

Teacher: Hallò, ciamar a tha sibh?

Student: Tha gu dòigheil, tapadh leibh.

Teacher: Airson Còmhradh a trì, ìre 5, bidh sinn a' bruidhinn mu rudan a tha a'còrdadh ribh agus nach eil a'còrdadh ribh. A bheil sibh toilichte le sin?

Student: Tha gu dearbh.

Teacher: Cuideachd bidh sinn a' dèanamh coimeas eadar aon rud agus rud eile.

Student: "A' dèanamh coimeas", chan eil mi a' tuigsinn.

Teacher: Comparing, making comparisons.

Student: O seadh!

Teacher: Glè mhath ma-thà, dè na rudan a bhios a' còrdadh ribh? A bheil golf a' còrdadh ribh?

Student: Chan eil ach tha seinn a' còrdadh rium fìor mhath. A bheil seinn a' còrdadh ribh?

Teacher: Tha e a' còrdadh rium glan fhèin a bhith ag èisteachd ri cuideigin a' seinn. Tha Doilidh, an nighean agam, math air seinn, tha e a' còrdadh rithe. Ach chan eil urrainn dhòmhsa seinn idir. Dè na h-òrain a tha a' còrdadh ribh.

Student: Is toigh leam "An Àtaireachd Bhuan". Tha e math dha-rìribh, tha e dìreach sgoinneil.

Teacher: Tha, tha an t-òran sin uabhasach math. An robh sibh aig a' Mhòd an uiridh?

Student: Bha.

Teacher: An do chòrd e ribh?

Student: Chòrd, bha e air leth math. Rachainn ann a-rithist.

Teacher: Ciamar a thàinig sibh dhan Mhòd, air an trèan no air a' bhus?

Student: Thàinig mi air an trèan agus air a' bhàta.

Teacher: A bheil an trèan nas daoire na am bus?

Student: Tha, ach tha am plèan nas daoire buileach.

Teacher: 'S e an fhìrinn a th' agad, tha am plèan gu math nas daoire. Is toigh leam an trèan, tha i cofhurtail. A bheil thu fhèin a' smaoineachadh gu bheil am bus nas miosa na an trèan?

Student: O chan eil, chan eil am bus dona.

Teacher: Ach tha nas lugha rùm anns a' bhus.

Student: Tha, tha sin ceart, ach tha e beagan nas saoire.

Teacher: Tha sin fìor, agus chan eil a' toirt nas fhaide.

Teacher: Hello, how are you?

Student: Fine , thank you.

Teacher: For conversation No 3, Level 5 we will be speaking about things you enjoy and you don't enjoy. Are you happy with that?

Student: Yes indeed.

Teacher: Also we will be making comparisons between one thing and another thing.

Student: "A' dèanamh coimeas" I don't understand.

Teacher: Comparing, making comparisons.

Student: Oh sure.

Teacher: Very good then, what things will you be enjoying/ do you usually enjoy ? Do you enjoy golf?

Student: No but I truly enjoy singing. Do you enjoy singing?

Teacher: I enjoy fine to be listening to someone singing. Dolly, my daughter, is good at singing, she enjoys it. But I can't sing at all. What songs do you enjoy?

Student: I like " An Àtaireachd Bhuan " (the ceaseless surge(of the sea)) it is good indeed , it is just splendid.

Teacher: Yes, that song is extremely good. Were you at the Mod last year?

Student: Yes

Teacher: Did you enjoy it?

Student: Yes, it was especially good. I would go there again.

Teacher: How did you come to the Mod (How came you) on the train or on the bus?

Student: I came on the train and on the boat.

Teacher: Was the train dearer than the bus?

Student: Yes but the plane is completely (much more) dearer

Teacher: You have the truth,(that's certainly true) the plane is much dearer. I like the train, it is comfortable, Do you yourself think that the bus is worse than the train?

Student: Oh no, the bus is not bad.

Teacher: But there is less room in the bus.

Student: Yes that is correct, but it is a little cheaper.

Teacher: That is true, and doesn't take longer.

Vocabulary;

Cuideachd - Also	coimeas - comparison
Seadh - sure (ok)	rudan – things (rud – (a) thing)
Ag èisteachd ri - listening to	a’ bruidhinn ri - speaking to/with
Cuideigin - someone	na h- òrain – the songs (oran - (a) song)
An uiridh - last year	glan fhèin – fine / great / smashing
Rachainn – I would go	am plèan - the plane
Buileach – complete(ly)/much more	fhìrinn - truth
Cofhurtail – comfortable	a’ smaoineachadh - thinking
Nas lugha - less (smaller)	ceart – right /correct
Cèarr - wrong	a’ toirt – taking

Useful Phrases:

- A’ dèanamh coimeas – Making a comparison (comparing)
- Fìor mhath – truly good (really good)
- Tha e dìreach sgoinneil – it is just splendid.
- Tha e uabhasach math – it is extremely/very /frightfully good
- An do chòrd e ribh? – Did you enjoy it?
- Air leth math – especially good / terrific
- Nas daoire buileach - completely dearer / much dearer
- ‘S e an fhìrinn a th’ agad. It is the truth you have (you ‘re not wrong)
- Tha sin ceart - that is correct (right)

Clues to translation from the very first words in a sentence.

Here are some clues from words at the start of a sentence which will give you an idea of what kind of sentence you are going to hear.

A bheil **Is / are** (you know that a question in the present tense is coming)

Answer **tha** for **yes** or **chan eil** for **no**

Example: A bheil an t-acras ort? Are you hungry?

An robh **was/were** (you know that a question is coming in past tense)

Answer **bha** for **yes** or **cha robh** for **no**.

Example: An robh thu aig an sgoil an dè. Were you at the school yesterday?

Am bi **will** (something or someone) be (a question in the future tense)

Answer **bithidh** for **yes** or **cha bhi** for **no**.

Example: Am bi thu aig an clas a-nochd? Will you be at the class tonight?

An do **Did** (question in past tense used for other verbs than (to be)

(positive answers will be in the lenited affirmative form of the verb)

(negative answers will be **cha do** followed by the lenited form of the verb)

Example: An do chòrd e riut? Did you enjoy it. **Chòrd** or **Cha do chòrd**.

Some examples of “The” in Gaelic (Part 1 of 10)

There are many ways of saying “**the**”, the definite article, in Gaelic. The word for “**the**” however will be dependent on the noun being **masculine** or **feminine** and also what the first or sometimes first 2 letters are of the noun.

Masculine Nouns: If the following noun is masculine then we simply use “**an**” or “**am**” if the next letter begins with b,f,m, or p. eg “**am balach – the boy**”, “**an dorus – the door**”, “**an cat – the cat**”

If the masculine noun begins with a vowel eg “**each**” - “**horse**” then the definite article is “**an t-**” eg “**an t-each – the horse**” “**an t-oran - the song**”

Feminine Nouns: If the following noun is feminine then we use “**a’**” for all vowels and consonants beginning with **c,g,b,p,n**. Eg “**a’ chaileag – the girl**” “**a’ chearc - the hen**” “**a’ phìob – the pipe**” Note that the noun is lenited.

If the feminine noun begins with a vowel or “**d,t,l,n,r,f,sg,sm,sp,st**” then we use **an** or **am** eg “**An aois - the age**” “**an eala – the swan**” “**an eaglais – the church**”. For feminine nouns beginning with “**sa,se,si,so,su,sl,sn,sr**” then use “**an t-**” eg **an t-sròn – the nose**”