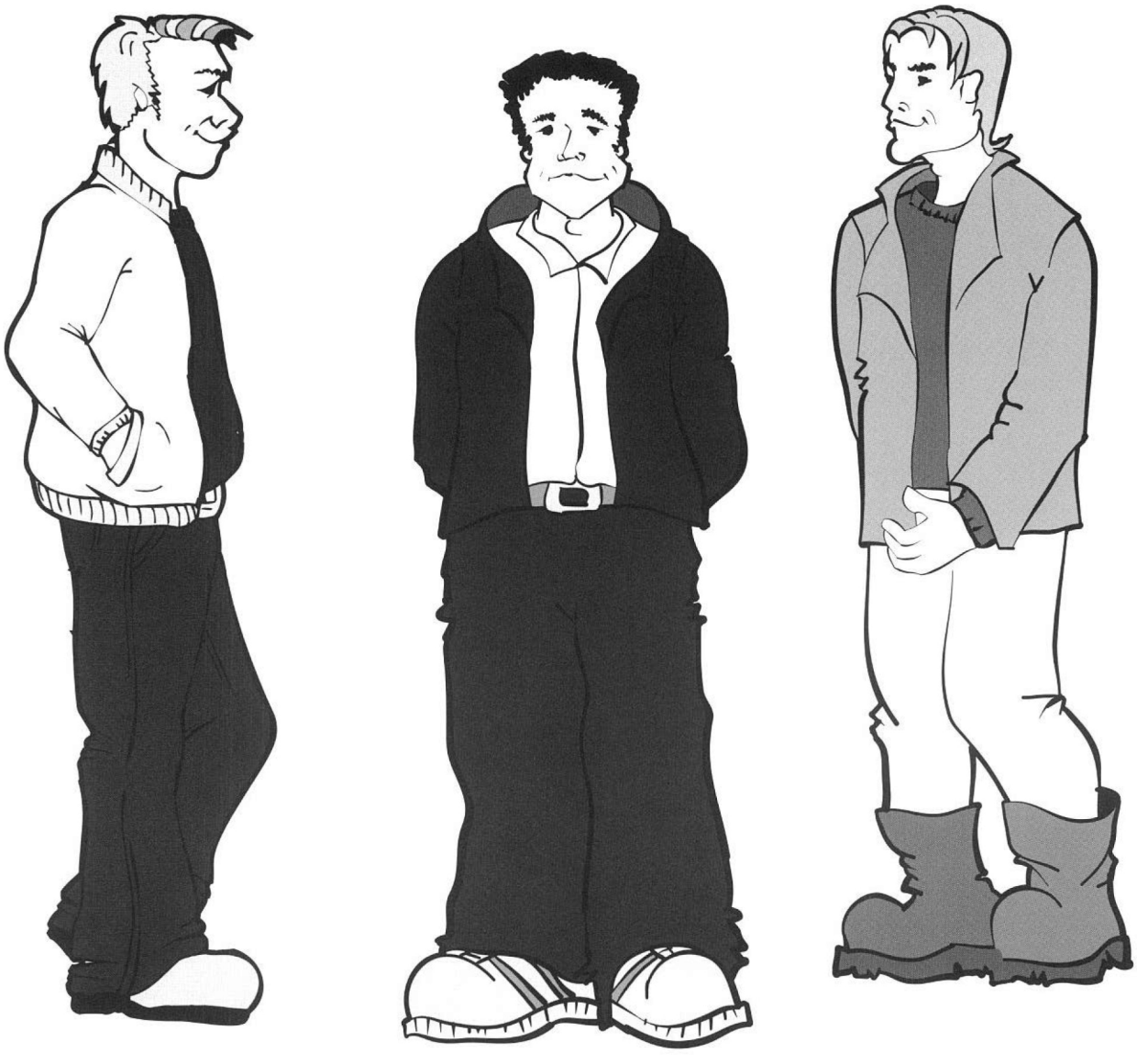
Èist ri Earrann 12 air an CD.

Listen to Track 12 on the CD.

Ruairidh has to meet his cousin Alastair at the bus station, but they have not seen each other for many years.

Ruairidh phones his aunt to ask how he will recognise Alastair.

Cuir ✓ ri taobh Alastair.



Duilleag-obrach 9

Remember!
Cuimhnich!

Obraich ann am buidheann de 4.

This is a game to test your memory.

1. One person in the group starts off by saying,
   Bha mi anns a' bhùth agus cheannaich mi...
   followed by an item of clothing and its colour.
2. The next person repeats what the person before said, but adds another item and colour to the list.
3. Each person in the group should take their turn.
   Anyone who makes a mistake, repeats or can't think of an item or colour is out.
4. Keep a note of how many items and colour combinations you can manage to build up.



Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 11 an CD.

Duilleag-obrach 10

He is wearing ...
Tha ... air

Cò tha ann?

Obraich ann am buidheann de 4.

You will be describing some of your classmates.

1. In turn, choose a classmate not in your group.
   Do not tell the others whom you have chosen.
2. Tell the others in the group what the person in wearing.
3. The others should try to guess who the person is.
4. Give a point for each correct answer and see who the winner is at the end.



Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 12 air an CD.

If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 12 on the CD.

Duilleag-obrach 11

Fashion
Anns an fhasan

Obraich ann am buidheann de 6.

You are going to organise a fashion show.

1. Five of you will be modelling the clothes in a fashion show and the other person will be giving the commentary.
2. You should decide beforehand what each of you will wear and then work on the commentary together.
3. When you are ready, let your teacher see your commentary and ask if you may perform your fashion show for the rest of the class.
4. When you have finished, ask your teacher if you can record your show on video.



Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 13 an CD.

Duilleag-obrach 12

Marsaili's clothes
Aodach Marsaili

Èist ri Earrann 13 air an CD.

You will hear Marsaili and her mother talking about the clothes which Marsaili is taking on holiday with her.

- The clothes are all shown below.

- Colour them in according to what Marsaili says about them.



Duilleag-obrach 13

Sandra agus Màiri



Èist ri Earrann 14 air an CD.

Listen to Track 14 on the CD.



Cuir ✓ anns na bogsaichean ceart.
Tick the correct boxes.

1. Sandra's blouse is white with ... spots.

green ☐

blue ☐

yellow ☐

2. Màin doesn't like the ... .

black trousers ☐

black skirt ☐

blue skirt ☐

3. On Saturday, Màiri ... wear a skirt.

did ☐

didn't ☐

4. She also has a big ... .

red shirt ☐

blue shirt ☐

blue tie ☐

5. She left the ... shoes at home.

red ☐

brown ☐

white ☐



Duilleag-obrach 14

Masculine or Feminine?
E no I?



Èist ri Earrann 10 air an CD.
Listen to Track 10 on the CD.

You will hear people describing objects.

Choose the word you would use in Gaelic to say '**it**', if you were talking about the objects.

Cuir ✓ anns na bogsaichean ceart.
Tick the correct boxes.

	e	i
1. Car		
2. Trousers		
3. Jumper		
4. House		
5. Dress		
6. Door		
7. School		

Duilleag-obrach 15

Clothes
Aodach

Aodach

Obraich ann am buidheann de 4.

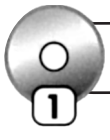
Feumaidh sibh na cairtean 'Aodach'.
You will need the ***Aodach*** cards.

You will be playing a game like '**Happy Families**'.

There are four sets of cards – ***briogaisean, geansaidhean, seacaidean*** and ***stocainnean.***

In each set, there are four cards showing **1**,**2** ,**3** or **4** of each item.

1. ***Roinn na cairtean Aodach.***
   Deal out the ***Aodach*** cards.
2. ***Tagh cuideigin airson tòiseachadh.***
   Choose someone to start.
3. In turn, try to collect a set of cards by asking for one card that you need at a time. For example,
   A bheil briogais agad?
   A bheil trì seacaidean agad?
4. If someone has the card you ask for, they must give it to you.
5. The winner is the first person to collect a full set of four cards of the same item.



Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 14 an CD.

D-O 15 : Aodach Cards

Aonad 4
D-O 15



Aonad 4
D-O 15



Aonad 4
D-O 15



Aonad 4
D-O 15



D-O 15 : Aodach Cards

Aonad 4
D-O 15



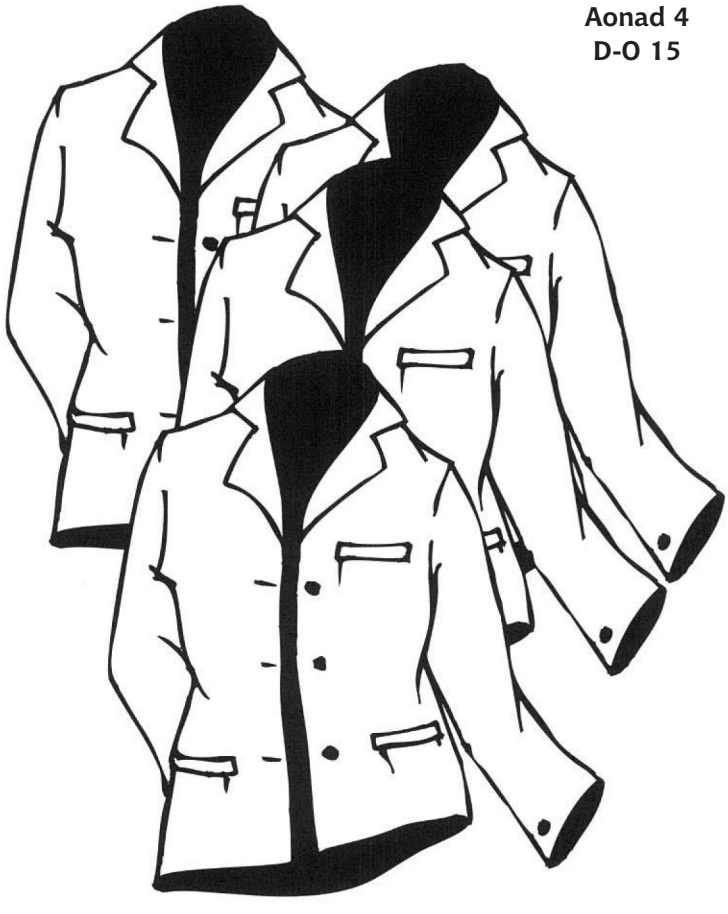
Aonad 4
D-O 15



Aonad 4
D-O 15

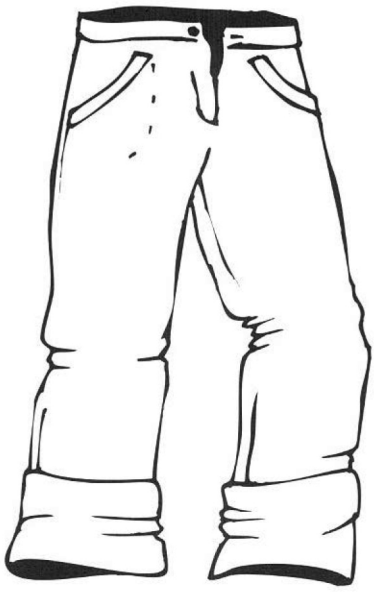


Aonad 4
D-O 15

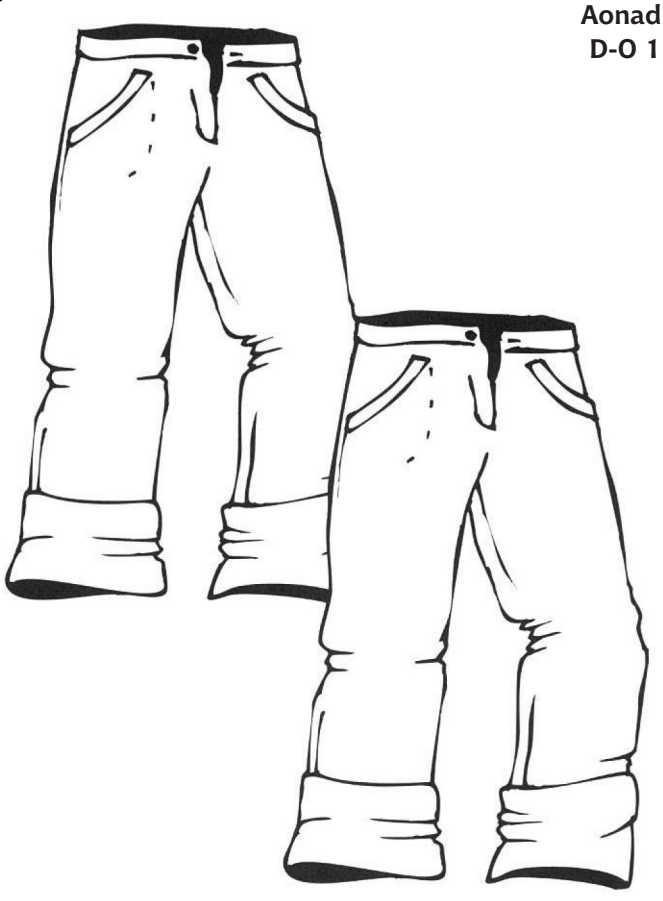


D-O 15 : Aodach Cards

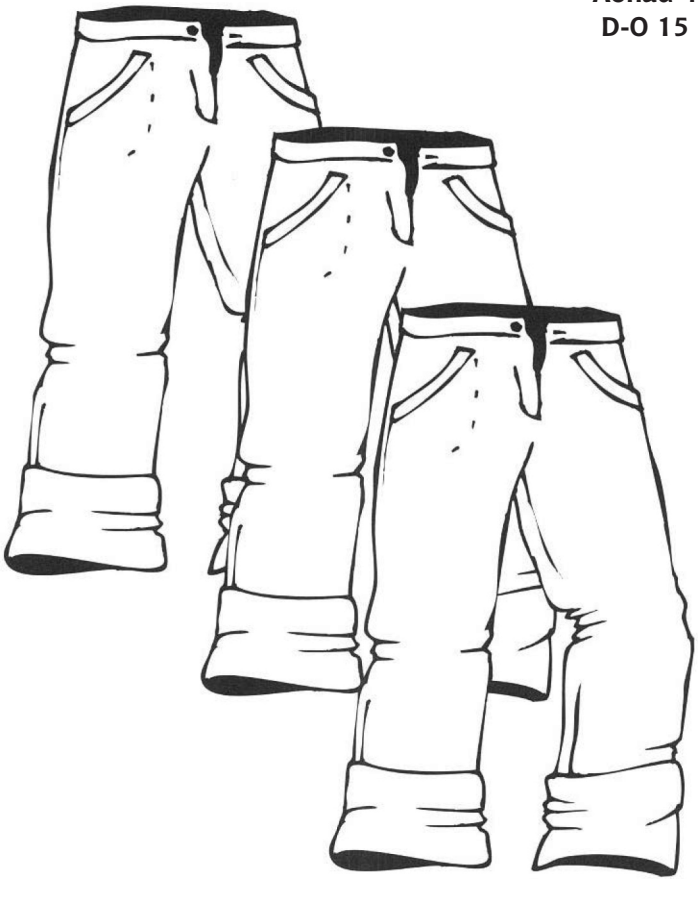
Aonad 4
D-O 15



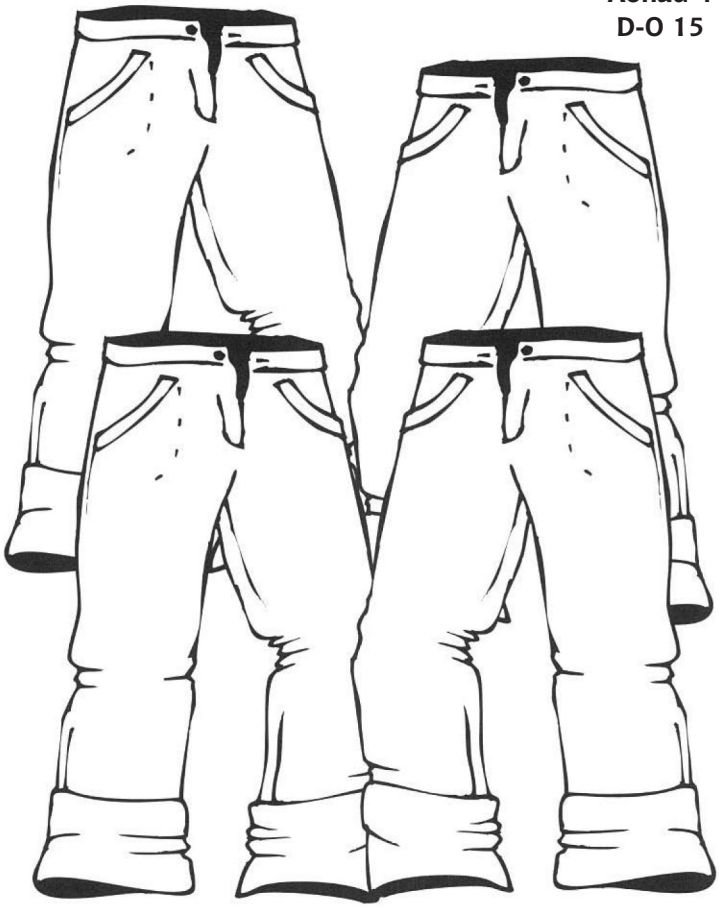
Aonad 4
D-O 15



Aonad 4
D-O 15

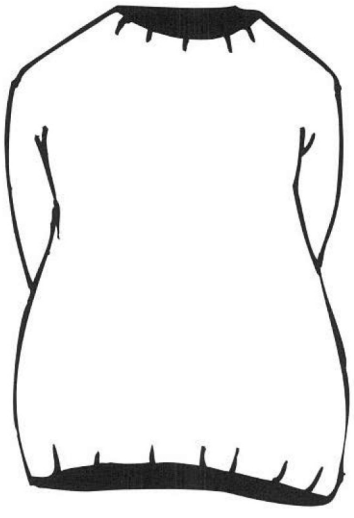


Aonad 4
D-O 15

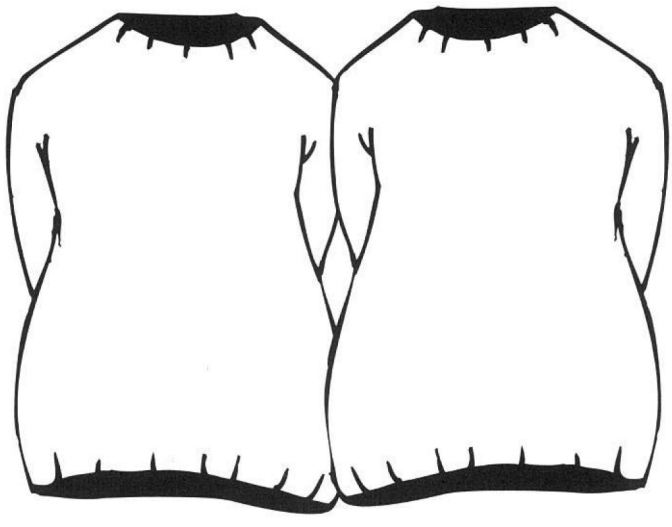


D-O 15 : Aodach Cards

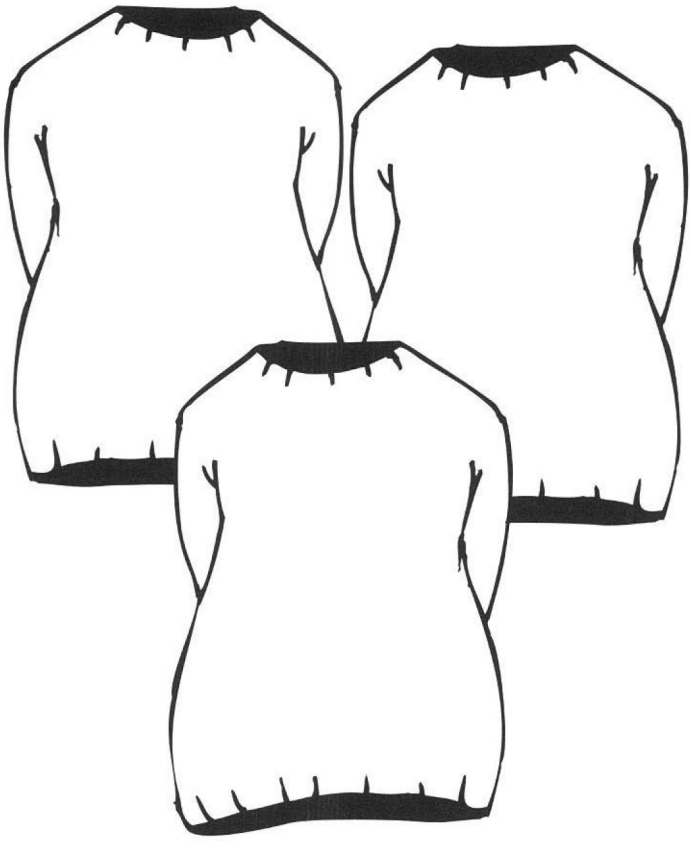
Aonad 4
D-O 15



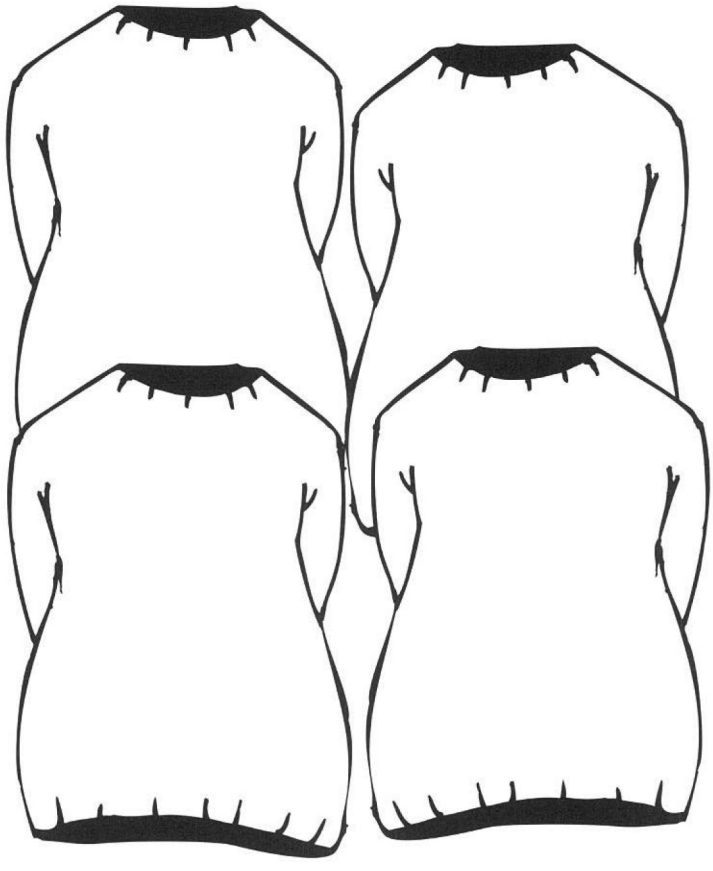
Aonad 4
D-O 15



Aonad 4
D-O 15



Aonad 4
D-O 15



Duilleag-obrach 16

What is this?
Dè tha seo?

Lìon na beàrnan.
Fill in the blanks.



DÈ THA SEO?
Dà thaigh



DÈ THA SEO?

Dà d _ _ _ _ _



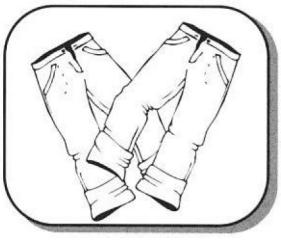
DÈ THA SEO?

Dà _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _



DÈ THA SEO?

Dà _ _ _ _ _ _ _



DÈ THA SEO?

Dà _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _



DÈ THA SEO?

Dà _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _



DÈ THA SEO?

Dà _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _



DÈ THA SEO?

Dà _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Duilleag-obrach 17

Jean's phone call
Sìne a' fònadh



Èist ri Earrann 15 air an CD.

Listen to Track 15 on the CD.

Tha Sìne a' fònadh gu a màthair.

Cuir ✓ anns na bogsaichean ceart.
Tick the correct boxes.

1. Jean has seen the ... in the shop.

- skirts ☐
- jumpers ☐
- jackets ☐

2. They are ...

- expensive ☐
- ugly ☐
- nice ☐

3. They cost around ...

- £20 ☐
- £30 ☐
- £40 ☐

4. She has to get one in ...

- red ☐
- white ☐
- brown ☐

5. She has to put the jacket ...

- downstairs ☐
- upstairs ☐

Duilleag-obrach 18a

Pòl agus Catrìona

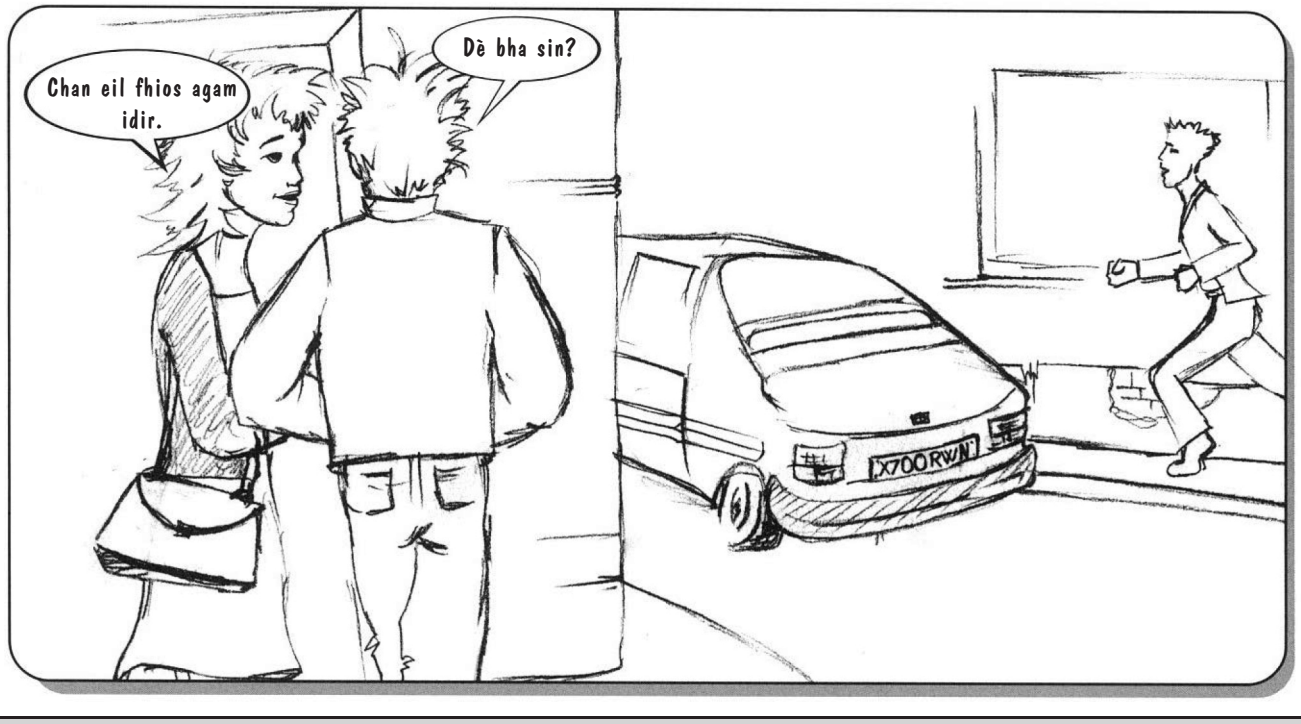
Obraich le caraid.

Leugh an sgeulachd a leanas agus coimhead air na dealbhan.
Read the following story and look at the pictures.

Anmoch Dihaoine, bha Pòl agus Catrìona a' dol dhachaigh an dèidh feasgar aig an diosgo. Bha Catrìona ag obair ann an oifis anns a' bhaile. Bha i a' fuireach ann an taigh mòr faisg air Pòl. Chunnaic Pòl anns an diosgo i agus bhruidhinn e rithe. Bha i uabhasach snog. Bha dreasa gheal oirre, seacaid ghorm agus bròganbeaga, geala cuideachd.



Bha am baile sàmhach agus cha robh duine air an rathad. Chuala Pòl fuaim. An toiseach dhùin doras le brag agus an uair sin chunnaic e duine. Chuala e an duine ag ràdh "Greas ort, a Phàdraig! Greas ort!"



Duilleag-obrach 18b

Pòl agus Catrìona



Choimhead Pòl air Catrìona.

Sheas Catrìona aig an doras agus chaidh Pòl sìos an rathad an dèidh an duine. Bha càr ann agus chunnaic Pòl an duine a' leum a-steach ann.

Bha duine eile a' dràibheadh agus nuair a bha Pòl faisg air a' chàr, dhràibh iad sìos an rathad. Ruith Pòl an dèidh a' chàir agus chunnaic e an àireamh – X700 RWN. An-sin chuala e Catrìona.



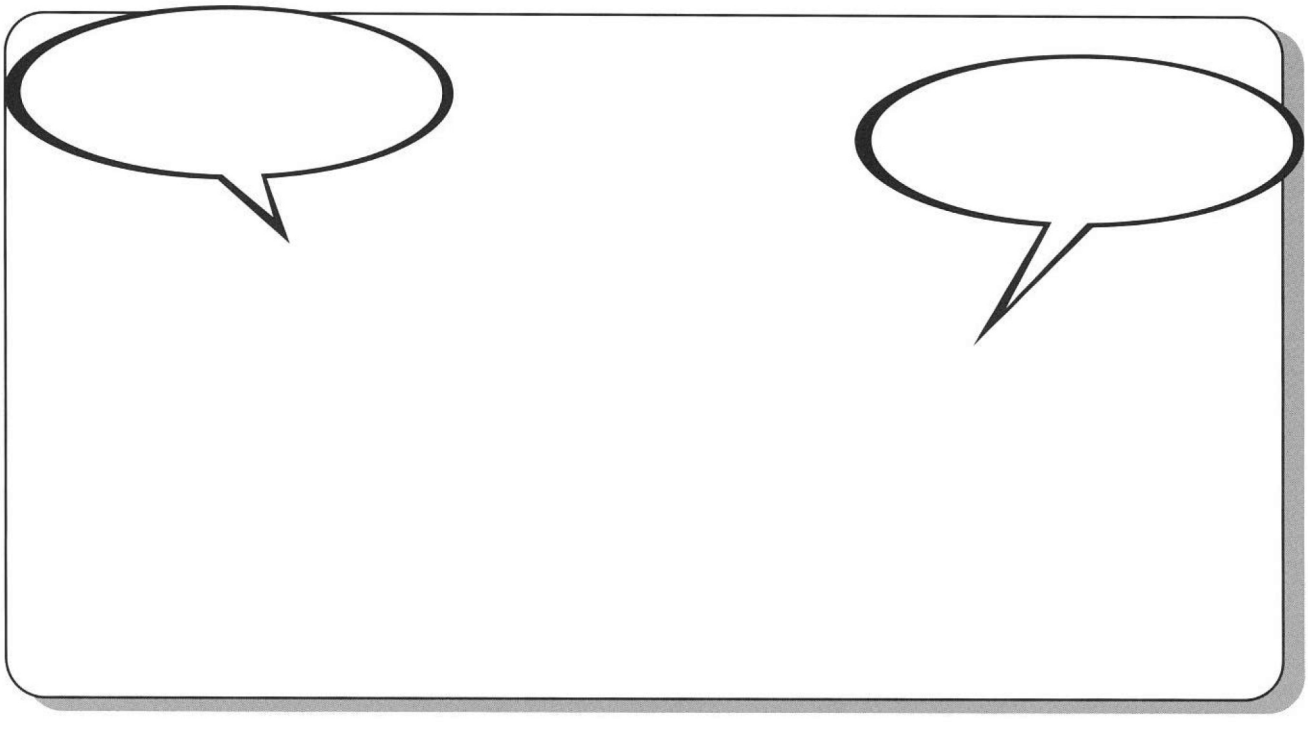
Duilleag-obrach 18c

Pòl agus Catrìona

Ruith Pòl air ais agus chunnaic e Catrìona fhathast aig an doras. Choimhead i air Pòl agus chunnaic Pòl gunna aice! ...



Make up the next picture and conversation to complete the story.
Iarr air an tidsear coimhead air an dealbh-èibhinn agad.



Abair Fhèin E!

Aonad 5

duilleagan-obrach

Duilleag-obrach 1a

At the Disco
Aig an Diosgo

Leugh an Sgeulachd seo agus freagair na ceistean air an ath dhuilleig.
Read this story and answer the questions on the following page.

Bha Màiri, Dòmhnall agus Iain aig Diosgo ann an Talla a' Bhaile

Màiri: Tha mo charaid, Seònaid, a' tighinn a-rithist. Chan eil i an seo an-dràsta. Tha i ag obair.
Dòmhnall: Càit a bheil i ag obair?
Màiri: Tha i ag obair feasgar anns an Taigh-òsta Rìoghail.
Dòmhnall: Cò ris a tha i coltach?
Màiri: Tha i àrd, caol. Tha falt fada donn oirre, agus tha sùilean gorma innte.
Iain: Tha nighean an sin, ach 's e falt bàn a tha oirre.
Màiri: Chan e Seònaid a tha an sin idir.
Dòmhnall: Cò tha thall an sin? Balach mòr, reamhar le falt dualach ruadh.
Màiri: A bheil thu eòlach air ?
Dòmhnall: Chan eil.
Iain: Tha mise eòlach air. 'S e saor a tha ann. Tha e ag obair aig A&S MacLeòid air an t-Sràid Àrd, faisg air an amar-snàmh. 'S e Cailean MacArtair an t-ainm a tha air. 'S e Leòdhasach a tha ann.
Màiri: Chan eil mi eòlach air idir. A bheil lèine dhubh air agus briogais denim ghorm?
Iain: Tha. Sin e. Tha e a' dannsa còmhla ri nighean bheag le falt goirid, dubh. Tha briogais gheal oirre, lèine dhearg agus seacaid dhubh.
Dòmhnall: Tha mi eòlach oirre. Tha i anns an sgoil. Tha mo phiuthar Ealasaid eòlach oirre. 'S e Sìne Chaimbeul an t-ainm a tha oirre.
Iain: Cuin a tha Seònaid a' tighinn?
Màiri: Aig leth-uair an dèidh seachd, thuirt i. Seo i. Tha sgiorta fhada, dhubh oirre agus lèine bhuidhe. Seall i an sin thall.
Dòmhnall: Tha. Chunnaic mi i.
Màiri: Seo sinn! Thig a-nall an seo!

Duilleag-obrach 1b

At the Disco
Aig an Diosgo

A-nis, freagair na ceistean seo.

1. Janet has a job after school. Where does she work?

. . . . . (1)

. . . . . .

2. Describe Janet. What colour of eyes does she have? Describe her hair.

. . . . . (2)

. . . . . .

3. Describe Colin MacArthur.
a) his looks

. . . . . (1)

. . . . . .

b) his clothes

. . . . . (1)

. . . . . .

4. What work does he do?

. . . . . (1)

. . . . . .

5. Who does he work with?

. . . . . (1)

. . . . . .

6. What is near their premises in High St?

. . . . . (1)

. . . . . .

Duilleag-obrach 1c

At the Disco
Aig an Diosgo

7. Describe the girl he was dancing with.

. . . . . (3)

. . . . . .

8. What was she wearing?

. . . . . (3)

. . . . . .

9. What was her name?

. . . . . (1)

. . . . . .

10. How did Donald know her?

. . . . . (2)

. . . . . .

11. When did Janet say she was coming?

. . . . . (1)

. . . . . .

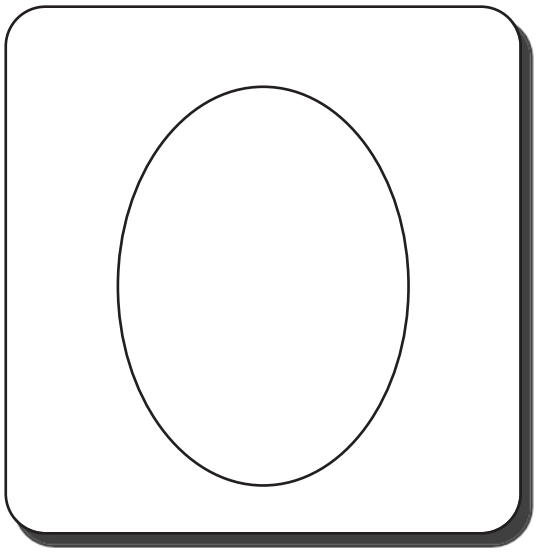
12. What was Janet wearing?

. . . . . (2)

. . . . . .

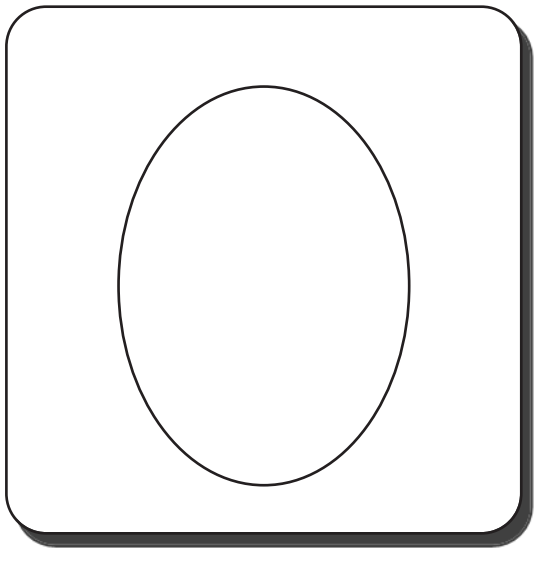
Duilleag-obrach 2a

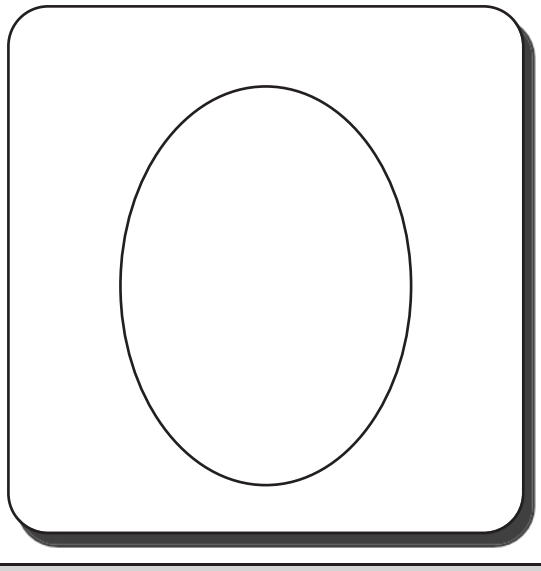
Drawing faces
Dèan dealbh



Tha Seònaid toilichte.
Cuir falt fada, dìreach, dubh oirre.
Tha sùilean gorma innte.

Tha Ealasaid toilichte.
Cuir falt fada, dualach, donn oirre.
Tha sùilean donna innte.

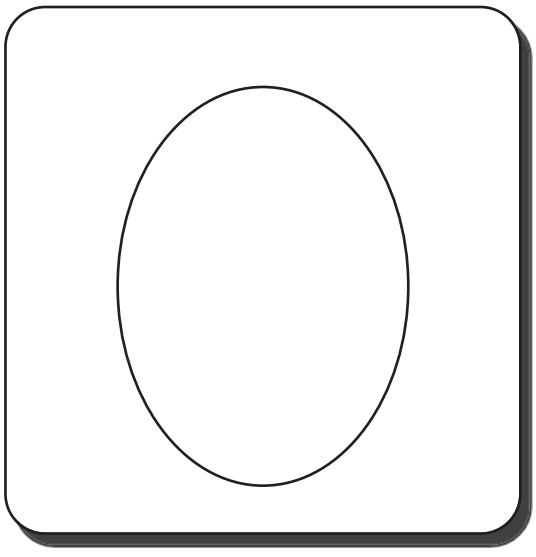




Tha Seumas duilich.
Cuir falt dìreach, goirid, bàn air.
Tha sùilean uaine ann.

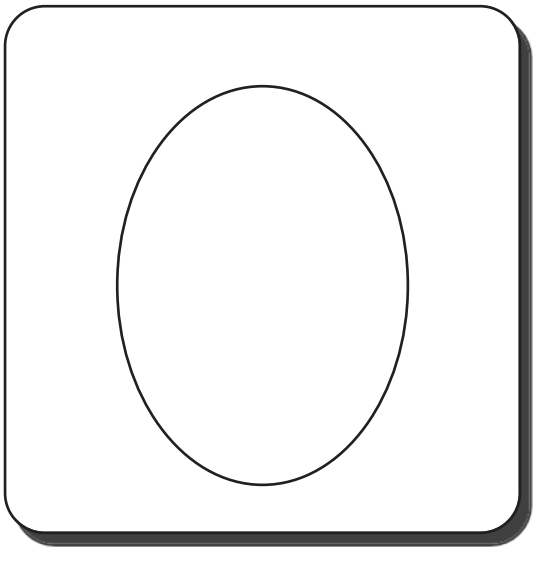
Duilleag-obrach 2b

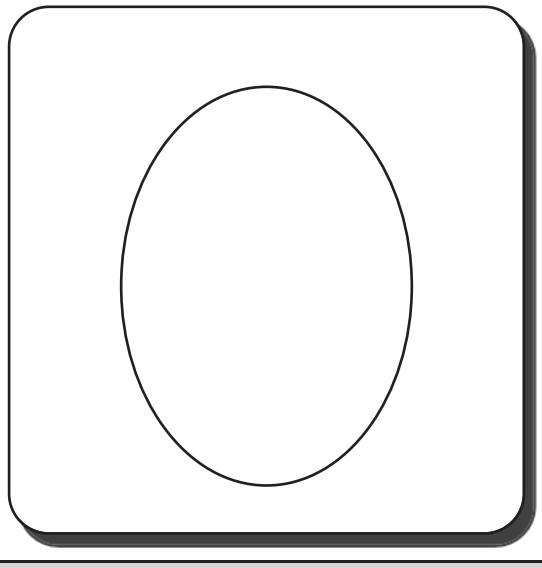
Drawing faces
Dèan dealbh



Tha lain duilich.
Cuir falt dualach, ruadh air.
Tha sùilean donna ann.

Tha Cailean toilichte.
Cuir falt goirid, dualach, bàn air.
Tha sùilean gorma ann.





Chan eil Sìne toilichte.
Cuir falt fada, dìreach, ruadh oirre.
Tha sùilean glasa innte.

Abair Fhèin E!

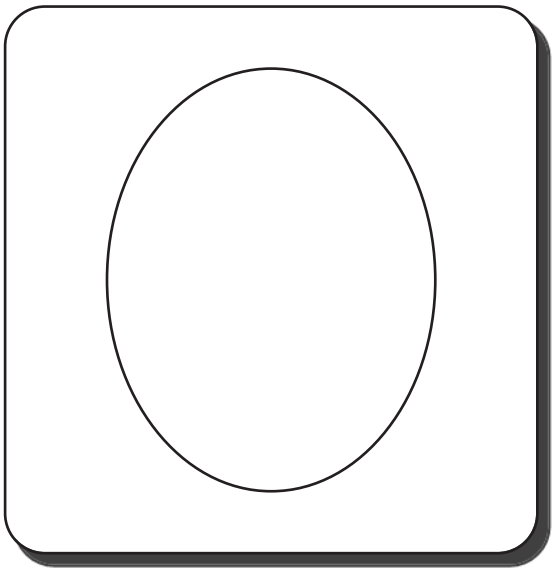
Aonad 6

duilleagan-obrach

Duilleag-obrach 1

Draw a picture
Dèan dealbh

Below, draw faces and label each of them, using the words at the side.

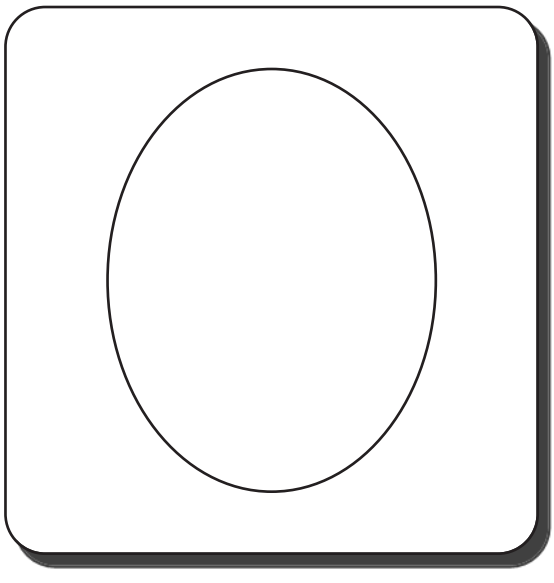


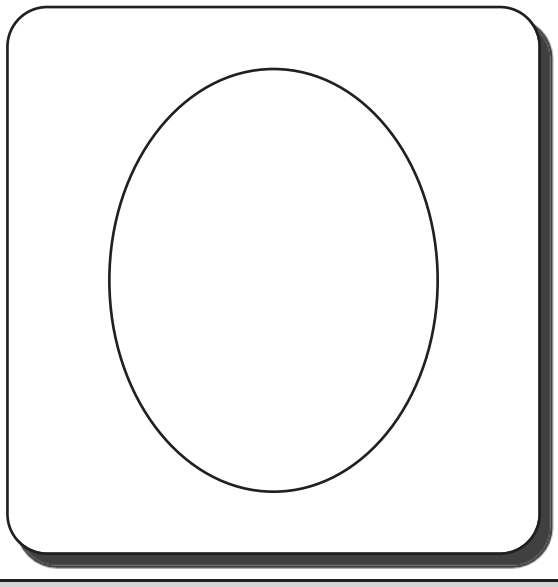
1.

falt
sròn
beul
sùil
cluas

2.

smiogaid
amhach
beul
gruaidh
teanga





3.

sùilean
gruaidhean
cluasan
falt

Duilleag-obrach 2

Game – The human body
Gèam – Bodhaig

Obraich ann am buidheann de 4.
Work in groups of 4.

You will require a sheet of paper each and one dice per group.

The object of the game is to draw a figure with the following parts:

bodhaig and 2 x cas, 2 x làmh
ceann, sròn, beul and 2 x sùil, 2 x cluas

You need to throw a **6** to get a ***bodhaig***. When you have a ***bodhaig***, you must throw a **5** for a ***ceann***, **4** for a **cas** and **3** for a ***làmh***.

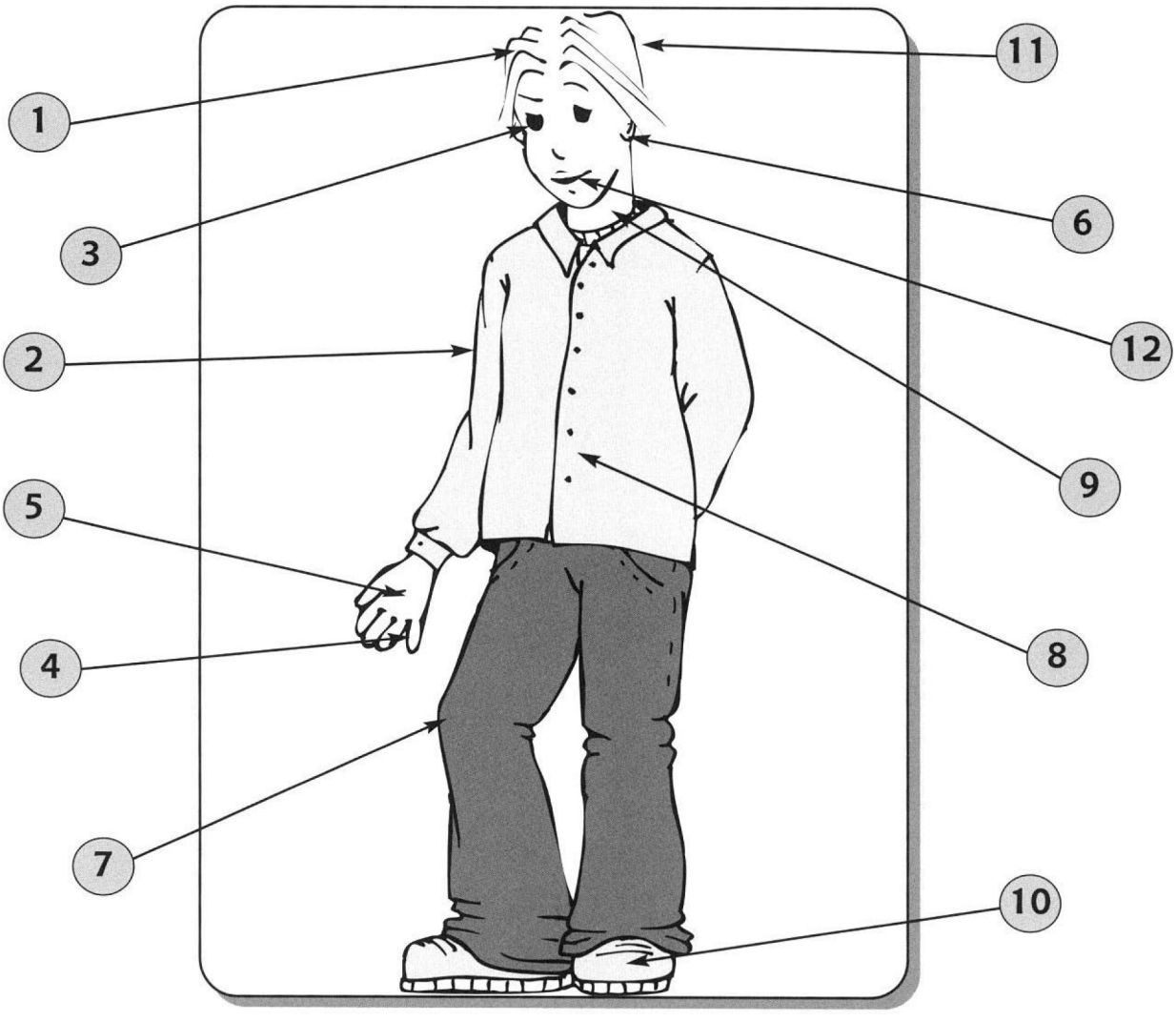
Once you have a ***ceann***, you can put in ***sùilean*** and ***cluasan***, ***beul*** and ***sròn.***

Throw **2** for a ***sùil*** or a ***cluas***
and **1** for ***beul*** or ***sròn***.

The winner is the one who first completes the figure.

Duilleag-obrach 3

Your body
Do bhodhaig



A. sùil
B. làmh
C. cas
D. glùin
E. gàirdean
F. stamag
G. cluas
H. falt
I. corrag
K. ceann
L. amhach
M. beul

Look at the drawing above and pair a part of the body with the correct Gaelic word. The first one has been done for you.

A. *3*
B. ___
C. ___
D. ___
E. ___
F. ___
G. ___
H. ___
I. ___
K. ___
L. ___
M. ___

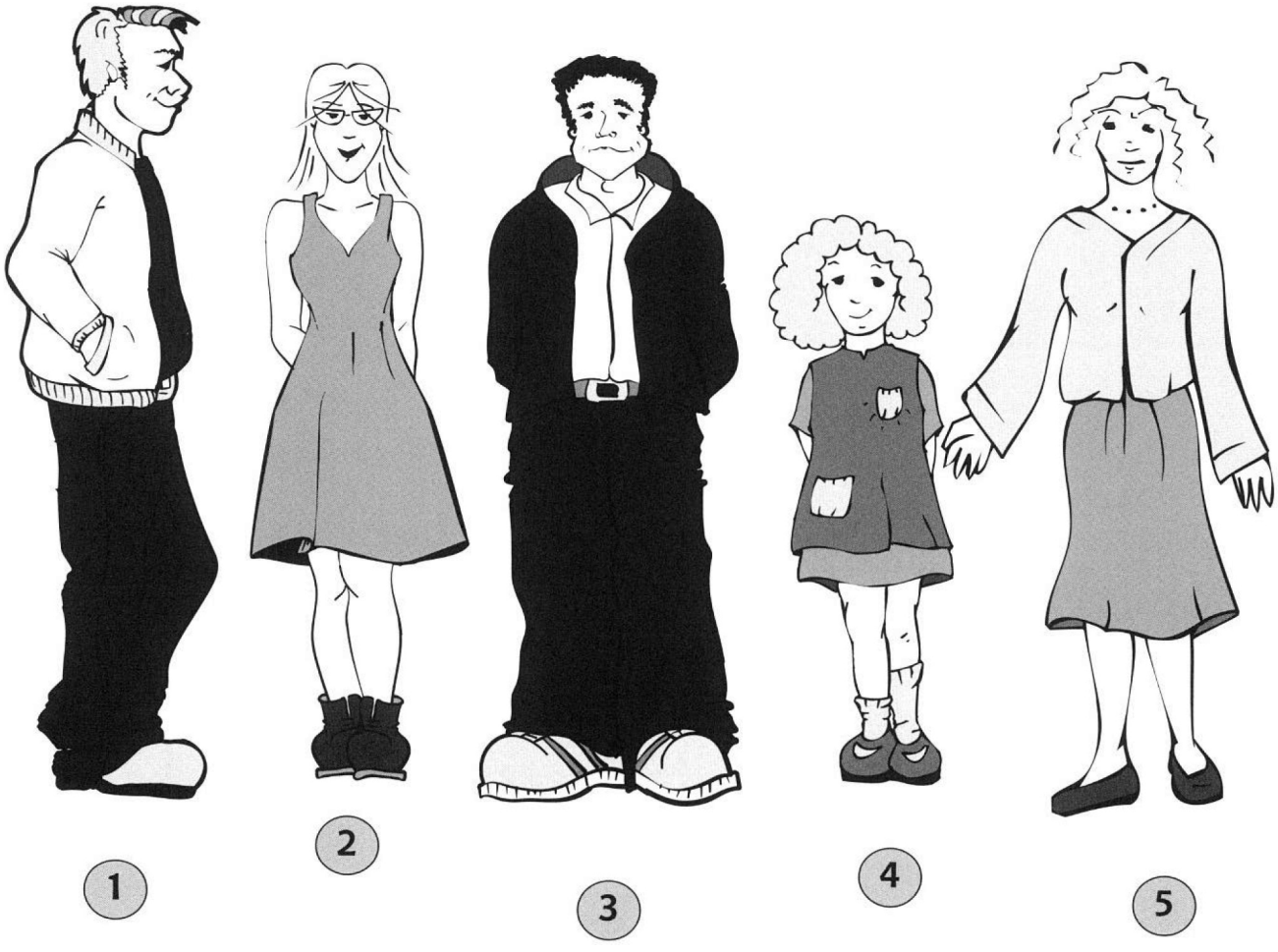
Duilleag-obrach 4

What's the matter?
Dè tha ceàrr?

Èist ri Earrann 16 air an CD.

Cluinnidh tu daoine ag ràdh dè tha ceàrr orra.

Circle the part of the body which the people are complaining about.

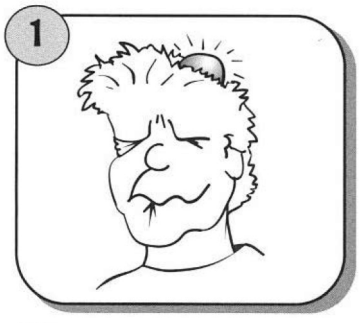


Duilleag-obrach 5

What's the matter?
Dè tha ceàrr?

Coimhead air na dealbhan gu h-ìosal.

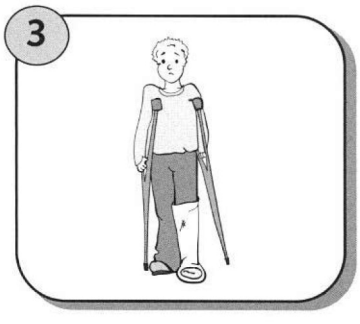
***Ceangail* na h-abairtean ris na dealbhan.**
Match the phrases to the pictures.



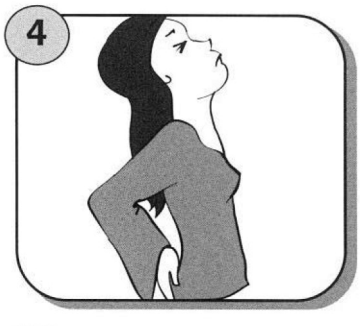
1. Tha mo chas goirt.



2. Tha mo dhruim goirt.



3. Tha mo cheann goirt.



4. Tha mo stamag goirt.



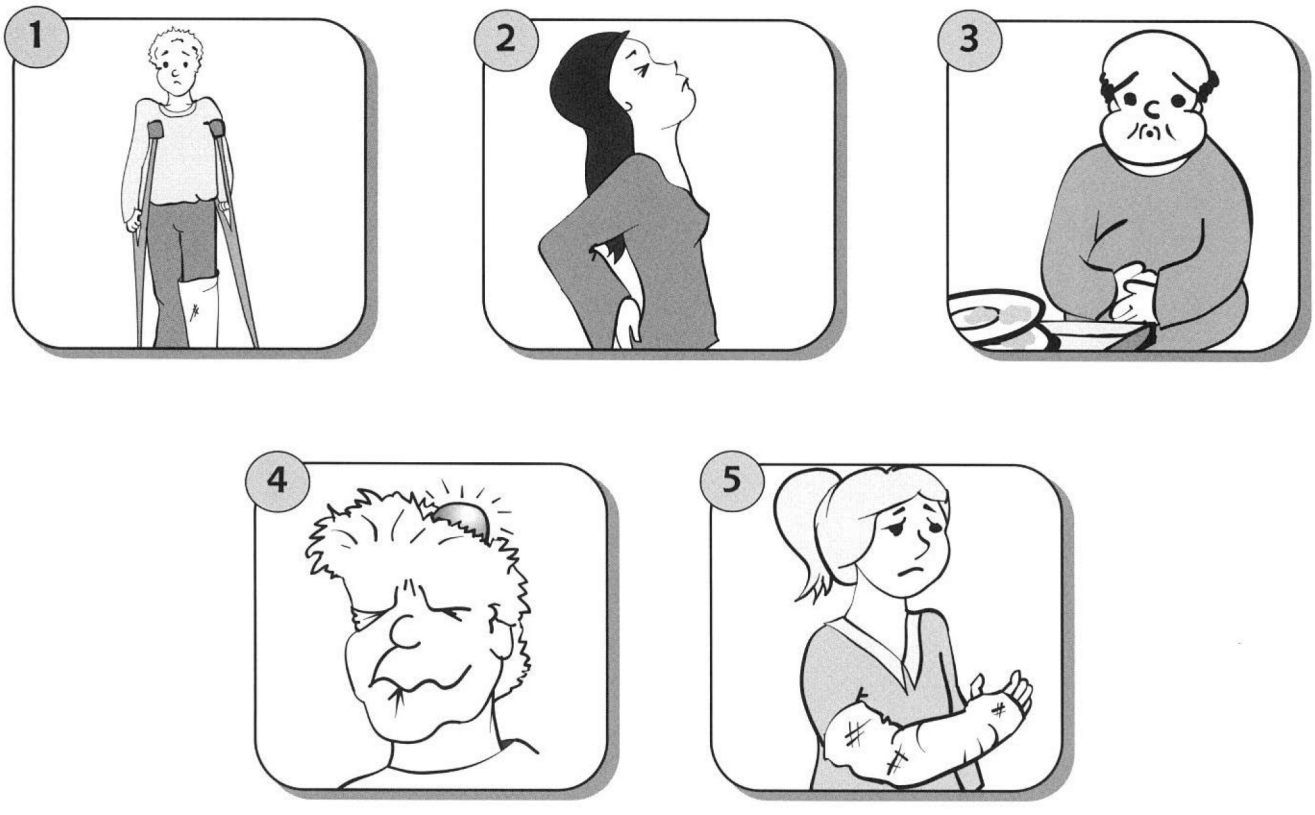
5. Tha mo ghàirdean goirt.

Duilleag-obrach 6

My ... hurts
Tha mo ... goirt

Lìon na beàrnan anns na seantansan leis na faclan anns an liosta.

mo cheann **mo chas** **mo stamag** **mo ghàirdean** **mo dhruim**



1. Tha _____ goirt.

2. Tha _____ goirt.

3. Tha _____ goirt.

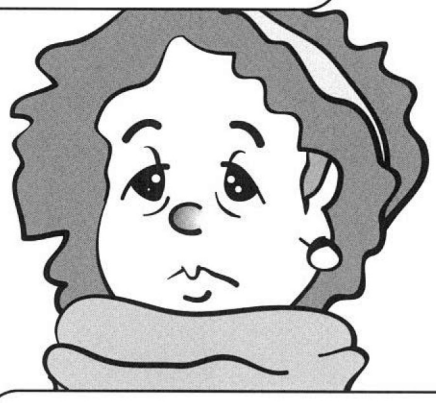
4. Tha _____ goirt.

5. Tha _____ goirt.

Duilleag-obrach 7

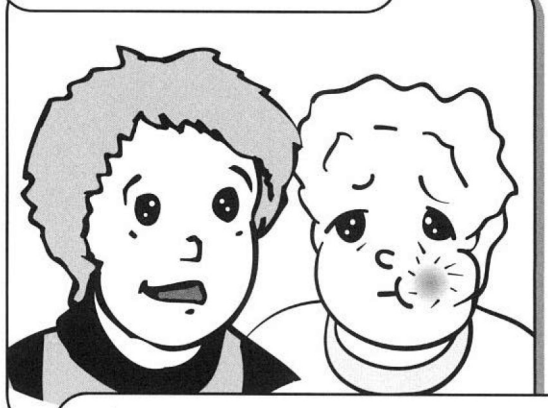
What's up?
Dè tha ceàrr?

Dè tha ceàrr oirre?



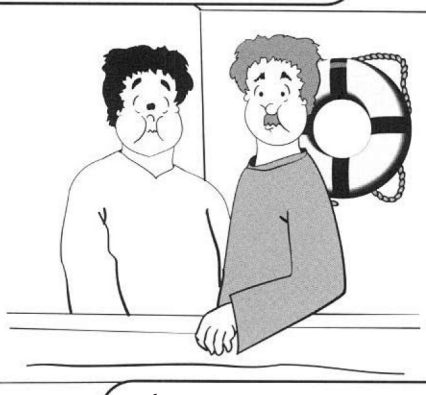
Tha an _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .

Dè tha ceàrr ort?



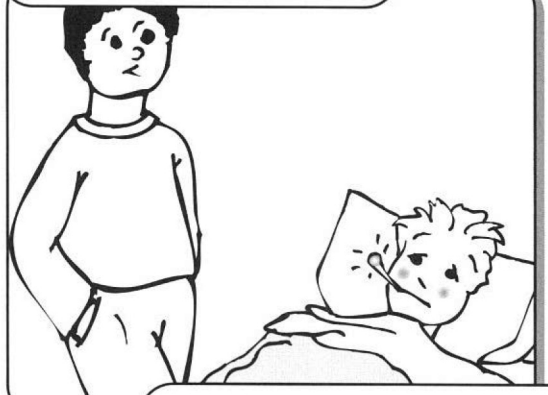
Tha an _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Dè tha ceàrr orra ?



Tha _ _ _ na _ _ _ _ orra.

Dè tha ceàrr _ _ _ ?



Tha f_ _ _ _ _ _ _ orm.

Dè tha ceàrr _ _ _ ?



Tha mi ag iarraidh dhachaigh.
Tha an _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ orm.

Dè tha ceàrr _ _ _ ?



Tha _ _ _ _ _ air

To help you, look at ***Beagan a bharrachd*** vocabulary on **Page 23** of ***Abair Fhèin E! 2.***

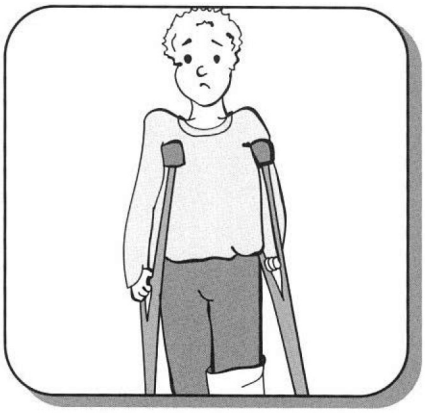
Duilleag-obrach 8

What's the matter with them?
Dè tha ceàrr orra?

Èist ri Earrann 17 air an CD.

Cuir na h-ainmean fo na dealbhan ceart.

Màrtainn - Iseabail - Niall - Ùna - Peadar - Ailean



. . . . . .



. . . . . .



. . . . . .



. . . . . .



. . . . . .



. . . . . .

Duilleag-obrach 9a

A sketch
Dealbh-chluich

Leugh an dealbh-chluich seo, agus freagair na ceistean air an ath dhuilleig.
Read this sketch, then answer the questions on the following page.

An Gèam.

Tha Seumas, Alastair, Seònaid agus Màiri aig gèam ball-coise. Tha sgioba dearg agus sgioba gorm ann. Is toigh le na balaich an sgioba dearg.

Seumas: Seall, a Mhàiri! Seall, Iain do bhràthair!
Iain, a bheil thu a' cluich anns a' ghèam seo?
Iain: Chan eil. Tha mo ghlùin goirt.
Màiri: Suidh sìos an seo, ma-thà.
Seall air Anna. Dè tha ceàrr oirre?
Seumas: Tha i tinn. Tha an cnatan oirre, ach bha i airson tighinn a-mach.
Alastair: Tha iad a' cluich a-nis.
Seumas: O! Seall am fear ud – àireamh a h-aon-deug aig dearg – tha e math! Cùm a' dol! Thu fhèin! Ach!
Seònaid: Nach ist thu! Tha mo cheann goirt.
Alastair: Seall! Seall àireamh a deich aig dearg. Seall e a' ruith.
Cùm a' dol! Ach! Thuit e! Am faca tu siud? Bhuail àireamh a trì anns an sgioba ghorm e! Am faca tu siud?
Seumas: Chunnaic! Am faca an reaf e? Reaf! Reaf, dè tha ceàrr ort?
A bheil do shùilean dona? A bheil thu dall?
Seònaid: Nach ist thu! Tha mo dhruim goirt. Tha mo chasan fuar. Agus a-nis tha mo cheann goirt! A bheil thu a' tighinn, a Mhàiri?
Màiri: Tha. Tiugainn. Tha seo uabhasach!
Alastair: Seall! Thuit àireamh a còig aig gorm. Èirich! Chan eil càil ceàrr ort. Èirich!
Seònaid: Mach à seo sinn!
Màiri: Tiugainn!

Duilleag-obrach 9b

A sketch
Dealbh-chluich

Leugh an dealbh-chluich 'An Gèam'.
Read the sketch 'An Gèam'.

Answer the following questions in English.

1. There were two teams. There was a _____ team and a ____ team.
Write down the two colours.

. . . . . .

2. Why was Mary's brother not playing?

. . . . . .

3. What was the matter with Anne?

. . . . . .

4. James thought one of the players was excellent. Give his number and team colour.

. . . . . .

5. Why did Janet want James to be quiet?

. . . . . .

6. Alastair spots a foul. Describe what happened.

. . . . . .

7. James shouts at the referee. What does he say?

. . . . . .

8. Alastair thought one of the players was pretending to be injured.
Which one?

. . . . . .

Duilleag-obrach 10

Droch Thuras

Leugh an earrann air a' chairt Droch Thuras.

Cuir ✓ anns na bogsaichean ceart.

1. Calum went on holiday with his ...

- class ☐
- family ☐
- friends ☐

2. They travelled by ...

- boat ☐
- car ☐
- plane ☐

3. The weather was ...

- good ☐
- bad ☐

4. Calum lain had a ...

- sore head ☐
- sore stomach ☐
- cold ☐

5. During the journey, Calum lain ate

- nothing ☐
- a little ☐
- a lot ☐

6. They reach Castlebay ...

- around 9 pm ☐
- at 9 pm ☐

7. During the holiday, the weather was ...

- bad ☐
- good ☐
- wet ☐

D-O 10: Droch Thuras Card

Droch Thuras

Aonad 6
D-O 10

Chaidh mi fhèin 's mo theaghlach a Bharraigh airson ar saor-làithean agus bha iad glè mhath. Chan eil Barraigh mòr, ach tha e uabhasach brèagha. Chaidh sinn on Òban gu Bàgh a' Chaisteil agus bha sinn sia uairean gu leth air a' bhàta. Cha robh latha math ann idir. Bha i fliuch agus bha am muir dona. Bha mise uabhasach tinn. Bha mo stamag goirt, bha mo cheann goirt agus bha mi a' cur a-mach! Bha am bàta fhèin uabhasach blàth, ach cha b' urrainn dhomh a dhol a-mach air an deic oir bha an t-uisge ann. Fhuair mo mhàthair biadh dhomh, ach cha b' urrainn dhomh ithe. Cha robh an t-acras orm idir. Ràinig sinn Bàgh a' Chaisteil mu naoi uairean feasgar. Bha mi cho toilichte nuair a chunnaic mi an cidhe agus na daoine agus na taighean! Bha sinn a' fuireach ann an taigh m' antaidh. Bha sinn ann airson dà sheachdain agus bha an t-sìde glè mhath. Thèid mi air ais a Bharraigh a-rithist, ach ma thèid, tha mi a' dol ann air a' phlèan!

Calum Iain MacÌosaig, 3F

Duilleag-obrach 11

Hunger & Thirst
Acras & Pathadh

Obraich le caraid.

***Feumaidh tusa agus do charaid a' chairt Acras agus Pathadh A no* B.**
You and your partner will need the ***Acras agus Pathadh* card A** or **B**.

Lean na stiùiridhean air na cairtean.
Follow the instructions on the cards.

Tha Caraid B a' tòiseachadh.
Partner **B** starts.



Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 15 air an CD.

D-O 11: Acras agus Pathadh Card



Aonad 6
D-O 11

Acras agus Pathadh - A

1. Say 'Halò' to your partner and tell him/her to come in and sit down.

2. Ask your partner if s/he is hungry and if s/he wants something to eat.

3. Tell your partner what food you have.

4. When you have finished, swap cards and start again.

This time you will be talking about drinks and being thirsty.

D-O 11: Acras agus Pathadh Card



Aonad 6
D-O 11

Acras agus Pathadh - B

1. Say ‘Halò’ to your partner and thank him/her.

2. Your partner will ask you if you are hungry and if you want something to eat.

Tell your partner that you are hungry.

3. Your partner will offer some food.

Choose what you would like.

4. When you have finished, swap cards and start again.

This time you will be talking about drinks and being thirsty.

Duilleag-obrach 12

ort/oirbh

Translate these sentences, using ***ort/oirbh,*** as instructed.

1. Are you hungry? (speaking to one person)

. . . . . .

2. Are you thirsty? (speaking to more than one person)

. . . . . .

3. Are you thirsty? (speaking to one person)

. . . . . .

4. Are you hungry? (speaking to more than one person)

. . . . . .

Translate these sentences.

1. I have a sore head. . . . . .

2. Do you have a cold? . . . . . .

3. Is your foot sore? . . . . . .

4. I have a sore back. . . . . .

5. Is your head sore? . . . . . .

6. Is your knee sore? . . . . . .

7. I have a sore ear. . . . . .

8. I have a sore foot. . . . . .

Sgeulachd

Ciamar a tha thu?

All of the group, except Neil, are getting ready for their evening meal.

Neil: Chan eil mi ag iarraidh biadh idir.
Jean: Carson?
Neil: Chan eil an t-acras orm.

Miss Grant is told, and investigates. She wants to know if he is sick and, if so, what is wrong.

Miss Grant: A bheil thu gu math?
Neil: Chan eil.
Miss Grant: Dè tha ceàrr?
Neil: Tha mo cheann goirt. Agus tha mo stamag goirt.
Miss Grant: A bheil an cnatan ort?
Neil: Chan eil.

Enter Morag, limping. She is looking for sympathy. Will she get it?

Morag: Dè tha ceàrr air Niall?
Jean: Tha e tinn. Chan eil an t-acras air idir.
Morag: Tha mise tinn cuideachd.
Jean: O?
Morag: Tha mo chas goirt.
Jean: A bheil?

Jean is obviously not too impressed – to Morag's annoyance. They go to their meal.

Finlay: Càit an suidh mi?
Miss Grant: Suidh thall an sin, ri taobh Sìne. A-nise, cò tha ag iarraidh brot?
Morag: Chan eil, tapadh leibh.
Jean: Iseabail, thoir dhomh an t-uisge.
Iseabail: Dè?
Jean: An toir thu dhomh an t-uisge? Tha am pathadh orm.

Sgeulachd

Mr Campbell looks for the salt and pepper.

Mr Campbell: A Mhòrag.
Morag: Seadh.
Mr Campbell: Saoil an toir thu dhomh an salann agus am piobar?
Morag: An salann agus am piobar – sin iad.
Mr Campbell: Tapadh leat.

Miss Grant asks the pupils whether they have had enough. Some have and others haven't.

Miss Grant: Fhionnlaigh, an gabh thu tuilleadh?
Finlay: Gabhaidh, tapadh leibh.
Miss Grant: Iain, an gabh thu tuilleadh?
John: Gha ghabh. Bha siud gu leòr, tapadh leibh.
Miss Grant: A Shìne?
Jean: Ceart gu leòr.
Miss Grant: A bheil sin gu leòr?
Jean: Tha sin cus.
Morag: Gabhaidh mise beagan.
Miss Grant: Tha mi duilich ach chan eil an còrr ann.

Finally, tea and coffee are brought in.

Miss Grant: A Mhòrag, dè 's fheàrr leat, cofaidh no tì?
Morag: Tì.
Miss Grant: A Shìne, dè 's fheàrr leat, cofaidh no tì?
Morag: 'S fheàrr leam cofaidh.

Neil enters – apparently he is feeling better.

Miss Grant: O, halò, a Nèill. Ciamar a tha thu?
Neil: Tha mi nas fheàrr. Gabhaidh mi biadh a-nis.
Miss Grant: Tha mi duilich ach chan eil an còrr ann.
Neil: O!

Dè Chanas Mi?

1. To say you are hungry or thirsty

If you are hungry, you say

Tha an t-acras orm.

If you are thirsty, you say

Tha am pathadh orm.

2. To ask someone of s/he is hungry or thirsty

To ask someone if s/he is hungry, you say

A bheil an t-acras ort?

If you are being polite or speaking to more than one person, you say

A bheil an t-acras oirbh?

If someone asks you that question, you answer ***Tha*** if you are hungry or ***Chan eil*** if you are not.

To ask someone if s/he is thirsty, you say

A bheil am pathadh ort?

If you are being polite or speaking to more than one person, you say

A bheil am pathadh oirbh?

Again, the answers to the questions are ***Tha*** if you are thirsty or ***Chan eil*** if you are not.

3. To say you feel ill

If you have a cold, you say

Tha an cnatan orm.

Dè Chanas Mi?

To ask someone if s/he has a cold, you say

A bheil an cnatan ort?

If you are being polite or speaking to more than one person, you say

A bheil an cnatan oirbh?

If someone asks you that question, you answer ***Tha*** if you have a cold or ***Chan eil*** if you don't.

If you have a sore arm, you say

Tha mo ghàirdean goirt

If you have a sore back, you say

Tha mo dhruim goirt

If you have a sore ear, you say

Tha mo chluas goirt

If you have a sore hand, you say

Tha mo làmh goirt

If you have a sore head, you say

Tha mo cheann goirt

If you have a sore knee, you say

Tha mo ghlùin goirt

If you have a sore leg or foot, you say

Tha mo chas goirt

If you have a sore stomach, you say

Tha mo stamag goirt

Faclair

Gàidhlig	*Beurla*
A bheil am pathadh oirbh?	Are you thirsty? (polite/plural form)
A bheil am pathadh ort?	Are you thirsty?
A bheil an cnatan oirbh?	Do you have a cold? (polite/plural form)
A bheil an cnatan ort?	Do you have a cold?
A bheil an t-acras oirbh?	Are you hungry? (polite/plural form)
A bheil an t-acras ort?	Are you hungry?
a' cur a-mach	being sick
amhach (b); an amhach	throat; the throat
An dùil an toir sibh dhomh ... ?	Would you give me ... ? (polite/plural form)
An dùil an toir thu dhomh ... ?	Would you give me ... ?
An toir sibh dhomh ... ?	Would you give me ... ? (polite/plural form)
An toir thu dhomh ... ?	Would you give me ... ?
beul (f); am beul	(a) mouth; the mouth
cas (b); a' chas	(a) foot, leg; the foot, the leg
ceann (f); an ceann	(a) head; the head
Chan eil am pathadh orm	I am not thirsty
Chan eil an cnatan orm	I do not have a cold
chan eil an còrr ann	there is no more
Chan eil an t-acras orm	I am not hungry
Chan eil mo ... goirt	My ... is not sore
cluas (b); a' chluas	(an) ear; the ear
corrag (b); a' chorrag	(a) finger; the finger
cus	too much
deoch (f); an deoch	(a) drink; the drink
Dè tha ceàrr orra?	What's the matter with them?
Dè tha ceàrr oirbh?	What's the matter with you? (polite/plural form)
Dè tha ceàrr ort?	What's the matter with you?
droch thuras	(a) bad journey
druim (f); an druim	back; the back
falt (f); am falt	hair; the hair

Faclair

gàirdean (f); an gàirdean . . . . . arm; the arm
glùin (b); a' ghlùin . . . . . knee; the knee

làmh (b); an làmh . . . . . hand; the hand

piobar (f); am piobar . . . . . pepper; the pepper

salann (f); an salann . . . . . salt; the salt
Saoil an toir sibh dhomh ... ? . . . . . Would you give me ... ? (polite/plural form)
Saoil an toir thu dhomh ... ? . . . . . Would you give me ... ?
sròn (b); an t-sròn . . . . . (a) nose; the nose
stamag (b); an stamag . . . . . stomach; the stomach
sùil (b); an t-sùil . . . . . eye; the eye

Tha am pathadh orm . . . . . I am thirsty
Tha an cnatan orm . . . . . I have got a cold
Tha an t-acras orm . . . . . I am hungry
Tha mo ... goirt . . . . . My ... is sore
Thoir dhomh . . . . . Give me ...
tinn . . . . . sick, ill

Àbair Fhèin E!

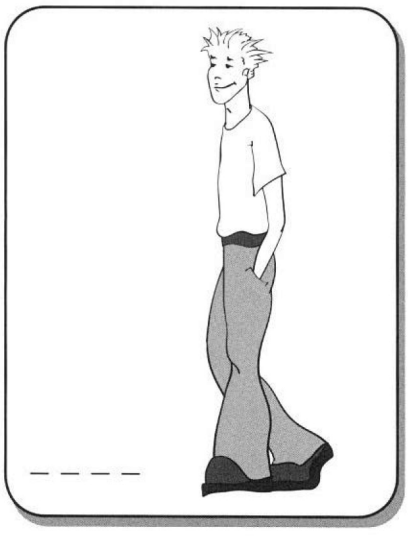
Aonad 7

duilleagan-obrach

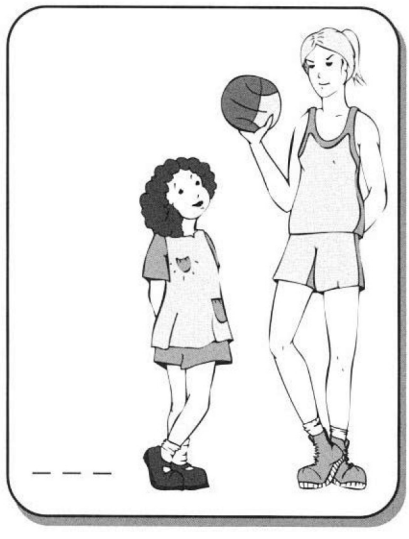
Duilleag-obrach 1

Adjectives
Buadhairean

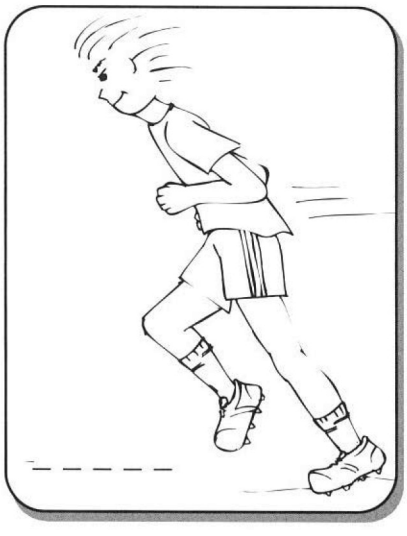
Fill in the blanks. All the words are adjectives. Use the vocabulary on **Page 54** of ***Abair Fhèin E!*** **Book 2** to help you.





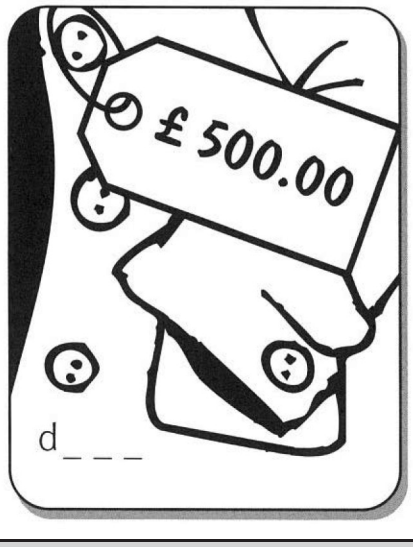














Duilleag-obrach 2

Adjectives
Buadhairean

Find the adjectives in this wordsearch. There are ten altogether.
Page 54 of the ***Abair Fhèin E!*** **Book 2** may help you.

à	ò	d	r	à	ì	n	f	b	c
g	ò	r	a	c	h	è	g	r	p
d	n	d	a	h	ò	è	o	l	b
h	r	ù	t	m	b	s	i	e	l
c	h	ù	s	c	t	g	r	e	à
s	c	s	o	a	c	ì	o	t	t
f	a	d	a	o	a	t	a	i	h
ì	l	a	t	l	g	h	f	s	p
g	a	ù	b	c	à	l	f	u	m
à	s	o	a	h	g	a	è	r	b

1. . . . . .
2. . . . . .
3. . . . . .
4. . . . . .
5. . . . . .
6. . . . . .
7. . . . . .
8. . . . . .
9. . . . . .
10. . . . . .

Duilleag-obrach 3

Comparing
A' dèanamh coimeas

The regular way of forming a comparative is to insert an i and add an e at the end.

See if you can see the pattern and complete the table below.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE
àrd	nas à(i)rd(e)
glan	nas glaine
saor	nas saoire
bàn	
daor	
luath	
maol	
òg	
caol	
blàth	

Duilleag-obrach 4

Comparing
A' dèanamh coimeas

The adjectives listed below are irregular. Pair an adjective from column A with its comparative from column B.

An example has been done for you.

A - ADJECTIVES	B - COMPARATIVES
mòr	nas lugha
beag	nas sine
dona	nas fheàrr
math	nas motha
furasta	nas miosa
sean	nas fhasa

Duilleag-obrach 5

Going out
A' dol a-mach



Èist ri Earrann 18 air an CD.

Cluinnidh tu Raonaid agus Eilidh.
Tha iad a' dol a-mach gu cèilidh aig ochd uairean.
Tha Raonaid a' toirt geansaidh do dh'Eilidh.

Lìon na beàrnan anns na seantansan gu h-ìosal.

Eilidh thinks the yellow jersey is _____ than the _____ one.
However, when she tries it on, she finds it is _____ than the red jersey.
Raonaid gives her a green jersey but it is _____ than the yellow jersey.
Finally, Eilidh tries on a _____ jersey. She decides to wear it because it is _____ .

Duilleag-obrach 6

Comparing
A' dèanamh coimeas

Obraich le caraid.

Feumaidh sibh na cairtean Bailtean A no B.

1. Partner A has a list of towns and has to put them into the correct order of size, starting with the biggest and going down to the smallest.
2. Partner B has a list of the same towns, but they are in the right order.
3. Partner A should ask questions to find out which towns are bigger or smaller than others.
4. When you have finished, compare your lists.



Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 16 air an CD.

D-O 6: Bailtean Cards

Bailtean A

Aonad 7
D-O 6

An Gearasdan
Dùn Dè
Dùn Èideann
Glaschu
Inbhir Nis
Obar Dheathain
Peairt
Sruighlea
Steòrnabhagh
Tobar Mhoire

Bailtean B

Bailtean B

Aonad 7
D-O 6

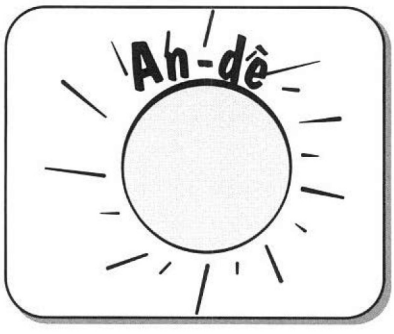
Glaschu
Dun Èideann
Obar Dheathain
Dùn Dè
Peairt
Inbhir Nis
Sruighlea
Steòrnabhagh
An Gearasdan
Tobar Mhoire

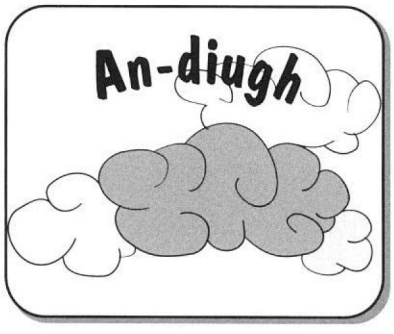
Duilleag-obrach 7

Comparing
A' dèanamh coimeas

Cuir na h-abairtean anns na seantansan gu h-ìosal.
Fit the following phrases into the sentences below.

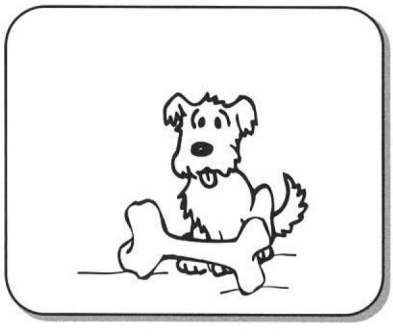
nas motha ***nas fheàrr*** ***nas miosa*** ***nas lugha***





1. Tha an t-sìde _____ an-diugh.





2. Tha an cù geal _____.





3. Tha an taigh ùr _____.





4. Tha an càr ùr _____.

Duilleag-obrach 8

Comparing
A' dèanamh coimeas

Read the following statements:

Tha Glaschu trang ach tha Lunnainn nas trainge.

Tha Lunnainn nas trainge na Glaschu.

Do these in the same way.

1. Tha Mt. Blanc àrd, ach tha Everest _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .

Tha Everest _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ na Mt. Blanc.

2. Tha an Eadailt blàth, ach tha Afraga _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _. Tha

Afraga _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ na an Eadailt.

3. Tha cù luath, ach tha cheetah _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.

Tha cheetah _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ na cù.

4. Tha Marks & Spencer daor, ach tha Harrods _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.

Tha Harrods _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ na Marks & Spencer.

5. Tha mòine dubh, ach tha gual _____.

Tha gual _____ na moine.

6. Tha faoileag mòr, ach tha iolaire _____.

Tha iolaire _____ na faoileag.

7. Tha m' athair sean, ach tha mo sheanair _____.

Tha mo sheanair _____ na m' athair.

Duilleag-obrach 9

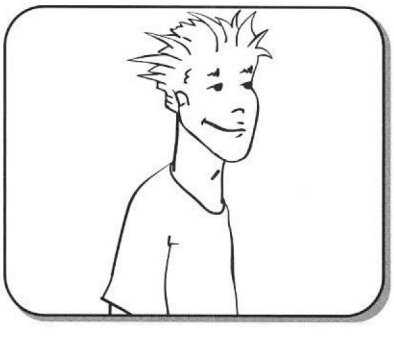
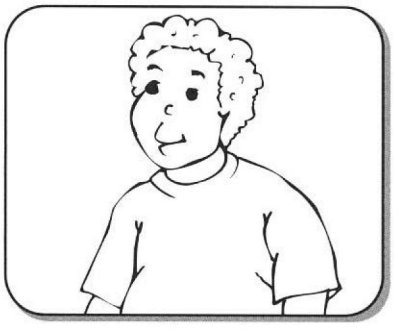
Comparing
A' dèanamh coimeas



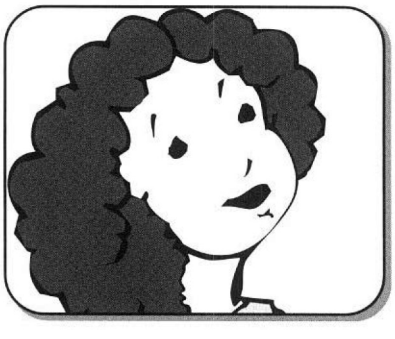
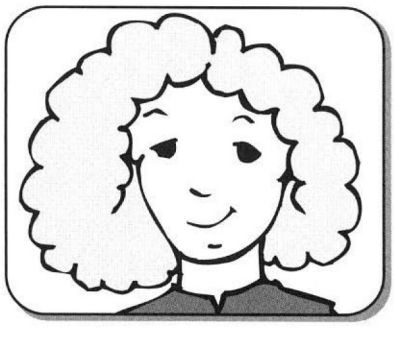

Tha Tormod _ _ _ _ _ _ _ na Iain.



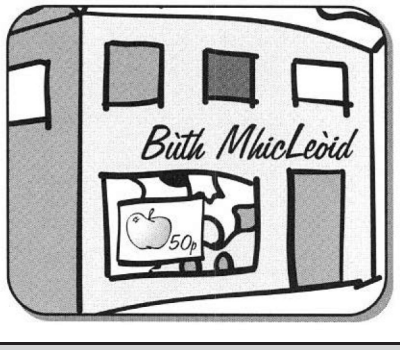

Tha Seònaid _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ na Màiri.

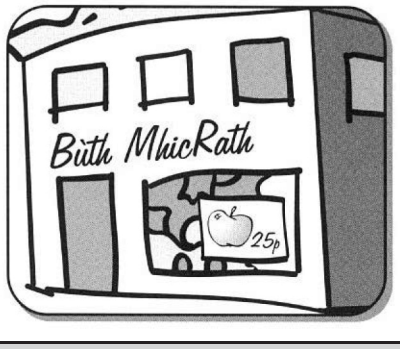



Tha Seumas _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ na Cailean.

Tha Ealasaid _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ na Sìne.





Tha Bùth MhicLeòid _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ na Bùth MhicRath.

Duilleag-obrach 10

Comparing
A' dèanamh coimeas

Answer the following questions as full Gaelic sentences.

1. A bheil Diluain nas fheàrr na Disathairne?

. . . . . .

2. A bheil cofaidh nas fheàrr na tì?

. . . . . .

3. A bheil bainne nas fheàrr na sùgh orainseir?

. . . . . .

4. A bheil iasg nas fheàrr na feòil?

. . . . . .

5. A bheil ubhal nas fheàrr na subhan-làir?

. . . . . .

6. A bheil an t-acras nas miosa na am pathadh?

. . . . . .

7. A bheil Diluain nas miosa na Disathairne?

. . . . . .

8. A bheil Saidheans nas miosa na Fraingis?

. . . . . .

9. A bheil Spòrs nas miosa na Ealain?

. . . . . .

10. A bheil Cruinn-eòlas nas miosa na Eachdraidh?

. . . . . .

Duilleag-obrach 11a

Sketch
Dealbh-chluich

Read the following sketch and answer the questions on the following page.

Bha Cailean, Pàdraig, Fionnlagh, Cairistìona agus Seònaid a' bruidhinn air saor-làithean. 'S e an aon teaghlach – an teaghlach Caimbeul – a tha ann an Cailean, Cairistìona agus Pàdraig, agus tha Seònaid agus Fionnlagh, an teaghlach MacDhòmhnaill, a' fuireach an-ath-dhoras. Tha iad a' coimhead air leabhraichean-siubhail

Cailean: Seallaibh seo. Malta. Tha seo a' coimhead sgoinneil. Tha e blàth agus tha e tioram.

Cairistìona: Seall dhomh. Tha e nas blàithe na Barraigh, co-dhiù.

Fionnlagh: Bha sinn anns an Fhraing an-uiridh. Bha sinn ann am Paris agus chunnaic sinn an Eiffel Tower agus chunnaic sinn an dealbh 'Mona Lisa' anns an Louvre, ach bha rudan daor. Tha aodach agus biadh tòrr nas daoire.

Cairistìona: Uill, tha Barraigh nas saoire na an Fhraing.

Pàdraig: Ach! Barraigh! Tha mise sgìth dheth.
Tha cur na mara orm a h-uile turas.

Cairistìona: 'S e thusa! Tha sinn a' dol a Bharraigh a-rithist, tha mi cinnteach. Tha Dadaidh ag ràdh "Chan eil àite nas fheàrr na Barraigh."

Pàdraig: Chan eil àite nas miosa na Barraigh!

Cailean: 'S e eilean a tha ann am Malta agus tha eilean eile faisg air. 'S e Gozo an t-ainm a tha air. Tha e nas lugha na Malta.

Seònaid: New York! Sin a tha mise ag iarraidh. Tha aodach agus bròg an nas saoire ann an New York. Fhuair Ealasaid mo charaid brògan-spòrs ann, tòrr mòr nas saoire.

Pàdraig: Brògan-spòrs! Càit a bheil mo bhòtannan? Tha iad nas fheumaile ann am Barraigh.

Duilleag-obrach 11b

Sketch
Dealbh-chluich

Leugh an dealbh-chluich agus freagair na ceistean seo.

1. What is Christina's full name in Gaelic?

. . . . . .

2. What is Janet's full name in Gaelic?

. . . . . .

3. What does Colin say about Malta?

It is _____ and _____

4. Where was Finlay on holiday last year ?

_____

5. Name two things which he thought were more expensive.

_____ and _____

6. Christina compares Barra with France.

It is _____

7. Why is Patrick fed-up of going to Barra?

_____

8. What does Mr. Campbell think of Barra?

_____

9. What is said about the size of Gozo compared to Malta?

_____

10. Why does Janet want to go to New York ?

_____

Duilleag-obrach 12

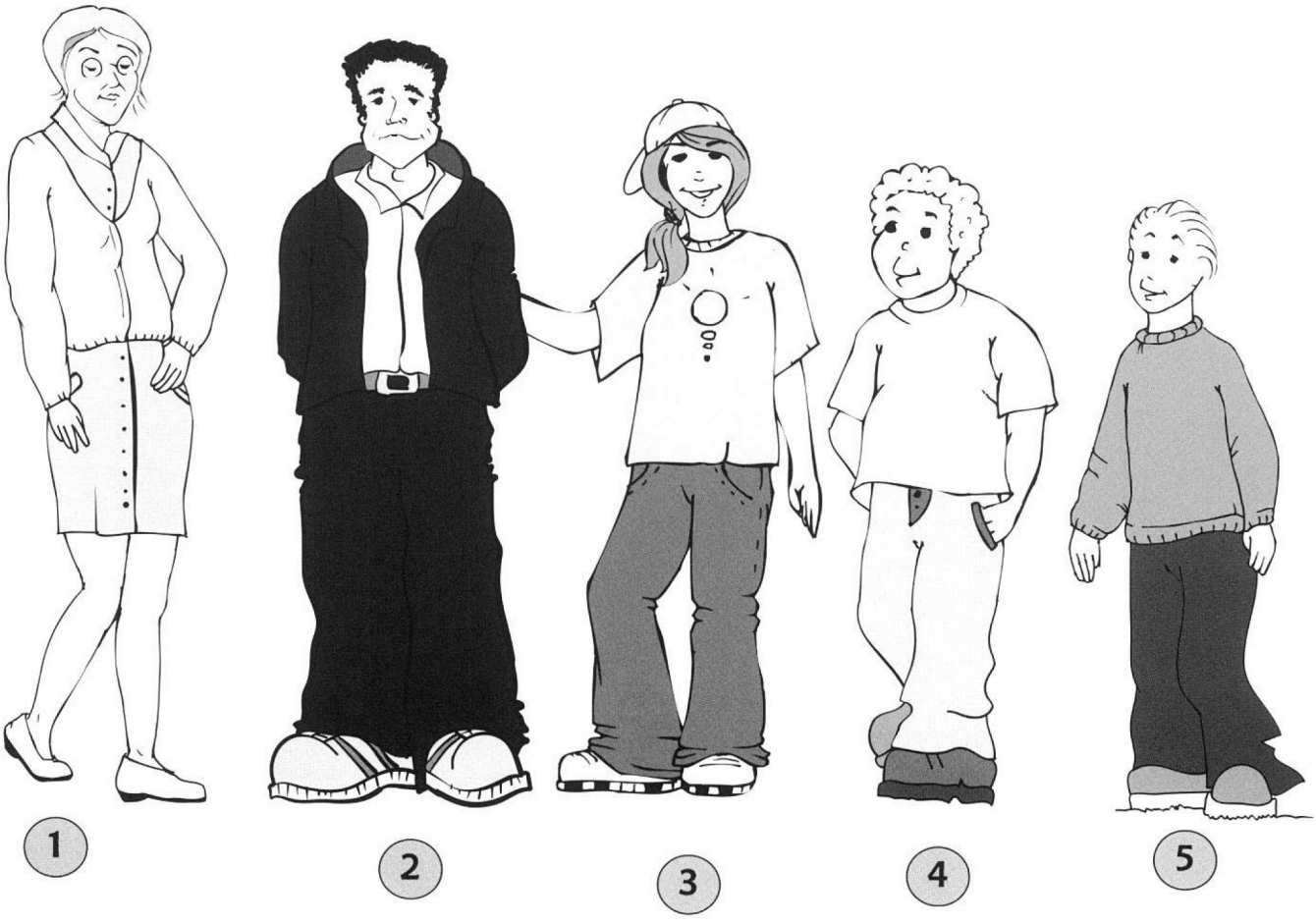
Who are they?
Cò iad?

Èist ri Earrann 19 air an CD.

You will hear some information about a group of friends – ***Ceit, Iain, Màiri, Pòl*** and ***Sìm***.

You may wish to pause the CD every now and again to make notes.

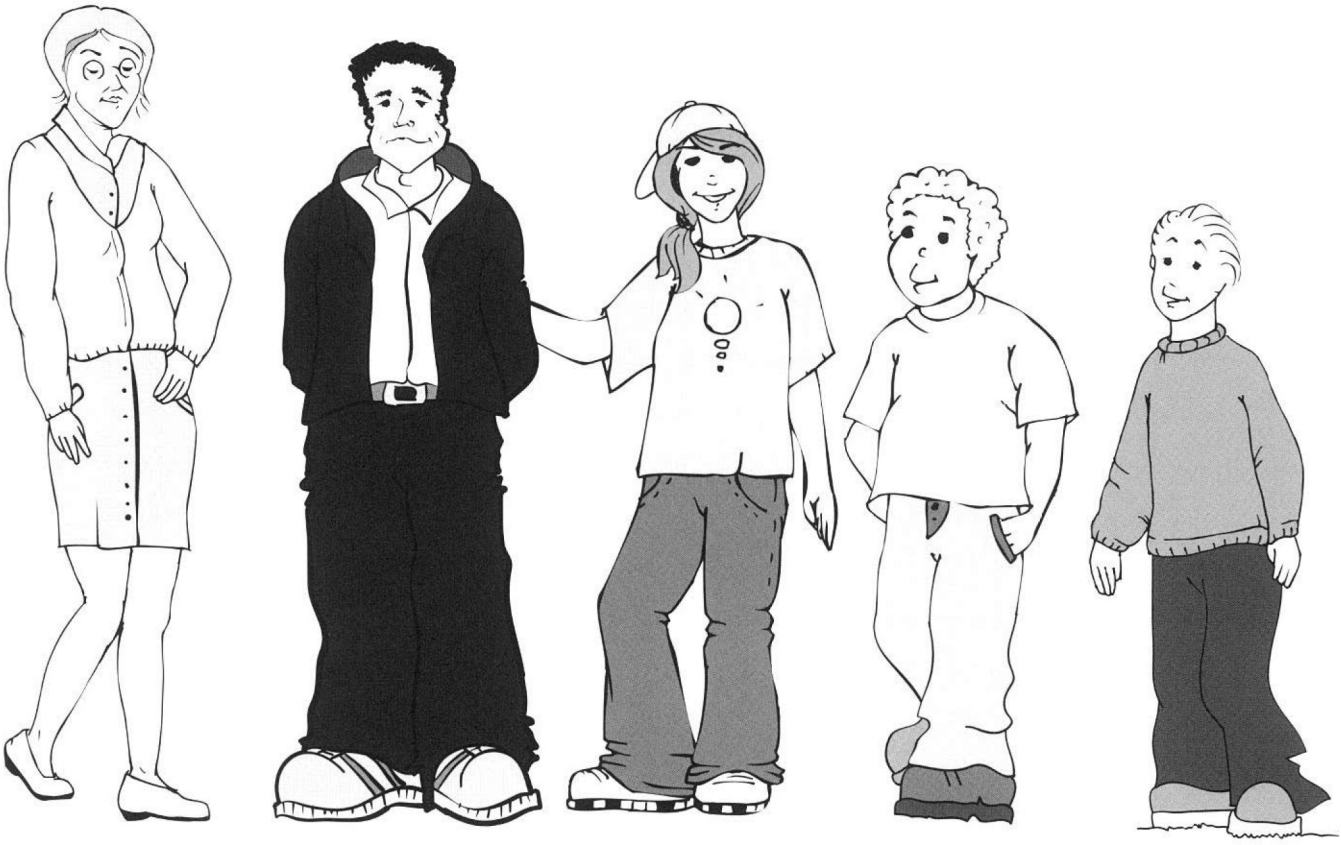
Cuir na h-ainmean ceart fo gach dealbh.



Duilleag-obrach 13

Who is this?
Cò tha seo?

Obraich le caraid.



Partner A should write the names of five of his/her friends beneath the pictures.

S/he should tell Partner B what the names are.

Partner B then has to ask Partner A questions to work out which order of height the names are in.

When you are finished, swop over so that your partner can choose five new names.

Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 17 air an CD.

Duilleag-obrach 14

Biggest, smallest
As motha, as lugha

Obraich le caraid.



Èist ri Earrann 20 air an CD.

1. You will hear some information about who is bigger than whom in Class 2G. You may wish to Pause the CD to take notes.
2. Your partner will hear extra information that you haven't got.
3. When you have finished listening to the CD, ask your partner questions to find out the information s/he has.

   Your partner will be asking you questions to find out the information you have.
4. Fill in the table below when you have worked out the order of Class 2G from the biggest to the smallest.

biggest _____
then _____
then _____
then _____
then _____
then _____
then _____
smallest _____



Bidh do charaid ag èisteachd ri Earrann 21 air an CD.

Duilleag-obrach 15

Better, worse
Nas fheàrr, nas miosa



Èist ri Earrann 22 air an CD.

Cluinnidh tu sgoilearan a' bruidhinn air na cuspairean aca.



Cuir ✓ anns na bogsaichean ceart.

	Better	Worse	
1. Mairi thinks Gaelic is			**than Science.**
2. Donald thinks Technical is			**than English.**
3. Michael thinks Maths is			**than Science.**
4. Helen thinks Geography is			**than History.**
5. Janet thinks Art is			**than P.E.**
6. Angus thinks Music is			**than Maths.**

Sgeulachd

Trod!

After a meal, the teachers give everyone their chores.

Miss Grant: A Shìne agus a Mhàiri, nighibh na cupannan.
Jean: Ceart gu leòr.
Miss Grant: A Pheadair, sguab an làr.
Peter: Sguab an làr?
Miss Grant: Sguab an làr! Anna, glan am bòrd. A Mhòrag, a bheil do chas goirt fhathast?
Morag: Tha.
Miss Grant: Glè mhath. Faodaidh tu suidhe aig an telebhisean.
Jean: Huh!

Morag wants to make the most of her injury. After a while, she calls on Jean to run an errand for her.

Morag: A Shìne!
Jean: Seadh.
Morag: An toir thu dhomh sùgh orainseir? Tha am pathadh orm.
Jean: Sin e – thall an sin. Tha mise trang.
Morag: Ach tha mo chas goirt.
Jean: O, seo ma-thà.
Morag: Tapadh leat.

When Jean finishes her dishwashing, she comes over to the TV, where Morag is engrossed in her favourite programme. The atmosphere is frosty.

Jean: Dè tha air BBC 1?
Morag: Chan eil fhios agam. Tha mi a' coimhead Coronation Street.
Jean: Cha d' fhiach e. 'S fheàrr leamsa am film. Cuiridh mi air BBC 1.
Morag: Fàg e.
Jean: Anna, dè 's fheàrr leatsa, Coronation Street no am film?
Anne: Tha mi coma.
Jean: Tha mise ag iarraidh...
Morag: Thalla 's ist!
Jean: Dè?
Morag: Dùin do chab! Fàg an telebhisean sin.

Sgeulachd

Jean: Tha mise a' dol gu Miss Grant.
Morag: Tha mise coma!
Jean: Trustar!
Morag: Glaoic!

Just before things get completely out of hand, Miss Grant appears on the scene.

Miss Grant: Sguiribh! Dè tha ceàrr an seo? Carson a tha sibh a' trod?
Jean: Tha mise ag iarraidh BBC 1.
Morag: Agus bha mise a' coimhead ITV – 's toigh leam am pròg ram seo.
Jean: Ach tha ...
Miss Grant: Bithibh sàmhach! Tha sibh a' coimhead cus telebhisein co-dhiù. A Shìne, thalla thusa agus Anna a-mach cuairt. Tha feasgar math ann a-nise.

As they go, Miss Grant turns to Morag – she suspects she has been making rather too much of her sore ankle. Therefore, she also gives her a task – to make her bed.

Jean: Trobhad, Anna.
Miss Grant: Agus, a Mhòrag, theirig suas an staidhre agus càraich do leabaidh.
Morag: Ach tha mo chas goirt.
Miss Grant: Càraich do leabaidh!
Morag: Nì mi i ann an còig mionaidean. Bidh am pròg ram ullamh an uair sin.
Miss Grant: Càraich i an-dràsta!
Morag: Ceart gu leòr.
Jean: Chàraich mise mo leabaidh.

Faclair

Seo na faclan agus na h-abairtean ùra anns an aonad seo.

Gàidhlig	*Beurla*
àrd	tall; high
bàn	fair-haired
beag	small
blàth	warm
caol	thin
daor	expensive
dona	not good; bad
Dùin do bheul!	Shut up! / Be quiet!
Dùin do chab!	Shut up! / Be quiet!
fada	long
feumail	useful
furasta	easy; simple
glan	clean
goirid	short
Ist	Be quiet
Istibh	Be quiet (polite / plural form)
luath	fast; quick
mall	slow
maol	bald
math	good
milis	sweet
mòr	big
nas àirde	taller; higher
nas bàine	more fair-haired
nas blàithe	warmer
nas caoile	thinner
nas daoire	more expensive
nas dorra	more difficult

Faclair

nas fheumaile . . . . . more useful
nas fhaide . . . . . longer
nas fhasa . . . . . easier
nas fheàrr . . . . . better
nas fheàrr na . . . . . better than
nas fhuaire . . . . . colder
nas giorra . . . . . shorter
nas glaine . . . . . cleaner
nas luaithe . . . . . faster; quicker
nas lugha . . . . . smaller
nas lugha na . . . . . smaller than
nas maille . . . . . slower
nas maoile . . . . . more bald
nas milse . . . . . sweeter
nas miosa . . . . . worse
nas miosa na . . . . . worse than
nas motha . . . . . bigger
nas motha na . . . . . bigger than
nas òige . . . . . younger
nas saoire . . . . . less expensive
nas sine . . . . . older
nas trainge . . . . . busier

òg . . . . . young

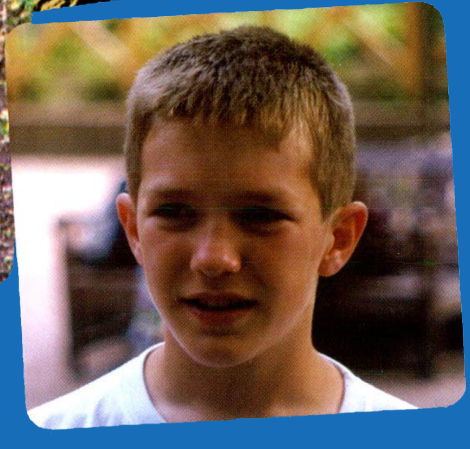
saor . . . . . cheap; inexpensive
sean . . . . . old

trang . . . . . busy

Abair Fhèin E!







Leabhar 2

Abair Fhèin E!

Leabhar 2

Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig

Air fhoillseachadh ann an 2004 le Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig agus Cànan.

Tha **Abair Fhèin E!** stèidhichte air *Gaelic 5 – 14* agus air a' chùrsa *Abair E!*, a chaidh ullachadh le Colaiste Chnoc lòrdain (a tha a-nise na pàirt de dh'Oilthigh Shrath Chluaidh) airson nan ùghdarrasan ionadail.

Chaidh cuid de na dealbhan a thogail bho *Speaking Our Language*, sreath a chaidh fhoillseachadh le Cànan 1992 – 1996.

Thathar a' toirt taing cuideachd do Aonadh Rugbaidh na h-Alba airson cead an dealbh air t.d. 12 a chleachdadh.

Na còraichean uile glèidhte. Chan fhaodar pàirt sam bith den leabhar seo ath-riochdachadh ann an cruth sam bith, no air dòigh sam bith, gun chead ro làimh bho Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig.

Deilbhte le Cànan Earranta.
Clò-bhuailte le Nevisprint, An Gearasdan.

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ISBN 1 897873 89 1

Halò agus fàilte air ais!



Hello and welcome back!

You will already know quite a lot of phrases and words in Gaelic. Now you can learn how to say and write even more. Listen to other people speaking Gaelic, and join in the conversation!

In this book you will find out how to do all these things:

1	**Chaidh mi a dh'Amstardam**	Say what you did in the past
2	**Dè tha seo?**	Ask what something is and say what something is
3	**'S e seòladair a tha annam**	Say what job someone has
4	**Tha geansaidh ùr orm**	Say what you are wearing and describe things
5	**Tha falt bàn oirre**	Describe people
6	**Tha an cnatan orm**	Describe how you are feeling
7	**Tha Glaschu nas motha na Inbhir Nis**	Compare things, places and people
8	**Air, anns, aig**	Describe where something is
9	**Feumaidh tu a dhol ann**	Say you have to do something and give directions
10	**An urrainn dhut snàmh?**	Say that you are able to do something
11	**Am faod mi a dhol ann?**	Ask permission to do something
12	**Suidhidh sinn an seo**	Say that you will do something
13	**Thoir dhomh am ball!**	Ask for something and say you like something
14	**Dè tha dol?**	Ask what's happening and talk about plans



Chaidh mi a dh'Amstardam

Say what you did in the past

Fios 1

In Leabhar 1 you learnt how to say that you did something in the past.

Choimhead mi air an telebhisean.
I watched the television.

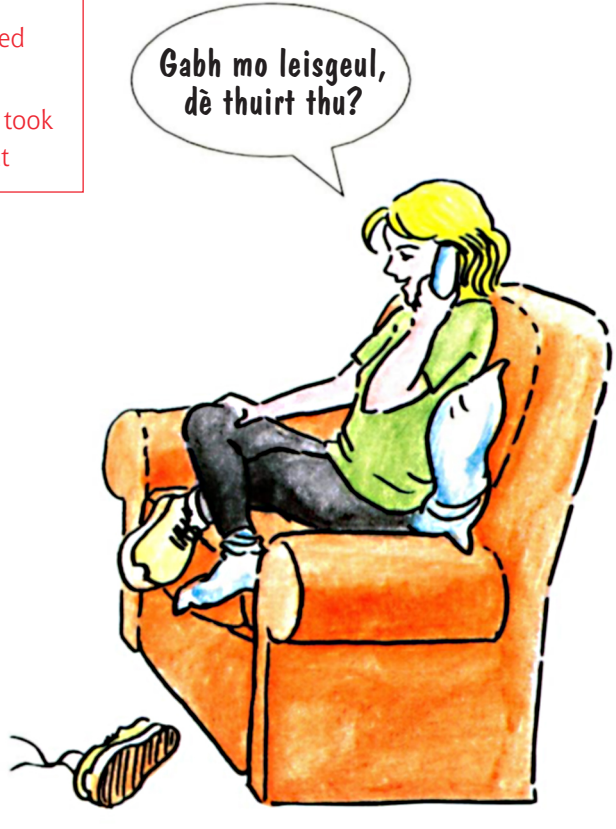
But some verbs do not follow the usual, or regular, pattern – they are called 'irregular verbs'. There are ten of them in Gaelic. Have a look at the box below.



Beagan a bharrachd

Irregular verbs in the present and past tense

ag ràdh	saying	**thuirt mi**	I said
a' breith (air)	catching	**rug mi (air)**	I caught
a' cluinntinn	hearing	**chuala mi**	I heard
a' dèanamh	doing/making	**rinn mi**	I did/made
a' faicinn	seeing	**chunnaic mi**	I saw
a' faighinn	getting	**fhuair mi**	I got
a' dol	going	**chaidh mi**	I went
a' ruighinn	reaching	**ràinig mi**	I reached
a' tighinn	coming	**thàinig mi**	I came
a' toirt	giving, taking, bringing	**thug mi**	I gave, took brought



Fios 2

The meaning of **a' toirt, thug** etc depends on the context, eg:

Thug e dhomh ...	He gave me ...
Thug e leis ...	He took with him ...
Thug e thugam ...	He brought to me ...

Chaidh mi a dh'Amstardam

Say what you did in the past

Obair

Use one phrase from each column to make 10 new sentences.

Rinn e	dealbh bhrèagha
Chuala sinn	am film ùr
Chunnaic iad	an sgoil aig 9 uairean
Ràinig i	'Ciamar a tha thu?'
Thug mi	pòg bho Ghranaidh
Chaidh sinn	an tàirneanach
Thàinig sibh	dhachaigh tràth
Thuirt mi,	gu fear nam fiaclan
Fhuair sinn	tiodhlac do mo mhàthair
Rug mi	air an làimh aige



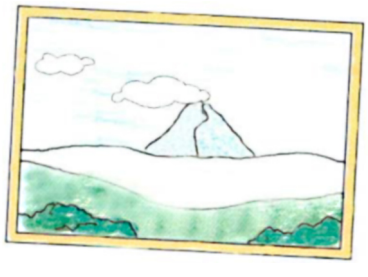




Faclan ùra

dealbh	picture
tàirneanach	thunder
tràth	early
fear nam fiaclan	dentist
tiodhlac	present
làmh	hand





Chaidh mi a dh'Amstardam

Say what you did in the past

Obair

Caitlin tells us what she did in the summer.

Bha mi anns an Òlaind. Chaidh mi gu Amstardam agus chunnaic mi taigh Anne Frank. Ghabh mi turas air a' chanàl. Fhuair mi lèine-T ùr. Chuala mi cànan ùr. Ràinig mi dhachaigh air an aiseig.

- Practise reading the sentences above, and make sure you understand what they mean.
- Write a story about what you did last weekend. Try to use as many irregular verbs as you can.





Fios 3

Past tense of some regular verbs

Shiubhail mi	I travelled
Cheannaich mi	I bought
Dh'fhuirich mi	I stayed
Dh'ith mi	I ate
Dh'òl mi	I drank
Choisich mi	I walked
Chaill mi	I lost
Thadhail mi air ...	I visited ...
Chuimhnich mi	I remembered
Dhìochuimhnich mi	I forgot
Dhùisg mi	I woke up
Dh'fhàg mi	I left
Dh'ionnsaich mi	I learnt
Mhothaich mi	I noticed
Thuit mi	I fell

Chaidh mi a dh'Amstardam

Say what you did in the past

Obair

Can you choose the correct answer for the following questions?

Am faca tu am film?	**Chunnaic**
An do rinn thu an obair-sgoile agad?	**Cha d' fhuair**
An tuirt e 'mòran taing'?	**Chaidh**
An d' fhuair sibh bracaist?	**Ràinig**
An deach iad dhan dannsa?	**Cha tàinig**
An cuala tu an CD ùr seo?	**Chuala**
An robh i mì-mhodhail?	**Cha tug**
An do ràinig sibh an stèisean?	**Cha tuirt**
An tug e an t-airgead dhan tidsear?	**Bha**
An tàinig sinn air an rathad cheart?	**Rinn**

Fios 4

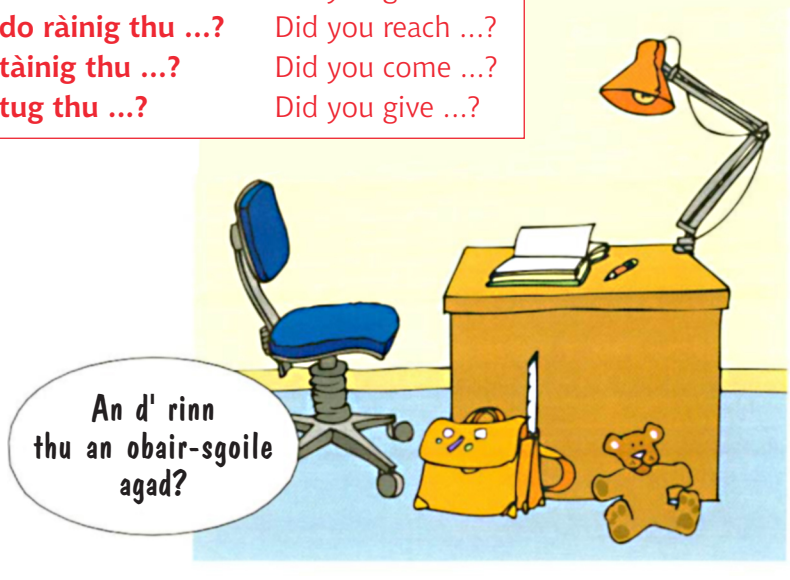
If someone asks you if you have done something, you answer by using the past tense form of the same verb, for example:

Am faca tu am film?	Did you see the film?
Chunnaic	Yes
Chan fhaca	No



Beagan a bharrachd

Negative form		Question form	
Cha tuirt mi ...	I didn't say ...	**An tuirt thu ...?**	Did you say ...?
Cha do rug mi (air) ...	I didn't catch ...	**An do bheir thu (air) ...?**	Did you catch ...?
Cha chuala mi ...	I didn't hear ...	**An cuala tu ...?**	Did you hear ...?
Cha do rinn mi ...	I didn't make ...	**An do rinn thu ...?**	Did you make ...?
Chan fhaca mi ...	I didn't see ...	**Am faca tu ...?**	Did you see ...?
Cha d' fhuair mi ...	I didn't get ...	**An d' fhuair thu ...?**	Did you get ...?
Cha deach mi ...	I didn't go ...	**An deach thu ...?**	Did you go ...?
Cha do ràinig mi ...	I didn't reach ...	**An do ràinig thu ...?**	Did you reach ...?
Cha tàinig mi ...	I didn't come ...	**An tàinig thu ...?**	Did you come ...?
Cha tug mi ...	I didn't give, etc ...	**An tug thu ...?**	Did you give ...?



Dòigh eile

An do rinn? and **An do ràinig?** can be shortened to

An d' rinn? and **An d' ràinig?**

Abair E 1.10; 2.2 SOL Series 2 p 16; p24

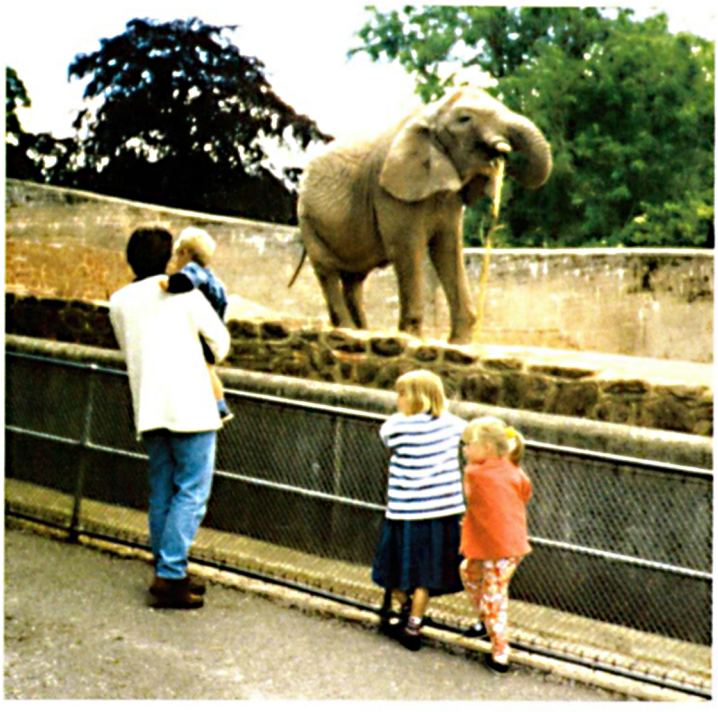
Dè tha seo?

Ask what something is and say what something is

Fios 1

To ask what something is you say
Dè tha seo?
or **Dè tha sin?**
or **Dè tha siud?**

If what you are asking about is near you, you ask
Dè tha seo? What's this?
If what you are asking about is not so near, you ask
Dè tha sin? What's that?
If what you are asking about is further away, you ask **Dè tha siud?** What's that (over there)?



Obair

Can you match the speech bubbles to the pictures?

Dè tha siud?

Dè tha seo?

Dè tha sin?





Dè tha seo?

Ask what something is and say what something is

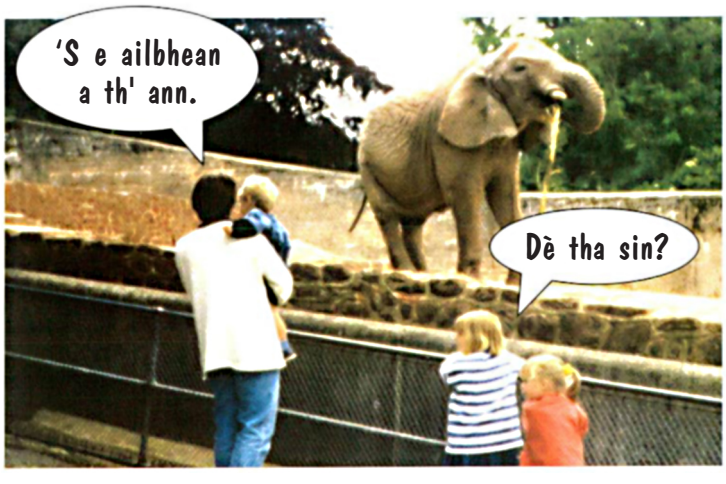
Fios 2

To say what something is, you say
'S e ... a tha ann.
with the name of the thing in the middle.

Dè tha seo?
'S e càr a tha ann.

You can also use **'S e ... a tha ann** to talk about something which is not so near you.
Dè tha sin?
'S e ailbhean a tha ann.

Or
Dè tha siud?
'S e an Cnoc Uaine a tha ann.



Dòigh eile

Alternatively you can use **Seo, Sin** or **Siud** when talking about what something is, or when pointing something out to someone.

To talk about things near you you use **Seo**.
Dè tha seo?
Seo càr mo mhàthar.

For things further away you use **Sin**.
Dè tha sin?
Sin ailbhean.

For things far away you use **Siud**.
Dè tha siud?
Siud an Cnoc Uaine.

Dòigh eile

Remember **tha ann** or **tha innte** can be shortened to **th' ann** or **th' innte**







Dè tha seo?

Ask what something is and say what something is

Obair

Look at the pictures and answer the following questions using either

Seo ... , Sin ... , Siud ...

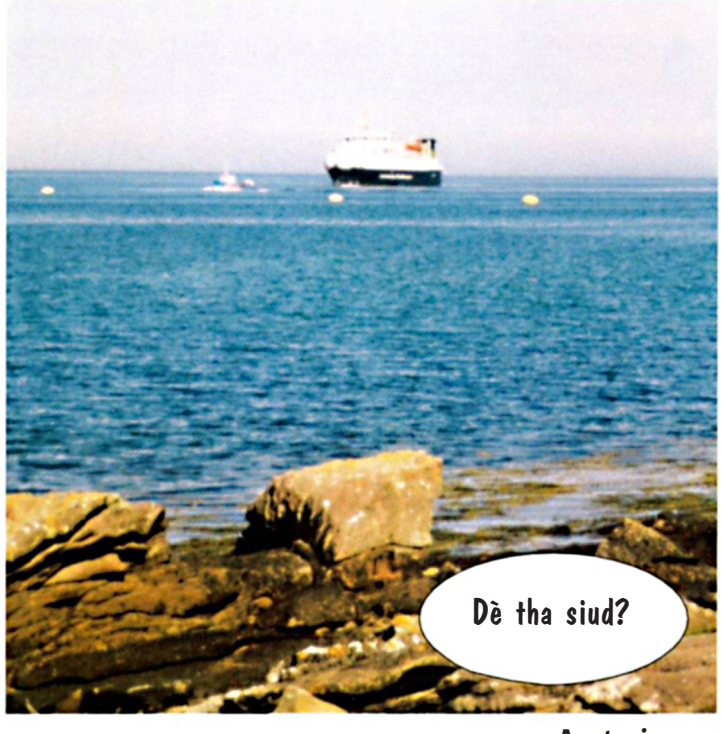
or **'S e ... a tha ann.**



faoileag



Uaimh Smudha



An t-aiseag

Fios 3

If you want to ask about something near, you ask **An e seo ... ?** followed by the name of the thing.

An e seo an sgoil?
Is this the school?

If you want to ask about something not so near, you ask

An e sin ...? followed by the name of the thing.

An e sin an loch?
Is that the loch?

To answer **Yes** or **No** to **An e ...?**
You say **'S e** for **Yes** and **Chan e** for **No**.

An e seo an talla?
'S e.

An e sin am bus?
Chan e.



An caisteal

Dè tha seo?

Ask what something is and say what something is

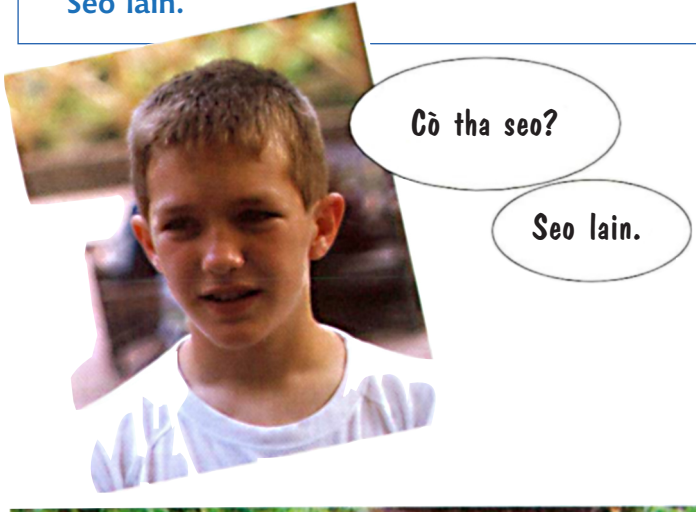
Fios 4

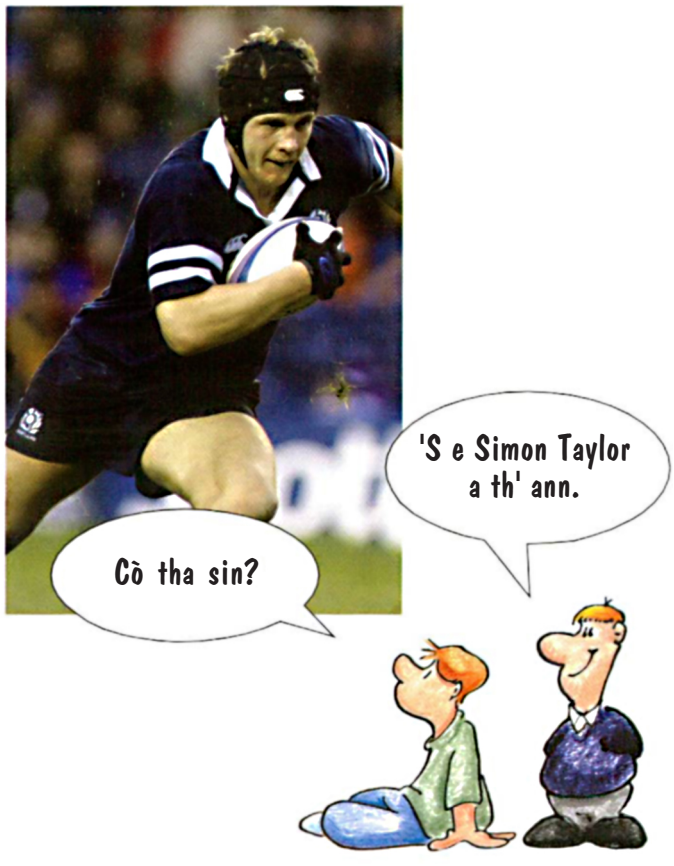
To ask who someone is

- If the person is near you, you ask **Cò tha seo?**
- If the person is not so near, you ask **Cò tha sin?**

To say who someone is

- To say who someone is, you say **'S e ... a tha ann** with the name of the person in the middle.
  Cò tha seo?
  'S e Mairead a tha ann.
- Or you could answer **Seo ...** followed by the person's name.
  Cò tha seo?
  Seo Iain.







Fios 5

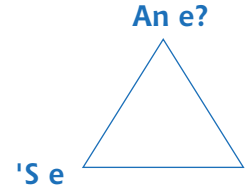
To check who someone is

- If you want to check who someone near you is, you ask **An e seo ...?** followed by the name of the person.
  An e seo Alastair?
- If you want to check who someone not so near is, you ask **An e sin ...?** followed by the person's name.
  An e sin Fionnlagh?

To answer **Yes** or **No** when asked to confirm who someone is, you use **'S e** for Yes and **Chan e** for **No**.

An e seo Dòmhnall?
'S e.

An e sin Anndra?
Chan e.



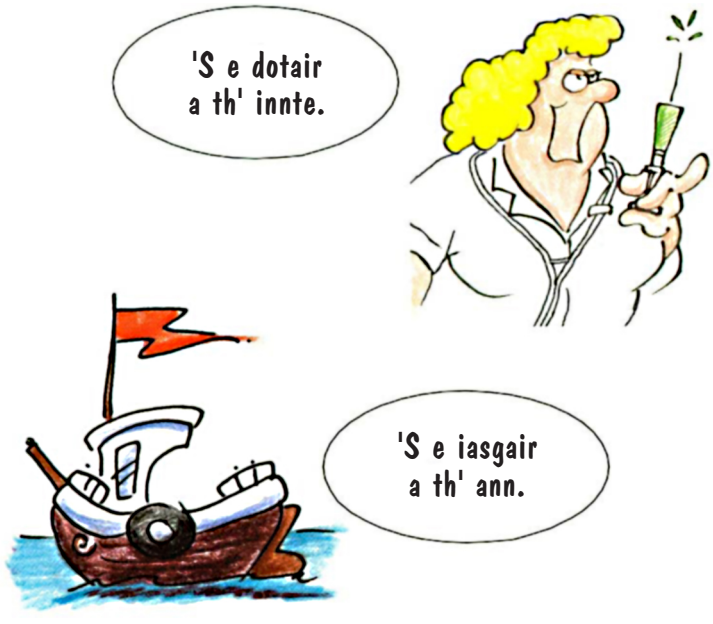
'S e seòladair a tha annam

Say what job someone has

Fios 1

To ask what job someone has, you say
Dè an obair a tha agaibh? or
Dè an obair a tha agad?
Remember that these can be shortened to
Dè an obair a th' agaibh? or
Dè an obair a th' agad?





Fios 2

- To say what job you have, you say
  'S e ... a tha annam with the name of the job in the middle.
  'S e sgoilear a tha annam.

Beagan a bharrachd

actair	actor	**oileanach**	student
rùnaire	secretary	**ruitheadair**	runner
nurs	nurse	**neach-lagha**	lawyer
clachair	builder	**leabharlannaiche**	librarian
dealbhadair	designer	**teicneòlaiche**	technician
dràibhear	driver	**tidsear**	teacher
iasgair	fisherman	**dotair**	doctor

Here you can see how the sentences change according to the person(s) you are talking about.

'S e sgoilear a th' annam.	**I** am a pupil.
'S e sgoilear a th' annad.	**You** are a pupil.
'S e sgoilear a th' ann.	**He** is a pupil.
'S e sgoilear a th' innte.	**She** is a pupil.
'S e sgoilearan a th' annainn.	**We** are pupils.
'S e sgoilearan a th' annaibh.	**You** are pupils.
'S e sgoilearan a th' annta.	**They** are pupils.



'S e seòladair a tha annam

Say what job someone has

Fios 2

- To say what job a man or boy has, you say
  'S e ... a tha ann with the name of the job in the middle.
  'S e iasgair a tha ann.
- To say what job a woman or girl has, you say
  'S e ... a tha innte with the name of the job in the middle.
  'S e dotair a tha innte.

Obair

Match the pictures with the correct phrases.



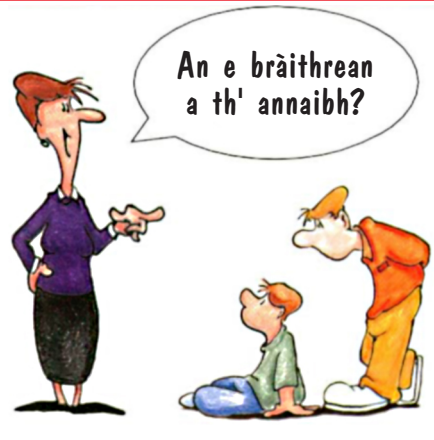
Beagan a bharrachd

An e bràithrean a th' annaibh?	Are you brothers?
An e Èireannach a th' ann?	Is he an Irishman?
Chan e. 'S e Gàidheal a th' ann.	No. He's a Highlander.
Dè an seòrsa latha a th' ann?	What kind of day is it?
'S e latha math a th' ann.	It's a lovely day.

Fios 3

You also use **'S e ... a th' ann** or **'S e ... a th' innte** to describe a person or say what he or she is, eg:

'S e Albannach a th' ann.	He's a Scot.
'S e caraid a th' innte.	She's a friend.



Abair E 2.3 SOL Series 1(i) p34; (ii) p24

'S e seòladair a tha annam

Say what job someone has

Fios 4

- If you aren't sure what job someone has, you check by asking

An e ... a tha annad?

An e ... a tha ann?

An e ... a tha innte?
with the name of the job in the middle.

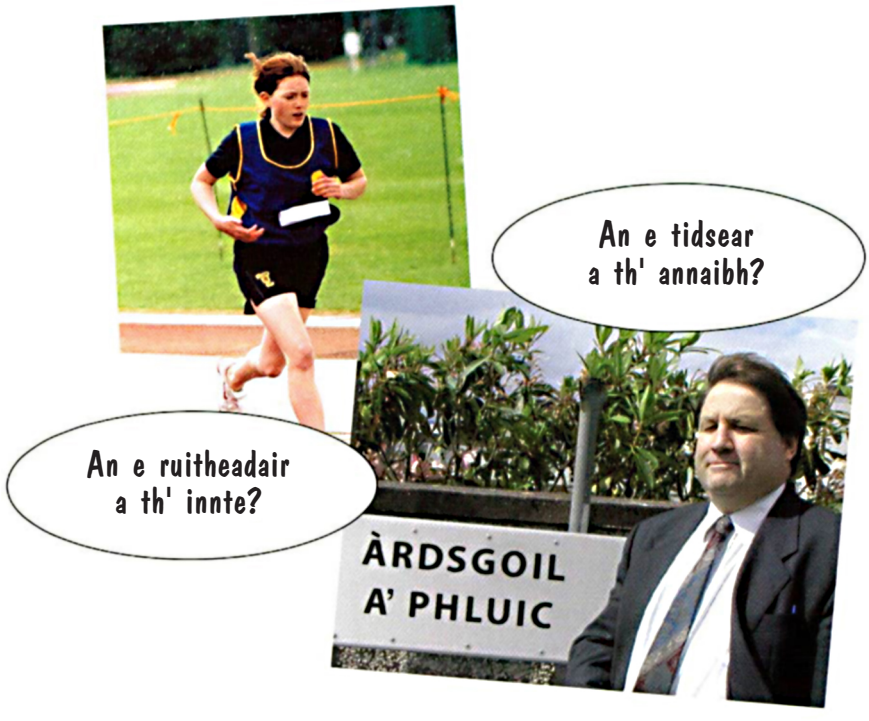
An e rùnaire a tha annad?

An e actair a tha ann?

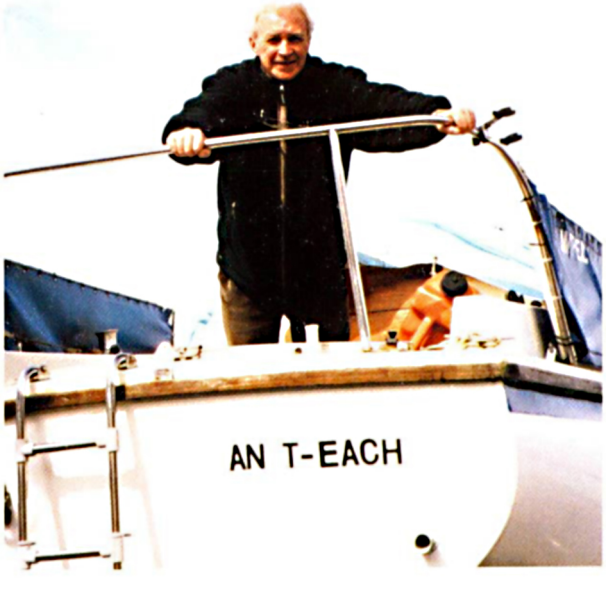
An e ruitheadair a tha innte?

- You can be polite by saying **annaibh** instead of **annad**.

An e tidsear a tha annaibh?



An e seòladair a th' annad?



Fios 5

To answer **Yes** or **No** when asked to confirm what job someone has you use **'S e** for **Yes** and **Chan e** for **No**.

An e seòladair a th' annad?
'S e.

An e nurs a th' annad?
Chan e.

Alternatively you can use a whole sentence after the **Yes** or **No** to emphasise your statement.

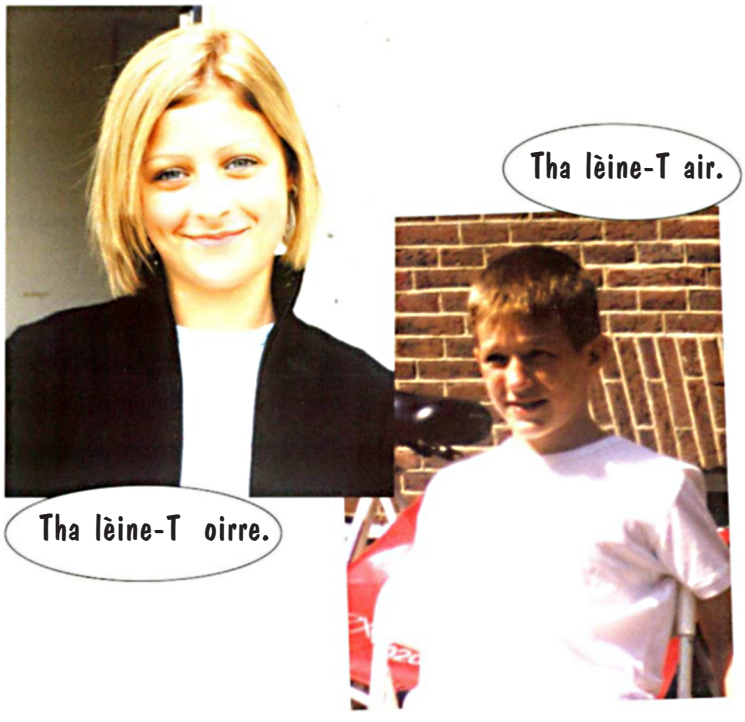
An e tidsear a th' annaibh?
'S e. 'S e tidsear a th' annam.

An e nurs a th' annad?
Chan e. 'S e dotair a th' annam.



Tha geansaidh ùr orm

Say what you are wearing and describe things



Fios 1

To say what you are wearing, you say

Tha ... orm with the name of what you're wearing in the middle.

Tha lèine orm.

Tha geansaidh ùr orm an-diugh.

Beagan a bharrachd

Here's a list to describe what people are wearing

Tha lèine orm.	**I'm** wearing a shirt.
Tha lèine ort.	**You're** wearing a shirt.
Tha lèine air.	**He's** wearing a shirt.
Tha lèine oirre.	**She's** wearing a shirt.
Tha lèintean oirnn.	**We're** wearing shirts.
Tha lèintean oirbh.	**You're** wearing shirts.
Tha lèintean orra.	**They're** wearing shirts.

Beagan a bharrachd

briogais	trousers
dinichean	jeans
briogais-spòrs	trackie bottoms
lèine-T	T-shirt
geansaidh	jumper
bròg an	shoes
bòtannan	wellies
bròg an-spòrs	trainers
bròg an spaideil	smart shoes
stocainnean	socks
sgiorta	skirt
blobhsa	blouse
seacaid	jacket
còta	coat
sgarfa	scarf
ad	hat
bonaid	woolly hat, bonnet
miotagan	gloves
deise	suit
fèileadh	kilt
dreasa	dress
peitean	waistcoat (or jumper in some places)



Obair

Outside it's a really cold day and you and your friend are going for a walk. Make up sentences using the list on the left to say what you and your friend are wearing.

Tha geansaidh ùr orm

Say what you are wearing and describe things

Fios 2

When you are describing something in Gaelic, the describing word (the adjective) usually comes after the word it describes (the noun).

In Gaelic, every noun is either masculine or feminine, even a door or a window! This occasionally happens in English too. A ship can be called "she". Other languages, such as French and German, also have masculine and feminine nouns.

- When you are describing a masculine noun, the adjective does not change.

  Calum beag
  geansaidh math
  còta mòr

- When you are describing a feminine noun, you put an **h** after the first letter of the adjective, if possible.

  Anna bheag
  seacaid ghorm
  sgiorta dhearg

- If the adjective starts with a vowel **(a, e, u, i, o)** or with **l, n, r** or **sg** or **st** it does not change.

  sgiorta uaine
  briogais ruadh
  seacaid ùr

h
a e i o u
l n r
st sg



Beagan a bharrachd

Look at the back of this book to find more adjectives.



Obair

Here is a list of masculine and feminine nouns. Try and match a noun from each box with an adjective of your choice.

Masculine Nouns	Feminine Nouns	Adjectives	
còta	seacaid	mòr	dubh
geansaidh	briogais	beag	geal
fèileadh	lèine	pinc	goirid
peitean	ad	snog	fada
	sgiorta	brèagha	ùr
	deise	donn	ruadh

For example: **còta mòr**

For example: **seacaid gheal**

Tha geansaidh ùr orm

Say what you are wearing and describe things



Fios 3

To talk about people and things using numbers of more than one

- In English we usually add -s to the end of a noun to show we are talking about more than one. For example: one car, but three cars.
- In Gaelic a common way is to add ***-an*** or ***-ean*** to the end of the noun. You add ***-ean*** if the last vowel in the noun is ***-i,***
  otherwise you add ***-an***.

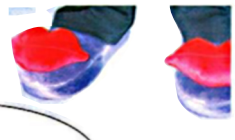
bròg	**bròga*n***	**seacaid**	**seacaide*an***
shoe	shoes	jacket	jackets
miotag	**miotaga*n***	**bonaid**	**bonaide*an***
glove	gloves	bonnet	bonnets

Other words form their plurals differently.
You will meet these later.

Fios 4

- If you are talking about several items, the word for **the** becomes **na**.

na seacaidean
na brògan
na stocainnean



Seall na slapagan a tha orm!

Fios 5

To talk about two items

- If you are talking about two items, you use the word **dà**. But the word coming after **dà** does not take the normal plural form. Instead, you usually put **h** after the first letter of the word.

seacaid – jacket
seacaidean – jackets
dà sheacaid



dà chòta

- You don't add an **h** if the noun starts with a **vowel** or with **l, n, r, sg or st**

dà ad, dà lèine

Fios 6

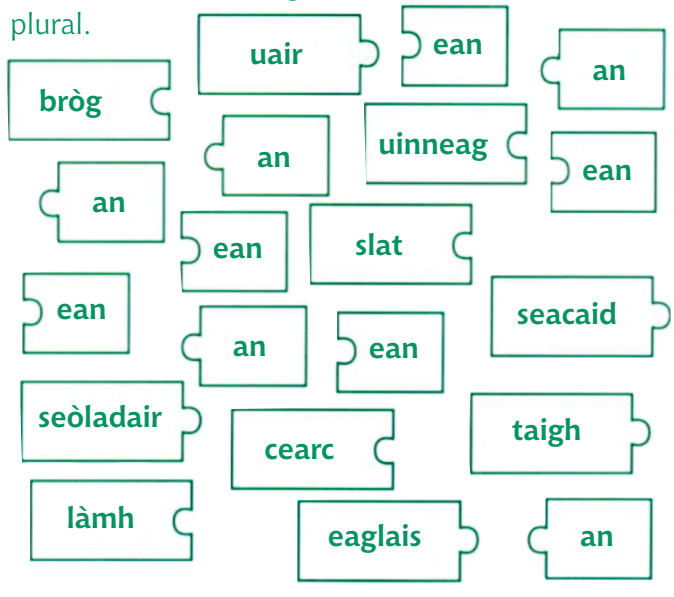
To talk about things without naming them

- In Gaelic there is no separate word for 'it'.
  If you want to say 'it' when you are talking about a thing, you use **e** or **i.**
  You use **e** if the noun is masculine, and **i** if the noun is feminine.

A bheil seacaid agad?
Do you have a jacket?
Tha, ach tha i aig an taigh.
Yes, but it's at the house.
Seall, cheannaich mi còta ùr.
Look. I bought a new coat.
O, tha e a' coimhead uabhasach math.
Oh, it looks really good.

Obair

Join the correct ending to each noun to make it plural.





Abair E 1.6; 2.2 SOL Series 1(ii) p40

Tha falt bàn oirre

Describe people

Fios 1

- To describe the colour of hair you can use

bàn	fair, blonde
ruadh	red
donn	brown
dubh	black
liath	grey
geal	white

- To say what colour of hair someone has, you use the construction

Tha ... air ...

Tha falt bàn air Calum.
Calum has fair hair.

Tha falt dubh air Seònaid.
Janet has black hair.

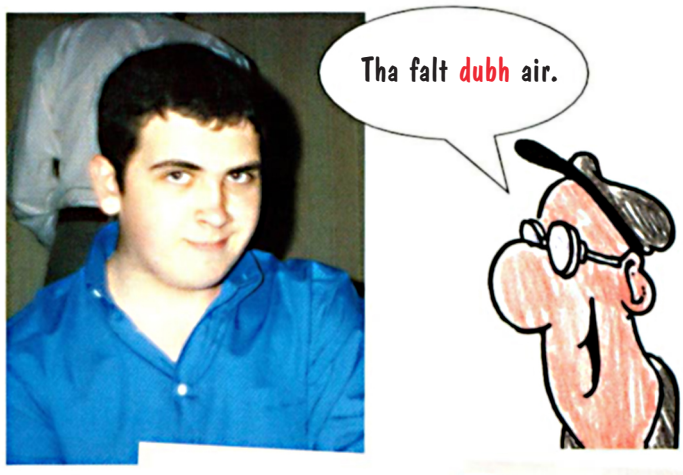
- If you would like to describe someone's hair, without naming the person, you say

Tha falt bàn air.
He has fair hair.

Tha falt bàn oirre.
She has fair hair.

- Here is a complete list.

Tha falt bàn orm.	**I** have fair hair.
Tha falt bàn ort.	**You** have fair hair.
Tha falt bàn air.	**He** has fair hair.
Tha falt bàn oirre.	**She** has fair hair.
Tha falt bàn oirnn.	**We** have fair hair.
Tha falt bàn oirbh.	**You** have fair hair.
Tha falt bàn orra.	**They** have fair hair.









Beagan a bharrachd

fada	long
goirid	short
curlach/dualach	curly
dìreach	straight
feusag	beard
stais	moustache
speuclairean	glasses
maol	bald

Abair E 1.1 0; 2.9 SOL Series 2 p4

Tha falt bàn oirre

Describe people

Fios 2

To find out what someone is like you ask
Cò ris a tha ... coltach?
with the name of the person you're talking about in the middle.

Cò ris a tha Màiri coltach?	What is Màiri like?
Cò ris a tha Seumas coltach?	What is James like?
A bheil thu eòlach air Eilidh?	Do you know Helen?
Chan eil. Cò ris a tha i coltach?	No. What's she like?

Obair

Try to describe the people on these pictures.
Cò ris a tha iad coltach?



Tha falt bàn oirre

Describe people

Obair 1

Look at the descriptions below, and match them with the correct picture.

Is mise Seumas. Tha mi ceithir bliadhna deug a dh'aois. Tha fait goirid dubh orm. Tha sùilean gorma agam.

Is mise Marsaili. Tha mi còig bliadhna deug a dh'aois. Tha fait dualach, ruadh orm. Tha mo shùilean gorm.

Is mise Aonghas. Tha mi seachdad bliadhna a dh'aois. Tha falt geal agus stais liath orm. Tha sùilean gorma agam.

Is mise Màiri. Tha mi trì bliadhna deug a dh'aois. Tha fait dìreach bàn, orm. Tha mo shùilean donn.






Beagan a bharrachd

Notice that you sometimes add an a to the end of an adjective in the plural.

sùilean donn<u>a</u>
sùilean gorm<u>a</u>

Obair 2

Read the following passage and write in your jotter the information about Ruairidh using **e** forms. The words you have to remember to change are marked in black to help you.

Is mise Ruairidh. Tha mi fichead bliadhna a dh'aois. Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Glaschu. 'S e oileanach a th' annam. Tha cù agus cat agam. Is toigh leam ball-coise, snàmh agus ceòl pop. Cha toigh leam còcaireachd.






Obair 3

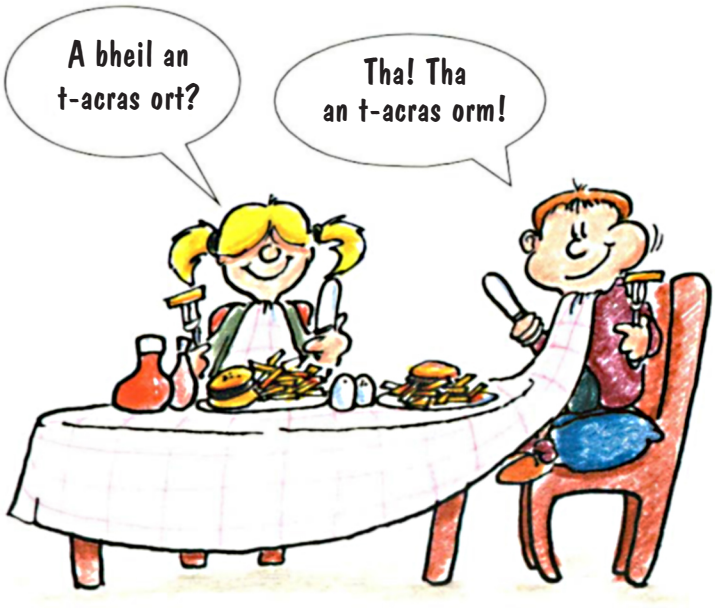
In your jotter, write some information about yourself, using some of the ideas given on this page to help you.

For example, give your name and age. Describe your hair and the colour of your eyes. Say where you stay and if you have any pets. Say what you like, and what you don't like.

Is mise ...
Tha ... agam.
Tha mi a' fuireach ...
'S e àite ... a th' ann.
Tha ... orm.
Cha toigh leam ...

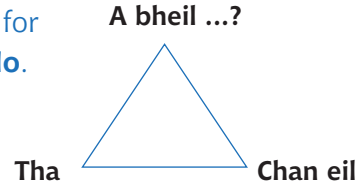
Tha an cnatan orm

Describe how you are feeling



Fios 1

- If you are hungry, you say **Tha an t-acras orm**.
  To ask someone if he/she is hungry, you say
  A bheil an t-acras ort?
  If you are being polite, or speaking to more than one person, you say
  A bheil an t-acras oirbh?
  You answer **Tha** for **Yes** and **Chan eil** for **No**.
- If you are thirsty, you say **Tha am pathadh orm**.
  To ask someone if he/she is thirsty, you say
  A bheil am pathadh ort?
  If you are being polite or speaking to more than one person, you say
  A bheil am pathadh oirbh?
  Again you answer **Tha** for **Yes** and **Chan eil** for **No**.



Fios 2

- To find out what's wrong with someone you ask
  Dè tha ceàrr ort?
  What's wrong with you?
- To say that a part of your body is sore you use the construction
  Tha mo ... goirt.
  with the name of the body part in the middle.
  Tha mo cheann goirt.
  My head is sore.
  Tha mo stamag goirt.
  My stomach is sore.





Beagan a bharrachd

gàirdean	arm	**sùil**	eye
druim	back	**cas**	foot
cluas	ear	**stamag**	stomach
làmh	hand	**beagan**	a little
glùin	knee	**glè**	very

Beagan a bharrachd

Note the effect that **mo** and **glè** have on the words following them, (except for words beginning with vowels or **l, n, r, sg or st**).

Tha an cnatan orm

Describe how you are feeling

Fios 3

To talk about a particular illness

- If you have a cold, you say **Tha an cnatan orm.**

To ask someone if he/she has a cold, you say

A bheil an cnatan ort?

If you are being polite or speaking to more than one person, you say

A bheil an cnatan oirbh?

You answer **Tha** for **Yes** and **Chan eil** for **No**.

A bheil an cnatan ort?

Tha **Chan eil**





You can also say

Tha am fuachd orm.

I have a cold.



Beagan a bharrachd

Tha an dèideadh orm.	I have toothache.
Tha an cianalas orm.	I'm homesick.
Tha cur na mara orm.	I'm seasick.
Tha fiabhras orm.	I've got a fever.
Tha eagal orm!	I'm afraid!
Tha mi tinn.	I'm ill.
Tha mi a' dol am feabhas.	I'm getting better.
Tha mi nas fheàrr a-nis.	I'm better now.

Obair

Work with a partner.

There's been a basketball competition but, unfortunately, one of your friends could not take part. Phone him/her to find out why and give information about the competition. Your conversation should include;

- **asking what's wrong**
- **asking how they are feeling now**
- **saying how you performed at the competition**
- **giving any other information**



Beagan a bharrachd

The phrases you will need are on pages 48, 50 and 53 at the back of the book.

Tha Glaschu nas motha na Inbhir Nis

Compare things, places and people

Fios 1

- If you want to say something is better, you say
  Tha ... nas fheàrr.
  with the name of the person or thing in the middle.
  Tha mi nas fheàrr.
  I'm better.
  Tha an t-sìde nas fheàrr a-nis.
  The weather is better now.
- To say something is better than something else you say
  Tha ... nas fheàrr na ...
  with the names of the things you compare in the gaps.
  Tha ball-coise nas fheàrr na rugbaidh.
  Football is better than rugby.
  Tha Disathairne nas fheàrr na Diluain.
  Saturday is better than Monday.
  Tha Eastenders nas fheàrr na Emmerdale.
  Eastenders is better than Emmerdale.

Fios 2

- To ask someone if something is better than something else, you say
  A bheil ... nas fheàrr na .... ?
  A bheil coiseachd nas fheàrr na marcachd?
  Is walking better than riding?
  Chan eil. Tha marcachd nas fheàrr.
  No. Riding is better.



A bheil?

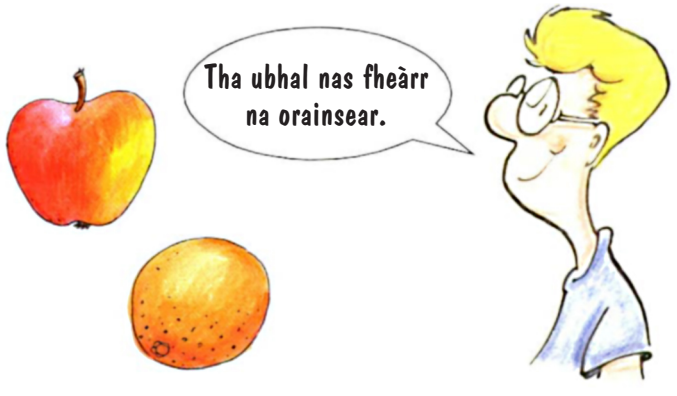
Tha **Chan eil**

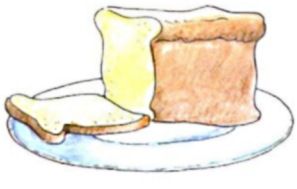
Obair

Work with a partner.

Look at the pictures below and ask each other what you think is better, eg:

A bheil ... nas fheàrr na ... ?
A bheil uisge nas fheàrr na còc?
Is water better than coke?





aran



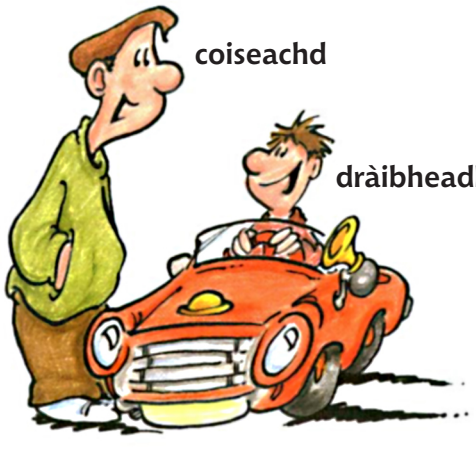
cèic



coimhead air an telebhisean



geamaichean coimpiutair

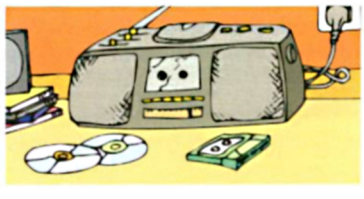


coiseachd

dràibheadh



seinn



èisteachd ri ceòl

Tha Glaschu nas motha na Inbhir Nis

Compare things, places and people

Fios 3

To say something is worse

- To say something is worse you say
  Tha ... nas miosa.
  Tha am biadh nas miosa an-diugh.
  The food is worse today.
- To say something is worse than something else you say
  Tha ... nas miosa na ...
  putting the names of the things you compare in the gaps.
  Tha còcaireachd nas miosa na iarnaigeadh.
  Cooking is worse than ironing.
  Tha Diluain nas miosa na Disathairne.
  Monday is worse than Saturday.
  Tha Coronation Street nas miosa na Neighbours.
  Coronation Street is worse than Neighbours.



Fios 4

- To ask if something is worse than something else, you say
  A bheil ... nas miosa na ... ?
  A bheil seòladh nas miosa na ruith?
  Is sailing worse than running?
  Tha. Tha seòladh nas miosa na ruith.
  Yes. Sailing is worse than running.

A bheil?

Tha **Chan eil**

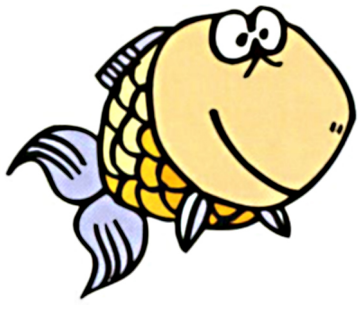
Fios 5

To say something is bigger/smaller

- To say something is bigger, you say **Tha ... nas motha.**
  Tha an taigh ùr nas motha.
  The new house is bigger.
  To say something is bigger than something else you say
  Tha ... nas motha na ...
  Tha Glaschu nas motha na Inbhir Nis. Glasgow is bigger than Inverness.
- To say something is smaller, you say **Tha ... nas lugha.**
  Tha an t-seacaid seo nas lugha. This jacket is smaller.
  To say something is smaller than something else you say
  Tha ... nas lugha na ...
  Tha piseag nas lugha na cat. A kitten is smaller than a cat.







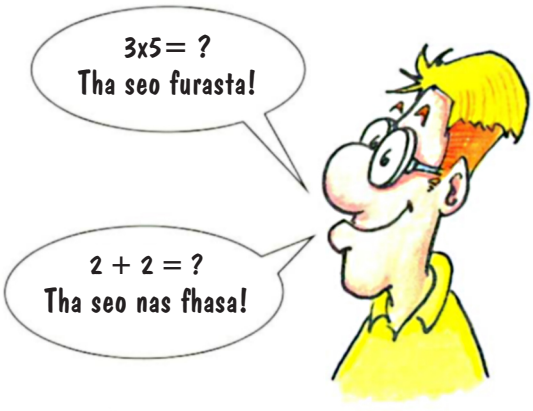
Tha Glaschu nas motha na Inbhir Nis

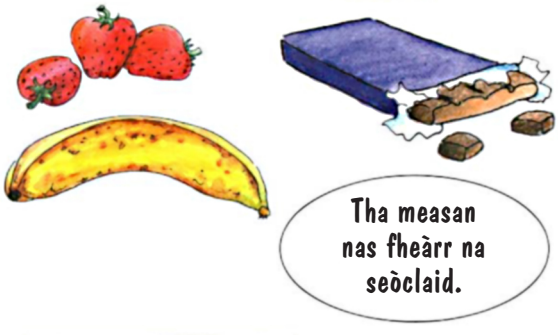
Compare things, places and people

Beagan a bharrachd

Adjectives and their comparatives

beag	small	**nas lugha**	smaller
mòr	big	**nas motha**	bigger
àrd	high	**nas àirde**	higher
fada	long	**nas fhaide**	longer
goirid	short	**nas giorra**	shorter
mall	slow	**nas maille**	slower
luath	fast	**nas luaithe**	faster
sean	old	**nas sine**	older
òg	young	**nas òige**	younger
fuar	cold	**nas fhuaire**	colder
mills	sweet	**nas mìlse**	sweeter
furasta	easy	**nas fhasa**	easier
doirbh	difficult	**nas dorra**	more difficult
math	good	**nas fheàrr**	better
dona	bad	**nas miosa**	worse









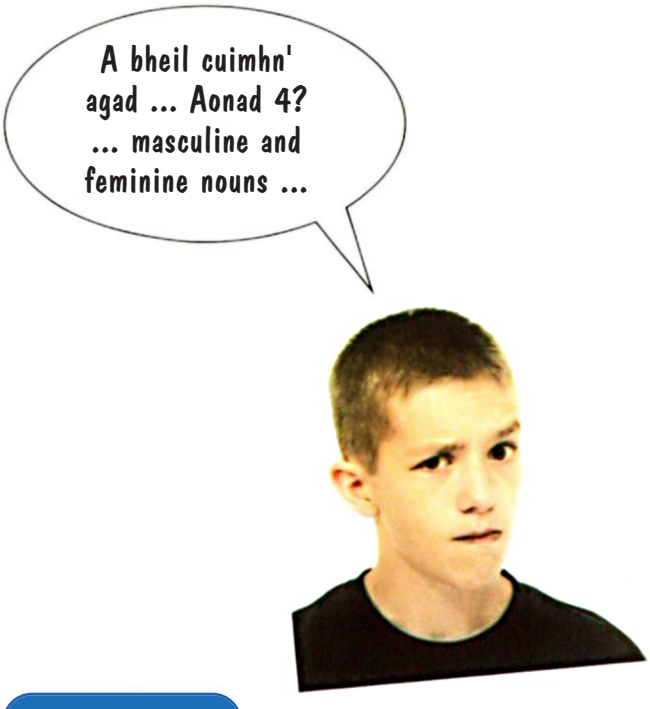
Obair

Using the list above, make up a sentence for each of the adjectives in their comparative form. To do this, have a look at your classmates. Who is bigger than you? Who is smaller? Who is faster than someone else?



Air, Anns, Aig

Describe where something is



Fios 1

There are two sets of ways of saying **the** – it depends on whether a word is masculine or feminine.

- **Masculine nouns**
  - **an t-** before nouns which start with a vowel **a, e, i, o, u**
  - **am** before nouns which start with **b, f, m, p**
  - **an** before nouns which start with any other letter
- **Feminine nouns**
  - **a'** (+ *lenition*) before nouns which start with the letters **b, c, g, m, p**
  - **an t-** before nouns which start with **s** (except **sg, sm, sp, st**)
  - **an** (+ *lenition*) before nouns which start with the letter **f**
  - **an** before nouns which start with any other letter

Fios 2

To say **at a** .... **on a** ....

Use aig + a noun

or air + a noun

aig doras at a door

air bòrd on a table

To say **in a ...,** you use **ann am** before the letters **b, f, m, p.**

Use **ann an** in all other situations.



Fios 3

When you use the phrases **on the ..., in the ..., at the ...,** there is only one set of rules for both masculine and feminine nouns.

a' (+ *lenition*)	before the letters **b, c, g, m, p**
an t-	before the letter **s** (except **sg, sm, sp, st**)
an (+ *lenition*)	before the letter **f**
an	before any other letter

To say **in the** use **anns**
To say **at the** use **aig**
To say **on the** use **air**
} + **an, am,** or **a'**

Beagan a bharrachd

Lenition means adding an **h** after the first letter of the word so that the sound changes.

gainmheach	sand	**a' ghainmheach**	the sand
pàirc	park	**a' phàirc**	the park
feansa	fence	**air an fheansa**	on the fence

Air, Anns, Aig

Describe where something is







Obair 1

Work out the correct phrase to go with each of the pictures and write out the sentences in your jotter.

anns a' ...

air an ...

air a' ...

anns a' ...

aig an ...







Beagan a bharrachd

feansa	fence	**cala**	harbour
pàirc	park	**gainmheach**	sand
feòrag	squirrel	**tràigh**	beach

Abair E 2.6 SOL Series 1(ii) p6, 14, 41; Series 2 p54

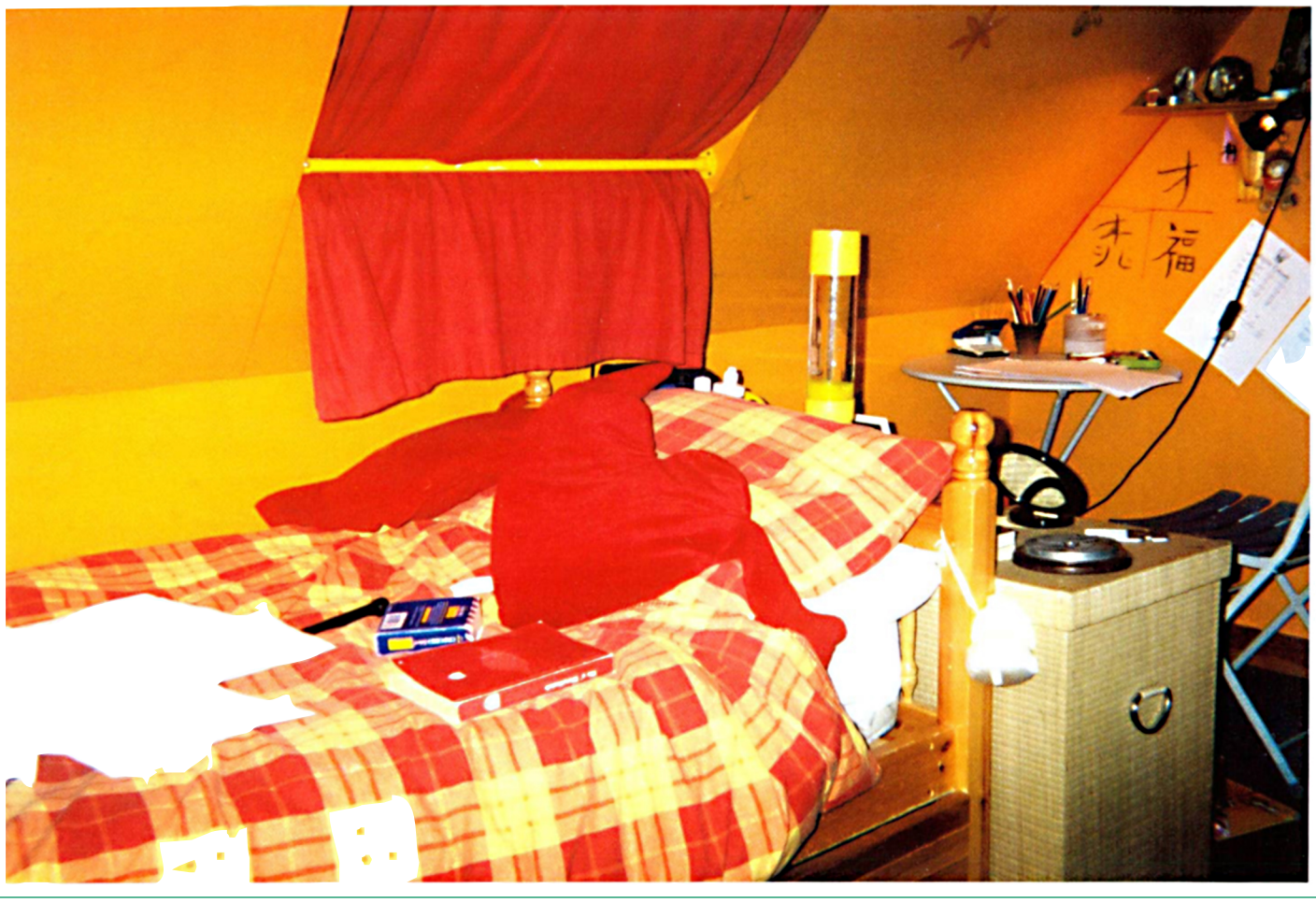
Air, Anns, Aig

Describe where something is

Obair 2

Seo seòmar-cadail Eilidh.
This is Helen's bedroom.

- Describe what you see using sentences with
  anns a' .... anns an t-...., anns an ..., air a' ..., air an t-..., air an ..., aig a' ..., aig an t-..., aig an ...



Beagan a bharrachd

cùirtear	curtain	**cluasag**	pillow/cushion
cùirtearan	curtains	**cluasagan**	pillows/cushions
bòrd	table	**sgeilp**	shelf
sèithear	chair	**duilleagan**	pages
bogsa	box	**pàipearan**	papers
leabaidh	bed	**inneal CD**	CD player
solas	light	**peansailean**	pencils
leabhraichean	books	**pinn**	pens
dealbhan	pictures	**crogan**	jar

Feumaidh tu a dhol ann

Say you have to do something and give directions

Fios 1

- To say **Pardon** or **Excuse me** you usually say **Gabh mo leisgeul.**

  If you are talking to an older person or to more than one person, you say **Gabhaibh mo leisgeul.**

- To ask where something is, you could ask

  Càit a bheil am banca?
  Where's the bank?
  Càit a bheil an stèisean?
  Where's the station?

- You could also say

  A bheil fhios agad càit a bheil ... ? (putting the name of what you're looking for at the end).

  A bheil fhios agad càit a bheil Oifis a' Phuist?
  Do you know where the Post Office is?

  If you're talking to an older person or to several people, you say
  A bheil fhios agaibh càit a bheil Oifis a' Phuist?



Fios 2

Giving directions

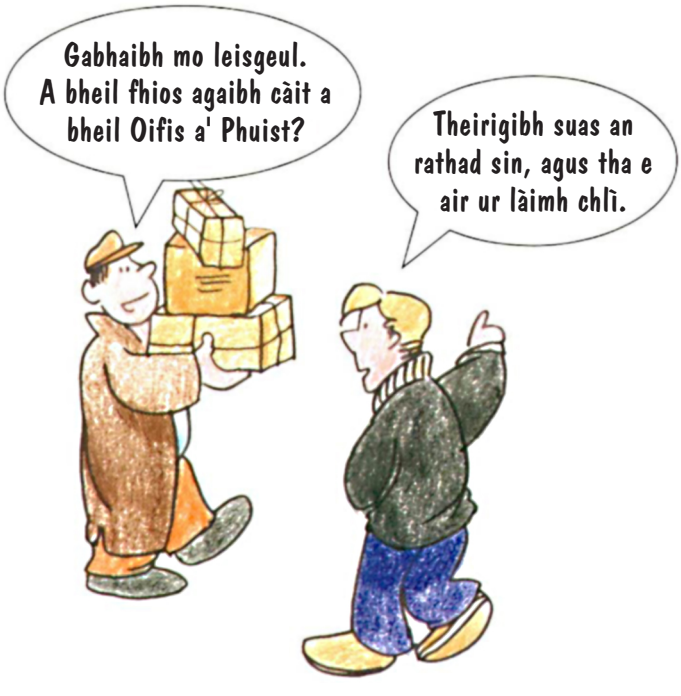
- The word Theirig is useful in giving directions. It means **go**.
  Use **Theirig** if you are talking to a friend and **Theirigibh** if you are being polite,
  or if you are talking to more than one person.

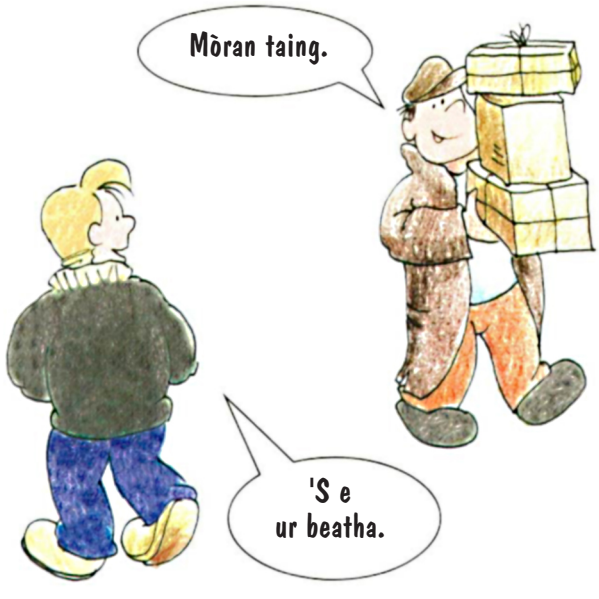
  Theirig sìos an rathad seo. Go down this road.
  Theirigibh suas an rathad sin. Go up that road.

Beagan a bharrachd

'S e do bheatha.
You're welcome.

If you're being polite or talking to more than one person, you say **'S e ur beatha.**





Feumaidh tu a dhol ann

Say you have to do something and give directions

Fios 3

Giving directions

- Alternatively you can say
  Feumaidh tu a dhol sìos an rathad seo.
  You need to go down this road.
  Feumaidh sibh a dhol suas chun an taigh-òsta.
  You need to go up to the hotel.

  If you are being polite, or if you are talking to more than one person you say
  Feumaidh sibh a dhol suas chun na sgoile.
  You need to go up to the school.

- To tell someone where something is, use
  air do làimh dheis
  on your right
  air do làimh chlì
  on your left

  If you are being polite, or if you are talking to more than one person you use
  air ur làimh dheis
  air ur làimh chlì
  Tha an taigh-òsta air do làimh chlì.
  The hotel is on your left.
  Chì sibh an eaglais air ur làimh dheis.
  You'll see the church on your right.

Fios 4

For giving detailed information such as **the first road on your right** use

a' chiad	the first
an dàrna/an dara	the second

Gabh a' chiad rathad air do làimh dheis.
Take the first road on your right.

If you are being polite or speaking to more than one person you use **Gabhaibh.**

Gabhaibh an dàrna rathad air ur làimh dheis.
Take the second road on your right.

- If you want to tell someone to stop, you say
  Stad ... /Stadaibh ...
  Stadaibh an sin agus chì sibh an taigh-òsta.
  Stop there and you'll see the hotel.

- If you want to tell someone to carry on, you say
  Cùm ort ... /Cumaibh oirbh ...
  Cùm ort gu deireadh an rathaid.
  Carry on to the end of the road.

- If you want to tell someone to turn, you say
  Tionndaidh ... /Tionndaidhaibh ...
  Tionndaidh gu do làimh chlì aig an t-soidhne.
  Turn left at the sign.

Beagan a bharrachd

a' chiad	the first
an dàrna/an dara	the second
an treas	the third
an ceathramh	the fourth
an còigeamh	the fifth
an siathamh	the sixth
an seachdamh	the seventh
an t-ochdamh	the eighth
an naoidheamh	the ninth
an deicheamh	the tenth
soidhne	sign
solais-stad	traffic lights
togalach	building
Tha am map seo gun fheum!	This map is useless!
Tha mi air chall!	I'm lost!



Beagan a bharrachd



Feumaidh tu a dhol ann

Say you have to do something and give directions

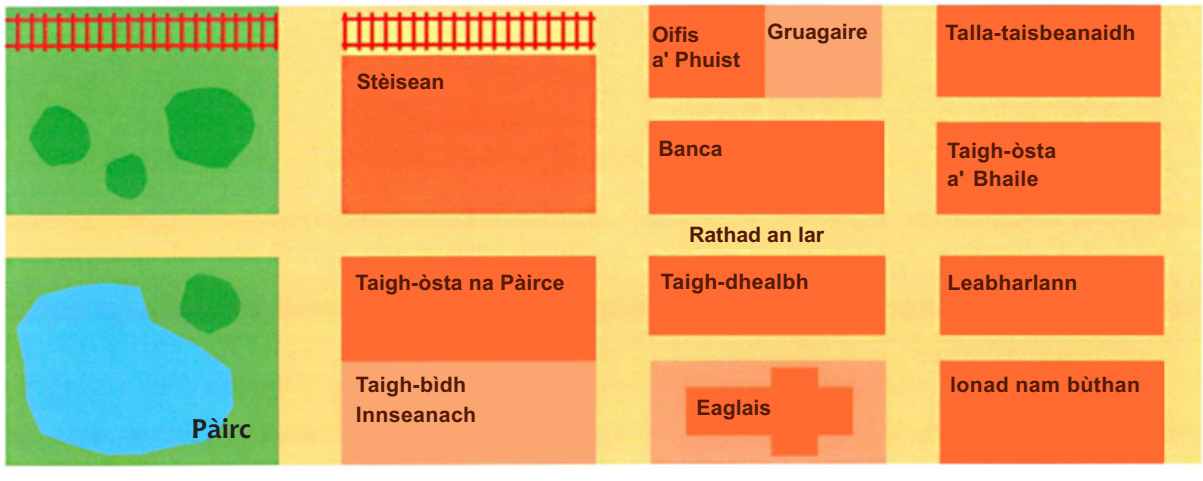
Fios 5

Pàirc	Park
Taigh-òsta na Pàirce	Park Hotel
Taigh-bìdh Innseanach	Indian restaurant
Stèisean	Station
Oifis a' Phuist	Post Office
Banca	Bank
Gruagaire	Hairdresser
Taigh-dhealbh	Cinema
Eaglais	Church
Talla-taisbeanaidh	Exhibition hall
Taigh-òsta a' Bhaile	Town Hotel
Ionad nam bùthan	Shopping Centre
Rathad an Iar	West Street
Leabharlann	Library

Obair

Using the map below make up a conversation between you and

- a friend you meet at the shopping centre who asks you how to get to the bank,
- a group of tourists you meet at the station who ask you to direct them to the exhibition.
- a family you meet at the church who ask you how to get to the lake in the park.
- You are staying in one of the two hotels. Make up a conversation between you and the receptionist, directing you to three places.



Beagan a bharrachd

Air do làimh dheis	On your right
Air do làimh chlì	On your left
Ann am meadhan a' bhaile	In the town centre
Faisg air an eaglais	Near the church
Sràid	Street
Rathad	Road
Air an taobh tuath	On the north side
Air an taobh dheis	On the south side
Mu dheas	In the south
Tha e a' dol a-steach dhan taigh.	He's going into the house.
Tha e a' dol a-mach dhan ghàrradh.	He's going out to the garden.
Seo mi a-staigh aig a' phàrtaidh.	This is me inside at the party.
Seo mi a-muigh san t-sneachda.	This is me outside in the snow.





An urrainn dhut snàmh?

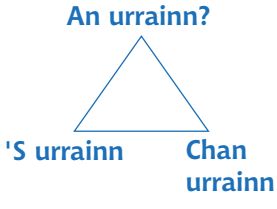
Say that you are able to do something



Fios 1

To talk about things you can or can't do

- To say you can do something, you say
  'S urrainn dhomh ...
  followed by the activity you can do.
  'S urrainn dhomh ruith.
  I can run.
- To say you can't do something, you say
  Chan urrainn dhomh ...
  followed by the activity you can't do.
  Chan urrainn dhomh ruith.
  I can't run.
- To ask someone if he/she can do something you say
  An urrainn dhut ... ?
  followed by the activity you are asking about.
  An urrainn dhut snàmh?
  Can you swim?
  An urrainn dhut fuireach nas fhaide?
  Can you stay longer?
- To answer **Yes** or **No** when asked if you can do something
  - To answer **Yes** you say
    'S urrainn
  - To answer **No** you say
    Chan urrainn



- For emphasis, you may reply in full adding the positive, or **Yes**, statement.
  An urrainn dhut seinn? Can you sing?
  'S urrainn. 'S urrainn dhomh seinn. Yes, I can sing.
- To answer **No** you say
  Chan urrainn.
  Chan urrainn dhomh seinn. No, I can't sing.

Beagan a bharrachd

'S urrainn dhomh sgrìobhadh.	**I** can write.
'S urrainn dhut sgrìobhadh.	**You** can write.
'S urrainn dha sgrìobhadh.	**He** can write.
'S urrainn dhith sgrìobhadh.	**She** can write.
'S urrainn dhuinn sgrìobhadh.	**We** can write.
'S urrainn dhuibh sgrìobhadh.	**You** can write.
'S urrainn dhaibh sgrìobhadh.	**They** can write

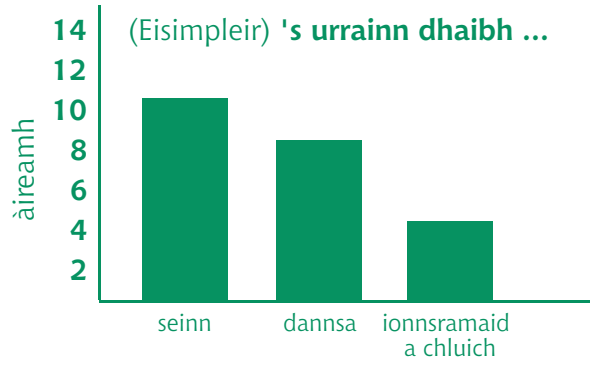
Obair

- Make a list of activities you can and can't do.
- Make a survey of your classmates to find out what they can and can't do. How many can or can't:

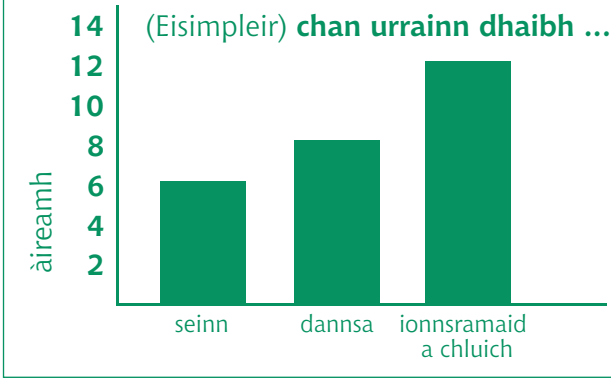
seinn	sing
dannsa	dance
seòladh	sail
ionnsramaid a chluich	play an instrument
Gàidhlig a bhruidhinn	speak Gaelic
còcaireachd	cook
snàmh	swim
ball-coise a chluich	play football

Make 2 bar charts to show the results, similar to the examples below.
One will show how many **can** do these things.
The other will show how many **cannot** do these things.

(Eisimpleir) **'s urrainn dhaibh ...**



(Eisimpleir) **chan urrainn dhaibh ...**



An urrainn dhut snàmh?

Say that you are able to do something



Fios 2

- If you want to ask if someone can go somewhere you say **An urrainn dhut a dhol gu ...** followed by the place or event you are talking about.
  An urrainn dhut a dhol gu Inbhir Nis?
  Can you go to Inverness?
  An urrainn dhut a dhol gu consairt?
  Can you go to a concert?
- If you want to say you can go to something, you say **'S urrainn dhomh a dhol gu ...**
  'S urrainn dhomh a dhol gu iomain aig leth-uair an dèidh còig.
  I can go to shinty at half past five.
  'S urrainn dhomh a dhol gun fhilm a-màireach.
  I can go to the film tomorrow.
- If you want to say you can't go, you say **Chan urrainn dhomh a dhol gu ...**
  Chan urrainn dhomh a dhol gu consairt Dihaoine.
  I can't go to a concert on Friday.

Obair

You are asking some of your friends to go to a concert with you tonight, but two of them can't go.

- In your jotter, give the conversation between you and your friends.
- What reasons might some of them have for not going?
- Use the Beagan a bharrachd section to help you.

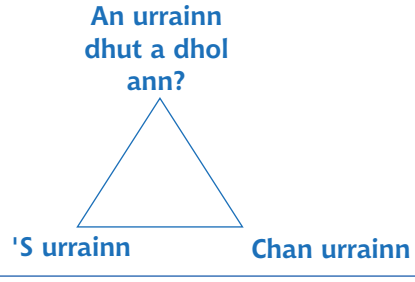


Fios 3

- If you are talking about a particular event, and you want to ask if someone else can go there you say **An urrainn dhut a dhol ann?**
  Tha consairt ann a-nochd. An urrainn dhut a dhol ann?
  There's a concert tonight. Can you go?

  If you can go, you reply
  'S urrainn. Yes.
  'S urrainn dhomh a dhol ann. I can go.

  If you can't go, you reply
  Chan urrainn, or **chan urrainn dhomh a dhol ann.**
  No. I can't go.



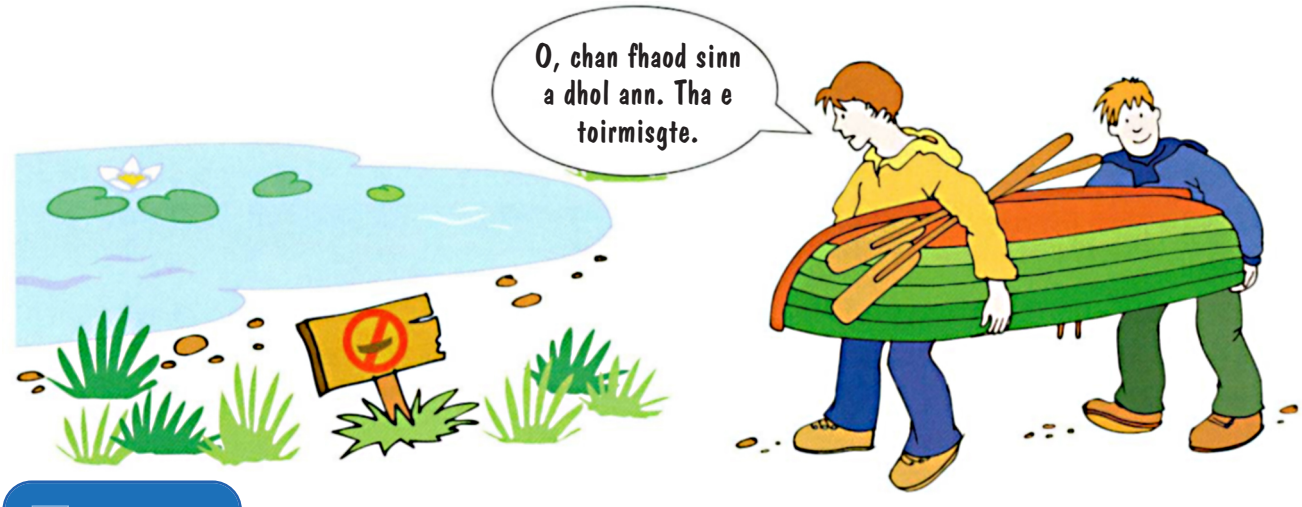
Beagan a bharrachd

Carson?	Why?
Tha mo ... goirt.	My ... is sore.
Tha mi ro sgìth.	I'm too tired.
Feumaidh mi obair a dhèanamh.	I need to work.
Feumaidh mi fuireach aig an taigh.	I need to stay at home.
Bhàsaich mo hamstair!	My hamster died!
Chan eil cead agam.	I'm not allowed.

Abair E 1.10; 2.4 SOL Series 2 p 62

Am faod mi a dhol ann?

Ask permission to do something



Fios 1

- If you want permission to do something, you ask **Am faod mi ...** followed by the activity you want to do.

Am faod mi a dhol ann?	May I go there?
Am faod mi snàmh?	May I swim?
Am faod mi falbh?	May I leave?

- To give permission

Generally **Faodaidh ...** is used to give permission.

Faodaidh tu falbh.	You may leave.
Faodaidh sibh suidhe an seo.	You may sit here.
Faodaidh sinn èisteachd.	We may listen.

If someone asks if they may do something, you give permission by saying **Faodaidh.**

Am faod mi suidhe an seo?	May I sit here?
Faodaidh.	Yes.

For emphasis, you may reply in full.

Faodaidh. Faodaidh tu suidhe an seo.

Yes. You may sit here.

- To refuse permission

You refuse permission by saying **Chan fhaod ...**

Chan fhaod thu falbh.	You may not leave.
Chan fhaod sinn ruith.	We may not run.
Chan fhaod e a dhol a-mach.	He may not go out.

If someone asks if they may do something, you refuse permission by saying **Chan fhaod.**

Am faod mi a dhol ann?
Chan fhaod.

For emphasis, you may also say.

Chan fhaod. Chan fhaod thu a dhol ann.

Am faod ... ?

Faodaidh **Chan fhaod**

Obair

Try and think of three different things your parents would allow you to do and three things they would not allow you to do.

- In your jotter, write the conversation between you and your parents, asking for permission.
- What reasons might they have to refuse permission?
- Use the box below to help you.

Beagan a bharrachd

Carson?	Why?
Tha e toirmisgte.	It's forbidden.
Tha e cunnartach.	It's dangerous.
Tha e ro chunnartach.	It's too dangerous.
Tha e ro dhaor.	It's too expensive.
Tha e ro anmoch.	It's too late.
Tha thu ro òg.	You're too young.
Tha mi duilich.	I'm sorry.
A bheil thu deiseil leis an obair-sgoile agad?	Are you finished with your homework?
Tha mi deiseil.	I'm finished/ready.
Tha mi gu bhith deiseil.	I'm nearly finished.
Chan eil mi deiseil.	I'm not finished.

Am faod mi a dhol ann?

Ask permission to do something

Obair

Look at the speech bubbles below.
Can you match them with the correct pictures?

Chan fhaod.
Tha i ùr!

Faodaidh.
Tha iad glè mhath.

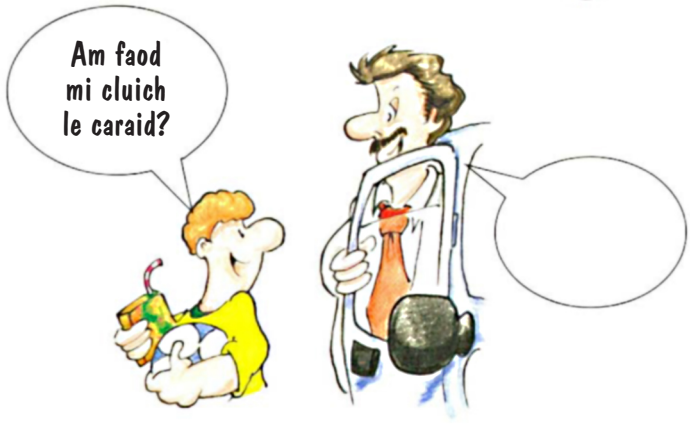
Chan fhaod.
Chan urrainn dhut marcachd!

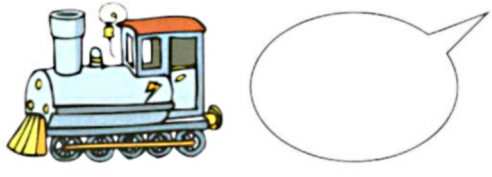
Chan fhaod.
Tha e ro chunnartach.

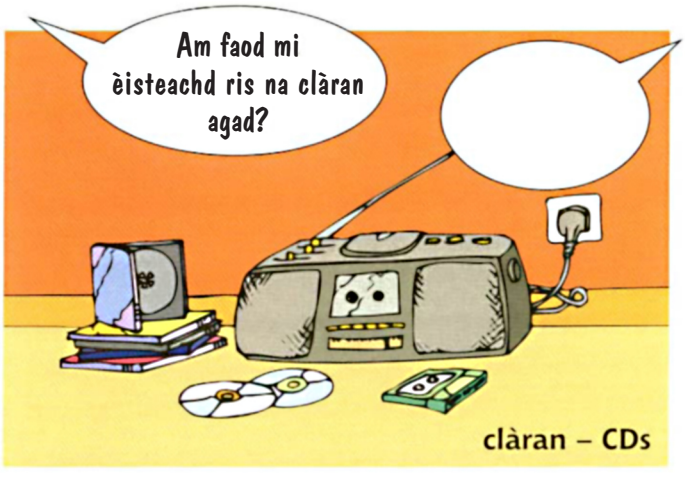
Faodaidh.
Am faod mi cluich còmhla ribh?

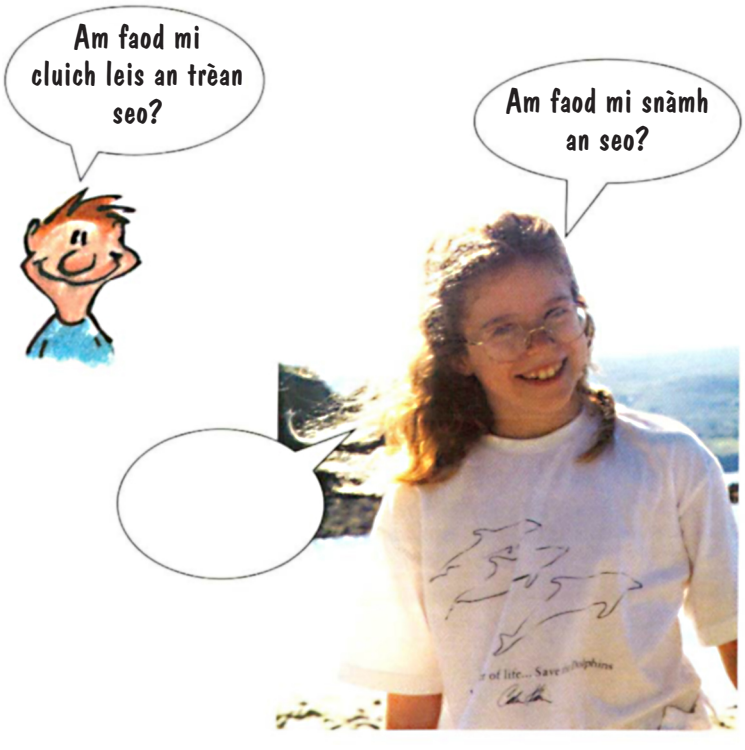
Tha mi duilich, chan fhaod. Tha e ro anmoch.













Suidhidh sinn an seo

Say that you will do something

Fios 1

To talk about future actions

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

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

Gabhaidh mi briosgaid.	I will take a biscuit.
Seasaidh mi.	I will stand.
Sgrìobhaidh e litir.	He will write a letter.

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

Ithidh mi mo bhiadh.	I will eat my food.
Suidhidh sinn an seo.	We will sit here.
Cuiridh mi air an rèidio.	I will switch on the radio.

- If you want to say that someone will not do something, you put **Cha ...** before the command form of the verb. If you use **Cha ...** you put an **h** after the first letter of the verb if possible.

Cha cheannaich mi tiogaid.	I won't buy a ticket.
Cha sheinn Sìne aig a' chèilidh.	Sìne won't sing at the ceilidh.

  If the verb begins with **f** or a vowel you use **Chan ...**

Chan fhàg sinn thu.	We won't leave you.
Chan òl sinn còc idir!	We won't drink coke!







Suidhidh sinn an seo

Say that you will do something

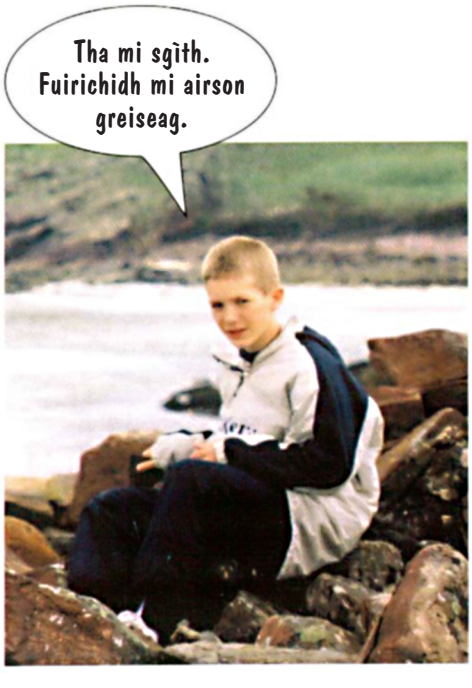
Obair

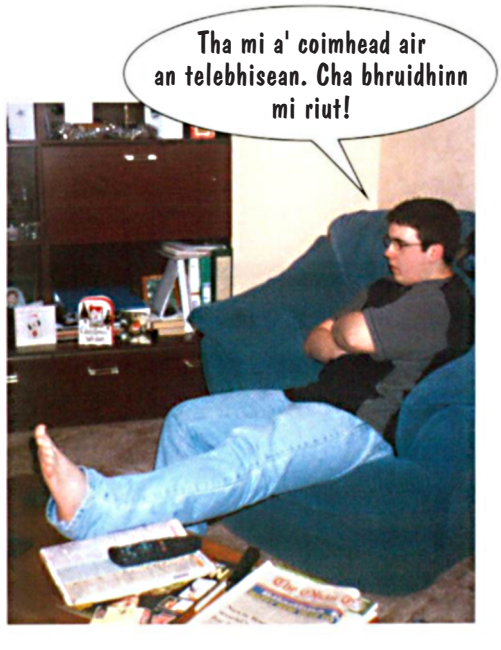
Look at the verbs and their future tense forms in the box below.

- Choose ten words from the box and make up a sentence for each word, using the positive form of the verb, e.g. **Ceannaichidh ...**
- Choose ten words from the box and make up a sentence for each word, using the negative form of the verb, e.g. **Cha cheannaich ...**

Beagan a bharrachd

Command form		*Future tense positive*		*Future tense negative*	
ceannaich!	buy!	**ceannaichidh mi**	I will buy	**cha cheannaich**	I won't buy
coisich!	walk!	**coisichidh mi**	I will walk	**cha choisich**	I won't walk
cuir!	put!	**cuiridh mi**	I will put	**cha chuir**	I won't put
fàg!	leave!	**fàgaidh mi**	I will leave	**chan fhàg**	I won't leave
fuirich!	stay/wait!	**fuirichidh mi**	I will stay	**chan fhuirich**	I won't stay
gabh!	take!	**gabhaidh mi**	I will take	**cha ghabh**	I won't take
ith!	eat!	**ithidh mi**	I will eat	**chan ith**	I won't eat
òl!	drink!	**òlaidh mi**	I will drink	**chan òl**	I won't drink
seas!	stand!	**seasaidh mi**	I will stand	**cha sheas**	I won't stand
seinn!	sing!	**seinnidh mi**	I will sing	**cha sheinn**	I won't sing
sgrìobh!	write!	**sgrìobhaidh mi**	I will write	**cha sgrìobh**	I won't write
suidh!	sit!	**suidhidh mi**	I will sit	**cha shuidh**	I won't sit

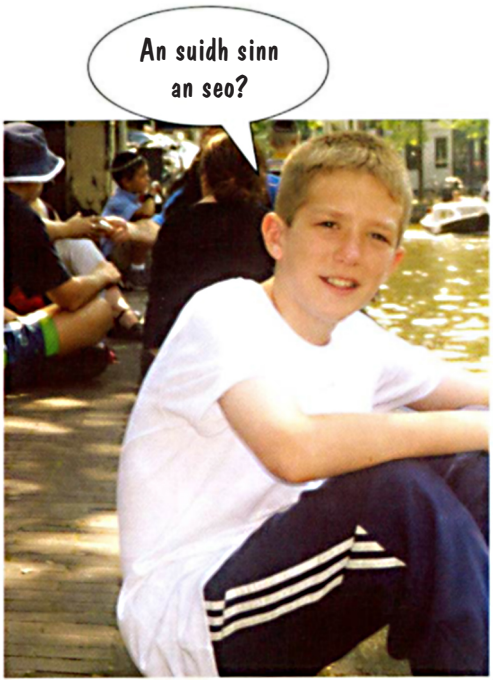




Abair E 2.5; 2.9

Suidhidh sinn an seo

Say that you will do something



Fios 2

To ask if someone will do something

- To ask someone if he/she will do something, you use **An ... ?** followed by the command form of the verb.

An gabh thu cupa tì?	Will you take a cup of tea?
An suidh thu sìos?	Will you sit down?
An cuir thu air an telebhisean?	Will you switch on the TV?

- If the command form of the verb begins with the letters **b, p, m, f** you use **Am ... ?** followed by the command form of the verb.

Am fuirich iad ri Cailean?	Will they wait for Colin?
Am bruidhinn thu ri Tormod?	Will you speak to Norman?
Am fàg thu mi an seo?	Will you leave me here?



Fios 3

To answer **Yes** or **No** when asked if someone will do something

- If you are asked if you will do something, you answer **Yes** by using the future tense form of the verb.

An gabh thu glainne sùgh?	Will you take a glass of juice?
Gabhaidh.	Yes.
An suidh thu sìos?	Will you sit down?
Suidhidh.	Yes.

- You answer **No** by using **Cha ...** followed by the command form of the verb. Remember to put an h after the first letter of the verb, where appropriate.

An gabh thu glainne sùgh?	Will you take a glass of juice?
Cha ghabh.	No.
An suidh thu sìos?	Will you sit down?
Cha shuidh.	No.

If the verb starts with **f** or a vowel you use **Chan ...**

Am fuirich iad ri Cailean?	Will they wait for Colin?
Chan fhuirich.	No.
An ith thu do bhiadh?	Will you eat your meal?
Chan ith.	No.
An èist thu ris an rèidio?	Will you listen to the radio?
Chan èist.	No.



Suidhidh sinn an seo

Say that you will do something

Beagan a bharrachd

There are ten irregular verbs in Gaelic, which have slightly different forms. They are listed below.

Command form		Future tense positive		Future tense negative		Question	
Dèan!	Do!	**Nì mi**	I will do	**Cha dèan mi ...**	I won't do ...	**An dèan mi ...?**	Will I do ...?
Faic!	See!	**Chì mi**	I will see	**Chan fhaic mi ...**	I won't see ...	**Am faic mi ...?**	Will I see ...?
Cluinn!	Hear!	**Cluinnidh mi**	I will hear	**Cha chluinn mi ...**	I won't hear...	**An cluinn mi ...?**	Will I hear...?
Faigh!	Get!	**Gheibh mi**	I will get	**Chan fhaigh mi ...**	I won't get...	**Am faigh mi ...?**	Will I get...?
Thig!	Come!	**Thig mi**	I will come	**Cha tig mi ...**	I won't come ..	**An tig mi ...?**	Will I come ...?
Rach!	Go!	**Thèid mi**	I will go	**Cha tèid mi ...**	I won't go ...	**An tèid mi ...?**	Will I go ...?
Ruig!	Reach!	**Ruigidh mi**	I will reach	**Cha ruig mi ...**	I won't reach ..	**An ruig mi ...?**	Will I reach ...?
Abair!	Say!	**Their mi**	I will say	**Chan abair mi ...**	I won't say ...	**An abair mi ...?**	Will I say ...?
Beir!	Catch!	**Beiridh mi**	I will catch	**Cha bheir mi ...**	I won't catch ...	**Am beir mi ...?**	Will I catch ...?
Toir!	Give! Take! Bring!	**Bheir mi**	I will give ... take ... bring ...	**Cha toir mi ...**	I won't give .... take ... bring ...	**An toir mi ...?**	Will I give ...? take ...? bring ...?

Obair

- Fill in the speech bubbles in your jotter.
- Photocopy the crossword and complete the puzzle.



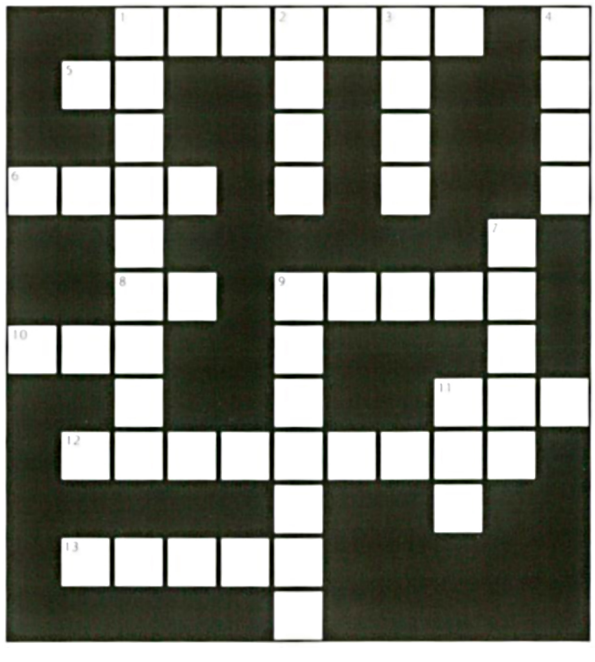
Tòimhseachan-tarsainn - Crossword

Across

1 **will put** (7)
5 **Drink!** (2)
6 **will come** (4)
8 **will do** (2)
9 **Am _ _ _ _ _ (Will ... get?)** (5)
10 **... will see** (3)
11 **Cha _ _ _ (... won't come)** (3)
12 **... won't say** (4.5)
13 **... will go** (5)

Down

1 **... will hear** (9)
2 **Reach!** (4)
3 **Do!** (4)
4 **Stop!** (4)
7 **... will give** (5)
9 **... will leave** (7)
11 **An _ _ _ (Will ... come?)** (3)



Suidhidh sinn an seo

Say that you will do something

Obair

A friend has invited you for tea.

- Have a look at the questions in the speech bubbles. How would you answer correctly?
- How would you ask your friend
  - – if she will eat another piece of cake?
  - – if she will take more tea?
  - – if she will buy tickets for the cèilidh?
  - – if she will sing at the cèilidh?
  - – if the two of you will walk to the ceilidh?
  - – if you will wait for Sine?

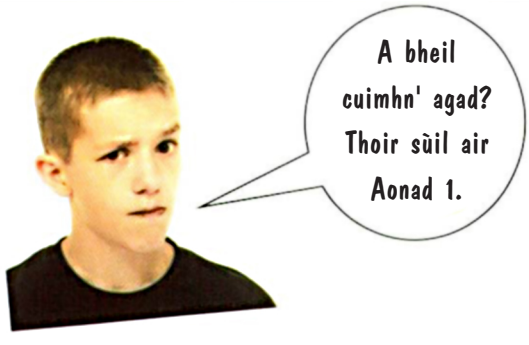
Let the box below help you.



Beagan a bharrachd

pìos	a piece
pìos eile	another piece
tuilleadh tì	more tea
tiogaid(ean)	ticket(s)
coire	kettle

Obair



Look again at Caitlin's holiday report from Unit 1.

Bha mi anns an Òlaind. Chaidh mi gu Amstardam agus chunnaic mi taigh Anne Frank. Ghabh mi turas air a' chanàl. Fhuair mi lèine-T ùr. Chuala mi cànan ùr. Ràinig mi dhachaigh air an aiseig.

Caitlin's friend, Rachel, will be doing the same things next summer. Write Rachel's report of what she **will** do.

Caitlin



Raonaid



_____mi dhan Òlaind. _____ mi gu Amstardam agus _____ mi taigh Anne Frank. _____ mi turas air a' chanàl. _____ mi lèine-T ùr. _____ mi cànan ùr. _____ mi dhachaigh air an aiseig.

Thoir dhomh am ball!

Ask for something and say you like something





Fios 1

If you want someone to give you something, you say **Thoir dhomh ...** followed by the name of the thing.

Thoir dhomh am ball!
Give me the ball!

Fios 2

To be more polite, use one of the following

An toir thu dhomh an salann?
Will you pass me the salt?
An toir thu dhomh am piobar?
Will you pass me the pepper?

You can also place **Saoil** ... or **An dùil** ... in front of the question. This literally means Do you think ...?

Saoil an toir thu dhomh pìos cèic?
Do you think you could give me a piece of cake?
An dùil an toir thu dhomh pìos cèic?
Do you think you could give me a piece of cake?

Cuimhnich!
Remember to use sibh when talking to someone older than you, or to several people.
An toir sibh dhomh airgead?
Will you give me some money?
An toir sibh dhomh an siùcar?
Will you pass me the sugar?





Beagan a bharrachd

An dèan thu fàbhar dhomh?	Will you do me a favour?
An dùin thu an doras?	Will you shut the door?
An ceannaich thu seòclaid dhuinn?	Will you buy us some chocolate?

Thoir dhomh am ball!

Ask for something and say you like something

Obair

How would you ask your little brother

- to give you the chocolate
- to shut the window
- to do you a favour and buy some lemonade
- to wait outside



Beagan a bharrachd

'S fheàrr leam ...	I prefer ...
'S fheàrr leat ...	You prefer ...
'S fheàrr leis ...	He prefers ...
'S fheàrr leatha ...	She prefers ...
'S fheàrr leinn ...	We prefer ...
'S fheàrr leibh ...	You prefer ...
'S fheàrr leotha ...	They prefer ...

Fios 3

Instead of asking **An gabh thu tì no cofaidh?** you can use **Dè 's fheàrr leat ... ?** to ask what someone prefers or likes best.

Dè 's fheàrr leat – tì no cofaidh?
What do you prefer – tea or coffee?

If you are being polite, or talking to more than one person, you say **Dè 's fheàrr leibh?**

- To say what you prefer

  You say **'S fheàrr leam ...** followed by the name of the thing you prefer.

  'S fheàrr leam Irn Bru. – I prefer Irn Bru.

Dè 's fheàrr leat air an telebhisean?
'S fheàrr leam Sky Sports.
What do you prefer on TV?
I prefer Sky Sports.



Dè 's fheàrr leat anns an sgoil?
'S fheàrr leam Spòrs.
What do you prefer at school?
I prefer P.E.

Fios 4

To say you don't mind, or that you aren't bothered about something, you use

Tha mi coma.
I don't mind.

For example:

An gabh thu tì no cofaidh?
Will you have tea or coffee?

Tha mi coma.
I don't mind.

Saoil dè nì sinn an-diugh?
I wonder what we will do today?



Obair



How would you ask your granny

- Her opinion about your new CD?
- If she will come with you to the football?
- If she will make you a new jumper?

How do you think your granny will reply?

Beagan a bharrachd

còmhla rium	with me
dè ur beachd air ...?	what's your opinion about ...?

Thoir dhomh am ball!

Ask for something and say you like something

Fios 5

To tell someone to mind their own business

- If you are talking to one person, you say
  Coma leat.
  If you are talking to more than one person, you say
  Coma leibh.
  This can also be used to mean **Never mind** or **Don't worry.**

To congratulate someone

- If you are talking to one person, you say
  'S math a rinn thu.
  You did well.
  If you are being polite or talking to more than one person, you say
  'S math a rinn sibh.

To tell someone to be quiet

- There are a few ways of saying this in Gaelic. Some ways are more polite than others!
  Bi sàmhach!
  Be quiet!
  Dùin do bheul!/Dùin do chab!
  Shut up!
- If you are talking to more than one person, you say
  Bithibh sàmhach!
- Another way of telling people to be quiet, is to say **Ist!**
  Hush!
  If you are being polite or talking to more than one person, you say
  Istibh!



Fios 6

- If you want to say you are enjoying something, you say **Tha ... a' còrdadh rium.**
  Tha an dinnear a' còrdadh rium.
  I'm enjoying the dinner.



- If you want to ask if someone is enjoying something, you say
  A bheil ... a' còrdadh riut?
  A bheil an dannsa a' còrdadh riut?
  Are you enjoying the dance?
  If you are being polite, or talking to more than one person, you use **ribh** instead of **riut**.
  A bheil am pròg ram a' còrdadh ribh?
  Are you enjoying the programme?
- You answer **Tha** for **Yes** and **Chan eil** for **No**.
  A bheil na saor-làithean a' còrdadh riut?
  Tha.
  Are you enjoying the holidays?
  Yes.
- If you want to say you are not enjoying something, you say **Chan eil ... a' còrdadh rium.**
  Chan eil an sgoil a' còrdadh rium.
  I'm not enjoying school.
- **A bheil an t-àite a' còrdadh riut?**
  Chan eil. Chan eil idir.
  Are you enjoying the place/do you like the place?
  No. Not at all.



Dè tha dol?

Ask what's happening and talk about plans

Fios 1

- To ask what's doing or what's happening, you say
  Dè tha dol? What's doing?
  If there's not much happening, you answer
  Chan eil mòran. Not much.
- To ask when something starts, you say
  Cuin a tha ... a' tòiseachadh?
  Cuin a tha an dannsa a' tòiseachadh?
  When does the dance start?
- To tell someone when something starts, you say
  Tha ... a' tòiseachadh aig ... uairean.
  Tha an dannsa a' tòiseachadh aig ochd uairean.
  The dance starts at eight o'clock.
- To ask when something finishes, you say
  Cuin a tha ... a' sgur? or Cuin a tha ... a' stad?
  Cuin a tha an geama a' sgur?
  When does the game finish?
  Cuin a tha sibh a' stad?
  When do you finish?
- To tell someone when something finishes, you say
  Tha ... a' sgur aig ... uairean.
  Tha an geama a' sgur aig còig uairean.
  The game finishes at five o'clock.
  Tha sinn a' stad aig ceithir uairean.
  We finish at four o'clock.



Beagan a bharrachd

cuireadh	invitation
Tha cuireadh agam gu ...	I've got an invitation to ...
co-là-breith	birthday
dinnear	dinner
a-màireach	tomorrow
an-diugh	today
a-nochd	tonight
aig meadhan-latha	at midday
aig meadhan-oidhche	at midnight
Meal do naidheachd!	Congratulations!
Mealaibh ur naidheachd!	Congratulations!

Obair

- How would you ask a friend
  – when the film starts?
  – what's doing?
  – when the ceilidh finishes?
- How would you tell a friend
  – there's not much doing?
  – that your birthday is today?
  – that the party starts at eight o'clock?
  – that you've got an invitation to dinner tonight?
  – that you've got an invitation to tea tomorrow?

Dè tha dol? Ask what's happening and talk about plans

Fios 2

To say that someone is going to do something or is planning to do something.

- If you want to say that you are planning to do something or are going to do something, you say **Tha mi a' dol a ...** followed by the activity you are planning to do.

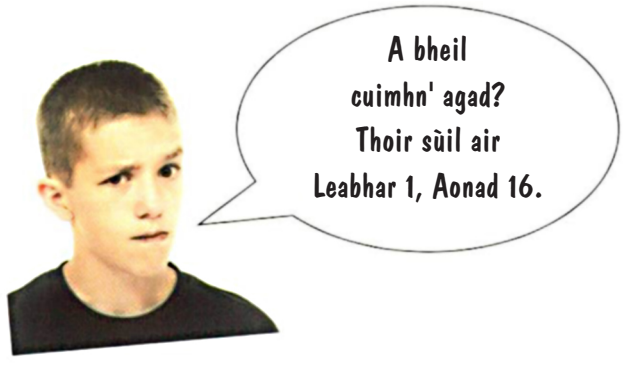
Tha mi a' dol a chluich ball-coise.
I am going to play football.
Tha mi a' dol a dhannsa.
I am going to dance.

- If the verb begins with a vowel (a,e,i,o,u) you put **dh'** before it.

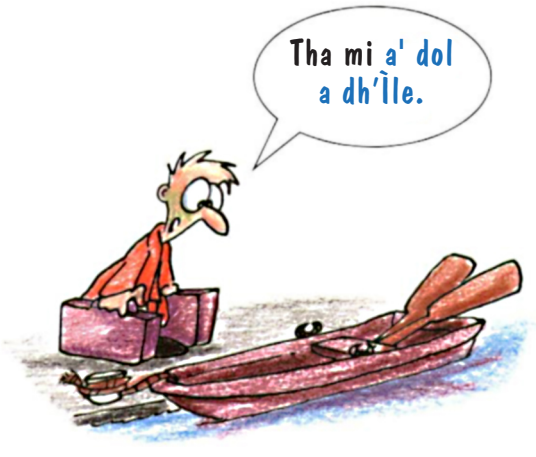
Tha mi a' dol a dh'obair sa bhùth.
I am going to work in the shop.
Tha sinn a' dol a dh'èisteachd ris an rèidio aig còig uairean.
We are going to listen to the radio at 5 o'clock.











Obair

Tha mi a' dol a bhuannachadh!
I'm going to win!

- How would you say to a friend
  - I am going to play shinty
  - I am going to listen to CD's
  - I am going to send an e-mail
  - I am going to buy a present
  - I am going to Stornoway
  - I am going to Ireland
  - I am going to sleep

Abair E 2.9 SOL Series 2 p24, 58

Dè tha dol?

Ask what's happening and talk about plans

Fios 3

- If you would like to say that you want to do something, you say **Tha mi airson ...** followed by the activity you would like to do.

  Tha mi airson a dhol a-mach a-nochd.
  I'd like to go out tonight.

  Tha mi airson bruidhinn ri Màiri.
  I'd like to speak to Mairi.

- If you would like to say that you don't want to do something, you say **Chan eil mi airson ...**

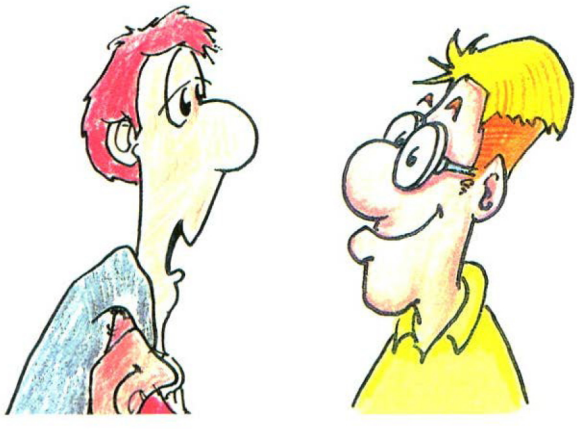
  Chan eil mi airson feitheamh.
  I don't want to wait.

  Chan eil mi airson bruidhinn.
  I don't want to talk.

- If you would like to ask someone if he/she wants to do something you say **A bheil thu airson ... ?**

  A bheil thu airson dannsa?
  Would you like to dance?

- You answer **Tha** for **Yes** and **Chan eil** for **No**.



Obair

- **Tha mi airson a dhol ...**
  Look at the adverts opposite and discuss with a friend which events you would like to go to.

- **Dè tha dol?**
  Describe each event to your partner.

Dealbh-chluich
le
Tormod Caimbeul
Sabhal Mòr Ostaig
Dihaoine 16 An t-Ògmhios
7 feasgar

Oidhche Karaoke
Talla Choimhearsnachd
Caol Àcain
Disathairne 27 Am Màrt
10 feasgar

Fèill Fhasan
Taigh-òsta Rìoghail
Obar Dheathain
Diciadain 3 An Cèitean
Meadhan-ìatha
Aodach ùr airson ràith ùr!

SCREEN MACHINE
Ionad Chearsiadair
Na Lochan
Bho 10 gu 17 An Giblean
Terminator 4
17.30 & 20.30

Aig an dannsa - At the dance

Am bu toigh leat dannsa? . . . . . .Do you want to dance?
Bòidheach dha-rìreabh . . . . . .Really beautiful
'S toigh leam e . . . . . I fancy him
'S toigh leam i . . . . . I fancy her
Nach eil Bob a' bruidhinn ri Mòrag? . . . . . .Isn't Bob speaking to Morag?
Tha e a' bruidhinn rithe . . . . . .He is speaking to her
Tha e a' dannsa còmhla ri Anna . . . . . .He's dancing with Anna
Tha e a' dannsa còmhla riut . . . . . .He's dancing with you
Saoil an toigh leis mi? . . . . . Do you think he likes me?
Tha Bob a' bruidhinn ri Mòrag . . . . . .Bob is speaking to Mòrag
Tha e a' dannsa leis fhèin . . . . . .He's dancing by himself
Tha e snog . . . . . .He's really good-looking
Tha mi a' dèanamh deiseil . . . . . .I'm getting ready

Using 'air'

Chaidh e a-mach orra . . . . . .He quarrelled with them
Greas ort! Greasaibh oirbh! . . . . . .Hurry up!
Seall a-mach air an uinneig . . . . . .Look out of the window
Tha am pathadh orm . . . . . .I'm thirsty
Tha an cadal air . . . . . .He is sleepy
Tha an t-acras orm . . . . . .I'm hungry
Tha cabhag oirnn . . . . . .We're in a hurry
Tha còta dearg oirre . . . . . .She's wearing a red coat
Tha eagal oirre . . . . . .She's afraid

Aig a'gheama - At the match

a' buannachadh . . . . . .winning
a' cluich an aghaidh . . . . . .playing against
a' leum . . . . . jumping
a' ruith . . . . . .running
a' tilgeil . . . . . .throwing
ball-basgaid . . . . . .basketball
bhuannaich sinn . . . . . .we won
farpais . . . . . .competition
geama . . . . . .game, match
peanas . . . . . .penalty
sgioba . . . . . .team
sgòr . . . . . .score

A' còmhradh ri caraidean - Chatting to friends

A bheil àite ann dhòmhsa? . . . . . .Is there room for me?
Abair gun robh i toilichte . . . . . .How pleased she was!
Anabarrach math . . . . . .Exceedingly good
An-dràsta 's a-rithist . . . . . .Now and again
Ann an staing . . . . . .In a dilemma
Beag air bheag . . . . . .Little by little
Bu mhòr am beud . . . . . .More's the pity
Cha bu mhiste tu . . . . . .It would do you no harm
Chan ann dha-rìreabh a tha thu! . . . . . .You're not serious!
Chan eil e ach òg . . . . . .He's only young
Chan eil mi ach a' tarraing asad . . . . . .I'm only teasing you
Cò aige tha brath? . . . . . .Who knows?
Cùm ort . . . . . .Keep going
Dè do bheachd? . . . . . .What do you think?
Dèan an gnothach orra . . . . . .Do better than them/beat them
Dh'fhaodadh e a bhith . . . . . .Perhaps it is
Feuch air! . . . . . .Try it!
Fòghnaidh na dh'fhòghnas! . . . . . .Enough is enough!
Ge b' e dè air bith ... . .Whatever ...
Hùp hàp . . . . . .Topsy-turvey
Na leig ort dad! . . . . . .Don't say anything!
Nach buidhe dhut! . . . . . .Aren't you lucky!
Stiall ort! . . . . . .Get on with it!
Tha e leam leat . . . . . .He tries to please everyone
Thoir an aire . . . . . .Take care
Tog ort! . . . . . .Get going!

Air am fòn - On the 'phone'

Halò . . . . . Hello
Cò tha a' bruidhinn? . . . . . Who's speaking?
Fuirichibh mionaid, mas e ur toil e . . . . . Wait a minute, please
Tha mi duilich, chan eil e/i seo an-dràsta . . . . . I'm sorry, he/she isn't here just now
A bheil sibh ag iarraidh teachdaireachd fhàgail? . . . . . Do you want to leave a message?
Fuirichibh mionaid – tha feum agam air peann is pàipear . . . . Wait a minute – I need a pen and paper
Tha mi duilich, chan eil mi gur tuigsinn . . . . . I'm sorry, I don't understand you
Canaibh sin a-rithist, mas e ur toil e . . . . . Can you say that again, please?
Bruidhnibh nas àirde, mas e ur toil e . . . . . Can you speak louder, please?
Tha mi duilich, chan eil mi gur cluinntinn . . . . . I'm sorry. I can't hear you
Dè an àireamh fòn a tha agaibh? . . . . . What's your number?
Bidh e/i air ais a dh'aithghearr . . . . . He/she will be back soon
Cha bhi e/i air ais gu ceithir uairean . . . . . He/she will not be back until 4 o'clock
Fònaidh e/i air ais . . . . . He/she will phone back
Innsidh mi dha/dhi . . . . . I'll tell him/her
Nì mi sin . . . . . I'll do that
Mòran taing airson fònadh . . . . . Thanks for 'phoning

Cairtean-puist agus litrichean - Postcards and letters

Ceann-latha . . . . . Date
Seòladh . . . . . Address
A charaid chòir . . . . . Dear friend
A bhanacharaid chòir . . . . . Dear friend (if they are female)
A Dhòmhnaill chòir . . . . . Dear Donald
A Mhàiri chòir . . . . . Dear Mary
Tha e/i brèagha an seo . . . . . It is nice here
Tha an t-sìde math . . . . . The weather is good
Tha an t-sìde dona . . . . . The weather is bad
Thug mi sùil mun cuairt . . . . . I took a look around
Tha an taigh-òsta snog . . . . . The hotel is nice
Amar-snàmh . . . . . Swimming pool
Bùthan . . . . . Shops
Tha sinn a' campachadh . . . . . We are camping
Tha teanta againn . . . . . We have a tent
Tha mi gad ionndrainn . . . . . I'm missing you
Le dùrachd/le deagh dhùrachd . . . . . Yours sincerely
Leis gach deagh dhùrachd . . . With best wishes
Le meas . . . . . Yours affectionately
Chì mi thu a dh'aithghearr . . . I'll see you soon
Sgrìobh air ais thugam . . . . . Write back to me

Obair-dachaigh - Homework

Carson nach d' rinn thu d' obair-dachaigh? . . . . . .Why didn't you do your homework?
An robh obair-dachaigh agam? . . . . . .Did I have any homework?
Bha am ball-coise air an telebhisean . . . . . .The football was on T.V.
Bhris an coimpiutair . . . . . The computer crashed
B' fheudar dhomh tadhal air mo sheanmhair . . . . . .I had to visit my granny
Cha do thuig mi e . . . . . .I didn't understand it
Cha robh pinn san taigh . . . . . .There were no pens in the house
Chuir mo mhàthair dhan sgudal e . . . . . My mum put it in the bin
Dè an obair-dachaigh a bha sin? . . . . . .What homework?
Dh'fhàg mi san sgoil e . . . . . .I left it in school
Dh'ith an cù e . . . . . .The dog ate it
Dhòirt mi cana còc air . . . . . .I spilt a can of coke on it
Ghlan mo phiuthar am bòrd leis . . . . . .My sister wiped the table with it
'S e sin as coireach . . . . . .That's why
Is mis' as coireach . . . . . .I am to blame
Rinn mi a' chuid mhòr dheth . . . . . .I did most of it!
Tha mi dubh an aghaidh obair-dachaigh . . . . . .I don't agree with homework
Thuirt m' athair nach b' fhiach e . . . . . .My dad said it was a waste of time

A' sgrìobhadh sgeulachdan - Writing stories

Aig a' cheann thall . . . . . .Eventually
Aig a' cheart àm . . . . . .At the same time
Aig an fhìor thoiseach . . . . . .At the very beginning
Air an adhbhar seo . . . . . .For this reason
Ann am prioba na sùla . . . . . .Suddenly/quickly
Bha mi nam bhoil . . . . . .I was in a panic
Bho àm gu àm . . . . . .From time to time
Choisich mi air chorra-biod . . . . . .I walked on tiptoe
Chuir e eagal mo bheatha orm . . . . . .It gave me the fright of my life
Gun fhiosta . . . . . .Unexpectedly
O chionn greis . . . . . .A while ago
Thall 's a-bhos . . . . . .Here and there
Thuit mo thut 's mo shad . . . . . .My plans were thrown into confusion

Using 'cur' and 'cuir'

Chuir sin iongantas orm . . . . . .That surprised me
Cuir air an telebhisean . . . . . .Turn on the TV.
Cuir air an solas . . . . . .Put the light on
Cuir an cupa air a' bhòrd . . . . . .Put the cup on the table
Cuir dheth an telebhisean . . . . . .Turn off the TV.
Cuir dhìot do chòta . . . . . .Take off your coat
Cuir fios thugam . . . . . .Let me know
Cuir ort do chòta . . . . . .Put on your coat
Cuir ri chèile . . . . . .Put together
Tha mi a' cur crìoch air m' obair-dachaigh . . . . . .I'm finishing my homework
Tha sin a' cur eagal orm . . . . . .That frightens me
Tha sinn a' cur fios air an dotair . . . . . .We're sending for the doctor

Using 'dèan'

An dèan thu siud dhomh? . . . . . .Will you do that for me?
Dèan balgam tì . . . . . .Make some tea
Dèan dealbh . . . . . .Draw a picture
Dèan suidhe . . . . . .Sit down
Thalla is dèan d' obair . . . . . .Go and do your work
Tha mi 'n dòchas gun dèan mi mo dhleastanas . . . . . .I hope I'll do the best I can / my duty

Using 'ri'

An do chòrd am film ri Ceit? . . . . . .Did Ceit like the film?
An do chòrd e/i riut? . . . . . .Did you like it?
Bha mi a' bruidhinn ri Dòmhnall . . . . . .I was speaking to Donald
Chòrd e/i rium . . . . . .I liked it
Tha seo a' còrdadh rium . . . . . .I like this

Dè tha ceàrr ort? - What's wrong with you?

A bhrònag bhochd! . . . . . .You poor thing!
Bun os cionn . . . . . .Upside down
Bu toigh leam norrag . . . . . I would like a nap
Chan eil dad . . . . . .Nothing
Chan eil e gu diofar . . . . . .It doesn't matter
Chan eil mi a' faireachdainn gu math . . . . . .I'm not feeling well
Goirt . . . . . .Sore
Tha mo cheann na bhrochan . . . . . .I'm confused (my head's like porridge)
Tha mo stamag goirt . . . . . .My stomach is sore
Tha piseach a' tighinn air . . . . . .Things are getting better
Thuit e air a bheul fodha . . . . . .He fell flat on his face
Thuit e an comhair a chùil . . .He fell backwards
Thuit mi air mo cheann caol . . .I fell head first
Tinn . . . . . .Sick
Troimh-a-chèile . . . . . Upset
Uabhasach . . . . . .Awful

A' bhodhaig - The body

Aghaidh / Aodann . . . . . .Face
Amhach . . . . . .Neck, Throat
Beul . . . . . .Mouth
Broilleach . . . . . .Chest
Cas . . . . . .Foot, Leg
Ceann . . . . . .Head
Cluas . . . . . .Ear
Cluasan . . . . . .Ears
Corrag / Meur . . . . . .Finger / Toe
Druim . . . . . .Back
Falt / Gruag . . . . . .Hair
Fiacail . . . . . .Tooth
Gàirdean . . . . . .Arm
Glùn . . . . . .Knee
Gualainn . . . . . .Shoulder
Làmh . . . . . .Hand
Mionach / Stamag . . . . . .Tummy
Òrdag . . . . . .Thumb. Toe
Sròn . . . . . .Nose
Sùil . . . . . .Eye
Sùilean . . . . . .Eyes
Tòn . . . . . .Backside
Uilinn . . . . . .Elbow

Cho ... ri ... - As ... as ...

Cho caol ri bior . . . . . .As thin as a stick
Cho dubh ris an t-sùidh . . . . . .As black as soot
Cho geal ris an t-sneachd . . . . . .As white as snow
Cho glan ris an òr . . . . . .As pure as gold
Cho reamhar ri ròn . . . . . .As fat as a seal
Cho salach ris a' mhuic . . . . . .As filthy as a pig
Tha i cho gòrach ri na h-uiseagan . . . . . .She's as daft as the birds

A' toirt tuairisgeul - Describing

aosta . . . . . .old
àrd . . . . . .tall/high
bàn . . . . . .fair-haired
beag . . . . . .little
blàth . . . . . .warm
bòidheach . . .. beautiful/lovely
brèagha . . . . . .beautiful
busach . . . . . .huffy
càirdeil . . . . . .friendly
caol . . . . . .slim
carach . . . . . .crafty/cunning
cealgach . . . . . .deceitful
cofhurtail . . . . . .comfortable
crosta . . . . . .irritable
dall . . . . . .blind
dona . . . . . .bad
donn . . . . . .brown-haired
dorcha . . . . . .dark-haired
èibhinn . . . . . .funny
eireachdail . . . . . .handsome
fada . . . . . .long
faoin . . . . . .vain/silly
gasta . . . . . .kind/friendly
glan . . . . . .clean
glic . . . . . .wise
goirid . . . . . .short
gòrach . . . . . .stupid
gràndа . . . . . .ugly
greannach . . . . . .narky
laghach . . . . . .nice
làidir . . . . . .strong
leisg . . . . . .lazy
liath . . . . . .grey-haired
maol . . . . . .bald
math . . . . . .good/fine
mì-mhodhail . . . . . .cheeky
modhail . . . . . .polite
mòr . . . . . .big
òg . . . . . .young
reamhar . . . . . .fat
salach . . . . . .dirty
sean . . . . . .old
seòlta . . . . . .clever
sgiobalta . . . . . .tidy
sgìth . . . . . .tired
snog . . . . . .nice
sona . . . . . .happy
spìocach . . . . . .mean
tana . . . . . .thin
tapaidh . . . . . .clever
toilichte . . . . . .pleased/happy
trom . . . . . .heavy
gu math . . . . . .well
gu dona . . . . . .badly
gu snog . . . . . .nicely
gu dòigheil . . . . . .well
gu luath . . . . . .quickly
droch . . . . . .bad
deagh . . . . . .good/fine
sean . . . . . .old

These adjectives come before a noun:

deagh . . . . . .good/fine
droch . . . . . .bad
seann . . . . . .old
deagh naidheachd . . . . . .good news
droch naidheachd . . . . . .bad news
seann naidheachd . . . . . .old news

A' coimeas - Comparing things

The following group of adjectives change the last vowel to an **i**, or add an **i**, when the comparative is used.

àrd ..... high	**nas àirde na** ..... higher than
brònach ..... sad	**nas brònaiche na** ..... sadder than
dearg ..... red	**nas deirge na** ..... redder than
fliuch ..... wet	**nas fliuche na** ..... wetter than
geur ..... sharp	**nas gèire na** ..... sharper than
òg ..... young	**nas òige na** ..... younger than
sean ..... old	**nas sine na** ..... older than
tiugh ..... thick	**nas tighe na** ..... thicker than
trom ..... heavy	**nas truime na** ..... heavier than

Some adjectives drop the second syllable when the final **e** is added

dìleas ..... loyal	**nas dìlse na** ..... more loyal than
ìseal ..... low	**nas ìsle na** ..... lower than
milis ..... sweet	**nas mìlse na** ..... sweeter than

Adjectives ending in a vowel (a,e,i,o,u) do not change

brèagha ..... beautiful	**nas brèagha na** ..... more beautiful than
buidhe ..... yellow	**nas buidhe na** ..... yellower than
toilichte ..... pleasing	**nas toilichte na** ..... more pleasing than

Some adjectives do not follow the above patterns

mòr ..... big	**nas motha na** ..... bigger than
beag ..... small	**nas lugha na** ..... smaller than
dona ..... bad	**nas miosa na** ..... worse than
duilich ..... sad	**nas duilghe na** ..... sadder than
fada ..... long	**nas fhaide na** ..... longer than
furasta ..... easy	**nas fhasa na** ..... easier than
goirid ..... short	**nas giorra na** ..... shorter than
làidir ..... strong	**nas làidire na** ..... stronger than
làidir ..... strong	**nas treasa na** ..... stronger than
math ..... good	**nas fheàrr na** ..... better than
teth ..... hot	**nas teotha na** ..... hotter than

A' bruidhinn mu obraichean - Talking about occupations

ailtire . . . . . architect
bancair . . . . . .banker
bean-taighe . . . . . .housewife
bèicear . . . . . .baker
bùidsear . . . . . .butcher
clachair . . . . . .bricklayer
clèireach . . . . . .secretary
cluicheadair ball-coise . . . . . .football player
còcaire . . . . . .cook
cunntasair . . . . . .accountant
dotair . . . . . .doctor
dràibhear . . . . . .driver
einnseanair . . . . . .engineer
fear nam fiaclan . . .the dentist
iasgair . . . . . .fisherman
innleadair . . . . . .engineer
manaidsear . . . . . .manager
ministear . . . . . .minister
nurs . . . . . .nurse
peantair . . . . . .painter
poileas . . . . . .policeman
portair . . . . . .porter
posta . . . . . .postman
reiceadair . . . . . .salesperson
rùnaire . . . . . .secretary
saor . . . . . .joiner
sgrìobhadair . . . . . .writer
tidsear . . . . . .teacher
tuathanach . . . . . .farmer

Ràithean agus amannan sònraichte - Seasons and special times

Earrach . . . . . .Spring
Samhradh . . . . .Summer
Foghar . . . . . .Autumn
Geamhradh . . . . .Winter
Càisg . . . . . .Easter
Nollaig . . . . . .Christmas
Bliadhn' Ùr . . .New Year
an t-Earrach . . . . . .the Spring
an Samhradh . . . . . .the Summer
am Foghar . . . . . .the Autumn
an Geamhradh . . . . . .the Winter
a' Chàisg . . . . . .(the) Easter
an Nollaig . . . . . .(the) Christmas
a' Bhliadhn' Ùr . . .the New Year
as t-Earrach . . . . . .in the Spring
as t-Samhradh . . . . .in the summer
as t-Fhoghar . . . . . .in the Autumn
sa Gheamhradh . . . . .in the Winter
aig a' Chàisg . . . . . .at Easter
aig an Nollaig . . . . . .at Christmas
aig a' Bhliadhn' Ùir . . .at New Year
Nollaig Chridheil . . . . . .Merry Christmas
Bliadhna Mhath Ùr . . . . . .Happy New Year

Mìosan - Months

Am Faoilleach . . . . . .January
An Gearran . . . . . .February
Am Màrt . . . . . .March
An Giblean . . . . . .April
An Cèitean . . . . . .May
An t-Ògmhios . . . . . .June
An t-luchar . . . . . .July
An Lùnastal . . . . . .August
An t-Sultain . . . . . .September
An Dàmhair . . . . . .October
An t-Samhain . . . . .November
An Dùbhlachd . . . . .December

Beathaichean, Biastagan agus Èisg - Animals, Insects and Fish

ailbhean . . . . . .elephant
boiteag . . . . . .worm
bò . . . . . .cow
broc . . . . . .badger
caora . . . . . .sheep
cuileag . . . . . .fly
damhan-allaidh . . . . . .spider
dealan-dè . . . . . .butterfly
dòbhran . . . . . .otter
feòrag . . . . . .squirrel
fiadh . . . . . .deer
geàrr . . . . . .hare
gobhar . . . . . .goat
gràineag . . . . . .hedgehog
Ieòmhann . . . . . .lion
losgann . . . . . .frog
luch . . . . . .mouse
mathan . . . . . .bear
meanbh-chuileag . . . . .midge
muc . . . . . .pig
muc-mhara . . . . . .whale
nathair . . . . . .snake
rodan . . . . . .rat
ròn . . . . . .seal
seangan . . . . . .ant
seilche . . . . . .tortoise
seilcheag . . . . . .snail
seillean . . . . . .bee
sionnach . . . . . .fox
tìgear . . . . . .tiger
adag . . . . . .haddock
bodach-ruadh . . . . . .cod
bradan . . . . . .salmon
breac . . . . . .trout
giomach . . . . . .lobster
maorach . . . . . .shellfish
partan . . . . . .crab
rionnach . . . . . .mackerel
sgadan . . . . . .herring

Eòin - Birds

brù-dhearg . . . .robin
cailleach-oidhche . . . . . .owl
calman . . . . . .dove
cearc . . . . . .hen
corra-ghritheach . . . . . .heron
cuthag . . . . . .cuckoo
eala . . . . . .swan
eun . . . . . .bird
feannag . . . . . .crow
faoileag . . . . . .seagull
gèadh . . . . . .goose
iolaire . . . . . .eagle
isean . . . . . .chicken
Iach . . . . . .wild duck
lon-dubh . . . . . .blackbird
smeòrach . . . . . .thrush
tunnag . . . . . .duck
uiseag . . . . . .skylark

Measan, Craobhan agus Lusan - Fruit, Trees and Plants

balgan-buachair . . .mushroom
beithe . . . . . .birch
caorann . . . . . .rowan
coille . . . . . .forest/wood
craobh . . . . . .tree
creamh . . . . . .garlic
darach . . . . . .oak
feur . . . . . .grass
fiodh . . . . . .wood
flùr . . . . . .flower
fraoch . . . . . .heather
gàrradh . . . . . .garden
giuthas . . . . . .pine
iubhar . . . . . .yew
learag . . . . . .larch
peur . . . . . .pear
raineach . . . . . .bracken
ròs . . . . . .rose
seòbhrach . . . . . .primrose
sùbh-làir . . . . . .strawberry
ubhal . . . . . .apple

A' cur cuideam air faclan - Stressing or emphasising

Tha Pòl beag ach tha mise mòr Paul is small but ***I*** am big

mi	**+**	**se**	**->**	**mise**	I
thu	**+**	**sa**	**->**	**thusa**	you
e	**+**	**san**	**->**	**esan**	he
i	**+**	**se**	**->**	**ise**	she
sinn	**+**	**ne**	**->**	**sinne**	we
sibh	**+**	**se**	**->**	**sibhse**	you
iad	**+**	**san**	**->**	**iadsan**	they

agam	**->**	**agamsa**	**an leabhar agamsa**	my book
agad	**->**	**agadsa**	**an leabhar agadsa**	your book
aige	**->**	**aigesan**	**an leabhar aigesan**	his book
aice	**->**	**aicese**	**an leabhar aicese**	her book
againn	**->**	**againne**	**an leabhar againne**	our book
agaibh	**->**	**agaibhse**	**an leabhar agaibhse**	your book
aca	**->**	**acasan**	**an leabhar acasan**	their book

Mo, Do ... - Mine, Your ...

- To say something is mine/belongs to me

  You say **mo** followed by the word for the item. **Mo** sometimes changes the start of the word which follows.

cat	mo c**h**at
peansail	mo p**h**eansail

  If the word which follows starts with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) **mo** becomes **m'**

athair	**m'** athair
uan	**m'** uan

- To say something is yours/belongs to you

  You say **do** followed by the word for the item. **Do** sometimes changes the start of the word which follows.

piuthar	do p**h**iuthar
màthair	do m**h**àthair

  If the word which follows starts with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) **do** becomes **d'**

athair	**d'** athair
uan	**d'** uan

Tha, bha, bidh - is, was, will be

PRESENT TENSE

Tha mi sgìth . . . . . .I am tired
Tha thu sgìth . . . . . .you are tired
Tha e sgìth . . . . . .he is tired
Tha i sgìth . . . . . .she is tired
Tha sinn sgìth . . . . . .we are tired
Tha sibh sgìth . . . . . .you are tired
Tha iad sgìth . . . . . .they are tired
A bheil mi sgìth? . . . . . .Am I tired?
Chan eil mi sgìth . . . . . .I am not tired
Nach eil mi sgìth? . . . . . .Am I not tired?
Ged a tha mi sgìth . . . . . .Although I am tired

PAST TENSE

Bha mi sgìth . . . . . .I was tired
Bha thu sgìth . . . . . .You were tired
Bha e sgìth . . . . . .He was tired
Bha i sgìth . . . . . .She was tired
Bha sinn sgìth . . . . . .We were tired
Bha sibh sgìth . . . . . .You were tired
Bha iad sgìth . . . . . .They were tired
An robh mi sgìth? . . . . . .Was I tired?
Cha robh . . . . . .No (I was not)
Bha . . . . . .Yes (I was)

FUTURE TENSE

Bidh mi aig an sgoil . . . .I will be at the school
Bidh thu aig an sgoil . . . . . .You will be at the school
Bidh e aig an sgoil . . . .He will be at the school
Bidh i aig an sgoil . . . .She will be at the school
Bidh sinn aig an sgoil . . . . . .We will be at the school
Bidh sibh aig an sgoil . . . . . .You will be at the school
Bidh iad aig an sgoil . . . . . .They will be at the school
Am bi thu aig an sgoil? . . . . . .Will you be at the school?
Bithidh . . . . . .Yes (I will)
Cha bhi mi aig an sgoil . . . . . .I will not be at the school
'S dòcha nach bi mi aig an sgoil . . . . . .Perhaps I will not be at the school
Nach bi thu aig an sgoil? . . . . . .Will you not be at the school?
Cha bhi . . . . . .No (I will not be)

COMMAND

Bi glic! . . . . . **Bithibh glic!** . . . . . .Be sensible!
Bi modhail! . . . . . **Bithibh modhail!** . . . . . .Behave!
Bi sàmhach! . . . . . **Bithibh sàmhach!** . . . . . .Be quiet!

Ciamar a chanas mi ...?

Age	**Say your age/Ask someone their age**	Leabhar 1	Aonad 3
Commands	**Tell someone to do something**	Leabhar 1	Aonad 11
	Reply when you're asked to do something	Leabhar 2	Aonad 12
	Ask directions	Leabhar 1	Aonad 9
	Ask for something	Leabhar 2	Aonad 13
Describing	**What you have**	Leabhar 1	Aonad 5
	People	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 41
	People	Leabhar 2	Aonad 4
	People	Leabhar 2	Aonad 5
	Weather	Leabhar 1	Aonad 12
	Ask what something is	Leabhar 2	Aonad 2
	Ask who someone is	Leabhar 2	Aonad 2
	Say what someone is wearing	Leabhar 2	Aonad 4
	Say how you are feeling	Leabhar 1	Aonad 2
	Talking about your health	Leabhar 2	Aonad 6
	Compare things	Leabhar 2	Aonad 7
	Describe where something is	Leabhar 2	Aonad 8
	Colours	Leabhar 2	Aonad 4
	Names of colours	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 35
	Talking about yourself	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 41
	Describing places	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 42
	Clothes	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 36
	Choosing clothes	Leabhar 1	Aonad 6
	Describing clothes	Leabhar 2	Aonad 4
	Talk about pets	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 36
Doing	**Words to describe what you are doing**	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 38
	Say/ask what you/other people are doing	Leabhar 1	Aonad 10
	Say what you were doing	Leabhar 1	Aonad 15
	Say what you did	Leabhar 1	Aonad 17
	Say what you did (irregular verbs)	Leabhar 2	Aonad 1
	Say what you will/will not be doing	Leabhar 2	Aonad 12
	Say you can/cannot do something	Leabhar 2	Aonad 10
	Say you aren't allowed ... and why	Leabhar 2	Aonad 11
	Say/ask what someone is doing	Leabhar 1	Aonad 10
	Say what you want/don't want to do		
	Say what you do in your leisure time	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 38
	Talk about hobbies	Leabhar 1	Aonad 14
Food	**Different food**	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 36
	Talk about food	Leabhar 1	Aonad 13
	Ask for something	Leabhar 1	Aonad 6
	Say what you like	Leabhar 1	Aonad 6
	Say you're hungry/thirsty	Leabhar 1	Aonad 13

Home	**Useful words to use about home**	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 37
Like/want	**Say what you like or dislike and why**	Leabhar 1	Aonad 14
	Say what you want	Leabhar 1	Aonad 6
	Say what you prefer	Leabhar 1	Aonad 13
	Say if something is better or worse	Leabhar 2	Aonad 7
	Talk about enjoying something	Leabhar 2	Aonad 13
Money	**Say/ask how much something costs**	Leabhar 1	Aonad 7
Names	**Say your name/ask someone's name**	Leabhar 1	Aonad 1
	Introduce someone	Leabhar 1	Aonad 1
	Personal names	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 35
Numbers	**1-20**	Leabhar 1	Aonad 3
	1-100	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 34
Places	**Names of places**	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 43
	Talk about places	Leabhar 1	Aonad 4
	Say where you live	Leabhar 1	Aonad 4
	Ask someone where he/she lives	Leabhar 1	Aonad 4
	Say you are going somewhere	Leabhar 1	Aonad 16
	Ask directions	Leabhar 1	Aonad 9
	Directions	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 39
	Give directions	Leabhar 2	Aonad 9
	Say where something is	Leabhar 2	Aonad 8
	Ask/say where someone is from	Leabhar 1	Aonad 16
	In the town	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 39
	In the country	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 39
School	**Talk about different subjects**	Leabhar 1	Aonad 14
	What subjects you like/dislike	Leabhar 1	Aonad 14
	Ask for help in the classroom	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 34
	Talk about your homework	Leabhar 2	Duilleag 51
	Instructions in the classroom	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 33
	Talk about things in the school	Leabhar 1	Duilleag 37
Time	**Tell the time/ask the time**	Leabhar 1	Aonad 8
	Say when something starts/finishes	Leabhar 2	Aonad 14
	Days of the week	Leabhar 1	Aonad 15
	Times/seasons of the year	Leabhar 2	Duilleag 56
Work	**Say what job someone has**	Leabhar 2	Aonad 3

Abair Fhèin E! is the second book in a series of colourful, easy-to-use course books for learners of Gaelic.

It covers a wide selection of subjects and a range of interesting activities for individual, pair and group work.

Tha sinn an dòchas gun cord an leabhar riut agus gun ionnsaich thu tòrr Gaidhlig!



Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig