

# Abair Fhèin E!

## PASGAN 1

### Notaichean do Thidsearan Aonadan 1 - 5

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

Tha na duilleagan-obrach a' dol leis an leabhar Abair Fhèin E! Leabhar 1, a chaidh fhoillseachadh le Stòrlann agus Cànán ann an 2002.

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 Ughdarrasan 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 Cànán Earranta

Clò-bhuailte le Keyline

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# Leabhar 1

# Abair hèin!

duilleagan-obrach

## Leabhar 1

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### 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 1 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 libhrigeadh 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 là an-diugh airson conaltradh a dhèanamh ann an Gàidhlig agus gus loinn a chur air an ionnsachadh
- bidh aire nan sgoilearan 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 sgoilearan 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 stòras a dheigheadh an cois an leabhair *Abair Fhèin E!*, 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!* 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 beàrnann ann an *Abair E!*. Tha Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig taingeil airson na 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!* 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
- briathrachas a tha a' nochdadh san Fhaclair.

Anns na duilleagan-obrach gheibhear:

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

Tha na duilleagan-obrach a' leantainn gu ìre mhòr an aon phàtran agus a tha san leabhar *Abair Fhèin E!*. Airson obair-daingneachaidh bhathas den bheachd gum biodh na ceistean gu h-ìosal air an cleachdadh ann an còmhradh na bu tràithe na a nochd iad san leabhar.

- An toigh leat?
- Cia mhead?

Mar sin tha na ceistean sin a' nochdadh ann an co-theagasg peataichean agus biadh, *Aonad 5* agus *6*. Le àireamhan cuideachd bhathas den bheachd gum biodh e cus do sgoilearan a bhith ag ionnsachadh nan àireamhan gu lèir ann an dàimh ri aoisean, *Aonad 3*. Tha àireamhan suas gu 20 a' nochdadh ann an *Aonad 3*. Tha na h-àireamhan eile a' tighinn a-steach ann an *Aonad 7* agus tha an siostam-àireamh traidiseanta agus an siostam-àireamh "ùr" le chèile air an cleachdadh. Is ann aig tidsearan fa-leth as fheàrr a bhios fios an toir iad an dà shiostam-àireamh a-steach aig an ìre seo no am fàg iad aon dhiubh gu nas fhaide air adhart.

Tha raon fharsaing de dhuilleagan-obrach an cois an leabhair. Bu chòir do thidsearan na duilleagan-obrach as freagarraiche 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 libhrigeadh 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 chom-pàirteachas 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!* stèidhichte air Stiùireadh 5-14 agus bu chòir dhan sin a bhith na chuideachadh le measadh. Gu dearbh, faodar mòran de na duilleagan-obrach a chleachdadh gu 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 a 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 ri 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 sgoilearean air an gabhail a-steach ann a bhith a' libhrigeadh 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 lethid sin, gus nach bi an sgoilear air a mhì-mhisneachadh bho bhith a' cumail air agus a' dèanamh adhartas.
- 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: compàirteachas 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-riribh nam measg.

### 5.3 A' leasachadh sgilean sgrìobhaidh

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

## Notaichean do Thidsearan

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;

- puingeann 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 fòilìo de dh'obair sgrìobhte a chruinneachadh gus an t-adhartas a rinn iad a chur an cèill. Bidh leudachadh air a' fòilìo 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. Aig amannan mar seo bu chòir gun ionnsaichidh 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 tidsear na sgoilearan a mhisneachadh gus na sgilean a leanas a chleachdadh agus an leasachadh:

- brìgh a' chànan 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 dhiofraichte a chleachdadh gus an aon nì a ràdh

## Notaichean do Thidsearan

- 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 là a th' ann:

- Bidh gràmar air a theagasg ann am broinn prògram-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 buidhinn mar a nochdas sin.
- Bu chòir barrachd gràmair a thoirt do na sgoilearan as comasaiche na do chuid eile.
- Feumar cuid de phuingeann 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 cànan an toiseach, is dòcha briathrachas no abairtean, a chleachdas iad san obair-daingneachaidh air puingeann gràmair. Nithear feum de chòmhradh agus de sgrìobhadh gus sealltainn mar a tha puingeann gràmair air an cleachdadh sa chànan.
- Bu chòir puingeann gràmair a bhith air an soilleireachadh an toiseach sa Bheurla agus an uair sin sa Ghàidhlig.
- Bidh cuid de phuingeann gràmair air an togail mar riaghailtean air am feumar cuimhneachadh; bu chòir mineachadh 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!

## Leabhar 1

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

This series of worksheets are designed to be used in association with the Guidelines for Gaelic (Learners) 5-14 and Book 1 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 articulate with the *Abair Fhèin E!* book, *Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig* has been mindful of the effort and expertise which has gone into developing good quality resources that formed the *Abair E!* series. *Abair E!* has been drawn on heavily, with some modifications and adaptations, to form consolidation for the *Abair Fhèin E!* book. *Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig* acknowledges the support of Millburn Academy, Highland Council for selecting appropriate materials from *Abair E!*. 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!* 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
- vocabulary as listed in the *Faclair*.

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.

The worksheets largely follow the same sequence as the *Abair Fhèin E!* book. When providing consolidation activities, it was felt that the questions below would be utilised earlier in conversation than they appeared in the book.

- *An toigh leat?*
- *Cia mhead?*

Consequently, these are developed in the context of pets and foods, *Aonad 5 and 6*. Similarly with the acquisition of numbers, it was felt that pupils would be overawed by learning all the numbers in the context of ages, *Aonad 3*. *Aonad 3* develops numbers to 20. *Aonad 7* develops the remainder of the numbers and utilises both the traditional and the “new” numbering systems. Individual teachers can best decide whether to introduce both numbering systems at this stage, or to delay one method to a later date.

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!* 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 hesitations 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.
- 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, but a few exceptions, will make a grammatical error at some stage!

# Abair heir!

duilleagan-obrach



## Duilleag-obrach 1

My name is ...  
Is mise ...

You may not yet know everybody in your class.



In turn, tell each person in the class your name in Gaelic.



If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 1 on the CD





## Duilleag-obrach 2

My name is ...  
Is mise ...

Check with your teacher before you start this sheet.

**Obraich le caraid.**

**Work with a partner.**

Use the **Ainmean** cards. Your teacher will tell you where to find them.

1. Do not show the cards to each other.
2. Take it in turn to pick a card.
3. Look at the name on it.
4. Tell your partner your new name.

Your partner should then say Hello to you, using your new name.



Check what you said with Track 2 on the CD.

1





**D-O 2: Ainmean Cards**



Aonad 1  
D-O 2

**Calum**

Aonad 1  
D-O 2

**Mòrag**

Aonad 1  
D-O 2

**Màiri**

Aonad 1  
D-O 2

**Seumas**

Aonad 1  
D-O 2

**Iain**

Aonad 1  
D-O 2

**Anna**

Aonad 1  
D-O 2

**Sìne**

Aonad 1  
D-O 2

**Seonag**

Aonad 1  
D-O 2

**Catrìona**

Aonad 1  
D-O 2

**Alasdair**

**Duilleag-obrach 3**Names wordsearch  
Lorg-fhacail - ainmean**Check with your teacher before you start this sheet.**

Look at the wordsearch below.

It contains ten Gaelic names which you have seen before.

You will have to look up, down, backwards, forwards and diagonally in the grid to find them all.

Circle the names in the grid and list them below.  
The first one has been done for you.

a	b	g	a	r	o	m	r
i	m	s	e	d	e	i	n
a	u	e	n	i	a	i	a
d	l	u	i	d	h	n	e
s	a	m	s	h	n	i	l
a	c	a	m	a	i	r	i
l	l	s	r	i	a	m	a
a	n	o	i	r	t	a	c

1. *Calum*

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_



**Duilleag-obrach 4**Gaelic names  
*Ainmean Gàidhlig***Check with your teacher before you start this sheet.**

Below are some Gaelic names you already know:

Calum	Anna	Mòrag	Alasdair	Màiri
Cailean	Iain	Sìne	Catrìona	Seumas

Match the Gaelic names to their English version.  
An example is done for you.

Beurla	Gàidhlig
1. Ann	_____
2. Mary	_____
3. Jean	_____
4. Malcolm	_____
5. Morag	<i>Mòrag</i> _____
6. Colin	_____
7. Alexander	_____
8. James	_____
9. Catherine	_____
10. John	_____



**Duilleag-obrach 5**Gaelic names  
Ainmean Gàidhlig

Èist ri Earrann 1 air an CD.

Listen to Track 1 on the CD.

When it comes to remembering names, **Sim** is very forgetful. Listen to him asking several people their names. He uses two different ways of asking the question.

Work out whether **Sim** is speaking to an older person/more than one person or someone younger/the same age as him.

<b>Sim</b> could be talking to ...	Older/ more than one	same age/ younger
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		





## Duilleag-obrach 6

Say your name / Ask someone their name  
Is mise ... / Dè 'n t-ainm a th' ort?

**Obraich le caraid.**  
**Work with a partner.**

Tell him/her who you are.

Ask his/her name too.

Remember to say all this in Gaelic!



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

Both of you should go and tell your teacher in Gaelic what your names are.

This will help your teacher to remember who you are.





## Duilleag-obrach 7

Say your name / Ask someone their name  
Is mise ... / Dè 'n t-ainm a th' ort?

**Obraich le caraid.**

**Work with a partner.**

Use the **Ainmean** cards again.

1. This time do not show the cards to each other.
2. Instead, take it in turn to pick a card.
3. Look at the name on it.
4. Tell your partner your new name.

Your partner should then say **Halò** to you, using your new name.

Dè 'n t-ainm a th' ort?



Is mise Pòl.



Check what you said with Track 3 on the CD.





# Duilleag-obrach 8

Asking someone's name  
*A' faighneachd ainm*

When talking to one person, you say:

**Dè 'n t-ainm a th' ort?**

When talking to more than person or being polite to an older person, you say:

**Dè 'n t-ainm a th' oirbh?**

Dè 'n t-ainm a th' \_\_\_\_\_ ?



Dè 'n t-ainm a th' \_\_\_\_\_ ?



Dè 'n t-ainm a \_\_\_\_\_ ' \_\_\_\_\_ ?



Dè 'n t-ainm a \_\_\_\_\_ ' \_\_\_\_\_ ?





# Duilleag-obrach 9

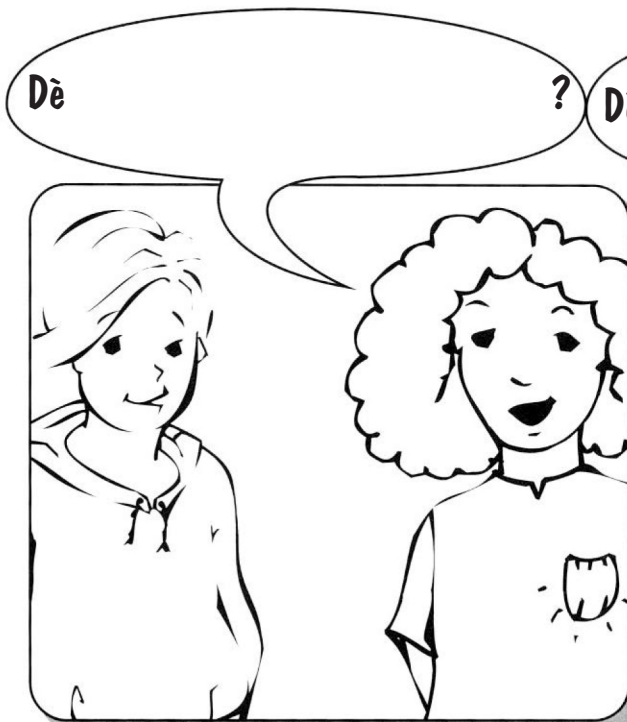
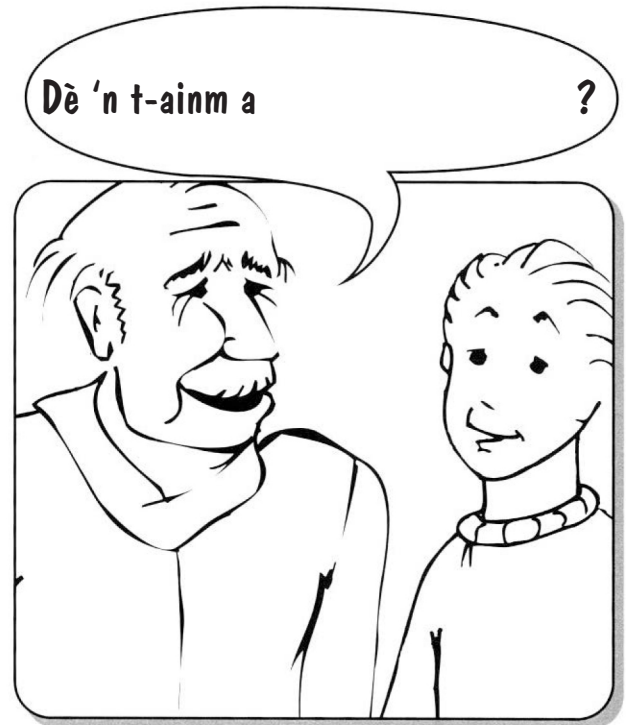
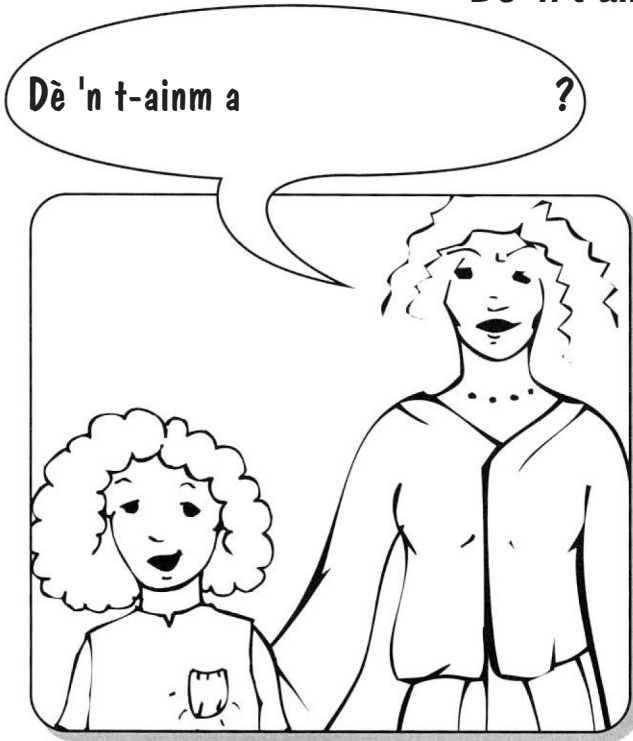
Asking someone's name  
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**Dè 'n t-ainm a th' oirbh?**





## Duilleag-obrach 10

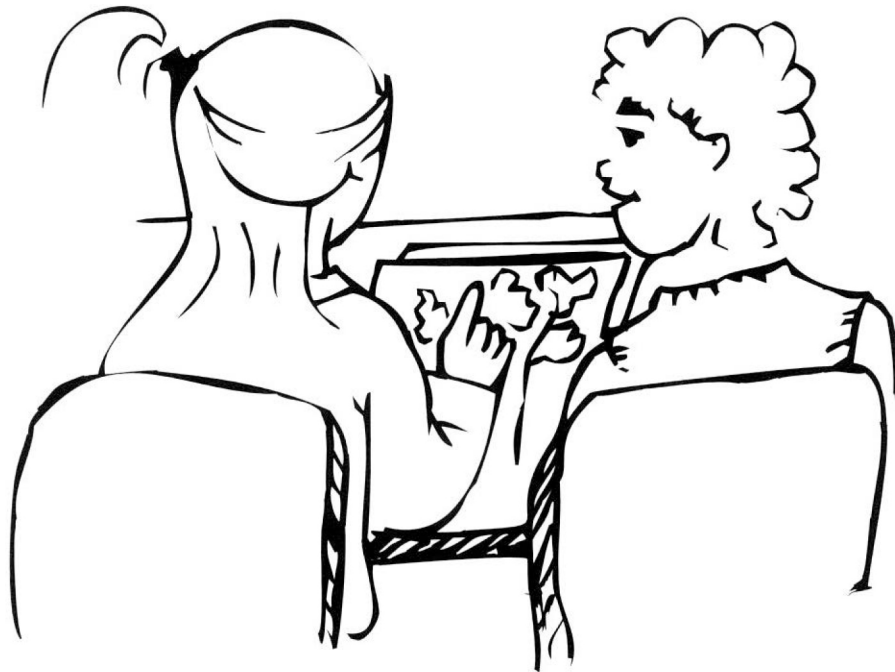
Introducing people  
*Ag innse ainmean dhaoinne eile*

**Obraich le caraid.**

**Work with a partner.**

Look at the pictures which your teacher gave you or which you brought to school.

Introduce these people, in Gaelic, to your partner.  
Swop round and get your partner to tell you who they are.



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



**Duilleag-obrach 11**Introducing friends  
*Ag innse ainmean do charaidean***Èist ri Earrann 2 air an CD.****Listen to Track 2 on the CD.**

On the CD you will hear Iain introducing his friends to some other people.

You may stop the CD whenever you need to.

You have to work out:

- who Iain is speaking to.
- who he is introducing.

Put your answers in the table below.

**You may listen to the CD as often as you need to.**

Iain is speaking to:	Iain is introducing:
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

**Let your teacher see your table once you have completed it.**

**Duilleag-obrach 12**

Saying "Hello" to someone  
 Ag ràdh "Halò" ri cuideigin

Look at the pictures of the people below.

Imagine that you are saying "**Hello**" to them and saying their names.

Remember how the beginning and end of Gaelic names can change.

Now say "**Hello**" to the people in these pictures.



If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 5 on the CD,  
 or refer to the book *Abair Fhèin E! Leabhar 1, Duilleag 2*

**Màiri****Calum****Anna****Iain****Mòrag****Seumas**

Ask your teacher to listen to you or record yourself on tape.



**Duilleag-obrach 13**Gaelic names  
*Ainmean Gàidhlig***Check with your teacher before you start this sheet.**

Work in a group of no more than six.

1. One person has the Name List below.  
S/he turns his/her back to the group.
2. The others share out the **Ainmean** cards.
3. The person with the Name List calls out each of the names.  
(Remember how some of the names can change a bit).
4. The others answer **Seadh** when they hear the name on their card.
5. The person with the list tries to work out who has said **Seadh**.  
Then s/he should fill in the real names in the list below.

Ainm Gàidhlig	Real Name
Alasdair	
Anna	
Calum	
Catrìona	
Iain	
Màiri	
Mòrag	
Seonag	
Seumas	
Sìne	





# Duilleag-obrach 14

Gaelic names  
Ainmean Gàidhlig

The teacher is taking the register. How would s/he call out these names, and how would they reply?

Remember! The beginning and end may change!

1

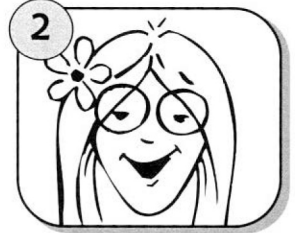
“A S \_\_\_\_\_”  
“S \_\_\_\_\_”



Sìne

2

“A S \_\_\_\_\_”  
“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”



Seònaid

3

“A M \_\_\_\_\_”  
“S \_\_\_\_\_”



Màiri

4

“A S \_\_\_\_\_”  
“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”



Sìm

5

“A \_\_\_\_\_”  
“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”



Dàibhidh

6

“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”  
“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”



Mairead





# Duilleag-obrach 15

Extension work  
Obair-leudachaidh

Unscramble the letters below to reveal some Gaelic first names.  
Use **Abair Fhèin E!** to help you.

1. d e l l i h .....  
.....
2. m i i à r .....  
.....
3. n n d o h c d h a .....  
.....
4. a a a l s d i r .....  
.....
5. a i e a c l n .....  
.....
6. n i a i .....  
.....
7. a e o s n g .....  
.....
8. a u c l m .....  
.....
9. a a n n .....  
.....
10. ì e s n .....  
.....
11. a ò m r g .....  
.....
12. a a o c t r ì n .....  
.....



# Abair heir

duilleagan-obrach

**Duilleag-obrach 1**How are you?  
*Ciamar a tha thu?***Check with your teacher before you start this sheet.****Èist ri Earrann 3 air an CD.****Listen to Track 3 on the CD.**

You will hear **Catriona** asking several people how they are. She will use two different ways of asking the question.

Listen to the CD as often as you want to. Work out whether **Catriona** is speaking to the people in the list below.



For example, if you think that the first person **Catriona** is speaking to is her friend Colin, then tick **Ceart**. If not, tick **Ceàrr**.

<b>Catriona would have been talking to ...</b>	<b>Ceart</b>	<b>Ceàrr</b>
<b>1. Her friend Colin.</b>		
<b>2. Her teacher Mrs Campbell.</b>		
<b>3. Her sister Mary.</b>		
<b>4. Her cousins Susan and Alan.</b>		
<b>5. Her Mum and Dad.</b>		
<b>6. Her little brother Neil.</b>		
<b>7. Her neighbour Mr Grant.</b>		





# Duilleag-obrach 2

How are you?  
Ciamar a tha thu?

**Coimhead air na dealbhan gu h-ìosal.**

Look at the pictures below.

Ask the people in the pictures how they are.

Remember there are two ways of asking the question, “**How are you?**” in Gaelic.

**A-nis, sgrìobh na ceistean airson gach dealbh.**

Now, write each question below each picture.



.....

.....



.....

.....



.....

.....





**Duilleag-obrach 3**

How are you?  
*Ciamar a tha thu?*

When you ask one person or your friend how he or she is, you say ***Ciamar a tha thu?***

When you ask several people, or when you speak politely to an older person, you say ***Ciamar a tha sibh?***

Fill in the blanks.

Sìne is your best friend.

**“Ciamar a tha .....** **?”**

Seo Granaidh.

**“Ciamar a tha .....** **?”**

Dòmhnall agus Seumas.

**“Ciamar a tha .....** **?”**

Your little brother.

**“Ciamar a tha .....** **?”**

Your teacher.

**“Ciamar a tha .....** **?”**

Your classmates.

**“Ciamar a tha .....** **?”**

Your sister.

**“Ciamar a tha .....** **?”**

Your next-door neighbours.

**“Ciamar a tha .....** **?”**





# Duilleag-obrach 4

Thank you  
Tapadh leat agus tapadh leibh

It is Mairi's birthday. She has received lots of presents.  
How would she say "thank you" to these people?



her best friend



her parents



her little brother



her sister



her class



her granny





# Duilleag-obrach 5

Word puzzles  
Tòimhseachain

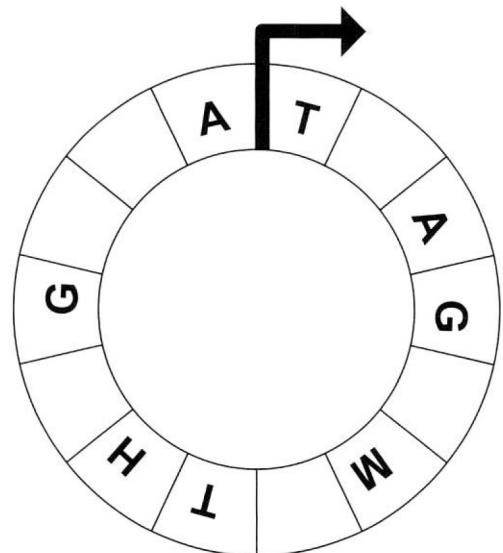
Solve the clues. Put your answers in the grid at 1, 2, 3, and 4. As you do this, reading down from the letter “L” you should see a word you know.

				L				
1								
2								
3								
4								

1. Tapadh \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a tha thu?
3. Ciamar a tha \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. Tha gu \_\_\_\_\_ .

Fill in the missing letters to make a round robin.

As you read round and round, you should find three words which answer the question **Ciamar a tha thu?**

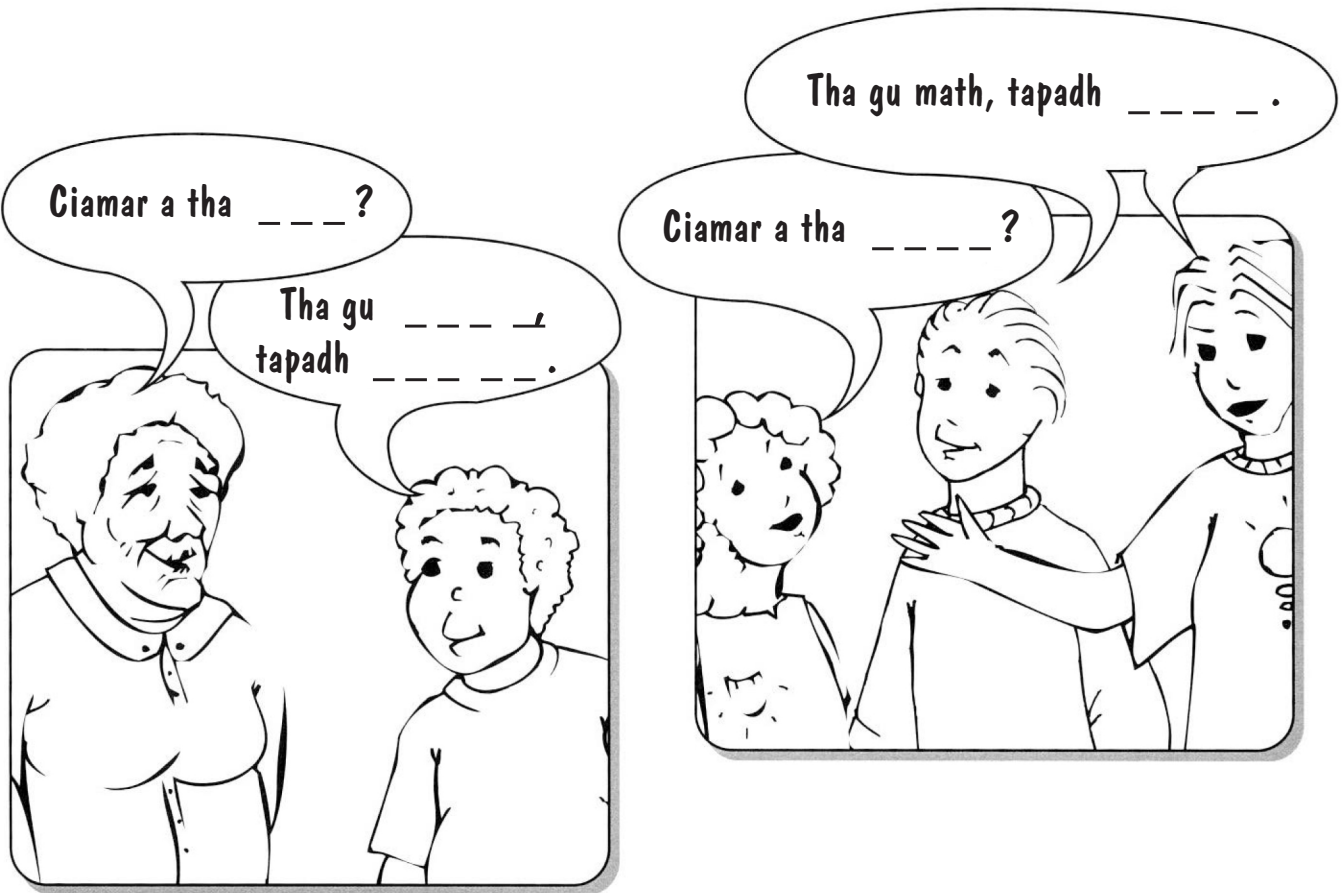
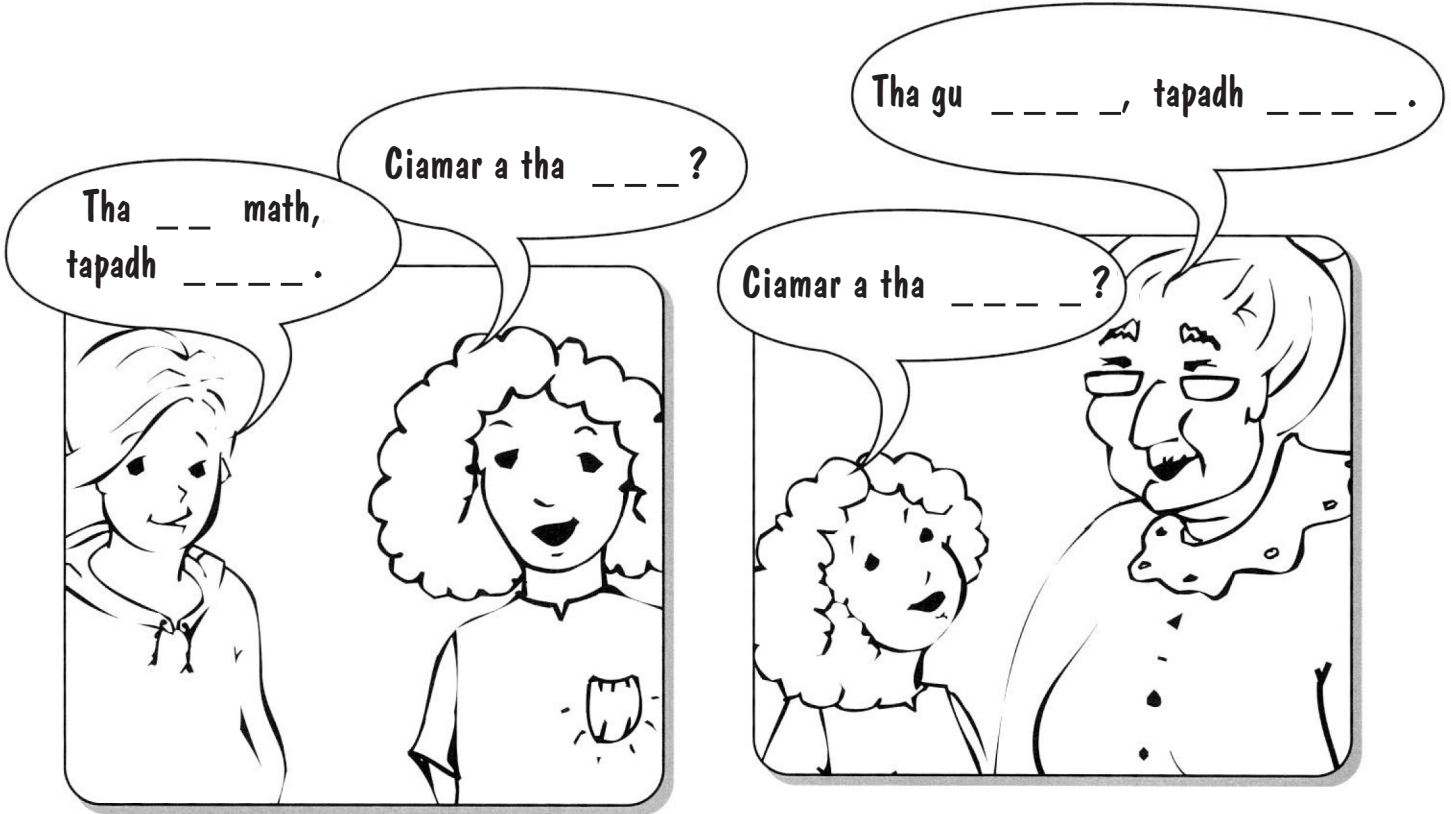




# Duilleag-obrach 6

How are you? I'm fine.  
Ciamar a tha thu/sibh? Tha gu moth.

Fill in the blanks in each cartoon.

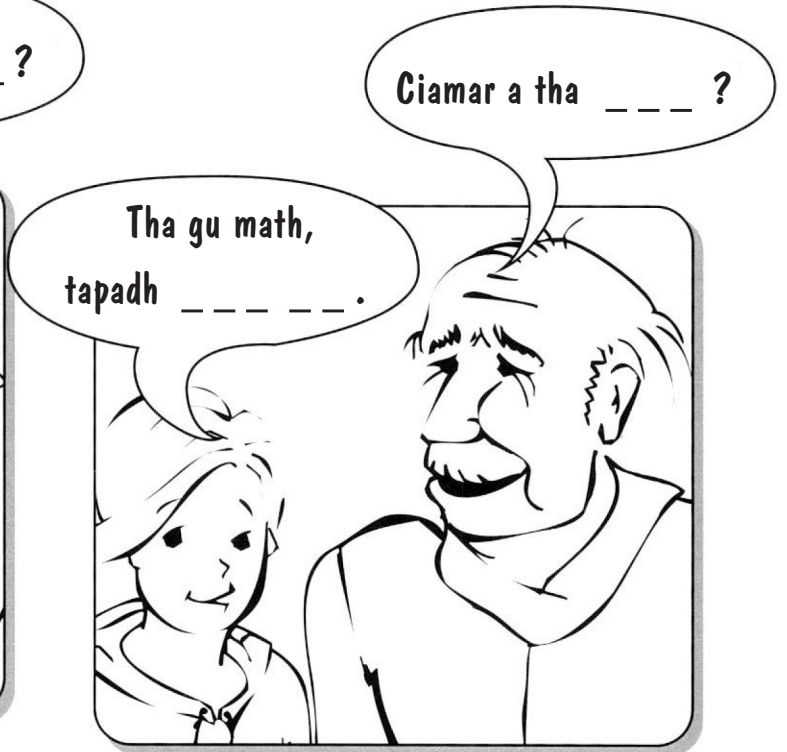
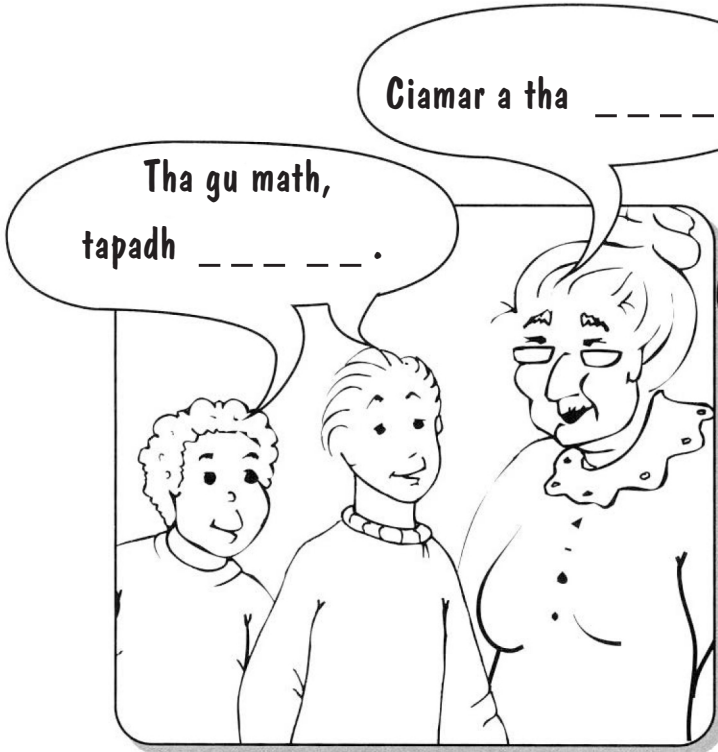




# Duilleag-obrach 7

How are you? I'm fine  
Ciamar a tha thu/sibh? Tha gu math

Fill in the blanks in each cartoon.





## Duilleag-obrach 8

What's your name?  
Dè an t-ainm tin' ort?



Èist ri Earrann 2 air an CD.

Listen to Track 2 on the CD.

You will hear Morag speaking to you and asking you some questions.

Work out what your answers should be.



You may listen to the CD as often as you want to.



When you are ready, act out this conversation with your teacher.



**Duilleag-obrach 9**Conversation  
Còmhradh

With three classmates, act out this conversation.

**Seumas:** Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?

**Calum:** Is mise Calum.

**Seumas:** Ciamar a tha thu, a Chalum?

**Calum:** Tha mi gu math, tapadh leat, agus dè an t-ainm a th' ort?

**Seumas:** Is mise Seumas.

**Calum:** Ciamar a tha thu, a Sheumais?

**Seumas:** Tha mi gu math, tapadh leat.

**Calum:** Seo Dòmhnall.

**Seumas:** Ciamar a tha thu, a Dhòmhnail?

**Dòmhnall:** Tha mi gu math, tapadh leat.

**Seumas:** Seo Cailean, a Dhòmhnail.

**Dòmhnall:** Ciamar a tha thu, a Chailein?

**Cailean:** Tha mi gu math, tapadh leat.

**Màiri:** Madainn mhath.

**Cailean:** Madainn mhath, a Mhàiri.

**Màiri:** Ciamar a tha thu, a Chailein?

**Cailean:** Tha mi gu math, tapadh leat.

**Act out the conversation again, but this time take a different role.**





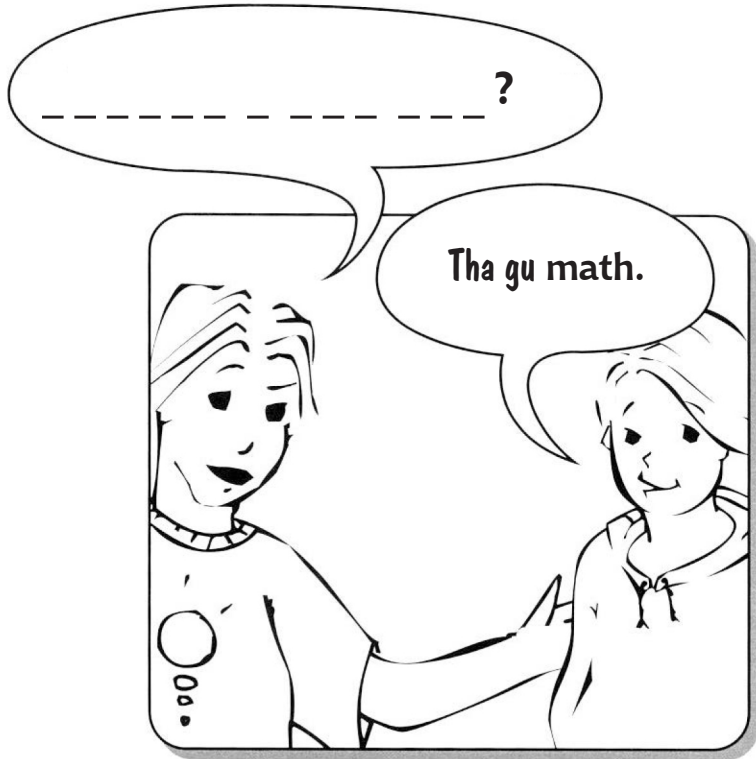
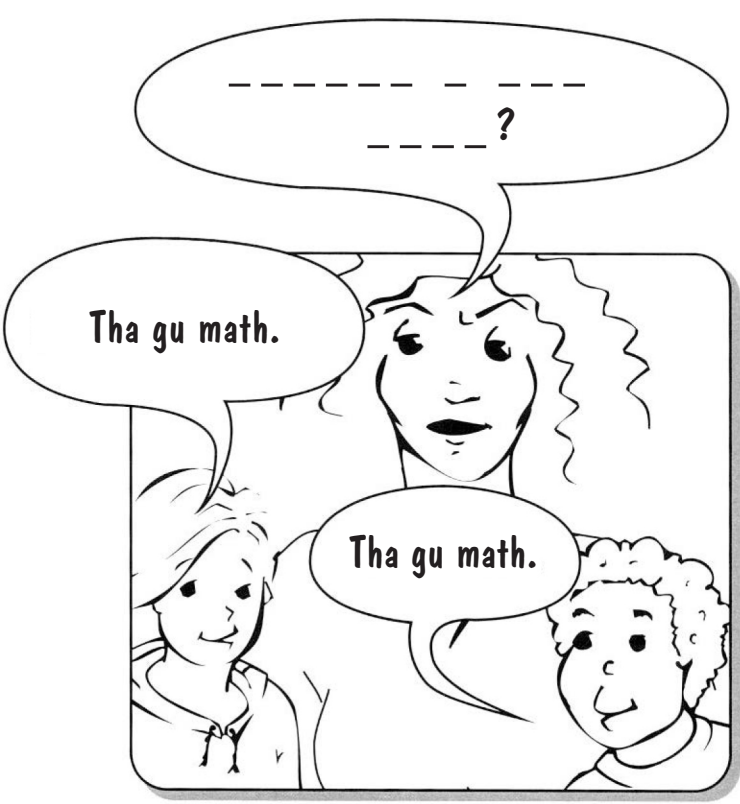
# Duilleag-obrach 10

What's your name? / How are you?  
Dè 'n t-ainm th' ort? / Ciamar a tha thu?

**Coimhead air na dealbhan-èibhinn gu h-ìosal.**

Look at the cartoons below.

Fill in the missing Gaelic words for each cartoon.



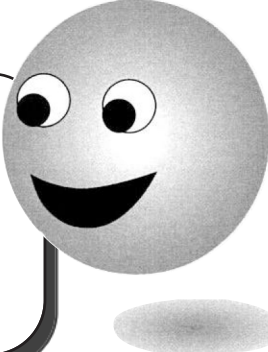


# Duilleag-obrach 11

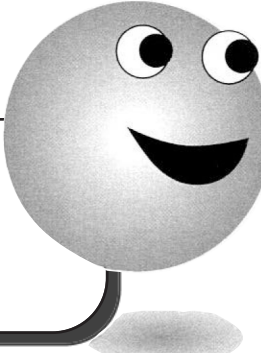
Extension  
Beagan a bharrachd

Below are other ways of asking how someone is, and replying. Use the **Beagan a Bharrachd** section of **Abair Fhèin E! 1 (Duilleag 4)** to help you.

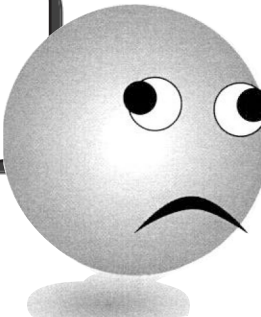
Dè do chor?  
Chan eil mi \_\_\_\_\_.  
Sin \_\_\_\_\_!



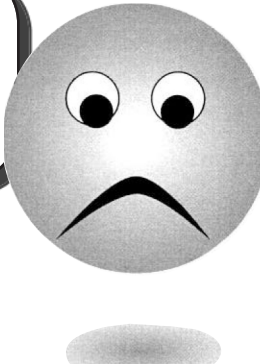
Dè do bheò?  
G \_ \_ d \_\_\_\_\_, tapadh \_\_\_\_\_.



Dè do bheò?  
\_\_\_\_\_ mi g \_ \_ m \_\_\_\_\_.



Dè do \_\_\_\_\_?  
Chan eil mi glè \_\_\_\_\_.






# Duilleag-obrach 12

Extension work  
Obair leudachaidh

## A.

Unscramble these words. (They are all on pages 4 & 5 of the book **Abair Fhèin E!**).  
Write the correct word.

**Tha na faclan air duilleagan 4 & 5.**

1. tahm		5. bshi	
2. mircaa		6. tael	
3. dtapha		7. nadimna	
4. elhbi		8. rhoc	

## B.

The sentences below have been split up.  
Join them up and write out the complete sentence.

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Tha gu math ...<br>.....  | a. ... a tha oirbh?        |
| 2. Is mise ...<br>.....      | b. ... tha sibh?           |
| 3. Dè an t-ainm ...<br>..... | c. ... tapadh leat.        |
| 4. Ciamar a ...<br>.....     | d. ... a tha ort?          |
| 5. Dè an t-ainm ...<br>..... | e. ... Maighstir Caimbeul. |
| 6. Tha gu math ...<br>.....  | f. ... tha thu?            |
| 7. Ciamar a ...<br>.....     | g. ... tapadh leibh.       |





## Duilleag-obrach 13

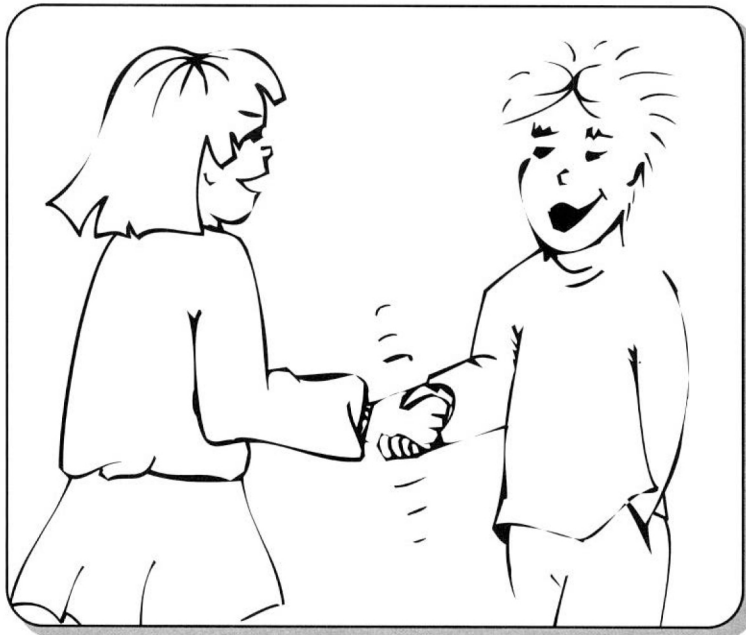
Extension work  
*Obair leudachaidh*

**Obraich ann am buidheann de 4.**

**Work in groups of 4.**

Make up a short play in which each of you has something to say.

Use the Gaelic you have learnt so far. To help you, use **Duilleag-obrach 9** and pages 1-5 of the book **Abair Fhèin E!** Once you have practised your play, act it out for the class.





**Faclair**

The following words are used throughout the units.



**Listen to Track 6 on the CD, to hear all the words.**

**Gàidhlig**

**Beurla**

<i>an latha</i> .....	the day
<i>an tidsear</i> .....	the teacher
<i>aonad</i> .....	unit
<i>Beurla</i> .....	English
<i>bogsa</i> .....	box
<i>ceàrr</i> .....	wrong
<i>ceart</i> .....	correct
<i>ceum</i> .....	stage
<i>Dèan seo</i> .....	Do this
<i>Dè chanas mi?</i> .....	What will I say?
<i>Dè nì mi?</i> .....	What will I do
<i>Dè rinn mi?</i> .....	What have I done?
<i>do charaid</i> .....	your partner
<i>do thidsear</i> .....	your teacher
<i>duilleag</i> .....	page
<i>duilleag-obrach</i> .....	worksheet
<i>earrann-teip</i> .....	tape extract
<i>faclair</i> .....	dictionary
<i>Gàidhlig</i> .....	Gaelic
<i>labhairt</i> .....	talk
<i>sgeulachd</i> .....	story
<i>thusa</i> .....	you



**Facclair**

Here are the new words and phrases in this unit.

**Gàidhlig****Beurla**

<b>ainm; an t-ainm</b> . . . . .	(a) name; the name
<b>ainmean; na h-ainmean</b> . . . . .	names; the names
<b>Alasdair</b> . . . . .	Alexander/Alastair
<b>Anna</b> . . . . .	Anne
<b>Cailean</b> . . . . .	Colin
<b>Calum</b> . . . . .	Malcolm
<b>Catrìona</b> . . . . .	Catherine
<b>Chan eil mi dona.</b> . . . . .	I'm not bad
<b>Ciamar a tha sibh?</b> . . . . .	How are you? (polite/plural form)
<b>Ciamar a tha thu?</b> . . . . .	How are you?
<b>Dè?</b> . . . . .	What?
<b>Dè 'n t-ainm a th' ort?</b> . . . . .	What is your name?
<b>Dè 'n t-ainm a th' oirbh?</b> . . . . .	What is your name?
. . . . .	(polite/plural form)
<b>Dòmhnall</b> . . . . .	Donald
<b>Feasgar math</b> . . . . .	Good afternoon/good evening
<b>gu math</b> . . . . .	fine, well
<b>Hai</b> . . . . .	Hi
<b>Halò</b> . . . . .	Hello
<b>Halò, a Chalum</b> . . . . .	Hello, Malcolm
<b>Iain</b> . . . . .	John
<b>Is mise.</b> . . . . .	I'm called/My name is ...
<b>Lachaidh</b> . . . . .	Lachlan
<b>latha; an latha</b> . . . . .	(a) day; the day
<b>latha math</b> . . . . .	good day



**Faclair**

<b>Madainn mhath</b> .....	Good morning
<b>Madainn mhath dhuibh</b> .....	Good morning to you (polite/plural form)
<b>Maighstir Caimbeul</b> .....	Mr Campbell
<b>Maighstir MacDhòmhnail</b> .....	Mr MacDonald
<b>Mairead</b> .....	Margaret
<b>Màiri</b> .....	Mary
<b>Mòrag</b> .....	Morag
<b>Patsaidh</b> .....	Patsy
<b>Pòl</b> .....	Paul
<b>Raonaid</b> .....	Rachel
<b>Seadh</b> .....	Aye, Yes (if someone calls you)
<b>seo ...</b> .....	this is ..., here is ...
<b>Seonag</b> .....	Joan
<b>Seumas</b> .....	James
<b>sibh</b> .....	you (polite/plural form)
<b>Sìne</b> .....	Jean, Jane
<b>Sruighlea</b> .....	Stirling
<b>Steòrnabhagh</b> .....	Stornoway
<b>Stiùbhart</b> .....	Stewart
<b>Suidhibh sìos</b> .....	Sit down (polite/plural form)
<b>Tapadh leat</b> .....	Thank you
<b>Tapadh leibh</b> .....	Thank you (polite/plural form)
<b>Tha mi dona</b> .....	I am not good
<b>Tha mi glè mhath</b> .....	I am very well
<b>Tha gu math</b> .....	I'm fine
<b>thu</b> .....	you





## Sgeulachd



Listen to Track 7 on the CD to hear the story.

Calum lives in Staffin, in the north of Skye. He is twelve and has just gone to Portree High School. He is not sure whether he is going to like it or not. Listen to him talk to John, who comes from Sleat in the south of Skye and who happens to sit beside Calum on their first day in the Gaelic class.

**Calum:** Hai. Is mise Calum

**John:** Halò. Is mise Iain.

**Calum:** Halò, Iain.

Now the teacher, Mr MacDonald, comes in.

**Teacher:** Suidhibh sìos. Is mise Maighstir MacDhòmhnail.

**(to Calum):** Dè 'n t-ainm a tha ort?

**Calum:** Calum – is mise Calum.

**Teacher:** Halò, a Chaluum. Ciamar a tha thu?

**Calum:** Tha gu math.

Next he speaks to John.

**Teacher:** Dè 'n t-ainm a tha ort?

**John:** Is mise Iain.

**Teacher:** Halò, Iain.

**John:** Ciamar a tha sibh?

**Teacher:** Tha gu math.

Later on, Calum sees John in the playground. John is with a girl from his old school, but Calum decides to speak to him anyway.

**Calum:** Iain!

**John:** Seadh.

**Calum:** Halò.

**John:** A Chaluum, seo Anna.

**Calum:** Halò.

**John:** Anna, seo Calum.

**Ann:** Halò, a Chaluum.





## Dè Chanas Mi?



Listen to Track 8 on the CD to hear Dè Chanas Mi?



### 1. To tell someone your name.

You say **Is mise** followed by your name.

- **Is mise Màiri.**
- **Is mise Iain**

### 2. To ask someone his/her name.

You ask:

- **Dè 'n t-ainm a tha ort?**

However, if you are speaking to an older person, or more than one person, use:

- **Dè 'n t-ainm a th' oirbh?**

### 3. To call someone by name.

You have to change the beginning and end of many names.

If you see Calum in the street and want to shout to him, you call:

- **A Chaluum.**

If it is Màiri you see, you call:

- **A Mhàiri.**

### 4. To answer when someone calls you.

You say **Seadh.**

If Calum calls you by name, you answer:

- **Seadh.**





## Dè Chanas Mi?

### 5. To introduce someone.

You say **Seo** followed by the person's name.

If you are introducing Anna to someone who doesn't know her, you say:

- **Seo Anna.**

### 6. To ask someone how s/he.

You ask **Ciamar a tha thu?** if you know the person quite well. But you should ask **Ciamar a tha sibh?** if you are talking to an older person, or to more than one person.

If you are asking your friend how s/he is, you say:

- **Ciamar a tha thu?**

If you are asking your teacher how s/he is, you say:

- **Ciamar a tha sibh?**

And if you are asking two or more people how they are, you say:

- **Ciamar a tha sibh?**

### 7. To say how you are.

If someone asks you **Ciamar a tha thu?** you usually answer **Tha gu math.**

This means that you are fine. If you are feeling really well, use **Tha mi glè mhath.** However, if you are having a bad day, say **Tha mi dona.**

### 8. To say "Hello".

All you say is **Halò** or **Hai.** When you meet someone in the morning, you may use **Madainn mhath.** In the afternoon or evening, use **Feasgar math.**



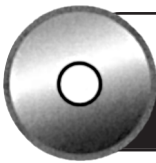
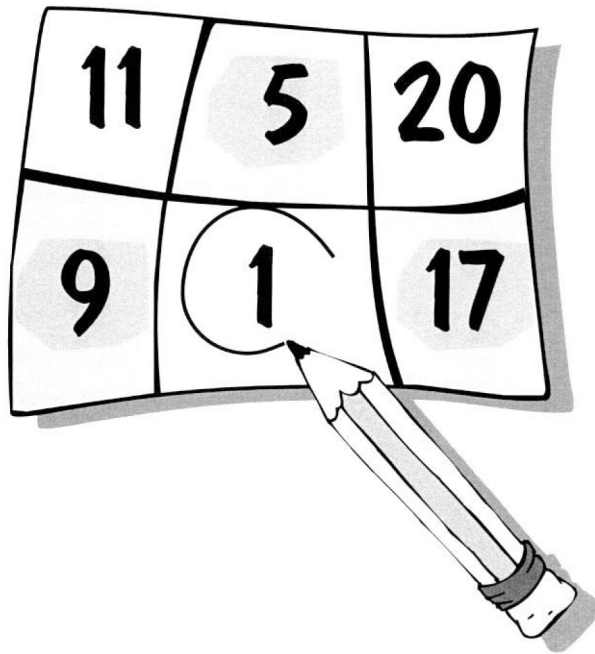
# Abair heine

duilleagan-obrach

**Duilleag-obrach 1**Numbers 0 ... 20  
Aireamhan 0 ... 20**Listen to Track 9 on the CD before you begin this unit.****Èist ri Earrann 5 air an CD.****Listen to Track 5 on the CD.**

You will hear the first ten numbers being called out at a Bingo Game in the Western Isles.

Each time you hear a number being called out, write it down, in figures, in the correct place.

**Èist ris an CD a-rithist ma dh'fheumas tu.****Listen to the CD more than once if you need to.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



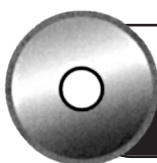
**Duilleag-obrach 2**Phone numbers  
Àireamhon fòn**Èist ri Earrann 6 air an CD.****Listen to Track 6 on the CD.**

Fill in the phone numbers of the people you hear talking.

***Lìon a-steach na h-àireamhan a chluinneas tu.***

Write the numbers in words rather than figures.

Ainm	Fòn
1. <b>Catrìona</b>	
2. <b>Ruairidh</b>	
3. <b>Niall</b>	
4. <b>Mòrag</b>	

**Èist ris an CD a-rithist ma dh'fheumas tu.****Listen to the CD more than once if you need to.**

**Duilleag-obrach 3**Numbers 0 ... 20  
Àireamhan 0 ... 20**Bruidhinn ris an tidsear mus tòisich thu air an duilleig seo.****Check with your teacher before you start this sheet.****Obraich ann am buidheann de 4.**

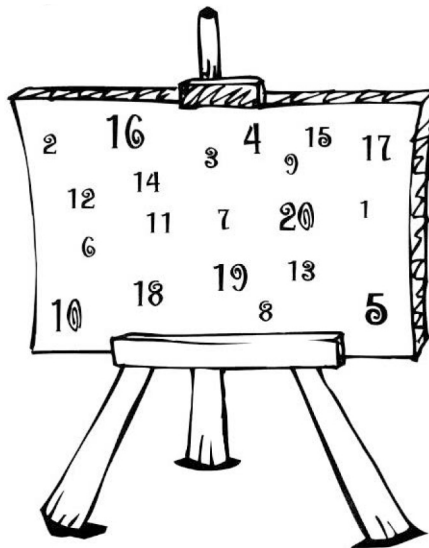
Ask your teacher if you may use the board.

**Ceart no Ceàrr?**

1. Write the numbers from 0 to 20 clearly on the board.
2. You are going to test how well your classmates know their numbers in Gaelic. Point to any number in Gaelic.
3. If you say the correct number for the one you pointed to, then the others in the group should call out **Ceart!**

If you did not say the number that you pointed at, they should call out **Ceàrr!**

4. Carry on until you have pointed to all the numbers on the board.

**Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 9 air an CD.****If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 9 on the CD.****1**



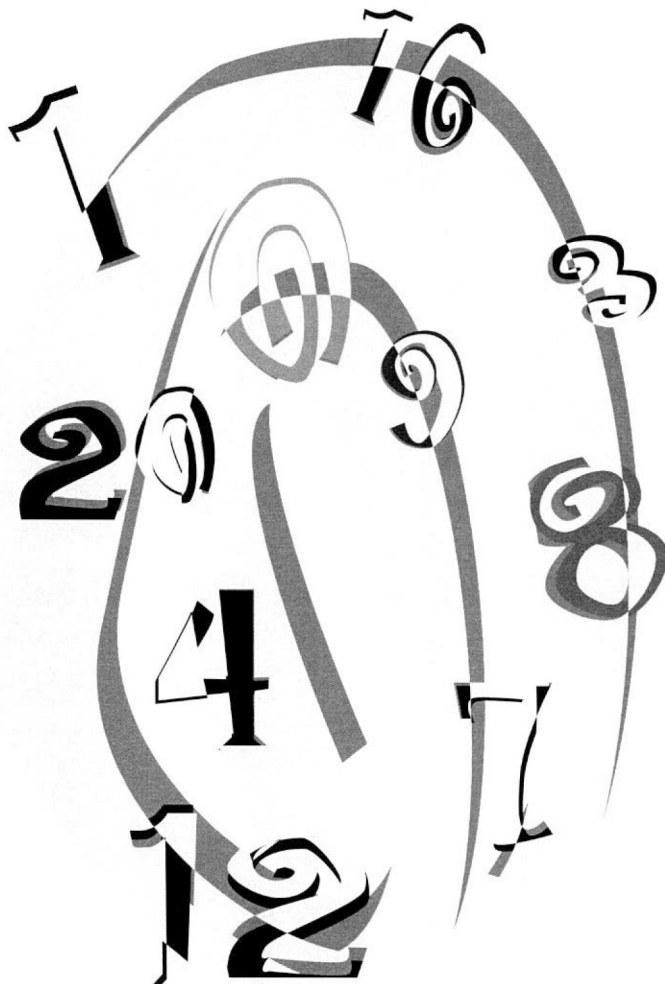
## Duilleag-obrach 4

Numbers 0 ... 20  
Àireamhan 0 ... 20

### “BRAG”

In turn, say the numbers **aon**, **dhà** ... as far as **fichead**, but every time you have a multiple of 3 – **trì**, **sia**, **naoi**, ... you must say “**BRAG**”.

You are out if you say the wrong number or miss a “**BRAG**”.



**Duilleag-obrach 5**Numbers quiz  
*Ceistean mu àireamhan***Obraich ann am buidheann de 4?****Work in groups of 4.**

One person is questionmaster and has the answers!  
 The questionmaster should say all the numbers in Gaelic.  
 The questionmaster must keep the scores for each contestant.  
 The winner is the person with the highest score.  
 To score a point, the answer **MUST** be in Gaelic.

**Round 1**

a.  $2 \times 3 = ?$

b.  $10 - 6 = ?$

c.  $4 + 1 + 3 = ?$

**Round 2**

- a. In snooker, what is the pink ball worth?
- b. How many days are in the week?
- c. How many players are there in a football team?

**Round 3**

- a. How many were in the original Spice Girls?
- b. In rugby union, how many points for a try?
- c. In snooker, what does a red ball score?

**Round 4**

What is the missing number?

a. 1 3 5 \_\_\_ 9

b. 1 \_\_\_ 9 13 17

c. 2 4 8 \_\_\_

**Round 5**

- a. How many sides has a triangle?
- b. How many sides has an octagon?
- c. How many sides has a rhombus?

**Round 6**

- a. How many legs has a spider?
- b. How many bags full had Baa Baa Black Sheep?
- c. How many seasons are in the year?



**Duilleag-obrach 6**Numbers 0 ... 20  
Àireamhan 0 ... 20

With a partner, take turns asking questions to complete these number grids.

You must ask the questions in Gaelic

e.g. “Dè tha ann an A3?”

Partner A				
	1	2	3	4
A		0		
B	6			4
C	8	1		11

Partner B				
	1	2	3	4
A	7		3	9
B		2	10	
C			5	



**Duilleag-obrach 7**Number puzzles  
Tòimhseachain mu àireamhan

Here is part of a football league.

Teams score **3** points for a win and **1** point for a draw.

Fill in the blanks. Write the numbers in Gaelic.

**Sgrìobh na h-àireamhan ann an Gàidhlig.**

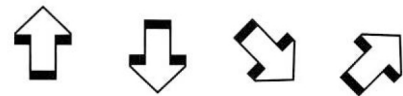
	Played	Won	Drew	Lost	Points
<b>Heroes</b>	10		2	2	20
<b>Warriors</b>	10	5		4	16
<b>Hopefuls</b>	10		1	6	10
<b>Despairers</b>	9	2	2		8
<b>No-hopers</b>	9		2		5
<b>Dismals</b>	9	0		7	2

Find the numbers. There are 10 altogether.

**Lorg na h-àireamhan. Tha 10 ann gu lèir.**

c	o	i	g	t	o	c	h
s	e	a	c	h	d	c	f
a	f	i	c	h	e	a	d
a	o	n	t	r	t	r	i
a	c	d	g	h	p	m	o
d	h	a	l	s	i	a	a
b	d	e	i	c	h	r	n

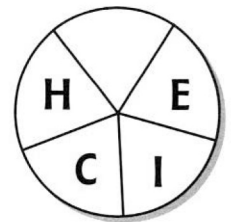
They read up / down / diagonally.



**Duilleag-obrach 8**Word puzzles  
Tòimhseachain mu fhaclan**Coimhead air na cearcaill gu h-ìosal.**

Look at the word-wheels below.

- Insert the missing letter to make a Gaelic number.
- The words can read clockwise or anti-clockwise.
- Write the missing letter in the space beneath each wheel.
- You should find another Gaelic number.

**Seo am facal ùr:**

The new word is:

Solve the code/sum below.

If **A** = 1, **C** = 4, **E** = 6, and each letter has a different value, all below 10, find:

**B** = . . . .**D** = . . . .**F** = . . . .**G** = . . . .

	<b>F</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>+</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>-</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>D</b>



**Duilleag-obrach 9**Numbers 0 ... 20  
Àireamhan 0 ... 20

The numbers below have been written without vowels.  
Write the numbers correctly.

1. tr\_\_
2. \_\_chd - d\_\_g
3. f\_\_ch\_\_d
4. n\_\_\_\_
5. s\_\_\_\_chd - d\_\_g
6. dh\_\_ - dh\_\_g
7. c\_\_\_\_th\_\_r
8. d\_\_\_\_ch
9. c\_\_\_\_g
10. s\_\_\_\_ - d\_\_g

Below are some numbers. They have been written in Gaelic but the letters are in the wrong order. Write them correctly.

1. na o .....
2. h f c i d a e .....
3. i s a .....
4. r i t .....
5. h d c e i .....
6. c h o d .....
7. d g e u - n a o .....
8. h r i e i t c .....
9. g i ò c - g d e u .....
10. i o a n - g d u e .....
11. c h d e s a .....
12. g u e d - i s a .....
13. h d c o - e u g d .....
14. à h d - d g e u h .....



**Duilleag-obrach 10**Age  
Aois

Èist ri Earrann 7 air an CD.

Listen to Track 7 on the CD.

You will hear people telling you their ages. Fill in the grid below.

	Ainm	Aois
1.	Cairistiona	
2.	Ceitidh	
3.	Fionnlagh	
4.	Ruairidh	
5.	Tòmas	
6.	Patsaidh	
7.	Iseabail	
8.	Peadar	





## Duilleag-obrach 11

I am ...  
Tha mi...

**Obraich le caraid.**

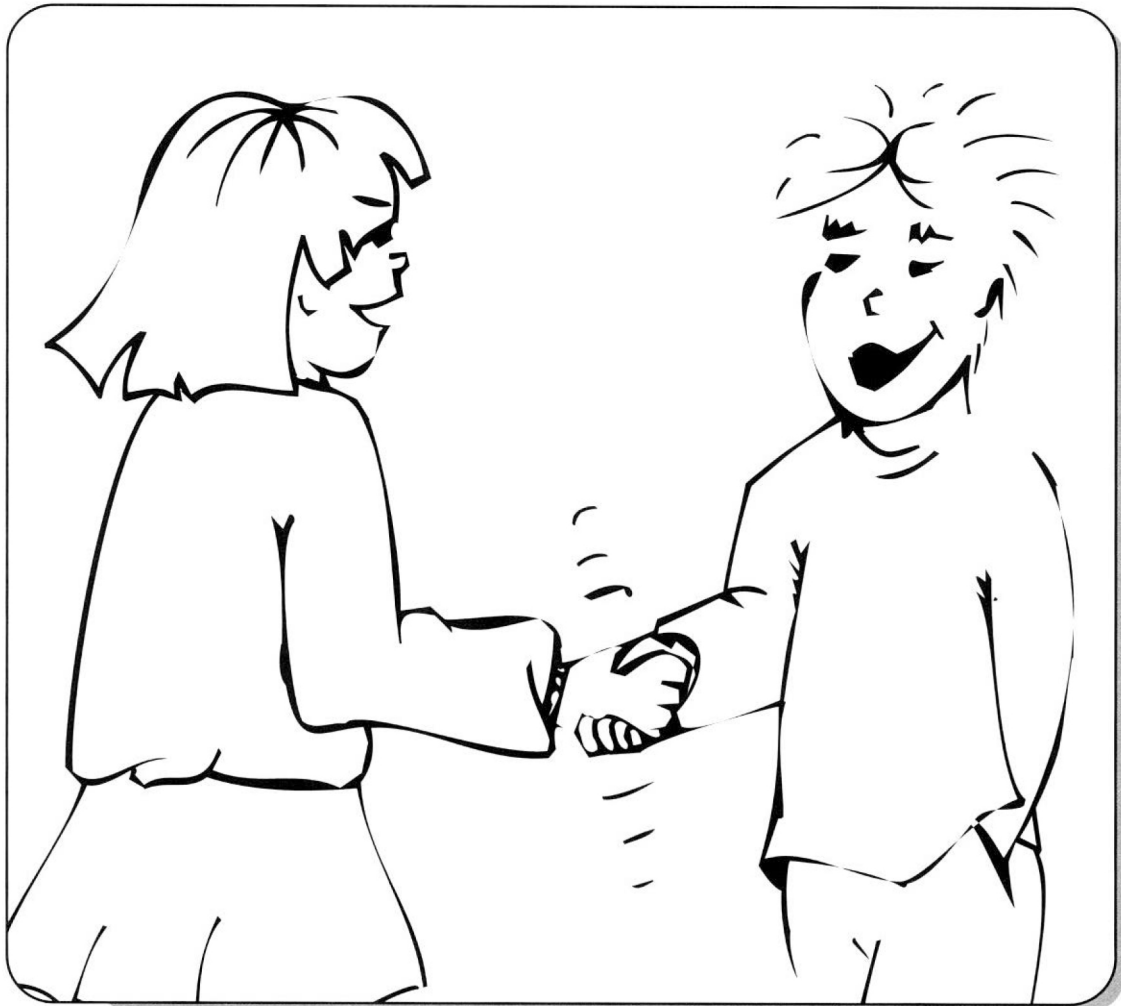
**Work with a partner.**

Tell him/her in Gaelic how old you are.

Ask him/her how old s/he is, too.



**If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 10 on the CD.**



Now go and ask the teacher how old s/he is. Remember to ask in Gaelic. Even if s/he tells you, you probably can't count that far in Gaelic yet!



**Duilleag-obrach 12**Your name / Your age  
D' ainm / D' aois**Check with your teacher before you start this sheet.****Obraich le caraid.  
Work with a partner.**

It is your birthday and you are ordering a birthday cake. You have to go to the baker's and explain what you want written on the cake.

Take it in turn to be the customer or the baker.

The baker will ask you:

- What your name is.
- How old you are.

S/he will then write the details for the cake on the form below.

**Èist ri Earrann 3 agus Earrann 10 ma tha cuideachadh a dhìth.****If you are not sure what to say, listen to Tracks 3 & 10 on the CD.****1**

<b>Ainm</b>	
<b>Aois</b>	

Make sure the baker has the correct name and age for your cake.





# Duilleag-obrach 13

How old are you?  
Dè 'n aois a tha thu?

When you ask someone's age, the question is:

**Dè 'n aois a tha thu?** or **Dè 'n aois a tha sibh?** (for several people / an older person)

Fill in the blanks.

**Lìon seo a-steach.**

Dè 'n aois a tha . . . . . ?



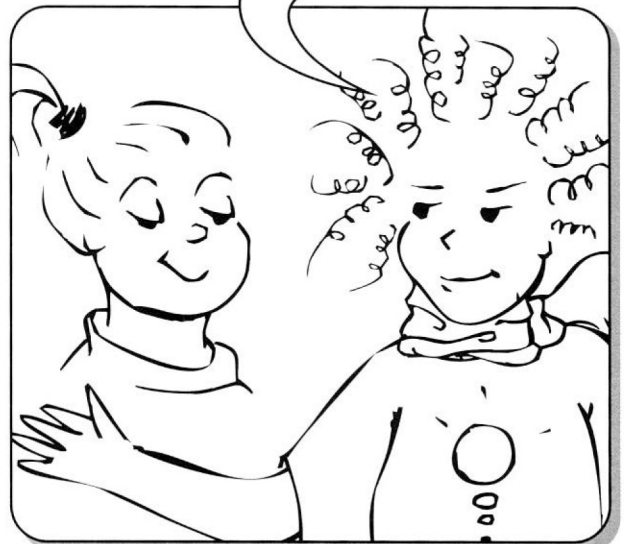
Dè 'n aois a tha . . . . . ?



Dè 'n aois a tha . . . . . ?



Dè 'n aois a tha . . . . . ?





# Duilleag-obrach 14

How old are you?  
Dè 'n aois a tha thu?

Fill in the blanks.  
**Lìon seo a-steach.**

Tha mi còig.  
Dè 'n aois a tha .....?



Tha mi 102.  
Dè 'n aois a tha .....?



.....?  
Tha mi seachd.



.....?  
Tha mi 78.





# Duilleag-obrach 15

How old?  
Dè 'n aois?

Match a sentence with an illustration.

**Ceangail seantans le dealbh.**

Write the appropriate name by the card/cake/mobile/badge.  
An example has been done to help you.

- a. Tha Sìne ochd. .... 3
- b. Tha Calum a trì. .... 1
- c. Tha Dòmhnall còig-deug. ....
- d. Tha Cailean aon-deug. ....
- e. Tha Alastair còig. ....
- f. Tha Màiri deich. ....
- g. Tha Mairead dhà-dheug. ....
- h. Tha Iain naoi. ....
- i. Tha Seònaid tri-deug. ....
- j. Tha Anna seachd-deug. ....



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10





# Duilleag-obrach 16

How old are you?  
Dè 'n aois a tha thu?

Using the pictures, answer the questions below.

1. Dè an aois a tha Sìne?



Tha Sìne .....

2. Dè an aois a tha Alastair?



.....

3. Dè an aois a tha Seumas?



.....

4. Dè an aois a tha Cailean?



.....





With four classmates, act out this conversation.

**Màiri:** Seo Sìne.

**Mairead:** Ciamar a tha thu, a Shìne?

**Sìne:** Tha mi gu math, tapadh leat. Ciamar a tha thusa?

**Mairead:** Tha mi gu dòigheil.

**Sìne:** Seo Dòmhnall, a Mhàiri.

**Màiri:** Ciamar a tha thu, a Dhòmhnail?

**Dòmhnall:** Tha mi glè mhath, tapadh leat.

**Mairead:** Seo Calum, a Dhòmhnail.

**Dòmhnall:** Ciamar a tha thu, a Chaluim?

**Calum:** Chan eil mi dona.

**Sìne:** Dè an aois a tha thu, a Chaluim?

**Calum:** Tha mi trì-deug

**Màiri:** Tha mise dhà-dheug.

**Calum:** Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?

**Màiri:** Is mise Màiri.

**Calum:** Seo an àireamh fòn agam: a neoni, a seachd, a naoi, a h-ochd, a dhà, a còig, a trì, a ceithir, a neoni, a h-aon.

**Màiri:** Tapadh leat.

Act out the conversation again, but this time take a different role.





# Duilleag-obrach 18

Some revision  
Beagan ath-sgrùdaidh

## Odd Word Out!

Look at the row of words below. In each row there is a word that does not match the other two. Underline the odd one out and explain why. An example has been done to help you.

eg.

aon, sia, ochd

*aon* is out because the other two numbers are even.

1. dhà, ceithir, naoi

.....

2. ochd, aon-deug, naoi-deug

.....

3. Anna, trì-deug, Seumas

.....

4. A Chalum, A Mhàiri, Seonag

.....

5. Tha gu math, glè mhath, sia

.....

6. Tha i brèagha, Tha i fliuch, Ciamar a tha thu?

.....

7. Dè 'n t-ainm a th' ort?, Is mise Seumas, Tha i fliuch

.....

8. Madainn mhath, ceithir, Feasgar math

.....

9. trì, sia, naoi, ceithir-deug

.....

10. còig, deich, còig-deug, seachd-deug

.....

11. sia, ochd, dhà-dheug, ochd-deug

.....



# Abair heoin

duilleagan-obrach

**Duilleag-obrach 1**Placenames  
*Ainmean-àite***Listen to Track 11 on the CD before you begin this unit.**

The grid below contains the Gaelic names of twelve places in Scotland.

The placenames are:

**An t-Òban****Barraigh****Dùn Dè****Dùn Èideann****Glaschu****Ìle****Leòdhas****Muile****Ullapul****Sruighlea****Peairt****Port Rìgh**

You will have to look backwards, forwards, up, down and diagonally in the grid to find them all.



Circle the names on the grid.

Tick the list when you have found them.

One placename has been found for you.

a	b	p	e	a	i	r	t	c	d
h	g	i	r	t	r	o	p	u	a
g	d	e	f	l	m	g	n	u	e
i	n	u	h	e	o	e	i	l	l
a	a	h	n	o	i	m	p	l	h
r	b	c	n	d	l	u	o	a	g
r	o	s	e	h	e	i	r	p	i
a	t	a	r	a	s	l	t	u	u
b	n	l	h	s	r	e	g	l	r
n	a	g	l	a	s	c	h	u	s



**Duilleag-obrach 2**Names puzzle  
Tòimhseachan**Bruidhinn ris an tidsear mus tòisich thu air an duilleig seo.****Check with your teacher before you start this sheet.**

The list below has the names of school pupils who have applied to go on a trip to Islay. Unfortunately, there are only three places left.

These places must go to pupils who are:

- aged 12 or younger.
- living on mainland Scotland.

Who, from the list below, will be allowed to go on the trip?

Ainm	Aois	Sgoil
F Caimbeul	trì-deug	Ullapul
M Chaimbeul	dhà-dheug	Port Rìgh
D MacLeòid	dhà-dheug	Glaschu
R MacRath	aon-deug	Inbhir Nis
A NicLeòid	trì-deug	Dùn Èideann
L Ros	aon-deug	Barraigh
N Rothach	dhà-dheug	Steòrnabhagh
D Sutharlan	aon-deug	Obar Dheathain

The lucky applicants are ...

- .....
- .....
- .....

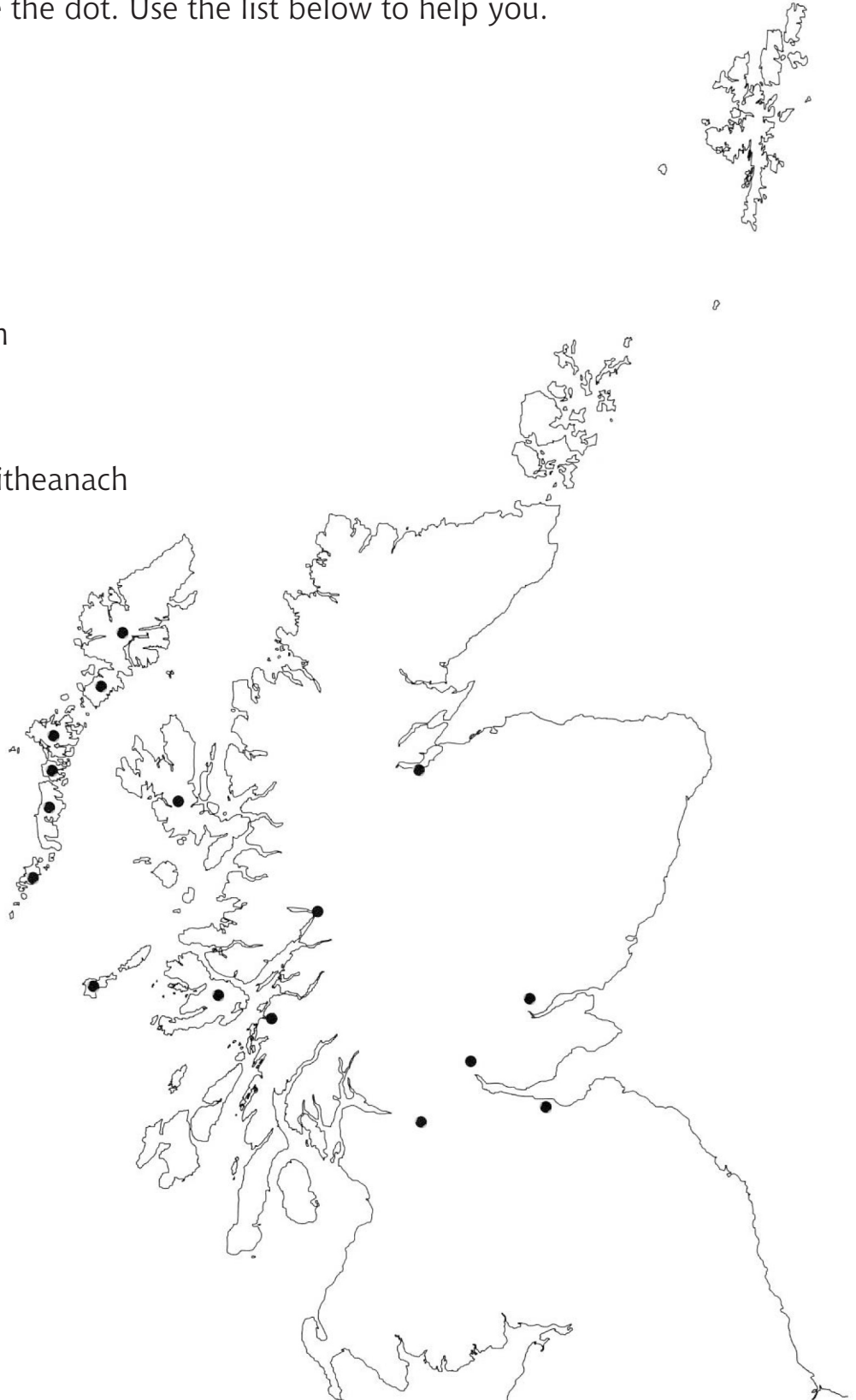


**Duilleag-obrach 3**Scottish placenames  
*Ainmean an Alba*

Look at the map below.

You will see various places marked with a dot. Write the name of the place beside the dot. Use the list below to help you.

- Barraigh
- Dùn Èideann
- Glaschu
- Na Hearadh
- Inbhir Nis
- Leòdhas
- Muile
- Uibhist a Tuath
- Peairt
- Uibhist a Deas
- Tiriodh
- An t-Eilean Sgitheanach
- Sruighlea
- An Gearasdan
- An t-Òban





**Duilleag-obrach 4**

Scottish placenames  
*Ainmean an Alba*

**Glasgow**  
**Portree**

**Edinburgh**  
**Stirling**

**Aberdeen**  
**Perth**

**Dundee**  
**Stornoway**

**Inverness**  
**Fort William**

The places above are described below. Write their Gaelic names below each description.

1. Here, you'll see a castle, Royal Mile and Princes' Street

.....

2. The Aros Heritage Centre is one of the main attractions here.

.....

3. William 'Braveheart' Wallace's Monument stands above this town.

.....

4. Stop off at Marco's here between Skye and Glasgow.

.....

5. This city is famous for oil.

6. This is the main town on the Isle of Lewis.

.....

7. This Tayside town is home to two football teams, and one is United!

.....

8. The only city in the Highlands.

.....

9. This town lies off the A9 and is home to St Johnstone Football Club.

.....

10. Ibrox and Parkhead are well known football grounds here.

.....



**Duilleag-obrach 5**Where do you live?  
Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

Èist ri Earrann 8 air an CD.

Listen to Track 8 on the CD.

You will hear Mairi talking to some people at a Sports Festival in Edinburgh.  
**Cluinnidh tu Mairi a' bruidhinn ri daoine aig Fèis Spòrs ann an Dùn Èideann.**

Work out

- Who Mairi is talking to.
- Where each person lives.

Put your answers in the table below.

**Cuir do fhreagairtean anns a' bhogsa gu h-ìosal.**

	Mairi is talking to:	Who lives in:
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		



**Duilleag-obrach 6**Say where someone lives  
*Tha e a' fuireach***Èist ri Earrann 9 air an CD.****Listen to Track 9 on the CD.**

You will hear someone saying where the boys below live.

Complete the table by writing where the boys live.

**You may listen to the CD as often as you need to.**

Name	Lives in ...
Angus	
Roddy	
Donald	
Kenneth	
Neil	
Norman	



**Duilleag-obrach 7**How old are you? / Where do you live?  
Dè an aois a tha thu? / Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?**Bruidhinn ris an tidsear mus tòisich thu air an duilleig seo.****Check with your teacher before you start this sheet.****Èist ri Earrann 10 air an CD.****Listen to Track 10 on the CD.**

You will hear some people talking about themselves.

***Cluinnidh tu daoine a' bruidhinn mun deidhinn fhèin.*****You may listen to the CD as often as you need to.**

Are the sentences below true or false?

Tick **Ceart** if they are **true**.Tick **Ceàrr** if they are **false**.

	<b>Ceart</b>	<b>Ceàrr</b>
1. She lives in Edinburgh.		
2. Mairi is 11 years old.		
3. He lives in Lewis.		
4. Alastair is 13.		
5. Catriona lives in Glasgow.		
6. She is 12.		
7. Iain is 13.		
8. He lives in Uist.		
9. He is 11.		
10. Calum lives in Portree.		



**Duilleag-obrach 8**

How old are you? / Where do you live?  
 Dè an aois a tha thu? / Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

**Èist ri Earrann 11 air an CD.****Listen to Track 11 on the CD.*****Cluinnidh tu daoine a' bruidhinn mun deidhinn fhèin.******Innsidh iad dhut an ainm, an aois agus càit a bheil iad a' fuireach.***

You will hear people talking about themselves.

They will tell you their name, age, and where they live.

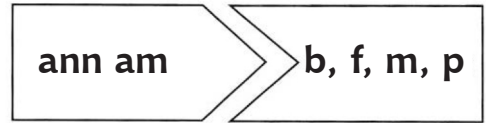
Fill in the blank spaces in the table below.

Name	Age	Lives in ...
1. Morag	12	
2.		Portree
3.	13	
4. John		
5.	11	Perth
6. Catherine		Glasgow

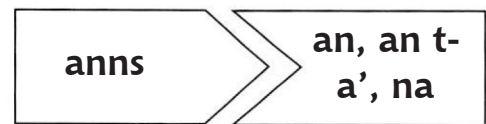


**Duilleag-obrach 9**I live in ...  
Tha mi a' fuireach ...

You know how to say where you live – usually:

**Tha mi a' fuireach ann an ...**BUT with placenames beginning with **b, p, f** and **m**, you say:**Tha mi a' fuireach ann am ...**

For Na Hearadh (Harris), you say:

**Tha mi a' fuireach anns Na Hearadh.**

And for Skye:

**Tha mi a' fuireach anns An Eilean Sgitheanach.**

Fill in the missing words:

1. Tha mi a' fuireach ..... **Leòdhas**
2. Tha mi a' fuireach ..... **Barraigh.**
3. Tha mi a' fuireach ..... **Na Hearadh.**
4. Tha mi a' fuireach ..... **Sasainn.**
5. Tha mi a' fuireach ..... **Peairt.**
6. Tha mi a' fuireach ..... **Inbhir Nis.**
7. Tha mi a' fuireach ..... **Alanais.**
8. Tha mi a' fuireach ..... **Muile.**
9. Tha mi a' fuireach ..... **An Eilean Sgitheanach.**
10. Tha mi a' fuireach ..... **Dùn Èideann.**





## Duilleag-obrach 10

Placenames  
*Ainmean-àite*

**Obraich le caraid.**  
**Work with a partner.**

Use the *Ainmean-àite* cards.

1. Deal out the *Ainmean-àite* cards face down on the table.
2. Turn them over one at a time.
3. In turn, ask each other where you live.
4. Answer using the name of the place on the card.

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



Ask your teacher to listen to you, or record yourself on tape.





**D-O 10: Ainmean-àite Cards**



Aonad 4  
D-O 10

Aonad 4  
D-O 10

**Ìle**

**Barraigh**

Aonad 4  
D-O 10

Aonad 4  
D-O 10

**A t-Òban**

**Sruighlea**

Aonad 4  
D-O 10

Aonad 4  
D-O 10

**Ullapul**

**Obar Dheathain**

Aonad 4  
D-O 10

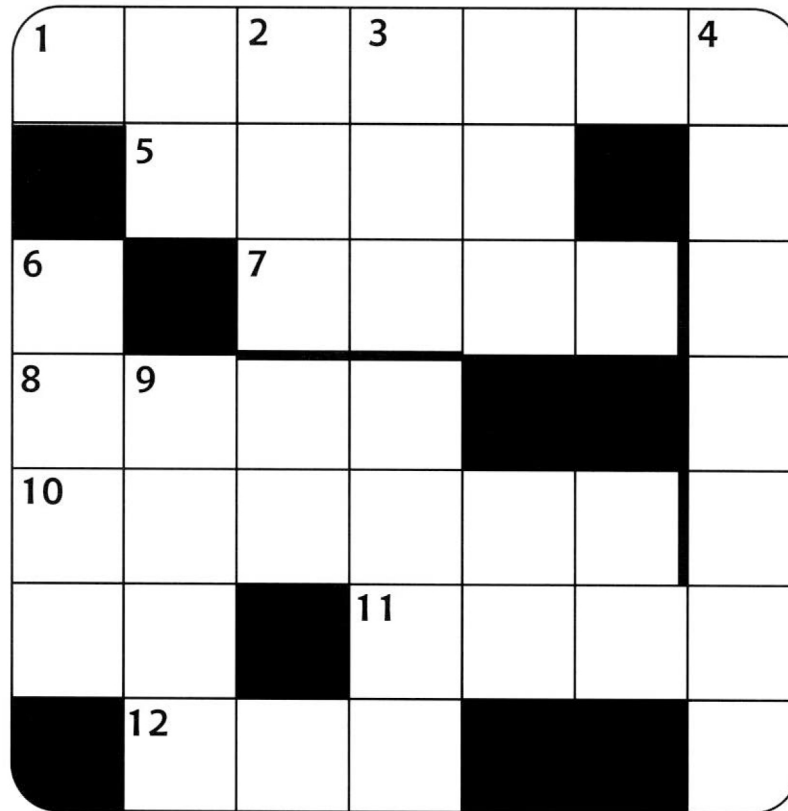
Aonad 4  
D-O 10

**Muile**

**Steòrnabhagh**

**Duilleag-obrach 11**Crossword  
Tòimhseachan tarsainn

Complete the following crossword in Gaelic.

**Dèan an tòimhseachan tarsainn seo.****Tarsainn:**

1. A large city on the River Clyde (7)
5. Number of fingers on one hand (4)
7. Deich – aon = ..... (4)
8. Dè 'n t- ..... a th' ort? (4)
10. .... leat (6)
11. Dè an ..... a tha thu? (4)
12. Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Inbhir .....(3)

**Sìos:**

2. Trì – dhà = .....(3)
3. Trì x dhà = .....(3)
4. Tha mi a' fuireach ann an .....(7)
6. Tha mi gu .....(4)
9. Ainm (4)





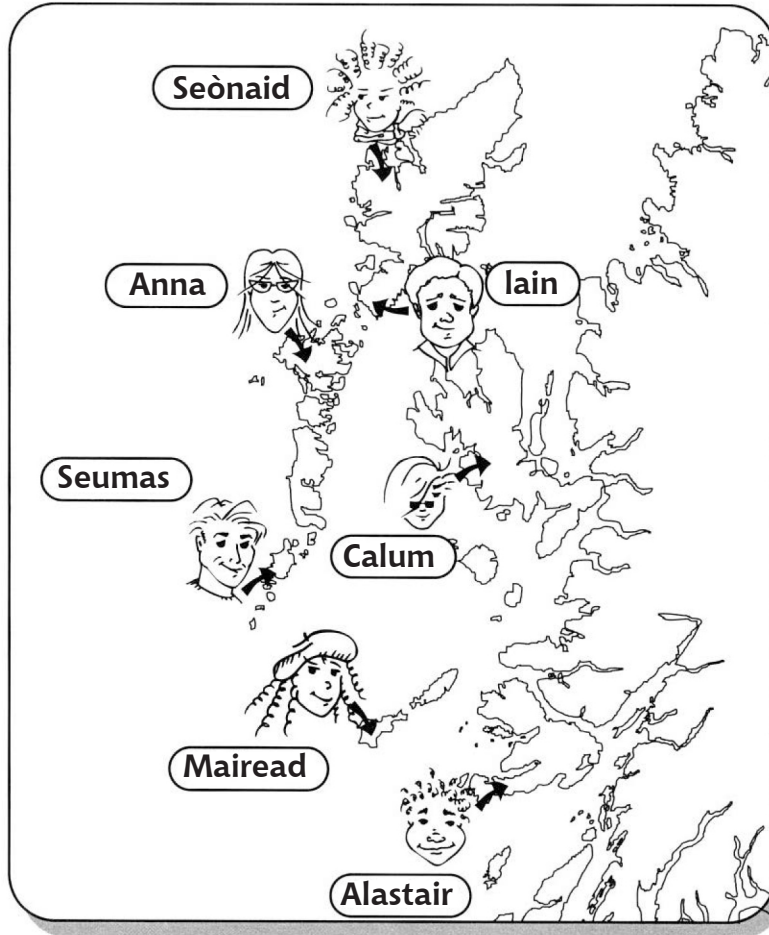
# Duilleag-obrach 12

I live in ...  
Tha mi a' fuireach ...

**Coimhead air a' mhap gu h-ìosal agus sgrìobh seantans ag innse far a bheil gach neach a' fuireach.**

Look at the map below and write sentences to say where people live.

e.g. *Tha Seònaid a' fuireach ann an Leòdhas.*



1. *Tha Seònaid a' fuireach ann an Leòdhas.*

- 2. ....
- 3. ....
- 4. ....
- 5. ....
- 6. ....
- 7. ....





# Duilleag-obrach 13

Where do you live?  
Càit a bheil thu/sibh a' fuireach?

Fill in the blanks.  
Lìon na beàrnan.

Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

Tha mi a' fuireach \_\_\_\_\_.

Fàilte gu Steòrnabhagh

Càit a bheil sibh a' fuireach?

Tha mi a' fuireach \_\_\_\_\_.

Fàilte gu Dùn Èideann

Càit a bheil sibh a' fuireach?

Ann \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_.

Fàilte gu Glaschu

Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

Tha mi a' fuireach \_\_\_\_\_.

Fàilte gu Obar Dheathain





# Duilleag-obrach 14

Where do you live?  
Càit a bheil thu/sibh a' fuireach?

Fill in the blanks. *Lìon na beàrnan.*

Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

Tha mi a' fuireach \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.



Càit a bheil \_\_\_\_\_ a'  
fuireach?

Tha mi a' fuireach \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.



Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

Tha mi a' fuireach \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.



Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

Tha mi a' fuireach \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.



**Duilleag-obrach 15**Crossword  
Tòimhseachan tarsainn**Check with your teacher before you start this sheet.**

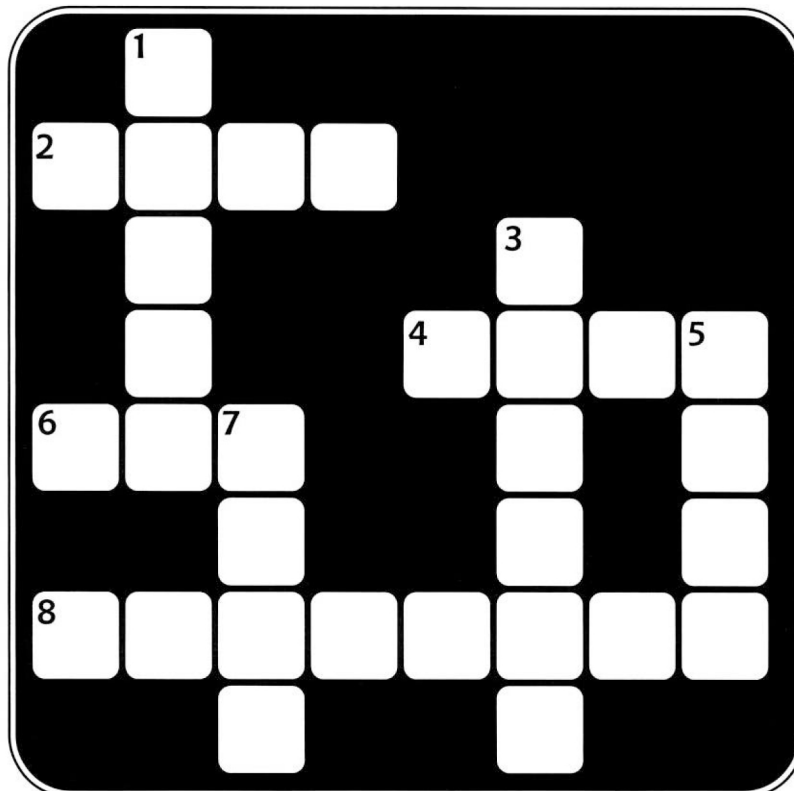
In the crossword below, the clues and answers are all in Gaelic.  
The numbers after the clues show how many letters are in the words you are looking for.

**Tarsainn**

2. Tha mi trì- \_ \_ \_ \_ . (4)
4. Dè 'n t- \_ \_ \_ \_ a tha ort? (4)
6. \_ \_ \_ \_ gu math. (3)
8. Càit a bheil thu a' \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ? (8)

**Sìos**

1. A Chalum! \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ na seantansan. (5)
3. \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ a tha thu? (6)
5. Tha gu \_ \_ \_ \_ . (4)
7. Dè 'n \_ \_ \_ \_ a tha thu? (4)





## Duilleag-obrach 16

Answering questions  
A' freagart cheistean.



Èist ri Earrann 12 air an CD.

Listen to Track 12 on the CD.

You will hear someone asking you questions.  
Work out what your answers should be.



Èist ris an CD cho tric 's a thogras tu.

You may listen to the CD as often as you need to.



When you are ready, act out this conversation with your teacher.



**Duilleag-obrach 17**Questions  
Ceistean

**Obraich le caraid.**  
**Work with a partner.**

Look at the pictures below.

There is a name, age and place below each face.

Imagine that you are one of the people in the pictures.  
Your partner should ask you as much as possible in Gaelic about this person.

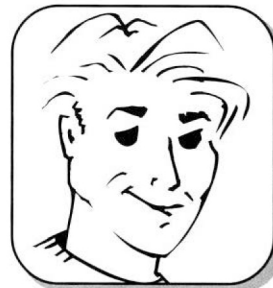
When you have done that, swop roles.



If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 13 on the CD.



**Catrìona**  
**11**  
**Glaschu**



**Alastair**  
**13**  
**Port Rìgh**



**Calum**  
**11**  
**Leòdhas**



**Anna**  
**12**  
**Dùn Dè**

**Ask your teacher to listen to you or record yourself on tape.**



**Duilleag-obrach 18**Name, age and where you live  
Ainm, aois agus far a bheil thu a' fuireach

Read the sentences below and then complete the table.

**Leugh na seantansan gu h-ìosal agus an uair sin lìon an clàr.**

- Tha Màiri a' fuireach anns an Òban. Tha i trì-deug.
- Tha Calum aon-deug. Tha e a' fuireach ann an Inbhir Nis.
- Tha Mòrag a' fuireach ann am Port Rìgh. Tha i aon-deug.
- Tha Iain dhà-dheug. Tha e a' fuireach ann an Uibhist.
- Tha Anna a' fuireach ann am Peairt. Tha i dhà-dheug.
- Tha Alastair a' fuireach ann an Dùn Èideann. Tha e trì-deug.

Name	Age	Lives in ...



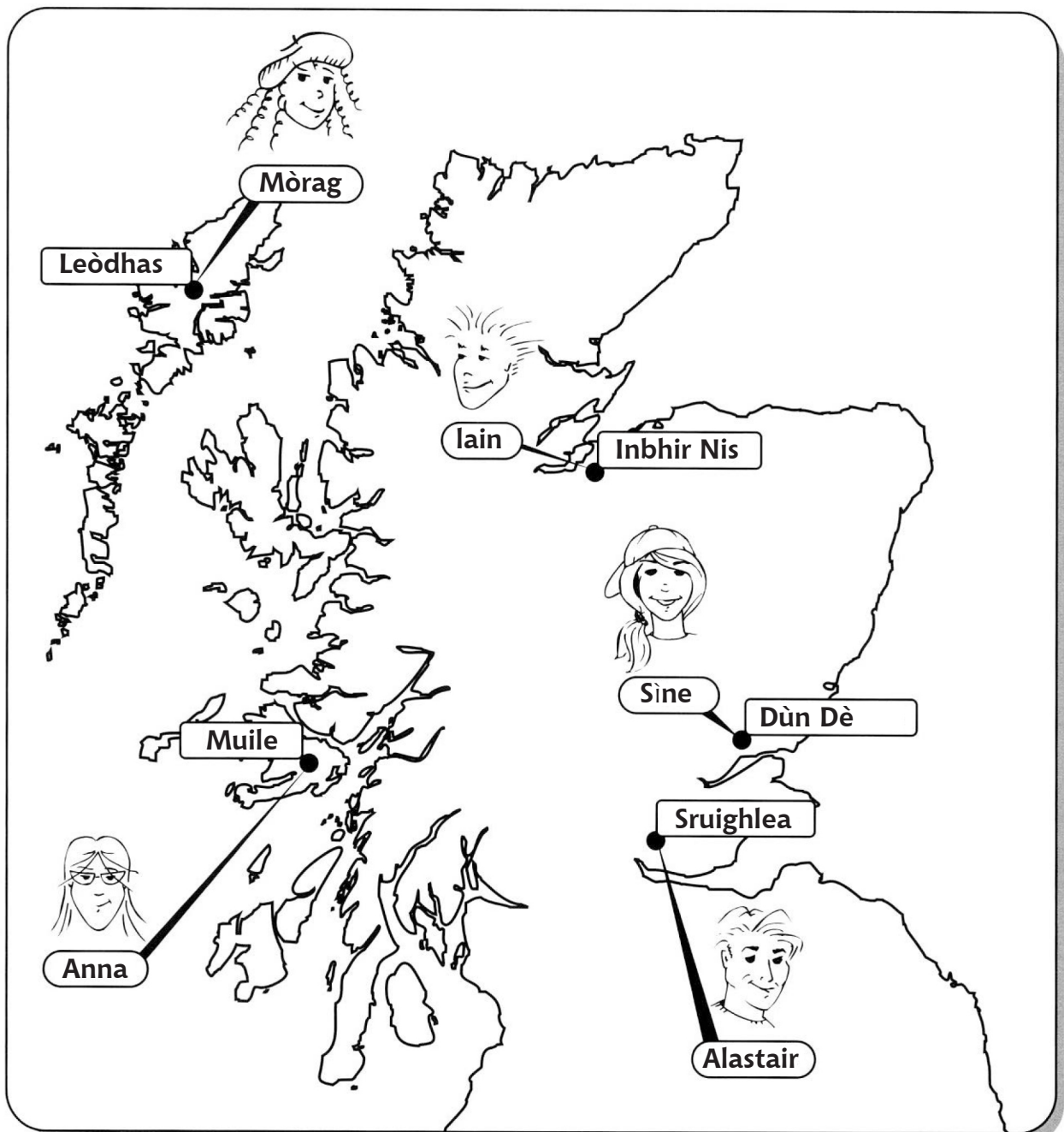


# Duilleag-obrach 19

Where?  
Càite?

**Obraich le caraid.**  
**Work with a partner**

In Gaelic, one partner asks where people live. The other answers, in a sentence. Then swop roles.





**Duilleag-obrach 20**

Conversation  
Còmhrodh

**Bruidhinn ris an tidsear mus tòisich thu air an duilleig seo.**

**Check with your teacher before you start this sheet.**

**Obraich ann am buidheann de 3.**

**Work in groups of 3.**

Read the conversation below and then act it out.

Alan is a new pupil in school.  
Peter is introducing him to a teacher.

**Mr MacLeod: Halò, a Phàdraig.**

Peter: Halò. Seo Ailean.

**Mr MacLeod: Halò, Ailein. Is mise Maighstir MacLeòid. Ciamar a tha thu?**

Alan: Tha gu math.

**Mr MacLeod: Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?**

Alan: Tha mi a' fuireach ann am Port Rìgh.

**Mr MacLeod: Agus dè 'n aois a tha thu?**

Alan: Tha mi trì-deug.

Later in the playground Peter calls on one of his friends to come and meet Alan.  
This time, try to answer the questions yourselves.

Peter: A Chaluum! A Mhàiri! Seo Ailean.

**Mairi: Halò. Is mise Màiri. Ciamar a tha thu?**

Alan: .....

**Mairi: Dè 'n aois a tha thu?**

Alan: .....

A Mhàiri, càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

**Màiri: .....**

**Ailein, càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?**

Alan: .....

After some practice, you may act this out in front of your class and teacher.





# Duilleag-obrach 21

Questions & answers  
Ceistean agus freagairtean

**Bruidhinn ris an tidsear mus tòisich thu air an duilleig seo.**

**Check with your teacher before you start this sheet.**

In the cartoons below, you see people talking to each other.  
Fill in the missing Gaelic words for each cartoon.





# Duilleag-obrach 22

Questions and answers  
Ceistean agus freagairtean

In the cartoons below, you see people talking to each other. Fill in the missing Gaelic words for each cartoon.



Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Glaschu.



Tha mi aon-deug.

Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

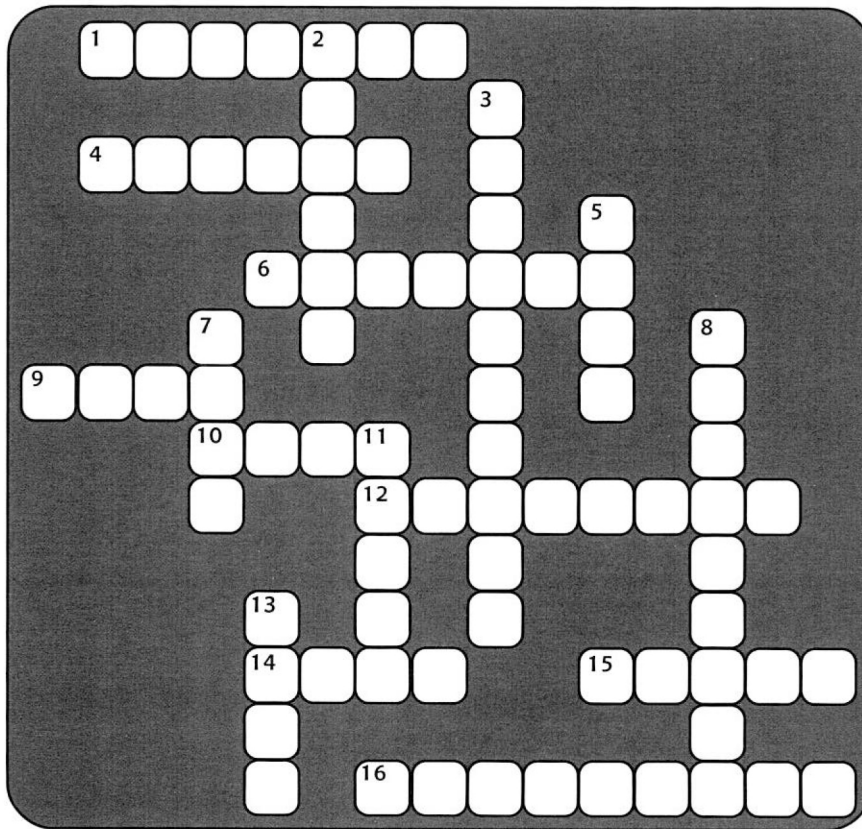


.....



**Duilleag-obrach 23**Revision  
Beagan ath-sgrùdaidh

The crossword below contains some of the new words from previous units. The Faclair pages should help you.

**Across Tarsainn**

1. SGAULHC – unscramble to find a Scottish city (7)
4. James, in Gaelic (6)
6. Colin, in Gaelic (7)
9. Gaelic for Jean (4)
10. Dè 'n t- \_\_\_\_\_ a th' ort? (4)
12. Alexander, in Gaelic (8)
14. John, in Gaelic (4)
15. Malcolm, in Gaelic (5)
16. I'm fine, in Gaelic (3,2,4)

**Down Sìos**

2. \_\_\_\_\_ a tha thu? (6)
3. NEIAEDDNUN - unscramble for Scotland's capital (3,7)
5. Anne, in Gaelic (4)
7. Tapadh \_\_\_\_\_, speaking to your friend (4)
8. Stirling, in Gaelic (9)
11. IAIMR – unscramble for a girl's name (5)
13. Is \_\_\_\_\_ Calum (4)



**Faclair**

Here are the new words and phrases in this unit.



Listen to Track 14 on the CD, to hear all the Gaelic words.

**Gàidhlig****Beurla**

<b>Ailean</b> .....	Alan
<b>àireamh</b> .....	number
<b>àireamhan</b> .....	numbers
<b>a' fuireach</b> .....	living, staying
<b>ann am</b> .....	in
<b>ann an</b> .....	in
<b>anns an</b> .....	in, in the
<b>An Gearasdan</b> .....	Fort William
<b>An t-Eilean Sgitheanach</b> .....	Skye
<b>An t-Òban</b> .....	Oban
<b>aois</b> .....	age
<b>aon-deug</b> .....	eleven
<b>Arainn</b> .....	Arran
<b>Barraigh</b> .....	Barra
<b>beag</b> .....	small
<b>Caimbeul/Chaimbeul</b> .....	Campbell
<b>Càite?</b> .....	Where?
<b>Càit a bheil sibh a' fuireach?</b> .....	Where do you live/stay?
.....	(poite/plural form)
<b>Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?</b> .....	Where do you live/stay?
<b>Camshron/Chamshron</b> .....	Cameron
<b>ceud</b> .....	one hundred
<b>Chan eil mi a' tuigsinn</b> .....	I don't understand
<b>clann air do chlas</b> .....	classmates
<b>Cò?</b> .....	Who?
<b>coimhead</b> .....	look
<b>còmhradh</b> .....	conversation
<b>Cò tha a' fuireach ... ?</b> .....	Who lives ... ?



**Facclair**

<b>d' ainm</b> . . . . .	your name
<b>d' aois</b> . . . . .	your age
<b>Dè 'n aois a tha sibh</b> . . . . .	How old are you? (polite/plural form)
<b>Dè 'n aois a tha thu?</b> . . . . .	How old are you?
<b>Dè 'n t-ainm a tha oirbh</b> . . . . .	What is your name?
. . . . .	(polite/plural form)
<b>Dè tha ann an ... ?</b> . . . . .	What is ... ?
<b>dhà-dheug</b> . . . . .	twelve
<b>Dùn Dè</b> . . . . .	Dundee
<b>Dùn Èideann</b> . . . . .	Edinburgh
<b>Fàilte</b> . . . . .	Welcome
<b>fòn</b> . . . . .	telephone
<b>Glaschu</b> . . . . .	Glasgow
<b>Ìle</b> . . . . .	Islay
<b>Inbhir Àir</b> . . . . .	Ayr
<b>Inbhir Nis</b> . . . . .	Inverness
<b>Inbhir Ùige</b> . . . . .	Wick
<b>Leòdhas</b> . . . . .	Lewis
<b>lorg</b> . . . . .	find
<b>MacLeòid/NicLeòid</b> . . . . .	MacLeod
<b>MacRath/NicRath</b> . . . . .	MacRae
<b>Maighstir MacLeòid</b> . . . . .	Mr. MacLeod
<b>mi</b> . . . . .	I, me
<b>mòr</b> . . . . .	big
<b>Muile</b> . . . . .	Mull
<b>Na Hearadh</b> . . . . .	Harris
<b>Niall</b> . . . . .	Neil
<b>Obar Dheathain</b> . . . . .	Aberdeen
<b>Pàdraig</b> . . . . .	Peter
<b>Pàislig</b> . . . . .	Paisley
<b>Partaig</b> . . . . .	Partick
<b>Peairt</b> . . . . .	Perth
<b>Pòl</b> . . . . .	Paul



**Faclair**

<b>Port Rìgh</b> . . . . .	Portree
<b>Ros</b> . . . . .	Ross
<b>Rothach</b> . . . . .	Munro
<b>Sasainn</b> . . . . .	England
<b>sgoil; an sgoil</b> . . . . .	(a) school; the school
<b>sgoilearan; na sgoilearan</b> ....	pupils; the pupils
<b>sìos</b> . . . . .	down
<b>Sràid White</b> . . . . .	White Street
<b>Sruighlea</b> . . . . .	Stirling
<b>Stafainn</b> . . . . .	Staffin
<b>Steòrnabhagh</b> . . . . .	Stornoway
<b>Sutharlan/Shutharlan</b> . . . . .	Sutherland
<b>Taigh!</b> . . . . .	House!
<b>Tapadh leat</b> . . . . .	Thank you
<b>tarsainn</b> . . . . .	across
<b>tha mi</b> . . . . .	I am...
<b>Tha mi a' fuireach...</b> . . . . .	I live, I stay ...
<b>trì-deug</b> . . . . .	thirteen
<b>Trobhadaibh!</b> . . . . .	Come here! (polite/plural form)
<b>Uibhist</b> . . . . .	Uist
<b>Ullapul</b> . . . . .	Ullapool



## Sgeulachd



Listen to Track 15 on the CD to hear the story.

### Agus ... is mise Sìne

Jean is from Glasgow. Her parents do not speak Gaelic but she has learned some in primary school and is now taking it as a subject in her first year at Hillpark Secondary School. Listen to her talking to Morag. Morag's parents are from Lewis and she speaks Gaelic quite well.

**Jean:** Hai.

**Morag:** Halò. Is mise Mòrag. Dè 'n t-ainm a tha ort?

**Jean:** Sìne.

**Morag:** Dè 'n aois a tha thu?

**Jean:** A dhà-dheug.

Miss Grant, the Gaelic teacher comes in.

**Miss Grant:** (to *Jean*) Halò. Dè 'n t-ainm a tha ort?

**Jean:** Is mise Sìne.

**Miss Grant:** Dè 'n aois a tha thu?

**Jean:** A dhà-dheug.

**Miss Grant:** (to *Morag*) Dè 'n t-ainm a tha ort?

**Morag:** Is mise Mòrag.

**Miss Grant:** Agus, dè 'n aois a tha thu?

**Morag:** Aon-deug.

Now Miss Grant asks about addresses which she also needs for her records.

**Miss Grant:** A Shìne.

**Jean:** Seadh.

**Miss Grant:** Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

**Jean:** A' fuireach? Chan eil mi a' tuigsinn.

**Miss Grant:** Càit ... a ... bheil ... thu ... a' fuireach?

**Jean:** Oh! Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Drumchapel.

**Miss Grant:** A Mhòrag, càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

**Morag:** Tha mi a' fuireach air Sràid White ann am Partaig.

**Miss Grant:** Tapadh leat.





## Sgeulachd

Out in the playground, Morag introduces her sister, Mary, to Jean. Jean is keen to try out her Gaelic.

**Morag:** A Shìne, seo Màiri.

**Jean:** Ciamar a tha thu, a Mhàiri?

**Morag:** Tha gu math.

**Jean:** Dè 'n aois a tha thu?

**Mary:** Tha mi trì-deug.



**Dè Chanas Mi?****Listen to Track 16 on the CD to hear Dè Chanas Mi?****1. To ask someone's age**

You say ***Dè 'n aois a tha thu?*** if you are speaking to someone around your own age.

If you are being polite, or if you are speaking to more than one person, you ask:

- ***Dè 'n aois a tha sibh?***

**2. To say how old you are**

You say ***Tha mi*** followed by the number.

- ***Tha mi aon-deug***

If you are eleven.

**3. To ask where someone lives**

You ask ***Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?*** if you are talking to someone about your own age.

If you are being formal, or speaking to more than one person, you ask:

- ***Càit a bheil sibh a' fuireach?***

**4. To say where you live**

You say ***Tha mi a' fuireach ann an*** or ***Tha mi a' fuireach ann am*** then the place.

- ***Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Glaschu.***
- ***Tha mi a' fuireach ann am Barraigh.***



**Dè Chanas Mi?**

Sometimes you may have to say ***Tha mi a' fuireach anns an.***

- ***Tha mi a' fuireach anns an Òban.***

Your teacher will tell you when to say ***ann an, ann am,*** or ***anns an.*** It depends on the name of the place.

**5. To ask who lives in a certain place**

You say ***Cò tha a' fuireach ... ?***

- ***Cò tha a' fuireach ann an Alanais?***

To reply, you say ***Tha ... a' fuireach ann an Alanais.***

- ***Tha Ealasaid a' fuireach ann an Alanais.***



# Abair heoin

duilleagan-obrach



# Duilleag-obrach 1

Family words  
An teaghlach

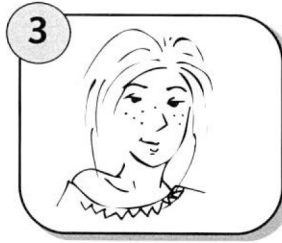
Fill in the missing letters

**Lìon a-steach na litrichean a tha a dhìth.**

1. a \_ hair



2. màth \_ ir



3. pi \_ th \_ r

4. bràth \_ i \_

5. s \_ an \_ hair



6. se \_ \_ air

Unscramble these “family” words.

**Rèitich iad** seo.

1. iptruha .....

2. taarhi .....

3. iahmàtr .....

4. ahtiàbrr .....

5. rsnaeia .....

6. anhsamire .....





# Duilleag-obrach 2

Family tree  
Crabh-teaghlach

Below is Mairi's family tree.

The names of the members of her family are written below each picture.

Write, in Gaelic, whether each person is Mairi's mother, father, brother, sister, granny or grandad.

Camshron ..... Barabal .....

Dòmhnall ..... Seumas.....

Ealasaid ..... Eilidh .....

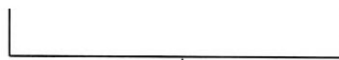
Aonghas .....



Camshron



Barabal



Dòmhnall



Ealasaid



Mairi



Seumas



Eilidh



Aonghas





**Happy Families** (packs of 20 cards)

**Bruidhinn ris an tidsear mus tòisich thu air an duilleig seo.**

**Check with your teacher before you start this sheet.**

**Obraich ann am buidheann de 4.**

**Work in groups of 4**

1. Choose one of the group to be the Dealer.
2. S/he should keep some of the cards.
3. In turn, the rest of the group should ask in Gaelic whether the Dealer has a particular card.

**For Example:**

***A bheil piuthar Eilidh agad?***

4. If the answer is ***Tha piuthar Eilidh agam***, the questioner gets that card and asks about another one.
5. If the answer is ***Chan eil piuthar Eilidh agam***, the next person in the group asks a question and so on.
6. The winner is the person who collects the whole family.



**Duilleag-obrach 4**Families  
*Teaghlaichean***Obraich le caraid.**  
**Work with a partner.**Place the **Teaghlach** cards face down on the table.

- In turn, lift a card.
- Imagine that you are the main person in the picture and that the other people are your family.
- Describe your family to your partner, in Gaelic. S/he should do a quick sketch of your family.
- When you are finished, look at your partner's sketch to see whether s/he drew the family correctly.
- Then swop over until you have used all the cards.

**Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 17 air an CD.****If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 17 on the CD.**



# D-O 4: Teaghlach Cards



## Teaghlach Card 1

Aonad 5  
D-O 4



Anna



Dòmhnall



Calum



Màiri

## Teaghlach Card 2

Aonad 5  
D-O 4



Iain



Cailean



Seumas

## Teaghlach Card 3

Aonad 5  
D-O 4



Mòrag



Fiona



Eilidh



Aonghas

## Teaghlach Card 4

Aonad 5  
D-O 4



Niall

## Teaghlach Card 5

Aonad 5  
D-O 4



Seònaid



Ealasaid



Seòras

## Teaghlach Card 6

Aonad 5  
D-O 4



Ailean



Iain



Anna



Calum



Sìne

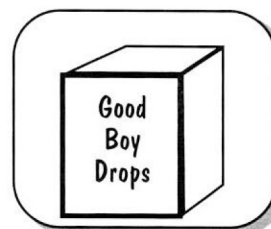
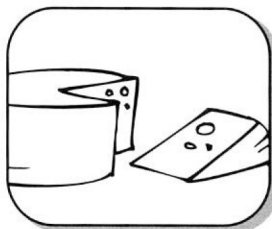
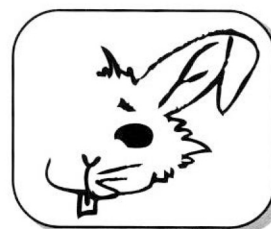
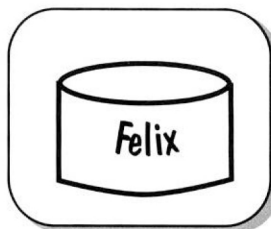
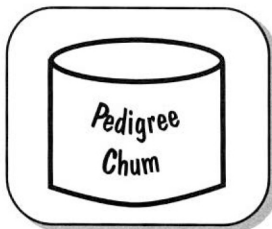
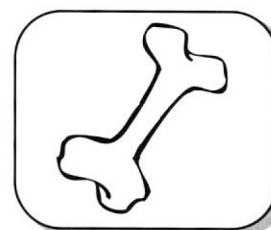
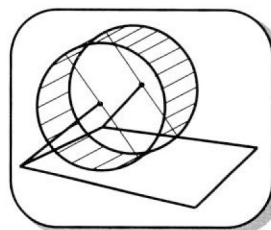
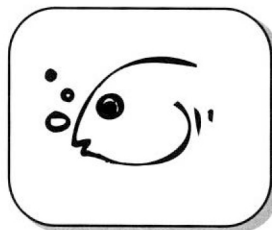
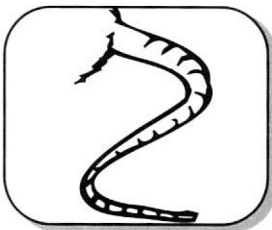
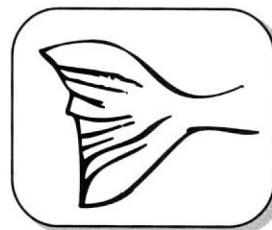
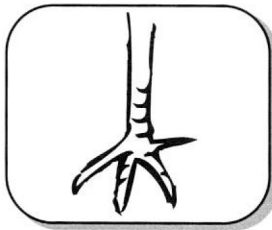


# Duilleag-obrach 5

Who is this?  
Cò tha seo?

Which pet do you associate with the pictures below?  
Use the words in the box to help you.

isean  
 cat/piseag  
 luch  
 coineanach  
 iasg  
 cuilean  
 cù



**Duilleag-obrach 6**All mixed up!  
*Troimh-a-chèile!*

Below are the names of pets but the letters are in the wrong order.  
Unscramble the words to give the names of the pets.

1. u l c h .....  
.....
2. h a o e c n i c a n .....  
.....
3. ù c .....  
.....
4. e g a s i p .....  
.....
5. t c a .....  
.....
6. g a i s .....  
.....
7. n a e u i c l .....  
.....
8. a n e s i .....  
.....

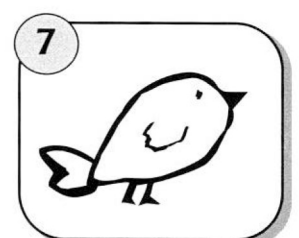
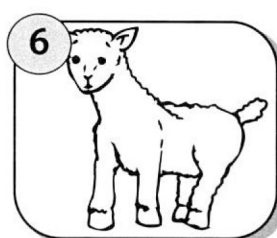
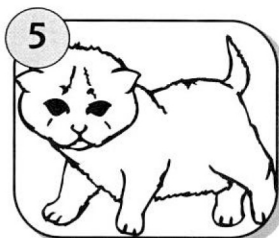
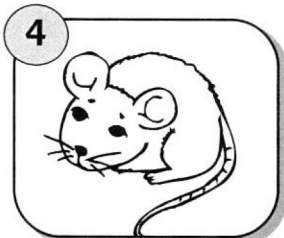
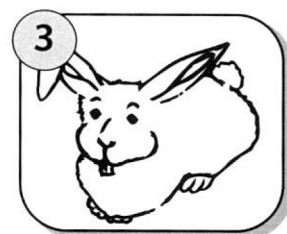
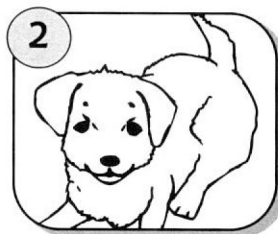
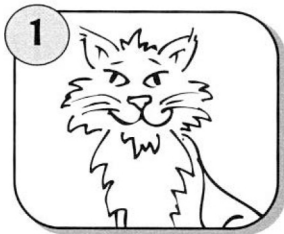
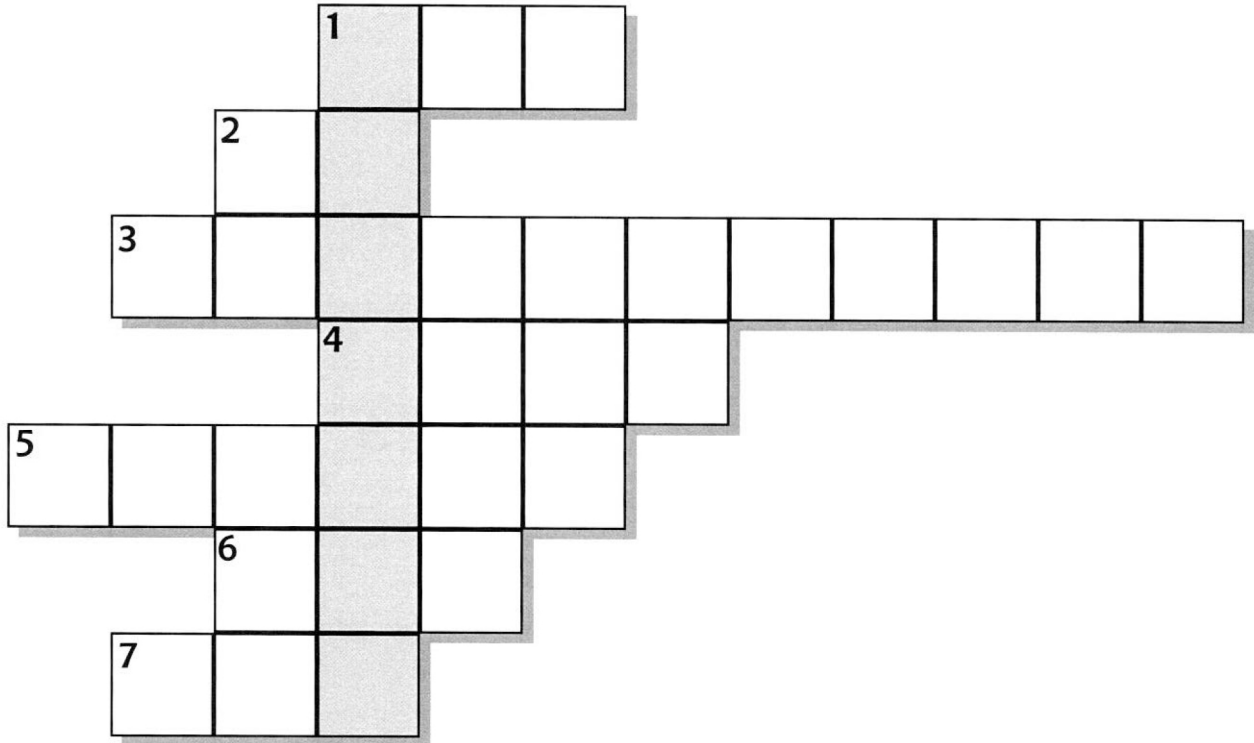
Here are some words with the letters in the wrong order.  
The words are from the first four units of **Abair Fhèin E!**  
Unscramble the letters to make words.

1. a m l u c .....  
.....
2. c h i d e .....  
.....
3. i r t p e a .....  
.....
4. m r a i c a .....  
.....
5. s o i a .....  
.....
6. n a m i .....  
.....



**Duilleag-obrach 7**Picture crossword  
Tòimhseachan tarsainn**Tòimhseachan tarsainn**

Look at the crossword below.  
The clues are pictures of pets.  
Fit the names of the pets into the puzzle.



Another animal's name will appear in the shaded boxes.





# Duilleag-obrach 8

Wordsearch  
Lorg-fhacal

Look at the wordsearch below.

Try to find the following twelve Gaelic words.

athair

bràthair

cat

cù

iasg

eun

luch

màthair

peata

piaseag

piuthar

uan

Look up, down, backwards, forwards and diagonally to find them.



Circle the names on the grid.

r	i	a	h	t	a	r	b
g	a	P	g	s	a	i	i
a	r	i	a	h	t	a	s
e	g	d	t	c	e	h	e
s	e	u	a	u	p	t	u
i	i	h	c	l	u	a	n
p	e	a	t	a	i	m	l

Which words appear more than once?  
How often do they appear?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





# Duilleag-obrach 9

Odd one out  
Fear a-mach

Look at the sets of words below.

In each set of three there is an odd word – a word which doesn't go with the other two words.

Circle the odd word in each set.

Write down below why it doesn't match.

The first one is done for you.

1.	màthair	athair	<b>cù</b>
2.	piaseag	piuthar	cat
3.	seanair	deich	sia
4.	Uibhist	bràthair	Leòdhas
5.	Glaschu	Dùn Èideann	màthair
6.	cuilean	Sruighlea	Steòrnabhagh
7.	iasg	piuthar	luch
8.	ball-coise	rugbaidh	coineanach
9.	athair	ceithir	seachd
10.	Cailean	bràthair	lain
11.	seanair	luch	seanmhair

1. **Cù – it is not a member of the family**

2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....
8. ....
9. ....
10. ....
11. ....





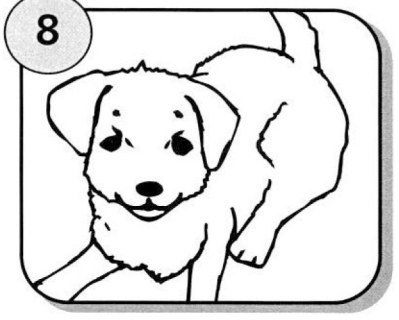
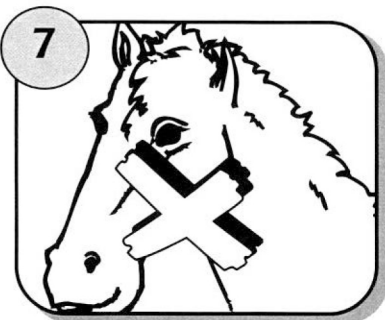
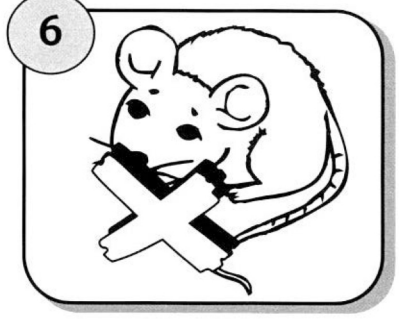
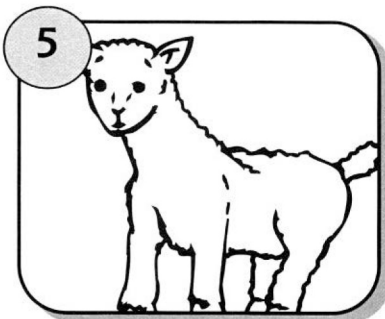
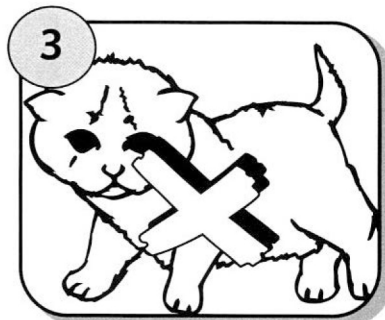
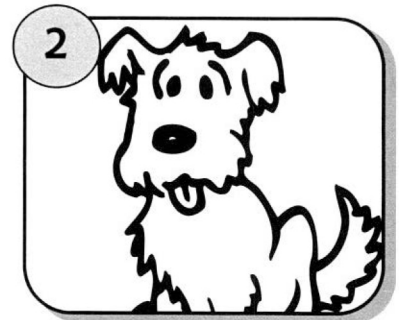
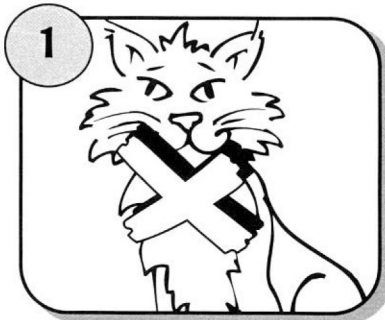
# Duilleag-obrach 10

Pets  
Peataichean

**Obraich le caraid.**  
**Work with a partner.**

Using the pictures below, ask your partner if he/she has each of the pets.

A **X** through a picture means they don't have that pet.



**Duilleag-obrach 11**I have ...  
Tha ... agam

Match each sentence to a drawing

1.	Tha piuthar agam.	
2.	Chan eil cat agam.	
3.	Tha seanmhair agam.	
4.	Chan eil luch agam.	
5.	Chan eil cuilean agam.	
6.	Tha athair agam.	
7.	Chan eil bràthair agam.	
8.	Chan eil piseag agam.	
9.	Tha luch agam.	
10.	Tha cat agam.	



A



B



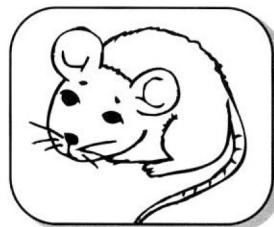
C



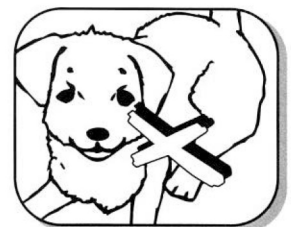
D



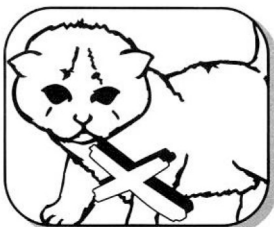
E



F



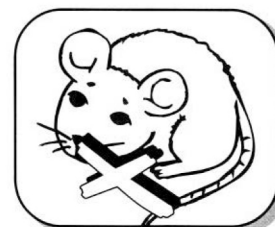
G



H



I



L





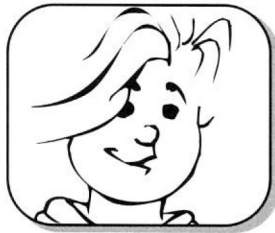
# Duilleag-obrach 12

Families  
Teaghlaichean

Look at the drawings and they will help you to fill in the blanks.

Is mise .....

*Tha piuthar agam, Màiri.  
Tha bràthair agam, Calum.*



Calum



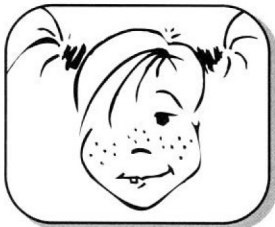
Màiri



Niall

Is mise .....

*Tha piuthar agam, Mairead.  
Tha bràthair agam, Seonag.  
Tha bràthair agam, Seumas.*



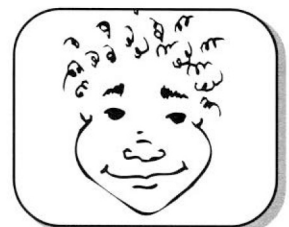
Mairead



Seònaid



Iain

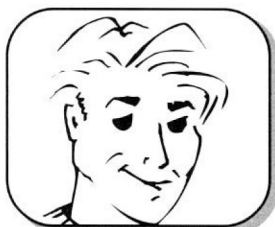


Seumas

Is mise Cailean.

Tha \_\_\_\_\_ agam, Sìne.

Tha bràthair agam, \_\_\_\_\_.



Cailean



Sìne



Alastair





# Duilleag-obrach 13

"My" & "Your"  
"Mo" agus "Do"

In Gaelic, "my" is "mo"  
"your" is "do"

and these change the following words:

e.g. **taigh** (a house) / **mo thaigh** (my house)  
**do thaigh** (your house)

Fill in the missing letters:

1. **mo** c \_ \_ at
2. **do** t \_ \_ aigh
3. **mo** p \_ \_ iuthar
4. **do** b \_ \_ ràthair
5. **mo** m \_ \_ àthair
6. **mo** p \_ \_ eansail

words beginning with: l, n, r, sg, sm, sp, st	Do not change.
---	----------------

words beginning with a vowel	d' m'
------------------------------	----------

all others	mo ...h... do ...h... mo chù
------------	------------------------------------

## Sgrìobh ann an Gàidhlig:

7. **do** \_\_\_\_\_ (mother)
8. **mo** \_\_\_\_\_ (brother)
9. **do** \_\_\_\_\_ (sister)
10. .... (my house)
11. This is my pen .....
12. This is my bag .....
13. This is my kitten .....
14. my puppy .....
15. my bird .....
16. your fish .....
17. your father .....





# Duilleag-obrach 14

I have ... / This is my / your...  
Tha ... agam / Seo mo / do ...

As well as saying **Tha cat agam.**

You can say **Seo mo chat.**

And

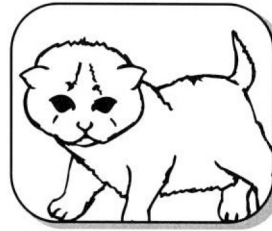
As well as saying **Tha cat agad.**

You can say **Seo do chat.**

Complete the following:

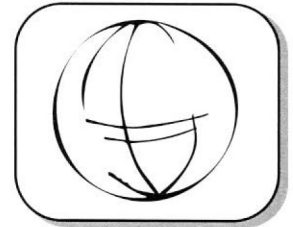
**Seo mo phiseag.**

Tha piseag \_\_\_\_\_.



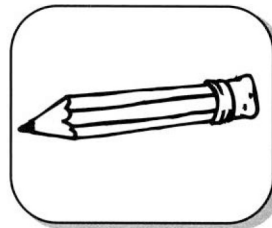
**Seo do bhall.**

Tha ball \_\_\_\_\_.



**Tha pensail agam.**

Seo \_\_\_\_\_.



**Seo mo bhràthair.**

Tha \_\_\_\_\_.



**Tha piuthar agad.**

Seo \_\_\_\_\_.





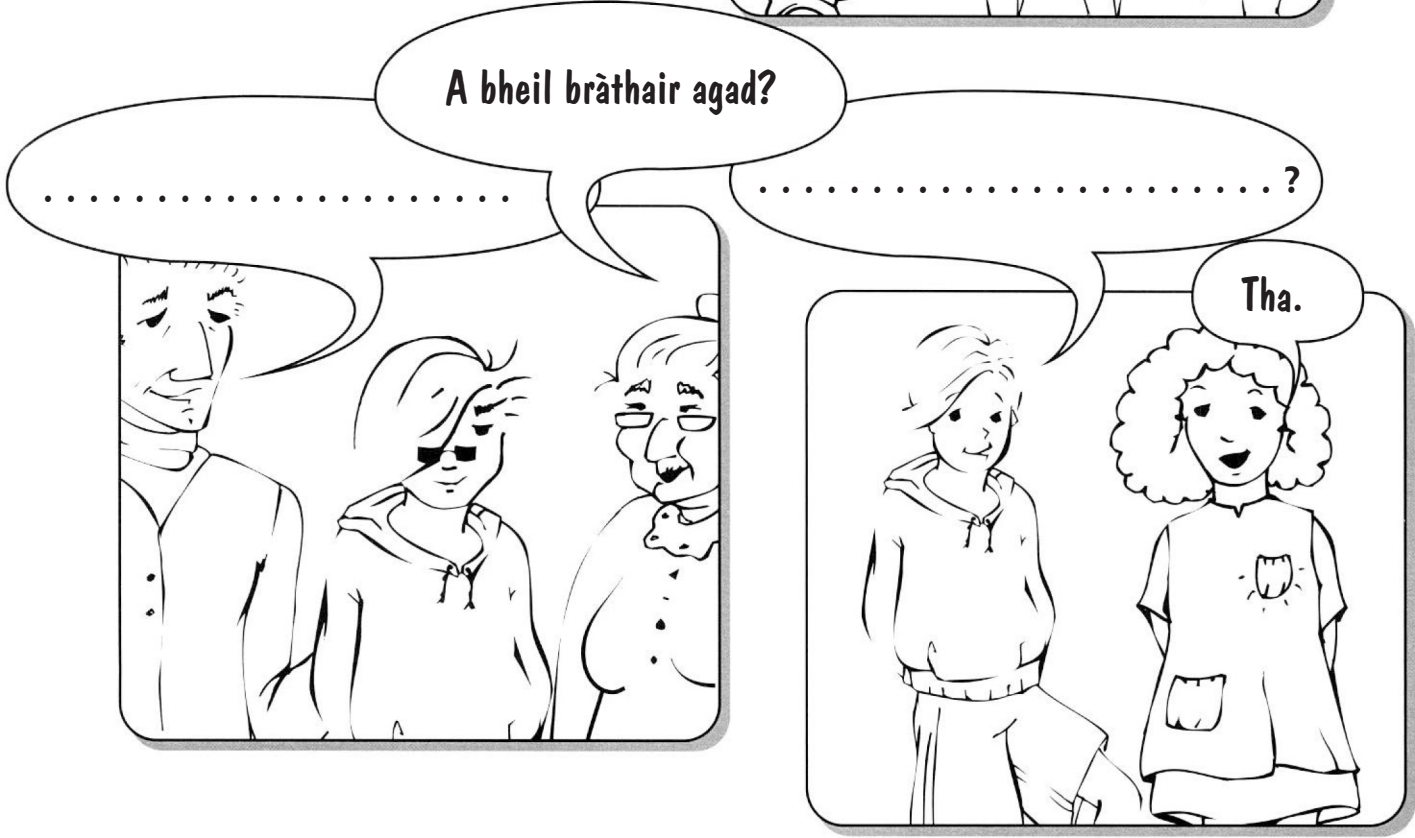
# Duilleag-obrach 15

Do you have ... ?  
A bheil... agad / agaibh

Coimhead air na dealbhan-èibhinn gu h-ìosal.

Fill in the missing Gaelic words for each cartoon.

An example had been done to help you.

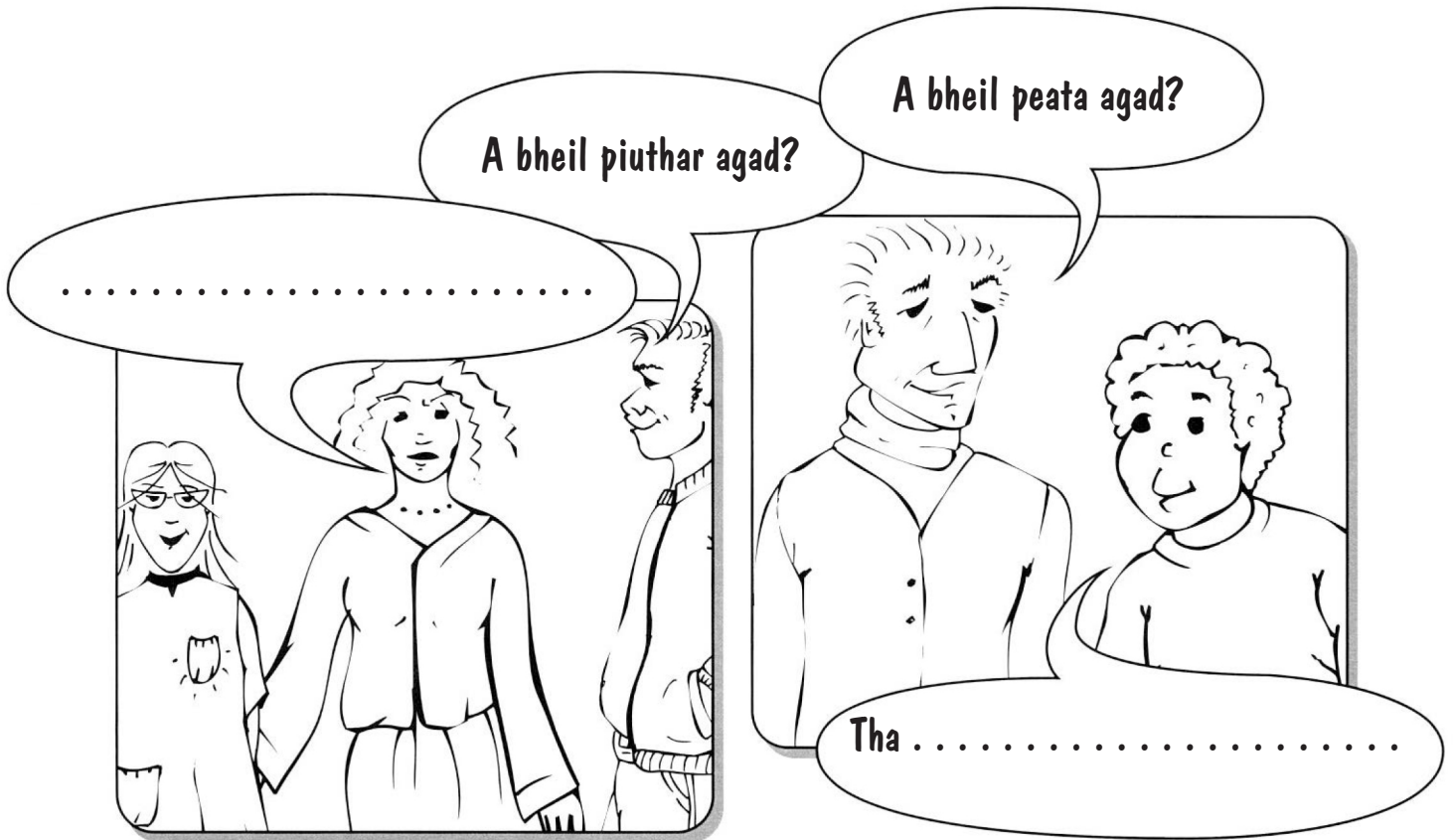




# Duilleag-obrach 16

Do you have ... ?  
A bheil... agad / agaibh

**Coimhead air na dealbhan-èibhinn gu h-ìosal.  
Fill in the missing Gaelic words for each cartoon.**





## Duilleag-obrach 17

Survey  
Rannsachadh

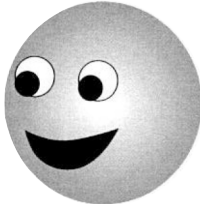
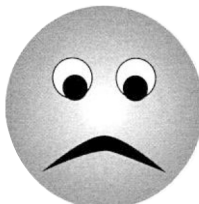
**Flòraidh** is conducting a survey of places that people like and dislike.



Èist ri Earrann 13 air an CD.

Listen to Track 13 on the CD.

You will hear her asking **Seòras**. Listen to the CD and tick whether you hear **Is toigh leam** or **Cha toigh leam**.

		
1. Inverness		
2. Fort William		
3. Glasgow		
4. Dundee		
5. Lewis		
6. Edinburgh		
7. Stirling		
8. Uist		

**A-nis, dèan fhèin rannsachadh.**

Now you do a survey.

Find out about your classmates' likes and dislikes. Choose a topic that interests you, for example, football, TV programmes, music, food.



**Duilleag-obrach 18**Pets  
*Peataichean***Obraich le caraid.****Work with a partner.**

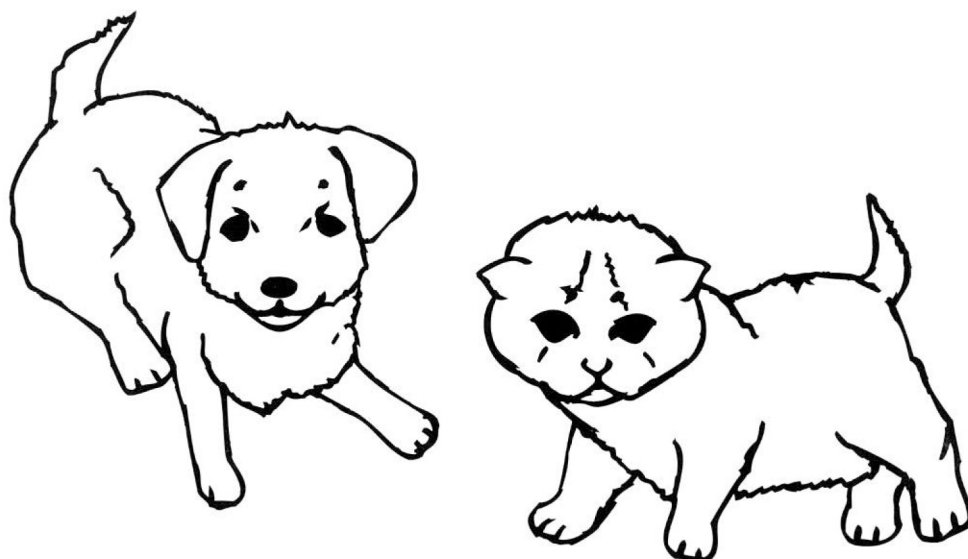
You will need the *Peataichean* cards.

In turn, lift a card and ask each other in Gaelic

- whether you have the pet in the picture
- what the pet's name is
- whether you like a pet

**Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 18 air an CD.**

**If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 18 on the CD.**

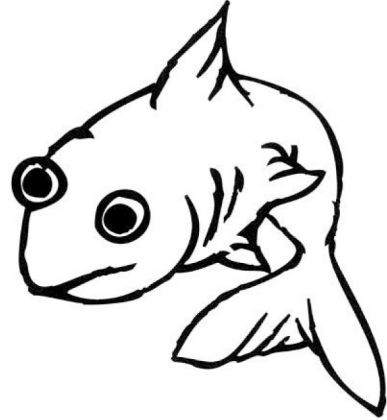
**1**



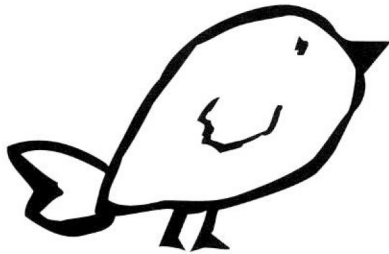
**D-O 18: Peataichean Cards**



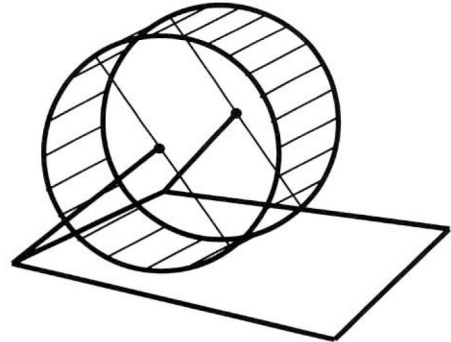
Aonad 5  
D-O 18



Aonad 5  
D-O 18



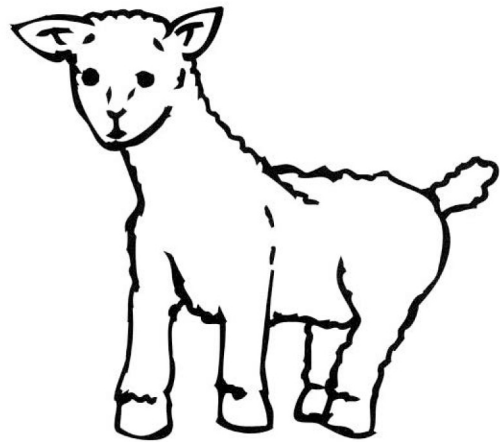
Aonad 5  
D-O 18



Aonad 5  
D-O 18



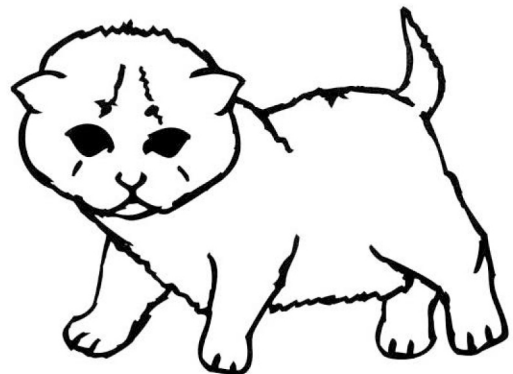
Aonad 5  
D-O 18



Aonad 5  
D-O 18



Aonad 5  
D-O 18



Aonad 5  
D-O 18

**Duilleag-obrach 19**Family and Pets  
Teaghlach and Peataichean**Èist ri Earrann 14 air an CD.****Listen to Track 14 on the CD.****Cluinnidh tu daoine a' bruidhinn mun deidhinn fhèin.**

You will hear some people talking about themselves.

**You may listen to the CD more than once if you need to.**

Fill the information in the grid below.

	Person's name	No. of brothers	No. of sisters	Pets	Any other details
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					



**Obraich le caraid.****Work with a partner.**

Place the **Teaghlach** cards face down on the table.

1. In turn, lift a card.  
Imagine that the people in the picture are your brothers and sisters. You may also be given a pet!
2. Your partner will ask you:
  - if you have a brother and/or sister
  - your brother(s)' / sister(s)' name(s) and age(s)
  - if you have a pet
  - your pet(s)' name(s) and age(s)
3. When you are finished, check to see that your partner has the correct details about your family and pets.
4. Swop roles until all the cards are used up.





**D-O 20: Teaghlach Cards**



**Teaghlach Card 1**

Aonad 5  
D-O 20



**Dòmhnall**    **Calum**    **Màiri**  
19            15            11

**Teaghlach Card 2**

Aonad 5  
D-O 20



**"Squeak"**    **Cailean**    **Seumas**  
3                18                16

**Teaghlach Card 3**

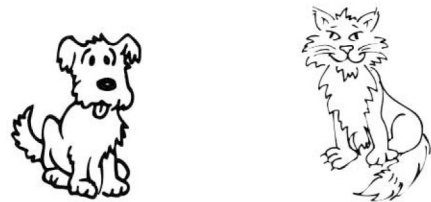
Aonad 5  
D-O 20



**Fiona**            **Eilidh**            **Aonghas**  
15                17                16

**Teaghlach Card 4**

Aonad 5  
D-O 20



**Dìleas**            **Ruadh**  
3                    2

**Teaghlach Card 5**

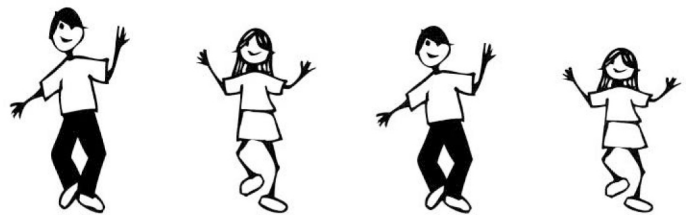
Aonad 5  
D-O 20



**Spot**                **Ealasaid**            **Seòras**  
1                    13                    13

**Teaghlach Card 6**

Aonad 5  
D-O 20



**Iain**                **Anna**                **Calum**                **Sìne**  
17                14                10                8



**Duilleag-obrach 21**

Conversation  
Còmhradh

**Obraich ann am buidheann de 4. Leugh an còmhradh.**

**Work in groups of 4. Act the conversation.**

**Alastair:** A Sheumais!

**Seumas:** Ciamar a tha thu, Alastair?

**Alastair:** Tha gu math, tapadh leat. Seo mo bhràthair.

**Seumas:** Dè an t-ainm a th' air do bhràthair?

**Alastair:** Tha Calum.

**Seumas:** Ciamar a tha thu, a Chalum?

**Calum:** Tha gu dòigheil, tapadh leat.

**Alastair:** Seo mo phiuthar.

**Seumas:** Dè 'n t-ainm a tha oirre?

**Alastair:** Tha Anna.

**Seumas:** Dè do bheò, Anna?

**Anna:** Chan eil mi dona, tapadh leat.

Look at the conversation, again.

Find the expressions below, and write them in Gaelic.

1. This is my sister.

.....

2. What is your brother's name?

.....

3. What is her name?

.....

4. This is my brother.

.....

5. How are you, Calum?

.....

6. I'm not bad, thank you.

.....





**Duilleag-obrach 22**

Questions  
Ceistean



**Èist ri Earrann 15 air an CD.**

**Listen to Track 15 on the CD.**

Answer the following questions. You can listen to the CD as often as you wish.  
**Freagair na ceistean gu h-ìosal. Faodaidh tu èisteachd ris an CD cho tric 's a tha thu ag iarraidh.**

1. What is Jean's surname? (1)  
.....
2. How old is Jean? (1)  
.....
3. Give two reasons Jean gives for liking Tìree. (2)  
.....
4. Give two pieces of information that Jean gives about her brother, Alastair. (2)  
.....
5. In detail, tell what pets Jean has. (3)  
.....
6. What greeting does Iain give at the beginning of his conversation? (2)  
.....
7. What is Iain's surname? (1)  
.....
8. Where does Iain live/stay? (1)  
.....
9. Where does Iain's brother, Niall, live and how old is he? (2)  
.....
10. Other than Niall, give the names and ages of the other members of Iain's family. (4)  
.....
11. Why is Iain not so fond of these other members of his family? (1)  
.....
12. What does Iain say about (a) the radio, and (b) the television? (2)  
.....

**Total/ Gu h-iomlan 22**





## Duilleag-obrach 23

Consolidation  
A' toirt rudeigin ri chèile

Èist ri Earrann 16 air an CD.

Listen to Track 16 on the CD

4

You will hear someone asking you some questions about yourself.

Work out what your answers should be.

You may listen to the CD as often as you need before you start.



Nuair a tha thu deiseil, dèan an còmhradh leis an tidsear.

When you are ready, act out the conversation with your teacher.



**Duilleag-obrach 24**Information  
*Fiosrachadh***Obraich le caraid.****Work with a partner.**You will need the ***Fiosrachadh*** cards.

1. Place the ***Fiosrachadh*** cards face down on the desk.
2. In turn, take a card and imagine that you are the person described on the card.
3. Your partner will ask you as many questions as s/he can in Gaelic to find out all about "you".
4. When you are asking the questions fill in the form below for one of the people your partner describes.

**Airson cuideachadh, èist ri Earrann 19 air an CD.****If you are not sure what to say, listen to Track 19 on the CD.****1**

**Name:** ..... **Age:** .....

**Lives in:** .....

**Likes:** .....

**Dislikes:** .....

**Brothers:** ..... **Sisters:** .....

**Parents:** .....

**Pets:** .....

**Iarr air an tidsear èisteachd ribh, no cuiribh an còmhradh air teip.****Ask your teacher to listen to you, or record yourselves on tape.**Now choose one of the ***Fiosrachadh*** cards. Pretend to be that person and write, in Gaelic, a piece about yourself.



## D-O 24: Fiosrachadh Cards



Aonad 5  
D-O 24

### Mary

She is 13 and lives in Lewis.

She likes school, pop music, TV and Lewis, but doesn't like Country and Western music.

She hasn't any brothers, but has one sister, Anna, who is 11 and nice.

She has a pet dog called Spot who is pretty, and two lambs, Dubh and Geal. They are nice.

Aonad 5  
D-O 24

### Alan

He is 12 and stays in Perth.

Alan likes heavy metal music, TV and football (he supports Hibs), but he doesn't like Perth.

He has two brothers, Seumas and Iain.

Iain is nice.

His only pet is a cat called Kitty, who is bad tempered.

Aonad 5  
D-O 24

### Anne-Marie

Anne-Marie is 11 years old and stays in Glasgow.

She likes chocolate and dislikes Coke.

In her family she has one brother, Alastair, who is very nice.

Anne-Marie doesn't have any pets.

Aonad 5  
D-O 24

### Iain

He is 13 and lives in Mull.

He thinks Celtic are very good and he likes football and pop music.

He has two sisters, Angela, aged 11 who is bad tempered, and Catriona, who is 12 and is very nice.

He has two dogs, one kitten and two lambs as pets.



Write a personal Fact File.

- Include your name, your age, where you live, likes and dislikes, details of your family and pets.
- To help you, read the fact file below and/ or use the writing frame on the next page.

## Mise

Is mise Iain MacDhòmhnaill.

Tha mi dhà-dheug.

Tha mi a' fuireach ann an Uibhist. Is  
toigh leam ball-coise.

Cha toigh leam ceòl.

Tha piuthar agam. Is i Màiri. Tha  
Màiri còig-deug agus tha i laghach.

Chan eil bràthair agam.

Tha peata agam – cù. Is e Dìleas an  
t-ainm a th' air. Tha Dìleas snog. Is  
toigh le Dìleas 'Pedigree Chum'.





## Writing Frame

Write about yourself using the sentences below and filling in the blanks.

<i>Is mise ...</i>	Insert your name
<i>Tha mi ...</i>	Insert your age
<i>Tha mi a' fuireach ann an / ann am / anns ...</i>	Insert where you stay but remember to choose the right word for 'in'
<i>Is toigh leam ...</i>	Add things you like
<i>Cha toigh leam ...</i>	Add things you dislike
<i>Tha / Chan eil ... piuthar agam</i>	Say whether you do, or do not have a sister. If you have a sister, say how many. Use <b>peathraichean</b> if you have 3 + sisters.
<i>Is i / iad ...</i>	Name your sister / sisters.
<i>Tha i / iad ...</i>	Insert your sister's / sisters' age(s).
<i>Tha i / iad laghach / snog / crosta</i>	Say what your sister / sisters are like.
<i>Tha / Chan eil ... bràthair agam</i>	Say whether you do or do not have a brother. If you have a brother, say how many. Use <b>bràithrean</b> if you have 3+ brothers.
<i>Is e / iad ...</i>	Name your brother / brothers
<i>Tha e / iad ...</i>	Insert your brother's / brothers' age(s).
<i>Tha e / iad laghach / snog / crosta</i>	Say what your brother / brothers are like.
<i>Tha / Chan eil peata agam</i>	Say if you have pet(s).
<i>Tha ... agam</i>	Say what your pets are.
<i>Is i / e / iad ...</i>	Name your pet(s).
<i>Tha ... snog / laghach / crosta</i>	Insert the name(s) of your pet(s) and say what they are like.
<i>Is toigh le ...</i>	Insert the name of your pet and then say what they like.



**Facclair****Listen to Track 20 on the CD, to hear all the Gaelic words.**

These instructions are used in following units.

**Tha na stiùiridhean seo ag èirigh anns na h-aonadan a leanas.****Coimhead air na dealbhan gu h-ìosal.**

Look at the pictures below.

**Coimhead air na dealbhan-èibhinn gu h-ìosal.**

Look at the cartoons below.

**Èist ris an CD.**

Listen to the CD.

**Obraich ann am buidheann de 4.**

Work in a group of 4.

**Obraich còmhla ri caraid.**

Work with a partner.

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

Here are some new words and phrases in this unit.

**Gàidhlig****Beurla**

<b>A bheil cat agad?</b> .....	Do you have a cat?
<b>A bheil cat agaibh?</b> .....	Do you have a cat? (polite/plural form)
<b>ach</b> .....	but
<b>An toigh leat ... ?</b> .....	Do you like ...?
<b>aon bhràthair</b> .....	one brother
<b>Aonghas</b> .....	Angus
<b>aon phiuthar</b> .....	one sister
<b>athair</b> .....	father
<b>baga; am бага</b> .....	(a) bag; the bag
<b>ball-coise, am ball-coise</b> .....	(a) football; the football
<b>bàta</b> .....	ship
<b>bràithrean</b> .....	brothers
<b>bràthair</b> .....	brother
<b>brògan ball-coise</b> .....	football boots



**Facclair**

<b>Càit a bheil sibh ag obair?</b> . . . . .	Where do you work? (polite/plural form)
<b>Càit a bheil thu ag obair?</b> . . . . .	Where do you work?
<b>cat; an cat</b> . . . . .	(a) cat; the cat
<b>ceithir</b> . . . . .	four
<b>Chan eil</b> . . . . .	No (to question beginning <b>A bheil ...</b> )
<b>Chan eil fhios agam</b> . . . . .	I don't know
<b>Cha toigh leam</b> . . . . .	I don't like
<b>coimpiutair</b> . . . . .	computer
<b>coineanach</b> . . . . .	rabbit
<b>còta</b> . . . . .	coat
<b>cotan</b> . . . . .	cotton
<b>crosta</b> . . . . .	cheeky, bad tempered
<b>cù; an cù</b> . . . . .	(a) dog; the dog
<b>cuilean; an cuilean</b> . . . . .	(a) puppy; the puppy
<b>dà bhràthair</b> . . . . .	two brothers
<b>dà phiuthar</b> . . . . .	two sisters
<b>d' athair</b> . . . . .	your father
<b>Dè 'n t-ainm a tha air?</b> . . . . .	What is his name?/What is he called?
<b>Dè 'n t-ainm a tha air do phiuthar?</b> . . . . .	What is your sister's name?
<b>Dè 'n t-ainm a tha oirre?</b> . . . . .	What is her name?/What is she called?
<b>Dìleas</b> . . . . .	Faithful
<b>do</b> . . . . .	your
<b>do chuilean</b> . . . . .	your puppy
<b>Ealasaid</b> . . . . .	Elizabeth
<b>Eilidh</b> . . . . .	Helen
<b>eun; an t-eun</b> . . . . .	(a) bird; the bird
<b>fiosrachadh</b> . . . . .	information
<b>garaids; an garaids</b> . . . . .	(a) garage; the garage
<b>gearra-mhuc; a' ghearra-mhuc</b> . . . . .	(a) guinea pig; the guinea pig
<b>iasg; an t-iasg</b> . . . . .	(a) fish; the fish
<b>Is toigh leam</b> . . . . .	I like



**Faclair**

<i>laghach</i> . . . . .	nice
<i>leabhar; an leabhar</i> . . . . .	(a) book; the book
<i>Leagsaidh</i> . . . . .	Lexy
<i>luch; an luch</i> . . . . .	(a) mouse; the mouse
<i>MacAoidh/ NicAoidh</i> . . . . .	Mackay
<i>màthair</i> . . . . .	mother
<i>m' athair</i> . . . . .	my father
<i>mionaid; a' mhionaid</i> . . . . .	(a) minute; the minute
<i>mo</i> . . . . .	my
<i>mo bhràthair</i> . . . . .	my brother
<i>mo mhàthair</i> . . . . .	my mother
<i>mo phiuthar</i> . . . . .	my sister
<i>Murchadh</i> . . . . .	Murdo
<i>oifis; an oifis</i> . . . . .	(an) office; the office
<i>pàrantan</i> . . . . .	parents
<i>peann; am peann</i> . . . . .	(a) pen; the pen
<i>peansail, am peansail</i> . . . . .	(a) pencil; the pencil
<i>peata; am peata</i> . . . . .	(a) pet; the pet
<i>peataichean; na peataichean</i> . . . . .	pets; the pets
<i>peathraichean</i> . . . . .	sisters
<i>piùseag; a' phìseag</i> . . . . .	(a) kitten; the kitten
<i>piuthar</i> . . . . .	sister
<i>rabaid</i> . . . . .	rabbit
<i>Raonaid</i> . . . . .	Rachel
<i>rèidio</i> . . . . .	radio
<i>rèitich</i> . . . . .	tidy
<i>Ruairidh</i> . . . . .	Roderick, Roddy
<i>seanair</i> . . . . .	grandfather
<i>seanmhair</i> . . . . .	granny
<i>Seonaidh</i> . . . . .	Johnny
<i>snog</i> . . . . .	lovely, nice





**Faclair**

- taigh; an taigh* .....(a)house; the house
- teaghlach* ..... family
- Tha* ..... Yes  
(to a question beginning with **A bheil**)
- Tha bràthair agam* ..... I've got a brother
- Tha mi duilich* ..... I'm sorry
- Tha piuthar agam* ..... I've got a sister
- Tiriodh* ..... Tìree
- Trobhad!* ..... Come here!
- Trobhad mionaid!* ..... Come here a minute!
  
- uan; an t-uan* ..... (a) lamb; the lamb



**Sgeulachd****Listen to Track 21 on the CD to hear the story.****Càit a bheil mo pheann?**

Jean has forgotten her pen. Miss Grant is not too pleased.

**Miss Grant:** A Shìne, càit a bheil do pheann?

**Jean:** Chan eil peann agam.

**Miss Grant:** Carson?

**Jean:** Tha e aig an taigh.

**Miss Grant:** Aig an taigh!

**Jean:** Tha mi duilich.

**Miss Grant:** Seo peansail.

When Jean gets back home that day she, of course, blames her mother!

**Jean:** Càit a bheil mo pheann?

**Mother:** Do pheann?

**Jean:** Càit a bheil e – mo pheann?

**Mother:** Chan eil fhios agam.

Meanwhile in Portree School, Calum, John and Ann are finding out more about each other – and, especially, each other's families.

**Calum:** A bheil piuthar agad?

**John:** Chan eil.

**Calum:** A bheil bràthair agad?

**John:** Tha – a dhà. Dòmhnall agus Darren.

**Ann:** A bheil bràthair agad, a Chalum?

**Calum:** Chan eil, ach tha piuthar agam – Seònaid.

**Ann:** Tha piuthar agus bràthair agamsa.

The next time they meet in the corridor, Ann is talking to her brother Peter.

**Ann:** Halò, a Chalum.

**Calum:** Halò.

**Ann:** A Chalum, seo mo bhràthair.

**Calum:** Halò. Dè 'n t-ainm a tha ort?

**Peter:** Pàdraig. Ciamar a tha thu?

**Calum:** Tha gu math.



**Sgeulachd**

Just then Calum notices his sister and decides to return the compliment.

**Calum:** A Sheònaid!

**Janet:** Seadh.

**Calum:** Trobhad mionaid. Seo Anna agus Pàdraig. Seo mo phiuthar – Seònaid.

**Ann:** Halò, a Sheònaid.

**Peter:** Hai.

**Janet:** Halò

In Hillpark School, Miss Grant has asked her class to bring in photos of their families and to show them to each other.

**Jean:** Seo mo bhràthair.

**Morag:** Dè 'n t-ainm a tha air do bhràthair?

**Jean:** Seumas.

**Morag:** Tha e snog.

Morag had pictures of her whole family.

**Morag:** Seo mo bhràthair, Murchadh.

**Jean:** Tha e snog.

**Morag:** Agus crosta! Seo mo mhàthair agus m' athair.

Calum's teacher, Mr MacDonald, has asked his class to bring in photos of their pets – or the pets themselves.

**Teacher:** A Chaluum, a bheil peata agad?

**Calum:** Tha. Tha cù agam.

**Teacher:** Dè 'n t-ainm a tha air?

**Calum:** Dìleas. Tha e laghach.

John's family have several working dogs, but John himself has not only a cat but a pet white mouse. Fortunately, they get on quite well.

**John:** Tha cat agamsa.

**Calum:** Dè 'n t-ainm a tha air?

**John:** Cotan. Tha luch agam cuideachd.

**Calum:** Dè 'n t-ainm a tha oirre?

**John:** Leagsaidh.





Listen to and read the story **Sgeulachd (Aonad 5)**

The story is written below in English but the sentences and questions are in the wrong order. Put the sentences and questions in the same order as the Gaelic version. Write the English version of the story in your jotter. Use your **Faclair** to help you.

Jean has forgotten her pen. Miss Grant is not too pleased.

**Why?**

**Here is a pencil.**

**Jean, where is your pen?**

**It is at home.**

**I am sorry.**

**I do not have a pen.**

**At home!**

When Jean gets home that day she, of course, blames her mother!

**Your pen?**

**I do not know.**

**Where is it – my pen?**

**Where is my pen?**

Meanwhile, in Portree School, Calum, John and Ann are finding out more about each other – and, especially, each other's families.

**Yes – two. Donald and Darren.**

**Do you have a sister?**

**I have a sister and brother.**

**No, but I have a sister – Janet.**

**No.**

**Do you have a brother?**

**Do you have a brother, Malcolm?**



**Duilleag-obrach 26**Listening  
Eisteachd

The next time they meet in the corridor, Ann is talking to her brother Peter.

**Malcolm, this is my brother.**

**Hello, Malcolm.**

**Fine.**

**Hello.**

**Peter. How are you?**

**Hello. What is your name?**

Just then, Calum notices his sister and decides to return the compliment.

**Hi.**

**Janet!**

**Hello.**

**Yes.**

**This is my sister – Janet.**

**Come here a minute. This is Ann and Peter.**

**Hello, Janet.**

In Hillpark School, Miss Grant has asked her class to bring in photos of their families.

**James.**

**What is your brother's name?**

**This is my brother.**

**He is nice.**

Morag has pictures of her whole family.

**He is nice.**

**This is my brother, Murdo.**

**And cross! This is my mother. And my father.**



**Duilleag-obrach 26**Listening  
Eisteachd

Calum's teacher, Mr MacDonald, has asked his class to bring in photos of their pets – or the pets themselves.

**What is his name?**

**Malcolm, do you have a pet?**

**Dìleas. He is friendly.**

**Yes. I have a dog.**

John's family have several working dogs, but John himself has not only a cat but a pet white mouse. Fortunately, they get on quite well.

**Cotan. I have a mouse also.**

**Leagsaidh.**

**I have a cat.**

**What is her name?**

**What is his name?**



**Duilleag-obrach 27**Words  
Faclan

The words and phrases below are in the story. Can you find them? Write them in Gaelic and in English in your jotter.

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. This is my sister.  | 8. Why?            |
| 2. This is my brother. | 9. I am sorry.     |
| 3. He is nice.         | 10. I do not know. |
| 4. I have a dog.       | 11. Your pen.      |
| 5. What is his name?   | 12. Janet!         |
| 6. He is friendly.     | 13. How?           |
| 7. Where is your pen?  | 14. Peter!         |

**Faclan****Wordsearch.**

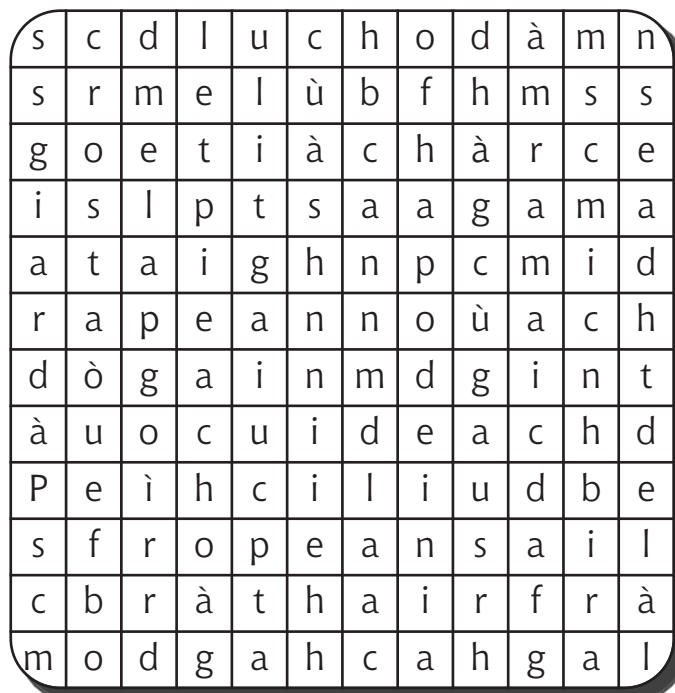
In the wordsearch below are words that you have read in **Sgeulachd 4**. You will need to look up, down, diagonally, backwards – in fact in all directions! Tick the words as you find them.

ciamar  
Pàdraig  
ach  
agam  
ainm  
bràthair

càite  
crosta  
cù  
cuideachd  
dhà

laghach  
mo  
peann  
taigh  
luch

peansail  
seadh  
seo  
snog  
duilich



**Dè Chanas Mi?****Listen to Track 22 on the CD, to hear Dè Chanas Mi?****1. To say something is mine/belongs to me.**You say **mo** followed by the word for the item.**Mo** sometimes changes the start if the word which follows.

*cat*           ⇒    **mo chat**  
*peansail*      ⇒    **mo pheansail**

If the word which follows starts with a vowel (**a, e, i, o, u**) **mo** becomes **m'**.

*athair*         ⇒    **m' athair**  
*uan*            ⇒    **m' uan**

**2. 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 phiuthar**  
*màthair*      ⇒    **do mhàthair**

If the word which follows starts with a vowel (**a, e, i, o, u**) **do** becomes **d'**.

*athair*         ⇒    **d' athair**  
*uan*            ⇒    **d' uan**

**3. To ask someone what another person is called**

If you see a girl or a woman you don't know and want to ask someone else what she is called, you say:

***Dè 'n t-ainm a tha oirre?***

**Dè Chanas Mi?**

If you see a boy or a man you don't know and want to ask someone else what he is called, you say:

***Dè 'n t-ainm a tha air?***

You can also be more specific.

If your friend tells you that she has a brother and you want to find out his name, you ask:

***Dè 'n t-ainm a tha air do bhràthair?***

Or if your friend tells you that she has a pet dog, to find out its name you ask:

***Dè 'n t-ainm a tha air do chù?*****4. To say that you have something.**

You say ***Tha ... agam*** putting the word for the item you have, in the space.

If you have a cat, you say: ***Tha cat agam.***

If you have a dog, ***Tha cù agam.***

**5. To say that you don't have something**

You say ***Chan eil ... agam*** putting the word for the item you do not have, in the space.

If you do not have a pencil, you say: ***Chan eil peansail agam.***

If you do not have a book, ***Chan eil leabhar agam.***

**6. To ask if someone else has something**

If you know the person you are speaking to well, you ask

***A bheil ... agad?*** and put the word for the item you are asking about, in the space.

***A bheil cat agad?***

**Dè Chanas Mi?**

If you are being polite or if you are talking to more than one person, you ask **A bheil ... agaibh?** and put the word for the item you are asking about, in the space.

***A bheil cat agaibh?***

**a. To answer “yes” or “no” when asked if you have something**

If someone asks you **A bheil cù agad?** you answer:

***Tha*** for “Yes”.

***Chan eil*** for “No”.

**7. To ask what someone likes**

You ask **An toigh leat ...** putting the word for the item you are asking about, in the space.

***An toigh leat Sruighlea?***

If you are being polite or if you are talking to more than one person, you ask **An toigh leibh ...**

***An toigh leibh Sruighlea?***

**a. To say you like something**

You say **Is toigh leam ...** putting the word for the item you like, in the space.

***Is toigh leam ball-coise.***

**b. To say that you do not like something**

You say **Cha toigh leam ...** putting the word for the item you do not like, in the space.

***Cha toigh leam iasg.***

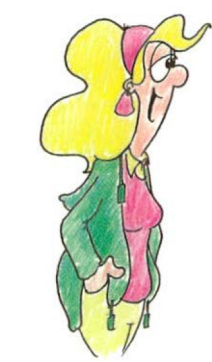
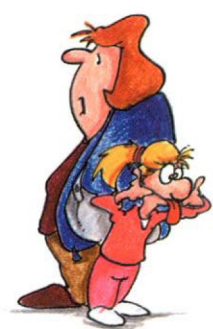


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# Abair Fhèin E!

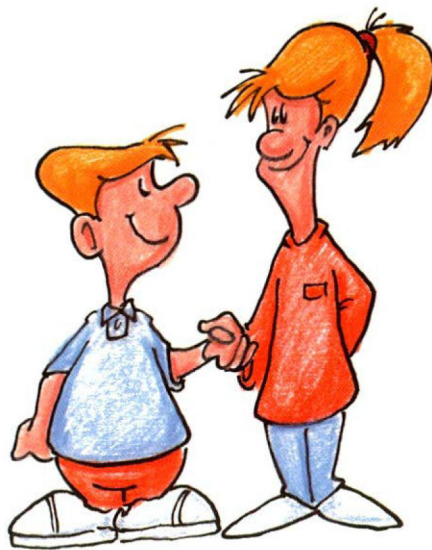


Leabhar 1



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# Abair Fhèin E!



Leabhar 1

# Abair Fhèin E!

## Leabhar 1



Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig

Air fhoillseachadh ann an 2002 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 Iòrdain (a tha a-nise na pàirt do 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.

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!

Hello and welcome!

This book is going to show you how to chat to other people in Gaelic.

You will be finding out how to talk about yourself and ask other people about themselves – all in Gaelic. Maybe you have friends or family who speak Gaelic already. So why don't you try chatting to them - Abair fhèin e! - Say it yourself!

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

1. Ag innse d' ainm ..... Say your name and ask someone their name
2. Ciamar a tha thu? ..... Ask people how they are and say how you are feeling
3. Dè an aois a tha thu? ..... Say how old you are and ask someone their age
4. Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach? ..... Say where you live and ask where someone lives
5. Tha cù agam ..... Tell people about the things you have and find out what they have
6. Dè tha thu ag iarraidh? ..... Tell people what you want and ask what they want
7. Airgead ..... Talk about money and ask how much something costs
8. Dè an uair a tha e? ..... Say what the time is and ask someone the time
9. Càit a bheil am banca? ..... Say where things are
10. Dè tha mi a' dèanamh? ..... Say what you are doing
11. Dèan seo! ..... Tell people to do different things
12. Tha a' ghrian a' deàrrsadh ..... Talk about the weather
13. Tha an t-acras orm ..... Say you are hungry
14. Is toigh leam sin ..... Talk about the things you like and the things you don't like
15. An-dè, bha mi ... ..... Say what you were doing
16. Cò às a tha thu? ..... Say where you are from and where you are going
17. Dhùin mi an doras ..... Say you did something and what someone has done

**Tiugainn ma-thà!**

*So let's get started!*





# Ag innse d' ainm

Say your name/ Ask someone their name



## ↓ Ceist

What do you think these people are saying?

Dè 'n t-ainm a th' ort?



Is mise Calum.



## ↓ Fios 1

Dè an t-ainm a tha ort?  
What's your name?

Dè an t-ainm a tha oirbh?  
What's your name?  
(to a group of people, or to someone older than you)

Is mise Calum. I'm Calum.  
Seo Sandra. This is Sandra.

## ↓ Dòigh eile

Dè an t-ainm a tha ort?  
What's your name?  
Can be shortened to:  
Dè 'n t-ainm a th' ort?  
Dè an t-ainm a tha oirbh?  
What's your name?  
Can be shortened to:  
Dè 'n t-ainm a th' oirbh?

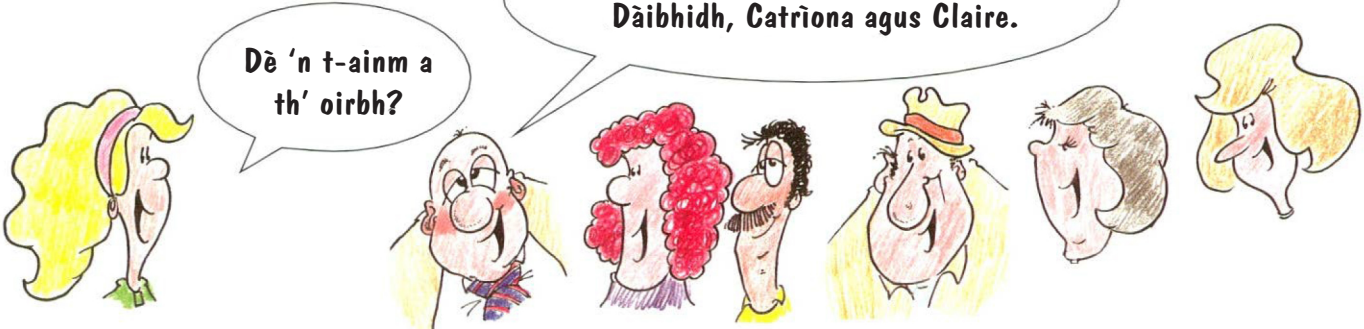
Dè 'n t-ainm a th' ort fhèin?



Is mise Sandra.



Is mise Iain. Seo Sandra, Dòmhnall, Dàibhidh, Catrìona agus Claire.





↓ **Obair**

Find some pictures of your favourite TV/film/stars or singers, and make a caption as shown below:



Is mise ...

↓ **Obair**

You are working as a reporter, and you have to interview some people in your school - teachers, pupils, and visitors.

- In your jotter, write their names.
- How would you ask them what they are called?
- How would they reply?



↓ **Beagan a bharrachd**

When you are talking directly to someone, you change their name by saying 'a' before the name, then put 'h' after the first letter (for example, **a Mhàiri**).

When the name starts with **L, N, R**, or **Sg, Sm, Sp** or **St** (**Lachaidh, Raonaid, Stiùbhart**) or if the name starts with a **vowel** (**Eilidh, Iain**), it doesn't change (for example, **Halò, a Raonaid** and **Halo, Eilidh**).

With a boy's name, you have to put an 'i' before the last letter if it isn't there already (for example, **a Chaluum**).



### Ceist

How would you introduce each of these people to your friends?

How would your friends say 'Hello' to them?



Murchadh



Niall



Dòmhnall



Cailean



### Beagan a bharrachd

<b>Pòl</b>	Paul	<b>Sine</b>	Jean
<b>Anna</b>	Ann	<b>Iain</b>	John
<b>Catrìona</b>	Catherine	<b>Calum</b>	Malcolm
<b>Cailean</b>	Colin	<b>Màiri</b>	Mary
<b>Dòmhnall</b>	Donald	<b>Mòrag</b>	Morag
<b>Seumas</b>	James	<b>Mairead</b>	Margaret



Sine



Mairead

**Ciamar a tha thu?**

Ask people how they are/ Say how you are feeling

**↓ Fios 1****Ciamar a tha thu?**

How are you?

**Tha gu math, tapadh leat.**

Fine, thank you.

(use these phrases when speaking to a friend or a child)

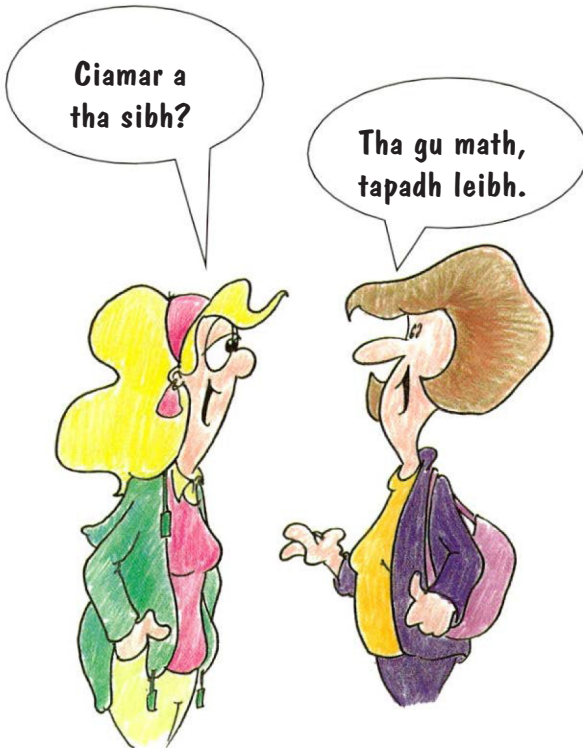
**Ciamar a tha sibh?**

How are you?

**Tha gu math, tapadh leibh.**

Fine, thank you.

(to a group of people, or to someone older than you)

**↓ Beagan a bharrachd**

Here are some ways of greeting someone:

<b>Madainn mhath</b>	Good morning
<b>Latha math</b>	Good day
<b>Madainn mhath dhuibh!</b>	Good morning to you!
<b>Feasgar math dhuibh!</b>	Good afternoon to you!

Here are some ways of asking how someone is:

<b>Dè do chor?</b>	How are you?
<b>Dè do bheò?</b>	How are you?
<b>Dè tha dol?</b>	What's doing?
<b>Sin thu! Sin sibh!</b>	There you are!

Here are some ways of saying how you are feeling:

**Tha mi gu dòigheil/gu dòigheil.**

I'm fine/fine.

**Tha mi glè mhath/tha glè mhath/glè mhath.**

I'm very well/very well.

**Chan eil mi dona/chan eil dona.**

I'm not bad/not bad.



**Obair**

What are they saying? Choose a phrase for each speech bubble.

Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?

Dè an t-ainm a th' oirbh?

Dè an t-ainm a th' oirbh?

Is mise Iain.

Is mise Maighistir Caimbeul.

Is mise Màiri.

Is mise Calum.

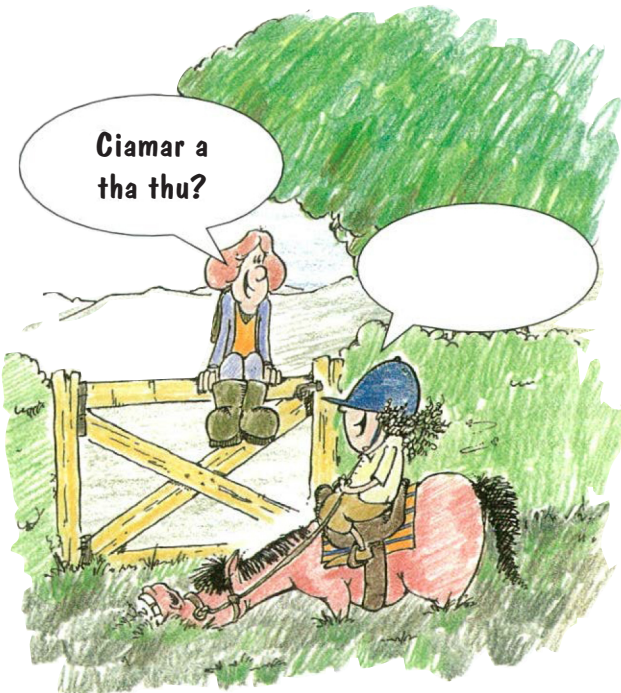
Is mise Angela.

Ciamar a tha thu?

Ciamar a tha sibh?

Tha gu math, tapadh leat.

Tha gu math, tapadh leibh.





## Dè an aois a tha thu?

Say how old you are/ Ask someone their age



aon



dhà



trì



ceithir



còig



sìs



seachd



ochd



naoi



deich



aon-deug



dhà-dheug



trì-deug



ceithir-deug



còig-deug



sìs-deug



seachd-deug



ochd-deug



naoi-deug



fichead

### ↓ Fios

#### Dè an aois a tha thu?

How old are you?  
(to a friend or a child)

#### Dè an aois a tha sibh?

How old are you?  
(to a group of people or someone older than you)

#### Tha mi trì-deug.

I'm 13.

### ↓ Dòigh eile

#### Dè an aois a tha thu?

How old are you?  
Can be shortened to:

#### Dè 'n aois a tha thu?

#### Dè an aois a tha sibh?

How old are you?  
Can be shortened to:

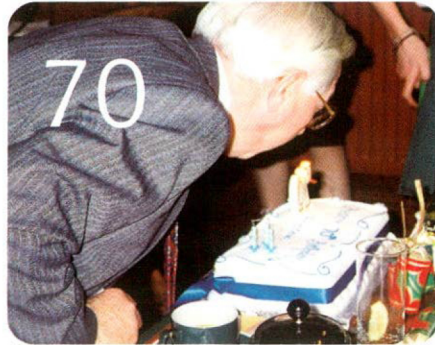
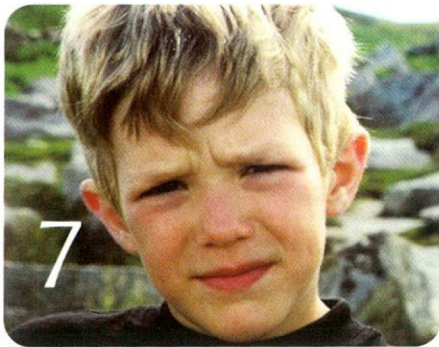
#### Dè 'n aois a tha sibh?





↓ **Obair**

**Cuir an aois cheart leis gach duine**  
Give each person the correct age



Tha mi naoi

Tha mi trì-deug

Tha mi dhà

Tha mi seachd

Tha mi seachdad

Tha mi deich



↓ **Beagan a bharrachd**

This is the modern way of counting in Gaelic:

30 <b>Trithead</b>	70 <b>Seachdad</b>
40 <b>Ceathrad</b>	80 <b>Ochdad</b>
50 <b>Caogad</b>	90 <b>Naochad</b>
60 <b>Seasgad</b>	100 <b>Ceud</b>

There is also a traditional way of counting:

30 <b>Deich air fhichead</b>	80 <b>Ceithir fichead</b>
40 <b>Dà fhichead</b>	90 <b>Ceithir fichead 's a deich</b>
50 <b>Leth-cheud</b>	100 <b>Ceud</b>
60 <b>Trì fichead</b>	
70 <b>Trì fichead 's a deich</b>	



## Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

Say where you live/ Ask where someone lives



### ↓ Fios 1

#### Càit a bheil thu a' fuireach?

Where do you live/stay?

(If you are speaking to someone your own age or younger)

#### Càit a bheil sibh a' fuireach?

(to a group of people, or to someone older than you)

To answer the question, say

**Tha mi a' fuireach ann an ... /ann am ... /anns ...**

(then the name of the place you live)

**Cò tha a' fuireach an seo?** Who lives here?

#### Cò tha a' fuireach an seo?



Lùchairt Bhuckingham





## ↓ Fios 2

When the name of a place starts with the letters 'b', 'f', 'm' or 'p', you have to change **tha mi a' fuireach ann an ...** to **tha mi a' fuireach ann am ...**

(this is because it is easier to say)

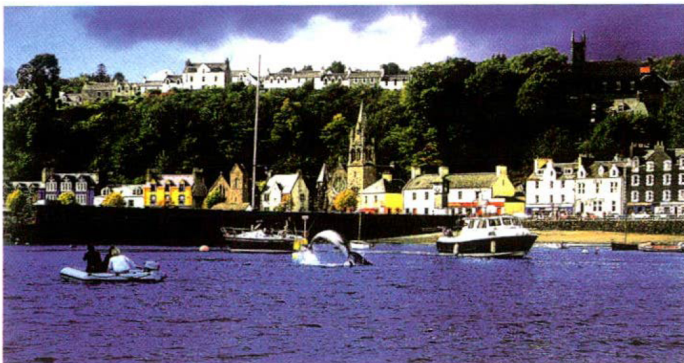
**eg: Tha mi a' fuireach ann am Barraigh.**

When a place begins with 'the' in Gaelic, you have to say:

**tha mi a' fuireach anns an ...** or  
**tha mi a' fuireach anns na ...** or  
**tha mi a' fuireach anns a' ...**

(this sometimes means that the beginning of the name will change)

**eg: Tha mi a' fuireach anns an Òban.**



## ↓ Obair

Follow the lines and find out where these people stay:



Freagair na ceistean!

**Càit a bheil Màiri a' fuireach?**

**Cò tha a' fuireach anns na Hearadh?**

**Cò tha a' fuireach ann an Glaschu?**

**Càit a bheil Niall a' fuireach?**

**Cò tha a' fuireach ann an Uibhist a Tuath?**

Tobar Mhoire, Muile

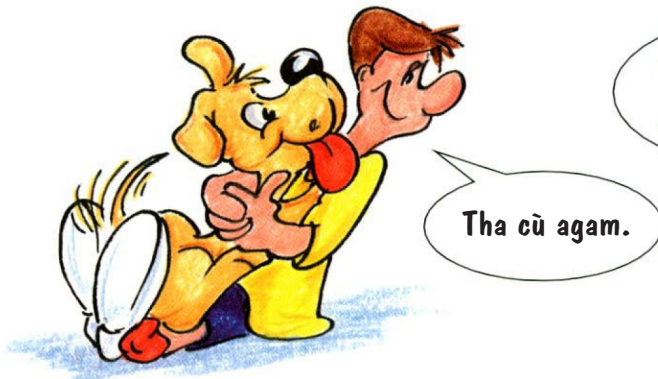
## ↓ Beagan a bharrachd

<b>An Gearasdan</b>	Fort William	<b>Inbhir Nis</b>	Inverness
<b>An t-Eilean Sgitheanach</b>	The Isle of Skye	<b>Inbhir Ùige</b>	Wick
<b>An t-Òban</b>	Oban	<b>Leòdhas</b>	Lewis
<b>Arainn</b>	Aran	<b>Muile</b>	Mull
<b>Barraigh</b>	Barra	<b>Na Hearadh</b>	Harris
<b>Beinn nam Faghla</b>	Benbecula	<b>Obar Dheathain</b>	Aberdeen
<b>Ceann Loch Liobhann</b>	Kinlochleven	<b>Peairt</b>	Perth
<b>Dùn Dè</b>	Dundee	<b>Port Rìgh</b>	Portree
<b>Dùn Èideann</b>	Edinburgh	<b>Sruighlea</b>	Stirling
<b>Glaschu</b>	Glasgow	<b>Steòrnabhagh</b>	Stornoway
<b>Ìle</b>	Islay	<b>Uibhist a Tuath</b>	North Uist
<b>Inbhir Àir</b>	Ayr	<b>Uibhist a Deas</b>	South Uist



# Tha cù agam

Tell people about things you have/ Find out what they have



## ↓ Fios 1

If you want to say that you have something, you say **Tha ... agam.**

If you haven't got something, you say **Chan eil ... agam.**

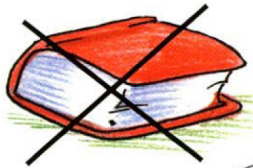
## ↓ Fios 2

**A bheil cat agad?** Do you have a cat?

**A bheil cat agaibh?** Do you have a cat?  
(when speaking to someone older than you)

## ↓ Obair

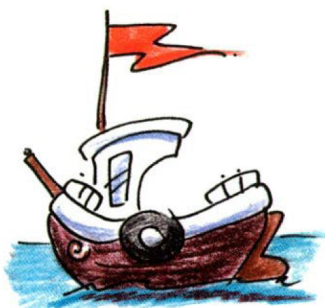
Match each speech bubble to the correct picture.



Chan eil rèidio agam.

Tha ubhal agam.

Tha ball-coise agam.



Chan eil leabhar agam.

Chan eil peansail agam.

Tha bàta agam.



Tha taigh agam.

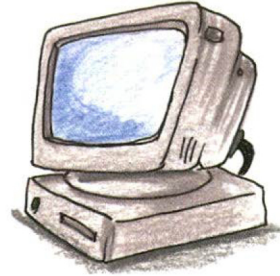


**Obair**

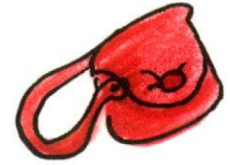
Work in pairs, and ask if your partner has the items shown on this page:  
Ask **A bheil ... agad?**  
Reply **Tha** or **Chan eil**.

Now tell each other what you know.  
**Mar eisimpleir** (for example):  
**Tha coimpiutair aig Màiri.** or  
**Chan eil coimpiutair aig Màiri.**

How would you ask your teacher if he/she has a book?



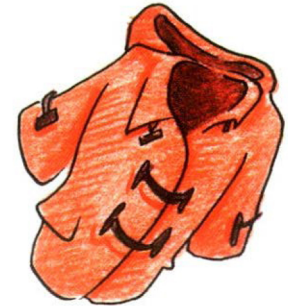
coimpiutair



baga



brògan ball-coise



còta

**Fios 1**

**Tha leabhar agam.**  
I have a book.

**Tha leabhar agad.**  
You have a book.

**Tha leabhar aige.**  
He has a book.

**Tha leabhar aice.**  
She has a book.

**Tha leabhar againn.**  
We have a book.

**Tha leabhar agaibh.**  
You have a book.

**Tha leabhar aca.**  
They have a book.



bràthair

piuthar

**Fios 2**

**Chan eil sgot agad!**  
You haven't got a clue!

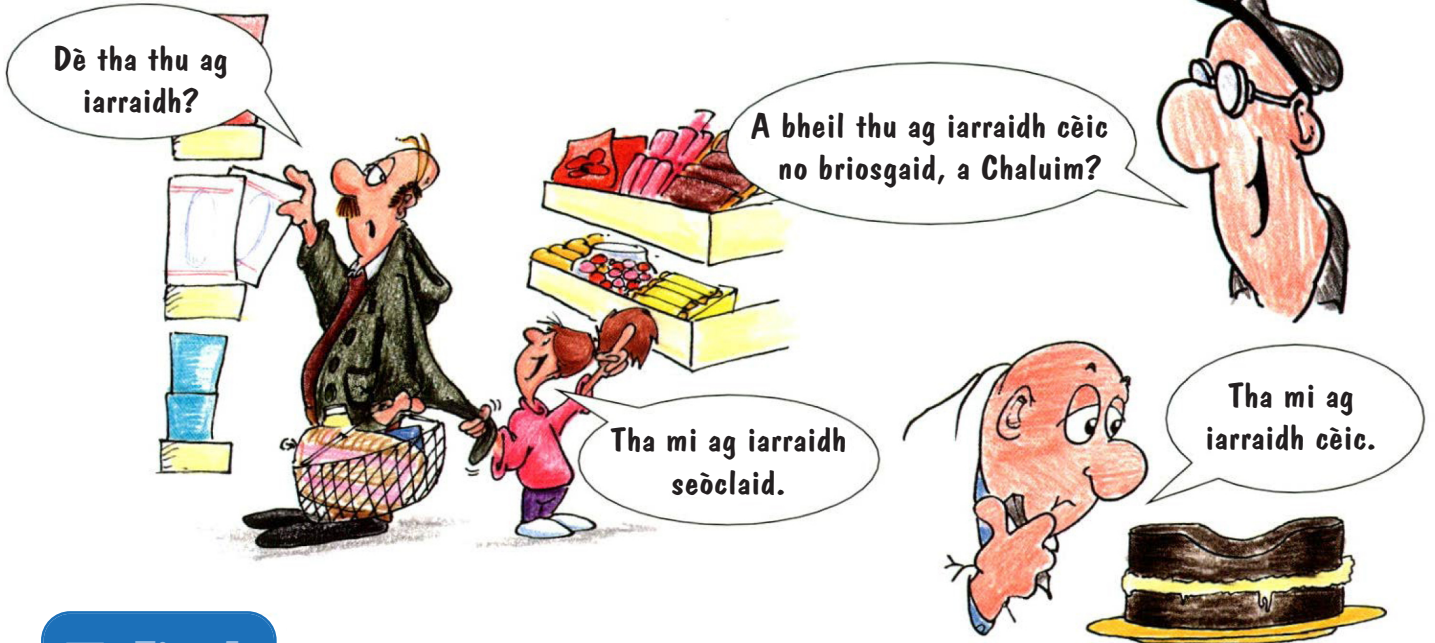
**Beagan a bharrachd**

<b>Peataichean</b>	Pets
<b>Tha peata agam</b>	I have a pet
<b>Cuilean</b>	Puppy
<b>Piseag</b>	Kitten
<b>Coineanach</b>	Rabbit
<b>Gearra-mhucan</b>	Guinea-pigs
<b>Iasg, Èisg</b>	Fish
<b>Luch</b>	Mouse



# Dè tha thu ag iarraidh?

Tell people what you want/ Ask what they want



## Fios 1

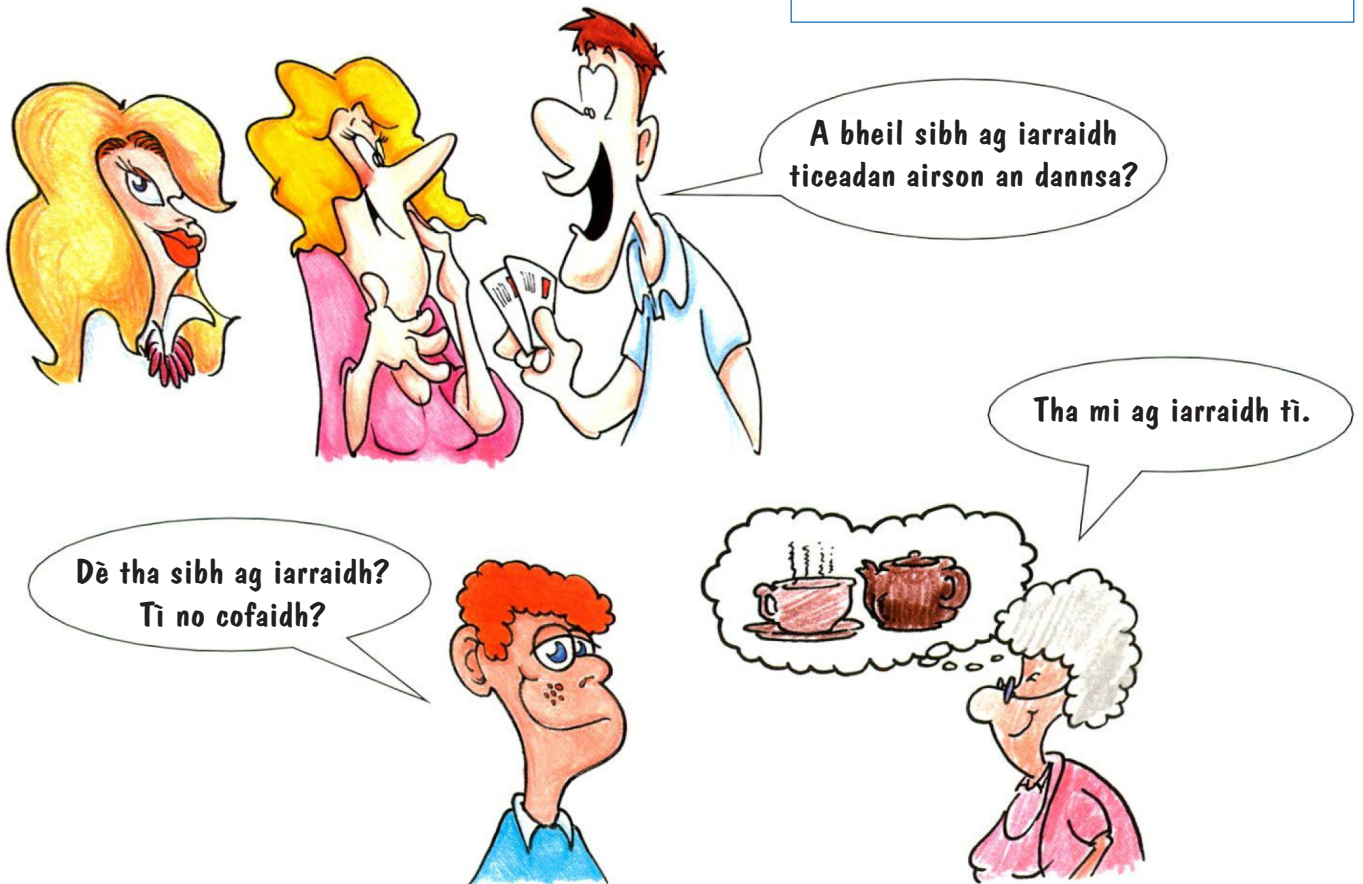
Dè tha thu ag iarraidh? or Dè tha sibh ag iarraidh?

What do you want?

Tha mi ag iarraidh ... I want ...

## Fios 2

To ask someone if they want something, you say **A bheil thu ag iarraidh ...?** or **A bheil sibh ag iarraidh ...?**





↓ Obair

Tha thu ann an taigh-bìdh còmhla ri Pòl. You are in a restaurant with Paul.

Dè tha thu ag iarraidh? What do you want?

Dè tha Pòl ag iarraidh? What does Paul want?



uisge



sùgh orains



sùgh liomaid



còc



feòil



cofaidh bainne



siùcar



tì



cèic seòclaid



pàidh ubhail



seòclaid



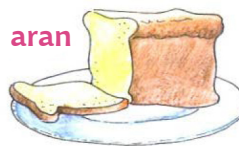
brisgeanan



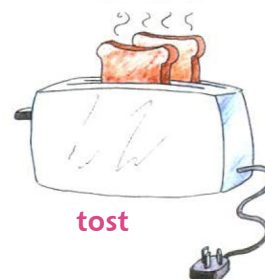
uachdar reòite



buntàta



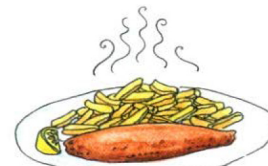
aran



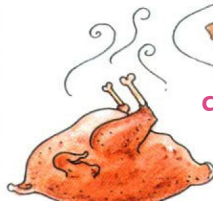
tost



coiridh glasraich



sliseagan agus iasg



cearc



piotsa



iasg



sailead



cofaidh bainne



siùcar



tì



briogais



lèine



brògan



dreasa

geansaidh

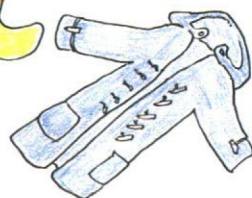


stocainnean



sgiorta

seacaid



còta

↓ Obair

Tha thu a' coimhead air catalog còmhla ri Pòl. You are looking at a catalogue with Paul.

Dè tha sibh ag iarraidh? What do you want?

Tha mi ag iarraidh ... I want a ...

Tha Pòl ag iarraidh ... Paul wants a ...

↓ Beagan a bharrachd

Lèine-t	T-shirt
Baga	Bag
Bòtannan	Boots, wellies

**Airgead**

Talk about money/ Ask how much something costs

**↓ Fios 1**

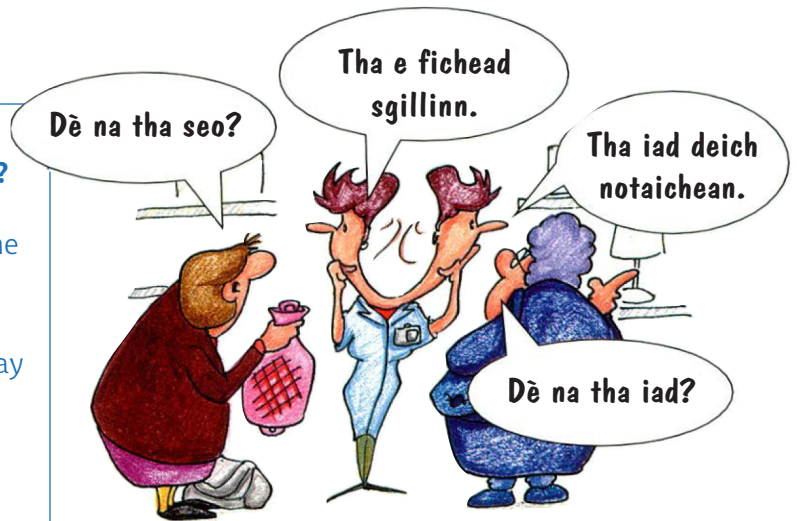
To ask how much one thing is, you say **Dè na tha e?** You may also hear **Dè tha e?** or **Dè tha e a' cosg?** (What does it cost?) The answer would be **Tha e** followed by the price of the article.  
Example: **Tha e deich notaichean.**

To ask how much several things cost, you say **Dè na tha iad?** The answer would be **Tha iad** followed by the price of the articles.  
Example: **Tha iad fichead sgillinn.**

In prices up to 10p the word for “penny” or “pence” is **sgillinn** whether you are talking about 1 p or more.  
Example: **Tha iad deich sgillinn.**

“Pound” is **not** and “pounds” is **notaichean**.  
Example: **Tha e deich notaichean.**

To make things easier, you can just say the price itself.  
Example: **Deich notaichean.**

**↓ Fios 2**

**Cuimhnich!** Remember! If the word **deug** is in the price, it comes after **sgillinn** and **not/notaichean**.

**Dà sgillinn deug** (12p)

**Trì sgillinn deug** (13p)

**Aon not deug** (£11)

**Trì notaichean deug** (£13)

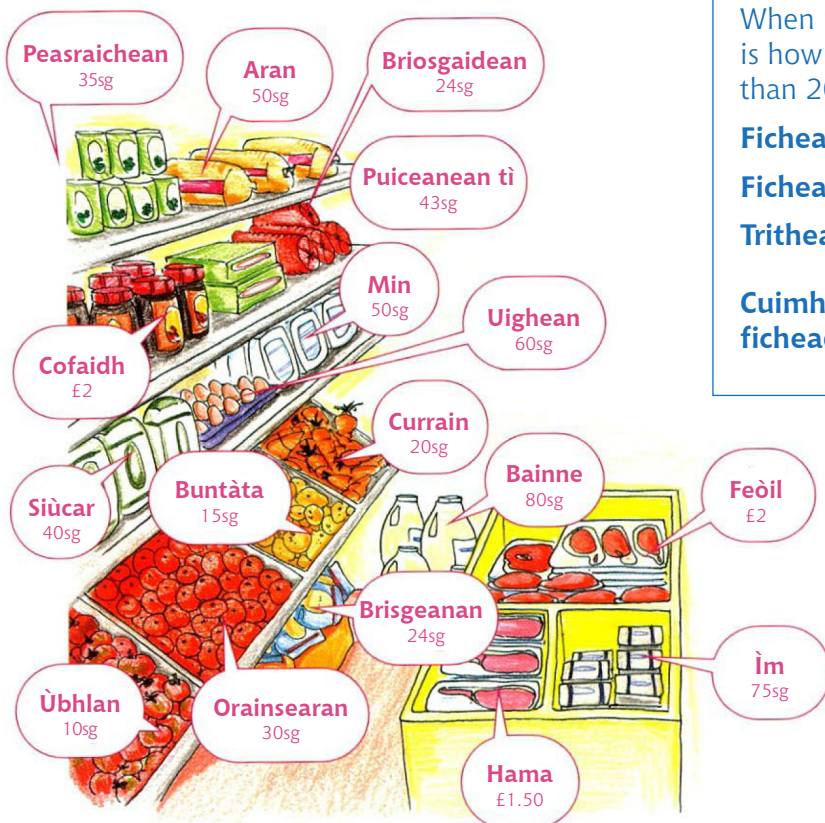
When using the modern way of counting, this is how to give prices with numbers higher than 20:

**Fichead 's a trì sgillinnean** (23p)

**Fichead 's a naoi notaichean** (£29)

**Trithead 's a naoi notaichean** (£39)

**Cuimhnich!** Remember! You always say **fichead not** and **fichead sgillinn**.

**↓ Obair****Dè na tha iad?**

Say the cost of each item in the shop.

**Obair****Dè tha na ticeadan a' cosg?**

How much do the tickets cost?

**CONSAIRT - AN LANNTAIR**

Fèis nan Còisir  
Oidhche Haoine  
30 Am Màrt  
Fear an Taighe – D I MacGilllosa  
Ticeadan £4

**CLIAR**

aig Àros  
19 Giblean  
7.30  
Ticeadan £8

**Disco Nollaige  
Talla Bhaile**

23 An Dùbhlachd  
8 gu uair sa mhadainn  
Ticeadan £3.50

**Fèill na Càisge**

Àrdsgoil Inbhir Nis  
Ticeadan £2  
£5 gach teaghlach  
Cofaidh no tì agus briosgaid  
anns a' phrìs

**Dannsa Naomh Valentine**

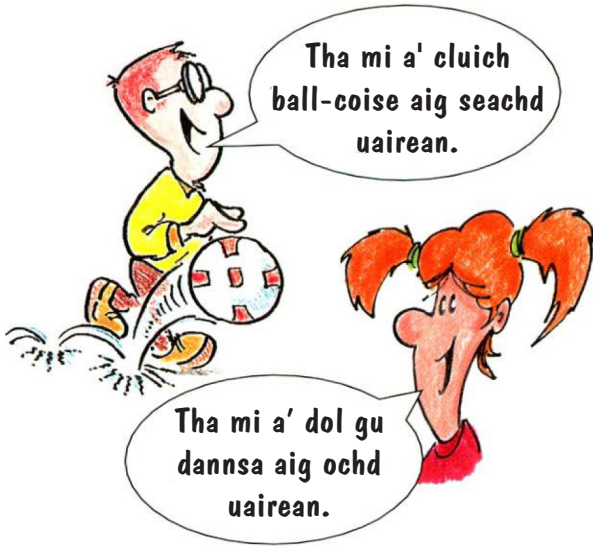
14 An Gearran  
Oidhche Shathairne  
Ticeadan £15 airson dithis  
Biadh anns a' phrìs

**Beagan a bharrachd****Tha sin daor.** That's expensive.**Tha seo saor.** This is cheap.**Chan eil sgillinn ruadh agam.** I'm broke.Chan eil sgillinn  
ruadh agam!



## Dè an uair a tha e?

Say what the time is/ Ask someone the time



### ↓ Fios 1

To say what time it is, use **Tha e ... uairean**.  
Example: **Tha e trì uairean.**

To say when something is happening, say **aig ... uairean** and put the number in the middle.

Example: **Tha mi a' dol gu dannsa aig ochd uairean.**

### ↓ Fios 2

**Cuimhnich!** There are some exceptions:

One o'clock

**Uair**

Two o'clock

**Dà uair**

Eleven o'clock

**Aon uair deug**

Twelve o'clock

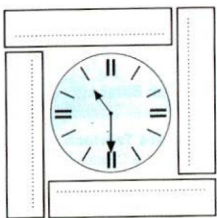
**Dà uair dheug**

Midday

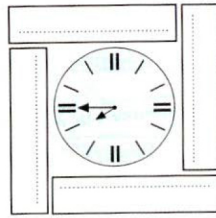
**Meadhan-latha**

Midnight

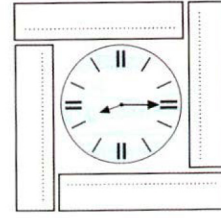
**Meadhan-oidhche**



Leth-uair an dèidh deich



Cairteal gu ochd



Cairteal an dèidh ochd

### ↓ Obair

When do the following places close? Give the answer in words.



Leabharlann 5.30



Ionad Spòrs 7.15



A' Bhùth Bheag 2.00



Amar Snàmh 12.00



Banca na h-Alba 4.45

**Càit a bheil am banca?**

Say where things are

**↓ Fios 1**

To ask where something is, say **Càit a bheil ...?**  
(and add whatever you are looking for)

**↓ Fios 2**

**Gabhaibh mo leisgeul.**  
**Gabh mo leisgeul.**  
Excuse me.

**A bheil fhios agaibh?**  
**A bheil fhios agad?**  
Do you know?

**Chan eil fhios agam**  
I don't know.

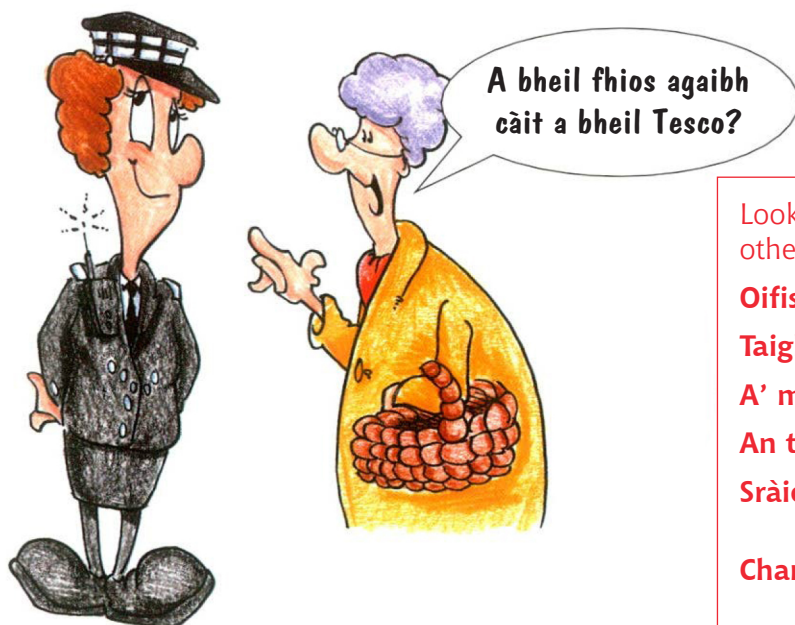
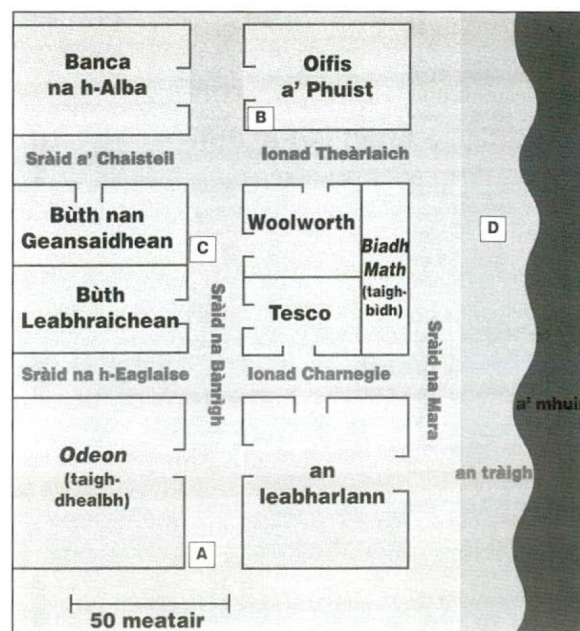
**↓ Obair**

Work with a partner, and look at the map. Ask your partner

**Càit a bheil Banca na h-Alba?**  
**Càit a bheil an leabharlann?**  
**Càit a bheil an taigh-dhealbh?**

Your partner can reply

**Sin e** or **Chan eil fhios agam.**

**↓ Beagan a bharrachd**

Look at the map again, and ask where other places are:

<b>Oifis a' Phuist</b>	Post Office
<b>Taigh-bìdh</b>	Restaurant
<b>A' mhuir</b>	The sea
<b>An tràigh</b>	The beach
<b>Sràid na Banrigh</b>	Queen Street
<b>Chan eil e fada air falbh</b>	It's not far away

**Dè tha mi a' dèanamh?**

Say what you are doing

**Obair**

Practise saying the following phrases.  
**Tha mi a' dèanamh cèic.**  
**Tha mi a' cluich ball-coise.**  
**Tha mi ag iasgach.**  
**Tha mi a' dràibheadh.**

Can you match each phrase with the correct picture?

Tha mi a' ruith!

**Fios 1**

**Dè tha thu a' dèanamh?**  
 What are you doing?

**Fios 2**

To tell someone to do something, say **Dèan** followed by the thing you want them to do.

**Dèan seo!**  
 Do this!

**Dèan dealbh!**  
 Draw a picture!

**Dèan suidhe!**  
 Sit down!

If you are telling a group of people to do something say

**Dèanaibh!**

**Dèanaibh seo!**

**Dèanaibh dealbh!**

**Dèanaibh suidhe!**

**Fios 3**

If you want to say 'Don't do that' say  
**Na dèan sin!**

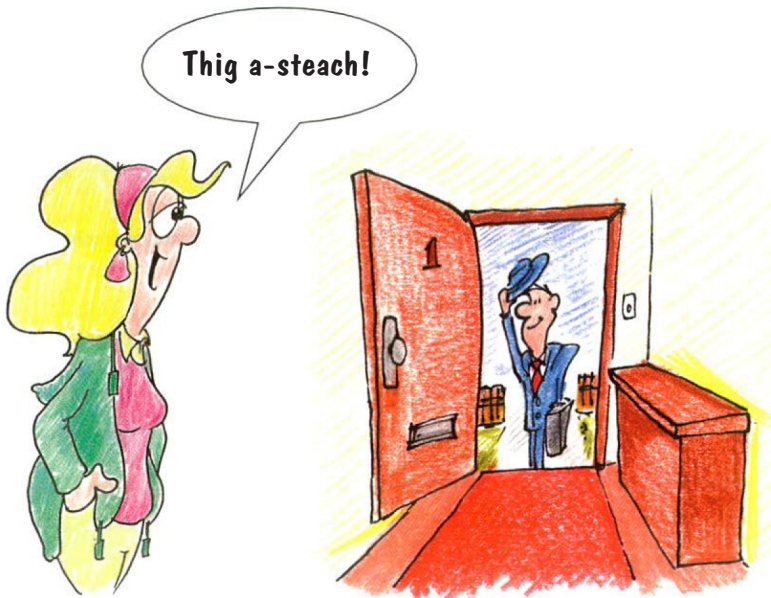
Na dèan sin!





# Dèan seo!

Tell people to do different things



## ↓ Fios 1

### Thig a-steach!

Come in!  
(to one person)

### Gabhaibh a-mach!

Get out!  
(to a group of people)

If the last vowel in a command is **i** add - **ibh** when talking to a group of people

### Cuiribh!

### Suidhibh!

### Dùinibh!

### Thigibh!



**Obair**

All the children in the class are misbehaving at the same time. Can you work out who the teacher is talking to? Match each command to a picture.

**Beagan a bharrachd**

<b>Greas ort!</b>	Hurry up!
<b>Thalla a-mach!</b>	Go outside!
<b>Trobhad!</b>	Come on!
<b>Fuirich mionaid!</b>	Wait a minute!
<b>Sguir dheth!</b>	Stop it!
<b>Na bi gòrach!</b>	Don't be stupid!
<b>Na bean dha sin!</b>	Don't touch that!
<b>Na cuir dragh orm!</b>	Don't bother me!
<b>Coma leat dheth!</b>	Ignore it!
<b>Thoir an aire!</b>	Look out!
<b>Bi sàmhach!</b>	Be quiet!

**Obair**

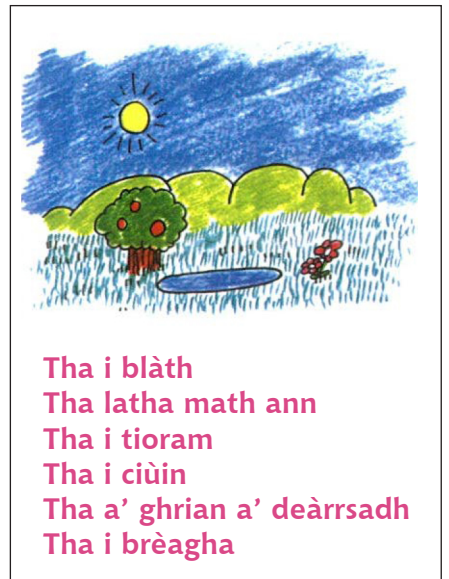
Can you link the opposite phrases?

<b>Gabh air do shocair!</b>	<b>Seas!</b>
<b>Suidh!</b>	<b>Dèan sin!</b>
<b>Thig a-steach!</b>	<b>Stad!</b>
<b>Na dèan sin!</b>	<b>Greas ort!</b>
<b>Siuthad!</b>	<b>Dùin an doras!</b>
<b>Fosgail an doras!</b>	<b>Thalla a-mach!</b>

How would you say these things to a group of people?

**Tha a' ghrian a' deàrrsadh**

Talk about the weather

**↓ Dòigh eile**















In some places people talking about the weather will say **Tha e fuar/Tha e brèagha**. They use **e** instead of **i**. Your teacher will be able to tell you more.







**Latha** is sometimes spelt **Là**.

**Obair**

Look at the following weather forecasts and tell your partner what the weather is like in each place, eg:

**Ann an Leòdhas, tha i tioram agus fuar.**

<b>Leòdhas</b>	 
<b>Peairt</b>	  
<b>Inbhir Nis</b>	  
<b>Glaschu</b>	  
<b>Muile</b>	  

	Tha i tioram
	Tha i fliuch
	Tha i blàth
	Tha i fuar
	Tha i garbh
	Tha i ciùin



Ann an Clachtoll, Loch An Inbhir, tha i ciùin.

**Beagan a bharrachd**

- Tha mi bog fliuch** - I'm soaking wet
- Tha i mosach** - It's nasty weather
- Tha i bruthaineach** - It's warm, clammy
- Tha i a' cur an t-sneachda** - It's snowing
- Tha tuil ann** - It's pouring rain
- Tha clach-mheallain ann** - It's raining hailstones
- Tha i ciùin** - It's calm
- Tha i gaothach** - It's windy
- Tha i grianach** - It's sunny



## Tha an t-acras orm

Say you are hungry



### ↓ Dòigh eile

**Tha an t-acras orm** is sometimes shortened to **Tha 'n t-acras orm.**

### ↓ Fios 1

**Tha an t-acras orm.** I'm hungry.

**A bheil an t-acras ort?** Are you hungry?

**A bheil an t-acras oirbh?** Are you hungry?  
(to a group of people or someone older than you)

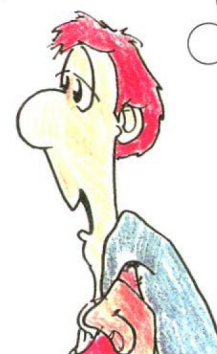
**Tha am pathadh orm.** I'm thirsty.

**A bheil am pathadh ort?** Are you thirsty?

**A bheil am pathadh oirbh?** Are you thirsty?  
(to a group of people or someone older than you)



**Tha am pathadh orm.**



**Dè 's fheàrr leat, fi no cofaidh?**

**'S fheàrr leam cofaidh.**



### ↓ Fios 2

**Dè 's fheàrr leat?** What do you prefer?  
(to one person)

**Dè 's fheàrr leibh?** What do you prefer?  
(to a group of people)

**'S fheàrr leam ...** I prefer ...

**ma 's e do thoil e** please (to one person)

**ma 's e ur toil e** please (to a group of people)



↓ Fios 1

'S e do bheatha. You are welcome.  
(If you are talking to one person or someone younger than you)

'S e ur beatha. You are welcome.  
(to a group of people or someone older than you)

↓ Obair

**A bheil an t-acras air do charaid?**  
Is your friend hungry?

Ask your partner if he/she is hungry. Say what food you have and ask what they prefer. Do you remember how to say 'thank you' and 'you're welcome'?



sliseagan



piotsa



iasg



cèic seòclaid



pàidh ubhail



uachdar reòite



seòclaid



banana



brisgeanan



orainsear



sùbhan-làir



ubhal



uisge



sùgh orains



irn-bru



sùgh liomaid



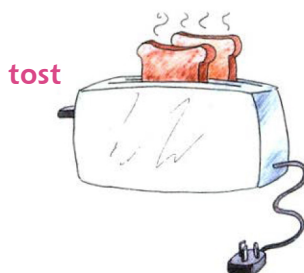
còc



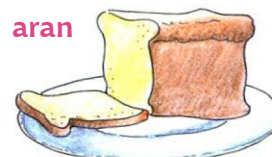
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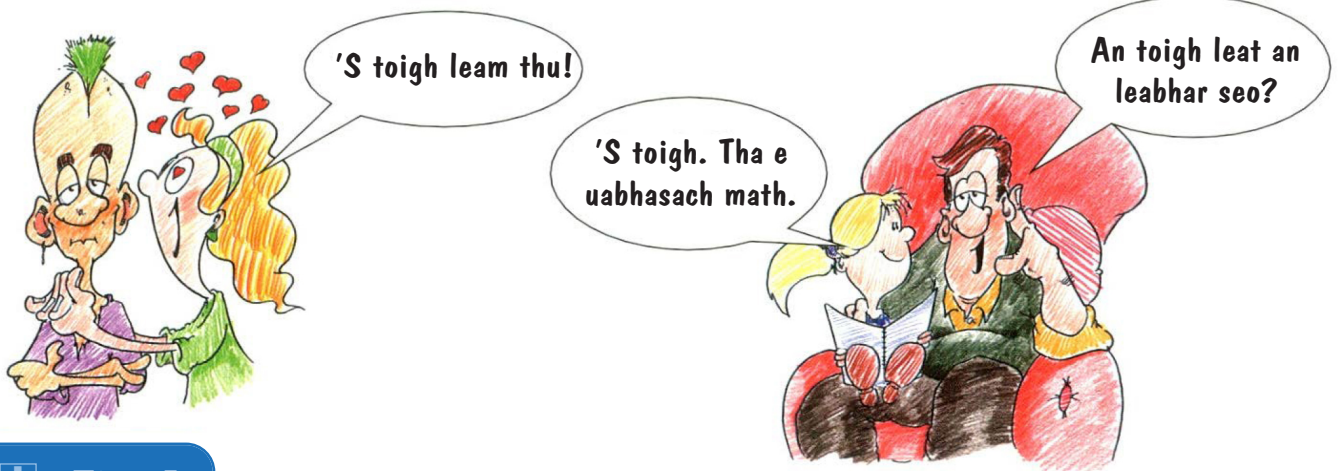
tì



tost



aran

**Is toigh leam sin** Talk about the things you like/ Things you don't like**Fios 1**

<b>An toigh leat ...?</b>	Do you like ...?
<b>'S toigh I'</b>	Yes
<b>Cha toigh I'</b>	No
<b>An caomh leat ...?</b>	Do you like ...?
<b>'S caomh I'</b>	Yes
<b>Cha chaomh I'</b>	No

**Fios 2**

If you were asking someone older, or a group of people, if they liked something, you would say

**An toigh leibh ...?** Do you like ...?  
**An caomh leibh ...?** Do you like ...?

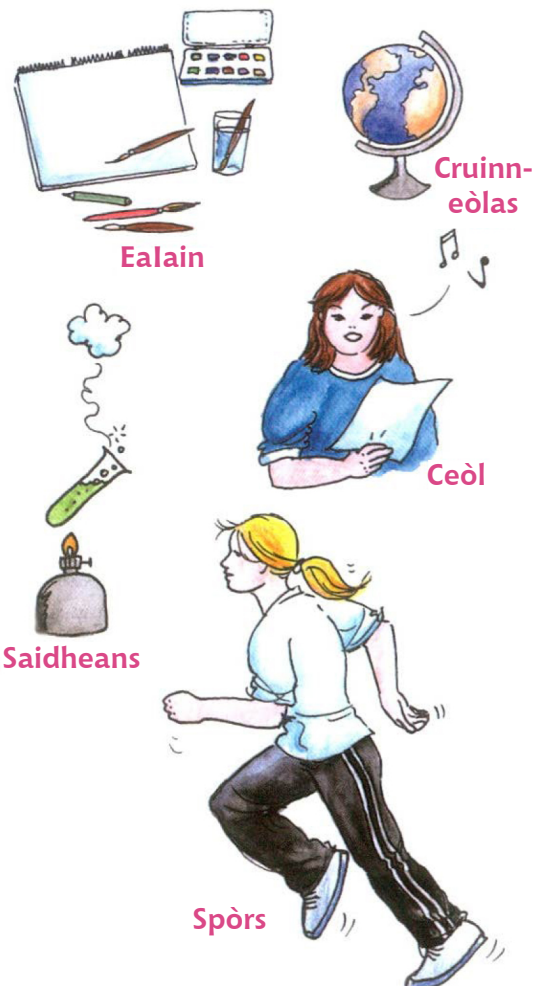
**Obair**

Here is a list of some school subjects. Ask your partner **An toigh leat ...?** followed by the name of the subject. Your partner will answer **'S toigh I'** or **Cha toigh I'**.

Example: **An toigh leat Cruinn-eòlas?**

Answer: **'S toigh I'** or **Cha toigh I'**.

<b>Cruinn-eòlas</b>	Geography
<b>Eachdraidh</b>	History
<b>Spòrs</b>	Sport
<b>Eaconomas dachaigh</b>	Home economics
<b>Gàidhlig</b>	Gaelic
<b>Teicneòlas</b>	Technology
<b>Beurla</b>	English
<b>Ceòl</b>	Music
<b>Ealain</b>	Art
<b>Saidheans</b>	Science
<b>Matamataig</b>	Maths
<b>Fraingis</b>	French





## Obair

Now ask your partner why they like a subject or activity or why they don't!

<b>Carson?</b>	Why?
Your partner can give one of the following reasons.	
<b>Tha e furasta</b>	It's easy
<b>Tha e doirbh</b>	It's difficult
<b>Tha e math</b>	It's good
<b>Tha e uabhasach math</b>	It's really good
<b>Chan eil e math idir</b>	It's not good at all
<b>Cha d' fhiach e</b>	It's useless
<b>Or Chan fhiach e</b>	
<b>Tha mi sgìth dheth</b>	I'm fed up with it
<b>Seachd searbh sgìth</b>	Really fed up
<b>Is beag orm ball-coise</b>	I hate football
<b>Tha e sgoinneil</b>	It's great
<b>Tha e meadhanach math</b>	It's quite good
<b>Tha e grod</b>	It's rubbish
<b>Cha toigh leam an tidsear</b>	I don't like the teacher



## Fios 1

**Dè do bheachd air ...?**  
 What is your opinion of ...?  
 (when speaking to a friend or a child)

**Dè ur beachd air ...?**  
 What is your opinion of ...?  
 (to a group or to someone older than you)



## Obair

You are hosting a chat show on television, and have to interview famous people. You have to ask their opinion about the following things.

Decide who you are interviewing. This might be a singer or actor or football player.

Interviewer: **Dè ur beachd air goilf?**  
 Reply: **Is beag orm goilf.**  
 Interviewer: **An toigh leibh iomain?**  
 Reply: **'S toigh l'. Tha e math.**

- |                             |                   |                  |            |       |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|-------|
| goilf                       | leughadh          | còcaireachd      | iomain     | ruith |
| ceòl pop                    | fònaichean-làimhe | gàirnealaireachd |            |       |
| coiseachd                   | ceòl Gàidhlig     | rugbaidh         | ball-coise |       |
| coimhead air an telebhisean | seinn             | snàmh            |            |       |

**An-dè, bha mi...**

Say what you were doing

**↓ Fios 1**

**Tha mi a' cluich badmantan.**  
I am playing badminton.

**Bha mi a' cluich badmantan.**  
I was playing badminton.

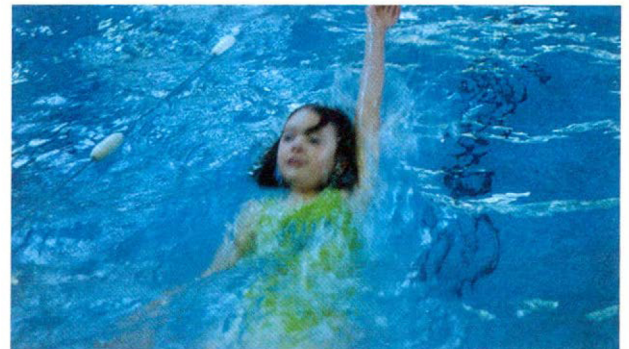
**A bheil thu a' dol ann?**  
Are you going there?

**Chan eil mi a' dol ann.**  
No. I'm not going.

**↓ Obair**

Your mother wants you to tidy your room, but you're too tired, and you don't want to do it! What were you doing to make you so tired? What excuse can you invent? Look at these four pictures and decide what your excuse is. Start your sentence with:

**Tha mi duilich. Tha mi ro sgìth – bha mi ...**



**a' snàmh airson sgioba Oilimpigeach**



**a' còmhraidh air cuspairean cudromach**



**a' cluich rugbaidh còmhla ri sgioba Alba**



**a' ceannach stuth inntinneach**

**Fios 2**

**Càit an robh thu?** Where were you?

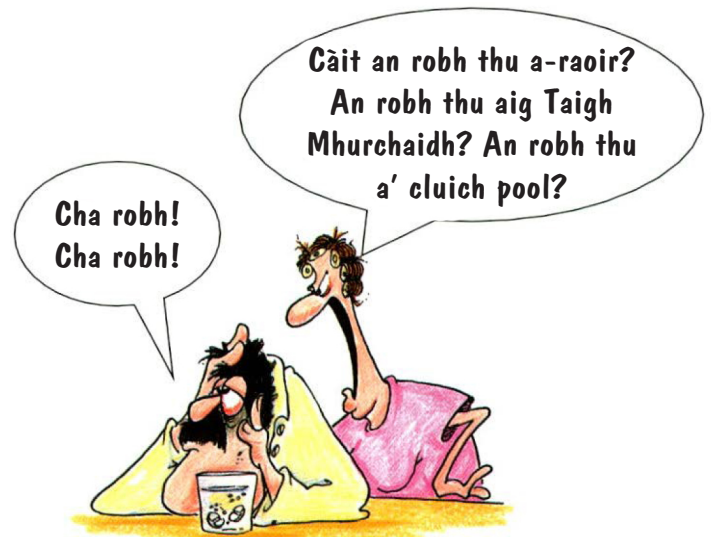
**An robh thu ...?** Were you ...?

**Cha robh. Cha robh mi a' cluich pool.**

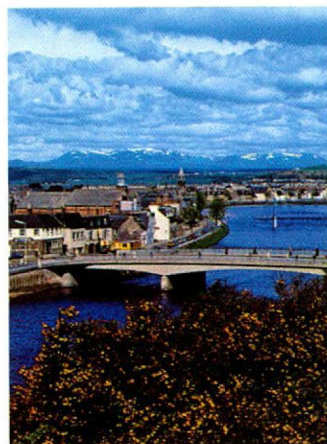
No. I wasn't playing pool.

**Bha. Bha mi a' cluich pool.**

Yes. I was playing pool.



Say you were in America on holiday ...



Say you were in Inverness yesterday ...

**Obair**

Work with a partner and ask each other **Càit an robh thu?** using the pictures below.

Answer **Bha mi ...**

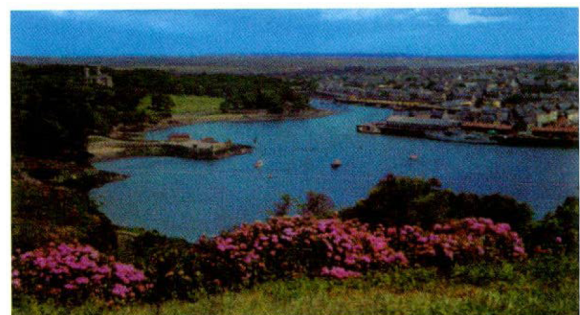


Say you were in London last week ...

**Beagan a bharrachd**

<b>Diluain</b>	Monday
<b>Dimàirt</b>	Tuesday
<b>Diciadain</b>	Wednesday
<b>Diardaoin</b>	Thursday
<b>Dihaoine</b>	Friday
<b>Disathairne</b>	Saturday
<b>Là na Sàbaid/Didòmhnaich</b>	Sunday

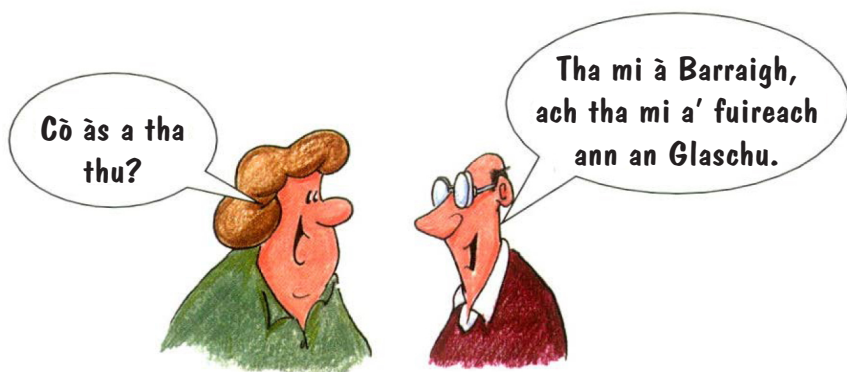
<b>an-diugh</b>	today
<b>anns a' mhadainn</b>	in the morning
<b>an t-seachdain sa chaidh</b>	last week
<b>feasgar an-dè</b>	yesterday afternoon
<b>madainn an-dè</b>	yesterday morning
<b>an uair sin</b>	then
<b>air saor-làithean</b>	on holiday



Say you were in Stornoway yesterday morning ...

**Cò às a tha thu?**

Say where you are from/ Where you are going

**↓ Fios 1****Cò às a tha thu?****Cò às a tha sibh?**

Where do you come from?

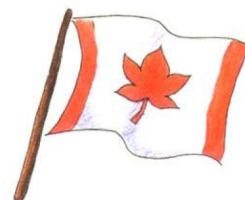
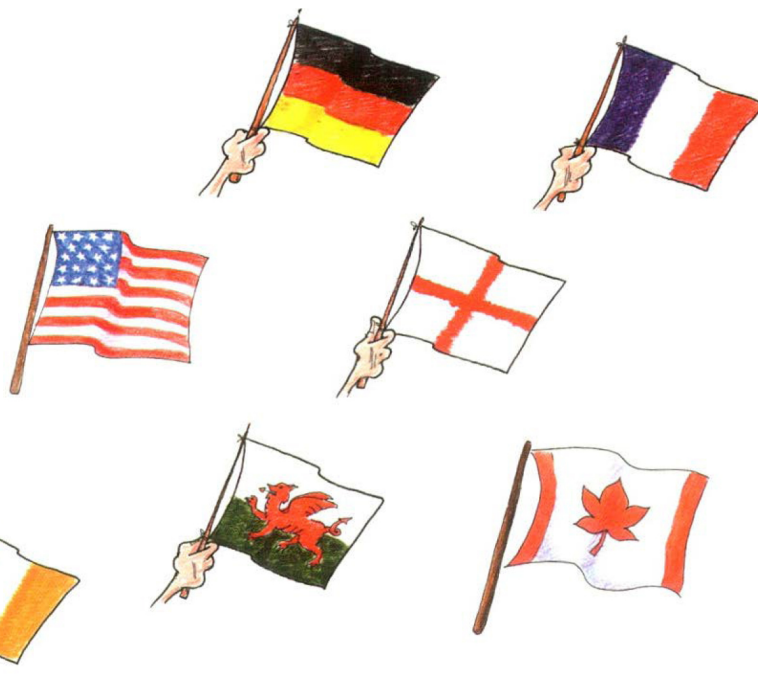
**Tha mi à Barraigh.**

I'm from Barra.

To give an answer to **Cò às a tha thu?** put **à** or **às** in front of the placename.For example **à Barraigh.**You always use **às** if the Gaelic placename begins with **a'** or **an**.For example **às a' Ghearasdan, às an Fhraing.****↓ Obair**

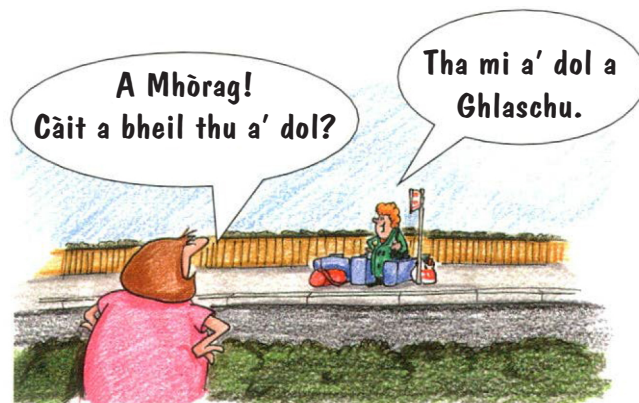
At the airport some luggage has been mixed up. Luckily all the luggage has its country's flag on it. Can you place each country with the correct flag?

<b>Alba</b>	Scotland
<b>Èirinn</b>	Ireland
<b>Sasainn</b>	England
<b>A' Chuimrigh</b>	Wales
<b>An Fhraing</b>	France
<b>A' Ghearmailt</b>	Germany
<b>Ameireaga</b>	America
<b>Canada</b>	Canada

**↓ Obair**

Now you have to ask all the passengers where they are from, so that you can give them the correct luggage. How will you ask them where they are from? How will they answer?

Example: **Cò às a tha sibh?**  
**Tha mi à Sasainn.**





## ↓ Fios 2

The word **a** meaning 'to' usually changes the sound of the following word. To show this, an **h** is added after the first letter of the word.

**Tha mi a' dol a Dhùn Èideann.**  
**Tha mi a' dol a Chanada.**

However, if the placename begins with **L, N, R** or **Sg, Sm, Sp** or **St** it doesn't change after **a**.

**Tha Mairead a' dol a Lunnainn.**  
**Tha Iain a' dol a Steòrnabhagh.**



## ↓ Fios 3

When the placename begins with a vowel, you put **dh'** before the placename.

**Tha Ailean a' dol a dh'Inbhir Nis.**

Sometimes, you have to use **don** or **dhan** before the placename.

**Tha Niall a' dol don/dhan Òban.**



## ↓ Obair

Here is some information about different people. Say in Gaelic where each person is going. Use the factfile at the back of the book to find out the names and placenames you don't know:

Mary is going to Mull.  
Donald is going to Inverness.  
Rory is going to Dundee.  
Neil is going to Ullapool.  
Paul is going to Gairloch.  
Charles is going to North Uist.  
Rachel is going to Nairn.



## ↓ Beagan a bharrachd

**Tha mi a' dol leis.**

I agree with him.

**Tha mi a' dol dhachaigh.**

I'm going home.

**Tha mi a' dol air chuairt.**

I'm going on a trip.

**Tha mi a' dol às mo rian.**

I'm going mad.

**Tha mi a' dol dhan bhùth.**

I'm going to the shop.

**Tha mi a' dol dhan dannsa.**

I'm going to the dance.

**Tha mi a' dol dhan gharaid.**

I'm going to the garage.

**Dhùin mi an doras**

Say you did something/ What someone has done

**↓ Fios 1**

In unit 11 you heard some command words:

**Dùin an doras!**

**Gabh pìos cèic!**

**Suidh sìos!**

If you want to say that someone has done something in the past, you change the sound of the beginning of the command word. Usually, you put an **h** after the first letter of the word.

For example:

**Dhùin mi ...** I shut ...

**Ghabh mi ...** I took ...

**Shuidh mi ...** I sat ...

Dhùin mi an doras.



Mòran taing!

**↓ Fios 2**

When the command word starts with a vowel, you have to place **dh'** before the command word.

For example:

**Ith!** Eat!

**Dh'ith mi ...** I ate ...

When the command word starts with **f** you have to place **dh'** before the command word, and **h** after the first letter of the word.

For example:

**Fuirich!** Stay!

**Dh'fhuirich mi.** I stayed.

Ghabh mi pìos cèic!



Dè dh'òl mi?

**↓ Obair**

Your mother has been shouting at you all day! This is what she says.

**Fosgail an uinneag!**

**Dùin an doras!**

**Seas suas!**

**Suidh sìos!**

**Èist!**

**Feuch e!**

**Fàg e!**

**Èirich!**

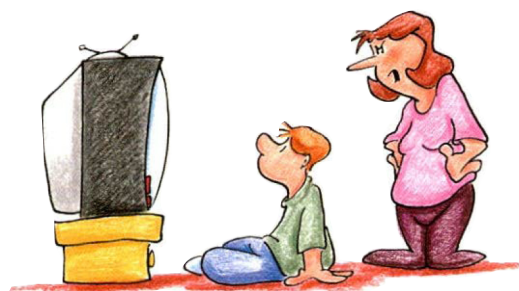
**Nigh do làmhan!**

How do you tell her you have done these things?

Example: **Fosgail an uinneag!**  
**Dh'fhosgail mi an uinneag.**

### ↓ Fios 3

If someone asks you if you have done something, you answer 'yes' by using the past tense form, eg. **Dhùin**. You answer 'no' by using the **Cha do** form of the past tense, eg. **Cha do dhùin**.



### ↓ Obair

This is a description of **Latha Sheumais** (James's day). Can you match each sentence with the correct picture?

Chluich mi ball-coise

Choimhead mi air an telebhisean

Ghabh mi an tràna

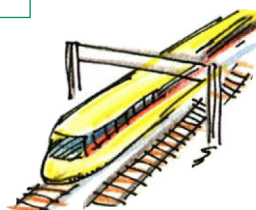
Chaidh mi dhan leabaidh

Dh'obraich mi aig an sgoil

Dh'ith mi mo bhraicist

Bhruidhinn mi ri caraid

Chuir mi orm mo chòta



Dè rinn sibh?

Cheannaich sinn gèam ùr.



### ↓ Beagan a bharrachd

Some verbs do not follow the expected pattern. One of these is **dèan**. **Dè rinn thu?** What did you do?

## Stiùiridhean – Instructions

Ceart no ceàrr	True or false
Cuir/cuiribh na bùird sin còmhla	Push those tables together
Cuir/cuiribh mun cuairt na bileagan seo	Give out these papers
Cuir/cuiribh crìoch air seo aig an taigh	Finish this at home
Cuiribh ur sèithrichean fo na bùird	Push in your chairs to the tables
Dèan e nad leabhar sgrìobhaidh	Do it in your exercise book
Dèan seo le caraid	Do this with a friend
Dèan/dèanaibh seo aig an taigh	Do this at home
Dèanaibh seo ann am buidhnean beaga	Work in small groups
Dùin an doras	Shut the door
Dùin an uinneag	Close the window
Èirich/èirichibh	Get up
Faigh a-mach...	Find out...
Fosgail an doras	Open the door
Fosgail an uinneag	Open the window
Lìon/lìonaibh a-steach na beàrnan	Complete the gaps
Mìnich ri caraid	Explain to a friend
Obraichibh nur càraidean	Work in twos
Seall/seallaibh air	Look at...
Seas/seasaibh an sin	Stand there
Seasaibh air cùl ur sèithrichean	Stand behind your chairs
Seasaibh ri taobh ur sèithrichean	Stand beside your chairs
Sgrìobh/sgrìobhaibh liosta	Write a list
Suidh/suidhibh	Sit down
Thig/thigibh an seo	Come here
Thig/thigibh a-steach	Come in
Thoir/thoiribh	Give
Thoir/thoiribh seo do chàch dhomh	Give this to the rest of the class for me
Thoiribh a-mach ur leabhraichean	Take out your books
Thoiribh dhomh ur n-obair-dachaigh	Give me your homework
Tomhais/tomhaisibh	Guess

## Ag iarraidh cuideachadh – Asking for help

I don't understand . . . . .	Chan eil mi a' tuigsinn
Say that again, please . . . . .	Can sin a-rithist, mas e do thoil e
How do you say 'dog' in Gaelic? . . . . .	Ciamar a chanas tu 'dog' anns a' Ghàidhlig?
How do I spell that? . . . . .	Ciamar a sgrìobhas mi sin?

## Àireamhan - Numbers

1 . . . . . aon	11 . . . . . aon-deug	30 . . . . . trithead
2 . . . . . dhà	12 . . . . . dhà-dheug	40 . . . . . ceathrad
3 . . . . . trì	13 . . . . . trì-deug	50 . . . . . caogad
4 . . . . . ceithir	14 . . . . . ceithir-deug	60 . . . . . seasgad
5 . . . . . còig	15 . . . . . còig-deug	70 . . . . . seachdad
6 . . . . . sia	16 . . . . . sia-deug	80 . . . . . ochdad
7 . . . . . seachd	17 . . . . . seachd-deug	90 . . . . . naochad
8 . . . . . ochd	18 . . . . . ochd-deug	100 . . . . . ceud
9 . . . . . naoi	19 . . . . . naoi-deug	
10 . . . . . deich	20 . . . . . fichead	

If you want to say 31, for example, all you do is say **trithead 's a h-aon** and 32 would be **trithead 's a dhà**.

You will hear some Gaelic speakers use a more traditional form of counting.

40 . . . . . dà fichead	70 . . . . . trì fichead 's a deich
50 . . . . . leth-cheud	80 . . . . . ceithir fichead
60 . . . . . trì fichead	90 . . . . . ceithir fichead 's a deich

## ↓ Dathan – Colours

buidhe . . . . . yellow	geal . . . . . white	pinc . . . . . pink
dearg . . . . . red	glas . . . . . grey	purpaidh . . . . . purple
donn . . . . . brown	gorm . . . . . blue	ruadh . . . . . red (hair)
dubh . . . . . black	liath . . . . . grey (hair) or light blue	uaine . . . . . green

Two useful words are **dorcha** – which means **dark** – and **soilleir** – which means **light**. You can use these to describe colours.

## ↓ Ainmean – Names

### GIRLS' NAMES

Anna . . . . . Anne
Barabal . . . . . Barbara
Cairistìona . . . . . Christina
Catrìona . . . . . Catherine
Ceitidh . . . . . Katie
Ciorstaidh . . . . . Kirsty
Ealasaid . . . . . Elizabeth
Eilidh . . . . . Helen
Fionnghal . . . . . Fiona
Flòraidh . . . . . Flora
Iseabail . . . . . Ishbel
Leagsaidh . . . . . Lexy
Magaidh . . . . . Maggie
Mairead . . . . . Margaret
Màiri . . . . . Mary
Marsaili . . . . . Marjorie
Mòr . . . . . Marion
Mòrag . . . . . Morag
Oighrig . . . . . Effie
Patsaidh . . . . . Patsy
Raonaid . . . . . Rachel
Seònaid . . . . . Janet
Seonag . . . . . Joanne
Sine . . . . . Jean

### BOYS' NAMES

Ailean . . . . . Alan
Alastair . . . . . Alasdair, Alexander
Anndra . . . . . Andrew
Aonghas . . . . . Angus or Innes
Cailean . . . . . Colin
Calum . . . . . Malcolm
Camshron . . . . . Cameron
Dàibhidh . . . . . David
Dòmhnall . . . . . Donald
Donnchadh . . . . . Duncan
Dùbhghlas . . . . . Douglas
Eachann . . . . . Hector
Eòsaph . . . . . Joseph
Fionnlagh . . . . . Finlay
Iain . . . . . John
Ìomhar . . . . . Ivor
Màrtainn . . . . . Martin
Murchadh . . . . . Murdo
Niall . . . . . Neil
Pàdraig . . . . . Patrick
Peadar . . . . . Peter
Pòl . . . . . Paul
Ruairidh . . . . . Rory
Seòras . . . . . George
Seumas . . . . . James
Sìm . . . . . Simon
Teàrlach . . . . . Charles
Tòmas . . . . . Thomas

### SURNAMES (*Masc. form*)

Caimbeul . . . . . Campbell
MacAoidh . . . . . MacKay
MacArtair . . . . . MacArthur
MacDhòmhnail . . . . . . . . . . MacDonald
Maclain . . . . . Johnstone
MacÌosaig . . . . . MacIsaac
MacLeòid . . . . . MacLeod
Moireach . . . . . Murray
Ros . . . . . Ross
Rothach . . . . . Munro

### SURNAMES (*Fem. form*)

Chaimbeul . . . . . Campbell
Mhoireach . . . . . Murray
NicAoidh . . . . . MacKay
NicArtair . . . . . MacArthur
NicDhòmhnail . . . . . . . . . . MacDonald
Niclain . . . . . Johnstone
NicÌosaig . . . . . MacIsaac
NicLeòid . . . . . MacLeod
Ros . . . . . Ross
Rothach . . . . . Munro

## Faclan

### ↓ Aodach – Clothes

aodach . . . . . clothes	catalog . . . . . catalogue	lèine-T . . . . . t-shirt
blobhsa . . . . . blouse	clò . . . . . tweed	miotag . . . . . glove
bòtannan . . . . . wellies/boots	còta . . . . . coat	pòcaid . . . . . pocket
briogais . . . . . trousers	cotan . . . . . cotton	preas-aodaich . . . . . . . . . . clothes cupboard
bròg . . . . . shoe	dreasa . . . . . dress	sgarfa . . . . . scarf
brògan . . . . . shoes	geansaidh . . . . . jersey	sgiorta . . . . . skirt
bruis . . . . . a brush	leathar . . . . . leather	
bruis-fhiaclan . . . . . toothbrush	lèine . . . . . shirt	

### ↓ Biadh – Food

aran . . . . . bread	cofaidh . . . . . coffee	rola . . . . . roll
bainne . . . . . milk	curran . . . . . carrot	salann . . . . . salt
biadh . . . . . food	deoch . . . . . drink	seòclaid . . . . . chocolate
bracaist . . . . . breakfast	dinnear . . . . . dinner	sìlidh . . . . . jam
briosgaid . . . . . biscuit	feòil . . . . . meat	siùcar . . . . . sugar
brot . . . . . soup	glainne . . . . . glass	sùgh . . . . . juice
buntàta . . . . . potato	iasg . . . . . fish	tì . . . . . tea
cafaidh . . . . . càfé	ìm . . . . . butter	ubhal . . . . . apple
càise . . . . . cheese	orainsear . . . . . an orange	ugh . . . . . egg
càl . . . . . cabbage	peur . . . . . pear	uinnean . . . . . onion
cèic . . . . . cake	piobar . . . . . pepper	uisge . . . . . water
clàr-bìdh . . . . . menu	pìos mòr . . . . . large piece	

### ↓ Peataichean – Pets

cù . . . . . dog	peata . . . . . pet	each . . . . . horse
cuilean . . . . . puppy	peataichean . . . . . pets	cat . . . . . cat
eun . . . . . bird	piaseag . . . . . kitten	nathair . . . . . snake
luch . . . . . mouse	uan . . . . . lamb	coineanach . . . . . rabbit

## Faclan

### ⏴ Aig an taigh – At home

bata . . . . . walking stick	dachaigh . . . . . home	preas . . . . . cupboard
Bìoball . . . . . Bible	dealbh . . . . . picture	sàsair . . . . . saucer
bogsa . . . . . box	dhachaigh . . . . . homewards	searbhadair/tùbhailte . . . . . towel
càr . . . . . car	doras . . . . . door	siabann . . . . . soap
cidsin . . . . . kitchen	garaid . . . . . garage	solas . . . . . light
crogan . . . . . jar	làr . . . . . floor	taigh . . . . . house
cupa . . . . . cup	leabaidh . . . . . bed	uinneag . . . . . window

### ⏴ Anns a' chlas – At school

aodach-sgoile . . . . . school uniform	faigh na facail . . . . . wordsearch
aonad . . . . . unit	farpais . . . . . competition
àrd-sgoil . . . . . high school	freagairt . . . . . answer
baga-sgoile . . . . . school bag	Gàidhlig . . . . . Gaelic
Beurla . . . . . English	ionnsaich . . . . . learn
bun-sgoil . . . . . primary school	leabhar . . . . . book
cèilidh . . . . . ceilidh	leasain . . . . . lessons
ceistean . . . . . questions	òrdugh . . . . . order
ceòl . . . . . music	pàipear . . . . . paper
clann air do chlas . . . . . classmates	peann . . . . . pen
clann . . . . . children	peansail . . . . . pencil
clàran . . . . . registers/records	pleidhe . . . . . play, interval
clasaichean . . . . . classes	rannsachadh . . . . . research/a survey
cloc . . . . . clock	riaghailtean . . . . . rules
còmhradh . . . . . conversation	sgeulachd . . . . . story
consairt . . . . . concert	sgoil . . . . . school
cuspairean . . . . . subjects	sgoilearan . . . . . pupils
duaisean . . . . . prizes	stiùiridhean . . . . . instructions
duilleag . . . . . page	tidsear . . . . . teacher
èist! . . . . . listen!	trannsa . . . . . corridor
faidhle fiosrachaidh . . . . . fact file	

## Cur-seachadan – Leisure

ball . . . . . ball	gìotàr . . . . . guitar	piobaireachd . . . . . piping
clàrsach . . . . . harp	gunna . . . . . gun	rugbaidh . . . . . rugbaidh
cur-seachadan . . . . . hobbies	iomain . . . . . shinty	sgitheadh-uisge . . . . .
dìsnean . . . . . dice	labhairt . . . . . talk	. . . . . water-skiing
dràma . . . . . drama	leabhar-latha . . . . . diary	sgrìobh gu . . . . . write to
fèis . . . . . festival	litir . . . . . letter	siubhal . . . . . travel
fideag . . . . . a whistle	òrain . . . . . songs	teanas . . . . . tennis
fidheall . . . . . a fiddle	partaidh . . . . . party	

## Dè tha thu a' dèanamh? – What are you doing?

a' bèicearachd . . . . . baking	a' feitheamh . . . . . waiting	a' smocadh . . . . . smoking
a' bruidhinn . . . . . talking	a' fònadh . . . . . phoning	a' snàmh . . . . . swimming
a' bualadh . . . . . hitting	a' freagairt . . . . . answering	a' tighinn . . . . . coming, arriving
a' buannachd . . . . . winning	a' fuireach . . . . . living, staying	a' toirt . . . . . taking
a' cadal . . . . . sleeping	a' gabhail . . . . . taking, having	a' trod . . . . . arguing
a' ceannach . . . . . buying	a' leughadh . . . . . reading	ag èirigh . . . . . getting up
a' cluich . . . . . playing	a' leum . . . . . jumping	ag iarraidh . . . . . wanting
a' còcaireachd . . . . . cooking	a' nighe . . . . . washing	ag innse . . . . . telling
a' coimhead . . . . .	a' ruighinn . . . . .	ag ionnsachadh . . . . . learning
. . . . . looking, watching	. . . . . arriving, reaching	ag ithe . . . . . eating
a' cosg . . . . . costing	a' ruith . . . . . running	ag obair . . . . . working
a' dannsa . . . . . dancing	a' sealltainn . . . . .	ag òl . . . . . drinking
a' dèanamh deiseil . . . . .	. . . . . looking, showing	ag ràdh . . . . . saying
. . . . . getting ready	a' seasamh . . . . . standing	
a' dol a-mach . . . . . going out	a' seinn . . . . . singing	a bhith . . . . . to be
a' dràibheadh . . . . . driving	a' sgrìobhadh . . . . . writing	
a' fàgail . . . . . leaving	a' sguababh . . . . . sweeping	
a' faighinn . . . . . getting	a' sgur . . . . . finishing	
a' falbh . . . . . going away	a' smaoinachadh . . . . . thinking	

## Faclan

### Ann an a' bhaile – In the town

airgead . . . . . money	fiosrachadh . . . . . information	sanasan . . . . . adverts
amar-snàmh . . . . .	fosgail . . . . . open	saoghal . . . . . world
. . . . . swimming pool	grosair . . . . . grocer	soidhnichean . . . . . signs
an-asgaidh . . . . . free	làraidh . . . . . lorry	sporan . . . . . purse
an cois . . . . . accompanying	leth-chileagram . . . . . half kilo	sràid . . . . . street
anns an fhasan . . . . . in fashion	liosta . . . . . list	tachartasan . . . . . events
baile . . . . . town	liotair . . . . . litre	tagsaidh . . . . . taxi
bailtean . . . . . towns	manaidsear . . . . . manager	taigh-beag . . . . . toilet
banca . . . . . bank	ministear . . . . . minister	taigh-òsta . . . . . hotel
barganan . . . . . bargains	oifis . . . . . office	taisbeanadh . . . . . exhibition
bèicear . . . . . baker	oifis a' phuist . . . . . post-office	talla . . . . . hall
bùidsear . . . . . butcher	ospadal . . . . . hospital	tiogaid . . . . . ticket
bùth an èisg . . . . . fish shop	pàirc . . . . . park	turas . . . . . journey
cabhsair . . . . . pavement	plèan . . . . . plane	
ceàrnag . . . . . square	port-adhair . . . . . airport	
cuairt . . . . . a walk	prìs an tè/am fear . . . . .	
eaglais . . . . . church	. . . . . price per item	
einnsean . . . . . engine	prìsean . . . . . prices	

### Air an dùthaich – Out of town

achadh . . . . . field	cidhe . . . . . pier	dùthchannan . . . . . countries
àird . . . . . headland	craobh . . . . . tree	eilean . . . . . island
anns a' mhuir . . . . . in the sea	dùn . . . . . fort	raon-laighe . . . . . runway
bàta . . . . . boat	dùthaich . . . . . country	rathad . . . . . road

### Càit a bheil ...? – Directions

a' chiad . . . . . the first	air do làimh chli . . . . .	a-mach . . . . . out
ainm . . . . . name	. . . . . on your left	an dara . . . . . the second
air adhart . . . . . ahead	air do làimh dheis . . . . .	an dàrna . . . . . the second
air ais . . . . . back	. . . . . on your right	sìos . . . . . down
air chall . . . . . lost	a-mach às . . . . . out of	suas . . . . . up

**↓ Gnàthasan-cainnte Feumail – Useful Phrases**

I like .....	<b>Is toigh leam/Is caomh leam</b>
I'm fed up .....	<b>Tha mi seachd searbh sgìth</b>
I don't like .....	<b>Cha toigh leam/Is beag orm/Is lugha orm/Cha chaomh leam</b>
I really hate .....	<b>Tha gràin agam air .../Tha sin sgreabhail/sgràthail</b>
What do you prefer? .....	<b>Dè 's fheàrr leat?</b>
I'm looking forward to the weekend .....	<b>Tha fadachd orm gun deireadh-sheachdain</b>
Let's go .....	<b>Tiugainn/thugainn</b>
Bye for now/see you .....	<b>Tìoraidh an-dràsta/bidh mi gad fhaicinn/bidh mi gur faicinn</b>
.....	<b>Bidh sinn gad fhaicinn/gur faicinn</b>
Get lost .....	<b>Thalla is tarraing/thoir do chasan leat</b>
I've got a lot of homework .....	<b>Tha tòrr obair-dachaigh agam</b>
Tidy your bedroom .....	<b>Sgioblaich do rùm</b>
Tidy yourself .....	<b>Sgioblaich thu fhèin</b>
Do the dishes .....	<b>Nigh na soithichean</b>
What's on the tv tonight? .....	<b>Dè th' air an telebhisean a-nochd?</b>
I want to go home .....	<b>Tha mi ag iarraidh dhachaigh</b>
Can I have some more? .....	<b>Am faigh mi tuilleadh?</b>
I can't do that .....	<b>Chan urrainn dhomh sin a dhèanamh</b>
I can't make head nor tail of that .....	<b>Cha dèan mi stem dheth sin</b>
I can't manage that .....	<b>Tha sin a' failleachadh orm</b>
Can I go to the toilet, please? .....	<b>Am faod mi dhol dhan taigh-bheag?</b>
Excuse me .....	<b>Gabh mo leisgeul/Gabhaibh mo leisgeul</b>
I'm sorry .....	<b>Tha mi duilich</b>
He's such a pest .....	<b>'S e meaban a th' ann/'S e trustar a th' ann</b>
She's such a pest .....	<b>'S e gobag a th' innte/'S e speireag a th' innte</b>
I made a mess of it .....	<b>Rinn mi brochan dheth</b>
He couldn't help it .....	<b>Cha robh cothrom aige air</b>
It can't be helped .....	<b>Cha ghabh a leasachadh</b>
Never mind .....	<b>Coma leat</b>
I fell out with him/her .....	<b>Chaidh mi a-mach air/oirre</b>
That's enough/put an end to it .....	<b>Fòghnaidh na dh'fhòghnas</b>
It was him/her .....	<b>'S esan/ise a rinn e!</b>

## Faclan

### ↓ Faclan feumail – Useful Words and Phrases

a h-uile rud . . . . . everything	cus . . . . . too much	no . . . . . or
a h-uile . . . . . every	dè? . . . . . what?	riamh . . . . . ever
aig . . . . . at	eile . . . . . another	rud . . . . . a thing
air fad . . . . . altogether	faclan . . . . . words	rudeigin . . . . . something
airson . . . . . for	gach . . . . . each	's dòcha . . . . . perhaps
beagan . . . . . a little	gin . . . . . any	Seadh . . . . . Aye, Yes
bho . . . . . from	glè . . . . . very	seòrsa . . . . . sort, kind
càch . . . . . the rest	gu dearbh . . . . . indeed	sgath . . . . . anything
càil . . . . . anything	gu leth . . . . . and a half	sguir . . . . . stop
carson? . . . . . why?	idir . . . . . at all	smaoinich! . . . think! imagine!
cho math . . . . . so good	le dùrachd . . with best wishes	uaireigin . . . . . sometime
cia mhead? . . . . . how many?	le . . . . . with	uill! . . . . . well!
co-dhiù . . . . . anyway	leth . . . . . half	
cuideachd . . . . . also, too	mura bheil . . . . . if not	

### ↓ Daoine – People

amadan . . . . . fool, idiot	dithis . . . . . two people	poileas . . . . . police officer
antaidh . . . . . auntie	esan . . . . . him	sgioba . . . . . team
athair . . . . . father	fear . . . . . man	tè . . . . . one (female)
bràthair . . . . . brother	gloidhc . . . . . idiot	teaghlach . . . . . family
càirdean . . . . . friends	iad . . . . . they, them	thu, thusa . . . . . you
caraid . . . . . friend	inbhich . . . . . adults	trustar . . . . . pest
cinnidhean . . . . . surnames	màthair . . . . . mother	uncail . . . . . uncle
cò? . . . . . who?	mi . . . . . I, me	chuala tu . . . . . you heard
còcaire . . . . . cook	nighean . . . . . girl	cluinnidh tu . . . you will hear
cuideigin . . . . . somebody	piuthar . . . . . sister	

### ↓ Mi fhèin – Myself

beatha . . . . . life	druim . . . . . back	làmh . . . . . hand
cas . . . . . foot, leg	feumaidh mi . . . . . I must	nì mise ... . . . . I'll do
ceann . . . . . head	gàirdean . . . . . arm	ràinig mi . . . . . I arrived
chì mi . . . . . I'll see	gheibh mi . . . . . I'll get	stamag . . . . . stomach
cluas . . . . . ear	ghnog mi . . . . . I knocked	thuirt mi . . . . . I said
dh'fhòn mi . . . . . I phoned	glùn . . . . . knee	

## ☑ Cò ris a tha e coltach? – Describing things

aosta . . . . . old	fiadhaich . . . . . wild	mòran . . . . . many, a lot
blàth . . . . . warm	fliuch . . . . . wet	neònach . . . . . strange
brag . . . bang, crashing sound	fuair . . . . . cold	sàmhach . . . . . quiet
brèagha . . . . . beautiful	garbh . . . . . windy	saor . . . . . cheap, free
ceàrr . . . . . wrong	glaiste . . . . . locked	sean . . . . . old
ceart . . . . . correct	glan . . . . . clean	sgìth . . . . . tired
cinnteach . . . . . certain	goirt . . . . . sore	sgoinneil . . . . . great, super
ciùin . . . . . calm	gòrach . . . . . stupid	snog . . . . . lovely, nice
crosta . . . cheeky, bad-tempered	laghach . . . . . nice	soilleir . . . . . light (coloured)
cruinn . . . . . round	làn . . . . . full	tinn . . . . . sick
dall . . . . . blind	math air . . . . . good at	toilichte . . . . . happy, pleased
dileas . . . . . faithful	math . . . . . good	tòrr . . . . . plenty
dona . . . . . bad	mì-mhodhail . . . . . cheeky, rude	trang . . . . . busy
dorcha . . . . . dark	modhail . . . . .	tràth . . . . . early
doirbh . . . . . difficult	. . . . . polite, well-mannered	ullamh . . . . . finished
dùinte . . . . . closed	mòr . . . . . big	ùr . . . . . new

## ☑ Cuin agus Càite? – When and Where?

an-dè . . . . . yesterday	an uair sin . . . . . then	mun cuairt . . . . . around
an dèidh . . . . . after	bliadhna . . . . . annual	oidhche . . . . . night
an-diugh . . . . . today	cairteal . . . . . quarter	ri taobh . . . . . beside
an-dràsta . . . . . just now	càite? . . . . . where?	ro . . . . . before
a-màireach . . . . . tomorrow	ceum . . . . . step	saor-làithean . . . . . holidays
a-muigh . . . . . outside	còmhla ri . . . . . along with	seachdain . . . . . week
a-nis . . . . . now	còmhla rinn . . . . . along with us	sìos . . . . . down
anmoch . . . . . late	cuin? . . . . . when?	siuthad . . . . . go on
a-nochd . . . . . tonight	faisg air . . . . . near to	suas . . . . . up
a-null . . . . . over	feasgar . . . . . afternoon, evening	suidhichte . . . . . situated
a-raoir . . . . . last night	latha/là . . . . . day	tarsainn . . . . . across
a-rithist . . . . . again	làithean/lathaichean . . . . . days	thall . . . . . over
an seo . . . . . here	madainn . . . . . morning	theirig . . . . . go
an sin . . . . . there	mìle . . . . . mile	tòisich . . . . . start
a-staigh . . . . . inside	mionaid . . . . . a minute	trobhad . . . . . come here!
a-steach . . . . . in	mìos . . . . . month	uairean . . . . . times
an toiseach . . . . . at first	mu uair . . . . . about one o' clock	

## ↓ Ainmean-àite – Placenames

<b>ALBA</b> . . . . .	<b>Scotland</b>	<b>Malaig</b> . . . . .	Mallaig
Alanais . . . . .	Alness	Muile . . . . .	Mull
An Caol . . . . .	Kyle	Na Hearadh . . . . .	Harris
An Dùn Beag . . . . .	Dunbeg	Nis . . . . .	Ness
An Gearasdan . . . . .	Fort William	Obar Dheathain . . . . .	Aberdeen
An Tairbeart . . . . .	Tarbert	Pàislig . . . . .	Paisley
An t-Eilean Sgitheanach . . . . .	The Isle of Skye	Partaig . . . . .	Partick
An t-Òban . . . . .	Oban	Peairt . . . . .	Perth
Arainn . . . . .	Aran	Port Asgaig . . . . .	Port Askaig
Armadal . . . . .	Armadale	Port Ilein . . . . .	Port Ellen
Bàgh a' Chaisteil . . . . .	Castlebay	Port Rìgh . . . . .	Portree
Barraigh . . . . .	Barra	Sràid a' Chaisteil . . . . .	Castle Street
Beàrnastal . . . . .	Bernisdale	Stafainn . . . . .	Staffin
Beinn nam Faoghla . . . . .	Benbecula	Steòrnabhagh . . . . .	Stornoway
Bogha Mòr . . . . .	Bowmore	Sruighlea . . . . .	Stirling
Caol Àcain . . . . .	Kyleakin	Tiriodh . . . . .	Tiree
Cataibh . . . . .	Sutherland	Uibhist . . . . .	Uist
Ceann Loch Lìobhann . . . . .	Kinlochleven	Ùige . . . . .	Uig
Ceann na Creige . . . . .	Kincraig	<b>ÀITEACHAN EILE</b> . . . . .	<b>Other places</b>
Cille Bhrìghde an Ear . . . . .	East Kilbride	A' Chuimrigh . . . . .	Wales
Cille Mhàrtainn . . . . .	Kilmartin	Alba Nuadh . . . . .	Nova Scotia
Colbhasa . . . . .	Colonsay	Ameireaga . . . . .	America
Colla . . . . .	Coll	An Eadailt . . . . .	Italy
Dùn Dè . . . . .	Dundee	An Fhraing . . . . .	France
Dùn Èideann . . . . .	Edinburgh	An Òlaind . . . . .	Holland
Glaschu . . . . .	Glasgow	An Roinn Eòrpa . . . . .	Europe
Ìle . . . . .	Islay	An Ruis . . . . .	Russia
Inbhir Àir . . . . .	Ayr	An Spàinn . . . . .	Spain
Inbhir Nis . . . . .	Inverness	Astràilia . . . . .	Australia
Inbhir Pheofharain . . . . .	Dingwall	Ceap Breatann . . . . .	Cape Breton
Inbhir Ùige . . . . .	Wick	Èirinn . . . . .	Ireland
Leòdhas . . . . .	Lewis	Lochlann, Nirribhidh . . . . .	Norway
Lios Mòr . . . . .	Lismore	Lunnainn . . . . .	London
Loch Abar . . . . .	Lochaber	Sasainn . . . . .	England
Loch Baghasdail . . . . .	Lochboisdale		
Loch nam Madadh . . . . .	Lochmaddy		
Lodainn . . . . .	Lothian		

## ↓ Ainmearean – Nouns

A noun is a word that is used as the name of a person, an idea or a thing.

Seo beagan eisimpleirean dhut (Here are some examples):

Calum, Màiri, taigh, bùth, banana, tomàto, geansaidh

In Gaelic nouns are either masculine or feminine.

Here are some masculine nouns:

<b>baile</b> . . . . .	a town	<b>am baile</b> . . . . .	the town
<b>bòrd</b> . . . . .	a table	<b>am bòrd</b> . . . . .	the table
<b>ceann</b> . . . . .	a head	<b>an ceann</b> . . . . .	the head
<b>cù</b> . . . . .	a dog	<b>an cù</b> . . . . .	the dog
<b>eilean</b> . . . . .	an island	<b>an t-eilean</b> . . . . .	the island

Here are some feminine nouns:

<b>bùth</b> . . . . .	a shop	<b>a' bhùth</b> . . . . .	the shop
<b>deoch</b> . . . . .	a drink	<b>an deoch</b> . . . . .	the drink
<b>luch</b> . . . . .	a mouse	<b>an luch</b> . . . . .	the mouse
<b>uinneag</b> . . . . .	a window	<b>an uinneag</b> . . . . .	the window
<b>cailleach</b> . . . . .	an old lady	<b>a' chailleach</b> . . . . .	the old lady
<b>piuthar</b> . . . . .	a sister	<b>a' phiuthar</b> . . . . .	the sister

## ↓ Buadhairean – Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes a noun – it says what it is like, for example what colour, size, or shape it is, so that you get a better picture. In Gaelic, the adjective usually follows the word it is describing.

Seo beagan eisimpleirean dhut:

Calum **mòr**; Màiri **bhàn**, taigh **geal**; bùth **bheag**; banana **buidhe**; geansaidh **gorm**.

If the noun is feminine, you usually put an 'h' after the first letter of the adjective:

Bùth **bheag**, uinneag **mhòr**

However, if the adjective begins with **l, n, r** or **sg, sm, sp, st** or a **vowel** it cannot change:

Nighean **laghach**, bùth **ùr**, cailleach **sgìth**

If the noun is masculine, the adjective does not change.

Calum **mòr**, geansaidh **gorm**.

There are some exceptions where the adjective comes first:

<b>seann</b> duine . . . . .	an old man	<b>seann</b> chàr . . . . .	an old car
<b>droch</b> latha . . . . .	a bad day	<b>droch</b> dhuine . . . . .	a bad man
<b>a h-uile</b> duine . . . . .	everybody		

When talking about more than one thing, an 'a' may be added onto the end of the adjective.

Seo eisimpleir:

bròg <b>ùr</b> . . . . .	a new shoe	brògan <b>ùra</b> . . . . .	new shoes
geansaidh <b>geal</b> . . . . .	a white jumper	geansaidhean <b>geala</b> . . . . .	white jumpers
taigh <b>beag</b> . . . . .	a small house	taighean <b>beaga</b> . . . . .	small houses

↓ Roimhearan – Prepositions

Prepositions – eg. aig (at); air (on); ann (in); do (to); le (with) – are used in different ways.

Seo beagan eisimpleirean dhut:

**air** bòrd . . . . . on a table

**aig** sgoil . . . . . at a school

**anns a'** bhùth . . . . . in the shop

**dhan** diosgo . . . . . to the disco

**le** Calum . . . . . with Calum

**air a'** bhòrd . . . . . on the table

**aig an** sgoil . . . . . at the school

Chaidh mi **dhan** diosgo **le** Calum . . . . . I went **to** the disco **with** Calum

aig . . . . . at

agam . . . . . at me

agam . . . . . at you

aige . . . . . at him

aice . . . . . at her

againn . . . . . at us

agaibh . . . . . at you

aca . . . . . at them

air . . . . . on

orm . . . . . on me

ort . . . . . on you

air . . . . . on him

oirre . . . . . on her

oirnn . . . . . on us

oirbh . . . . . on you

orra . . . . . on them

ann . . . . . in

nam . . . . . in my

nad . . . . . in your

na . . . . . in his

na . . . . . in her

nar . . . . . in our

nur . . . . . in your

nam/nan . . . . . in their

do . . . . . to

dhomh . . . . . to me

dhut . . . . . to you

dha . . . . . to him

dhi . . . . . to her

dhuinn . . . . . to us

dhuibh . . . . . to you

dhaibh . . . . . to them

le . . . . . with

leam . . . . . with me

leat . . . . . with you

leis . . . . . with him

leatha . . . . . with her

leinn . . . . . with us

leibh . . . . . with you

leotha . . . . . with them

ri . . . . . to

rium . . . . . to me

riut . . . . . to you

ris . . . . . to him

rithe . . . . . to her

rinn . . . . . to us

ribh . . . . . to you

riutha . . . . . to them



↓ **Gnìomhairean – Verbs**

A verb is a word that is used to say what you are doing or feeling.

Seo beagan eisimpleirean dhut:

**Happening now**

Tha mi a' coiseachd . . . . . I am walking	Tha sinn a' coiseachd . . . . . We are walking
Tha thu a' coiseachd . . . . . You are walking	Tha sibh a' coiseachd . . . . . You are walking
Tha e a' coiseachd . . . . . He is walking	Tha iad a' coiseachd . . . . . They are walking
Tha i a' coiseachd . . . . . She is walking	

Tha mi **a' cur** air an telebhisean . . . . . I am turning on the t.v.  
**Cuir** air an telebhisean . . . . . Turn on the t.v.  
**Cuiribh** air an telebhisean . . . . . Turn on the t.v. (speaking to more than one person, or an adult)  
 Na **cuir** air an telebhisean . . . . . Don't turn on the t.v.

**Happened in the past**

**Chuir** mi air an telebhisean . . . . . I turned on the t.v.  
**Cha do chuir** mi air an telebhisean . . . . . I didn't turn on the t.v.  
**An do chuir** thu air an telebhisean? . . . . . Did you turn on the t.v?  
**Nach do chuir** thu air an telebhisean? . . . . . Didn't you turn on the tv?

**Happening in the future**

**Cuiridh** mi air an telebhisean . . . . . I will turn on the tv  
**Cha chuir** mi air an telebhisean . . . . . I will not turn on the tv  
**An cuir** thu air an telebhisean? . . . . . Will you turn on the tv?  
**Nach cuir** thu air an telebhisean? . . . . . Won't you turn on the tv?

	<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Future</b>
<b>Command</b>	<b>(now)</b>	<b>(yesterday)</b>	<b>(tomorrow)</b>
<b>Do</b> . . . . .	Dèan . . . . . Tha mi a' dèanamh . . . . .	Rinn mi . . . . .	Nì mi
<b>Close</b> . . . . .	Dùin . . . . . Tha mi a' dùnadh . . . . .	Dhùin mi . . . . .	Dùinidh mi
<b>Open</b> . . . . .	Fosgail . . . . . Tha mi a' fosgladh . . . . .	Dh'fhosgail mi . . . . .	Fosglaidh mi
<b>Eat</b> . . . . .	Ith . . . . . Tha mi ag ithe . . . . .	Dh'ith mi . . . . .	Ithidh mi
<b>Drink</b> . . . . .	Òl . . . . . Tha mi ag òl . . . . .	Dh'òl mi . . . . .	Òlaidh mi
<b>Take</b> . . . . .	Gabh . . . . . Tha mi a' gabhail . . . . .	Ghabh mi . . . . .	Gabhaidh mi
<b>Think</b> . . . . .	Smaoinich . . . . . Tha mi a' smaoinichadh . . . . .	Smaoinich mi . . . . .	Smaoinichidh mi

**Abair Fhèin E!** is a colourful, easy-to-use course book for learners of Gaelic in the first two years of secondary school.

It covers a wide selection of subjects and a range of interesting activities for individual, pair and group work.

**Abair Fhèin E!** is based on *Gaelic 5 – 14* and is designed to be used alongside the *Abair E!* course.

Tha sinn an dòchas gun còrd an leabhar riut agus gun ionnsaich thu tòrr Gàidhlig!



Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig