

Beatha Teanga

*An Irish language Course for Beginners:
Primary School Teachers.
Lessons 1-10*

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S.C.G. Leibhéal 1



Beatha Teanga

An Irish Language Course For Beginners: Primary School Teachers.

This handbook contains the first 10 units of a 20 unit Irish course for beginners, designed especially for primary school teachers. Each unit comprises a taught component (a one and a half hour lesson) and a teach yourself at home component. This provides for maximum progress in the shortest possible time.

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Tá cosaint ar an leabhar seo ag dlíthe cóipchirt idirnáisiúnta. Tá cóipcheart ar na hábhair go léir sa leabhar seo – seachas pé áit a bhfuil a mhalairt fógraithe. Is sealúchas an údair gach a bhfuil ann. Níor chóir aon cheo den fhoilseachán seo a atairgeadh, a chur i gcoimeád i bhfoirm ar bith (stionsalaíocht, cóipeáil fhotógrafach agus rí.) ar chúis ar bith, go fiú tairbhe oideachasúil, gan cead scríofa ón údar roimh ré. Coinníonn an t-údar an ceart athruithe a dhéanamh gan fógra, am ar bith, do shonraíocht an tsaothair seo.

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An Irish language course for beginners: primary school teachers

About this course

This booklet has been designed for use as part of two ten week taught courses, but also comprises a teach yourself at home component. Experience in adult language acquisition shows that people benefit most when material from lessons is reinforced in as intense a manner as possible over a relatively short time period. There is more than enough material in the booklet to provide for use in the class and at home. Progress in learning the language will depend on the individual student's input.

The emphasis in this course is on the spoken language, on both listening and conversational skills. The recorded conversations, which are the core of the course, are both natural and colloquial. There are grammatical notes for those who understand the grammar and structure of other languages and for those who are curious but it is not essential at this early stage of learning that they be completely grasped. **The most important thing is that the student listens to the language, repeats the sounds faithfully and learns the phrases and how to use them in real conversations, however simple.**

Each unit comprises the following main learning tools:

Learning objectives - are stated clearly at the beginning of each unit:

In this lesson you will learn how to ...

Useful sayings - which will be heard in the recorded conversation.

Recorded dialogue - Each conversation is recorded slowly at first with space for repetition by the learner, to aid comprehension and pronunciation. It is then heard at the normal speed of the spoken language, in order that the student acquire both the rhythm and intonation of the language.

A transcription and translation into English of the recorded dialogue

To be learned - builds on the vocabulary and structure of the dialogue.

Pair work/group work is where the student practises their newly acquired phrases with other people.

Help with grammar - A useful tool which helps the learner to recognise the pattern and structure of the language.

Revision - A set of exercises to revise and reinforce what has been taught.

Written exercises - Although the emphasis is firmly on the spoken language, each lesson has a written component as well. This includes the translation into Irish of simple sentences which will have been heard and said repeatedly throughout the lesson.

Comprehension exercises - These enable the student to test their understanding of what is being said in the recorded dialogue.

Homework for the week - An optional but highly recommended part of the unit which ensures that the learning process continues throughout the week. This allows the student to learn in the manner that most suits them and to consolidate what they have learnt to date. It includes suggestions for using the language in real situations and the keeping of a diary, where the student can remember, compose and be creative with what they have learnt.

It is recommended that the student buy the Collins Pocket Irish Dictionary. It contains useful grammatical information and an excellent guide to pronunciation.

Irish - An Inflexive language

Irish is an inflexive language. That is to say that words and in particular nouns change in both pronunciation and spelling, depending on the grammatical structure in which they are used. These changes are highlighted throughout the booklet in **bold print** in both the Useful Expressions (Abairtí Úsáideacha) section and the Transcripts of the recorded dialogues, so that the pattern will subconsciously register with the learner. These changes will be explained by the teacher during the period of the course. The easiest way for most students to learn where inflexion happens is, however, through hearing and repeating and subconsciously learning the patterns of change.

About the Irish language - a brief history

Irish belongs to the Celtic branch of the Indo-European family of languages along with Scottish Gaelic, Welsh and Breton, all of them living minority languages today. The 'ancestor' of modern Irish came to Ireland around 300 BC with the migrating Celts from mainland Europe. It has one of the oldest bodies of literature in Europe. The Celts had great respect for the ability to memorise and it appears that the language was not written until after the coming to Ireland of Christianity in the fifth century, when Irish scholars started to translate Latin manuscripts.

There are three main dialects in Irish today and the teacher will refer to the one which predominates in your area.

Irish - a minority language

Irish is today a minority language, like many others throughout the world. Ireland was colonised by the Anglo normans/ English, English speaking settlers from England and Scotland were 'planted' here and a deliberate policy of discouraging the use of Irish was implemented. Famines in the nineteenth century and poverty and unemployment in the twentieth century led to massive emigration which impacted particularly on the remaining Irish speaking population, forced out as they were to the western seaboard, where land was poor. All colonists seek to denigrate the native culture and language in order to justify their 'superiority' and right to invade and exploit the country/people they would rule. So it was in Ireland and this experience of persecution and belittlement has resulted in the creation of a negative mindset regarding the language amongst a minority of Irish people.

Not to refer to this makes it difficult to understand the complexities of Irish attitudes towards our mother tongue. Without this contextual background it is impossible to plan effectively for the preservation and development of Irish.

On a more positive note, the very fact that the Irish language has survived even into this age of globalisation is a testimony to the tenacity of its remaining native speakers in the Gaeltacht (Irish speaking regions of the country) and Irish speakers elsewhere in the country. Its writers and poets continue to contribute to the body of world literature and imagination.

Irish in the Irish education system today

Irish is one of two national languages in the Republic of Ireland and is a compulsory subject in all schools in this state. There has been a huge growth in Irish medium schools in Ireland both north and south in the last few decades where all subjects are taught through the medium of Irish. In English medium primary schools, and in secondary schools, Irish is a key compulsory subject.

Irish identity and language

'Tír gan teanga, tír gan anam' - *A country without a language is a country without a soul.*

As with all languages, the Irish language encompasses a particular view of the world based on a unique culture, history and outlook. The world would be a poorer place without a diversity of languages, just as a garden is poorer for having just a few blooms.

Irish and your role as a teacher in the Ireland of today

As a daughter or son of Irish emigrants or as a native of another country, you have a very important role to play in the future of the Irish language. Your positive attitude and keenness to master the language will influence thousands of Irish children to be proud of, and indeed to be competent in their native language. In a country which is becoming increasingly multicultural, self-respect and respect for one's own culture is an essential prerequisite to respecting the culture and diversity of other people.

'Beatha teanga í a labhairt', *A language lives through being spoken.*

Go maire sí agus go n-éirí go geal leat! *Long may she live and may you have every success in your efforts!*

Ag feidhmiú trí mheán na Gaeilge le linn an chúrsa seo:
Working through the medium of Irish during this course:
(Tá na habairtí a leanas ar dhlúthdhiosca)

An dtuigeann tú/sibh?	Do you (<i>singular</i>)/ you (<i>plural</i>) understand?
Tuigim	I understand
Ní thuigim	I don't understand
Abair go mall é	Say it slowly
Abair níos moille é	Say it more slowly
Abair arís é	Say it again
Le do thoil	Please (<i>singular</i>)
Abair arís é, le do thoil	Say it again, please
Ar mhiste leat é sin a litriú?	Would you mind spelling that?
Ar mhiste leat é sin a scríobh?	Would you mind writing that?
Ar mhiste leat é sin a fhuaimniú?	Would you mind pronouncing that?
Cén Ghaeilge atá ar "book"?	What is the Irish for "book"?
Cén Béarla atá ar "leabhar"?	What is the English for "leabhar"?

Ceacht 1 *Cur in aithne/ Introductions*

In this lesson you will learn how to:

- * Introduce yourself to others.
- * Ask how someone is and reply.
- * Say thanks and goodbye.

1. Abairtí úsáideacha nuair a chasann duine ort ar dtús:

Useful expressions for when you first meet someone. Repeat each one as you hear it on the CD:

Dia duit/ (daoibh = plural)!

Dia is Muire duit/ (daoibh = plural)!

Conas atá tú?

Tá mé go maith, go raibh maith agat.

Conas atá tú féin?

Cad is ainm duit?

Síle is ainm dom.

Níl mé go dona.

Slán leat.

Slán agat.

Hello! (first speaker, literally = God to you)

Hello! (In response, literally = God and Mary to you)

How are you?

I'm well, thanks.

How are you yourself?

What's your name?

My name is Síle.

I am not bad.

Goodbye. (said by person leaving company)

Goodbye. (said to person leaving company)

Nóta

Tá trí phríomhchanúint sa Ghaeilge, agus cloisfidh tú trí leagan de 'how are you?'

There are three main dialects in Irish and you will hear three ways of asking 'how are you?'

Conas atá tú?

= **Gaeilge na Mumhan** Munster Irish

Cén chaoi a bhfuil tú?

= **Gaeilge Chonnacht** Connaught Irish

Cad é mar atá tú?

= **Gaeilge Uladh** Ulster Irish

Comhrá (ceacht 1 ar dhlúthdhiosca)

Listening and Repeating

1. Listen to the CD without looking at the text and repeat the words and phrases.
2. Listen to the CD, follow the Irish text and repeat the phrases without looking at the English translation.
3. Read the text in Irish and compare the phrases to the English translation. Repeat the phrases again. (All phrases are on the CD twice, slowly at first and then at a natural speed and rhythm in Irish. Try to keep up with the recordings, imitating the pronunciation faithfully.)

Tá múinteoir nua darb ainm Seán Eastlake ag tosú i scoil nua. Casann múinteoir eile air sa seomra foirne agus cuireann siad iad féin in aithne dá chéile:

A new teacher by the name of Seán Eastlake has just started working in a new school. He meets with another teacher in the staff room and they introduce themselves to one another:

Síle: Dia duit. (often pronounced *dhuit*)

Seán: Dia is Muire duit.

Síle: Is mise Síle, Síle Ní Mhaidín. Cad is ainm duitse? (*duitse = emphatic form*)

Seán: Seán Eastlake is ainm dom.

Síle: Conas atá tú, a Sheáin?

Seán: Tá mé go maith go raibh maith agat, a Shíle. Conas atá tú féin? (often pronounced *fhéin*)

Síle: Níl mé go dona.

Ainmneacha na hÉireann/ The names of Ireland

Note the vocative form used when addressing somebody directly:

Male

Seán	a Sheáin
Mícheál	a Mhíchíl
Séamas	a Shéamais
Pádraig	a Phádraig
Dónal	a Dhónail
Daithí	a Dhaithí
Aodán	a Aodáin
Liam	a Liam

Female

Síle	a Shíle
Siobhán	a Shiobhán
Ciara	a Chiara
Caitriona	a Chaitriona
Méabh	a Mhéabh
Máire	a Mháire
Aoife	a Aoife
Laoise	a Laoise

Sloinnte/Surnames

Ní	daughter of	-	Síle Ní Mhaidín
Nic	daughter of (with vowel)	-	Máire Nic an Iomaire
Bean Uí	Wife of	-	Bean Uí Mhurchú
Ó	Descended from	-	Daithí Ó Cualáin
Mac	Son of	-	Peadar Mac Giolla Bhríghde

Comhrá Ceacht 1 - Aistriúchán/Translation

Dia duit!	Hello (Literally God to you)
Dia is Muire duit!	Hello (God and Mary to you = response)
Is mise Síle, Síle Ní Mhaidín. Cad is ainm duitse?	I'm Síle, Síle Ní Mhaidín. What's your name?
Seán Eastlake is ainm dom.	I'm Seán Eastlake.
Conas atá tú a Sheáin?	How are you Seán?
Tá mé go maith go raibh maith agat. Conas atá tú féin a Shíle?	I'm well thank you. How are you Síle?
Tá mé go maith go raibh maith agat.	I'm well, thank you.

Obair Bheirte/Pair Work

Agus tú ag obair leis an duine in aice leat, bain úsáid as an gcomhrá thuas chun tú féin a chur in aithne. Úsáid d'ainm agus do shonraí féin.

With the person beside you, use the above dialogue to exchange greetings, your own name and personal details.

2. Cabhair leis an nGramadach/ *Help with Grammar*

The teacher will emphasise the most important of the following grammatical points. It is not essential that you learn them all off by heart.

Vowels in the Irish Language

*There are five short vowels: **a, o, u, e**, and five long vowels: **á, ó, ú, í, é** in Irish.*

The fada sign lengthens the the vowel.

*The following vowels are broad **a, o, u**.*

*The following are slender **i, e**.*

Listen to the teacher pronounce the following words:

*A) A word with a broad ending **Bád**.*

*B) A word with a slender ending **Bríd**.*

Ord na bhfocal - Bíonn an briathar chun tosaigh sa Ghaeilge go hiondúil:

Word Order- Usually the verb comes first in Irish sentences:

Tá mé go maith.

Níl mé go dona.

An Briathar Bí	The Verb To be
Tá mé /Táim	I am
Tá tú	You are
Tá sé	He is/it is
Tá sí	She is
Tá muid/ táimid	We are
Tá sibh	You are plural
Tá siad	They are
Táthar	One is

Forainmneacha

Pronouns

mé

tú

é

í

sinn/muid

sibh

iad

Foirmeacha Treise

Emphatic forms

mise

tusa

eisean

ise

sinne/muidne

sibhse

iadsan

me

you

him

her

us

you (plural)

them

Forainmneacha réamhfhoclacha/*Prepositional pronouns*

Ag At (Ag + mé = agam)	Do To (do+mé=dom)
Agam At me	Dom To me
Agat At you	Duit To you
Aige At him	Dó To him
Aici At her	Di To her
Againn At us	Dúinn To us
Agaibh At you (plural)	Daoibh To you (plural)
Acu At them	Dóibh To them

3. Súil Siar/*Looking Back*

Gníomhaíochtaí scríbhneoireachta/*Writing activities*

Aistrigh go Gaeilge agus scríobh do shonraí féin isteach nuair is cuí:

Translate into Irish and add you own details where appropriate:

1. My name is.....
2. What's your name?.....
3. How are you?.....
4. I am well.....
5. I'm not bad.....
6. Goodbye (person leaving).....
7. Goodbye (person staying).....

Gníomhaíochtaí Éisteachta/*Listening Activities (ceacht 1)*

Éist leis an dlúthdhiosca agus freagair na ceisteanna a leanas:

Listen to the CD and answer the following questions: (A transcript of the conversation can be found at the end of this lesson.)

1. Conas atá Seán?
2. Conas atá Síle?

4. Obair Bhaile na Seachtaine seo/*This week's homework*

Work with the CD and the handbook regularly during the week as described below. 20 minutes daily is an effective and realistic approach.

Listening and Repeating

1. Listen to the CD without looking at the text and repeat the words and phrases.
2. Listen to the CD, follow the Irish text and repeat the phrases without looking at the English translation.
3. Read the text in Irish and compare the phrases to the English translation. Repeat the phrases again. (All phrases are on the CD twice, slowly at first and then at a natural speed and rhythm in Irish. Try to keep up with the recordings, imitating the pronunciation faithfully.)

Transcript of conversation, Ceacht 1:

Gníomhaíochtaí Éisteachta

Síle: Dia duit a **Shéain**.

Seán: Dia is Muire duit, a **Shíle**.

Síle: Conas atá tú?

Seán: Tá mé maith go raibh maith agat, conas atá tú féin?

Síle: Níl mé go dona.

Ceacht 2 *Cé as tú?*/Where are you from?

In this lesson you will learn how to:

- * Say where you are from.
- * Ask where others are from.
- * State your nationality.

1. Abairtí Úsáideacha/Useful Expressions

Repeat each one as you hear it on the CD:

Cé as tú? (Pronounced 'thú' often in the spoken language.)

Is as Éirinn mé.

Cé as tú féin?

Is as an Spáinn mé.

Is as Baile Átha Cliath mé.

Is as Gaillimh mé.

An Éireannach tú?

Is ea/ ní hea.

Where are you from?

I'm from Ireland.

Where are you from?

I'm from Spain.

I'm from Dublin.

I'm from Galway.

Are you Irish? (Is it an Irish person you)

I am/ I'm not. (It is/it is not)

Comhrá (ceacht 2 ar dhlúthdhiosca)

(Follow CD instructions as in ceacht 1)

Leanann Síle agus Seán ar aghaidh leis an gcómhrá:

Síle and Seán continue their conversation:

Síle: Ní Éireannach tú, a Sheáin, cé as tú?

Seán: Is as Meiriceá mé. Cé as tú féin, a Shíle?

Síle: Is as Baile Átha Cliath mé.

Comhrá Ceacht 2 - Aistriúchán/Translation

Ní Éireannach tú, a Sheáin, Cé as tú?	You are not Irish Seán. Where are you from?
Is as Meiriceá mé. Cé as tú féin, a Shíle?	I am from America. Where are you from Síle?
Is as Baile Átha Cliath mé.	I am from Dublin.

Le foghlaim/To be learned

Níl aon 'yes' ná 'no' sa Ghaeilge, cé go mbíonn freagraí dearfacha agus diúltacha inti, ar ndóigh. Bíonn an freagra i gcónaí bunaithe ar fhoirm na ceiste.

There is no 'yes' or 'no' in Irish, although there are of course positive and negative responses to questions. The way in which a question is answered always reflects the form that the question takes.

Ceisteanna agus freagraí ar chúrsaí atá sealadach leis an mbriathar Tá: *Questions and answers on transitory matters with the verb to be, 'Tá':*

An bhfuil tú go maith? Are you well?	Tá/Níl. I am/I'm not.
An bhfuil Mícheál ansin? Is Mícheál there?	Tá/Níl. He is/he's not.
An bhfuil Caitriona anseo? Is Caitriona here?	Tá/Níl. She is/She's not.

Ceisteanna agus freagraí ar chúrsaí atá buan leis an gcopail is: *Questions and answers on permanent matters with the copula 'is':*

An Éireannach tú? Are you Irish (lit=Is it an Irish person you?)	Ní hea, is Spáinneach mé. I'm not, I'm Spanish. (=It is not, it is a Spanish person me)
An Spáinneach tú? Are you Spanish?	Is ea. I am.
An Francach tú? Are you French?	Is ea. I am.
An Sasanach tú? Are you English?	Ní hea, is as an mBreatain Bheag mé. I'm not, I'm from Wales.

Náisiúntachtaí eile *Other nationalities*

Afraiceach	Ioruach
Dúitseach	Sualannach
Gearmánach	Rúiseach
Danmhargach	Síneach
Portaingéalach	Seapánach
Iodálach	Polannach
Íoslannach	

Obair Bheirte/Pair Work

Agus tú ag obair leis an duine in aice leat, bain úsáid as an gcomhrá thuas le rá cé as tú.
With the person beside you, use the above dialogue to detail of where you are from.

Tíortha na hEorpa:

European countries:

Tír	Country	
Éire	<i>Ireland</i>	Is as Éirinn mé. <i>I am from Ireland.</i>
Albain	<i>Scotland</i>	Is as Albain mé.
An Bhreatain Bheag	<i>Wales</i>	Is as an mBreatain Bheag mé.
Sasana	<i>England</i>	Is as Sasana mé.
An Fhrainc	<i>France</i>	Is as an bhFrainc mé.
An Spáinn	<i>Spain</i>	Is as an Spáinn mé.
An Ghearmáin	<i>Germany</i>	Is as an nGearmáin mé.
An Phortaingéil	<i>Portugal</i>	Is as an bPortaingéil mé.
An Danmhairg	<i>Denmark</i>	Is as an Danmhairg mé.
An Iodáil	<i>Italy</i>	Is as an Iodáil mé.
An tSualainn	<i>Sweden</i>	Is as an tSualainn mé.

Mura bhfuil gach tír atá uaibh ar an liosta, cuir ceist ar an múinteoir. *If every country that you need isn't on the list, ask the teacher.*

2. Cabhair leis an nGramadach/ Help with Grammar

The teacher will emphasise the most important of the following grammatical points. It is not essential that you learn them all off by heart.

Is = An Chopail/ The Copula

Bíonn an chopail in úsáid chun:

The copula is used to:

A. Duine, rud a aithint:

To identify a person or thing:

An tusa Áine?
Are you Áine?

Is mé. Ní mé
I am. I'm not.

An é sin Mohammed?	Is é.	Ní hé
Is that Mohammed?	It is.	It isn't.
An í sin Siobhán?	Is í.	Ní hí.
Is that Siobhán?	It is.	It isn't

B. Chun rangnú a dhéanamh/to classify:

An Éireannach tú?	Is ea.	Ní hea.
Are you Irish?	I am.	I'm not.
An Francach tú?	Is ea.	Ní hea.
Are you French?	I am.	I'm not.
An Spáinneach tú?	Is ea.	Ní hea
Are you Spanish?	I am.	I'm not.

Pléifear na rudaí a leanas sa dara cuid den chúrsa:

The following will be discussed in the second part of the course:

- C. **Chun seilbh a chur in iúl le 'le'.** *Used to convey ownership with 'le'.*
- D. **Chun béim a chur.** *To emphasise.*
- E. **Le sárchéim na haidiachta.** *With superlative of adjective.*
- F. **Le leaganacha cainte.** *With idiomatic expressions.*

Urú/ Eclipse

Urú/Eclipse	Litir/Letter	Sampla/Example
m	b	as an m Breatain Bheag/ <i>from Wales</i>
g	c	leis an g cat/ <i>with the cat</i>
n	d	i n Doire/ <i>in Derry</i>
bh	f	as an bh Frainc/ <i>from France</i>
n	g	ar an n geata/ <i>on the gate</i>
b	p	as an b Portaingéil/ <i>from Portugal</i>
d	t	i d teach/ <i>in a house</i>

3. Súil Siar/*Looking back*

Gníomhachtaí scríbhneoireachta/*Writing Activities*

Aistrigh go Gaeilge:

1. Where are you from?.....
2. I am from Spain.....
3. Seán is from Ireland.....
4. Silvia is from France.....
5. Are you from Germany? I am/ I'm not.....

Gníomhaíochtaí Éisteachta/*Listening activities (ceacht 2)*

Éist leis an dlúthdhiosca agus freagair na ceistanna a leanas:

Listen to the CD and answer the following questions: (A transcript of the conversation can be found at the end of this lesson.)

1. Cé as é Seán?
2. Cé as í Síle?

4. Obair Bhaile na Seachtaine seo/*This week's homework*

A. Work with the CD and the handbook regularly during the week as before. 20 minutes on a daily basis is an effective and realistic approach.

B. Try to use basic greetings and phrases as often as possible during the week.

Transcript of conversation, ceacht 2:

Gníomhaíochtaí Éisteachta

Síle: Dia duit.
Seán: Dia is Muire duit.
Síle: Is mise Síle. Cad is ainm duit?
Seán: Seán is ainm dom.
Síle: Cé as tú a **Sheáin**?
Seán: Is as an **bh**Frainc mé. Cé as tú féin, a **Shíle**?
Síle: Is as **Éirinn** mé.

Ceacht 3 *Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?/Where do you live?*

In this lesson you will learn how to:

- * Say where you live and ask where others live.
- * Give a brief description of where you live.

1. Abairtí Úsáideacha:

Repeat each one as you hear it on the CD:

Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí ?	Where do you live?
Tá mé i mo chónaí i mBaile Átha Cliath .	I live in Dublin.
Cá bhfuil tusa i do chónaí ?	Where do <u>you</u> live?
An teach deas é?	Is it a nice house?
Is teach deas é.	It's a nice house.
Is árasán beag é.	It's a small apartment.
An ceantar deas é?	Is it a nice area?
Ní ceantar deas é.	It's not a nice area.

Comhrá (ceacht 3 ar dhlúthdiosca)

(Follow CD instructions as before.)

Tá beirt mhúinteoirí ag caint ar an bhfón. Tá duine acu ina cónaí i nGaillimh agus an duine eile ina chónaí i mBaile Átha Cliath.

Two teachers are speaking on the phone. One of them lives in Galway and the other is living in Dublin.

Síle:	Dia duit!
Seán:	Dia is Muire duit!
Síle:	Conas atá tú?
Seán:	Tá mé go maith, go raibh maith agat.
Síle:	Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí anois?
Seán:	Táim i mo chónaí i lár na cathrach i nGaillimh. Cad fút féin? Cá bhfuil tusa i do chónaí ?
Síle:	Tá mise i mo chónaí faoin tuath i nGaillimh. Is áit álainn í.
Seán:	Is ceantar álainn é Seantalamh freisin.

Comhrá Ceacht 3 - Aistriúchán/Translation

Dia duit! Dia is Muire duit! Conas atá tú? Tá mé go maith, go raibh maith agat. Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí anois? Táim i mo chónaí i lár na cathrach i m Gaillimh. Cad fút féin? Cá bhfuil tusa i do chónaí ? Tá mise i mo chónaí faoin tuath i n Gaillimh. Is áit álainn í. Is ceantar álainn é Seantalamh freisin.	Hello! Hello! How are you? I am well, thank you. Where are you living now? I am living in the city centre in Galway. What about yourself? Where are you living? I am living in the country in Galway. It's a lovely place. Shantalla is a lovely area too.
---	---

Le foghlaim/To be learned.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Tá mé i mo chónaí sa bhaile mór. | I live in the town. |
| 2. Tá mé i mo chónaí i m baile beag. | I live in a small town. |
| 3. Tá mé i mo chónaí i sráidbhaile. | I live in a village. |
| 4. Tá mé i mo chónaí sa chathair . | I live in the city |
| 5. Tá mé i mo chónaí i m bruachbhaile. | I live in a suburb. |
| 6. Tá mé i mo chónaí i lár na cathrach. | I live in the city centre. |
| 7. Tá mé i mo chónaí ar imeall na cathrach. | I live on the outskirts of the city. |
| 8. Tá mé i mo chónaí i d teach. | I live in a house. |
| 9. Tá mé i mo chónaí in árasán. | I live in an apartment/a flat. |
| 10. Tá mé i mo chónaí faoin tuath. | I live in the countryside. |

Obair Ghrúpa/Group Work.

Agus sibh ag obair i ngrúpaí de cheathrar, cuir ceist ar na daoine eile i do ghrúpa chun a fháil amach:

Working in groups of four, question the other people in your group to find out:

- Cé as iad ó **dhúchas**? *Where they are from originally?*
- Cá bhfuil siad ina **gcónaí** anois. *Where they living now?*

2. Cabhair leis an nGramadach/Help with the Grammar

The teacher will emphasise the most important of the following grammatical points. It is not essential that you learn them all off by heart.

Note the changes in the following sentences depending on whether a male, female or more than one person is speaking:

Tá mé i mo ch ónaí anseo.	I live here.
Tá tú i do ch ónaí ansin.	You live there.
Tá sé ina ch ónaí anseo.	He lives here.
Tá sí ina c ónaí ansin.	She lives there.
Táimid in ár g cónaí anseo.	We live here.
Tá sibh in bhur g cónaí ansin.	You live (plural) there.
Tá siad ina g cónaí anseo.	They live here.

Nóta ar an alt agus 'sa'

A note on the article the and 'sa'

An = 'the'

Sa = 'in the'+ **h**

Cathair = 'A City'

An **ch**athair = 'The city'

Sa **ch**athair = 'In the city' = Ainmfhocal baininsneach/*Feminine noun (more on noun gender later)*

Baile mór = 'A Town'

An baile mór = 'the town' = Ainmfhocal firinsneach/*Masculine noun (more on noun gender later)*

Sa **b**haile mór = 'In the town'

3. Súil Siar/*Looking Back*

Gníomhachtaí scríbhneoireachta/*Writing Activities*

Aistrigh go Gaeilge:

1. Where do you live?.....
2. Where does he live?.....
3. Where does she live?.....
4. Where do they live?.....
5. I live here in.....
6. Where are you from originally and where do you live now?.....

Gníomhaíochtaí Éisteachta/*Listening Activities (ceacht 3)*

Éist leis an dlúthdhiosca agus freagair na ceisteanna a leanas:

1. Cá bhfuil Séan ina chónaí?
2. Cá bhfuil Síle ina cónaí?
3. Cé as í Síle ó dhúchas?
4. Cé as é Seán ó dhúchas?

4. Obair Bhaile na Seachtaine seo/*This week's homework*

A. Work with the CD and the handbook regularly during the week as before. 20 minutes on a daily basis is an effective and realistic approach.

B. Go back over all three of the lessons to refresh your memory and check your pronunciation.

Transcript of conversation, ceacht 3:

Gníomhachtaí Éisteachta

- Síle: Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?
Seán: Táim i mo chónaí i nGaillimh ach is as Ciarraí mé. Cá bhfuil tusa i do chónaí?
Síle: Táim i mo chónaí i nGaillimh.
Seán: Ní as Gaillimh ó dhúchas tú, a Shíle.
Síle: Ní hea, a Sheáin. Is as Baile Átha Cliath mé ach táim i mo chónaí i nGaillimh anois.

Ceacht 4 *An Aimsir /The Weather*

In this lesson you will learn how to:

- * Talk about the weather.
- * Talk about times of the day and name the days of the week.

1. Abairtí Úsáideacha:

Repeat each one as you hear it on the CD:

Tá an lá go deas.	The day is nice.
Níl sé ró-dhona.	It's (the day) not too bad
Lá breá/Aimsir bhreá.	It's a fine day/Its fine weather.
Tá sé go hálainn buíochas le Dia.	It's beautiful thanks be to God.
Drochlá.	It's a bad day.
Tá sé millteanach, go deimhin.	It's terrible indeed.
Tá sé gaofar.	It's windy.
Tá sé fliuch/tirim.	It's wet/dry.
Tá sé ag cur báistí anseo.	It's pouring rain here
Tá an aimsir go deas.	The weather is nice.
Níl an aimsir go deas.	The weather is not nice.
Tá sé fuar.	It's cold.
Tá sé an-fhuar.	It's very cold.
Tá sé meirbh.	It's sultry.

Comhrá (ceacht 4 ar dhlúthdiosca) (Follow CD instructions as before.)

Casann beirt ar a chéile ar bhóthar faoin tuath. Tá an aimsir go dona.
Two people meet on a countryside road. The weather is bad.

Síle:	Dia duit!
Seán:	Dia is Muire duit!
Síle:	Drochlá.
Seán:	Tá sé millteanach, go deimhin.
Síle:	Bhí sé go deas inné.
Seán:	An raibh? Bhí mise i mBaile Átha Cliath inné.
Síle:	Bhí sé go hálainn.
Seán:	Slán leat anois!
Síle:	Slán, a Sheáin!

Nóta:

An Aimsir Chaite/The Past Tense.

An raibh?	Was?
An raibh an aimsir go deas Dé Luain?	Was the weather nice on Monday?
Bhí.	It was.
Ní raibh. Bhí sé an-fhliuch.	It wasn't. It was very wet.
Bhí an aimsir go dona inné.	The weather was bad yesterday.

Comhrá Ceacht 4 - Aistriúchán/Translation

Dia duit!	Hello!
Dia is Muire duit!	Hello!
Drochlá.	It's a bad day.
Tá sé millteanach, go deimhin.	Indeed its terrible.
Bhí sé go deas inné.	It was nice yesterday.
An raibh? Bhí mise i mBaile Átha Cliath inné.	Was it? I was in Dublin yesterday.
Bhí sé go hálainn.	It was lovely.
Slán leat anois!	Goodbye now!
Slán, a Sheáin!	Goodbye Sean!

Le Foghlaim/To be Learned

An Luan	Monday	Dé Luain	On Monday
An Mháirt	Tuesday	Dé Máirt	On Tuesday
An Chéadaoin	Wenesday	Dé Céadaoin	On Wenesday
An Déardaoin	Thursday	Déardaoin	On Thursday
An Aoine	Friday	Dé hAoine	On Friday
An Satharn	Saturday	Dé Sathairn	On Saturday
An Domhnach	Sunday	Dé Domhnaigh	On Sunday
Ar maidin	In the /morning	Tráthnóna	Afternoon/Evening
Anocht	Tonight	Oíche	Night
Inniu	Today	Inné	Yesterday
Amárach	Tommorrow		

Obair Bheirte/Pair Work

Agus tú ag obair leis an duine in aice leat, labhair faoi aimsir na seachtaine seo caite.
Working with the person beside you, talk about last week's weather.

Mar shampla:

An raibh an aimsir go deas Dé Domhnaigh? Ní raibh. Bhí sé fuar agus fliuch.
An raibh sé go deas Dé Luain? Bhí sé go hálainn, buíochas le Dia.

2. Cabhair leis an nGramadach/Help with the Grammar

The teacher will emphasise the most important of the following grammatical points. It is not essential that you learn them all off by heart.

Séimhiú/lenition

Bíonn séimhiú ar fhocail sa Ghaeilge i gcásanna éagsúla.

Lenition takes place in Irish in various cases.

Baineann séimhiú leis na consain seo a leanas amháin:

Lenition only occurs with the following consonants:

b	bh
c	ch
d	dh
f	fh
g	gh
m	mh
p	ph
s	sh
t	th

Ní féidir séimhiú a chur ar chonsain eile nó ar ghuta ar bith.

One cannot lenite any other consonants or vowels.

The definite nominative article singular and plural

Note: There is no indefinite article in Irish. Therefore the word **fear** means both man and a man.

An fear =the man **na fir** =the men (*na* =also genitive feminine singular and genitive plural article)

Inscne na nAinmfhocal/ *Gender of nouns*

All nouns in Irish are either masculine or feminine

An fear = masculine noun, singular with article

An bhean = feminine noun, singular with article

An fear mór - adjective follows the form of the noun

An bhean mhór - adjective follows form of the noun, therefore noun and adjective *lenite*

Lá (a masculine noun) breá

Aimsir (a feminine noun) bhreá

3. Súil Siar/*Looking Back*

Gníomhachtaí scríbhneoireachta/*Writing Activities*

Aistrigh go Gaeilge:

1. The weather is bad today.....
2. The weather was nice this morning.....
3. Was the weather nice in the afternoon?.....
4. It was sultry on Monday.....
5. It was very cold yesterday.....
6. It was very wet on Sunday.....
7. It was warm last night.....
8. Was it nice in the afternoon?.....

Gníomhaíochtaí Éisteachta/*Listening Activities (ceacht 4)*

Éist leis an dlúthdhiosca agus freagair na ceistanna a leanas:

1. An raibh an aimsir go deas sa Fhrainc?
2. An raibh sé fliuch Dé Céadaoin?
3. An bhfuil sé ag cur báistí anois?

4. Obair Bhaile na Seachtaine seo/*This week's homework*

A. Work with the CD and the handbook regularly during the week as before. 20 minutes on a daily basis is an effective and realistic approach.

B. Keep a diary describing the weather each day.

Transcript of conversation, ceacht 4:

Gníomhaíochtaí Éisteachta

Seán: An raibh an aimsir go deas sa Fhrainc?

Síle: Bhí sé go hálainn, buíochas le Dia.

Seán: Bhí sé tirim ach an-fhuar anseo Dé Céadaoin ach bhí sé ag cur báistí aréir.

Síle: An raibh? Tá sé tirim anois.

Ceacht 5 *Mothúcháin agus Sláinte/Feelings and Health*

In this lesson you will learn how to:

- * Express emotions and ask others how they feel.
- * Talk about your health and that of others.

1. Abairtí Úsáideacha:

Repeat each one as you hear it on the CD:

Tá/níl tinneas cinn orm.	I have/haven't a headache
An mbíonn faitíos oraibh?	Are you (do you be) afraid?
Bíonn cantal uirthi.	She is (does be) cranky.
Ní bhíonn áthas orainn.	We are not (don't be) happy.
Conas a airíonn tú?	How do you feel?
Airím go maith/go dona.	I feel well/badly.
Tá biseach uirthi.	She has improved.
Tá/Níl a fhios agam.	I know/don't know.
Cad atá air/uirthi?	What's wrong him/her?
Cad atá ag cur as duit?	What is troubling you?
Ceapaim go bhfuil/nach bhfuil sé go maith.	I think that he is/is not well.

Nóta

The verb “to be” has a particular tense to express things which happen on a regular basis, the *present habitual tense* or *An Aimsir Ghnáthláithreach*:

An mbíonn tú anseo gach lá?	Are you here every day?
Bím.	I am (do be).
Ní bhím.	I am not (do not be).
An mbíonn sé tinn go minic?	Is he (does he be) sick often?
Bíonn.	He is (does be).
Ní bhíonn.	He isn't (doesn't be).

Comhrá (ceacht 5 ar dhlúthdhiosca) (Follow CD instructions as before.)

Tá múinteoir ag caint le tuismitheoir faoi dhalta tar éis am scoile.

A teacher is talking to a parent about a pupil after school hours.

Múinteoir: Conas atá Máire inniu?

Tuismitheoir: Tá tinneas cinn uirthi fós.

Múinteoir: An mbíonn tinneas cinn uirthi go minic?

Tuismitheoir: Bíonn. Bíonn tinneas cinn uirthi gach Céadaoin.

Múinteoir: An mbíonn? Tá sé sin suimiúil. Bíonn scrúdú againn Dé Céadaoin de ghnáth.

Tuismitheoir: Ní raibh a fhios agam cad a bhí uirthi, ach tá a fhios agam anois!

Comhrá Ceacht 5 - Aistriúchán/Translation

Conas atá Máire inniu? Tá tinneas cinn uirthi. An mbíonn tinneas cinn uirthi go minic? Bíonn. Bíonn tinneas cinn uirthi gach Céadaoin... An mbíonn? Tá sé sin suimiúil. Bíonn scrúdú againn Dé Céadaoin de ghnáth. Ní raibh a fhios agam cad a bhí uirthi, ach tá a fhios agam anois!	How is Máire today? She has a headache. Does she often have a headache? She does. She has a headache every Wednesday. Does she? That is interesting. We usually have a test on Wednesdays. I didn't know what was wrong with her, but I know now!
--	--

Le foghlaim/To be learned

In Irish, moods and sickness are ordinarily viewed as being transitory and as being 'on' the person:

Tá ocras orm.

I am hungry.

tart

thirst

tuirse

tiredness

slaghdán

a cold

tinneas fiacaile

toothache

tinneas cinn

a headache

teocht

fever

éad	jealousy
díomá	disappointment
fearg	anger
leisce	laziness
drogall	reluctance
aiféala	regret
imní	worry
iontas	surprise
brón	sorrow
ocras <i>an domhain</i>	<i>hunger of the world</i>
tart <i>an domhain</i>	<i>thirst of the world</i>

Tá ocras an domhain orm.	I am starving.
Tá tart an domhain orm.	I am parched.

Obair Ghrúpa

Agus sibh ag obair i ngrúpa de cheathrar, cuir ceist ar na daoine eile faoi chonas a n-airíonn siad. Mar shampla:

While working in groups of four, ask the others how they are feeling. For example:

Conas a airíonn tú?	<i>How do you feel?</i>
Airím go maith. Tá áthas an domhain orm	<i>I feel good. I am really happy</i>
nó	or
Airím go dona. Tá slaghdán orm	<i>I feel bad. I have a cold</i>

2. Cabhair leis an nGramadach/Help with the Grammar

The teacher will emphasise the most important of the following grammatical points. It is not essential that you learn them all off by heart.

Ar = On

Ar + mé = Orm

Orm	On me
Ort	On you
Air	On him
Uirthi	On her
Orainn	On us
Oraibh	On you (plural)
Orthu	On them

Reported speech:

"Tá mé tinn."

Dúirt sé **go bhfuil** sé tinn.

"Níl mé tinn."

Dúirt sé **nach bhfuil** sé tinn.

"I am sick."

He said he is sick.

"I am not sick."

He said he is not sick.

"Bhí slaghdán orm."

Dúirt sí **go raibh** slaghdán uirthi.

"Ní raibh slaghdán orm."

Dúirt sí **nach raibh** slaghdán uirthi.

"I had a cold."

She said she had a cold.

"I did not have a cold."

She said she did not have a cold.

3. Súil Siar/*Looking Back*

Gníomhaíochtaí scríbhneoireachta/*Writing Activities*

Aistrigh go Gaeilge:

1. I am hungry.....
2. Are you thirsty?.....
3. Is he usually cranky?.....
4. Were they angry?.....
5. He had a cold.....
6. She said she wasn't disappointed.....
7. I was reluctant to go.....
8. You (plural) are jealous.....

Gníomhachtaí éisteachta/*Listening activities (ceacht5)*

Éist leis an dlúthdhiosca agus freagair na ceistanna a leanas:

Listen to the CD and answer the following questions:

1. An airíonn an t-othar go maith?
2. An bhfuil tart ar an othar?
3. An bhfuil an t-othar tinn?

4. Obair Bhaile na Seachtaine seo/*This week's homework*

A. Work with the CD and the handbook regularly during the week as before. 20 minutes on a daily basis is an effective and realistic approach.

B. Keep a record in your Irish diary of how you feel each day.

Transcript of conversation, ceacht 5:
(Othar = patient, Dochtúir = Doctor)
Gníomhaíochtaí Éisteachta

Dochtúir: Cad atá ag cur as duit?

Othar: Ní airím go maith.

Dochtúir: An bhfuil tart ort?

Othar: Tá tart an domhain orm, a Dhochtúir.

Dochtúir: An bhfuil? Bhuel, an airíonn tú fuar?

Othar: Airím, a Dhochtúir. Airím an-fhuar. An bhfuil mé an-tinn?

Dochtúir: Níl ort ach slaghdán.

Ceacht 6 *Ar Scoil/In School*

In this lesson you will learn how to:

- * Address the class and direct the pupils.
- * Name the main features of a classroom.

1. Abairtí Úsáideacha:

Repeat each one as you hear it on the CD:

Páiste/í	Child/ren
Dalta/daltaí	Pupil/s
Múinteoir	Teacher
Seas!	Stand! (<i>singular</i>)
Seasaigí!	Stand! (<i>plural</i>)
Le do thoil	Please (<i>literally, at your will, singular</i>)
Le bhur dtoil	Please (<i>literally, at your will, plural</i>)
Tógaigí	Take (<i>plural</i>)
Suigh síos/suígí síos!	Sit dow! (<i>singular/plural</i>)
Isteach libh!	In with you! (<i>plural</i>)
Amach libh!	Out with you! (<i>plural</i>)
Tá mé déanach.	I am late.
Beidh mé ag caint leat.	I will be talking to you.
Do leabhar	Your book
Bhur leabhair	Your (<i>plural</i>) books

Nóta:

Like in many other languages, there is a distinct plural form of 'you' used in Irish when addressing more than one person.

Comhrá (ceacht 6 ar dhlúthdhiosca)

(Follow CD instructions as before.)

Tá múinteoir ag cur tús le ranganna an lae, ach ar dtús caithfidh sí na páistí uile a chur isteach sa seomra ranga agus iad a shocrú síos.

A teacher is beginning the day's classes, but first she must get all of the children into the class and settle them down.

Múinteoir: Dia daoibh ar maidin, a pháistí!

Páistí: Dia is Muire duit, a Mháistreas!

Múinteoir: Isteach libh anois suígí síos agus bígí ciúin. Maith sibh!

Dalta: Tá brón orm go bhfuil mé déanach ach bhí an bus déanach arís.

Múinteoir: Suigh síos. Maith an fear agus beidh mé ag caint leat arís. Tógaigí amach bhur leabhair le bhur dtoil.

Comhrá Ceacht 6 - Aistriúchán/Translation

<p>Dia daoibh ar maidin, a pháistí. Dia is Muire duit, a Mháistreas! Isteach libh anois. Suígí síos agus bígí ciúin. Maith sibh! Tá brón orm go bhfuil mé déanach ach bhí an bus déanach arís. Suigh síos. Maith an fear agus beidh mé ag caint leat arís. Tógaigí amach bhur leabhair le bhur dtoil.</p>	<p>Good morning children! Good morning Miss. In with you now. Sit down and be quiet. Good on you! I am sorry I am late but the bus was late again. Sit down. Good boy and I'll talk to you again. Take out your books please.</p>
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Le foghlaim/To be learned

An seomra ranga.	The classroom
An clár dubh/bán.	The black/white board
An chailc	The chalk
An glantóir	The cleaner/duster
An leabhar/ na leabhair	The book/books
An cóipleabhar/na cóipleabhair.	The copybook/the copybooks
An peann/na pinn	The pen/the pens
An peann luaidhe/na pinn luaidhe.	The pencil/the pencils
An deasc/ na deasca	The desk/ the desks
An doras/na doirse	The door/the doors
An fhuinneog/na fuinneoga	The window/the windows
An chathaoir/na cathaoireacha	The chair/the chairs
An obair bhaile	The homework
An leithreas	The toilet

Obair Ghrúpa/Group Work

Agus sibh ag obair i ngrúpaí de cheathrar, bíodh duine agaibh ina mhúinteoir agus tabhair na treoracha a leanas san uimhir uathu agus san uimhir iolra do do dhaltáí:

While working in groups of four, have one person be the teacher and give the following instructions in the singular and plural to the pupils:

Seas suas le do thoil .	Please stand. (<i>singular</i>)
Seasaigí le bhur dtoil .	Please stand. (<i>plural</i>)
Suigh síos le do thoil .	Sit down please. (<i>singular</i>)
Suígí le bhur dtoil .	Sit down please. (<i>plural</i>)
Tóg amach do leabhar.	Take out your. (<i>singular</i>) book
Tógaigí amach bhur leabhair.	Take out your. (<i>plural</i>) books
Oscail an doras.	Open the door.
Dún an h uinneog.	Close the window.
Cuir cluas ort féin.	Listen.
Cuirigí cluas oraibh féin.	Listen.
Maith an fear.	Good man.
Maith an bhean.	Good woman.
Maith sibh.	Good on you. (<i>plural</i>)
Tabhair dom do leabhar, le do thoil .	Give me your book, please.
Tabhair dom an ch ailc, le do thoil .	Give me the chalk, please.

2. Cabhair leis an nGramadach/Help with Grammar

The teacher will emphasise the most important of the following grammatical points. It is not essential that you learn them all off by heart.

An Aimsir Fháistineach *The Future Tense*

The verb **To Be**

Beidh mé anseo amárach.	I will be here tomorrow.
Ní b heidh mé anseo amárach.	I will not be here tomorrow.
An m beidh tú anseo amárach?	Will you be here tomorrow?

Briathra Rialta le haon siolla amháin san Aimsir Láithreach agus san Aimsir Chaite:

Regular verbs with one syllable in the present and past tense.

Fréamh/Modh Ordaitheach <i>Root (& Imperative)</i>		Aimsir Chaite <i>Past tense</i>	Aimsir Láithreach <i>Present tense</i>
Dún	<i>close</i>	Dhún	Dúnann
Glan	<i>clean</i>	Ghlan	Glanann
Ól	<i>drink</i>	D'ól	Ólann
Tóg	<i>take</i>	Thóg	Tógann
Scríobh	<i>write</i>	Scríobh	Scríobhann
Seas	<i>stand</i>	Sheas	Seasann
Suigh	<i>sit</i>	Shuigh	Suíonn
Léigh	<i>read</i>	Léigh	Léann

Note the following:

Taobh istigh Inside
Taobh amuigh Outside

Istigh In (Stationary) Tá sé istigh. He is inside.
Amuigh Out (Stationary) Tá sí amuigh. She is outside.

Isteach In (Movement) Tá sé ag teacht isteach. He is coming in.
Amach Out (Movement) Tá sí ag dul amach. She is going out.

Amach leat! Out with you! (*singular*)
Isteach libh! In with you! (*plural*)

An Aidiacht Shealbhach = focal a chuireann seilbh in iúl.
The Possesive Adjective = a word that expresses possession

Mo chóta	My coat
Do chóta	Your coat
A chóta	His coat
A cóta	Her coat
Ár gcótaí	Our coats
Bhur gcótaí	Your coats
A gcótaí	Their coats

3. Súil Siar/*Looking Back*

Gníomhaíochtaí scríbhneoireachta/*Writing Activities*

Aistrigh go Gaeilge:

1. She is going out
2. He is inside now
3. Stand up, children!
4. Stop that, children!
5. Give me your book, please!.....
7. Give me your books, please! (plural).....
8. Listen now, children!

Gníomhachtaí Éisteachta/*Listening activities (ceacht 6)*

Éist leis an dlúthdhiosca agus freagair na ceistanna a leanas:

1. An bhfuil Seán istigh?
2. Cá bhfuil Siobhán?

4. Obair Bhaile na Seachtaine seo/This Week's Homework

A. Work with the CD and the handbook regularly during the week as before. 20 minutes on a daily basis is an effective and realistic approach.

B. Play **Raidió na Gaeltachta 93.2FM** as background noise. Even if you understand none of the words at first you will hear the rhythm of the language and a variety of speakers which will help you enormously later on in this course/in the learning process.

Transcript of Conversation - Ceacht 6

Gníomhaíochtaí Éisteachta

Múinteoir: Cá bhfuil Seán?

Dalta: Ceapaim go bhfuil sé taobh amuigh.

Múinteoir: Agus cá bhfuil Siobhán?

Dalta: Tá sí sa leithreas.

Múinteoir: Maith an cailín. Suigh síos anois.

Ceacht 7 *Caitheamh Aimsire/Pastimes*

In this lesson you will learn how to:

- * Talk about your hobbies and those of others.
- * Express interest in things.
- * Say what you like/prefer.

1. Abairtí Úsáideacha:

Repeat each one as you hear it on the CD:

Is maith liom peil/camogaíocht.
Is maith liom peil/camogaíocht a imirt.
Ní maith liom iománaíocht a imirt.
Is breá liom a bheith ag snámh.
Is maith liom a bheith ag dornálaíocht.
Is fearr liom sacar.
Is fearr liom sacar ná camógaíocht.
Tá suim agam sa spórt.
An bhfuil suim agat sa spórt?
Tá/Níl.
Bíonn sí ag imirt camógaíochta gach Luan.
Tá siad an-ghnóthach.

I like football/camogie.
I like to play football/camogie.
I don't like to play hurling.
I love to swim.
I like to box.
I prefer soccer.
I prefer soccer to camogie.
I am interested in sport.
Are you interested in sport?
I am/am not.
She plays camogie every Monday.
They are very busy.

Comhrá (ceacht 7 ar dhlúthdhiosca) (Follow CD instructions as before.)

Tá beirt tuismitheoirí ag caint faoi chaitheamh aimsire a bpáistí.

Two parents are talking about their children's pastimes.

Síle: Conas atá na páistí?

Seán: Tá siad an-ghnóthach. Bíonn Aoife ag imirt camógaíochta gach Aoine agus bíonn sí ag imirt peile gach Satharn. Bíonn Séamas ag snámh gach Luan agus ag dornálaíocht gach Céadaoin.

Síle: Tá mo bheirt mar an gcéanna. Is breá le Mícheál a bheith ag snámh ach is fearr le Kathy sacar a imirt.

Comhrá Ceacht 7 - Aistriúchán/Translation

<p>Conas atá na páistí? Tá siad an-ghnóthach. Bíonn Aoife ag imirt camógaíochta gach Aoine agus bíonn sí ag imirt peile gach Satharn. Bíonn Séamas ag snámh gach Luan agus ag dornálaíocht gach Céadaoin. Tá mo bheirt mar an gcéanna. Is breá le Mícheál a bheith ag snámh ach is fearr le Kathy sacar a imirt.</p>	<p>How are the children? They are very busy. Aoife plays camogie every Friday and she plays football every Saturday. Séamas swims every Monday and boxes every Wednesday. My two are the same. Mícheál loves to swim but Kathy prefers to play soccer.</p>
--	---

Le Foghlaim/To be learned

Caitheamh Aimsire

Léitheoireacht

Siúl

Marcaíocht capall

Leadóg

Grianghrafadóireacht

Ealáin

Péintéireacht

Amhránaíocht

Damhsa

Scríobh

Cniotáil

Reading

Walking

Horse-riding

Tennis

Photography

Art

Painting

Singing

Dancing

Writing

Knitting

Obair Bheirte/Pair Work

Agus tú ag obair i mbeirteanna, cuir na ceisteanna a leanas ar an duine in aice leat:

While working in twos, ask the following questions of the person beside you:

An maith leat peil?

Answer=Is maith/Ní maith.

An maith leat camógaíocht?

An maith leat a bheith ag léamh?

An maith leat a bheith ag snámh?

Cén caitheamh aimsire is fearr leat?

Answer=Is fearr liom iománaíocht srl.....

Do you like football?

I do/don't.

Do you like camogie?

Do you like to read?

Do you like to swim?

What is your favourite pastime?

I prefer hurling etc....

2. Cabhair leis an nGramadach/Help with Grammar

The teacher will emphasise the most important of the following grammatical points. It is not essential that you learn them all off by heart.

Ag Comhaireamh/Counting

Objects/Things

Buidéal amháin	One bottle
Dhá bhuidéal	Two bottles
Trí bhuidéal	Three bottles
Ceithre bhuidéal	Four bottles
Cúig bhuidéal	Five bottles
Sé bhuidéal	Six bottles
Seacht mbuidéal	Seven bottles
Ocht mbuidéal	Eight bottles
Naoi mbuidéal	Nine bottles
Deich mbuidéal	Ten bottles

There are different words for counting people in Irish:

People:

Duine amháin	One person
Beirt	Two people
Triúr	Three people
Ceathrar	Four people
Cúigear	Five people
Seisear	Six people
Seachtar	Seven people
Ochtar	Eight people
Naonúr	Nine people
Deichniúr	Ten people

3. Súil Siar/*Looking Back*

Gníomhaíochtaí scríbhneoireachta/*Writing activities*

Aistrigh go Gaeilge:

- 1) I love camogie.....
- 2) I prefer hurling.....
- 3) He loves Gaelic Football.....
- 4) They like boxing.....
- 5) I like to read.....
- 6) I prefer swimming.....
- 7) I'm interested in reading.....
- 8) I like to paint.....

Gníomhaíochtaí Éisteachta/*Listening Activities (ceacht 7)*

Éist leis an dlúthdhiosca agus freagair na ceisteanna a leanas:

Listen to the CD and answer the following questions:

1. An maith le Síle a bheith ag snámh?
2. An mbíonn Seán ag imirt peile?
3. An mbíonn Síle ag snámh gach lá?

4. Obair Bhaile na Seachtaine seo/*This Week's Homework*

A. Work with the CD and the handbook regularly during the week as before. 20 minutes on a daily basis is an effective and realistic approach.

B. Imagine you are writing to someone who knows nothing about you - tell them where you live, what you like to do etc.

Transcript of conversation, ceacht 7:

Gníomhaíochtaí Éisteachta

Seán: An maith leat snámh, a Shíle?

Síle: Is maith ach is fearr liom peil a imirt.

Seán: Bím ag snámh gach maidin agus bím ag imirt peile gach Satharn.

Síle: Ní bhím ag snámh ach Dé Domhnaigh.

Ceacht 8 *Siopadóireacht/Shopping*

In this lesson you will learn how to:

- * Buy items from a shop.
- * Discuss prices and the quality of items.

1. Abairtí Úsáideacha:

Repeat each one as you hear it on the CD:

Tá mé ag dul ag siopadóireacht.	I am going shopping.
Caithfidh mé culaith scoile a cheannach.	I have to buy a school uniform.
Cad é do bharúil?	What do you think?
Tá sé sin costasach.	That is expensive
Tá sin saor.	That is cheap.
Cé mhéad atá air sin?	How much is that?
Sin 10 euro 10 cent.	That's 10 euro 50 cent.
Bain triail as.	Try this one on.
Cuir ort an geansaí	Put on the jumper.
An bhfuil sé ró-mhór?	Is it too big?
An bhfuil se ró-bheag?	Is it too small?
Tá sé díreach i gceart.	It is just right.

Comhrá (ceacht 8 ar dhlúthdhiosca) (Follow CD instructions as before.)

Tá tuismitheoir ag dul ag siopadóireacht le culaith scoile a cheannach.

A parent is going shopping to buy a school uniform

Siopadóir:	Dia duit!
Tuismitheoir:	Dia is Muire duit! Caithfidh mé culaith scoile a cheannach do Mháire.
Siopadóir:	Bain triail as an gceann seo.
Tuismitheoir:	Cuir ort an geansaí, a Mháire. An bhfuil sé ró-bheag?
Siopadóir:	Tá sé díreach i gceart.
Tuismitheoir:	Cuir ort an sciorta anois, a Mháire. Cad é do bharúil?
Siopadóir:	Ceapaim go bhfuil sé ró-mhór. Cuir ort an ceann seo.
Tuismitheoir:	Tá sé sin díreach i gceart. Cé mhéad atá air sin?
Siopadóir:	Sin 10 euro 10 cent.
Tuismitheoir:	Tá sé sin costasach ach caithfidh mé é a cheannach. Seo 20 euro.
Siopadóir:	Go raibh maith agat.

Comhrá Ceacht 8 - Aistriúchán/Translation

<p>Dia duit! Dia is Muire duit! Caithfidh mé culaith scoile a cheannach do Mháire. Bain triail as an gceann seo. Cuir ort an geansaí, a Mháire. An bhfuil sé ró-bheag? Tá sé díreach i gceart. Cuir ort an sciorta anois, a Mháire. Cad é do bharúil? Ceapaim go bhfuil sé ró-mhór. Cuir ort an ceann seo. Tá sin díreach i gceart. Cé mhéad atá air sin? Sin 10 euro 10 cent. Tá sé sin costasach ach caithfidh mé é a cheannach. Seo fiche euro. Go raibh maith agat.</p>	<p>Hello! Hello! I have to buy a school uniform for Máire. Try this one. Put on the jumper, Mary. Is it too small? It is just right. Put on the skirt now, Mary. What do you think? I think it is too big. Put on this one. That is just right. How much is that? That's 10 euro 10 cent. That is expensive but I have to buy it. Here is twenty euro. Thank you.</p>
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Le Foghlaim/To be learned

An bhfuil sé sin compordach?

Tá/Níl.

Siopadóir

Custaiméir

Ar **mhaith** leat?

Ba **mhaith** (liom)

Níor **mhaith** (liom)

Ba **mhaith** liom...le do **thoil**

Ba **mhaith** liom..más e do **thoil** é

Cad atá uait?

Tá bríste uaim.

Tá briste buachalla uaim, le do **thoil**.

Airgead

Cárta airgid

Airgead tirim

Íoc

Ar **mhaith** leat íoc as sin le....

Ar **mhaith** least íoc as sin le **hairgead** tirim?

Is that comfortable?

Yes/No. (It is/it is not)

Shopkeeper

Customer

Would you like?

(I) would like

(I) would not like

I would like..please

I would like...please (*if it is your wish*)

What do you want?

I want (a pair of) trousers.

I want boy's trousers please.

Money

Cash card

Cash

Pay

Would you like to pay for that with..

Would you like to pay for that with cash?

Cén tomhas?
Beag/meánach/mór

Éadaí

Geansaí
Sciorta
Cóta
Stocaí
Bróga
Fo-éadaí
Bríste
Seaicéad
Casóg
Léine
Carbhat
Éadaí buachalla
Éadaí cailín

Ag Comhaireamh

Aon euro dhéag
Dhá euro dhéag
Trí euro dhéag
Ceithre euro dhéag
Cúig euro dhéag
Sé euro dhéag
Seacht euro dhéag
Ocht euro dhéag
Naoi euro dhéag

Fiche euro
Tríocha euro
Daichead euro
Caoga euro
Seasca euro
Seachtó euro
Ochtó euro
Nócha euro
Céad euro

What size?
Small/medium/large

Clothes

Jumper
Skirt
Coat
Socks
Shoes
Underclothes
Trousers
Jacket
Jacket
Shirt
Tie
Boy's clothes
Girl's clothes

Counting

11 euro
12 euro
13 euro
14 euro
15 euro
16 euro
17 euro
18 euro
19 euro

Twenty euro
Thirty euro
Forty euro
Fifty euro
Sixty euro
Seventy euro
Eighty euro
Ninety euro
One hundred euro

Obair Bheirte/Pair Work

Agus tú ag obair leis an duine in aice leat, lig oraibh gur custaiméir agus siopadóir sibh. Ceannaigh culaith scoile do pháiste:

While working with the person beside you, imagine you are customer and shopkeeper. Buy a school uniform for a child:

Mar shampla:

Cad atá uait?

Ba mhaith liom léine bhuachalla a cheannach, le do thoil.

Cén tomhas atá uait?

Léine bheag le do thoil.

Cé mhéad atá air sin?

20 euro

Ar mhaith leat íoc as sin le cárta airgid?

Níor mhaith. Ba mhaith liom íoc as le hairgead tirim.

2.Cabhair leis an nGramadach/Help with Grammar

The teacher will emphasise the most important of the following grammatical points. It is not essential that you learn them all off by heart.

Ó <i>Ó + Mé = Uaim</i>	From <i>From me</i>	Le <i>Le + mé = Liam</i>	With <i>With me</i>
Uaim	From me	Liam	With me
Uait	From you	Leat	With you
Uaidh	From him	Leis	With him
Uaithi	From her	Léi	With her
Uainn	From us	Linn	With us
Uaibh	From you (pl)	Libh	With you (plural)
Uathu	From them	Leo	With them

Briathra Rialta le níos mó ná siolla amháin san Aimsir Láithreach, san Aimsir Chaite agus san Aimsir Fháistineach: *Regular verbs with more than one syllable in the present, past and future tense:*

Modh Ordaitheach <i>Imperative</i>	Aimsir Chaite <i>Past Tense</i>	Aimsir Láithreach <i>Present Tense</i>	Aimsir Fháistineach <i>Future Tense</i>
Ceannaigh <i>Buy</i>	Cheannaigh	Ceannaíonn	Ceannóidh
Tosaigh <i>Begin</i>	Thosaigh	Tosaíonn	Tosóidh
Críochnaigh <i>Finish</i>	Chríochnaigh	Críochnaíonn	Críochnóidh
Dúisigh <i>Wake up</i>	Dhúisigh	Dúisíonn	Dúiseoidh
Éirigh <i>Rise/Get up</i>	D'éirigh	Éiríonn	Éireoidh
Imigh <i>Go away</i>	D'imigh	Imíonn	Imeoidh
Foghlaim <i>Learn</i>	D'fhoghlaim	Foghlaimíonn	Foghlaiméoidh

3. Súil Siar/Looking Back

Gníomhaíochtaí scríbhneoireachta/Writing Activities

Aistrigh go Gaeilge:

1. How much is that ?.....
2. What do you want?.....
3. I'd like to buy this shirt please.....
4. That's 15 euro please.....
5. Do you like these trousers? I do.....
6. Would you like to buy this coat? I would
7. Is it too big?.....
8. It is exactly right.....

Gníomhachtaí Éisteachta/Listening Activities (ceacht 8)

Éist leis an dlúthdhiosca agus freagair na ceisteanna a leanas:

Listen to the CD and answer the following questions:

1. An raibh an léine compordach?
2. Cé mhéad a bhí air?
3. Ar íoc sé as le hairgead tirim?

4. Obair Bhaile na Seachtaine seo/This Week's Homework

A. Work with the CD and the handbook regularly during the week as before. 20 minutes on a daily basis is an effective and realistic approach.

B. Write a letter to a friend telling her about your recent shopping trip.

Transcript of conversation, ceacht 8:

Gníomhaíochtaí Éisteachta

Siopadóir: Dia duit! Cad atá uait?

Custaiméir: Tá léine uaim.

Siopadóir: Bain triail as an gceann seo. An bhfuil sé sin compordach ort?

Custaiméir: Tá. Tá se díreach i gceart. Cé mhéad atá air sin?

Siopadóir: Fiche euro.

Custaiméir: Tá sé sin saor. Íocfaidh mé as le cárta airgid.

Siopadóir: Go raibh maith agat.

Ceacht 9 Ócáidí Sóisialta/Social Occasions

In this lesson you will learn how to:

- * Tell the time.
- * Make arrangements with friends.

1. Abairtí Úsáideacha:

Repeat each one as you hear it on the CD:

Cén t-am é?

Tá sé leathuair tar éis a seacht.

An dtiocfaidh tú amach liom?

Tiocfaidh/Ní thiocfaidh.

Cén áit?

Cá bhfuil sibh ag dul?

Táimid ag dul chuig bialann.

An maith leat bia na hIndia?

Is maith.

Tá an bhialann sin go hálainn.

What time is it?

It is half past seven.

Will you come out with me?

I will/I won't.

What place?

Where are you going?

We are going to a restaurant.

Do you like Indian food?

I do.

That restaurant is lovely.

Comhrá (ceacht 9 ar dhlúthdhiosca)

(Follow CD instructions as before.)

Tá beirt ag déanamh socruithe le dul amach.

Two people are making arrangements to go out

Síle: An dtiocfaidh tú amach linn anocht, a Sheáin?

Seán: Tiocfaidh. Cá bhfuil sibh ag dul?

Síle: Táimid ag dul chuig bialann. An maith leat bia na hIndia?

Seán: Is breá liom bia na hIndia. An bhfuil sibh ag dul chuig an gceann i lár na cathrach?

Síle: Tá. Tá an bhialann sin go hálainn.

Seán: Cén t-am a mbeidh sibh ag dul amach?

Síle: Ag leathuair tar éis a seacht.

Seán: Feicfidh mé ansin sibh.

Síle: Slán go fóill mar sin.

Comhrá Ceacht 9 - Aistriúchán/Translation

An dtiocfaidh tú amach linn anocht, a Sheáin? Tiocfaidh. Cá bhfuil sibh ag dul? Táimid ag dul chuig bialann. An maith leat bia na hIndia? Is breá liom bia na hIndia. An bhfuil sibh ag dul chuig an gceann i lár na cathrach? Tá. Tá an bhialann sin go hálainn. Cén t-am a bheidh sibh ag dul amach? Ag leathuair tar éis a seacht. Feicfidh mé ansin sibh. Slán go fóill mar sin.	Will you come out with us tonight, Seán? I will. Where are you going? We are going to a restaurant. Do you like Indian food? I love Indian food. Are you going to the one in the city centre? We are. That restaurant is lovely. What time will you be going out? At half past seven. I will see you then. Bye for now then.
--	--

Le Foghlaim/ To be learned

a haon a chlog
a dó a chlog
a trí a chlog
a ceathair a chlog
a cúig a chlog
a sé a chlog
a seacht a chlog
a hocht a chlog
a naoi a chlog
a deich a chlog
a haon déag a chlog
a dó dhéag a chlog

one o' clock
two o' clock
three o' clock
four o' clock
five o' clock
six o' clock
seven o' clock
eight o' clock
nine o' clock
ten o' clock
eleven o' clock
twelve o' clock

Tá sé a haon déag a chlog.
Tá sé leathuair tar éis a haon.
Tá sé ceathrú chun a dó.
Tá sé ceathrú tar éis a trí.
Tá sé beagnach meán lae.
Tá sé beagnach meán oíche.

It is one o' clock.
It is half past one.
It is a quarter to two.
It is a quarter past three.
It is almost midday.
It is almost midnight.

Obair Bheirte/Pair Work

Agus tú ag obair leis an duine in aice leat, cuir ceist faoi cén t-am é. Bain úsáid as na leaganacha thuas.

While working with the person beside you, ask questions about the time. Use the above phrases. (Teacher may draw clocks on board with various times shown.)

2. Cabhair leis an nGramadach/Help with Grammar

The teacher will emphasise the most important of the following grammatical points. It is not essential that you learn them all off by heart.

de=of

de + an = den = of the (lenites except with words beginning with t or d)

taobh amuigh den bhialann

outside of the restuarant

taobh istigh den bhialann

inside the restuarant

taobh amuigh den phictiúrlann

outside of the cinema

taobh istigh den teach ósta

inside the pub

taobh amuigh den doras

outside the door

Note that nouns are often used in Irish where adjectives would be used in English, for example:

Indian food

Bia na hIndia

Food of India

A Chinese Restuarant

Bialann na Síne

A restaurant of China

American Soldiers

Saighdiúirí Mheiriceá

Soldiers of America

Spanish Journalists

Iriseoirí na Spáinne

Journalists of Spain

This conjunction of nouns causes the second noun to be in the genitive case. You will learn more about this in part two of the course.

3. Súil Siar/*Looking Back*

Gníomhachtaí scríbhneoireachta/*Writing Activities*

Aistrigh go Gaeilge:

1. Where are you (plural) going?.....
2. Are you coming out with us tonight?.....
3. What time are you going out at?.....
4. At half past eight.
5. I will see you inside the restaurant at 8.30.....
6. Do you like Indian food?.....
7. I love it.....
8. Do you like Spanish food?.....

Gníomhachtaí Éisteachta/*Listening Activities (ceacht 9)*

Éist leis an dlúthdhiosca agus freagair na ceistanna a leanas:

Listen to the CD and answer the following questions:

1. An maith le Síle dul chuig an bpictiúrlann?
2. An maith le Síle bia na hIndia?
3. Cén áit a bhfuil an bhiailann álainn?
4. Cén t-am a bheidh siad ag dul chuig an mbiailann?

4. Obair Bhaile na Seachtaine seo/*This Week's Homework*

A. Work with the CD and the handbook regularly during the week as before. 20 minutes on a daily basis is an effective and realistic approach.

B. Write a note to a friend inviting her to go out with you tonight, saying where you are going, what time etc.

Transcript of conversation, ceacht 9

Gníomhaíochtaí Éisteachta

Sean: An dtiocfaidh tú amach liom amárach?

Síle: Tiocfaidh.

Seán: Ar mhaith leat dul chuig an bpictiúrlann?

Síle: Níor mhaith. Is fearr liom dul chuig bialann.

Seán: An maith leat bia na hIndia?

Síle: Is fearr liom bia na Spáinne. Tá bialann álainn i lár na cathrach.

Seán: Feicfidh mé taobh amuigh den doras tú ag leathuair tar éis a naoi.

Síle: Slán go fóill mar sin.

Ceacht 10 *Meáin Chumarsáide na Gaeilge/Irish language media*

In this lesson you will learn how to:

- * Talk about your favourite TV and Radio programmes.
- * The newspapers that you read.

1. Abairtí Úsáideacha:

Repeat each one as you hear it on the CD:

Bím ag léamh an nuachtáin *Lá* gach lá.

Léann mé *Foinse* gach seachtain.

Bím ag éisteacht le *Raidió na Gaeltachta*.

Bím ag féachaint ar *TG4* go minic.

Bím ag féachaint ar *Ros na Rún* anois is arís.

Is fearr liom *Ros na Rún* ná an *Nuacht*.

Is maith liom na cláracha faisnéise.

Is maith liom an clár sin mar tá sé suimiúil.

Chonaic mé clár **grinn** aréir.

Chuala mé clár suimiúil Dé hAoine.

I read the newspaper *Lá* every day.

I read *Foinse* every week.

I listen to *Raidió na Gaeltachta*.

I watch *TG4* often.

I watch *Ros na Rún* now and again.

I prefer *Ros na Rún* to the News.

I do not like comedy programmes

I like that programme because it's interesting.

I saw a comedy programme last night.

I heard an interesting programme on Friday.

Comhrá (ceacht 10 ar dhlúthdhiosca) (Follow CD instructions as before.)

Tá beirt fhoghlaimoirí Gaeilge ag caint faoi mheáin chumarsáide na Gaeilge.
Two Irish language students are talking about the Irish language media.

Síle: An léann tú na nuachtáin Ghaeilge, a Sheáin?

Seán: Léann mé *Foinse* gach seachtain ach ní léim *Lá*.

Síle: An mbíonn tú ag féachaint ar *TG4*?

Seán: Bím, go minic. Is breá liom *Ros na Rún* mar tá sé éadrom.

Síle: Is fearr liom na cláracha faisnéise mar tá siad suimiúil ach chonaic mé *Ros na Rún* aréir agus bhí sé an-ghreannmhar.

Seán: An mbíonn tú ag éisteacht le *Raidió na Gaeltachta* anois is arís?

Síle: Bíonn. Chuala mé clár suimiúil Dé hAoine faoi mhúinteoirí.

Comhrá Ceacht 10 - Aistriúchán/Translation

<p>An léann tú na nuachtáin Ghaeilge, a Sheáin? Léann mé Foinse gach seachtain ach ní léim Lá. An mbíonn tú ag féachaint ar TG4? Bím, go minic. Is breá liom Ros na Rún mar tá se éadrom. Is fearr liom na cláracha faisnéise mar tá siad suimiúil ach chonaic mé Ros na Rún aréir agus bhí sé an-ghreannmhar.. An mbíonn tú ag éisteacht le Raidió na Gaeltachta anois is arís? Bíonn. Chuala me clár suimiúil faoi mhúinteoirí Dé hAoine.</p>	<p>Seán, do you read the Irish language newspapers? I read Foinse every week but I don't read Lá. Do you watch TG4? I do, often. I love Ros na Rún because it is light. I prefer the documentaries because they are interesting but I saw Ros na Rún last night and it was very funny. Do you listen to Raidió na Gaeltachta now and again? I do. I heard an interesting programme about teachers on Friday.</p>
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Le Foghlaim/ To be learned

clár/cláracha teilifíse/Raidió
clár nuachta
clár faisnéise
clár grinn
scannán/scannáin

television/radio programme/s
news programme
documentary
comedy programme
film/s

Tá sé greannmhar.
Tá sé spéisiúil.
Tá sé spreagúil.
Tá sé spleodrach.
Tá sé rómánsúil.
Tá sé áiféiseach.

It is funny.
It is interesting.
It is inspiring.
It is lively.
It is romantic.
It is ridiculous.

Obair Bheirte/Pair Work

Agus tú ag obair leis an duine in aice leat, pléigh na cláracha teilifíse/raidió is fearr leat.
Working with the person beside you, discuss the television programmes that you most like.

Is breá liom *Fair City*.

Is breá liom a bheith ag féachaint ar *Fair City* mar tá sé éadrom

Is breá liom *Ros na Rún*.

Is breá liom a bheith ag féachaint ar *Ros na Rún* mar tá sé an-ghreannmhar

Is maith liom Raidió na Gaeltachta.

Is maith liom a bheith ag éisteacht le Raidió na Gaeltachta mar tá sé suimiúil.

Is maith liom cláracha faisnéise,

Is maith liom cláracha grinn.

Ní maith liom sin mar tá sé áiféiseach.

Ceapaim go bhfuil an clár sin go maith.

Ceapaim nach bhfuil an clár sin ró-mhaith.

2.Cabhair leis an nGramadach/ Help with Grammar

The teacher will emphasise the most important of the following grammatical points. It is not essential that you learn them all off by heart.

Na briathra neamhrialta, seachas an chopail ‘is’.

Briathara	Béarla	Aimsir Chaite (First person singular)	Aimsir Láithreach	Aimsir Fháistineach
Abair	Say	Dúirt mé	Deirim	Déarfaidh mé
Beir	Carry/ Catch/Be born	Rug mé	Beirim	Béarfaidh mé
Bí	Be	Bhí mé	Bím	Beidh mé
Clois	Hear	Chuala mé	Cloisim	Cloisfidh mé
Déan	Do/Make	Rinne mé <i>Ní dhearna mé</i>	Déanaim	Déanfaidh mé
Faigh	Get	Fuair mé	Faighim	Gheobhaidh mé
Feic	See	Chonaic mé <i>Ní fhaca mé</i>	Feicim	Feicfidh mé
Ith	Eat	D’ith mé	Ithim	Íosfaidh mé
Tabhair	Give	Thug mé	Tugaim	Tabharfaidh mé
Tar	Come	Tháinig mé	Tagaim	Tiocfaidh mé
Téigh	Go	Chuaigh mé <i>Ní dheachaigh mé</i>	Téim	Rachaidh mé

3. Súil siar/*Looking back*

Gníomhachtaí Scríbhneoireachta/*Writing Activities*

Aistrigh go Gaeilge:

1. What is your favourite Television programme?.....
2. My favourite programme is Ros na Rún.....
3. I love documentaries.....
4. I think the comedies are ridiculous.....
5. I watch TG4 often.....
6. I saw an interesting programme on TG4 on Saturday.....
7. I watch the News now and then.....
8. I heard the News last night.....

Gníomhaíochtaí Éisteachta/*Listening Activities (ceacht 10)*

Éist leis an dlúthdhiosca agus freagair na ceistanna a leanas:

Listen to the CD and answer the following questions:

1. An mbíonn Seán ag féachaint ar an Nuacht ar TG4?
2. Cén fáth?
3. Cad iad na cláracha is fearr le Síle?

4. Obair Bhaile na Seachtaine seo/*This Week's Homework*

A. Work with the CD and the handbook regularly during the week as before. 20 minutes on a daily basis is an effective and realistic approach.

B. Write a description of the programmes you have watched and listened to during the week and what you thought of them.

Transcript of conversation, ceacht 10:

Gníomhaíochtaí Éisteachta

Síle: An mbíonn tú ag féachaint ar an Nuacht ar TG4?

Seán: Ní bhíonn. Is fearr liom cláracha coiméide.

Síle: Cén clár teilifíse is fearr leat?

Seán: Ní bhíonn mé ag féachaint ar an teilifís ach anois is arís ach chonaic mé clár suimiúil aréir faoi Yasser Arafat.

Síle: Is breá liomsa cláracha faisnéise freisin.