

FOR OFFICIAL USE

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Total Mark
(Listening)

Grand
Total

X232/13/01

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2015

MONDAY, 25 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

Town

Forename(s)

Surname

Date of birth

Day Month Year

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Scottish candidate number

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Number of seat

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).

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



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.

SECTION A: Listening

Time: 40 minutes

Marks

The following questions are based on excerpts from a Modern Studies student's essay entitled "Pàipearan-naidheachd". Listen carefully to the passage and answer, in English, the questions which follow.

Part 1

1. What was unique about the newspaper launched in London in 1702?

2

2. What, other than news, did it feature?

1

3. Why were the early versions of *Aberdeen's Journal* printed only once a week?

3

4. When did newspapers and their reporters often feature in films?

2

5. Detail an editor's appearance, as portrayed in films.

3

6. What are we told of a typical editor's temperament?

2

[Turn over

7. Where did the reporters come by news items?

2

8. What did typical reporters wear?

3

9. What are we told about the prices they would have to pay for news?

2

Part 2

10. When did the newspaper industry reach its peak?

2

11. What has been responsible for its decline since then?

1

12. What happened to the circulation of most newspapers between 2000 and 2013?

2

13. How did newspapers try to combat this decline?

3

14. How do we know that this strategy was not successful?

4

15. What option is available to people instead of paying for “yesterday’s news”?

2

16. Why did the author stop buying newspapers?

2

17. Why did Elizabeth Mallet not publish her own opinions in her newspaper?

3

18. What does the author say about Elizabeth Mallet’s philosophy?

1

(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

X232/13/11

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2015

MONDAY, 25 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

Pàipearan-naidheachd

Part 1

B' anns a' bhliadhna 1702, ann an Lunnainn, a thòisich a' chiad phàipear-naidheachd làitheil ann am Breatainn. Cha robh ann an toiseach ach aon duilleag le naidheachdan air aon taobh is sanasan air an taobh eile. 'S e *The Aberdeen Press and Journal* am pàipear làitheil as sine a tha againn ann an Alba. Thòisich e mar *Aberdeen's Journal*, ach gu ruige ochd-deug seachdad 's a sia cha robh e a' nochdadh ach uair san t-seachdain. B' e aon adhbhar airson sin gun robh daoine cho bochd 's nach b' urrainn dhaibh pàipear a cheannach na bu trice na sin.

Bhiodh pàipearan-naidheachd agus na fir-naidheachd aca a' nochdadh gu tric ann am filmichean suas gu meadhan na linne sa chaidh. Bhiodh am fear-deasachaidh ann an oifis spaideil. Bhiodh a cheann maol, bhiodh brù mhòr air is bhiodh siogàr reamhar na bheul. Bhiodh e cho crosta ri cat fiadhaich is bhiodh eagal am beatha aig an luchd-obrach bhuaithe. Bhiodh na fir-naidheachd a' siubhal nan sràidean agus nan taighean-seinnse a' lorg naidheachdan, le leabhar beag salach is peansail nam pòcaid. Bhiodh adan mòra orra agus còtaichean fada glasa le crios mum meadhan. Chan fhaigheadh iad naidheachd sam bith an-asgaidh, agus bhiodh a' phrìs a dh'fheumadh iad a phàigheadh a rèir dè cho cudromach 's a bhiodh an naidheachd.

Sin mar a bha, ach dh'fhalbh an latha sin.

[END OF PART 1]

Part 2

Ràinig gnìomhachas nam pàipearan-naidheachd àirde mun bhliadhna 1950, ach riamh bhon uair sin tha an àireamh a thathar a' reic de phàipearan-naidheachd a' dol sìos mar thoradh air teicneòlas ùr. Ann an 2013 bha a' chuid mhòr de phàipearan a' reic na bu lugha na leth den àireamh a bha iad a' reic ann an 2000.

Nuair a thòisich na h-àireamhan air tuiteam, thòisich pàipearan air na bha annta atharrachadh gus am biodh daoine òga na bu mheasaile orra. Ach, a-nis, tha e follaiseach nach do shoirbhich an oidhirp sin oir sheall rannsachadh bho chionn ghoirid nach eil ach fìor bheag fo aois fichead 's a còig a' ceannach pàipear-naidheachd.

Agus, carson a cheannaicheadh? Is e naidheachdan an latha an-dè a bhios anns na pàipearan agus gheibh daoine naidheachdan an latha an-diugh an-asgaidh air an eadar-lìon.

Sguir mise a cheannach phàipearan. Dh'fhàs mi sgìth de na beachdan poiliteigeach aca—beachdan ris nach robh mi ag aontachadh.

Thuir Ealasaid Mallet, a thòisich a' chiad phàipear làitheil ann am Breatainn ann 1702, “Cha bhi sa phàipear agam ach naidheachdan. Cha bhi mo bheachdan fhìn idir ann oir tha mi a' creidsinn gum bi an luchd-leughaidh ciallach gu leòr airson am beachdan fhèin a bhith aca.” Is dòcha gun cuidicheadh an fheallsanachd sin pàipearan-naidheachd an latha an-diugh.

[END OF PART 2]

[END OF PASSAGE]

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Total Mark
(Reading)

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X232/13/02

NATIONAL
QUALIFICATIONS
2015

MONDAY, 25 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.

SLUAGH NAN EILEAN

Nuair a thàinig gnìomhachas na ceilpe gu ceann, tràth anns an naoidheamh linn deug, chaidh mòran theaghlaichean a ghluasad a-mach às na Eileanan an Iar an aghaidh an toil. Bhon uair sin cuideachd, bha daoine òga às na h-eileanan a' fàgail gu saor-thoileach agus a' dèanamh an dachaigh ann am bailtean mòra Bhreatainn agus thall thairis. Cha robh cosnadh ri fhaotainn anns na h-eileanan. Bhiodh na fir ri diofar obraichean agus bhiodh caileagan òga gu tric ag obair mar shearbhantan ann an taighean nan daoine beairteach. Nuair a dh'fhàg iad a' chiad uair, is cinnteach nach robh duin' aca sin an dùil fuireach "air falbh" fad am beatha. Ach dh'atharraich a' mhòr-chuid aca am beachd nuair a dh'fhàs iad measail air tuarastalan cinnteach agus goireasan nam bailtean mòra.

Bhiodh fir òga às na h-eileanan cuideachd a' dèanamh am beòshlaint mar sheòladairean is mar shaighdearan. Bhiodh iad sin a' cur eòlas air side agus dòighean-beatha eadar-dhealaichte ann an dùthchannan cèin agus bhiodh cuid aca a' tighinn gu co-dhùnadh an dachaigh a dhèanamh thall thairis. Ach chaidh mòran eile a-null thairis is gun fiosrachadh aca ach na bha càirdean a bha thall mu thràth air a sgrìobhadh ann an litrichean. Ged a bha am beagan fiosrachaidh sin aca, cha robh tuigse dhòigheil aca idir air dè d'ìreach a bha teas, fuachd agus sneachda a' ciallachadh ann an àiteachan mar taobh an ear Chanada.

Ann am bailtean Bhreatainn no thall thairis, bha cianalas mòr air na h-eileanaich. Ghluais sin mòran aca gu bàrdachd agus tha na h-òrain a rinn iad ag innse mar a bha iad ag ionndrainn an càirdean, seallaidhean àlainn nan eilean agus fuaim na mara.

Tha a' bhuidhe a bh' aig a' gluasad-sluaigh seo air na h-eileanan glè fhollaiseach. Mar eisimpleir, chan eil a' fuireach ann an Uibhist a Tuath an-diugh ach ceathramh den àireamh a bh' ann ann an ochd ceud deug.

Ach tha taobh eile air gluasad-sluaigh nan eilean. Thòisich àireamh mhath de choigrich bho dheas air gluasad a-steach do na h-eileanan o chionn seasgad bliadhna, agus tha barrachd is barrachd a' dèanamh sin an-diugh. Tha na seallaidhean àlainn, a bha an fheadhainn a dh'fhàg ag ionndrainn, air aon de na rudan a tha gan tarraing ann. Tha a' mhòr-chuid de na coigrich sin air dreuchdan matha a leigeil dhiubh agus air taigh a reic aig deas. Tha sin a' ciallachadh gu bheil airgead gu leòr aca. Chan urrainn do dhaoine òga a chaidh a thogail gu h-ionadail co-fharpais ris na prìsean a tha iadsan a' pàigheadh air taighean, agus tha sin na adhbhar ùr airson fàgail.

Leis mar a tha coigrich air a bhith a' gluasad a-steach, bha àireamh an t-sluaigh ann an Uibhist a Tuath ann an 2013 cha mhòr gun atharrachadh bho 2001, ach thuit an àireamh chloinne ann am bun-sgoiltean an eilein bho 138 gu 72—faisg air leth ann an dusan bliadhna. Tha sin a' dearbhadh gur e daoine aosta a tha sa mhòr-chuid a tha a' tighinn a-steach an àite nan daoine òga a tha a' fàgail. Seo mar a tha sna h-eileanan eile cuideachd.

Bha daoine riamh a' gluasad bho àite gu àite agus cha stad sin. Ach ma mhaireas am pàtran gluasaid seo, bidh buaidh mhòr aige air cultar nan eilean.

QUESTIONS

1. What happened in the Western Isles following the end of the kelp industry?

3

2. Since then, where did many young people from the islands choose to live?

2

3. Why were they leaving the islands?

1

4. What kind of work were young girls often engaged in?

2

5. What **two** factors influenced their decision to live away from home permanently?

2

6. Name **two** occupations chosen by some young island men in order to make a living.

2

7. What **two** aspects of foreign countries did they gain experience of?

2

[Turn over

8. What things did some have little understanding of before emigrating?

4

9. What emotion affected the emigrant islanders?

1

10. Apart from relatives, what did many miss in their new homes?

4

11. How has emigration affected the population of North Uist?

2

12. What population movement has developed during the last sixty years?

2

13. What is ironic about **one** of the things that encouraged this development?

2

14. Explain why most of the immigrants to the islands are well off financially.

3

15. What are local young people unable to do?

3

16. What effect did immigrants have on the population total in North Uist between 2001 and 2013?

2

17. What do the statistics regarding the primary school rolls in North Uist prove?

2

18. What will be the result if this present movement pattern continues?

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. Chan eil obraichean ann do dhaoine òga a tha ag iarraidh obair. (40)
2. Tha cothroman cosnaidh matha ann do dhaoine a tha fileanta ann an Gàidhlig. (40)

Biadh agus Slàinte/Food and Health

3. Chan eil biadh goireasach math dhut. (40)
4. Tha an telebhisean agus an coimpiutair air slàinte dhaoine a mhilleadh. (40)

Na Meadhanan/Media

5. Tha BBC Alba air feum mòr a dhèanamh don Ghàidhlig. (40)
6. Chan eil ann am mòran phàipearan-naidheachd làitheil ach sgudal. (40)

Gnothaichean Coitcheann/General Issues

7. Cha chùm na sgoiltean Gàidhlig an cànan beò. (40)
8. Is fheàrr coigrich sa Ghàidhealtachd na taighean falamh. (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.

- | | <i>Marks</i> |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Write a brief account of a short story that especially appealed to you this year. Explain why it appealed to you, referring to the writing style and the literary techniques employed by the author. | (40) |
| 2. Give a detailed account of a poem that stirred your emotions. Referring to the author's writing style and the use of literary techniques such as imagery, explain why the poem made such a strong impact on you. | (40) |
| 3. What do you find particularly appealing about the writings of your favourite Gaelic author? Referring to vocabulary and writing techniques such as imagery, metaphor and simile, discuss two pieces you would choose as good examples of his/her work. | (40) |
| 4. Give a brief appraisal of a poem and a short story that relate to a common theme. Explain why you consider one to be more effective than the other. | (40) |
| 5. Choose a poet you consider to be particularly skillful in dealing with a specific theme such as love, culture, etc. Give an appreciation of one of his/her poems which illustrates this skill and tell why you find it so appealing and effective. | (40) |
| 6. Some short story writers are very adept at dealing with complex and difficult subjects using simple language. Give an appreciation of one short story which exemplifies this skill and, referring to other writing techniques used by the author, explain why you consider it to be so successful. | (40) |
| 7. You have recommended a Gaelic novel to a friend who is learning Gaelic in another school. Give an appraisal of this novel, referring to subject matter, plot, style of writing and language level. | (40) |
| 8. Write an appraisal of a Gaelic play or a Gaelic film, referring to its subject matter and techniques used to add to its impact. | (40) |

[END OF SECTION B(iii): LITERATURE]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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