

Cuspair 3

Outcomes

Digital content: speakgaelic.scot

A1

Builean Ionnsachaidh | Learning outcomes

01	I can ask about the weather.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
02	I can use simple phrases to describe the weather.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
03	I can say what is wrong with me.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
04	I can tell someone that I feel unwell.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
05	I can talk about getting better.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>
06	I can show sympathy.	Done? <input type="checkbox"/>

1. An Aimsir | The Weather

The weather is a very common topic, especially in Scotland where it can be very changeable! Below are some useful adjectives to describe the weather.

fliuch *adj* | wet

fuar *adj* | cold

grianach *adj* | sunny

gaothach *adj* | windy

blàth *adj* | warm

sgòthach *adj* | cloudy

We can use a question similar to **Ciamar a tha thu?** to ask about the weather, we replace **thu** 'you' with **an aimsir** 'the weather'. This is a feminine noun so the answer uses **Tha i** _____.

Bruidhinn 🗣️ - With a partner ask the question and give an answer, matching the adjectives above with the pictures below.

Ciamar

How

a tha

that is

an aimsir *f*

the weather

?

Tha

is

i

it, she

fliuch

wet *adj*



Tha _____.



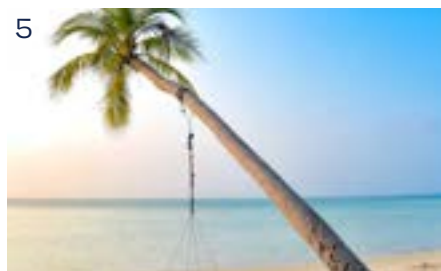
Tha _____.



Tha _____.



Tha _____.



Tha _____.



Tha _____.

A' Cheist | The Question

As well as **Ciamar a tha an aimsir?**, we can ask someone directly if the weather is wet, windy or sunny using the question form of **tha** which is **a bheil?** :

A bheil	i	fliuch	an-diugh	?	→	✓	Tha	i	fliuch
	an aimsir	fuair	an-dràsta			✗	Chan eil	an aimsir	fuair
		grianach							grianach
		gaothach							gaothach
		blàth							blàth
		sgòthach							sgòthach

Glè | Very

The word **glè** meaning 'very' causes lenition:

glè fhuair | very cold **glè mhath** | very good

glè fhliuch | very wet **glè bhlàth** | very warm

Idir | At all

The word **idir** meaning 'at all' is used at the end of negative sentences:

Chan eil i fuair idir | It is not cold at all

MÌNEACHADH | EXPLANATION:

An aimsir no An t-sìde?



There are two common words for weather in Gaelic: **aimsir** and **sìde**. Both of these nouns are feminine, 'the weather' is **an aimsir** or **an t-sìde**.

1. Ciamar a tha **an aimsir** ann am Peairt? → Tha **i** fliuch an-dràsta.
2. Ciamar a tha **an t-sìde** ann an Glaschu? → Tha **i** grianach an-diugh.

Bruidhinn 🗣️ - If the learners have a smart phone and internet connection, look up the weather in your local area. Ask and answer questions about how the weather is in as many places around your local area at the moment.

Ciamar a tha an aimsir
ann am Port Rìgh ?

Tha i fliuch ann am Port Rìgh .
A bheil i grianach ann an Stafainn ?

An Aimsir le Ainmearan | The Weather with Nouns

If we use a noun to describe the weather, we need a slightly different sentence than we used with the adjectives we saw above. With a noun we say **Tha sneachd ann** or 'There is snow'.

an t-uisge *m* | rain, the water

sneachd *m* | snow

grian *f* | sun

gaoth *f* | wind

reòthadh *m* | frost

sgòth(an) *m* | cloud(s)

Ciamar

How

a tha

that is

an aimsir *f*

the weather

?

Tha

is

sneachd

snow *noun*

ann

there, exists

MÌNEACHADH | EXPLANATION:

A bheil ____ ann?

?

There are two ways to answer the question **Ciamar a tha an aimsir?** The first examples are sentences with adjectives and the second examples are sentences with nouns.

1. **Tha i** adjective. : **Tha i** fliuch. | **Tha i** gaothach. | **Tha i** fiar.

2. **Tha** noun **ann**. : **Tha** an t-uisge **ann**. | **Tha** gaoth **ann**. | **Tha** grian **ann**.

For further explanation and exercises go to **3A Duilleag Mìneachaidh** and **3B Duilleag Obrach**. You can learn more weather vocabulary at **LearnGaelic.scot**

Bruidhinn 🗣️ - With a partner, look back at the weather pictures and ask the question **Ciamar a tha an aimsir?** this time giving an answer with the nouns we saw above.

Sgrìobh ✎ - **Cuir crìoch air na seantansan seo** | Finish these sentences:

1. Tha _____ . [very wet]
2. Chan eil _____ . [no snow at all]
3. A bheil _____ ? [windy today]
4. Nach eil _____ ? [raining just now]
5. Chan eil _____ . [sunny]
6. Tha _____ . [wet and cold]
7. A bheil _____ ? [frost]
8. Nach eil _____ ? [very warm]

2. Na Làithean | The Days

You may recognise a few of the names for days of the week if you know any French, a number of these mean the same thing as in Romance languages. Although the Gaelic for 'day' is **latha**, in these names **Di** is used to mean 'day'.

Sgrìobh 🖍️ - with a partner fill in the days of the week below:



Diluain	_____
Dimàirt	_____
Diciadain	_____
Diardaoin	_____
Dihaoine	_____
Disathairne	_____
Didòmhnaich	_____

Bruidhinn 🗣️ - In pairs ask about the weather on the days of the week shown below. Use both **Ciamar a tha an aimsir?** and the direct question with **A bheil?**

Ciamar a tha an aimsir Diciadain ?

Chan eil, tha an t-uisge ann Disathairne .

Tha i grianach Diciadain .
A bheil i grianach Disathairne ?

Diluain	Dimàirt	Diciadain	Diardaoin	Dihaoine	Disathairne	Didòmhnaich

➔ Theirigibh gu [3A Duilleag Mìneachaidh, 3B Duilleag Obrach, 3C Duilleag Geama] **Learngaelic.scot** has 20 useful words for **good** and **bad** weather.

Còmhradh:

Ailis: Gabh mo leisgeul – tha mi fadalach!

Anndra: Na gabh dragh idir. A bheil thu ceart gu leòr?

Ailis: Tha. Ach tha sneachd ann. Tha sneachd air an rathad!

Anndra: Mo chreach! A bheil i fuar?

Ailis: Tha! Tha i glè fhuar! Cò ris a tha an aimsir coltach ann an Inbhir Nis? A bheil an t-uisge ann, no a bheil a' ghrian ann?

Anndra: Chan eil i fliuch a-nis, agus chan eil sneachd ann ann an Inbhir Nis. Ach bha i glè fhliuch an-dè. Bha sìde nan seachd sian ann. Bha mise cho fliuch, agus chan eil mi gu math idir a-nis.

Ailis: A bhròinean! Dè tha ceàrr ort? A bheil thu tinn?

Anndra: Tha cnatan orm. Agus bha i fuar air an tràna.

Ailis: Is bochd sin. Tha i cho gaothach an seo, cuideachd – a bheil thu fuar an-dràsta?

Anndra: Chan eil mi fuar an-dràsta, ach tha ceann goirt orm.

Ailis: A bheil thu ag iarraidh seòclaid theth?

Anndra: O tha, tapadh leat!

Ailis: Ceart, tiugainn ma-thà. Tha i blàth anns a' chàr.



fadalach *adj* | late, tardy

brònag *f* | poor soul (female)

bròinean *m* | poor soul (male)

sìde nan seachd sian | terrible weather, weather of the seven elements

seòclaid theth | hot chocolate

3. Bha ... | Was ...

We use **tha** to talk about what is happening now 'is' or 'are' in English. We use **bha** 'was' or 'were' to talk about the past:

1. **Bha i glè fhluch an-dè.** | It was very wet yesterday.
2. **Bha sìde nan seachd sian ann.** | There was terrible weather.

THA - PRESENT TENSE

A bheil?	Is, are?	Tha	Is, are
Nach eil?	Isn't?	Chan eil	Isn't, aren't

BHA - PAST TENSE

An robh?	Was?	Bha	Was, were
Nach robh?	Wasn't?	Cha robh	Wasn't

An robh i fhluch an-dè?	→	Bha.	Bha i glè fhluch.
Nach robh grian ann?	→	Cha robh.	Cha robh i grianach idir.

An robh	an t-uisge	ann	an-dè	?	→	✔ Bha	i	fhluch	an-dè
Nach robh	sneachd		Diluain			✘ Cha robh		fuair	Diluain
	grian		Dimàirt					grianach	Dimàirt
	gaoth		Diciadain					gaothach	Diciadain
	reòthadh		Diardaoin					reòite	Diardaoin
	sgòthan		Dihaoine					sgòthach	Dihaoine

Sgrìobh ✎ - **Cuir crìoch air na seantanasan seo** | Finish these sentences:

1. Bha _____ . [Mon - wet and cold]
2. Cha robh _____ . [Tue - raining]
3. An robh _____ ? [Wed - snowing]
4. Nach robh _____ ? [Thu - very wet]
5. Bha _____ . [Fri - very warm]
6. An robh _____ ? [Sat - frosty]
7. Nach robh _____ ? [Sun - sunny but cold]
8. Cha robh _____ . [sun at all - yesterday]



Tha | A bheil?

Gaelic verbs have two forms in each of their tenses. These two forms are used in different grammatical situations. The best way to learn this is to remember basic questions using the verb **bi** 'be' and apply the pattern to other verbs later on. So far we have seen the two forms of **bi** in the present tense, **tha** and **(bh)eil**, and the past tense, **bha** and **robh**.

- Ciamar a **tha** _____?
- Cò às a **tha** _____?
- Dè **tha** _____?
- Càit a **bheil** _____?

THA

A BHEIL

Ciamar a **tha**?Càit a **bheil**?Cò **tha**?Cò às a **tha**?Dè **tha**?

BHA

AN ROBH

Ciamar a **bha**?Càit **an robh**?Cò **bha**?Cò às a **bha**?Dè **bha**?

4. Dè tha ceàrr ort? | What is wrong with you?

To talk about illness or physical ailments we use the prepositional pronoun with **air** meaning 'on' we saw in **Cuspair 1**. To ask someone what is wrong with them we say **Dè tha ceàrr ort?** - literally 'What is wrong on you?'

1. **Dè tha ceàrr ort?** → **Tha ceann goirt orm.** | I have a sore head.
2. **Dè tha ceàrr air?** → **Tha cnatan air.** | He has a cold.
3. **Dè tha ceàrr oirre?** → **Tha i tinn.** | She is ill.

Dè tha ceàrr ort?

Tha cnatan orm.

Is bochd sin!

Tha ceann goirt orm. Tha mi cho sgìth ris a' chù!

Obh obh! A bhrònag!



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

Is bochd sin | That's a pity

Tha cnatan orm | I have a cold

Tha ceann goirt orm | I have a sore head

MÌNEACHADH | EXPLANATION:

cho ___ ri ___

?

Tha mi cho ___ ri ___ is used to say 'I am as ___ as ___'. **Cho sgìth ris a' chù** 'as tired as the dog' and **cho fuar ris a' phuinnsean** 'as cold as the poison' are two common expressions in Gaelic.



Tha mi cho sgìth ris a' chù |

I am as tired as the dog

Tha mi cho sgìth ri seann chù |

I am as tired as an old dog

Tha i cho fuar ris a' phuinnsean |

It is as cold as the poison

→ Theirigibh gu [3A Duilleag Mìneachaidh, 3B Duilleag Obrach, 3C Duilleag Geama]