

FOR OFFICIAL USE

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Total Mark
(Listening)

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Grand
Total

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X232/13/01

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2012

TUESDAY, 15 MAY
1.00 PM – 1.40 PM

Gaelic (Learners)
Advanced Higher
Section A: Listening

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

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Town

--

Forename(s)

--

Surname

--

Date of birth

Day Month Year

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Scottish candidate number

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Number of seat

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Please read the instructions on *Page two*.

After carrying out Section A—Listening, you will leave the examination room for a break of 20 minutes. You must hand in your answer booklet for Section A at this point.

Following the break, you will have 2 hours to answer Sections B(i), B(ii) and B(iii).



The procedure will be as follows (all instructions will be read out on the CD).

The test will last approximately 40 minutes depending on the length of the passage.

You will be allowed 1 minute to read the questions for **Part one** before hearing **Part one** of the passage.

You will hear **Part one** of the passage **twice**. Between the two readings there will be an interval of 5 minutes for you to study the questions.

After the second reading, you will write your answers for **Part one in English**. You will be allowed 5 minutes to write your answers.

You will be allowed 1 minute to read the questions for **Part two** before hearing **Part two** of the passage.

You will hear **Part two** of the passage **twice**. Between the two readings there will be an interval of 5 minutes for you to study the questions.

After the second reading, you will write your answers for **Part two in English**. You will be allowed 5 minutes to write your answers.

Shortly before the end of the test you will hear **Part one** and **Part two** of the passage **for a third time**.

You may make notes at any time.

You may not ask for the repetition of any word or phrase.

Do not turn over this paper until told to do so.

Miùghalaigh

Marks

The following questions are based on excerpts from a tourist brochure containing a brief history and description of the main islands in the Outer Hebrides. Listen carefully to the passage and answer, in English, the questions which follow.

Part 1

1. Where is Mingulay situated?
_____ 2

2. What happened in 1912?
_____ 1

3. What was the population of the island about 20 years before that?
_____ 1

4. What crops did they grow, other than potatoes?

_____ 2

5. Name the other foods mentioned.

_____ 5

6. What are we told about the sea in the vicinity of Mingulay?
_____ 1

7. What **two** qualities did the Mingulay fishermen need?

_____ 2

[Turn over

8. What evidence do we have that they had these qualities in the 19th century?

2

9. What conclusion did many people in Mingulay come to after the Pabbay tragedy?

2

Part 2

10. At what time of the year do the boat trips to Mingulay start?

1

11. Where do the boats sail from?

1

12. How long does it take to reach Mingulay?

1

13. How is the school different from the teacher's house?

1

14. Who owns Mingulay now?

1

15. Who do the owners allow to use the house **and** in what circumstances?

2

16. Where is Am Baile, in relation to the school?

2

17. Describe the present state of the houses.
-
-
- 3
18. For what other purpose was part of the church being used?
-
-
- 2
19. What tourist attraction lies to the east of the village?
-
- 2
20. Describe the western shore of Mingulay.
-
-
- 2
21. What attracts tourists to this western shore?
-
-
- 2
22. What would one have to do in order to understand why the people left Mingulay?
-
-
- 2
- (40)**

[END OF SECTION A: LISTENING]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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MARKER'S GRID

Candidate Name	
Candidate Number	
Section A	Listening / 40
Section B(i)	Reading / 40
B(ii)	Writing / 40
B(iii)	Literature / 40
Grand Total	160

FOR OFFICIAL USE

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Total Mark
(Reading)

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X232/13/02

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2012

TUESDAY, 15 MAY
2.00 PM – 4.00 PM

GAELIC (LEARNERS)
ADVANCED HIGHER
 Section B(i): Reading
 Section B(ii): Writing
 Section B(iii): Literature

Do not open this Question Paper until told to do so.

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.

Full name of centre

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Town

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Forename(s)

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Surname

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Date of birth

Day Month Year

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Scottish candidate number

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Number of seat

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B(i) Reading–Information

Read carefully the English introduction at the beginning, and then work through the paper, starting at Question 1.

When you think you know the answer for each question, write your answer **in English** in the space provided after the question. (You are not expected to fill in all the spaces.)

You may use a Gaelic dictionary.

B(ii) Writing–Information

A separate booklet will be provided.

B(iii) Literature–Information

A separate booklet will be provided.

Please indicate on the booklet which question you are answering.



Read the following passage carefully, then answer **in English** the questions which follow.

Slàinte ann an ceann a tuath na h-Alba.

Cha toigh leam idir a bhith a' cluinntinn dhaoine a' gearain mun t-Seirbheis Shlàinte Nàiseanta. Bidh mi a' fàs fiadhaich ag èisteachd riutha. Nam bharrail-sa, tha na daoine a bhios a' dèanamh sin air dà rud a dhìochuimhneachadh – sin, cò ris a bha cùisean coltach mus do thòisich an t-seirbheis seo, agus cò ris a tha cùisean fhathast coltach ann an iomadh dùthaich eile.

Tha ceangal mòr eadar bochdainn agus slàinte. Ach bha an ceangal seo fada na bu chudromaiche mus do thòisich an riaghaltas a' pàigheadh airson seirbheis slàinte. An uair sin, mar eisimpleir, dh'fheumadh tu dotair a phàigheadh airson coimhead riut agus bha mòran san dùthaich nach robh air chomas sin a dhèanamh.

Trithead 's a còig bliadhna mus do thòisich an t-Seirbheis Shlàinte Nàiseanta, chuir an riaghaltas air chois Seirbheis Mheidigeach na Gàidhealtachd is nan Eilean. Bha dotairean a-nis air am pàigheadh airson a bhith ag obair anns a' Ghàidhealtachd is anns na h-Eileanan agus bha nursaichean air am pàigheadh airson an cuideachadh. Cha robh na tuarastalan mòr, ach bha iad cinnteach. Dh'fhaodadh na dotairean fhathast pàigheadh beag iarraidh air daoine a bha air chomas am pàigheadh. Ach is e an rud ùr a bu chudromaiche mun t-seirbheis seo gum feumadh na dotairean coimhead ri daoine bochda nach b' urrainn pàigheadh.

Cha robh seirbheis eile den t-seòrsa seo ann am Breatainn aig an àm agus bha farmad aig a' chòrr de Bhreatainn ris a' Ghàidhealtachd is ris na h-Eileanan. Cuideachd, thòisich daoine a' tighinn à dùthchannan eile airson ionnsachadh mun t-seirbheis seo. Mar dhearbhadh air gun do chòrd na chunnaic iad riutha, thòisich cuid aca seirbheis coltach ri seo anns na dùthchannan aca fhèin an dèidh tilleadh dhachaigh. Sin a rinn Màiri Brechenridge à Ameireaga nuair a chuir i *The Frontier Nursing Service* air chois an dèidh tilleadh dhachaigh gu Kentucky ann an 1924.

Ann an 1929 bha Seirbheis Mheidigeach na Gàidhealtachd 's nan Eilean a' pàigheadh ceud is seasgad dotair agus ceud is seachdad 's a còig nursaichean. A bharrachd air tuarastal bha iad a' faighinn cuideachadh le taigheadas agus còmhdhail. Ach, a dh'aindeoin sin, bha cùisean uabhasach doirbh dhaibh aig an àm oir bha rathaidean gann agus dh'fheumadh iad miltean a choisreachd. Gu tric, dh'fheumadh iad aiseag a ghabhail ann am bàta beag, no each fhaighinn air iasad, airson faighinn gu duine tinn na bu luaithe. Cuideachd, ged a dh'fhaodadh dotairean pàigheadh beag iarraidh air daoine a bha air chomas am pàigheadh, gu tric chan fhaigheadh iad an t-airgead aig an àm. Air a' cheann thall, is dòcha nach e airgead a gheibheadh iad idir ach mòine, feòil-chaorach, no sitheann.

Anns na tritheadan, chuir an riaghaltas tuilleadh airgid ris an t-seirbheis airson dà leudachadh ùr. Bha an t-seirbheis a-nis a' toirt cuideachadh do ospadalan agus thòisich lannsairean ag obair ann an ospadalan beaga a bha glè iomallach. B' e an leudachadh ùr eile seirbheis-adhair mheidigeach. Bho sin a-mach, thòisich plèanaichean a' laighe air tràighean agus air machraichean airson euslaintich a thoirt do ospadalan nam bailtean mòra.

QUESTIONS

1. What comment does the author make in the first sentence?

_____ 2
2. How do these comments affect him?
_____ 1
3. In the author's opinion, what **two** things have these people forgotten?

_____ 3
4. What is closely related to health?
_____ 1
5. When was this relationship more important than it is today?

_____ 2
6. What **two** pieces of information does the author give in order to illustrate this?

_____ 2
7. When was the Highlands and Islands Medical Service introduced?
_____ 2
8. What are we told about the doctors' and nurses' salaries introduced by this service?

_____ 2

[Turn over

9. How were doctors allowed to supplement their salaries?

2

10. What was the most important change introduced by this service?

2

11. How was this service unique at the time?

1

12. How did the rest of Britain react to its introduction?

1

13. What evidence is there that the service was:

(a) of international interest?

2

(b) highly regarded?

2

14. Give a detailed account of the medical provision afforded by the Highlands and Islands Medical Service by 1929.

2

15. Apart from paying their salaries, in what other way did the Service help the doctors?

2

16. Name **one** factor that made life difficult for the doctors and write what they had to do as a consequence of this.

2

17. What would they often have to do to reach patients more quickly?

4

18. Name **three** ways by which doctors were sometimes paid in kind instead of money.

3

19. What new service was introduced in some small hospitals in the thirties?

1

20. What other new service was introduced in the thirties?

1

(40)

[END OF SECTION B(i): READING]

[Turn over

SECTION B(ii): Writing

**Time: 40 minutes
(recommended)**

Present an argument based on ONE of the following choices. Your position may be either for or against the statement.

Write your answer in the separate answer booklet provided for Section B(ii) Writing and Section B(iii) Literature.

Marks

Obair/Careers

1. Cha bu chòir do bhuidhnean poblach a bhith a' toirt obair anns na h-Eileanan Siar do dhaoine aig nach eil Gàidhlig. (40)
2. Ma tha Gàidhlig mhath agad, cha bhi thu gun obair. (40)

Biadh agus Slàinte/Food and Health

3. Tha daoine òga ro chùramach mu dè bhios iad ag ithe. (40)
4. Tha e furasta biadh fallain a cheannach an-diugh. (40)

Na Meadhanan/Media

5. Chan urrainn do dhuine na pàipearan-naidheachd a chreidsinn an-diugh. (40)
6. Tha an telebhisean a' marbhadh na Gàidhlig. (40)

Gnothaichean Coitcheann/General Issues

7. San latha an-diugh, chan eil feum sam bith sa Mhòd Nàiseanta Rioghail. (40)
8. Is e luchd-ionnsachaidh a chumas a' Ghàidhlig beò. (40)

[END OF SECTION B(ii)—WRITING]

SECTION B(iii): Literature

**Time: 40 minutes
(recommended)**

Answer ONE literature question.

Write your answer in the booklet provided for Section B(ii) Writing and B(iii) Literature.

Marks

1. Write a brief account of your favourite short story. Explain why this story may be considered a good example of a particular type of short story and discuss how the author's skills and techniques have contributed to its appeal. (40)

2. Poetic imagery is a creative and powerful tool that helps to convey a poet's message to the reader. Write an appreciation of **one** poem you have read in which the author uses imagery to good effect. (40)

3. Skillful writers are able to deal with complex and difficult themes using simple language. Give a brief account of a short story which appealed to you and which you would choose as an example of this skill. Write why the story appealed to you and refer to other writing techniques employed by the author, such as similes, metaphors and imagery. (40)

4. Give a brief account of a short story **and** a poem which deal with a common literary theme you have studied this year.
State which genre of writing, in your opinion, is best suited for dealing with this theme and give reasons in support of your answer. (40)

5. Write a brief review of a Gaelic novel, referring to its subject matter, plot, style and language level.
Write why you would **or** would not recommend this novel to a friend who is also learning Gaelic. (40)

6. Compare and contrast **two** poems **or two** short stories by different authors which deal with a common theme. Write why you find **one** piece more appealing and effective than the other. (40)

7. Choose one poet who you consider to be particularly good at dealing with a specific theme such as love, culture, old age, etc. Write about **one** poem which illustrates this. Discuss any techniques used to good effect by the author and write why you find the poem so appealing. (40)

8. Choose a Gaelic play you enjoyed watching. Give an account of its subject matter and refer to any techniques employed by the writer or director which helped to enhance the play's effectiveness. (40)

[END OF SECTION B(iii): LITERATURE]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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X232/13/11

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2012

TUESDAY, 15 MAY
1.00 PM – 1.40 PM

Gaelic (Learners)
Advanced Higher
Section A: Listening Transcript

This paper must not be seen by any candidate.



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INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TEACHER IF THE RECORDING IS PLAYED

1. Start the machine.
2. All instructions are contained on the CD, which should be played in full for the duration of the text. The test will last approximately 40 minutes, depending upon the length of the passage.
3. All pauses and repeat playings are also included on the CD.
4. Do not stop the machine at any point.

At the end of the test, ask the candidates to leave the room. They should not take any printed material with them.

[Turn over

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TEACHER IF THE PASSAGE IS TO BE READ ALOUD (EMERGENCY ONLY)

- 1. You should use the ten minutes before the examination starts to familiarise yourself with the passage to be read. You will not see the questions to be answered and you must not communicate with the candidates on the content of the test.**

- 2. At the start of the test, say to the candidates:**

You will have 40 minutes for the test. The passage is in two parts. You will hear the first part and answer the questions on that part before hearing the second part. Before the end of the test you will hear the entire passage again.

Turn over the question papers. You have one minute to read the questions for **Part one** before hearing the passage. You may make notes at any time throughout the test.

[ONE-MINUTE PAUSE]

- 3. Read Part one of the passage aloud, talking clearly and naturally, and taking no more than approximately 2 minutes 30 seconds to complete the reading. Do not use explanatory gestures.**

[FIRST READING OF PART ONE OF THE PASSAGE]

- 4. At the end of Part one say to the candidates:**

You now have five minutes to study the questions.

[FIVE-MINUTE PAUSE]

- 5. Read Part one of the passage aloud for a second time, in exactly the same manner as before and taking the same amount of time.**

[SECOND READING OF PART ONE OF THE PASSAGE]

- 6. Say to the candidates:**

Now write your answers to **Part one** in English. You have 5 minutes to write your answers.

- 7. You should stay in the room. You must not see a copy of any printed paper nor communicate with the candidates in any way.**

- 8. At the end of the 5 minutes say to the candidates:**

You have one minute to read the questions for **Part two** before hearing the passage. You may make notes at any time throughout the test.

[ONE-MINUTE PAUSE]

- 9. Read Part two of the passage aloud, talking clearly and naturally, and taking no more than approximately 2 minutes 30 seconds to complete the reading. Do not use explanatory gestures.**

[FIRST READING OF PART TWO OF THE PASSAGE]

- 10. At the end of Part two, say to the candidates:**

You have five minutes to study the questions.

[FIVE-MINUTE PAUSE]

11. **Read Part two of the passage aloud for a second time, in exactly the same manner as before and taking the same amount of time.**

[SECOND READING OF PART TWO OF THE PASSAGE]

12. **Say to the candidates:**

Now write your answers to **Part two** in English. You have five minutes to write your answers.

[FIVE-MINUTE PAUSE]

13. **Read the entire passage in exactly the same manner as you read both parts before and taking the same amount of time.**

[READING OF THE ENTIRE PASSAGE]

14. **At the end of the test instruct the candidates to leave the room, leaving behind any printed material.**

[Turn over

SECTION A LISTENING—PASSAGE

Miùghalaigh

Part 1

Is e eilean beag a th' ann am Miùghalaigh, dà mhìle dheug deas air Barraigh. Chan eil duine a' fuireach air an eilean seo an-diugh.

Cha robh e furasta a bhith beò air Miùghalaigh agus dh'fhàg na daoine an t-eilean sa bhliadhna naoi-deug 's a dhà-dheug. Mu fhichead bliadhna roimhe sin, bha ceud agus ceathrad duine a' fuireach air an eilean. Bha an àireamh-sluaigh sin fada ro àrd airson eilean cho beag. Bhiodh iad a' fàs coirce, eòrna agus buntàta, ach, cha bhiodh aca ach beagan oir cha robh mòran den talamh math. Bhiodh iad cuideachd ag ithe feòil agus uighean nan eun-mara, ach is e an t-iasg geal agus an sgadan a bha gan cumail beò.

Tha a' mhuir timcheall Mhiùghalaigh daonnan fiadhaich agus dh'fheumadh sgil mhòr agus eòlas mòr a bhith aig na h-iasgairean. Tha fios gun robh sin aca, oir, anns an naoidheamh linn deug, bhiodh iad a' dol air tìr le iasg ann an Glaschu agus ann an Èirinn.

A dh'aindeoin sin, bhiodh tubaistean duilich a' tachairt. Mar eisimpleir, chaidh bàt'-iasgaich à Pabaigh, eilean beag faisg air Miùghalaigh, fodha aig mùir agus chaidh còignear fhireannach a bhàthadh. An dèidh sin, thàinig mòran dhaoine ann am Miùghalaigh gu co-dhùnadh gum b' fheàrr leotha a bhith a' fuireach ann an àite eile, far nach fheumadh iad beòshlaint a thoirt às a' mhuir.

[END OF PART 1]

Part 2

Tha e furasta a dhol air chuairt do Mhiùghalaigh eadar an Giblean agus deireadh na Sultain. Bidh bàtaichean a' seòladh à Bàgh a' Chaisteil a h-uile madainn agus ann an uair gu leth bidh thu ann am Miùghalaigh.

Is i an t-seann sgoil a' chiad togalach a ruigeas tu. Chan eil mullach oirre idir ach tha mullach ùr air an taigh a bh' aig an neach-teagaisg. Is ann le Urras Nàiseanta na h-Alba a tha an t-eilean an-diugh agus bheir iad cead do champairean an taigh a chleachdadh ma thig droch shìde orra.

Tha Am Baile anns an robh an sluagh a' fuireach leth-mhìle tuath air an sgoil. Aig toiseach na linn' a chaidh bha fichead 's a h-ochd taigh an seo. An-diugh, chan eil ann ach na ballachan aca agus tha iad leth-làn de ghainmhich bhon chladach. Tha abhainn bheag a' ruith eadar na taighean. Chì thu an togalach mòr anns an robh an eaglais agus dachaigh an t-sagairt. Tha meas mòr aig luchd-turais air an tràigh eireachdail gheal air taobh an ear a' Bhaile.

Coisich mìle chun a' chladaich an iar is chì thu creagan anns a bheil dà cheud meatair de àirde. Suidhidh luchd-turais an sin fad an latha a' coimhead nan seòrsaichean annasach de eòin a tha a' fuireach anns na creagan.

Seallaidhean eireachdail as t-samhradh, ach dh'fheumadh tu a bhith ann air oidhche stoirmeil sa gheamhradh airson tuigsinn carson a dh'fhàg na daoine Miùghalaigh.

[END OF PART 2]

[END OF PASSAGE]

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