

Lárionad na Gaeilge: Taighde, Teagasc agus Tástáil

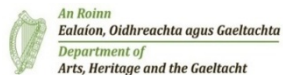
Maynooth University



Scrúdú Mheánleibhéal 2 (B2)

Chief Examiner's Report

Scríbhneoireacht agus Úsáid na Gaeilge



The examination of writing and use of Irish

Candidates' ability to write formal and informal texts in a specified context will be assessed. They should be able to organise the written pieces coherently and demonstrate their ability in the language with regard to grammar, structure and vocabulary. The details of this section are outlined in the table below.

Question	Number of items	Type of text	Format of answers	Marks	Focus of the examination
1	1	Formal letter (application for job or place on course, competition entry etc.)	Guided writing	30 marks	Grammatical and structural accuracy, textual coherence.
2	1	Article, review, story, essay.	Open	30 marks	Grammatical and structural accuracy, textual coherence.
3	15	Newspaper or online magazine article, blog.	Editing text	30 marks	Grammatical and structural accuracy.
4	6	Sentences.	Translation	30 marks	Grammatical and structural accuracy. Ability to correctly convey meaning.

Examination in writing and use of Irish – advice and suggestions for candidates and teachers

- Candidates are strongly advised to adhere to the word limit outlined in Questions 1 and 2. When planning their time in this part of the examination, they should ensure that they will have enough time to re-read their writing carefully and edit as necessary. If candidates keep to the word limit they should have enough time to thoroughly review what they have written.
- At this level it is not acceptable to misspell common Irish words, to misspell words given in the question itself, or to omit things such as *síní fada* [accents denoting long vowels], capital letters, question marks etc. Teachers should draw learners' attention to the importance of the reviewing step in the writing process, and help them to notice and correct their own common mistakes. Learners should be helped to develop strategies to demonstrate their skills, and to tackle any problems with their writing.
- Candidates are given directions as to the number of words to be written in each question. Candidates should not waste time during the examination counting words and then trying to reduce what they have written. They are advised to practise answering questions within the correct word limit, so that they will have a good idea about how much to write on the examination day itself.
- With regard to Question 1, candidates are advised to keep to the subject of the text and follow the pointers given. They are reminded that they must cover all the points in their

written answers. They should be able to develop the points **without** taking long pieces directly from the text of the question itself.

- In Question 2 candidates are informed of the audience for the piece of writing. For example, in the case of a newspaper article or a description of an event for a friend, the subject should be made suitable for that target group, and the correct register should be used throughout.
- It is very important that what candidates write for Question 2 is based on the given title. For example, if the question asks for *‘Léirmheas ar chlár teilifíse a chonaic mé le gairid’* [A review of a television programme I saw recently], then it is not adequate to describe the programme and what happened, or to describe the characters or guests. What is required in this case is a review. For example, candidates must write about what was good about the programme, what they enjoyed about the programme and why, any aspects that were not good and the reasons why. Candidates are strongly advised not to memorise passages for this part of the examination.
- In Question 2 candidates are not given much guidance (apart from the target reader) to direct them in their writing. Therefore, particular importance is attached to the layout and organisation of their writing. For example, there should be an appropriate introduction and ending to the piece, and the main points should be suitably developed.
- It is important that candidates try to demonstrate their ability in vocabulary and language structure to the examiner. At *Scrúdú Mheánleibhéal 2* level a certain amount of variety and flexibility is expected in candidates’ written work. For example, the same verbs should not be used continually, and they should be able to use a wide vocabulary as outlined in the B2 Syllabus.
- Examiners have noticed a certain improvement in candidates’ answers to Question 3, i.e. the editing task. However, care is still needed. Candidates often lose marks through carelessness when writing the corrected versions of words. See for example the incorrect form *‘i mo déagóir’*. A good many candidates corrected this as *‘i mo dheagóir’* when the actual correct form is *‘i mo dhéagóir’* [(I am) ... a teenager].
- Candidates are strongly advised not to ‘correct’ anything unless they are fully sure it is incorrect.
- In Question 4, the translation question, candidates are advised to carefully read and edit their translations. They should also ensure that they have translated all of the sentences and not to omit any words.
- Below is an account of the most common errors in candidates’ writing.
 - (1) Inaccuracy when using various tenses in Irish.
 - (2) Uncertainty in using indirect speech. Higher-scoring candidates say *‘ceapaim go bhfuil/is dóigh liom go raibh’* [I think it is/I think it was] whereas lower-scoring candidates say *‘ceapaim tá/is dóigh liom bhí’*.

- (3) Candidates continually experience problems using the *séimhiú* or lenition in different contexts. For example,
'an bhuntáiste' (Correction: *an buntáiste*), [the advantage],
'an pictiúrlann' (Correction: *an phictiúrlann*) [the cinema],
'áit maith' (Correction: *áit mhaith*) [a good place],
'duine dheas' (Correction: *duine deas*) [a nice person].
 Some candidates put a *séimhiú* or lenition after the preposition 'le', for example *'eolas le bhailiú'* (Correction: *eolas le bailiú*) [information to be collected] and in the verbal noun, for example *'ag fhoghlaim'* (Correction: *ag foghlaim*) [learning]. Many candidates have a tendency to omit the *séimhiú* after 'mar' [as], for example, *'Ag obair mar cócaire'* (Correction: *Ag obair mar chócaire*) [working as a cook].
- (4) The plural possessive adjective used without an 'urú' [eclipsis]. For example, *'Bíonn siad an-tógtha lena fadhbanna féin'*, (Correction: *lena bhfadhbanna féin*), [They are very concerned with their own problems.]
'Beidh ár cairde ag dul ar laethanta saoire linn' (Correction: *ár gcairde*).
 [Our friends will be going on holidays with us.]
- (5) Misunderstandings about the use of the words 'clann'[children in a family] and 'muintir' [wider family – lit. people].
- (6) Problems using the hyphen, for example:
'an deas' (Correction: *an-deas*) [very nice],
'go h-iontach' (Correction: *go hiontach*) [wonderful].
- (7) Putting a *síneadh fada* [accent denoting a long vowel sound] on 'ba'. For example,
'Bá dhuine iontach é' (Correction: *Ba dhuine iontach é*) [He was a wonderful person].
- (8) Confusion between the plural and comparative forms of the adjective. For example:
'na daoine óige' (Correction: *daoine óga*) [young people].
- (9) Using 'ar feadh' instead of 'le'; for example, *'Tá post agam anseo ar feadh trí bliana anois...'* (Correction: *Tá post agam anseo le trí bliana anois...*).
 [I have a job here for the last three years].
- (10) The word 'áfach'[however] cannot be used at the start of a sentence as in English.
- (11) Use of prepositions. For example, *'Ba mhaith liom cur isteach leis an bpost'* (Correction: *Ba mhaith liom cur isteach ar an bpost*) [I would like to apply for the job] and *'Cuairt a thabhairt le/chuig/do...'* (Correction: *Cuairt a thabhairt ar...*) [to visit...].
- (12) If writing a letter candidates should be able to deal correctly with the vocative case of whatever name is given in the instructions. For example, 'A Sheáin', 'A Áine', 'A Shiobhán', 'A Jonas' etc.
- (13) Some words that are frequently spelled incorrectly are: 'leath uair' (*leathuair*) [half an hour], 'aoibheann' (*aoibhinn*) [glorious], different versions of the word 'traidisiúnta' [traditional] and of the verb 'taitin'[to enjoy] in the different tenses.

(14) Candidates often demonstrate uncertainty about using numbers. For example, the ordinal numbers are not always used correctly. There is also a lack of consistency in implementing the rules for using personal numbers.

- Here are some examples of answers received from candidates for **Question 1** and **Question 2** in the Writing exam. A short commentary on each answer is also given.

The following is **Question 1** in the examination of Writing and Use of Irish (*Scrúdú Mheánleibhéal 2*).

*Tá fógra sa nuachtán faoi phost thar lear. Ba mhaith leat cur isteach ar an bpost. Léigh an fógra agus na nótaí thíos. Bain úsáid as **na nótaí go léir** agus scríobh litir chuig an fhostóir. Scríobh **160-180 focal**.*

*There is an advertisement in a newspaper advertising a job overseas. You would like to apply for the job. Read the advertisement and the notes below. Using **all the notes** write a letter to the employer. Write **160-180 words**.*

Bliain thar lear

Ar mhaith leat bliain a chaitheamh ag obair agus ag staidéar i Stáit Aontaithe Mheiriceá?

Tá teaghlach Éireannach atá lonnaithe i Nua-Eabhrac ag lorg duine chun aire a thabhairt do bheirt pháistí (aois 6 agus 10) ar feadh bliana.

Ní mór d'iarrthóirí taithe a bheith acu ar a bheith ag obair le páistí.

Is í an Ghaeilge teanga an teaghlaigh agus caithfidh iarrthóirí a bheith líofa sa Ghaeilge.

Ní mór d'iarrthóirí ceadúnas glan tiomána a bheith acu agus scileanna cócaireachta.

Beidh deis ann freastal ar ranganna nó ar chúrsaí oideachais páirtaimseartha.

Má tá spéis agat sa deis iontach seo, seol litir chuig:

Máirín Uí Chuinn, 4532 Henry Street, NY10010.

bliain ag obair i
naíonra...cúrsaí
oiliúna...cúntóir ranga
i mbunscoil...

as ceantar Gaeltachta
...oideachas trí
Ghaeilge...

2015 scrúdú
tiomána...cócaire
maith mar...

Ba bhreá leat Spáinnis
a dhéanamh mar....

The following are three examples of answers given to this question, and a short commentary on each. Names, addresses and other information have, naturally, been changed.

EXAMPLE 1

Seoladh
Baile Átha Cliath
Éire
Dáta

Máirín Uí Chuinn
4523 Henry St
NY 10010

A bhean Uí Cuinn, a chara,
Táim ag scríobh an litir seo maidir leis an bhfógra a chonaic mé sa nuachtán. Tá an-suim agam sa phost, mar tá an-chuid taithí agam i gcúrsaí oiliúna agus ag obair le páistí óga.

Chaith mé trí bliana ag obair i naíonra i gContae Uíbh Fhailí nuair a d'fhág mé an mheánscoil agus tar éis sin, bhí post agam mar chúinteoir ranga i mbunscoil.

Is as ceantar Gaeltachta i gContae na Gaillimhe ó dhúchas mé agus fuair mé mo chuid oideachais trí Ghaeilge. Mar sin, tá sí ar mo thoil agam.

Rinne mé mo scrúdú tiomána i 2015 agus tá ceadúnas glan agam. Is cócaire maith mé agus rinne mé cúrsa sa chocaireacht nuair a bhí mé i gContae Uíbh Fhailí.

Bhí mé sásta a léamh go mbeidh deis ann freastal ar ranganna. Ba bhreá liom Spáinnis a dhéanamh mar tá mé tógtha leis na teangacha go léir.

Beidh mé faoi chomaoin agat dá thabharfá seans dom obair leat agus le do chlann, agus dá mbeadh aon cheist agat fúm, ná bíodh leisce ort ríomhphost a sheoladh chugam ag mise@eircom.net.

Le gach dea-mhéin
Máire Éilis Nic Gabhann

Commentary on Example 1

This piece of writing is a very good example of the standard expected in writing at this level. With regard to the layout, an appropriate greeting and ending is used. All the points that were to be discussed are covered, and are somewhat developed. It is accepted that candidates cannot develop the points very much within the specified word limit. Phrases and expressions are used that show the correct register for this type of letter. It is a formal or official register, i.e. ‘*a chara*’, ‘*Beidh mé faoi chomaoin agat*’ [*I would be grateful if you ...*] and ‘*Le gach dea-mhéin*’ [*With best wishes*]. With regard to accuracy, the piece is reasonably free from serious errors. A very good understanding of the use of verbs is demonstrated, as well as of tenses and prepositions. The punctuation and spelling are good. There are a few spelling errors – ‘*cocaireacht*’ and ‘*chúinteoir*’. These mistakes should not be made as the words ‘*cócaireachta*’ [*cooking*] and ‘*cúntóir*’ [*assistant*] are given in the text of the question. The candidate avoided many of the most common mistakes made by learners when writing in Irish. Although some sentences are awkwardly phrased, they do not impede communication. See for example ‘*Táim ag scríobh an litir seo maidir leis an bhfógra...*’ and ‘*tá an-chuid taithí agam i gcúrsaí oiliúna...*’.

EXAMPLE 2

Baile an Ghleanna
Co. Chill Dara

A Mháirín,

Chonaic mé do fhógra sa nuachtán agus tá mé ag cur isteach ar an bpost seo.

Chaith mé bliain ag obair í naónra anseo in Éirinn agus tá cúrsa oiliúna déanta agam freisin. Bhí an t-ádh orm mar chúntóir i mbunscoil i mBaile Nua.

Rugadh agus togadh mé i Rath Cairn, is é sin ceantar Gaeltachta i gcontae na Mí. Fuair mé mo chuid oideachais trí Gaeilge ansin.

Tá mé in ann carr a thiomáint agus fuair mé mo cheadúnas tiomána sa bhliain dhá mhíle is a trí. Tá sé glan go fóill.

Is feidir liom cócaireacht mar rinne mé cúrsa cocaireacht an Blian seo chaite. Ba mhaith liom an Spáinnis a fhoghlaim agus tá suim an-mhór agam sa teanga sin. I do fhógra durt tu go mbeidh an deis ann freastal ar ranganna nó ar chursaí eigin. Is é an Spáinnis is fearr liom a dhéanamh dá mbeadh an deis agam.

Tá mé ag súil le do fhreagra.

Slán go foill

Seán Ó Conchúir

Commentary on Example 2

According to the expected standard for this particular examination, the sample above is of average level. The notes given could be developed a little better in this piece. Sometimes it is not very clear what the candidate means, for example *'Bhí an t-ádh orm mar chúntóir i mbunscoil i mBaile Nua'*. The layout is satisfactory enough, although *'a chara'* was omitted at the start of the letter. *'Slán go fóill'* [Bye for now] is possibly a bit informal and *'Is mise le meas'* [Yours sincerely] or *'Le gach dea-mhéin'* [With every good wish] should be used in this type of letter. Although the majority of the basic grammatical structures are correct, this candidate appears to have some problems with spelling. *'Naónra'* was written, although *'naíonra'* was given in the question. A number of basic words are spelled incorrectly, for example *'durt tu'* *'chursaí eigin'* and *'Slán go foill'*. The word *'Spáinnis'* is spelled correctly in one place and incorrectly in another. There are no major punctuation problems, apart from the capital letter in the word *'bliain'* in the middle of a sentence. Another error in the piece, and one common in all candidates' work, is confusion about the use of the *séimhiú* or lenition, for example *'... an bhliain seo chaithe'*. Candidates often think that a *séimhiú* should be used in this case because the noun is feminine. There are one or two phrases that demonstrate uncertainty about the use of tenses, for example *'Is é an Spáinnis is fearr liom a dhéanamh...'* (*Is í an Spáinnis ab fhearr liom a dhéanamh...'*)

EXAMPLE 3

Dia Dhuit a Mhairin

Taim ag scríobh chugat mar gheall ar do fógra a bhí sa nuachtan inné agus ba mhaith liom iarratais a chur isteach ar.

Rugadh agus togadh me í dtuaisceart Chíarraí. Táim an duine is sine sa chlann de ceithre paistí. Tá a lán taithí agam lé daoine óga mar ta triúr daoine níos óga na mé í mo chlann agus bhí orm aire a thabhairt doibh ó ám go hám. Deanaim a lán obair le na paistí óga sna Cumann Lúthchleas Gael agus thaitin sé go mór liom.

Nuair a bhí mo cúrsa críochnaithe agam sa ollscoil chaith me bliain ag obair í naonra in aice liom. Bhí beagnach fiche paistí ann gach lá agus bhí orm gach sort rud a rinne doibh. Chaith mé a lán ama ag imirt le na paistí agus ag coicareacht doibh. Coicareacht maith ata mé agus tá suim agaim í bia deas difrúil agus ta a'fhios agam chom tabheacht a bhfuil sé go níthonn daoine óga an bia ceart agus gan iad a bheith ag ithe garbaiste – agus rudaí milseoige

Is as an Gaeltacht me agus tá an Gaeilge mo phríomhtheanga. Chuaigh me go dti bunscoil gaelach agus ansin go dti meanscoil gaelach.

Fuair mé mo ceadúnas glantiómana í mbliain 2015 agus níl aon fadhb agam bheith ag tiomaint í Nua-Eabhrac mar bhí me ag tiomant ann anuraidh.

Ba bhreá liom cúrsa Spáinnis a dheanamh pairtaimseartha – bhí me ag stadeir an Spáinnis san ollscoil agus ba mháith liom é a togáil suas arís

Ba bhrea liom dul chun aire a thabhairt do a beirt phaistí agus seo mo uimhir telefon mabhionn aon ceist agat 086 88886666

Is mise le meas
Seán Ó Murchú

Commentary on Example 3

This piece does not demonstrate the expected writing standard for an examination at upper intermediate level, which is the level of *Scrúdú Mheánleibhéal 2*. With regard to the layout, no address is given and the address ‘*Dia Dhuit a Mhairin*’ is inappropriate in a formal letter such as this. The notes given in the questions are very well developed in the body of the letter, but the candidate has written one hundred words over the stipulated limit, which is not satisfactory. The candidate shows that he/she has some knowledge of the basic language structures. See for example the use of the copula – ‘*Is as ... mé*’; the use of tenses – ‘*Rugadh agus tógadh mé ...*’ and the use of prepositional pronouns – ‘*Bhí orm aire a thabhairt dóibh ...*’. On the other hand there is a lack of consistency with regard to these same basic structures, for example ‘*Táim an duine is sine ...*’; ‘*Cócaireacht maith ata mé*’, ‘*Déanaim a lán obair ... agus thaitin sé go mór liom*’. There is carelessness and inconsistency with regard to accuracy, spelling and punctuation in the piece, for example ‘*ceithre paistí*’ (*ceathrar páistí*), ‘*níos óga*’ (*níos óige*), ‘*déanaim a lan obair*’ (*déanaim a lán oibre*), ‘*rudaí milseoige*’ (*rudaí milse*), ‘*mo cúrsa*’ (*mo chúrsa*), etc. .

Here is **Question 2** in the examination of Writing and Use of Irish.

Scríobh **alt** do chomórtas iriseoireachta i nuachtán Gaeilge ar cheann de na hábhair thíos. Scríobh timpeall **160-180 focal**.

An chathair is fearr liom

nó

An cinneadh is fearr a rinne mé riamh

Write an **article** for a journalism competition in an Irish language newspaper about one of the topics below. Write about **160-180 words**.

My favourite city

or

The best decision I ever made

Here are three examples of answers given to this question, and a short commentary on each.

EXAMPLE 1

An cinneadh is fearr a rinne mé riamh

Bhí suim agam i gconaí sa réalteolaíocht. Ach cheap mé go raibh mé i m'aonar. Ní raibh aithne agam ar duine ar bith a raibh suim aige sa réalteolaíocht. Cheannaigh mé leabhair agus irisí. Ach ní feidir leat comhrá a bheith agat le leabhar no le hiris. Lá amháin chonaic mé fógra ar an teilifís 'Tá Cumann Réalteolaíochta na hEireann ag lorg baill nua'. Ní raibh aon eolas agam faoin chumann sin. Ach dúirt mé liom fein go mbainfainn triail as. Agus sin é an cinneadh is fearr a rinne mé riamh.

C'én sórt daoine a bheadh ann? Daoine cneasta agus fáilteach an chuid is mo daoibh. Thug siad seans dom rudaí nua a dhéanamh agus a fheiceáil: Slí na Bó Finne a fheicáil ó cheantar dorcha; úsaid a bhaint as teiliseoigh móra, fiú amháin an ceann i mBiorra; bualadh le daoine mór le rá cosúil le Patrick Moore agus spásairí (as Meiriceá agus as an Rúis).

Ina theannta sin thug sé seans dom cuairt a thabhairt ar tíortha eagsúla chun urú gréine a fheiceáil, go mór mór go dtí an Aifric. Ta suim mhór agam sa taisteal freisin, agus sna hainmhithe. Nuiar a bhí mé óg bhí dúil orm dul chun na hAifrice chun na hainmhithe fiáine a fheiceáil. Ach níl ach bringleod a bhí ann, cheap mé.

Ach d'eirigh liom é a dhéanamh, os rud é go raibh mé i mo bhall de Chumann Réalteolaíochta na hEireann.

Commentary on Example 1

Here is a piece of writing that demonstrates the expected standard in writing for *Scrúdú Mheánleibhéal 2*. The subject discussed relates to the theme of the article and a wide range of vocabulary is used. With regard to layout, there is a good beginning to the piece and the points are well developed in the following two paragraphs. The ending is a little bit sudden, but it is possible the candidate did not want to exceed the word limit. It appears that the candidate knows the basic language structures as outlined in the syllabus. There are a few random errors here and there, for example errors and inconsistency in spelling: 'i gconaí' (i gcónaí), 'c'én' (cén), 'eagsúla' (éagsúla). There are also grammatical errors, for example 'ní raibh aithne agam ar duine ar bith' (...ar dhuine ar bith) and 'ach níl ach bringleod a bhí ann' (ach ní raibh ann ach brionglóid). The candidate uses nice turns of phrase such as 'ina theannta sin' which gives this piece of writing a natural feel.

EXAMPLE 2

An chathair is fearr liom

Chuaigh mé chuig Nua Éabhrac ar na mallaibh. Sin an aistear is faide atá déanta agus go dtí seo. Chaith mé seachtain in ait darbh ainm Yonkers. Is gá duit taisteal a dheanamh ma ata tú ag iarriadh gach rud a fheiceall. Bíonn reimshe traein agus busanna ann ó dubh go dhubh. Thug muid cuairt ar na radhanna uilig. Bhí mé ar bharr an Empire State Building ar Oíche Vailintin agus bhain sé geit asam. Tá Nua Éabhra saibhir le stair agus chuir an t-oilean Ellis bron orm. Rinne muid siuiloid thart ar pháirc larna. Bhí brat sneachta ina luí ar an talamh agus bhí an gaoth ag séideadh. Bhí an loch reoite. Mí na Nollag a bhí ann agus bhí sé deich ceim faoin reophointe. Fiú i ndoineann an gheimhridh is fiú an turas seo a dhéanamh is cuma faoi airgead. Chonaic muid an Dealbh Saoirse. Chuir sé díoma orm. Shíl mé go raibh sé an-ard ach chun an fhirinne a rá ní raibh. Bhí na tithe tabhairne ar fheabhas. Bhí rogtha agus tógtha bia agus deoch ar fáil. Cheannaigh mé bronntanais ach bhí orm cain a íoc ag an taerfort ar mo bhealach abhaile

Commentary on Example 2

Here is a piece of writing that demonstrates an average standard with regard to what is expected in *Scrúdú Mheánleibhéal 2*. The subject matter is relevant to the theme of the article, and a reasonable range of vocabulary is used. However, certain phrases are inappropriately translated from English, for example, *'saibhir le stair'*, *páirc larna'* and *'Dealbh Saoirse'*. At times, a nice turn of phrase loses its effect due to inaccuracy, for example, *'rogtha agus tógtha bia agus deoch'*. The piece could be laid out better, and the ending could be improved. A good understanding of the past tense, use of prepositions, etc. is demonstrated. The candidate has certain problems that could be rectified if more time was spent re-reading the piece and correcting spelling mistakes, for example *'ait' (áit)*, *'ma ata tu' (má tá tú)*, *'Nua Éabhra' (Nua-Eabhrac)*, etc.

EXAMPLE 3

An chathair is fearr liom

Chuaigh mé agus mo chlann ar saoire go beagnach gach cathar san Eorap ach is ea cathar na Gaillimhe an cheann is fhearr liom. Níl sé ach trí uair suas an bóthar, ní dhá duit aon eililt a fhail no bheith ag fanacht ar feadh na uaireanta san aerfort.

Tá radharcanna agus foirgineamh san Galliamh nios deasa na in aon tír eile. Ma bhionn lá deas agat ta na radharcanna idir an Chlár agus na Gaillimhe ar

fheabhas. Ta go leor lochanna agus amhain deasa ann.

Tá na ostáin sna cathair an deas agus ta seónna iontach inti freisin.

D'fhanaimid sna Great Southern anois is arís agus tá linn snámha ann agus bialann ana deasa freisin. Tá seoanna dó na páistí óga freisin í rith an tsamhraígh. Ta go leor bialanna deasa sna cathair ach is éa an 'Swallows Nest' an cheann a dtaithíonn is mó liomsa. Tá rogha maith ar an chlár agus níl sé rochostasach, tá an bia thar barr agus an tseirbhís go tapaigh. Tá a lán ceiliureadh ann i rith an tsamhraidh agus tagann na turasorí ó gach taobh den domhan chun iad a feiceáil.

Tá go leor tithe tabhairne ann freisin agus bíonn seisiún ceol ann de gnáth. D-thaithníonn sé sin go mór liom mar bíonn damhsa agus amhranáocht ann gach oíche Ach is í Rasaí na Gallimhe an celuradh is tabhtacht ata ar siúl ann.

Thagann na céadta ann chun na rásaí gach bhliain.

Commentary on Example 3

This piece does not demonstrate the expected standard in writing for *Scrúdú Mheánleibhéal 2*. Although the answer keeps to the subject of the question, the answer itself is repetitious and does not use a wide enough vocabulary for this level. It is clear that this candidate has ongoing problems with the use of verbs and tenses, for example 'D'fhanaimid sna Great Southern anois is arís' (*Fanaimid sa Great Southern anois is arís*), 'Tá a lán ceiliureadh ann i rith an tsamhraidh' (*Bíonn a lán ceiliúrtha ann...*), 'D'thaithníonn sé sin go mór liom' (*Taitníonn sé sin...*). Many of the mistakes are very basic and would not be expected at this level, for example 'san Gaillimh' (*i nGaillimh/sa Ghaillimh*), 'na ostain' (*na hóstáin*), 'gach bhliain' (*gach bliain*), 'bialann ana deasa' (*bialanna an-deas*).