



National  
Qualifications  
2018

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**2018 Gàidhlig**  
**Leughadh**  
**Higher**  
**Finalised Marking Instructions**

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## General marking principles for Higher Gàidhlig 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, ie marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for 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) Candidates should gain credit for their understanding of the ideas of the passage, and their analysis and evaluation of the writer's use of language.
- (e) Candidates should use their own words as far as possible, unless the candidate is discussing or analysing a quotation.
- (f) Other answers can be accepted than those in the marking instructions as long as they are relevant and appropriate. We use the term "Freagairt iomchaidh eile" to allow for the possible variation in candidate responses. Credit should be given according to the accuracy and relevance of candidate's answers.
- (g) In the final question candidates should be rewarded for their ability to infer and summarise the ideas of the whole text.
- (h)
  - (i) For questions that ask candidates simply "Carson...", candidates must give a brief, accurate response/name.
  - (ii) For questions that ask candidates to "Minich..." or ask "ciamar...", candidates must relate cause and effect and/or make relationships between things clear.
  - (iii) For questions that ask candidates to "Seall mar a tha...", candidates must identify features of language and discuss their relationship with the ideas of the passage as a whole. Features of language might include word choice, imagery, tone, sentence structure, punctuation, sound techniques, and so on.
  - (iv) For questions that ask candidates "Carson, nad bheachd...", candidates must make a personal judgement based on the text and task.

The following notes are offered to support markers in making judgements on candidates' evidence.

Ceist		Freagairt a thathar a' sùileachadh	Comharran iomlan	Stiùireadh a bharrachd
1.		<p>Bha an duine air briseadh a-steach do thaigh/ghoid e airgead</p> <p>Bha e air fear an taighe a mhurt.</p>	2	
2.		<p>A dhà a-mach à:</p> <p>Tha na faclan "aon bhliadhn' deug" a' nochdadh ceithir tursan san earrainn/tha ath-aithris ann airson seo a thoirt gu aire an leughadair/airson cuideam a chur air an ùine a chaidh seachad bhon uair sin.</p> <p>Tha na faclan "aon bhliadhn' deug"/"aona ... bhliadhna ... deug" a' nochdadh ann an seantans goirid leotha fhèin - tha iad a' sealltainn gu bheil iomadh bliadhna air a dhol seachad.</p> <p>Tha an sgrìobhadair a' cleachdadh ath-aithris: "diog air muin diog" agus "mionaid air muin mionaid" airson daingneachadh mar a bha tìde cha mhòr air stad.</p> <p>Tha an sgrìobhadair a' cleachdadh ellipsis: "Aona... bhliadhna... deug..." airson sealltainn mar gum biodh ùine cha mhòr a' stad eadar gach facal.</p>	2	Bu chòir do luchd-ceartachaidh a bhith a' cleachdadh am breithneachadh proifeiseanta, an eòlas agus am fiosrachadh air a' chuspair agus an tuigse gus comharraidhean a thoirt seachad airson freagairtean nan oileanach.

Ceist		Freagairt a thathar a' sùileachadh	Comharran iomlan	Stiùireadh a bharrachd
3.		<p>Bha e den bheachd gum faigheadh e rudeigin a dhèanadh feum dha anns an taigh "spaideil" seo/bha rudeigin a dhìth air na bheatha ach cha robh e cinnteach dè bh' ann - airgead, biadh, riarachadh</p> <p>Cha robh e cinnteach carson - Cha robh adhbhar sònraichte aige. Dh'fheumadh e ceist fhaighneachd "Dè thug ann e?" /cha robh e cinnteach mun fhreagairt - "bha dìth airgid no acras no sannt no rudeigin a' cur dragh air"</p> <p>Bha e ag iarraidh faighinn a-mach cò ris a tha e coltach a bhith na mheirleach/Cha robh e air rudeigin mar seo a dhèanamh roimhe - "rinn e rùrach sna dràthraichean. Nach e sin a dhèanadh mèirleach?"</p>	3	

Ceist	Freagairt a thathar a' sùileachadh	Comharran iomlan	Stiùireadh a bharrachd
4.	<p>A dhà a-mach à:</p> <p>Structar seantans:</p> <p>“Thug am mèirleach an gunna às a phòcaid agus ... ghabh e fhèin, am murtair, ceum air ais.” - tha an dà sheat ellipsis a’ falach fuaim a’ ghunna agus a’ mhuirt/a’ sealltainn gu bheil iongnadh air an duine gun do rinn e a leithid/a’ sealltainn ùine a’ leudachadh</p> <p>Ron ellipsis 's e mèirleach a th’ ann ach às dèidh an ellipsis 's e murtair a th’ ann.</p> <p>Ioranas:</p> <p>“Bha a h-uile càil aigesan san t-saoghal ach dòigh ann e fhèin a dhion.” - bha a h-uile càil aige oir 's e duine soirbheachail a bh’ ann ach fhathast cha b’ urrainn dha fhèin càil a dhèanamh airson a bhàs a sheachnadh</p> <p>Taghadh-facail/iomhaigheachd:</p> <p>“fearg agus iongnadh a bharrachd air eagal” - tha na h-ainmearan sin gu math simplidh agus tha iad a’ soilleireachadh coltas aghaidh agus na smuaintean a bh’ aige</p> <p>Tha coltas ciùin, “eireachdail” air a’ bhoireannach, an coimeas ris an t-suidheachadh air a beulaibh.</p>	2	<p>Ann a bhith a’ ceartachadh na ceist seo feumaidh luchd-ceartachaidh a bhith deònach gabhail ris na tha oileanaich a’ sgrìobhadh cho fad ‘s a tha am freagairt air a thoirt le fianais a’ sealltainn carson a tha e ceart no freagarrach mar fhreagairt dhan cheist. Tha còir aig oileanaich a bhith a’ toirt eisimpleir agus a’ sealltainn mar a tha e a’ toirt taic don phuing aca. Tha stiùireadh air an làimh chli air na bhiodh freagarrach mar fhreagairtean.</p>

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5.		<p>A dhà a-mach à:</p> <p>Tha i cho brèagha (ann an geal) 's nach eil e airson cron a dhèanamh oirre</p> <p>Tha e a' teicheadh oir tha cho glan, neo-chiontach 's a tha ise a' toirt air a bhith a' faireachdainn cho "dubh" agus ciontach</p> <p>Tha esan air a bheò-ghlacadh leatha - tha esan ga faicinn "mar eala a' seòladh sìos an staidhre"</p> <p>Dh'fhuirich e na inntinn cho sèimh 's a bha na gluasadan ged a bha i air rudeigin uabhasach a chluinntinn</p>	2	

Ceist	Freagairt a thathar a' sùileachadh	Comharran iomlan	Stiùireadh a bharrachd
6.	<p>A dhà a-mach à:</p> <p>"ged nach do chuir e idir peann ri pàipear" 'S e duine cruthachail/glic a th' ann a nì bàrdachd na inntinn.</p> <p>"Bàrdachd mu bheatha agus mu bhàs... - rudan air an robh e eòlach"</p> <p>Tha an duine a' sgrìobhadh mu rudan a thachair agus rudan air an do chuir e eòlas na bheatha fhèin.</p> <p>Tha an sgrìobhadair a' sealltainn gu bheil dà thaobh ann den phrìosanach agus gu bheil e air a bhith a' beachdachadh na bhàrdachd air rudan a chunnaic e na bheatha fhèin.</p> <p>Tha am prìosanach air cothrom a ghabhail sa phrìosan beachdachadh air na rinn e le bheatha - math agus dona "ceart is ceàrr" tha e a' smaoinichadh gu domhainn mu chuspairean.</p> <p>Tha e leis fhèin sa phrìosan - chan eil e a' faighinn cothrom a chuid smuaintean innse do dhuine eile.</p> <p>"gus an deidheadh an saoghal na smàl". Tha fios aige ged a tha e a' cur seachad ùine sa phrìosan airson na rinn e gum bi aige ri cunntas a thoirt seachad aig a' cheann thall.</p>	2	<p>Ann a bhith a' ceartachadh na ceist seo feumaidh luchd-ceartachaidh a bhith deònach gabhail ris na tha oileanaich a' sgrìobhadh cho fad 's a tha am freagairt air a thoirt le fianais a' sealltainn carson a tha e ceart no freagarrach mar fhreagairt dhan cheist. Tha còir aig oileanaich a bhith a' toirt eisimpleir agus a' sealltainn mar a tha e a' toirt taic don phuing aca. Tha stiùireadh air an làimh chli air na bhiodh freagarrach mar fhreagairtean.</p>

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7.	<p>A trì a-mach à:</p> <p>Dòchas: Tha e an dòchas gun toir bean an duine a mharbh e maitheanas dha.</p> <p>"shealladh e le fadachd air an uinneig, an uinneag a bha a' falach an t-saoghail air". Tha e a' coimhead air adhart ri bhith ma sgaoil a-rithist.</p> <p>Eagal: "an uinneag a bha a' falach an t-saoghail air" Cha robh fhios aige cò ris a bhiodh e coltach air taobh thall na h-uinneig. Bha an saoghal air a chumail bhuaithe agus bha esan air a chumail bhon t-saoghal.</p> <p>"a' glasadh a shaorsa a-mach" Bha am prìosan mar fhaochadh dha mar gur e droch rud a bh' ann an saorsa - rud a bha a' bagairt air bhon taobh a-muigh.</p> <p>"Ach cha dèanadh am beathach bu bhorba an rud a rinn esan, no nan dèanadh, cha bhiodh e ach a' coileanadh a ghnè." Tha e a' tuigsinn carson a chaidh a ghlasadh air falbh bho dhaoine eile - bha e cunnartach agus dh'fhaodadh e seo a dhèanamh a-rithist/bha e mar phàirt dhe nàdar marbhadh a dhèanamh.</p> <p>Tha na ceistean aig an deireadh ("Saoil am b' ann mar sin a bha e fhèin? An robh murt is marbhadh na fhuil?") a' sealltainn cho mì-chinnteach 's a tha e mu shaorsa. Chan eil earbs' aige ann fhèin.</p>	3	<p>Dh'fhaodadh 'dòchas' agus 'eagal' a bhith air am mineachadh ann an diofar dhòighean.</p> <p>Ann a bhith a' ceartachadh na ceist seo feumaidh luchd-ceartachaidh a bhith deònach gabhail ris na tha oileanaich a' sgrìobhadh cho fad 's a tha am freagairt air a thoirt le fianais a' sealltainn carson a tha e ceart no freagarrach mar fhreagairt dhan ceist. Tha còir aig oileanaich a bhith a' toirt eisimpleir agus a' sealltainn mar a tha e a' toirt taic don phuing aca. Tha stiùireadh air an làimh chli air na bhitheadh freagarrach mar fhreagairtean (uile airidh air aon phuing).</p>



Ceist		Freagairt a thathar a' sùileachadh	Comharran iomlan	Stiùireadh a bharrachd
8.		<p>Bha e pòsta ach cha tàinig a bhean a choimhead air ach dà thuras ann an aon bhliadhna deug./cha bhiodh i a' tighinn tric.</p> <p>An turas mu dheireadh a thàinig i dh'inns i dha gun robh i ga fhàgail/gun robh fear ùr aice.</p>	2	

Ceist	Freagairt a thathar a' sùileachadh	Comharran iomlan	Stiùireadh a bharrachd
9.	<p>Structar-seantans:</p> <p>Tha an sgrìobhadair a' cleachdadh sreath cheistean anns an earrainn airson sealltainn nach eil e cinnteach às na tha esan no ise am beachd a dhèanamh.</p> <p>"Cha deidheadh e ann. Ach, dheidheadh e ann. Cha deidheadh. An deidheadh?" - Tha an sgrìobhadair a' cleachdadh ath-aithris air an fhacal "deidheadh" gu math tric san earrainn: tha am fear ag atharrachadh inntinn mu dheidhinn glè thrì fhad 's a tha e a' coiseachd.</p> <p>Tha na seantansan goirid a' sealltainn dhuinn mar a tha e ag atharrachadh inntinn gu math tric/a' sealltainn gu bheil fios aige gu bheil rudeigin gus tachairt/iomradh mun sgeulachd a' tighinn gu àirde.</p> <p>Taghadh-facail:</p> <p>Tha am facal "breisleach" ag innse dhuinn nach robh e air a h-uile càil obrachadh a-mach na cheann. Chan eil a h-uile càil mar bu chòir.</p> <p>"an dùisgeadh na smuaintean uabhasach ud na chridhe agus na inntinn a-rithist" - tha an t-eagal air gun till na thachair as ùr na inntinn.</p> <p>"An e murtair a bh' ann fhathast?" - an t-eagal air gun dèanadh e an aon rud a-rithist.</p> <p>"An robh càil falaichte air cùl nam briathran?" - Tha an t-eagal air dè tha fa-near dhi.</p>	3	<p>Ann a bhith a' ceartachadh na ceist seo feumaidh luchd-ceartachaidh a bhith deònach gabhail ris na tha oileanaich a' sgrìobhadh cho fad 's a tha am freagairt air a thoirt le fianais a' sealltainn carson a tha e ceart no freagarrach mar fhreagairt dhan cheist. Tha còir aig oileanaich a bhith a' toirt eisimpleir agus a' sealltainn mar a tha e a' toirt taic don phuing aca. Tha stiùireadh air an làimh chli air na bhithheadh freagarrach mar fhreagairtean (uile airidh air aon phuing).</p>

Ceist		Freagairt a thathar a' sùileachadh	Comharran iomlan	Stiùireadh a bharrachd
		<p>Tha ath-aithris air a chleachdadh air “rinn e dragh” airson sealltainn nach robh e cinnteach mu bhith às aonais gunna a’ nochdadh aig an taigh far an d’ rinn e murt roimhe.</p> <p>Chan eil e airson ‘s gum bi gunna aige ach aig an aon àm a bheil e glic nochdadh aig an taigh às aonais gunna?</p> <p>No freagairt iomchaidh sam bith eile.</p>		
10.		<p>A dhà a-mach à:</p> <p>“beagan na bu shine, beagan na bu thaine ach fhathast bòidheach” Bha beagan atharrachaidh air tighinn oirre. Ach, bha i fhathast brèagha.</p> <p>“Bha an dreasa gheal a bh’ oirre a’ tighinn rithe.” Bha aodach geal oirre cuideachd an oidhche mu dheireadh a thadhail e air an taigh.</p> <p>“Bha ròs dearg air a broilleach.” - Dh’ fhaodadh an ròs dearg a bhith a’ riochdachadh toll a’ pheileir ann am broilleach an duine aice no marbhadh no rabhadh air choreigin dha no gum faodadh murt eile a bhith ann.</p> <p>“Cha robh fhios aige carson a chuir seo beagan dragh air.” Tha a bhith na làthair a’ toirt air a bhith a’ faireachdainn mì-chofhurtail a-rithist.</p>	2	

Ceist		Freagairt a thathar a' sùileachadh	Comharran iomlan	Stiùireadh a bharrachd
11.		<p>A trì a-mach à:</p> <p>Thabhainn am boireannach tì dha.</p> <p>Thuirt an duine gun robh còir aice maitheanas a thoirt dha</p> <p>Thuirt am boireannach gur e peacadh a bh' ann am murt.</p> <p>Dh'inns i dha gun robh i a' dol a mharbhadh an duine aice co-dhiù</p> <p>Bha i taingeil gun d' rinn esan an obair dhi.</p>	3	<p>Tha còir aig oileanaich a bhith a' sgrìobhadh trì puingeann sìos a tha a' toirt gearr-chunntas slàn seachad.</p> <p>Feumaidh iad am fiosrachadh as cudromaiche a thaghadh gus seo a dhèanamh.</p>

Ceist	Freagairt a thathar a' sùileachadh	Comharran iomlan	Stiùireadh a bharrachd
12.	<p>A trì a-mach à: Ioranas:</p> <p>Thàinig e airson maitheanas fhaighinn agus chuir i às dha. Tha am murtair fhèin air a mharbhadh.</p> <p>Thuit am murtair marbh san aon àite far an do thuit am fear a mharbh e fhèin. Tha e mar gur e plana a bha seo - tha am fear eile a' coimhead sìos air bhon bhalla.</p> <p>"murtair eireachdail bàn na suidhe" - 'S ise am murtair a-nise, tha ise air an tìotal fhaighinn.</p> <p>Tha esan air fulang aon bhliadhna deug sa phrìosan airson na rinn e (as a leth) agus tha ise a' faighinn dheth leis le "beatha ùr a' fosgladh a-mach roimhe"</p> <p>Plota:</p> <p>Tha car inntinneach san sgeulachd. Chan eilear a' sùileachadh mar a tha am murtair fhèin a' bàsachadh aig an deireadh. Tha e mar gu bheil am boireannach air a bhith a' stiùireadh ghnòthaichean fad an t-siubhail.</p> <p>Tha nàdar de chearcall ann is e air a tharraing air ais don taigh, gu feum co-dhùnadh mar seo a bhith air an sgeulachd.</p> <p>Tha e soilleir gun robh am boireannach a' feitheamh air tighinn a-mach às a' phrìosan - mar gu feumadh i a mharbhadh bhon a chaill i a-mach air an duine aice a mharbhadh.</p> <p>Tha ise ann an dòigh nas miosa na am fear a mharbh an duine aice - cha do smaoinich esan air ro làimh.</p>	3	<p>Ann a bhith a' ceartachadh na ceist seo feumaidh luchd-ceartachaidh a bhith deònach gabhail ris na tha oileanaich a' sgrìobhadh cho fad 's a tha am freagairt air a thoirt le fianais a' sealltainn carson a tha e ceart no freagarrach mar fhreagairt dhan cheist. Tha còir aig oileanaich a bhith a' toirt eisimpleir agus a' sealltainn mar a tha e a' toirt taic don phuing aca. Tha stiùireadh air an làimh chlà air na bhiodh freagarrach mar fhreagairtean (uile airidh air aon phuing).</p>

Ceist		Freagairt a thathar a' sùileachadh	Comharran iomlan	Stiùireadh a bharrachd
		<p>Tha “sgiths, sgith, sg...” a’ sealltainn gu bheil am puinnsean ga mharbhadh gu luath.</p> <p>Ìomhaigheachd:</p> <p>“murtair eireachdail bàn na suidhe air bòrd plèana ag òl gloidhe fion dearg.”</p> <p>Tha geal agus dearg air a bhith a’ nochdadh tric san sgeulachd - mar ìomhaigh air measgachadh de mhath is dona, ceart is ceàrr. Tha measgachadh den aon rud anns na caractaran.</p> <p>An ìomhaigheachd den bhoma - ise a’ coiseachd “cliog, clag ...” - iongnadh air - an deireadh a’ tighinn air.</p>		
13.		<p>Tha e freagarrach oir tha am prìosanach air a bhith a’ feitheamh airson aon bhliadhna deug airson saorsa fhaighinn, tha am boireannach air a bhith feitheamh airson an duine a mhurt (air sgàth ‘s nach d’ fhuair i an cothrom an duine aice fhèin a mhurt)</p> <p>‘S e “feitheamh” am facal mu dheireadh anns an sgeulachd, mar an tìotal fhèin.</p> <p>No freagairt iomchaidh sam bith eile.</p>	1	<p>Ann a bhith a’ ceartachadh na ceist seo feumaidh luchd-ceartachaidh a bhith deònach gabhail ris na tha oileanaich a’ sgrìobhadh cho fad ‘s a tha am freagairt air a thoirt le fianais a’ sealltainn carson a tha e freagarrach. Tha còir aig oileanaich a bhith a’ toirt eisimpleir agus a’ sealltainn mar a tha e a’ toirt taic don phuing aca. Tha stiùireadh air an làimh chli air na bhiodh freagarrach mar fhreagairtean (uile airidh air aon phuing).</p>

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The following notes are offered to support markers in making judgements on candidates' evidence.



Marks	20-19	18-16	15-13	12-10	9-6	5-1	0
<b>Knowledge and understanding</b> The candidate demonstrates:	a comprehensive knowledge and understanding of the text a comprehensive selection of textual evidence to support a relevant and coherent argument	a very clear knowledge and understanding of the text very clear textual evidence to support an argument that is clearly focused on the demands of the question	a clear knowledge and understanding of the text clear textual evidence to support the demands of the question	an adequate knowledge and understanding of the text adequate textual evidence to support a line of thought which has some focus on the question	limited evidence of knowledge and understanding of the text limited textual evidence to support focus on the demands of the question	little knowledge and understanding of the text little textual evidence to support focus on the demands of the question	no knowledge of the text and its central concerns no attempt to answer the question and no textual evidence
<b>Analysis</b> The candidate demonstrates:	a comprehensive analysis of the effect of the literary/linguistic/filmic techniques	a very clear analysis of the effect of the literary/linguistic/filmic techniques	a clear analysis of the effect of the literary/linguistic/filmic techniques	an adequate analysis of the effect of the literary/linguistic/filmic techniques	limited analysis of the effect of the literary/linguistic/filmic techniques	little analysis of the literary/linguistic/filmic techniques	no analysis of the literary/linguistic/filmic techniques
<b>Evaluation</b> The candidate demonstrates:	a committed evaluative stance with respect to the text and the task	a very clear evaluative stance with respect to the text and the task	a clear evaluative stance with respect to the text and the task	adequate evidence of an evaluative stance with respect to the text and the task	limited evidence of an evaluative stance with respect to the text and the task	little evidence of an evaluative stance with respect to the text and the task	no evidence of evaluation

Marks	20-19	18-16	15-13	12-10	9-6	5-1	0
<b>Style and structure</b> The candidate demonstrates:	a close engagement with the task, style and a clear sense of structure	a very good engagement with the task and some style and a good sense of structure	a good engagement with the task and some style and a good sense of structure	some engagement with the task, some structure and an attempt to employ some style in the writing	only a limited engagement with the task, and a limited or inconsistent sense of structure	little engagement with the task and a very limited or no sense of structure	No engagement with the task
<b>Language resource</b> The candidate demonstrates:	a wide range of vocabulary, idiom and language structures	a very good range of vocabulary, idiom and language structures	a good range of vocabulary, idiom and language structures	an appropriate range of vocabulary, idiom and language structures	a limited range of vocabulary, idiom and language structures	a very limited range of vocabulary, idiom and language structures	insufficient vocabulary, idiom and language structures to convey any response
<b>Clarity and accuracy</b> The candidate demonstrates:	a high degree of clarity, fluency and accuracy	a very good degree of clarity, fluency and accuracy	a good degree of clarity, fluency and accuracy	a reasonable degree of clarity, fluency and accuracy	a limited degree of clarity, fluency and accuracy	a very limited degree of clarity, fluency and accuracy	no clarity, fluency and accuracy

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]



National  
Qualifications  
2018

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2018 Gàidhlig  
Èisteachd  
Higher  
Finalised Marking Instructions

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## General marking principles for Higher Gàidhlig Listening

*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 for 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) Candidates should gain credit for their understanding of the ideas of the passage, and their analysis and evaluation of the speaker's use of language.
- (e) 16-17 marks are awarded for understanding and 3-4 marks are awarded for analysis and evaluation of the language used in the listening section.
- (f) Other answers can be accepted than those in the marking instructions as long as they are relevant and appropriate. We use the term "Freagairt iomchaidh eile" to allow for the possible variation in candidate responses. Credit should be given according to the accuracy and relevance of candidate's answers.
- (g)
  - (i) For questions that ask candidates simply "Carson...", candidates must give a brief, accurate response/name.
  - (ii) For questions that ask candidates to "Mìnich..." or ask "ciamar...", candidates must relate cause and effect and/or make relationships between things clear.
  - (iii) For questions that ask candidates to "Seall mar a tha...", candidates must identify features of language and discuss their relationship with the ideas of the passage as a whole. Features of language might include word choice, imagery, tone, sentence structure, punctuation, sound techniques, and so on.
  - (iv) For questions that ask candidates "Carson, nad bheachd...", candidates must make a personal judgement based on the text and task.

The following notes are offered to support markers in making judgements on candidates' evidence.

Detailed marking instructions for each question

Ceist		Freagairt a thathar a' sùileachadh	Comharran iomlan	Stiùireadh a bharrachd
1.		Tòisichidh e mar ugh aig grunn aibhne no locha (aig deireadh an fhoghair) (1) Bidh e (mar iasg beag) a' tighinn beò air biastagan beaga (1) Fàsaidh e gu slaodach (1)	2	
2.		an Cuan Siar a Tuath (1) tha pailteas de bhiadh ann (1)	2	
3.	(a)	(na bradain fhìreann) sgith às dèidh dhaibh a bhith a' sabaid le bradain fhìreann eile (1)	1	
	(b)	(na bradain bhoireann) bidh iad tana agus lag às dèidh dhaibh an uighean a chur (1)	1	
4.		bha iarraidh mòr air feòil bhlasta (a' bhradain) (1)	1	
5.		<i>dhà à:</i>  chaidh a stèidheachadh bho chionn còig ceud bliadhna (1) bhiodh an t-iasg ga reic ri dùthchannan mar an Òlaind/an Fhraing (1) b' ann le lìon a bha na bradain gan glacadh (1) thigeadh daoine uasal à Sasainn agus a' Ghalltachd gu aibhnichean a' chinn a tuath (1)	2	
6.		<i>dhà à:</i>  dh'èirich prìs a' bhradain (anns na bùithtean) (1) rinn mòran iasgairean-lìn tòrr airgid às/bhathas a' glacadh mòran bhradan le lìon (1) chuir an riaghaltas casg air lìon mar dhòigh air an t-iasg a ghlacadh (1)	2	
7.		feumaidh iasgairean na ghlacas iad a thilleadh (1)	1	

Ceist		Freagairt a thathar a' sùileachadh	Comharran iomlan	Stiùireadh a bharrachd
8.		tha am biadh a' gluasad nas fhaide gu tuath (1) tha an t-acras a-nis a' cur às dhan uabhas dhiubh (1)	2	
9.		(caogad bliadhna air ais) thilleadh gach treas iasg a chaidh gu muir dhan abhainn (1) (a-nis) cha till ach aon às gach fichead (1)	2	
10.		<i>gabh ri freagairt iomchaidh sam bith, mar eisimpleir:</i>  tha e ag aithneachadh gu bheil e buannachdail (1) (tha bradan ri cheannach sna bùithtean/dhan 'eaconamaidh'/a thaobh 'cosnadh ... ann an sgìrean iomallach') (1) tha e draghail mun 'fhìor chron'/mun 'sgrios' a' tha e a' dèanamh air a' bhradan fhiadhaich (1) tha e ag ràdh 'gum feum sinn dèiligeadh ri gach rud a tha ag adhbhrachadh crìonadh' a' bhradain fhiadhaich. Tha e a' faicinn tuathanachas a' bhradain mar phàirt de seo (1) tha e a' cleachdadh 'Rìgh nan Iasg' mar ainm a' bhradain fhiadhaich. (1) Le bhith a' dèanamh seo, tha e a' nochdadh gu bheil am bradan fhiadhaich nas cudromaiche na bradain nan tuathanasan (1)	2	
11.		<i>gabh ri freagairt iomchaidh sam bith, mar eisimpleir:</i>  's e glè bheag de dh'èisg eile a bhios a' gluasad eadar uisge glan agus uisge saillte (1) (an dèidh trì no ceithir bliadhna) bidh a chraiceann ag atharrachadh agus thèid e a-mach dhan mhuir (1) bidh e a' siubhal mìltean de mhiltean anns a' mhuir (1) tillidh e dhan dearbh àite far an do thòisich a bheatha (1)	2	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]