

PÀIRT 1

Dè

Cò

Ùine

1. **Warm-up:** Fàilte oirbh – conversation and introduction to Gaelic words.

Tutor > learners
Learners > tutor

5m

1. Fàilte oirbh! | Welcome!

Welcome to your first Gaelic class. Gaelic can be seen and heard in many places throughout Scotland. Do you know of any words used in Scotland that originate in Gaelic?



Fàilte <i>fem</i> Welcome	Cèilidh <i>fem</i> Ceilidh	Beinn <i>f</i> Ben
Slàinte <i>fem</i> Cheers	Clann <i>fem</i> Clan	Uisge-beatha <i>m</i> Whisky
Bùrach <i>masc</i> Bourach	Gu leòr <i>adv</i> Galore	Sasannach <i>m</i> Sasennach

[Main room]

2. **Builean Ionnsachaidh:** Use sharescreen to show these and go through with the learners.

Tutor > learners

2-3m

Builean Ionnsachaidh | Learning outcomes

01	I can use simple greetings.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
02	I can ask someone their name.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
03	I can give basic personal information.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
04	I can address people using their name.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
05	I can ask what people's names are.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>

[Main room]

3. **Aibidil na Gàidhlig:** Read through the explanation and give learners time to cross out the letters that they think are not in Gaelic. Check answers when learners are finished.

Tutor > learners
Learner(s) > tutor

2-3m

2. Aibidil na Gàidhlig | The Gaelic Alphabet

There are only 18 letters in the Gaelic language. Additional sounds are represented by combinations of these letters. Discuss this as a class and cross out the letters in the English alphabet below which are not used in Gaelic:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

[Main room]

4. **Abairtean:** read through the three phrases and get learners to repeat for pronunciation.



Madainn mhath | Good morning



Feasgar math | Good afternoon



Oidhche mhath | Good night

Tutor > Learners
Learners

5m

[Main room]

5. **Beannachdan – còmhradh:** Read though the conversation with learners. Tutors can read one line at a time and learners can repeat or tutors can read the first line and learners can try to read the second line. The way this is delivered will change depending on previous knowledge of the learners. If learners are confident after reading through this once or twice, tutors can ask learners to read in pairs.

Tutor > learners

10m

[Main room]

Learner > Learner
[Breakout rooms]

3. Beannachdan | Greetings & Goodbyes

Còmhradh a h-Aon | Conversation One

- Seumas:** Haidh! Madainn mhath.
Anndra: Madainn mhath. Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?
Seumas: Is mise Seumas. Dè an t-ainm a th' ort fhèin?
Anndra: Haidh, a Sheumais. Is mise Anndra.
Seumas: Haidh, Anndra!



6. **Mìneachadh:** Math/Mhath. Read through the explanation with learners

Tutor > learners

2-3m

MÌNEACHADH | EXPLANATION:

Math / Mhath?

?

In the examples we see both **math** and **mhath** meaning 'good'. This is because Gaelic words have grammatical gender, masculine or feminine, which have an effect on adjectives which describe them. As **madainn** and **oidhche** are feminine they cause **math** 'good' to become **mhath**. As **feasgar** is masculine it does not.

[Main room]

Còmhradh 2: Read though the conversation with learners. Again, tutors can read one line at a time and learners can repeat or tutors can read the first line and learners can try to read the second line. The way this is delivered will change depending on previous knowledge of the learners.

Tutor > learners 10m

[Main room]

Learner > Learner
[Breakout rooms]

Còmhradh a Dhà | Conversation Two

Emma: Halò. Feasgar math.

Catrìona: Feasgar math.

Emma: Dè an t-ainm a th' oirbh?

Catrìona: Is mise Catrìona. Dè an t-ainm a th' oirbh fhèin?

Emma: Halò, a Chatrìona. Is mise Emma.



7. **Mìneachadh: Ort no Oirbh.** Tutors can show these parts of the lesson using screen share in Zoom. Read through the explanation with learners and address any questions.

Tutor > learners 2-3m

[Main room]

8. **Sibh fhèin a-nis:** Learners now use the language they have looked at in the conversations to ask and say what each person's name is in Gaelic. In online classes Breakout Rooms can be used in a language learning, speed dating style. This means placing 2 learners into each breakout room and giving them a limited time (i.e. 2-3 minutes). The tutor should stay in the main room, as this is the best way to manage the rooms and pairs. When the time is up, send a message to all rooms that they will be moved into a new room. The tutor can then switch learners about, moving them into a new room with a new partner so they can start the same conversation again. This is the best way to complete a mingle activity on Zoom.

Learner > Learner 10m

[Breakout rooms]

Sibh fhèin a-nis | Now you

Bruidhinn 🗣️ - Speak to other learners in the class greeting them and asking what their name is with **Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?**, and answering with **Is mise** 'I am ____'. You can use the formal form **oirbh** where addressing someone senior to yourself. When returning a question add **fhèin** 'self' at the end for emphasis.

9. **Ainmean sa Ghàidhlig:** Give learners time to match the Gaelic names to their English equivalent. Check answers.

Learners 5m

Learners > learners

Learners > Tutors

Sgrìobh 🖋️ - Can you match the Gaelic names on the left to their English equivalent on the right? What other common Gaelic names can you add to the list?

Raonaid	Mary	Seòras	Donald
Seumas	John	Seonag	George
Iain	Rachel	Dòmhnall	Helen
Màiri	James	Eilidh	Joan

[Main room]

10. **Vocative Case:** Read through the examples of the vocative case and see if learners notice the change. Some learners may already be familiar with this grammar point. Get learners to repeat the sounds.

Tutor > Learners

5m

Learners



Halò, a Sheumais!

Feasgar math,
 a Chatrìona!



A mhàthair!

A ghràidh!

Mìneachadh: Read through the explanation with learners and draw their attention to the further explanation in **1A Duilleag Mìneachaidh**.

5m

MÌNEACHADH | EXPLANATION:

Tuiseal Gairmeach | Vocative Case

People's names change when we are talking directly to them. This is the Vocative Case.

- Male names: lenite (soften their initial consonant, shown by adding an **h**) and slenderise (shown by an **i** before the final consonant)
- Female names: lenite only (soften their initial consonant, shown by adding an **h**)

There are some other rules we need to learn and remember in the Vocative Case. Go to the **1A Duilleag Mìneachaidh** to learn more.

[Main room]

11. **Free practice – Duilleag-Obrach – Eacarsaich 1**

If learners need more time and practice with the vocative case, this exercise in the Worksheet can work well. On Zoom, learners can do this exercise at home quietly before tutors go through the answers with them. Alternatively, learners can be sent into breakout rooms to work in pairs before all the learners are brought back to the main room to check answers.

Tutor > learners
 Learners

15m

1. An Tuiseal Gairmeach | The Vocative Case

Put the following names into the vocative case, as if you were speaking to someone with that name. Use a variety of the different greetings we have learned:

Beannachd leat	Madainn mhath	Feasgar math
Sin thu	Oidhche mhath	Latha math
Tioraidh	Slàn leat	Halò

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Seòras: _____ | 11. Mairead: _____ |
| 2. Alasdair: _____ | 12. Calum: _____ |
| 3. Anna: _____ | 13. Murchadh: _____ |
| 4. Cailean: _____ | 14. Fearchar: _____ |
| 5. Beathag: _____ | 15. Ealasaid: _____ |
| 6. Mòrag: _____ | 16. Catrìona: _____ |
| 7. Donnchadh: _____ | 17. Tormod: _____ |
| 8. Eachann: _____ | 18. Ceitidh: _____ |
| 9. Flòraidh: _____ | 19. Dòmhnall: _____ |
| 10. Peigi: _____ | 20. Eilidh: _____ |

[Main room]

12. **More free practice – Duilleag-Geama – Geama 1 – Dè an t-ainm a th’ ort?**

This game can work well if there aren't many learners in the class who have names that translate into Gaelic. The aim of the game is to give learners new Gaelic names so that they can practice using the vocative case. As cards cannot be cut out and handed individually to learners in an online class, tutors need to think of different ways to give our information to individuals. One way to do this is to use the private chat function on Zoom. Tutors can send each learner a message privately giving them each a new name. The learners complete the exercise with their new Gaelic name. Another alternative would be for learners to pick a new name from the list for themselves.

Tutor > Learners

15m

[Main room]

Learner > Learner

[Breakout rooms]

Before starting the game, explain to learners that they have to use a Gaelic greeting (**Feasgar math / Madainn mhath** etc.) and ask each person in the room what his/her name is using the question from the lesson (**Dè an t-ainm a th' ort/oirbh?**). When the learner responds, the first learner who asked the name must try and use the vocative case correctly (**Halò, a Mhurchaidh** etc.).

To play a mingle activity like this one online, place 2 learners into each breakout room and give them a limited time (i.e. 2-3 minutes). The tutor should stay in the main room, as this is the best way to manage the rooms and pairs. When the time is up, send a message to all rooms that they will be moved into a new room. The tutor can then switch learners about, moving them into a new room with a new partner so they can start the same conversation again. This is the best way to complete a mingle activity on Zoom.

Cuspair 1C Duilleag Geama

Digital content: speakgaelic.scot

A1

1. Dè an t-ainm a th' ort? | What is your name?

The tutor will cut out the traditional Gaelic names on the following page, shuffle them and give one to each learner in the class, the teacher can take one too.

The aim of this game is to practise using the vocative case of names in Gaelic. Learners start by greeting other learners in the class and asking their name. In response, each learner replies with the name on the card. Learners then reply with the vocative of that name, and give the name they were given. Lastly, the partner responds again using the vocative case. Read through the example conversation below to help you.

LEARNER 1

Feasgar math. Dè an t-ainm a th' ort?

Halò, a (vocative name).
Is mise (name).

LEARNER 2

Feasgar math. Is mise (name).
Dè an t-ainm a th' ort fhèin?

Halò, a (vocative name).

Total time: 90-95m