Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

Town

Forename(s)  Surname  Number of seat

Date of birth

Day  Month  Year

Scottish candidate number

Total marks — 30

Attempt ALL questions.

Write your answers clearly, in English, in the spaces provided in this booklet.

You may use a Gaelic dictionary.

Additional space for answers is provided at the end of this booklet. If you use this space you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use blue or black ink.

There is a separate question and answer booklet for Writing. You must complete your answer for Writing in the question and answer booklet for Writing.

Before leaving the examination room you must give both booklets to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.
You read a student’s blog about a trip to Nova Scotia in Canada.

Chaidh an clas againn a dh’Alba Nuadh anns an dàrna seachd dain san Ògmhios an-uiridh. ’S e eilean uabhasach bòidheach a th’ ann.

Dh’fhuirich sinn còmhla ri teaghlaichean a bha fileanta anns a’ Ghàidhlig. Choinnich sinn ri oileanaich ann an colaste ann am Mabou, ann an ceann a tuath an eilein faisg air a’ mhùir. Tha e annasach gu bheil clasaichean a’ tòiseachadh tòrr nas tràithe ann an Canada agus chan fheum na sgoilearan aodach-sgoile a chur orra.

’S urrainn dhuinn a-nis bruidhinn ri chèile air an eadar-lìon. Tha seo math oir tha e nas saoire na am fòn.

Tha Gàidhlig làdir ann an Alba Nuadh agus tha sanasan-rathaid ann an Gàidhlig cuideachd. Chaidh mòran dhaoine às na h-eileanan agus a’ Ghàidhealtachd a Chanada grunn bhliadhnanach air ais oir chaill iad an dachaigh ann an Alba agus bha iad a’ smaoineadh gu robh obraichean ann an Canada.

Air an treas latha, chaidh sinn gu taigh-tasgaidh a bha fìchead mionaid air falbh anns a’ bhus. Chun naic sinn taisbeenadh. Bha mi brònach mu dheidhinn cho doirbh ’s a bha dòigh-beatha nan daoine. Bha mi pròiseil cuideachd oir bha na h-Albannaich soirbhcheail ann an Canada a dh’aindeoin seo.

Questions

(a) When did his class go to Nova Scotia? 1

(b) The students visited Mabou in the north of Nova Scotia. What else does he tell us about where Mabou is? 1
Text 1 questions (continued)

(c) What was different about school life in Canada? Tick (√) two correct boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tick (√)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They do not wear school uniforms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classes finish much later than in Scotland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classes start earlier than in Scotland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There was no canteen in that school.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) According to the text, what is good about keeping in touch on the internet?

____________________________________________________________________________________

(e) Why did lots of people from Scotland go to Canada in the past?

____________________________________________________________________________________

(f) They visited a museum.

(i) Where exactly was it?

____________________________________________________________________________________

(ii) Why did the writer feel both sad and proud when he saw an exhibition? Complete the sentences.

He felt sad about ________________________________.

He felt proud because ________________________________.

[Turn over]
You read an article about learning Gaelic in Nova Scotia.

A-rèir aithisg, tha an àireamh a tha a’ bruidhinn Gàidhlig ann an Alba Nuadh an-diugh a’ dol suas. Tha úidh mhòr aig daoine anns a’ Ghàidhlig oir tha measgachadh de leasain ann. Tha an Riaghaltas ann an Canada ag iarraidh tuilleadh luchd-teagaig Ghàidhlig anns na bun-sgoiltean agus na h-àrd-sgoiltean. An-dràsta, tha Gàidhlig air a teagasg ann an sia sgoiltean ann an Alba Nuadh.

Tha tòrr rudan ann airson luchd-ionnsachaidh a chuideachadh, mar eisimpleir, irisean dà-chànanach. ’S urrainn do dh’inhbhich agus do dheugairean clasaichean oidhche a ghabhail cuideachd. Gu math tric, ’s e daoine a tha ag obair ann an turasachd agus daoine aig a bheil ceangal ri Alba a bhios a’ gabhail chlasaichean. Tha na clasaichean mar seo ann an tòrr tallaichean baile air feedh na sgire.

Tha cùrsaichean feumail air-loidhne cuideachd. ’S urrainn do dhaoine an seanail telebhisein Gàidhlig fhaicinn agus chi iad na prògraman air an eadar-lìon airson seachdain.

A h-uile bliadhna thèid oileanaich à Alba Nuadh dhan Eilean Sgitheanach airson cola-deug. ’S urrainn dhaibh a dhol a shreap nam beann agus ’s urrainn dhaibh cuideachd a dhol air bàta a-null gu na h-eileanan eile.

Questions

(a) What does a recent report say about the number of Gaelic speakers in Nova Scotia?

(b) People in Nova Scotia are interested in Gaelic. Why is this, according to the text? Complete the sentence.

There are __________________________ available.

(c) What does the Canadian government want? State two things.
Text 2 questions (continued)

(d) Which publications can help learners of Gaelic? 1

(e) Night classes are also now available.
   (i) What two groups of people might take these classes? 1

   (ii) Where do these often take place? 1

(f) The University of Nova Scotia organises an annual trip for students to Skye. What activities do they do while they are there? State two things. 2

   [Turn over
Text 3

Donald was a student on the trip to Nova Scotia. He writes about a ceilidh he went to while he was there.

Tha ùidh mhòr aig na daoine ann an ceòl traidiseanta ann an Alba Nuadh. Chaidh sinn gu cèilidh ann an talla coimhearsnachd air an dàrna oidhche. Bha an talla làn — bha càrr is ceud duine ann. Thòisich an cèilidh aig leth-uair an dèidh seachd agus bha na tiogaidean an-asghaidh. Chunnaic sinn còmhlan-ciùil le còighnear dheugairean agus bha fear de na gillean uabhasach math air an fhidheall a chluich. 'S urrainn dhomh an fhideag a chluich agus bha mi ga chluich air an àrd-ùrlar.

Tha cultar na h-Alba uabhasach cudromach ann an Alba Nuadh. Tha Oifis Iomairtean na Gàidhlig a’ feuchainn ri Gàidhlig a chumail beò ann an Alba Nuadh. Bidh fèisean ann tric, bidh co-fharpais seinn ann a h-ùile bliadhna agus bidh iad a’ tadhail air sgoittean.

Tha naoinear ag obair anns an oifis. Bhruaidhinn mi ri Ealasaid NicAonghais. 'S e rùnaire a th’ innte agus tha i uabhasach trang. Bidh i a’ cur fiosrachadh mu thachartasan Gàidhlig air an làrach-lìn aca. Bidh i a’ cur fàilte air luchd-turais a bhios a’ tighinn a-staigh a h-ùile latha. Is fior thoigh le Ealasaid a bhith a’ dol a dh’Alba air saor-làithean oir b’ ann à lè a bha a seanair.

Questions

(a) How many people were at the ceilidh?

(b) Donald mentions one performance he saw. Give two details about the performers.
Text 3 questions (continued)

(c) What was Donald’s contribution to the ceilidh?  

(d) What does the Office of Gaelic Affairs do to promote the language? State any two things.

(e) What does Elizabeth MacInnes do at the Office?

(f) Why does she like to go to Scotland on holiday? State two things.

[END OF SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER]
Marking Instructions

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

The information in this publication may be reproduced to support SQA qualifications only on a non-commercial basis. If it is reproduced, SQA should be clearly acknowledged as the source. If it is to be used for any other purpose, written permission must be obtained from permissions@sqa.org.uk.

Where the publication includes materials from sources other than SQA (ie secondary copyright), this material should only be reproduced for the purposes of examination or assessment. If it needs to be reproduced for any other purpose it is the user’s responsibility to obtain the necessary copyright clearance.
General marking principles for National 5 Gaelic (Learners) Reading

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidate responses.

(a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the detailed marking instructions for this assessment.

(b) Marking should always be positive. This means that, for each candidate response, marks are accumulated for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding: they are not deducted from a maximum on the basis of errors or omissions.

(c) If a specific 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.

(d) Award a mark to each answer. Marks are not transferable between questions.

(e) For questions that ask candidates to ‘state’ or ‘give’, candidates must give a brief, accurate response/name.
### Detailed marking instructions for each question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Expected response</th>
<th>Max mark</th>
<th>Additional guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. (a)</td>
<td>• Second week in June (last year)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Markers should use their professional judgement, subject knowledge and experience, and understanding to award marks to candidates’ responses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>• Near the sea</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (c)      | • They did not wear school uniforms  
           • Classes started earlier than in Scotland | 2        |                     |
| (d)      | • Cheaper than phoning | 1        |                     |
| (e)      | • Lost their homes (in Scotland)  
           • There were jobs in Canada | 2        |                     |
| (f) (i)  | • Twenty minutes away on the bus | 1        |                     |
| (ii)     | • How hard people’s lives were  
           • Scots were successful despite this/were nevertheless successful | 2        |                     |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Expected response</th>
<th>Max mark</th>
<th>Additional guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. (a)</td>
<td>• They are increasing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Markers should use their professional judgement, subject knowledge and experience, and understanding to award marks to candidates’ responses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>• Variety of lessons</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (c)      | • More Gaelic teachers  
           • In primary and secondary schools | 2        |                     |
| (d)      | • Bilingual magazines | 1        |                     |
| (e) (i)  | • People in tourism  
           • People with Gaelic-speaking ancestors | 2        |                     |
| (e) (ii) | • In village halls (across the province) | 1        |                     |
| (f)      | • Go climbing  
           • Take boat to/visit (other) islands | 2        |                     |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Expected response</th>
<th>Max mark</th>
<th>Additional guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 (a)</td>
<td>• More than 100 people</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Markers should use their professional judgement, subject knowledge and experience, and understanding to award marks to candidates’ responses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (b)      | • A music group of five teenagers  
• One (of whom was a boy) played the fiddle incredibly/really well | 2        |                     |
| (c)      | • He played/was asked to play his tin whistle (on the stage) | 1        |                     |
| (d)      | • They regularly organise festivals  
• They stage a Gaelic song competition every year  
• They visit schools  
(Any 2 from 3) | 2        |                     |
| (e)      | • Puts information (about events) on the website  
• Welcomes tourists | 2        |                     |
| (f)      | • Grandfather was from Islay  
• Goes on holiday/has holidays in Islay | 2        |                     |

[END OF SPECIMEN MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]
Published: January 2017

Change since last published:
Overall purpose question removed, amendments to general marking principles and marks re-allocated.
Amends to marking instructions for question 3f.