



National  
Qualifications  
SPECIMEN ONLY

**S831/77/11**

**Gaelic (Learners)  
Reading and Translation**

Date — Not applicable

Duration — 1 hour 30 minutes

**Total marks — 50**

**SECTION 1 — READING — 30 marks**

Attempt ALL questions.

Write your answers clearly, in **English**, in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

**SECTION 2 — TRANSLATION — 20 marks**

Attempt to translate the whole extract.

Write your translation clearly, in **English**, in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the section number you are attempting.

**You may use a Gaelic dictionary.**

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



\* S 8 3 1 7 7 1 1 \*

## SECTION 1 — READING — 30 marks

### Attempt ALL questions

Read the whole article carefully and then answer, in **English**, ALL the questions that follow.

This article is about the impact of tourism on Scotland.

#### Turasachd — call no buannachd?

- Tha mìle millean neach a' falbh a bhadeigin air saor-làithean a h-uile bliadhna: aon duine às gach seachdnar a tha a' fuireach air a' phlanaid seo, a' leum air plèan, bàta, bus no dhan chàr, agus a' falbh air chuairt. A h-uile duine aca a' gabhail goireas-siubhail a tha a' losgadh ola, a' fàgail smùid carbon dà-ogsaid às a dhèidh, agus am beachd mòran luchd-saidheans, a' cur ri
- 5 blàthachadh na cruinne.
- Tha e furasta gun a bhith gabhail diù de dhealbh cho farsaing ma tha thu a' fuireach ann an dùthaich bheag leithid Alba, ri taobh cuan mòr agus air oir iar-thuath na h-Eòrpa. Bhiodh e annasach nam biodh cuideigin ann an Àth Tharracail, no anns na Hearadh, mothachail dhen mhìle millean a' gluasad gun sgar — ach chì iad an luchd-turais a tha a' tighinn dhan sgìre aca fhèin. Tha
- 10 iad sin follaiseach gu leòr, a' coiseachd ceum san uair le pac air an druim, no a' lìonadh rathaidean cumhang le na carbadan mòra geala, na “dachaidhean-siubhail” gun a bhith toirt guth air àile na cruinne. Dè a' bhuaidh a th' acasan air àrainneachd na h-Alba? An e call no buannachd a tha iad a' toirt leotha dhan dùthaich?
- Buannachd ann an iomadh dòigh — tha a' bhuidheann a tha a' dèiligeadh le turasachd ann an
- 15 Alba, VisitScotland, ag ràdh gu bheil iad a' cosg £4,300,000,000 air taighean-òsta agus àitichean leapa is bracaist gun bruidhinn air na tha iad a' cosg air cur-seachadan, biadh, cuimhneachain a bheir iad leotha dhachaigh, cuairtean an siud, cèilidhean an seo. 'S e tòrr airgid a tha sin, a' sruthadh a-steach dhan dùthaich – earrann mhòr de dh'eaconamaidh na h-Alba. Tha frithealadh na tha sin de luchd-turais a' cumail cosnadh ri timcheall air 186,000: rud mòr a tha sin, aig àm
- 20 nach eil obair cho furasta fhaotainn.
- Ach dè tha e a' cosg do mhuintir na h-Alba fhèin — a bharrachd air a bhith gearain nuair a bhios carbad mòr, geal romhpa air rathad caol? No an i a' cheist a bu chòir a faighneachd, dè tha e a' cosg do dh'àrainneachd na h-Alba?
- Tha VisitScotland ag ràdh gur e gnìomhachas seasmhach a tha ann an turasachd, agus
- 25 gnìomhachas a mhaireas. Le seasmhach, tha iad ag ràdh, gu bheil iad a' ciallachadh gnìomhachas le buaidh bheag air an àrainneachd — ach a' toirt obair agus airgead do shluagh na dùthcha. Tha turasachd, tha iad ag ràdh, a' toirt ar cultar, ar dualchas agus ar n-eachdraidh gu aire dhaoine. Tha e cuideachd a' sealltainn dhaibh bòidhchead ar dùthcha — gu dearbha, 's e na seallaidhean àlainn — agus an àrainneachd ghlan — a tha gan tarraing.
- Tha an luchd-turais a tha a' sruthadh do dh'Alba à bailtean mòra leithid New York is Tokyo, ag iarraidh faicinn tràighean geala, glana, seallaidhean brèagha bho na beanntan, dìtheanan, eòin agus fiadh-bheathaichean fhaicinn. Tha iad ag iarraidh sàmhchair, an àite gleadhraich a' bhaile mhòir, agus tha iad a' miannachadh èadhar cùbhraidh, glan, agus chan e an gas salach a tha dòrtadh à cùl charbadan a tha a' tacadh nan sràidean air a bheil iad eòlach.
- 30 Tha sin reusanta gu leòr: nach e sin a tha cuideachd a dhìth air na daoine a tha fuireach an Alba, gu h-àraid air Ghàidhealtachd agus anns na h-eileanan. Ach dè ma thig cus dhiubh? No co-dhiù — dè ma bhios na goireasan agus a' chofhurtachd a tha iad ag iarraidh, a' milleadh nan dearbh sheallaidhean a thàinig iad a choimhead? Taighean-òsta ùra, taighean-bìdh, fiù 's raointean goilf far nach robh ach machair làn dhìthean — tha iad uile ag atharrachadh coltas an àite — ged a tha
- 40 iad feumail dhaibhsan a tha a' fuireach san sgìre cuideachd.

Agus tha rud eile gu mì-fhortanach a' tighinn leis an luchd-turais — truailleadh na h-àrainneachd. Chan eil iad uile, ach tha feadhainn ann a tha coma. Thàinig iad a choisheadh àite bòidheach, no a choiseachd na tràghad, no a dhìreadh nam beann — thug iad an cuid sgudail ann leotha, ach cha tug iad leotha dhachaigh e.

45 Tha àitichean far a bheil a' choiseachd fhèin a' dèanamh milleadh: tha frith-rathaidean is ceumannan gan deasachadh gus daoine a threòrachadh timcheall air sgìre bhrèagha, ach mar as motha a tha a' caismeachd orra, 's ann as motha a tha iad a' cnàmh, tha am feur a' bàsachadh, an uair sin an ùir fodha a' dol na pholl; feumaidh iad an uair sin coiseachd ri taobh an t-seann cheum — agus tha cuairt a' mhillidh a' tòiseachadh a-rithist.

50 Tha e nas miosa buileach nuair a tha daoine a' toirt leotha rudeigin a dh'itheas agus a dh'òlas iad air an turas — agus a tha a' tilgeil a' phàipeir, no a' chrogain, bhuapa nuair a tha iad ullamh dheth. Coimhead air dealbh de Bheinn Nibheis, a' bheinn as àirde anns na h-Eileanan Breatannach aig 1,344 meatair. Mòr 's ged a tha i, tha frith-rathad rudeigin soirbh suas gu mullach na beinne, ach chan eil i cho soirbh 's nach fhaod neach a dìreadh gus airgead a thogail airson carthannais.

55 Dìridh iad suas, thig iad fhèin a-nuas, ach cha tig pàipearan suiteis, botail phlastaig a bh' aca le uisge, rùsg orainsearan agus bhanana, pocain anns an robh criosps, bloighean bhriosgaid, nèapraigean pàipeir — bidh cuid den sgudal seo fhathast ann, ann an deich no fichead bliadhna eile. Agus tha feadhainn nach fhan gus am faigh iad dhan taigh-bheag nuair a thig iad a-nuas. Tha seo tlachdmhor dhan ath dhuine a thèid suas dhan bheinn, nach eil?

60 'S ann le buidheann carthannais, Urras Iain Muir, a tha fearann Beinn Nibheis. Thuirt an t-oifigear glèidhteachais aca, Alison Austin, gu robh sgioba a' dol suas a sgioblachadh sgudail chàich a h-uile trì mìosan — agus a h-uile duine aca a' tilleadh le poca mòr, làn. B' fheàrr le Urras Iain Muir gum biodh cothrom aig daoine a tha ag obair dhaibh gu saor-thoileach, an ùine a chosg a' càradh nam frith-rathaidean agus a' faighinn a-mach barrachd mu na fiadhbheathaichean.

65 An rud a tha tachairt air a' bheinn as ainmeile san rìoghachd, tha e a' tachairt ann an iomadh ceàrn iomallach. Chan urrainn dhuinn dhol às àicheadh gu bheil milleadh ga dhèanamh — ach air an làimh eile, feumaidh an dùthaich airgead agus feumaidh na daoine a tha a' fuireach innte duais a chosnadh a chumas beò iad, a chumas na bùithtean 's na taighean-òsta fosgailte, na busaichean a' ruith is na h-aiseagan a' seòladh. Mar sin, a bheil e cho math gabhail ris, gu bheil beagan truaillidh dhen àrainneachd, grunn phocannan sgudail, barrachd charbadan air an rathad agus fuaim an àite sàmhchair — gum bu shuarach iad sin an taca ri ceithir mìle millean nota?

MARKS

## Questions

Re-read lines 1–20.

1. In line 12 the writer repeats part of the title of her article “call no buannachd”?
  - (a) What negative effects does tourism bring, according to the writer? State **two** examples. 2
  - (b) What benefits does she specifically mention in the third paragraph? State any **four** examples. 4

[Turn over

## Questions (continued)

Re-read lines 21–40.

2. The writer mentions the things that attract tourists to Scotland.
- (a) Why do the tourists mentioned choose Scotland? State any **two** things. 2
- (b) What might be the effects of this success? State **two** things. 2

Re-read lines 50–64.

3. The writer mentions Ben Nevis, Scotland’s highest mountain.
- (a) Why do so many people climb it every year? State **two** things. 2
- (b) According to the text, why is the number of people doing this a problem? State **three** things. 3
- (c) What does the article say about Alison Austin, her work and her organisation? State **four** things. 4

Re-read lines 65–71.

4. The writer concludes the article with a question.
- (a) What points does she make in building up to this question? State any **three** things. 3
- (b) What does she ask us in conclusion? 1

Now consider the article as a whole.

5. What is the writer’s overall purpose in writing about this subject? Justify your response with close reference to the points made and the language used. 7

## SECTION 2 — TRANSLATION — 20 marks

6. Translate the underlined section into English: (lines 41–49)  
*Agus tha rud eile . . . a’ tòiseachadh a-rithist.*

[END OF SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER]



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## Marking Instructions

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These marking instructions have been provided to show how SQA would mark this specimen question paper.

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## General marking principles for Advanced Higher Gaelic (Learners) Reading and Translation

*Always apply these general principles. Use them in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidates' responses.*

- (a) Always use positive marking. This means candidates accumulate marks for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding; marks are not deducted for errors or omissions.
- (b) If a candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed marking instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your team leader.
- (c) Award a mark for each answer. Marks are not transferable between questions and the answers for each question must come from the item.
- (d) Marks are available as follows:
  - (i) The first set of questions (worth 23 marks) in Section 1 asks candidates to provide answers based on comprehension of information from the text. There are generally 1–4 marks available for each question.
  - (ii) The last question in Section 1 is the overall purpose question, and candidates must identify the overall purpose of the text and draw meaning from their overall understanding of the text. There is a maximum of 7 marks available for reference to the text and detailed comment. Pegged mark descriptors (5/3/1) and associated commentary are available, along with further guidance, in the detailed marking instructions.
  - (iii) Section 2 is the translation question (worth 20 marks). For this question candidates must translate the underlined section of the text. The section for translation is divided into ten sense units. For each sense unit, award 2, 1 or 0 marks: 2 marks for a full translation, 1 for partial translation and 0 for an unsuccessful attempt.
- (e) Award marks according to the accuracy and relevance of the candidate's answers. Award marks where the answer is accurate but expressed in their own words.

Marking instructions for each question

Section 1 — Reading

Question		Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With one billion/1 in 7 people going on holiday (to somewhere or other) every year, this contributes to <b>global</b> warming</li> <li>• Tourists in Scotland fill the narrow roads with their huge white vehicles, their “motor-homes”</li> <li>• The effect they are having on <b>Scotland’s</b> environment</li> </ul> <p><b>Any 2 from 3</b></p>	2	<p>Use your professional judgement, subject knowledge and experience, and understanding, to award marks to candidate responses.</p> <p>Ignore extraneous material that does not contradict the answer.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to Visit Scotland tourists spend £4.3 billion on hotels and B&amp;Bs</li> <li>• In addition, they spend even more on leisure, food, souvenirs, trips and ceilidhs</li> <li>• The money they bring is a large part of Scotland’s economy</li> <li>• The industry keeps around 186,000 people in employment</li> <li>• That’s a big thing at a time when work isn’t easy to come by</li> </ul> <p><b>Any 4 from 5</b></p>	4	

Question		Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They want to see clean, white beaches, beautiful views of mountains, flowers, birds and wildlife</li> <li>• They want peace and quiet instead of the hubbub of the big city</li> <li>• They seek clean, fragrant air, instead of the dirty gas pouring out of the back of cars which chokes the streets they are used to</li> </ul> <p><b>Any 2 from 3</b></p>	2	<p>Use your professional judgement, subject knowledge and experience, and understanding, to award marks to candidate responses.</p> <p>Ignore extraneous material that does not contradict the answer.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The facilities and comforts that tourists want are actually destroying the very scenery they are coming to see</li> <li>• New hotels, restaurants, even golf courses where once there was a machair full of flowers are all changing the appearance of the place</li> </ul>	2	
3.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The footpath is straightforward right up to the top of the mountain</li> <li>• But it's not so easy that people can't climb it to raise money for charity</li> </ul>	2	
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They leave behind/what doesn't come back down with them is sweetie papers, the plastic bottle they had their water in, orange and banana skins, bags that had crisps in them, biscuits wrappers and paper hankies</li> <li>• Most of this waste will still be there in another 10 or 20 years</li> <li>• And there are some who don't wait until they get to a toilet when they come down from the mountain</li> </ul>	3	
	(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She is the conservation officer for the Ben Nevis charity group, the John Muir Trust</li> <li>• A team of volunteers goes up the mountain every three months, tidying up the rubbish left behind</li> <li>• Each time every one of them returns with a huge bagful of rubbish</li> <li>• She would prefer it if the time were spent repairing the footpaths/getting out more amongst the wildlife</li> </ul>	4	



Question		Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is happening in Ben Nevis/our most famous mountain is happening elsewhere too</li> <li>• We cannot go on denying that destruction is happening;</li> <li>• on the other hand, the country needs money</li> <li>• The people who live in it need to earn a living to keep them alive/to keep the shops and the hotels open/the buses running and the ferries sailing</li> </ul> <p><b>Any 3 from 4</b></p>	3	<p>Use your professional judgement, subject knowledge and experience, and understanding, to award marks to candidate responses.</p> <p>Ignore extraneous material that does not contradict the answer.</p>
	(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She asks whether a little pollution of the environment (eg some bags of rubbish, more vehicles on the road, and noise instead of silence) is all worth it for the £4 billion brought in</li> </ul>	1	

Question		Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional Guidance	
5.		<p>Possible answers include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is a discursive article, rather than one that argues for one side or the other.</li> <li>• We know this because the writer asks non-rhetorical questions throughout the article and seems to answer these from both sides of the argument so does not explicitly nail her colours to the mast.</li> <li>• However, on balance she appears to be quite cynical about some elements of the industry, although she acknowledges that in hard economic times, the number of jobs that the industry sustains cannot be overlooked.</li> <li>• After giving the positives in paragraph three, her next paragraph dismisses this almost immediately by starting with “Ach”.</li> <li>• Examples of language that show her cynicism include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Use of quotation marks on the phrase “dachai gheansiubhail”.</li> <li>— Her use of sarcasm in the rhetorical question in line 60 (“Tha seo tlachdmhor dhan ath dhuine a thèid suas dhan bheinn, nach eil?”).</li> <li>— Use of the word “leum” — jumping into the various modes of transport mentioned suggests people don’t think about the impact their travel has on the environment.</li> <li>— This lack of thought is suggested also in the phrase “a’ fàgail smùid carbon dà-ogsaid às a dhèidh” — leaving their puff of CO2 behind them.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Accept any other pertinent/relevant points.</b></p>	7		
				<b>Pegged marks</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
				7 OR 5	The candidate provides a clear, concise and reflective answer, drawing inferences which are entirely appropriate, analytical and which demonstrate a sophisticated and accurate reading of the text. The answer clearly relates to the advice given in the Expected response(s) column, or any other equally appropriate response.
				3 OR 1	The candidate provides an answer which may contain some degree of misreading, but which offers evidence of appropriate inferencing skills. The candidate may, however, tend to supply information from the text with little attempt to draw inferences.
				0	The candidate’s answer simply provides information to be found in the text with no attempt to draw inferences.

Section 2 — Translation

Question	Expected response(s)	Max mark	Additional Guidance
6.	<p>Translate the underlined section into English: (lines 41–49)</p> <p><i>“Agus tha rud eile . . . a’ tòiseachadh a-rithist.”</i></p>		<p>The translation into English is allocated 20 marks. The text for translation is divided into a number of sense units. Each sense unit is worth 2 marks. Award marks according to the quality and accuracy of the translation into English. Award a mark for each sense unit, as follows:</p> <p><b>2 marks – good</b> The candidate understands and conveys essential information and relevant details, clearly and accurately, with appropriate use of English.</p> <p><b>1 mark – satisfactory</b> The candidate understands and conveys essential information clearly and comprehensibly, although some of the details may be translated in an imprecise or inaccurate manner. They convey the key message in spite of inaccuracies and weaknesses in the use of English.</p> <p><b>0 marks – unsatisfactory</b> The candidate fails to demonstrate sufficient understanding of the essential idea.</p>

Sense unit	Good – 2	Satisfactory – 1	Unsatisfactory – 0
<p><b>Sense unit 1</b></p> <p><i>Agus tha rud eile gu mì-fhortanach a' tighinn leis an luchdturais</i></p>	<p>And there is another thing unfortunately that comes with the tourists</p>		
<p><b>Sense unit 2</b></p> <p><i>truailleadh na h-àrainneachd. Chan eil iad uile, ach tha feadhainn ann a tha coma.</i></p>	<p>the pollution of the environment. Not everyone is, but some are unconcerned.</p>		
<p><b>Sense unit 3</b></p> <p><i>Thàinig iad a choimhead àite bòidheach, no a choiseachd na tràghad, no a dhìreadh nam beann</i></p>	<p>They came to see a beautiful place, or to walk on the beach, or to climb the mountains</p>		
<p><b>Sense unit 4</b></p> <p><i>thug iad an cuid sgudail ann leotha, ach cha tug iad leotha dhachaigh e.</i></p>	<p>they brought their litter with them, but they didn't take it home with them.</p>		
<p><b>Sense unit 5</b></p> <p><i>Tha àitichean far a bheil a choiseachd fhèin a' dèanamh milleadh:</i></p>	<p>There are places where the act of walking itself is doing damage:</p>		

Sense unit	Good – 2	Satisfactory – 1	Unsatisfactory – 0
<p><b>Sense unit 6</b></p> <p><i>tha frith-rathaidean is ceumannan gan deasachadh gus daoine a threòrachadh timcheall air sgìre bhrèagha,</i></p>	<p>footpaths and tracks are prepared to guide people around a beautiful area,</p>		
<p><b>Sense unit 7</b></p> <p><i>ach mar as motha a tha a' caismeachd orra, 's ann as motha a tha iad a' cnàmh,</i></p>	<p>but the more people trek over them, the more they erode,</p>		
<p><b>Sense unit 8</b></p> <p><i>tha am fear a' bàsachadh, an uair sin an ùir fodha a' dol na pholl;</i></p>	<p>the grass dies, and then the soil underneath turns to mud;</p>		
<p><b>Sense unit 9</b></p> <p><i>feumaidh iad an uair sin coiseachd ri taobh an t-seann cheum</i></p>	<p>they will then have to walk beside the old path</p>		
<p><b>Sense unit 10</b></p> <p><i>agus tha cuairt a' mhillidh a' tòiseachadh a-rithist.</i></p>	<p>and the process of damage starts all over again.</p>		

[END OF SPECIMEN MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]