# FAIGH FÁINNE CAITH FÁINNE

## Simple Steps to Silver Fáinne

**Booklet with Audio Support**

*Aithníonn Fáinneoir Fáinneoir eile...*

**A PDF copy of this booklet is available for online purchase from**
**gaelarasmhicardghail@gmail.com**

## CEISTEANNA – QUESTIONS

The suggested questions are an amalgam of GCSE types (courtesy of Caitríona Bn. de Bléine, Coláiste Chaitríona, Ard Mhacha), Líofa questions, and a Craobh an Iúir/Newry.ie self-learning resource. Adults and pupils are therefore broadly accommodated with pick & mix questions. That there are 33 optional questions is random and is not based on any structured programme. We just want to get a value for money or free resource into Early Learners' hands. So expect a cottage-industry production that is marked more by enthusiasm than slick finish or marketing. That Newry Gaelic League has circulated over 3000 Fáinne question booklets however shows that there's an appetite for a supported, affordable, introductory route into spoken Irish. Our own view is that the earning and wearing of the Fáinne is more important now than ever given the renewed interest in, and increasingly confident daily use of Irish across the whole island. Aithníonn Fáinneoir Fáinneoir Eile. Our challenge and request might indeed be Faigh Fáinne - Caith Fáinne though the personal satisfaction gained in beginning to speak "Ár dTeanga - Our Language" is what really matters. If required, a Fáinne Airgid test by phone or Zoom can be arranged through contacting gaelarasmhicardghail@gmail.com. Those under 16 must book this through a parent or teacher. A small fee to cover the costs of the Fáinne, certificate and postage applies. For those who disapprove of wearing badges or who do not wish to undertake an informal test, the questions and answers on our You Tube sound files let you commence learning to speak some Irish on your own terms.

**BITESIZE UNITS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Aonad 1 | **Cad é an t-ainm atá ort?** |
| Aonad 2 | **Cad é mar atá tú?** |
| Aonad 3 | **Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?** |
| Aonad 4 | **Cén aois thú?** |
| Aonad 5 | **Cuir síos ort féin.** |
| Aonad 6 | **An bhfuil caitheamh aimsire ar bith agat?** |
| Aonad 7 | **Cuir síos ar do theach** |
| Aonad 8 | **Cad é a rinne tú ar maidin?** |
| Aonad 9 | **Cén sórt bia/clár teilifíse is fearr leat?** |
| Aonad 10 | **Cad é mar atá an aimsir inniu?** |
| Aonad 11 | **Cad é an t-am é?** |
| Aonad 12 | **Ainmnigh laethanta na seachtaine, míonna/séasúir na bliana** |
| Aonad 13 | **Cad é an dath atá ar..?** |
| Aonad 14 | **Cá bhfuil an..?** |
| Aonad 15 | **Cá háit ar rugadh agus tógadh thú?** |
| Aonad 16 | **Cén sórt duine thú?** |
| Aonad 17 | **Cá mhéad duine atá i do theaghlach?** |
| Aonad 18 | **An réitíonn tú go maith le daoine?** |
| Aonad 19 | **An bhfuil jab agat?** |
| Aonad 20 | **Cén cineál oibre a dhéanann tú?** |
| Aonad 21 | **Cén saghas ceoil is fearr leat?** |
| Aonad 22 | **Cad é a rinne tú i ndiaidh am tae inné?** |
| Aonad 23 | **Cad é a dhéanfaidh tú i rith an tSamhraidh seo chugainn?** |
| Aonad 24 | **Cá háit a ndeachaigh tú ar laethanta saoire anuraidh?** |
| Aonad 25 | **An bhfuil dúil agat sa spórt?** |
| Aonad 26 | **An maith leat ríomhairí?** |
| Aonad 27 | **An bhfuil peata agat? Cuir síos air/uirthi.** |
| Aonad 28 | **Cad é mar a bhíonn an aimsir i rith an tSamhraidh?** |
| Aonad 29 | **Cad é an dáta atá ann inniu?** |
| Aonad 30 | **Cad é a dhéanfaidh tú anocht/amárach?** |
| Aonad 31 | **Cén séasúr is fearr leat agus cad chuige?** |
| Aonad 32 | **Cá mhéad airgid atá agam?** |
| Aonad 33 | **Cad chuige a ba mhaith leat Fáinne Airgid?** |

It is no surprise that the Fáinne organisation, under the direction of Piaras Béaslaí and in the political circumstances of the period, attracted only the most zealous of language revivalists. Over time, tensions surfaced between individual Gaelic League Branches and Gasra/Fáinne Committees. Discord became apparent too when some Fáinne groups relaxed their rules and issued Fáinní to those less than fluent. In the 1930s the more doctrinaire Fáinne members lamented the shift to the Fáinne becoming something of a fashion-bauble rather than a symbol of commitment and linguistic competence. In Newry however, the 1930s witnessed the heyday of the Fáinne organisation. Newry novelist Séamus Mac Conmara had established a Gasra while at QUB and subsequently founded one that used to meet weekly in the Grand Central Hotel, Hill Street, Newry. The indefatigable Father Larry Murray promoted the Fáinne throughout County Louth in particular. The tradition of holding Fáinne examinations has continued in Newry, largely led by the Christian Brothers of whom Brothers Beausang, Begley and Nolan were the most active. Brother Beausang was replaced by Séamus Mac Dhaibhéid of Newry Branch Gaelic League on the then Comhdháil Náisiúnta na Gaeilge Fáinne Sub-Committee in the mid 1980s and the Branch has continued with annual Fáinne tests.

Our business with this little publication though is not to narrate the history of the Fáinne (though we include a selection of Fáinne related items), nor to chart its changing designs, declines and relaunches. No one, we imagine, would revert to strict rules and solemn promises in the awarding of competency badges for Irish learners and speakers. It is useful however that some type of graduated, optional spoken tests are available covering the fluency spectrum from beginners' Cúpla Focal/Líofa badges, through to Fáinne Airgid and Fáinne Óir. A degree of stretch and challenge as language learners progress through the grades is desirable in most cases and the awarding of certificates of attainment is recommended. Students should ideally receive positive feedback on their performance in tests from an experienced examiner who is sensitive to learners' dispositions. This is important especially for adult returners to education who can thrive on confidence-building experiences. To that end, Comhaltas Uladh offers lists of appropriate questions divided into broad ability levels. These provide exemplar questions only and can be merged with some of the questions available from CCEA for GCSE Irish. Our objective is to provide ready-made question banks and suggested answers for Gaelic League Branches and for schools. We are acutely conscious of the need to inspire pupils early on their language-learning journey and at key ages – Year 7 before they transfer to secondary level, and in Years 10 and 12 so that pupils might be encouraged to choose GCSE and A Level Irish. Given the worrying decline in the numbers choosing to study Modern Languages in secondary schools and the loading and promoting of the curriculum towards STEM subjects, it is crucial that pupils' interest in languages is excited as early as possible. Professionally produced and age-appropriate CCEA resources are now available online and training for primary teachers is occurring in various centres. These resources could easily be linked with an incentivising Líofa/Gaelic League oral test. There is of course no compulsion to go through the formality of entering for Fáinne or other badge examinations, there is no agreed syllabus or fixed format – Líofa badges indeed are available free of charge, Cúpla Focal badges can be purchased from Gael Linn, Fáinní can be bought online or from Conradh na Gaeilge. It is much preferable in our

view to earn the badge and to wear it with pride, to converse with other badge-wearers in a spirit of mutual support and solidarity to the best of our ability, and to attain increasing fluency through confident practice. Déanann cleachtadh máistreacht.

From our own Gaelic League perspective, the promotion of the Fáinne is central to our voluntary educational work. We recall that the aptly-named newspaper 'Fáinne an Lae' in its editorial of 23 Lúnasa 1919 praised the work of the new Fáinne organisation and its rapid progress in attracting more than 2000 members:

'Is féidir a rádh gurb é an Fáinne toradh oibre an Chonnartha, comh-líonadh an tsoisgéil atá á chraobhsgaoileadh le cúig bliana fichead anois.'

The same editorial touched on the core work of every Branch of the Gaelic League – that is, the consistent, reliable, year on year provision of quality Irish classes:

'..ní foláir an Chonnradh bheith go láidir; ní foláir na Craobhacha bheith go maith agus gan faillighe a thabhairt i múineadh na teangan; agus thar gach ní eile, ní foláir leanmhaint den obair do shíor. Is fearr síor-obair ná sár-obair. Dheineadh an Chonnradh an ithir agus féachfaidh an Fáinne i ndiaidh na mbarraí.'

This booklet of suggested questions and answers is available from Craobh an Iúir de Chomhaltas Uladh which is based in Gaeláras Mhic Ardghail, 6b Upper Chapel Street, Newry, BT34 2DS. It makes no claims to being a course and is mainly an incentive with bitesize speaking targets for Early Learners. The number of questions for the test can of course be augmented or reduced. The booklet is supported by sound files on You Tube and the links for these are available from gaelarasmhicardghail@gmail.com. The publication is supported by The Community Foundation (Ultach Trust), Foras na Gaeilge and An tUltach.

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 2 Unit 2**

Learning to ask how someone is feeling and giving a variety of responses.

A key social courtesy is to ask how someone is. We inquire about someone in Irish usually by asking:
Cad é mar atá tú?
How are you?
Cad é mar atá tú?
Cad é mar atá tú?
You try it
Cad é mar atá tú?

Most people are positive in their replies, regardless of how they actually feel and might typically say in Irish
Tá mé go maith go raibh maith agat
I am well thank you
Tá mé go maith go raibh maith agat
Tá mé go maith go raibh maith agat
You try it
Tá mé go maith go raibh maith agat

If you feel really good you might say, in a particularly Ulster Irish way
Tá mé ar dóigh
I am great
Tá mé ar dóigh
Tá mé ar dóigh
You try it
Tá mé ar dóigh

Other responses could be
Tá mé go measartha
I'm middling or fairly good
Tá mé go measartha
Tá mé go measartha
You try it
Tá mé go measartha

Or níl mé ach go measartha, I'm only middling
Níl mé ach go measartha
Níl mé ach go measartha

You could also say, more idiomatically, níl caill ar bith orm
I can't complain
Níl caill ar bith orm

And if you happen to be in tiptop form, the answer to Cad é mar atá tú? could be
Tá mé ar mhuin na muice
I'm on the pig's back
Tá mé ar mhuin na muice

You try it
Tá mé ar mhuin na muice
When you reply by saying how you are, you would usually add
Agus cad é mar atá tú féin? And how are you? Note the words tú féin
Agus cad é mar atá tú féin?
Agus cad é mar atá tú féin?
tú féin can also be pronounced as tú **f**éin
Agus cad é mar atá tú **f**éin?

Listen to the following two exchanges.

Exchange 1
Cad é mar atá tú a Phóil?
Tá mé go maith go raibh maith agat. Agus cad é mar atá tú féin?
Níl caill ar bith orm.

Agus arís, and again

Cad é mar atá tú a Phóil?
Tá mé go maith go raibh maith agat. Agus cad é mar atá tú féin?
Níl caill ar bith orm.

Exchange 2
Cad é mar atá tú?
Níl mé ach go measartha? Cad é mar atá tú féin?
Tá mé ar dóigh!

Agus arís, and again

Cad é mar atá tú?
Níl mé ach go measartha? Cad é mar atá tú féin?
Tá mé ar dóigh!

How are you? or cad é mar atá tú? is often expressed as Cad é an dóigh atá ort? in Ulster.
Cad é an dóigh atá ort?
Cad é an dóigh ata ort?

Listen to the following exchange:

Bhuel a Phóil. Cad é an dóigh atá ort?
Tá mé go hiontach go raibh maith agat. Agus cad é an dóigh atá ort?
Níl caill ar bith orm
Did you hear? Tá mé go hiontach – I am great
Tá mé go hiontach

Éist arís

Bhuel a Phóil. Cad é an dóigh atá ort?
Tá mé go hiontach go raibh maith agat. Agus cad é an dóigh atá ort?
Níl caill ar bith orm

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 3 Unit 3**

Learning to ask where someone lives and counting to twenty.

We inquire about where someone lives in Irish usually by asking:
Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?
Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?
(literally, where are you in your living?)
Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?
Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?

To achieve the Fáinne Airgid it is sufficient to reply with an answer like one of the following:
Tá mé í mo chónaí in Iúr Chinn Trá
I live in Newry, literally, I am in my living in Newry
Tá mé i mo chónaí in Iúr Chinn Trá

Tá mé i mo chónaí i lár na cathrach
I live in the centre of the city
Tá mé i mo chónaí i lár na cathrach
Tá mé i mo chónaí i lár na cathrach

Tá mé i mo chónaí ar imeall na cathrach
I live on the outskirts of the city
Tá mé i mo chónaí ar imeall na cathrach
Tá mé i mo chónaí ar imeall na cathrach

Tá mé i mo chónaí faoin tuath
I live in the countryside
Tá mé i mo chónaí faoin tuath
Tá mé i mo chónaí faoin tuath

Tá mé i mo chónaí i gContae an Dúin
I live in County Down
Tá mé i mo chónaí i gContae an Dúin
Tá mé i mo chónaí i gContae an Dúin

Tá mé i mo chónaí i gContae Ard Mhacha
I live in County Armagh
Tá mé i mo chónaí i gContae Ard Mhacha
Tá mé i mo chónaí i gContae Ard Mhacha

Listen to the following exchange where some of the details are combined.
Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?
Tá mé i mo chónaí in Iúr Chinn Trá – ar imeall na cathrach.
Agus arís, and again:

Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?
Tá mé í mo chónaí in Iúr Chinn Trá – ar imeall na cathrach.

**In a Fáinne Airgid test you would likely be asked to count up to twenty.**

Listen carefully to the numbers and then learn them off by heart:

aon
dó
trí
ceathair
cúig
sé
seacht
ocht
naoi
deich
aon déag
dó dhéag
trí déag
ceathar déag
cúig déag
sé déag
seacht déag
ocht déag
naoi déag
fiche.

Agus arís, and again:

aon
dó
trí
ceathair
cúig
sé
seacht
ocht
naoi
deich
aon déag
dó dhéag
trí déag
ceathar déag
cúig déag
sé déag
seacht déag
ocht déag
naoi déag
fiche.

The Irish word for zero/nought is náid or more commonly neamhní in Ulster.

Listen to someone asking for a phone number:

Cad é an uimhir ghutháin atá agat?
Literally, what is the phone number at you (agat, at you)?
Cad é an uimhir ghutháin atá agat?
Cad é an uimhir ghutháin atá agat?

Listen to some of the sample answers to the question, Cad é an uimhir ghutháin atá agat?
Note that we insert the word 'a' before the numbers:

A náid, a dó, a hocht, a trí, a náid, a dó, a seacht, a cúig, a haon

Agus arís:

A náid, a dó, a hocht, a trí, a náid, a dó, a seacht, a cúig, a haon

Or this one, cad é an uimhir ghutháin atá agat?

A neamhní, a seacht, a seacht, a sé, a cúig, a ceathair, a haon, a dó, a neamhní, a trí

Agus arís:

A neamhní, a seacht, a seacht, a sé, a cúig, a ceathair, a haon, a dó, a neamhní, a trí

Ag cruinniú den Chraobh Bhéal Feirste den Chomhchaid-reamh, san Ostalann Wellington Pk., An Bráthair Beausang ag bronnadh an Fháinne Nua ar Eilis Ní Chinnéide. Sa phictiúr fosta, Aine Bean de Napier agus Lionard Ó Coigligh, Iar-Uachtarán an Chomhchaid-rimh.

**Pictiúr ó An tUltach 1966**

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 4 Unit 4**

Learning to ask what age someone is and giving an answer.

We inquire about someone's age by asking:
Cén aois thú?
What age are you? Or, how old are you?
Cén aois thú?
Cén aois thú?

We will go through a variety of answers.
Listen carefully for the variations on the word bliain:

Cén aois thú?
Tá mé aon bhliain déag d'aois
I am 11
Tá mé aon bhliain déag d'aois
Tá mé aon bhliain déag d'aois

Cén aois thú?
Tá mé cúig bliana déag d'aois
I am 15
Tá mé cúig bliana déag d'aois
Tá mé cúig bliana déag d'aois

Cén aois thú?
Tá mé ocht mbliana déag d'aois
I am 18
Tá mé ocht mbliana déag d'aois
Tá mé ocht mbliana déag d'aois

Cén aois thú?
Tá mé fiche bliain d'aois
I am 20
Tá mé fiche bliain d'aois
Tá mé fiche bliain d'aois
You can also say, Tá mé scór bliain d'aois (I am a score or twenty years old)
Tá mé scór bliain d'aois
Tá mé scór bliain d'aois

Cén aois thú?
Tá mé óg go fóill
I am still young
Tá mé óg go fóill
Tá mé óg go fóill

Cén aois thú?
Tá mé níos mó ná fiche 's a haon bliain d'aois
I am over 21 years old
Tá mé níos mó ná fiche 's a haon bliain d'aois

Tá mé níos mó ná fiche 's a haon bliain d'aois

Cén aois thú?
Níor mhaith liom a rá
I wouldn't care to say
Níor mhaith liom a rá
Níor mhaith liom a rá

Cén aois thú?
Tá mé níos óige ná tusa
I am younger than you
Tá mé níos óige ná tusa
Tá mé níos óige ná tusa

Cén aois thú?
Tá mé níos sine ná tusa (note again the emphatic tusa)
I am older than you
Tá mé níos sine ná tusa
Tá mé níos sine ná tusa

Cén aois thú?
Ná bí fiosrach!
Don't be nosey!
Ná bí fiosrach!
Ná bí fiosrach!

MÁS AIT É, IS FÍOR É

Is minic cainteoirí Gaeilge ag labhairt Béarla le chéile. Cén fáth? Mar nach fios dóibh go bhfuil Gaeilge ag an duine eile.

Anois, dá mbeadh Fáinne á chaitheamh acu . . .

Cuir fios ar gach eolas ó —

an fáinne

ÁRAS NA COMHDHÁLA,
86 SR. GHARDNAR ÍOCHT.,
BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH 1.

TEIL. (01) 365572
FACS. (01) 366846

Fógra ó na 1980í

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 5 Unit 5**

Learning to describe yourself.

The Fáinne Airgid oral examiner, and a test is of course optional, will ask you to describe yourself by saying
Cuir síos ort féin
Describe yourself
Cuir síos ort féin
Cuir síos ort féin

This will normally require a simple physical description of yourself and a little bit about your personality.

A useful strategy is to start at the top, your head, and work your way down.

In describing your hair you might say:
Tá gruaig dhubh orm
I have black hair
Tá gruaig dhubh orm

Tá gruaig rua orm
I am red-haired
Tá gruaig rua orm
Tá gruaig rua orm

Tá gruaig liath orm
I have grey hair
Tá gruaig liath orm
Tá gruaig liath orm

Tá gruaig fhionn orm
I am fair-haired
Tá gruaig fhionn orm
Tá gruaig fhionn orm

Tá gruaig chatach orm
I have curly hair
Tá gruaig chatach orm
Tá gruaig chatach orm

Tá gruaig dhíreach orm
I have straight hair
Tá gruaig dhíreach orm
Tá gruaig dhíreach orm

Tá gruaig spíceach orm
I have spikey hair
Tá gruaig spíceach orm
Tá gruaig spíceach orm

Tá gruaig ildáite orm
I have multi-coloured hair
Tá gruaig ildáite orm
Tá gruaig ildáite orm

Tá mé maol
I am bald
Tá mé maol

And moving on to describe your eyes:

Tá mo chuid súile glas
My eyes are green (literally, my share of eyes are green)
Tá mo chuid súile glas
Tá mo chuid súile glas

Tá mo chuid súile gorm
My eyes are blue
Tá mo chuid súile gorm
Tá mo chuid súile gorm

Tá mo chuid súile donn
My eyes are brown
Tá mo chuid súile donn
Tá mo chuid súile donn

Caithim spéaclaí
I wear glasses
Caithim spéaclaí
Caithim spéaclaí

Caithim spéaclaí faiseanta
I wear fashionable spectacles
Caithim spéaclaí faiseanta
Caithim spéaclaí faiseanta

Caithim spéaclaí léitheoireachta
I wear reading glasses
Caithim spéaclaí léitheoireachta
Caithim spéaclaí léitheoireachta

Any now to describe your physique:

Tá mé ard
I am tall
Tá mé ard

Tá mé beag
I am little
Tá mé beag

Tá mé measartha ard
I am fairly tall
Tá mé measartha ard
Tá mé measartha ard

Tá mé tanaí
I am thin
Tá mé tanaí

Níl mé tanaí
I'm not thin
Níl mé tanaí

Tá mé ramhar
I am fat
Tá mé ramhar

If you wish to describe aspects of your personality it is useful to learn adjectives in sequences of threes

Tá mé cineálta cairdiúil cainteach
I am kind, friendly, chatty
Tá mé cineálta cairdiúil cainteach
Tá mé cineálta cairdiúil cainteach

Tá mé ciúin deas múinte
I am quiet, nice, polite
Tá mé ciúin deas múinte
Tá mé ciúin deas múinte

Tá mé fial falsa ceanndána
I am generous, lazy, stubborn
Tá mé fial falsa ceanndána
Tá mé fial falsa ceanndána

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 6 Unit 6**

Learning to talk about your pastimes.

A typical question asking about your pastimes is:
An bhfuil caithimh aimsire ar bith agat?
Have you any pastimes?
An bhfuil caithimh aimsire ar bith agat?
An bhfuil caithimh aimsire ar bith agat?

In any conversation, it is wise to talk about your own particular pastimes but we offer a range of pastimes for you to choose from.

To confirm you have pastimes you can say:

Tá caithimh aimsire agam cinnte
I have pastimes surely
Tá caithimh aimsire agam cinnte
Tá caithimh aimsire agam cinnte

You can then itemise your hobbies/interests. As with much learning, it can help your memory if you learn things in threes.

You might say:

Is maith liom spórt – peil, snámh, rugbaí
I like sport – football, swimming, rugby
Is maith liom spórt – peil, snámh, rugbaí
Is maith liom spórt – peil, snámh, rugbaí

Is breá liom spórt – sacar, haca agus leadóg
I love sport – soccer, hockey and tennis
Is breá liom spórt – sacar, haca agus leadóg
Is breá liom spórt – sacar, haca agus leadóg

Is maith liom rince, ceol agus cluichí boird
I like dancing, music and board games
Is maith liom rince, ceol agus cluichí boird
Is maith liom rince, ceol agus cluichí boird

Taitníonn rothaíocht liom
I enjoy cycling
Taitníonn rothaíocht liom
Taitníonn rothaíocht liom

You can expand your answer with activities like:

Is maith liom fosta an teilifís agus léitheoireacht
I also like the television and reading
Is maith liom fosta an teilifís agus léitheoireacht

Is maith liom fosta an teilifís agus léitheoireacht

Or, Tá dúil agam i mo pheata
I am fond of my pet
Tá dúil agam i mo pheata
Tá dúil agam i mo pheata

Or, Bím ar mo ríomhaire go minic
I am often on my computer (bím, I do be, as in a continuous activity)
Bím ar mo ríomhaire go minic
Bím ar mo ríomhaire go minic

Listen to the following question and answer and see if you understand the pastimes:

*Bhuel a chara. An bhfuil caithimh aimsire ar bith agat?*
Tá caithimh aimsire agam cinnte. Is maith liom snúcar agus is breá liom camógaíocht. Taitníonn léitheoireacht liom fosta.
*Is maith sin.*

Is breá liom
I love
Is breá liom

Taitníonn léitheoireacht liom fosta
Reading pleases me too
Taitníonn léitheoireacht liom fosta

Is maith sin – that is good
Is maith sin

Agus arís:

*Bhuel a chara. An bhfuil caithimh aimsire ar bith agat?*
Tá caithimh aimsire agam cinnte. Is maith liom snúcar agus is breá liom camógaíocht. Taitníonn léitheoireacht liom fosta.
*Is maith sin.*

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 7 Unit 7**

You will be asked to describe your house.

The question will be:

Cuir síos ar do theach
Describe your house
Cuir síos ar do theach

It is best to describe your own house and the following sentences should help you construct that description.

Teach dhá stór atá ann
It's a two-storey house
Teach dhá stór atá ann

Bungaló atá ann
It's a bungalow
Bungaló atá ann

Teach leathscoite atá ann
It's a semi-detached house
Teach leathscoite atá ann

Teach scoite atá ann
It's a detached house
Teach scoite atá ann

Teach sraithe atá ann
It's a terrace house
Teach sraithe atá ann

Arasán atá ann
It's a flat
Arasán atá ann

The next list will be harder to remember but these are the main rooms in a house

Tá

- seomra suí
- seomra folctha
- seomra teilifíse agus
- trí sheomra leapa ann.

Tá halla, leithreas agus cistin ann fosta

There is a

- sitting room – seomra suí
- bathroom – seomra folctha
- television room – seomra teilifíse

- and three bedrooms – agus trí sheomra leapa

There is a
hall – halla
toilet – leithreas
and a kitchen – cistin

***Listen again.***

Tá
- seomra suí
- seomra folctha
- seomra teilifíse agus
- trí sheomra leapa ann

Tá halla, leithreas agus cistin ann fosta.

Agus arís

Tá
- seomra suí
- seomra folctha
- seomra teilifíse agus
- trí sheomra leapa ann

Tá halla, leithreas agus cistin ann fosta.

You may also add:

Tá garáiste againn
We have a garage
Tá garáiste againn

Tá teas lárnach againn
We have central heating
Tá teas lárnach againn

Tá gairdín againn
We have a garden
Tá gairdín againn

Or
Ar an drochuair, níl gairdín againn
Unfortunately, we don't have a garden
Ar an drochuair, níl gairdín againn

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 8 Unit 8**

In this Unit we will be learning to talk about what we did this morning, that is, talking about our personal lives and introducing twelve key verbs in the past tense.

You will be asked at this Fáinne level

Cad é a rinne tú ar maidin?
What did you do this morning?
Cad é a rinne tú ar maidin?

It is wise to have a sequence of activities that connect with your personal routine. A generic, more or less chronological list follows. Your teacher at a class can help you adapt it to suit your own routine. You can cut off at any point in the sequence – perhaps after d'ól mé cupán tae if you find the content too heavy.

Just listen to the sequence first, to tune in your ear to many new sounds and fresh vocabulary:

Dhúisigh mé ar a seacht
D'éirigh mé as an leaba
Nigh mé mé féin
Chuir mé mo chuid éadaí orm
Rinne mé mo bhricfeasta
D'ith mé arán rósta
D'ól mé cupán tae
D'éist mé leis an raidió
Léigh mé an Irish News/Newsletter
D'fhág mé an teach
Fuair mé bus ar leath i ndiaidh a hocht
Shroich mé an scoil/m'áit oibre ar a naoi

Now let's practise more slowly

Dhúisigh mé ar a seacht
I awoke at seven
Dhúisigh mé ar a seacht

D'éirigh mé as an leaba
I got out of bed
D'éirigh mé as an leaba

Nigh mé mé féin
I washed myself (note the two mé's and the pronunciation of féin as héin)
Nigh mé mé féin

Chuir mé mo chuid éadaí orm
I put on my clothes (literally, I put my share of clothes on me)
Chuir mé mo chuid éadaí orm

Rinne mé mo bhricfeasta
I made my breakfast
Rinne mé mo bhricfeasta

D'ith mé arán rósta
I ate toast bread
D'ith mé arán rósta

D'ól mé cupán tae
I drank a cup of tea
D'ól mé cupán tae
D'éist mé leis an raidió
I listened to the radio
D'éist mé leis an raidió

Léigh mé an Irish News/Newsletter
I read the Irish News/Newsletter
Léigh mé an Irish News/Newsletter

D'fhág mé an teach
I left the house
D'fhág mé an teach

Fuair mé bus ar leath i ndiaidh a hocht
I got a bus at half past eight
Fuair mé bus ar leath i ndiaidh a hocht

Shroich mé an scoil/m'áit oibre ar a naoi
I reached the school/my place of work at nine
Shroich mé an scoil/m'áit oibre ar a naoi

Éist arís/Listen again
Cad é a rinne tú ar maidin?

Dhúisigh mé ar a seacht
D'éirigh mé as an leaba
Nigh mé mé féin
Chuir mé mo chuid éadaí orm
Rinne mé mo bhricfeasta
D'ith mé arán rósta
D'ól mé cupán tae
D'éist mé leis an raidió
Léigh mé an Irish News/Newsletter
D'fhág mé an teach
Fuair mé bus ar leath i ndiaidh a hocht
Shroich mé an scoil/m'áit oibre ar a naoi

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 10 Unit 10**

In this Unit we will be learning about the weather.

For An Fáinne Airgid accreditation you only have to give a short answer to:
Cad é mar atá an aimsir inniu?
How is the weather today?
Cad é mar atá an aimsir inniu?

The expectation is that you will describe the weather as it actually is.

Again the use of 'threes' gives some body to your answer.

Let's look at a couple of examples:

Cad é mar atá an aimsir inniu?
Tá sé scamallach fuar agus fliuch
It is cloudy, cold and wet
Tá sé scamallach fuar agus fliuch

Or
Cad é mar atá an aimsir inniu?
Tá sé tirim te agus grianmhar
It is dry, warm and sunny.

Cad é mar atá an aimsir inniu?
Tá sé tirim te agus grianmhar

Or
Tá sé ag cur fearthainne
It is raining (literally, it is putting rain)
Tá sé ag cur fearthainne

Or
Tá sé ag cur sneachta
It is snowing (literally, it is putting snow)
Tá sé ag cur sneachta

Or
Tá an aimsir ar dóigh inniu
The weather is great today
Tá an aimsir ar dóigh inniu

Or
Tá sé rud beag fuar
It is a little bit cold
Tá sé rud beag fuar

Or
Tá sé gaofar
It is windy
Tá sé gaofar

Or
Tá sé ceomhar
It is foggy
Tá sé ceomhar

Listen to the following description of the weather and see how much of it you can understand.

Tá aimsir ar dóigh againn i mBéal Feirste inniu. Tá sé tirim agus grianmhar. Níl scamall ar bith sa spéir.
Níl scamall ar bith sa spéir was new to you
There isn't a cloud in the sky
Níl scamall ar bith sa spéir
Béal Feirste of course is Belfast – Béal Feirste

**Fógra ó na 1960í**

**AN FÁINNE NUA?**

*Labhrann an-chuid daoine Gaeilge liom ó thosaigh mé á caitheamh. Tá cairde nua agam gach lá dá bharr.*

*AN FAINNE NUA OIR do Ghaeilgeoirí liofa os cionn 17 mbliana arb í an Ghaeilge is rogha leo a labhairt ar gach ócáid is féidir. (12/6).

*AN FÁINNE NUA AIRGID do Ghaeilgeoirí idir 12-17 mbliana ar fonn leo Gaeilge a labhairt ar gach ócáid is féidir. (4/-).

AN FÁINNE NUA DAITE do daoine fásta nach bhfuil mórán Gaeilge acu, ach ar mhian leo a bhfuil i gcumas dóibh dí a labhairt. (5/-).

*Tá daoine i do cheantar a bhfuil ódarás acu tú a mholadh le haghaidh na bhFáinní seo. Déan teagmháil leo, nó líon an cúpón seo agus seol é chuig aon cheann de na hEagrafochtaí seo: AN COMHCHAIDREAMH/AN REALT/CARA/COMHDHÁIL NÁISIÚNTA NA GAEILGE/CONRADH NA GAEILGE/CUMANN NA SAGART/GAEL-LINN/GLÚIN NA BUA/NA TEAGHLAIGH GHAELACHA, nó chuig AN COMHCHOISTE 29, SRÁID UÍ CHONAILL IOCHT. BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH 1.

*Arna eisiúint ag Gaoimhníóirí an tSuaitheantais*

☐ Cuir chugam breis eolais faoin bhFáinne Nua Óir/Airgid

☐ Cuir chugam ..... Fáinní Daite @ 5/-; tá £...s...d... istigh le seo

AINM _____

_____

SEOLADH _____

_____

_____

**IS DUITSE AN FÁINNE NUA**

*Fógraíocht Uí Loingsigh Teo*

Comhlucht Nuacht Éireann Teor., Béal Feirste

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 12 Unit 12**

In this Unit we will bundle together how we say:

- the days of the week
- the months of the year
- and the seasons

At this introductory level, it is enough that you can name or list the days, months and seasons. Listen carefully to the prompt question
Liostaigh – list
Liostaigh – list

Ainmnigh – name
Ainmnigh – name

Cad iad – what are
Cad iad – what are

Let's make a start with the days of the week –
liostaigh leathanta na seachtaine
list the days of the week
liostaigh leathanta na seachtaine

An Luan
An Mháirt
An Chéadaoin
An Déardaoin
An Aoine
An Satharn
An Domhnach

Agus arís, and again

An Luan
An Mháirt
An Chéadaoin
An Déardaoin
An Aoine
An Satharn
An Domhnach

There's nothing for it but learning them off by heart. Recite them in idle moments during the day.

We now move from seven days to twelve months and again, with an extended list, learning by rote is hard to beat. Ainmnigh míonna na bliana – name the months of the year – ainmnigh míonna na bliana.

Listen carefully and repeat out loud:
Eanáir
Feabhra

Márta
Aibreán
Bealtaine
Meitheamh
Iúil
Lúnasa
Meán Fómhair
Deireadh Fómhair
Samhain
Nollaig

Agus arís, and again

Eanáir
Feabhra
Márta
Aibreán
Bealtaine
Meitheamh
Iúil
Lúnasa
Meán Fómhair
Deireadh Fómhair
Samhain
Nollaig

That just leaves us with the seasons of the year. You would only be expected to name them although in a Fáinne Airgid test situation you might be asked what your favourite season is and to give a reason for your choice (that's for a later Unit).

So here goes with the seasons.

Cad iad séasúir na bliana?
What are the seasons of the year?
Cad iad séasúir na bliana?

An tEarrach – Spring
An Samhradh – Summer
An Fómhair – Autumn
An Geimhreadh – Winter

An tEarrach
An Samhradh
An Fómhair
An Geimhreadh

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 13 Unit 13**

This Unit gives you the Irish for the main colours.

The question will be – cad é an dath atá ar __? What is the colour of the __? (and in a live test you will likely be shown a picture or an item, for example a snooker ball or a toy)

Cad é an dath atá ar… – literally, what is the colour that is on…?
Cad é an dath atá ar…?

Cad iad na príomhdhathanna mar sin?
What are the main colours then?

| | |
|---|---|
| bán | white |
| dubh | black |
| donn | brown |
| dearg | red |
| glas | green |
| gorm | blue |
| buí | yellow |
| oráiste | orange |
| liath | grey |
| corcra | purple |
| bándearg | pink |

Agus arís:

bán
dubh
donn
dearg
glas
gorm
buí
oráiste
liath
corcra
bándearg

Sample questions

Cad é an dath atá ar chustard?
What colour is custard?
Tá sé buí

Cad é an dath atá ar úll?
What colour is an apple?
Tá sé glas

Cad é an dath atá ar arán?
What colour is bread?

Tá sé donn nó bán
It is brown or white
Tá sé donn nó bán

Cad é an dath atá ar líomóid?
What colour is a lemon?
Be careful with this one, líomóid is a feminine noun and we must say
Tá sí buí
Tá sí buí

Cad é an dath atá ar liomóid?
Tá sí buí

Cad é an dath atá ar an liathróid?
What colour is the ball?
Cad é an dath atá ar an liathróid?

Again care is required, liathróid is a feminine noun and we must say
Tá sí bán
Tá sí bán

Cad é an dath atá ar an spéir?
What colour is the sky?
Cad é an dath atá ar an spéir?
Tá sí gorm
Tá sí gorm

You will learn to recognise masculine and feminine nouns over time – through practice and by being aware of some general guidelines that can be looked at as you progress in your study of Irish.

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 14 Unit 14**

This Unit looks at the position of everyday items – ie if they are **on**, **under**, **beside** or **in** something.

Common items might include, a pen, a book, a ball, a pair of spectacles, keys, a purse, money, a chair – anything really that comes to hand in an exam setting.

We ask where something is in Irish by saying
Cá bhfuil an…? For example,
Cá bhfuil an leabhar?
Where is the book?
Cá bhfuil an leabhar?

We will answer that the book is **on** the table
Tá an leabhar ar an tábla
Tá an leabhar ar an tábla

Cá bhfuil an leabhar?
Tá an leabhar ar an tábla

Cá bhfuil an bosca?
Where is the box?
Cá bhfuil an bosca?

Tá an bosca ar an urlár
The box is on the floor
Tá an bosca ar an urlár

Cá bhfuil an bosca?
Tá an bosca ar an urlár

To say that something is **under** something else, we use the word 'faoi' or faoin'
Cá bhfuil an stól?
Where is the stool?
Tá sé faoin tábla

Cá bhfuil an stól?
Tá sé faoin tábla

Cá bhfuil an t-airgead?
Where is the money?
Tá sé faoin leaba
It is under the bed
Tá sé faoin leaba

To reply that something is **in** something else, in a cupboard for example, we use the word **sa** to signify **in**
Cá bhfuil an siúcra?
Where is the sugar?
Tá sé sa chófra

It is in the cupboard
Cá bhfuil an siúcra?
Tá sé sa chófra
Listen carefully and replicate the ch sound sa **ch**ófra, sa **ch**ófra
Tá sé sa chófra

To reply that something is **beside**, or **next to** something, beside a wall for example, we can use the words in aice le, or in aice leis, although there are many other ways of saying this in Irish

Let's take an example

Cá bhfuil an banc?
Where is the bank?
Cá bhfuil an banc?

Tá sé in aice le Halla an Bhaile
It is beside the Town Hall
Tá sé in aice le Halla an Bhaile

Cá bhfuil an banc?
Tá sé in aice le Halla an Bhaile

And we'll finish with a harder-to-say example, with multi-syllabic, new words

Cá bhfuil an leithreas poiblí?
Where is the public toilet?
Cá bhfuil an leithreas poiblí?
Tá sé in aice leis an Oifig Thurasóireachta
It is beside the Tourist Office

Cá bhfuil an leithreas poiblí?
Tá sé in aice leis an Oifig Thurasóireachta

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 15 Unit 15**

Units 1-14, when learned, would allow you to participate in an assessment for the Cúpla Focal badge if you wish. It's a convenient staging post on the way to An Fáinne Airgid and would encourage you to consolidate your learning. This can be arranged by contacting gaelarasmhicardghail@gmail.com and can be conducted by phone. Schoolchildren must arrange this through their teacher or parent.

This Unit looks at how you answer a question about where you were born and reared.
Our first allied question, on a familiar topic, is cé thú féin – who are you?

Cé thú féin?
Cé thú féin?

It is sufficient to simply answer with
Is mise Conall

Cé thú féin?
Is mise Caoimhe
Is mise Sorcha
Is mise Muiris
Is mise Pádraigín

The next question asks where you were born and raised:

Cá háit ar rugadh agus tógadh thú?
Where were you born and raised?
Cá háit ar rugadh agus tógadh thú?

A straightforward answer would be
Rugadh agus tógadh in Iúr Chinn Trá mé

Cá háit ar rugadh agus tógadh thú?
Rugadh agus tógadh in Iúr Chinn Trá mé

Listen to the following answers

Rugadh agus tógadh i gCaisleán Ruairí mé
Caisleán Ruairí or Ros Treabhair is Rostrevor
Listen for and replicate the g sound before Caisleán Ruairí
Rugadh agus tógadh i **g**Caisleán Ruairí mé
Rugadh agus tógadh i **g**Caisleán Ruairí mé

Rugadh agus tógadh i mBaile Átha Cliath mé
Baile Átha Cliath is Dublin
Listen for and replicate the **m** sound before Baile Átha Cliath
Rugadh agus tógadh i **m**Baile Átha Cliath mé
Rugadh agus tógadh i **m**Baile Átha Cliath mé
You could also reply by saying
Rugadh i**n** Ard Mhacha mé ach tógadh i **g**Camloch mé
I was born in Armagh but raised in Camlough

Rugadh in Ard Mhacha mé ach tógadh i gCamloch mé
Rugadh in Ard Mhacha mé ach tógadh i gCamloch mé

Listen to the following short conversation

Haigh. Cé thú féin?
*Is mise Méabh. Agus cé thusa?*
Is mise Gráinne
*Cá háit ar rugadh agus tógadh thú a Ghráinne*
Rugadh agus tógadh mé anseo – in Iúr Chinn Trá
*Agus cad fútsa> (what about you?) Cá háit ar rugadh agus tógadh thú?*
Rugadh agus tógadh i gCill Chaoil mé

Cill Chaoil is obviously Kilkeel, the narrow church, Cill Chaoil

And here's another brief exchange

Cé thusa?
*Is mise Bairbre. Agus cé thú féin?*
Is mise Alasdair. Rugadh agus tógadh in Albain mé
I am Alasdair. I was born and raised in Scotland
Is mise Alasdair. Rugadh agus tógadh in Albain mé

Fógra ó na 1980í

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 17 Unit 17**

In this Unit we will be looking at the words we use when counting people.

The words used for counting people are not the same as the numbers we learned prevously,
aon, do, trí, ceathair, cúig, sé, seacht, ocht, naoi, deich

They are, rather, starting with one person (duine, or duine amháin) and finishing with ten (deichniúr)
duine, or duine amháin
beirt
triúir
ceathrar
cúigear
seisear
seachtar
ochtar
naonúr
deichniúr

Agus arís
duine, or duine amháin
beirt
triúir
ceathrar
cúigear
seisear
seachtar
ochtar
naonúr
deichniúr

So if asked cá mhéad duine atá i do theaghlach? – how many are in your family?
You could answer

Tá cúigear againn ann or tá cúigear againn
Tá ceathrar againn ann
Tá seisear againn ann

Or more elaborately
Tá seachtar againn agus is mise an duine is óige
There are seven of us and I am the youngest
Tá seachtar againn agus is mise an duine is óige

Tá triúir againn agus is mise an duine is sine
There are three of us and I'm the eldest
Tá triúir againn agus is mise an duine is sine

The Irish word for young is óg – you might know it from Tír na nÓg (The Land of Youth)
For younger we say <u>níos</u> óige
and for youngest we say <u>is</u> óige

óg níos óige is óige
óg níos óige is óige

The Irish word for old is sean
For older we say níos sine
and for oldest we say is sine
sean níos sine is sine
sean níos sine is sine

sean also appears in: seanathair – grandfather; seanmháthair - grandmother; seanbhean - old woman; seancharr - old car; seanfhocal - proverb; seanscéal - old story

And just to return to our question – cá mhéad duine atá i do theaghlach?
you should note that the word duine means person (singular)
The plural of duine is daoine – though it is not used in this instance.



# Aithnionn Gaeilgeoir Gaeilgeoir Eile ?

*le Nollaig Ó Gadhra*

MÁ chruthaigh comórtas Ghlór Na nGael rud ar bith, b'é go raibh flúirse Gaeilge ag muintir na hÉireann — sna sé chontae fichead go mórmhór. Chruthaigh sé leis go raibh fonn ar dhaoine úsáid a bhaint as Gaeilge, nó cuid éigin di, ar aon nós, ach an deis a bheith acu, agus a fhios a bheith acu go raibh an fonn céanna ar an nduine lena raibh siad ag plé. Is léir mar sin, go bhfuil an-ghá le comhartha Gaeilge, a mbeadh aithne ag an bpobal air. Ní inné ná inniu a tugadh sin faoi deara i dtosach, ach le déanaí is dóigh liom go bhfuil drochbhail ar an ngné tábhachtach seo den Athbheochan.

Ag scríobh dó (as Béarla), san 'Irish Independent', 21-8-'63, thug Piaras Béaslaí le fios gurbh é féin ba chúis le bunú 'Chumann An Fháinne! De réir deallraimh, bhí gluaiseacht na Gaeilge in ísle bhrí ag deireadh 1915, agus in alt leis sa 'Leader,' nocht sé an tuairim go mba chóir cumann ('Irish-speaking League') a bhunú do Ghaeilgeoirí, agus go raibh gá le suaitheantas a chaithfeadh daoine a raibh Gaeilge mhaith acu i dtreo is go n-aithneodh siad a chéile.

**Cáil Mhór Air**

Mí Feabhra, 1916 (ag cruinniú de Chraobh An Chéiteannaigh) i mBaile Átha Cliath, a bunaíodh an cumann go hoifigiúil, agus glacadh leis 'An Fháinne Ghaelach,' mar chomhartha, agus leis 'An Fháinne' mar ainm na heagraíochta. Bhí cáil mhór ar an Fháinne ór seo a chaitheadh Gaeilgeoirí ar a gcótaí agus bunaíodh craobhacha den chumann ní amháin in Éirinn, ach in áiteanna thar lear ina raibh Éireannaigh.

Bhí meas an domhain ag muintir na hÉireann ar an Fháinne ón gcéad lá. Fiú daoine gur bheag a suim sa Ghaeilge nó i gcúrsaí náisiúnta, thuig siad a bhrí, ach is baolach gur deineadh dearmad ar aidhmeanna na mbunaitheoirí le himeacht aimsire, agus nach ndéanfadh athscrúdú ar an cheist aon díobháil i láthair na huaire. Luann Béaslaí é seo. Deir sé 'Our sole idea was an association of Irish-speakers, and we sought membership only among native speakers and those whose knowledge of the language and fluency in it nearly equalled that of native speakers. But at an early stage I saw with anxiety, that the 'fáinne' badge was exercising a fatal fascination on learners, whose fluency and knowledge of the language were very far from that. They regarded the fáinne as a medal won in an examination or contest. It may be argued that this was a good thing, that learners of Irish were encouraged to perseverance by this means — but this was not the object for which the organisation was started, nor the kind of membership we aimed at.'

Is dóigh liom go gcruthaíonn an giota thuas nár ceapadh an Fáinne riamh don phobal mór a fhoghlaimíonn a chuid Gaeilge ar scoil. Tosaíodh áfach, á dháileadh ar dhaoine nach raibh Gaeilge ró-mhaith acu, agus nach raibh sásta í a labhairt chomh minic agus ab fhéidir leo. Freisin, is fíorannamh a fheicfeá Fáinne ag cainteoirí ó dhúchas, nó ag daoine a bhfuil togha na Gaeilge acu — ollúna agus oidí cuir i gcás.

**An Eochair-Sciath**

Le teacht do Chomhdháil Náisiúnta Na Gaeilge ar an saol, ní fada gur thug siad faoi deara go raibh gá le bonn éigin don phobal mhór, a raibh cuid mhaith Ghaeilge acu, tar éis na scoileanna, agus a bhí sásta úsáid a bhaint aisti, a bheag nó a mhór ar uaire. Mar sin, tháinig an Eochair-Sciath ar an saol a chuireann in iúil 'gur Gaeilgeoir thú'—sin amháin. B'iontach an chabhairí sin, chun foghlaimeoirí na teanga a spreagadh chun pé Gaeilge a bhí acu a úsáid, agus bhí buntáiste mór eile aici — ní raibh uirthi ach 1/-, £1-6-0 atá ar an Fháinne Ór faoi láthair. Tá an Fáinne i bhfad níos so-aitheanta áfach, — fiú i ngrianghrafanna bíonn sé le feiceáil go soiléar i gcónaí —, agus tá an Eochair-Sciath anchosúil le bonn a bhronann an Comhlucht Náisiúnta Fola. Chun an scéal a dhéanamh níos measa, tosaíodh ag bronnadh fáinne geal nó fáinne airgid ar na sluaite scoláirí óga ag na Coláistí Samhraidh, a bhí ar bheagán Gaeilge, agus gan tuiscint dá laghad acu ar a bhrí nó a aidhm.

Ní chóir leanúint den mheascán seo. Tá géarghá le suaitheantas Gaeilge a bheadh saor, agus nach gcuirfeadh iallach ró-mhór ar dhaoine Gaeilge a úsáid i gcónaí.

**I gCúrsaí Gnótha**

Chabhródh an beartas seo go mór leis an Ghaeilge i gcúrsaí gnótha, déarfainn. Bheadh i bhfad níos mó Gaeilge le cloisteáil sna siopaí, post-oifigí, 7rl., dá mbeadh comhartha Gaeilge ag an lucht freastail ach dá mbeadh an Fáinne Geal á dháileadh, ghlacfaí i bhfad níos mire leis toisc é a bheith saor agus gan cheangal ró-mhór a bheith ag baint leis. Is fíor leis, dála an scéil, go bhfágann cuid mhaith Ghaeilgeoirí a gcomharthaí ar a gcultacha Domhnaigh, ach tá sé in am an teanga a chur ar aghaidh sa ghnáth-shaol anois, agus ní fheicim é sin ag tárlú fad is atáimid ag braith ar an Fháinne Ór. Brontar é ar na Gardaí, fóirne oifige C.I.E., agus roinnt dreamanna eile gan amhras, ach cad faoina chomhluchtaí príomháideacha — monarchana, siopaí, garáistí?

Ní fada go mbeidh an Fáinne 50 bliain ar an saol. Bhí gá leis ansin agus tá fós. Má spreagann an iarracht seo tuilleadh macnaimh, agus má chuirtear suaitheantas oiriúnach Gaeilge amháin ar fáil don phobal amach anseo, ní fios dom aon tslí eile is fearr chun onóir a thabhairt do na daoine uaisle sin, a thosaigh ar an Ghaeilge a úsáid i saol an Bhéarla, tá beagnach leathchéad bliain ó shin ann.

Alt do mhúinteoirí ó An tUltach 1960í

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 18 Unit 18**

This Unit invites you to talk about how you get on with others in your family. You don't have to tell the truth!

The prompt question is:
An réitíonn tú go maith le daoine eile sa teaghlach?
Do you get on well with others in your family?
An réitíonn tú go maith le daoine eile sa teaghlach?

Let's take a positive spin on that one:
Réitím go maith le gach duine i mo theaghlach
I get on well with everyone in my family
Réitím go maith le gach duine i mo theaghlach

Réitím go maith le – I get on well with – réitím go maith le (le – with)

Réitím go maith le m'athair (with my father)
Réitím go maith le mo mháthair (with my mother)
Réitím go maith le m'fhear céile (with my husband)
Réitím go maith le mo bhean chéile (with my wife)
Réitím go maith le mo pháirtí (with my partner)
Réitím go maith le mo dheartháir (with my brother)
Réitím go maith le mo dheirfiúr (with my sister)

Réitím go maith le m'athair
Réitím go maith le mo mháthair
Réitím go maith le m'fhear céile
Réitím go maith le mo bhean chéile
Réitím go maith le mo pháirtí
Réitím go maith le mo dheartháir
Réitím go maith le mo dheirfiúr

You could add:
Déanann muid gach rud le chéile
We do everything together
Déanann muid gach rud le chéile

Tá muid an-chairdiúil agus cuidíonn muid lena chéile
We are very friendly and help each other
Tá muid an-chairdiúil agus cuidíonn muid lena chéile

Or listen to this exchange:
An réitíonn tú go maith le daoine eile sa teaghlach?
Sea, réitím go maith leo
Yes, I get on well with **them, leo with them**
Sea, réitím go maith leo

Ach bím ag argóint anois 's arís le mo dheartháir is sine
But I argue sometimes with my oldest brother

Ach bím ag argóint anois 's arís le mo dheartháir is sine

Or, if family relationships are strained, you could answer:
Ní réitím go maith le daoine eile sa teaghlach. Is fearr liom bheith i m'aonar
I don't get on well with other people in my family. I prefer to be on my own
Ní réitím go maith le daoine eile sa teaghlach. Is fearr liom bheith i m'aonar

And to round off this this unit, let us build on our list of nouns to do with family:
athair – father
máthair – mother
dearthár – brother
deirfiúir - sister
fear céile – husband
bean chéile – wife
páirtí - partner
uncail – uncle
aintín – aunt
seanathair – grandfather
seanmháthair – grandmother
col ceathrair– cousin

The Irish language is rich in proverbs and there is one in particular that a lot of learners and fluent speakers for that matter, really like. And that is -
Ar scáth a chéile a mhaireann na daoine
We live in each other's shadow (indicating our mutual responsibility for and dependence on all other people, related to us or not)
Ar scáth a chéile a mhaireann na daoine

**Is duitse an Fáinne Nua**

Fógra eile ó na 1960í

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 19 Unit 19**

This Unit will look at work and occupations.

The Irish words for job are post and jab

The question is:
An bhfuil jab ar bith agat?
Do you have a job at all?
An bhfuil jab ar bith agat?

You could answer by saying:
Tá jab agam cinnte
I have a job surely
Tá jab agam cinnte

Tá jab lánaimseartha agam mar ghlantóir
I have a full-time job as a cleaner
Tá jab lánaimseartha agam mar ghlantóir

or

Tá job páirtaimseartha agam mar altra
I have a part-time job as a nurse
Tá job páirtaimseartha agam mar altra

or

Tá jab agam. Is tiománaí tacsaí mé
I have a job. I am a taxi-driver
Tá jab agam. Is tiománaí tacsaí mé

When you say in Irish that you are teacher, a secretary, or a mechanic for example, you use the construction:
Is múinteoir mé
I am a teacher
Is múinteoir mé

Is rúnaí mé
I am a secretary
Is rúnaí mé

Is meicneoir mé
I am a mechanic
Is meicneoir mé

Other job titles you ought to learn include:
siúnéir – joiner
dochtúir – doctor
fiaclóir – dentist

dlíodóir – solicitor
leabharlannaí – librarian
leictreoir – electrician
teicneoir – technician
cúntoir ranga – classroom assistant
ceoltóir – musician
cúramóir – carer
iriseoir – journalist
cócaire – cook

siúnéir
dochtúir
fiaclóir
dlíodóir
leabharlannaí
leictreoir
teicneoir
cúntoir ranga
ceoltóir
cúramóir
iriseoir
cócaire

Of course, your answer to the question
An bhfuil jab ar bith agat? – might be that you haven't a job, that you are unemployed

Níl jab agam faoi láthair – tá mé dífhostaithe
I don't have a job at present - I am unemployed
Níl jab faoi láthair agam – tá mé dífhostaithe

or

Tá mé ar scor - is pinsinéir mé
I am retired – I am a pensioner

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 20 Unit 20**

In this Unit we will develop some short model answers on what people might do in certain jobs (optional question but useful for those who attend classes and can a get teacher's help).

We will break this unit into three types of jobs and we will be building on our list of verbs in particular.

**We'll start with a mainly manual job – a cleaner. Listen for the prompt question**
An bhfuil jab ar bith agat?
Is glantóir mé. Tá mé ag obair san otharlann
I am a cleaner. I work in the hospital
Is glantóir mé. Tá mé ag obair san otharlann

A simple answer to the follow through prompt question cén cineál oibre a dhéanann tú? (what type of work do you do?) would be
Bím ag mapáil, ag scuabadh agus ag dustáil
I mop, brush and dust (with the sense of the continous or habitual present tense – bím. I *do be*, if you like)
Bím ag mapáil, ag scuabadh agus ag dustáil

**And now for a non-manual job – a teacher**
Cén cineál oibre a dhéanann tú?
Is múinteoir mé. Tá mé ag obair i scoil áitiúil
I am a teacher. I work in a local school
Is múinteoir mé. Tá mé ag obair i scoil áitiúil
Bím ag pleanáil, ag marcáil agus ag teagasc
I plan, I mark and I teach
Bím ag pleanáil, ag marcáil agus ag teagasc

**Let's finish with a job we didn't meet in the previous unit – someone who works from home or the office**
Cén cineál oibre a dhéanann tú?
Is cléireach mé. Oibrím ón bhaile nó san oifig
I am a clerk. I work from home or in the office
Is cléireach mé. Oibrím ón bhaile nó san oifig
Bím ag clóscríobh, ag ordú stuif agus ag plé le custaiméirí
I type, order stuff and deal with customers
Bím ag clóscríobh, ag ordú stuif agus ag plé le custaiméirí

Some other quick answers to cén cinéal oibre a dhéanann tú?
I cúramóir mé - tugaim aire do pháistí
I am a carer - I look after children
I cúramóir mé - tugaim aire do pháistí

Is iriseoir mé - scríobhaim don nuachtán áitiúil
I am a journalist - I write for the local newspaper
Is iriseoir mé - scríobhaim don nuachtán áitiúil

Is oibrí siopa mé - déanaim gach rud
I am a shop worker - I do everything
Is oibrí siopa mé - déanaim gach rud

Is bainisteoir mé - tugaim orduithe
I am a manager - I give orders
Is bainisteoir mé - tugaim orduithe

Is tiománaí mé - tá tacsaí agam
I am a driver - I have a taxi
Is tiománaí mé - tá tacsaí agam

Is siúinéir mé - déanaim troscán
I am a joiner - I make furniture
Is siúinéir mé - déanaim troscán

**An Fáinne Airgid**

**Aonad 21 Unit 21**

This Unit allows us to talk about our interest in music with the prompt question

Cén saghas ceoil is fearr leat?
What type of music do you prefer?
Cén saghas ceoil is fearr leat?
Cén saghas ceoil is fearr leat?

The answer will open with the very useful phrase:
Is fearr liom .... I prefer
Is fearr liom ....

Simple answers to the question, Cén saghas ceoil is fearr leat? could be:
Is fearr liom popcheol
I prefer pop music
Is fearr liom popcheol

or

Is fearr liom ceol clasaiceach
I prefer classical music
Is fearr liom ceol clasaiceach

or

Is fearr liom ceol tíre
I prefer folk music
Is fearr liom ceol tíre

Other types of music you might prefer include:
Snagcheol – jazz music – note the 'r' sound for 'n' as is common in Ulster
Snagcheol

Rac-cheol – rock music
Rac-cheol

Ceol traidisúnta- traditional music
Ceol traidisúnta

Ceol uirlise – instrumental music
Ceol uirlise

Let's develop an answer a little bit:

Cén sórt ceoil is fearr leat?
Is fearr liom popcheol
"Snow Patrol" an grúpa is ansa liom
"Snow Patrol" is my favourite group
"Snow Patrol" an grúpa is ansa liom
Is fearr liom popcheol

"Snow Patrol" an grúpa is ansa liom

or

Cén sórt ceoil is fearr leat?
Is fearr liom ceol traidisúnta
Tá bailiúchán iontach dlúthdhioscaí agam
I have a great collection of CD's
Is fearr liom ceol traidisúnta
Tá bailiúchán iontach dlúthdhioscaí agam

You may not particularly like music at all, in which case you could reply to the question, "Cén sórt ceoil is fearr leat?"
Déanta na fírinne, ní maith liom ceol
To tell you the truth, I don't like music
Is fearr liom léitheoireacht
I prefer reading

To conclude this unit, we'll just provide a list of musical instruments

giotár – guitar
drumaí – drums
fidil – fidle
bodhrán – bodhrán
feadóg mhór or fliúit – flute
méarchlár – keyboard
trumpa – trumpet
dordghiotár – bass guitar
consairtín – concertina
feadóg stáin – tin whistle

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 22 Unit 22**

This week's Unit addresses the question
Cad é a rinne tú i ndiaidh am tae inné?
What did you do after tea yesterday?
Cad é a rinne tú i ndiaidh am tae inné?

This question gives you lots of scope to use the past tense and to practise some time and sequencing connectives (firstly, secondly, then, after that, next, later...)

You will communicate best if what you say reflects what you actually did and if you attend a class your teacher can help you formulate an answer.

Some suggested answers follow.

**Sampla 1**

Cad é a rinne tú i ndiaidh am tae inné?

I ndiaidh am tae inné, lig mé mo scíth
After tea yesterday I rested myself
I ndiaidh am tae inné, lig mé mo scíth

And then to add some detail and verbs of course
Chuir mé mo chuid slipéar orm; thug mé cupán tae chuig an seomra suí agus d'amharc mé ar Eggheads
D'fhreagair mé cuid mhaith ceisteanna

Chuir mé mo chuid slipéar orm - I put on my slippers
Thug mé cupán tae chuig an seomra suí – I took a cup to tea to the sitting room
Agus d'amharc mé ar Eggheads – and I watched Eggheads
D'fhreagair mé cuid mhaith ceisteanna – I answered a good few questions

**Sampla 2**

You may have been more pro-active of course

Ar an chéad dul síos, ghlan mé an tábla agus nigh mé na soithí
Firstly, I cleared the table and I washed the dishes
Ar an chéad dul síos, ghlan mé an tábla agus nigh mé na soithí

Bhí na páistí ag déanamh obair baile agus chuidigh mé leo
The children were doing homework and I helped them
Bhí na páistí ag déanamh obair baile agus chuidigh mé leo

Ansin, chuaigh mé amach ag siúl le mo mhadadh
Then I went out walking with my dog
Ansin, chuaigh mé amach ag siúl le mo mhadadh

Tháinig mé abhaile scriosta ach sona sásta
I came home very tired but happy and satisfied

And straight through this time

Cad é a rinne tú i ndiaidh am tae inné?

Ar an chéad dul síos, ghlan mé an tábla agus nigh mé na soithí
Bhí na páistí ag déanamh obair baile agus chuidigh mé leo
Ansin, chuaigh mé amach ag siúl le mo mhadadh
Tháinig mé abhaile scriosta ach sona sásta

**Samplaí eile/Other sample answers**

Ghlac mé cithfholcadh. D'athraigh mé mo chuid éadaí. Agus d'amharc mé ar an nuacht

I took a shower. I changed my clothes. And I watched the news

Ghlac mé cithfholcadh. D'athraigh mé mo chuid éadaí. Agus d'amharc mé ar an nuacht

**And to get in some sequencing words, try this**

Cad é a rinne tú i ndiaidh am tae inné?

**Ar dtús**, mhúch mé mo ghuthán. **Ansin**, bhain mé díom mo bhróga. Shuigh mé síos ar an tolg. **Ar ball**, thit mé i mo chodladh. Dhúisigh mé ar a hocht a chlog!

At first, I turned off my phone. Then I took off my shoes. I sat down on the couch. Soon, I fell asleep. I woke up at eight o'clock!

Ar dtús, mhúch mé mo ghuthán. Ansin, bhain mé díom mo bhróga. Shuigh mé síos ar an tolg. Ar ball, thit mé i mo chodladh. Dhúisigh mé ar a hocht a chlog!

**And finally, if you just want a brief and handy one-liner, try**

Cad é a rinne tú i ndiaidh am tae inné?
Ní dhearna mé faic
I did nothing
Ní dhearna mé faic

**Or**

Cad é a rinne tú i ndiaidh am tae inné?
Rinne mé ceacht Gaeilge ar líne – thaitin sé liom
I did an Irish lesson online – I enjoyed it
Rinne mé ceacht Gaeilge ar líne – thaitin sé liom

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 23 Unit 23**

In this Unit we will use the future tense. The question asks – what will you do during next summer?
Cad é a dhéanfaidh tú i rith an tSamhraidh seo chugainn?
Cad é a dhéanfaidh tú i rith an tSamhraidh seo chugainn?

You may choose or adapt any one of the following answers
Rachaidh mé ar laethanta saoire thar sáile - chun na Fraince is dócha
I will go on holidays abroad – to France probably
Rachaidh mé ar laethanta saoire thar sáile - chun na Fraince is dócha

Fanfaidh mé sa bhaile mar tá an t-airgead gann
I will stay at home as money is in short supply
Fanfaidh mé sa bhaile mar tá an t-airgead gann

Tabharfaidh mé cuairt ar an Ghaeltacht mar ba mhaith liom mo chuid Gaeilge a fheabhsú
I will visit the Gaeltacht as I would like to improve my Irish
Tabharfaidh mé cuairt ar an Ghaeltacht mar ba mhaith liom mo chuid Gaeilge a fheabhsú

Tógfaidh mé sos mar tá sé tuillte agam
I will take a break as I deserve it
Tógfaidh mé sos mar tá sé tuillte agam

Oibreoidh mé sa ghairdín – is maith liom bheith amuigh faoin spéir
I will work in the garden – I like to be outdoors
Oibreoidh mé sa ghairdín – is maith liom bheith amuigh faoin spéir

Ní dhéanfaidh mé a dhath ar bith speisialta – turas anseo agus ansiúd
I will not do anything special – a trip here and there
Ní dhéanfaidh mé a dhath ar bith speisialta – turas anseo agus ansiúd

And for a slighly more sustained answer, you may wish to draw on something like

Ceannóidh mé puball/carbhán nua agus rachaidh mé chuig gach contae in Éirinn
I will purchase a new tent/caravan and I will go to every county in Ireland
Ceannóidh mé puball/carbhán nua agus rachaidh mé chuig gach contae in Éirinn

Or

Siúlfaidh mé gach lá agus íosfaidh mé níos lú. Caithfidh mé meáchan a chailliúint
I will walk every day and I will eat less – I must lose weight
Siúlfaidh mé gach lá agus íosfaidh mé níos lú. Caithfidh mé meáchan a chailliúint

Some people may still be visiting Europe next year and it is useful to know the names of some of the countries. Most countries are feminine nouns in Irish

An Ghearmáin. Rachaidh mé chun na Gearmáine
Germany. I will go to Germany
An Ghearmáin. Rachaidh mé chun na Gearmáine

An Spáinn. Rachaidh mé chun na Spáinne
Spain. I will go to Spain
An Spáinn. Rachaidh mé chun na Spáinne

An Fhrainc. Rachaidh mé chun na Fraince
France. I will go to France
An Fhrainc. Rachaidh mé chun na Fraince

An Iodáil. Rachaidh mé chun na hIodáile
Italy. I will go to Italy.
An Iodáil. Rachaidh mé chun na hIodáile

An Phortaingéil. Rachaidh mé chun na Portaingéile
Portugal. I will go to Portugal.
An Phortaingéil. Rachaidh mé chun na Portaingéile

An Ghréig. Rachaidh mé chun na Gréige
Greece. I will go to Greece
An Ghréig. Rachaidh mé chun na Gréige

An Eilvéis. Rachaidh mé chun na hEilvéise
Switzerland. I will go to Switzerland.
An Eilvéis. Rachaidh mé chun na hEilvéise

To conclude, a few interesting names of countries in Irish are:
An Ísiltír – The Netherlands
An Íoslann – Iceland
Nua-Shéalainn – New Zealand
An Ghraonlainn – Greenland
Talamh an Éisc – Newfoundland
An Bhreatain Bheag – Wales
Tír na mBascach – The Basque Country

Tabharfaidh
Piaras Béaslaí
léigeacht uaidh
Darab teidiol
"An Fáinne"
i halla an Chonnachta,
25 Ceannóg Pannell,
Dé Domhnaigh seo chugainn,
Ar a hOcht a chloig.

Beidh fáilte roimh gach Gaeilgeoir,

Fógra don léacht a thug Piaras Béaslaí

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 24 Unit 24**

In this more ambitious Unit we will re-visit the past tense and will ask two related questions –
Cá háit a ndeachaigh tú ar laethanta saoire anuraidh?
Where did you go on holiday last year?
Cá háit a ndeachaigh tú ar laethanta saoire anuraidh?
and
Ar thaitin sé leat?
Did you enjoy it?
Ar thaitin sé leat?

So let's look at sample answers to:
Cá háit a ndeachaigh tú ar laethanta saoire anuraidh?

You might say,
Chuaigh mé chun an Fraince ar feadh coicíse
I went to France for a fortnight
Chuaigh mé chun an Fraince ar feadh coicíse

Chuaigh mé chuig Contae na Gaillimhe
I went to County Galway
Chuaigh mé chuig Contae na Gaillimhe

Chuaigh mé chun na Gaeltachta
I went to the Gaeltacht
Chuaigh mé chun na Gaeltachta

Chuaigh mé chuig Caisleán Nua sa charbhán
I went to Newcastle in the caravan
Chuaigh mé chuig Caisleán Nua sa charbhán

Chuaigh mé ar saoire láneagraithe chun na hIodáile
I went on a package holiday to Italy
Chuaigh mé ar saoire láneagraithe chun na hIodáile

We say 'Chuaigh mé' for I went in a positive response to cá háit a ndeachaigh tú?
If you didn't go anywhere you would say
Ní dheachaigh mé áit ar bith
I didn't go anywhere
Ní dheachaigh mé áit ar bith

Or, with more detail,
Ar an drochuair, ní dheachaigh mé áit ar bith mar bhí mé tinn
Unfortunately, I didn't go any where as I was sick
Ar an drochuair, ní dheachaigh mé áit ar bith mar bhí mé tinn

To respond to the second part of the question,
Ar thaitin sé leat? Did you enjoy it?
You could simply say
Thaitin sé liom cinnte

I enjoyed it surely
Thaitin sé liom cinnte

Or
Thaitin sé go mór liom
I enjoyed it greatly
Thaitin sé go mór liom

Or
Thaitin sé as cuimse liom
I enjoyed it immensely
Thaitin sé as cuimse liom

If you didn't enjoy it, you could say to the question
Ar thaitin sé leat?
Níor thaitin sé liom
Níor thaitin sé liom

You might expand on that by adding
Níor thaitin sé liom mar bhí drochaimsir ann
I didn't enjoy it because there was bad weather
Níor thaitin sé liom mar bhí drochaimsir ann

Or

Níor thaitin sé liom mar ní raibh an bia thar moladh beirte
I didn't enjoy it because the food was poor
Níor thaitin sé liom mar ní raibh an bia thar moladh beirte

You may wish to give some reasons as to why you enjoyed your holiday last year. The usual 'threes' technique can prove useful in helping you to structure an answer.
Listen to the following examples:
Ar thaitin sé leat?
Thaitin sé go mór liom. Bhí aimsir ar dóigh againn; bhí neart le déanamh; agus bhí an lóistín ar fheabhas
I enjoyed it a lot. The weather was great; there was plenty to do; and the accommodation was excellent
Thaitin sé go mór liom. Bhí aimsir ar dóigh againn; bhí neart le déanamh; agus bhí an lóistín ar fheabhas

And this one:

Ar thaitin sé leat?
Thaitin sé liom cinnte. Léigh mé leabhair; lig mé mo scíth; agus bhlais mé cultúr nua
I enjoyed it certainly. I read books; I rested, and I tasted a new culture
Thaitin sé liom cinnte. Léigh mé leabhair; lig mé mo scíth; agus bhlais mé cultúr nua

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 25 Unit 25**

This Unit allows us to look at Sport. The Fáinne Airgid question will be:
"An bhfuil dúil agat sa spórt?"
Are you fond of sport?
"An bhfuil dúil agat sa spórt?"

You might initially respond with:
Tá dúil agam sa spórt cinnte
I am fond of sport certainly
Tá dúil agam sa spórt cinnte

You could then select from the list
Tá dúil agam sa pheil
I am fond of football
Tá dúil agam sa pheil

Tá dúil agam sa chamógaíocht
I am fond of camogie
Tá dúil agam sa chamógaíocht

Tá dúil agam sa rugbaí
I am fond of rugby
Tá dúil agam sa rugbaí

The following list of sports is worth learning
sacar – soccer
dornálaíocht – boxing
liathróid láimhe – handball
galf – golf
leadóg – tennis
rothaíocht – cycling
iománaíocht – hurling
eitpheil – volleyball
líonpheil – netball
cispheil – basketball
snúcar – snooker
snámh – swimming

Other add-ons to extend you answer could be:
Is ball mé de chuid Chumann Lúthchleas Gael
I am a member of the G.A.A.
Is ball mé de chuid Chumann Lúthchleas Gael

Téim amach ag traenáil dhá oíche in aghaidh na seachtaine
I go out training two nights a week
Téim amach ag traenáil dhá oíche in aghaidh na seachtaine

Coinníonn spórt aclaí mé
Sport keeps me fit
Coinníonn spórt aclaí mé

Is maith liom rothaíocht ach bíonn na bóithre contúirteach go minic
I like cycling but the roads are often dangerous
Is maith liom rothaíocht ach bíonn na bóithre contúirteach go minic

Is fearr liom bheith ag amharc ar spórt ar an teilifís
I prefer to watch sport on the television
Is fearr liom bheith ag amharc ar spórt ar an teilifís

Imrím galf ag an deireadh seachtaine le mo chairde
I play golf at the weekend with my friends
Imrím galf ag an deireadh seachtaine le mo chairde

Your teacher will give you a sentence or two to describe your own engagement with sport. You may not be interested in sport at all – in which case you might say:

An bhfuil dúil agat sa spórt?
Níl dúil ar bith agam sa spórt
I am not interested at all in sport
Níl dúil ar bith agam sa spórt
Or
Níl dúil dá laghad agam sa spórt – cur amú ama atá i gceist
I am not the least bit interested in sport – it's a waste of time
Níl dúil dá laghad agam sa spórt – cur amú ama atá i gceist
Or
Níl dúil ar bith agam sa spórt – creidim go bhfuil barraíocht spóirt ar an teilifís
I don't like sport at all – I believe that there is too much sport on tv
Níl dúil ar bith agam sa spórt – creidim go bhfuil barraíocht spóirt ar an teilifís

And to finish this Unit, you may wish to learn how to say – I like to play (named sport). Listen carefully for words that have additional/changed sounds.
Is maith liom bheith ag imirt peile
I like to play football
Is maith liom bheith ag imirt peile

Is maith liom bheith ag imirt gailf
I like to play golf
Is maith liom bheith ag imirt gailf

Is maith liom bheith ag imirt leadóige
I like to play tennis
Is maith liom bheith ag imirt leadóige

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 26 Unit 26**

The Fáinne Airgid type question in this Unit seeks your attitude to computers – so expect to learn a few useful technological terms! The question itself is a simple one:
An maith leat ríomhairí?
Do you like computers?
An maith leat ríomhairí?

As usual, if you have a teacher, you should, prepare an answer that reflects your genuine views. The following may help you formulate an answer.

An maith leat ríomhairí?
Is maith liom ríomhairí
I like computers

Úsáidim ríomhaire gach lá
I use a computer everyday
Úsáidim ríomhaire gach lá

Tá PC (nó Apple Mac nó ríomhaire glúine nó táibléad) agam
I have a PC (or Apple Mac or laptop or tablet)
Tá PC (nó Apple Mac nó ríomhaire glúine nó taibléad) agam

Tá mo ríomhaire measartha nua
My computer is fairly new

Tá mo ríomhaire measartha sean
My computer is fairly old

Déanaim a lán rudaí ar mo ríomhaire
I do a lot of things on my computer
Déanaim a lán rudaí ar mo ríomhaire

Úsáidim an ríomhaire chun ríomhphoist a sheoladh
I use the computer to send e-mails
Úsáidim an ríomhaire chun ríomhphoist a sheoladh

Déanaim taighde ar an idirlíon
I do research on the Internet
Déanaim taighde ar an idirlíon

Ceannaím stuif trí ebay agus Paypal
I buy stuff through ebay and Paypal
Ceannaím stuif trí ebay agus Paypal

Stórálaim grianghraif ar mo ríomhaire
I store photographs on my computer
Stórálaim grianghraif ar mo ríomhaire

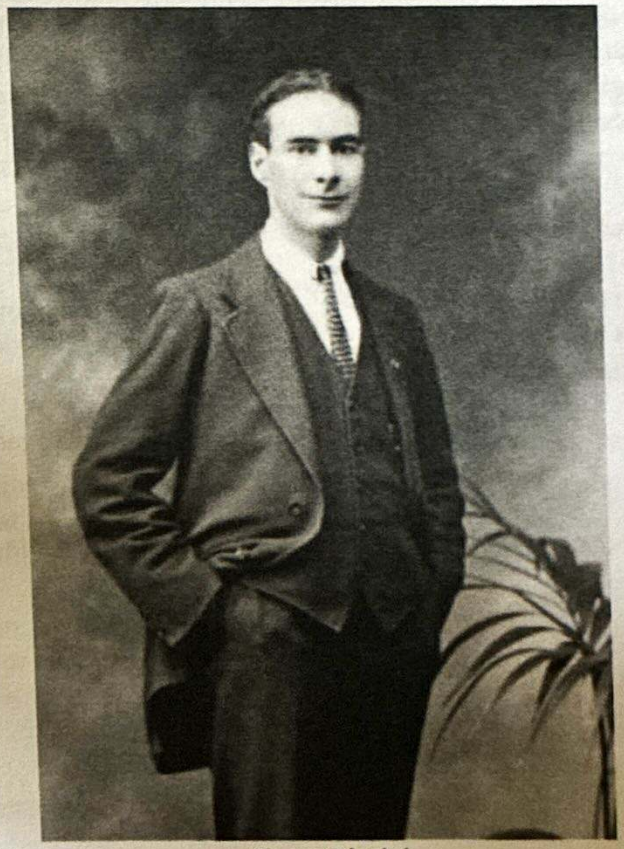
And to bundle some of this together:

Bíonn an ríomhaire an-úsáideach. Úsáidim é chun ríomhphoist a sheoladh, chun taighde a dhéanamh, chun stuif a cheannach agus chun grianghraif a stóráil.
The computer is very useful. I use it to send emails, to do research, to buy stuff and to store photographs.
Bíonn an ríomhaire an-úsáideach. Úsáidim é chun ríomhphoist a sheoladh, chun taighde a dhéanamh, chun stuif a cheannach agus chun grianghraif a stóráil.

And just so we can build up a series of computer related nouns, the following are worth learning:

méarchlár – keyboard
diosca crua – hard disk
scáileán – screen
méaróg chuimhne – memory stick
bogearraí – software
cuimhne – memory
printéir – printer
leathanach Facebook – Facebook page

Of course, when asked, "an maith leat ríomhairí?" you could have answered that you don't like them,
Ní maith liom ríomhairí mar tá mé rud beag seanfhaiseanta.
Is fearr liom peann agus leabhar i mo lámh.
Is maith liom a bheith ag siopadóireacht i siopaí agus chan ar líne.
Le fírinne, ní maith liom teicneolaíocht nua.
I don't like computers because I'm a bit old fashioned. I prefer a pen and a book in my hand. I like to shop in shops and not online. To be truthful, I don't like new technology.



Piaras Béaslaí

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 27 Unit 27**

There will be some variety and challenge in this Unit as we will ask and briefly answer two questions about hobbies.
The first is a two-parter –
Have you a pet – An bhfuil peata agat? An bhfuil peata agat?
and
Describe your pet – Cuir síos ar do pheata. Cuir síos ar do pheata.

Answers of course don't have to be long and if you don't have a pet you could simply say:
Níl peata agam
I don't have a pet
Níl peata agam

You might wish to elaborate –
Níl peata ar bith agam anois ach bhíodh peata agam nuair a bhí mé óg. Bhí madadh agam. Bran an t-ainm a bhí air.
I don't have a pet now but I did have one when I was young. I had a dog. Its name was Bran.
Níl peata ar bith agam anois ach bhíodh peata agam nuair a bhí mé óg. Bhí madadh agam. Bran an t-ainm a bhí air.

If you wish to describe Bran – Cuir síos ar Bhran – you might just use three adjectives:
Bhí Bran dílis, donn agus dalba
Bran was loyal, brown and naughty
Bhí Bran dílis, donn agus dalba

Or
Bhí Bran cairdiúil. Bhí ruball fada air
Bran was friendly. He had a long tail
Bhí Bran cairdiúil. Bhí ruball fada air

Other pets might be:
Bhíodh pónaí agam – I used to have a pony
Bhíodh iasc órga agam – I used to have a goldfish
Bhíodh hamstar agam – I used to have a hamstar
Bhíodh cat agam – I used to have a cat
Bhíodh luchóg agam – I used to have a mouse

Any of the above of course can be said in the present tense – tá iasc órga agam, tá hamstar agam etc.

And a list of adjectives you might dip into when asked – cuir síos ar do pheata – describe your pet, could include:

Tá sé/sí:
- dalba – mischieveous
- ard – tall
- beag – small
- clúmhach – furry
- ceolmhar – musical

- costasach – expensive
- glic – clever
- crosta – cross

The second quickie-type question in this Unit inquires about your reading of newspapers and/or magazines. It asks you-
Cén nuachtán/iris a léann tú?
What newspaper/magazine do you read?
Cén nuachtán/iris a léann tú?

Short answers will suffice, like those below:
Léim an "Irish News" gach lá
I read the "Irish News" every day
Léim an "Irish News" gach lá
Léim an "Irish Times" gach Satharn
I read the "Irish Times" every Saturday
Léim an "Irish Times" gach Satharn

Léim an "Sunday Independent" anois is arís
I read the "Sunday Independent" now and again
Léim an "Sunday Independent" anois is arís

Léim an nuachtán áitiúil gach seachtain – is fearr liom an "Newry Reporter"
I read the local paper every week – I prefer the "Newry Reporter"
Léim an nuachtán áitiúil gach seachtain – is fearr liom an "Newry Reporter"

As for irisí/magazines you can say:
Ní léim irisí ach go hannamh – má tá mé san aerfort nó ag fanacht ar an dochtúir mar shampla
I only seldom read magazines – if I am in the airport or waiting for the doctor for example
Ní léim irisí ach go hannamh – má tá mé san aerfort nó ag fanacht ar an dochtúir mar shampla

Léim "What Car?" go rialta
I read "What Car?" regularly
Léim "What Car?" go rialta

Léim "Good Housekeeping" gach mí
I read "Good Housekeeping" every month
Léim "Good Housekeeping" gach mí

You could also answer:
Ní léim irisí ar chor ar bith
I don't read magazines at all
Ní léim irisí ar chor ar bith

Ní léim irisí nó nuachtáin. Léim stuif atá ar líne na laethanta seo
I don't read magazines or newspapers. I read online material these days
Ní léim irisí nó nuachtáin. Léim stuif atá ar líne na laethanta seo

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 28 Unit 28**

The question addressed in this Unit asks us about what the weather is like during the Winter:
Cad é mar a bhíonn an aimsir i rith an Gheimhridh?
Cad é mar a bhíonn an aimsir i rith an Gheimhridh?
We have already looked at weather terms in an earlier unit, so this one allows for more detailed commentary. Of course, an answer using three adjectives is quite sufficient in an oral test, an answer such as:
Bíonn sé fuar fliuch agus gaofar
It is (bíonn sé) cold, wet and windy
Bíonn sé fuar fliuch agus gaofar
Or
Bíonn sé scamallach ceomhar agus stoirmiúil
It is cloudy, foggy and stormy
Bíonn sé scamallach ceomhar agus stoirmiúil

More elaborate sentences can include:

I rith an Gheimhridh, bíonn drochaimsir ann ó mhaidin go hoíche
During the Winter, there is bad weather from morning to night
I rith an Gheimhridh, bíonn drochaimsir ann ó mhaidin go hoíche

Bíonn an aimsir níos fuaire
The weather is ("does be") colder
Bíonn an aimsir níos fuaire

Éiríonn sé dorcha go luath
It gets dark early
Éiríonn sé dorcha go luath

Bíonn an ghaoth ag séideadh. Bíonn gálaí ann
The wind blows. There are gales
Bíonn an ghaoth ag séideadh. Bíonn gálaí ann

Bíonn sé ag cur sneachta ó am go ham
It snows from time to time
Bíonn sé ag cur sneachta ó am go ham

Bíonn flichshneachta agus chlochshneachta ann
There is sleet and hailstones
Bíonn flichshneachta agus chlochshneachta ann

Titeann an teocht
The temperature drops
Titeann an teocht

Bíonn an aimsir millteanach – ag cur baistí nó ag cur seaca
The weather is terrible – raining or freezing
Bíonn an aimsir millteanach – ag cur baistí nó ag cur seaca

Anois 's arís bíonn stoirm ann. Bíonn toirneach agus tintreach ann fosta
Now and again there is a storm. There is thunder and lightning as well
Anois 's arís bíonn stoirm ann. Bíonn toirneach agus tintreach ann fosta

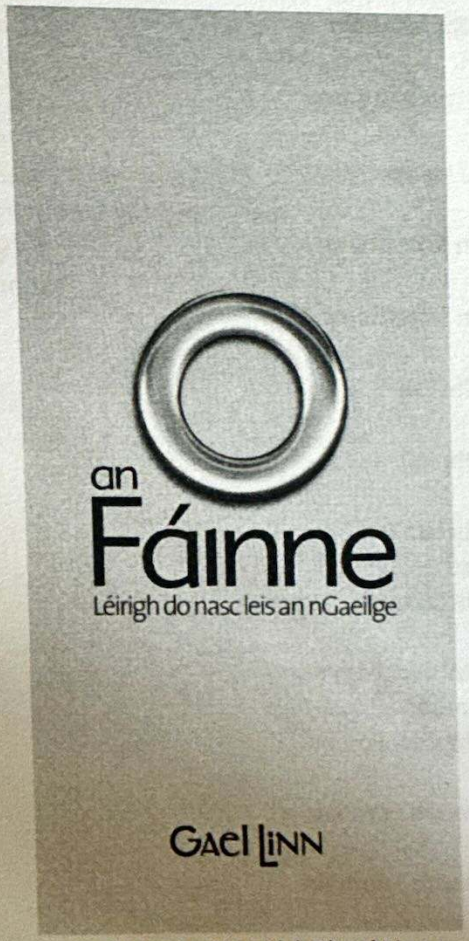
Ní fada uainn an tEarrach áfach. Beidh sé níos tirime, níos gile, níos teo.
The Spring isn't far away however. It will be drier, brighter and warmer.
Ní fada uainn an tEarrach áfach. Beidh sé níos tirime, níos gile, níos teo.

Additional sentences/ Abairtí breise:
Bíonn an aimsir gaofar agus garbh
The weather is ("does be") windy and rough
Bíonn an aimsir gaofar agus garbh

Bíonn sioc ann agus bíonn na bóithre sleamhain
There is frost and the roads are slippery
Bíonn sioc ann agus bíonn na bóithre sleamhain

Bíonn sé feanntach fuar
It is bitter cold
Bíonn sé feanntach fuar

Bíonn sé ag cur sceana ghréasaí
(Literally) it rains cobbler's knives i.e cutting rain
Bíonn sé ag cur sceana ghréasaí



An fógra is déanaí ó Ghael Linn

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 29 Unit 29**

This Unit looks at giving dates.

Cad é an dáta atá ann inniu?
What date is it today?
Cad é an dáta atá ann inniu?

We will re-use the months of the year in the learning process

Inniu an chéad lá de Mhí Eanáir
Today is the first of January
Inniu an chéad lá de Mhí Eanáir

Inniu an dara lá (déag) de Mhí Feabhra
Today is the 2nd (or 12th) of February
Inniu an dara lá (déag) de Mhí Feabhra

Inniu an tríú lá (déag) de Mhí an Mhárta
Today is the 3rd (13th) of March
Inniu an tríú lá (déag) de Mhí an Mhárta

Inniu an ceathrú lá (déag) de Mhí Aibreáin
Today is the 4th (14th) of April
Inniu an ceathrú lá (déag) de Mhí Aibreáin

Inniu an cúigiú lá (déag) de Mhí na Bealtaine
Today is the 5th (15th) of May
Inniu an cúigiú lá (déag) de Mhí na Bealtaine

Inniu an séú lá (déag) de Mhí an Mheithimh
Today is the 6th (16th) of June
Inniu an séú lá (déag) de Mhí an Mheithimh

Inniu an seachtú lá (déag) de Mhí Iúil
Today is the 7th (17th) of July
Inniu an seachtú lá (déag) de Mhí Iúil

Inniu an t-ochtú lá (déag) de Mhí Lúnasa
Today is the 8th (18th) of August
Inniu an t-ochtú lá (déag) de Mhí Lúnasa

Inniu an naoú lá (déag) de Mhí Mheán Fómhair
Today is the 9th (19th) of September
Inniu an naoú lá (déag) de Mhí Mheán Fómhair

Inniu an deichiú lá de Mhí Dheireadh Fómhair
Today is the 10th of October
Inniu an deichiú lá de Mhí Dheireadh Fómhair

Inniu an t-aonú lá déag de Mhí na Samhna
Today is the 11th of November
Inniu an t-aonú lá déag de Mhí na Samhna

Inniu an fichiú lá de Mhí na Nollag
Today is the 20th of December
Inniu an fichiú lá de Mhí na Nollag

Inniu an aonú lá is fiche de Mhí na Nollag
Today is the 21st of December
Inniu an aonú lá is fiche de Mhí na Nollag

Inniu an dara lá is fiche de Mhí na Nollag
Today is the 22nd of December
Inniu an dara lá is fiche de Mhí na Nollag

Inniu an tríochadú lá de Mhí na Nollag
Today is the 30th of December
Inniu an tríochadú lá de Mhí na Nollag

Inniu an aonú lá is tríocha de Mhí na Nollag
Today is the 31st of December
Inniu an aonú lá is tríocha de Mhí na Nollag

Some key dates in the year include
Oíche Chinn Bliana – New Year's Eve
(or Oíche na Seanbhliana)
Lá Caille – New Year's Day
Lá Fhéile Bríde – St. Bridget's Day
Lá Fhéile Pádraig – St. Patrick's Day
Lá Idirnáisiúnta na mBan – International Women's Day
Aoine an Chéasta – Good Friday
Domhnach na Cásca – Easter Sunday
Oíche Shamhna – Halloween
Oíche Nollag – Christmas Eve
Lá Nollag – Christmas Day

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 30 Unit 30**

In this Unit we are back to the future with the question:
Cad é a dhéanfaidh tú anocht?
What will you do tonight?
Cad é a dhéanfaidh tú anocht?
Or
Cad é a dhéanfaidh tú amárach?
What will you do tomorrow?
Cad é a dhéanfaidh tú amárach?

Let's deal with cad é a dhéanfaidh tú anocht?
We'll give you a range of activities you may wish to dip into -

Anocht rachaidh mé chun na pictiúrlainne
Feicfidh mé an scannán nua le Liam Neeson
Fillfidh mé abhaile roimh a naoi
Tonight I will go to the cinema
I'll see a new film with Liam Neeson
I will return home before nine

Anocht, bainfidh mé díom mo chuid éadaí oibre
Cuirfidh mé mo shlipéir orm agus cuirfidh mé mo chosa in airde
Ligfidh mé mo scíth
Toight I will take off my work clothes
I will put on my slippers and put up my feet
I will rest myself
Anocht, bainfidh mé díom mo chuid éadaí oibre
Cuirfidh mé mo shlipéir orm agus cuirfidh mé mo chosa in airde
Ligfidh mé mo scíth

Anocht? Níl mé cinnte go fóill
Ólfaidh mé cúpla deoch sa phub, déarfainn
Beidh banna ceoil ag seinm i mBeár an Iarnróid
Tonight? I am not sure yet
I will have a couple of drinks in the pub, I'd say
A band will be playing in the Railway Bar
Anocht? Níl mé cinnte go fóill
Ólfaidh mé cúpla deoch sa phub, déarfainn
Beidh banna ceoil ag seinm i mBeár an Iarnróid

And what about plans for tomorrow?
Cad é a dhéanfaidh tú amárach?
Cad é a dhéanfaidh tú amárach?

We'll keep it reasonably straightforward with sentences about sequenced activities:
Éireoidh mé go luath – I will get up early
Íosfaidh mé bricfeasta gasta – I will eat a quick breakfast
Piocfaidh mé suas mo chara sa charr – I'll pick up my friend in the car
Oibreoidh mé go dtí a sé – I will work until six

Éireoidh mé go luath – I will get up early
Íosfaidh mé bricfeasta gasta – I will eat a quick breakfast
Piocfaidh mé suas mo chara sa charr – I'll pick up my friend in the car
Oibreoidh mé go dtí a sé – I will work until six

Cluinfidh mé an clog aláram ar a sé – I'll hear the alarm clock at six
Glacfaidh mé cithfholcadh – I'll take a shower
Íosfaidh mé brachán agus ólfaidh mé cupán tae – I will eat porridge and I'll drink a cup of tea
Sin mé réidh – lá oibre romham – That's me ready – a day's work ahead of me

Cluinfidh mé an clog aláram ar a sé – I'll hear the alarm clock at six
Glacfaidh mé cithfholcadh – I'll take a shower
Íosfaidh mé brachán agus ólfaidh mé cupán tae – I will eat porridge and I'll drink a cup of tea
Sin mé réidh – lá oibre romham – That's me ready – a day's work ahead of me

Fanfaidh mé sa leaba go dtí meán-lae – I'll stay in bed until midday
Imreoidh mé cártaí le mo chairde – I'll play cards with my friends
Gheobhaidh mé dinnéar san óstann – I'll get dinner in the hotel
Rachaidh mé a luí go luath mar beidh mé tuirseach – I'll go to bed early as I'll be tired

Fanfaidh mé sa leaba go dtí meán-lae – I'll stay in bed until midday
Imreoidh mé cártaí le mo chairde – I'll play cards with my friends
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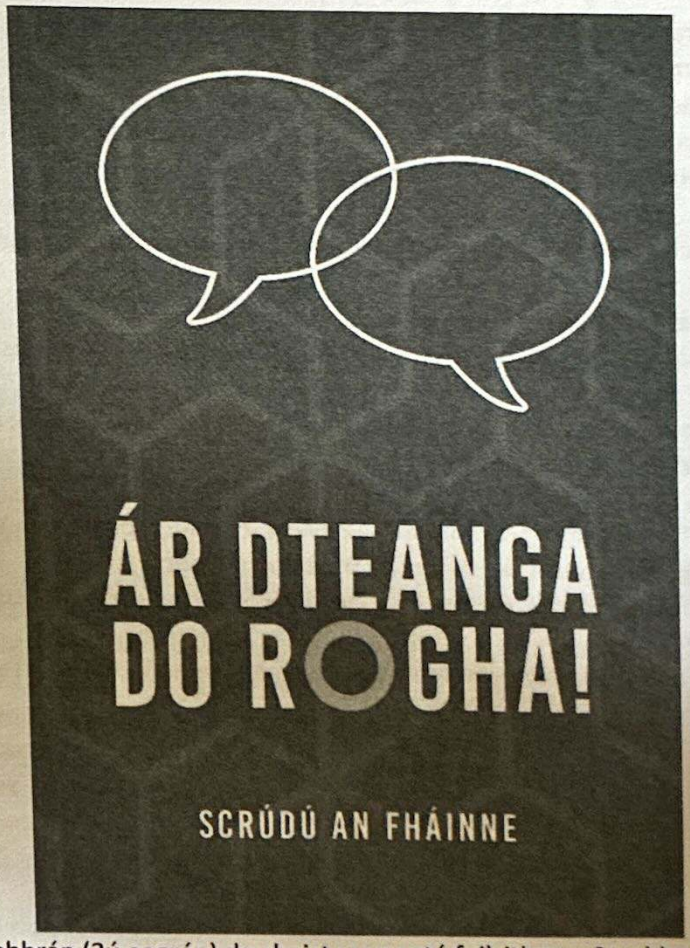



Leabhrán (3ú eagrán) de cheisteanna atá foilsithe ag Craobh an Iúir

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 31 Unit 31**

Earlier in this series of Units we looked at simply naming the seasons. If you remember them, they were:
An tEarrach
An Samhradh
An Fómhar
An Geimhreadh

We will now ask which season you prefer and why you prefer it.
Cén séasúr is fearr leat agus cad chuige?
Cén séasúr is fearr leat agus cad chuige?

Choose your own favourite season and give a reason, or if you prefer reasons, for your choice. The following sentences might be helpful.

Is fearr liom an tEarrach – I prefer Spring
Mar bíonn an Geimhreadh thart – Because Winter is over
Éiríonn na laethanta níos gile agus an aimsir níos teo – The days get brighter and the weather warmer
Tosaíonn na plandaí agus na bláthanna ag fás – The plants and flowers start growing
Taitníonn Mí an Mhárta liom go speisialta mar bíonn Lá Fhéile Pádraig ann i lár na míosa- I like March especially because we have St. Patrick's Day in the middle of the month

Is fearr liom an Samhradh gan dabht – I prefer the Summer without a doubt
Bíonn an aimsir is fearr againn i rith an tSamhraidh – We have the best weather during the Summer
Go hiondúil, téim ar laethanta saoire i Mí Iúil – I usually go on holidays in the month of July
Bíonn na páistí saor ón scoil agus bíonn bearbaiciú againn sa ghairdín go minic – The children are free from school and we have a barbecue in the garden often

Is maith liom na séasúir ar fad ach is fearr liom an Fómhair – I like all the seasons but I prefer the Autumn
Is maith liom dathanna an dúlra – I like the colours of nature
Téann na daltaí ar ais ar scoil agus bíonn rudaí níos ciúine sa bhaile – The pupils go back to school and things are quieter at home
Is maith liom aimsir an Fhómhair – teas na gréine agus ceo sna gleannta – I like Autumnal weather - the heat of the sun and the mist in the glens

Creid é nó ná creid, is fearr liom an Geimhreadh – Believe it or not, I prefer the Winter
Is maith liom an sioc agus an sneachta – I like the frost and the snow
Fanaim istigh, te teolaí, ag amharc ar scannáin ar Netflix – I stay in, warm and comfie, watching films on Netflix
Agus ar ndóigh, bíonn an Nollaig ann – an t-am is fearr sa bhliain – And of course, we have Christmas – the best time of the year.

**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 32 Unit 32**

We are making our way towards the end of the sample questions for the Fáinne Airgid oral test. With this question you will probably be presented with coins, banknotes, a price-list or menus. We are of course looking at money – another everyday topic.
You will hear the question:
Cá mhéad airgid atá agam? (How much money is at me?)
How much money have I?
Cá mhéad airgid atá agam?

The main sterling denominations are:
pingin (or pingin amháin) – penny (or one penny)
dhá phingin – two pence
cúig pingine – five pence
deich bpingine – ten pence
fiche pingin – twenty pence
caoga pingin– fifty pence
punt (or bonn puint) pound (or pound coin)
cúig phunt – five pound
deich bpunt – ten pounds
fiche punt – twenty pounds
caoga punt – fifty pounds
céad punt – one hundred pound

pingin (or pingin amháin)
dhá phingin
cúig pingine
deich bpingine
fiche pingin
caoga pingin
punt (or bonn puint)
cúig phunt
deich bpunt
fiche punt
caoga punt
céad punt

You will have noted a number of variations here and the only way to get a real handle on them is to learn them off by heart.

So back to the question –
Cá mhéad airgid atá agam? (asks the teacher/examiner)
Sample answers might be (you should translate them)
Tá cúig phunt **agat** (you have £5)
Tá cúig phunt nócha agat
Tá sé phunt déag agat
Tá seacht bpunt is seasca agat
Tá ochtó pingin agat
Tá punt caoga agat
Tá dhá phingin is fiche agat

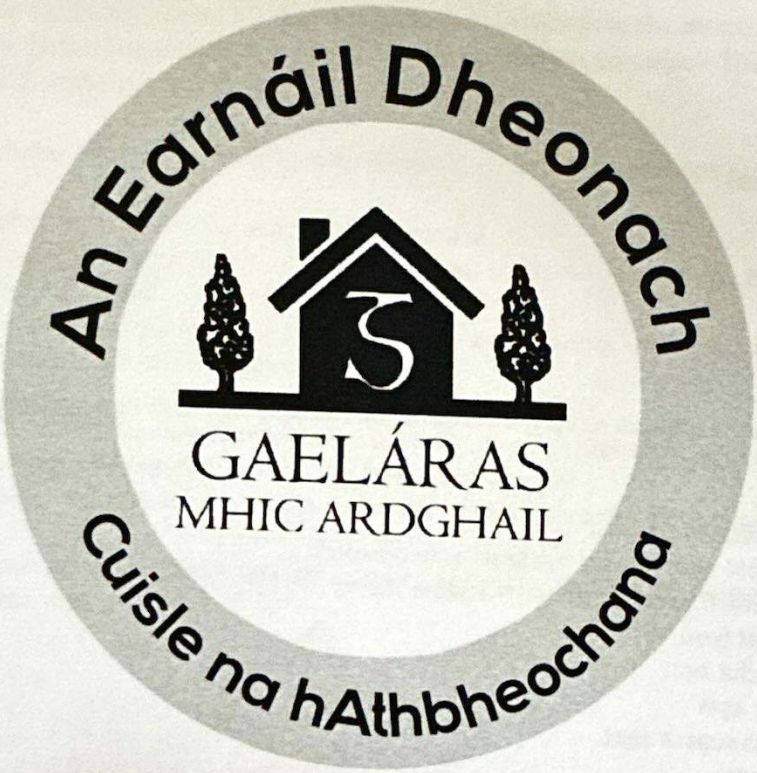
A few allied money phrases and words are:
Níl pingin rua agam – I haven't a penny (broke)
Chosain sé pingin mhaith – it cost a pretty penny
Thug mé cúig phunt air – I paid £5 for it

And finally, just to run through the prepositional pronoun **ag** and to prepare for a little more emphasis on formal grammar.
You will have noticed that in Irish we don't say: Tá punt ag mé, we say tá punt **agam**.

Agam (at me), agat (at you, singular), aige (at him), aici (at her), againn (at us), agaibh (at you, plural, ie ye), acu (at them).

Agam, agat, aige, aici, againn, agaibh, acu.
Agam, agat, aige, aici, againn, agaibh, acu

Tá punt agam
Tá punt agat
Tá punt aige
Tá punt aici
Tá punt againn
Tá punt agaibh
Tá punt acu



**An Fáinne Airgid**
**Aonad 33 Unit 33**

If you are happy with your standard of Irish, you can simply buy a Fáinne from Conradh na Gaeilge or Gael Linn and not sit an oral exam. If you choose to sit an oral exam, the teacher will want to find out why you are learning Irish and why you want to earn the Fáinne Airgid:

Cad chuige a ba mhaith leat Fáinne Airgid?
Why do you want a Silver Fáinne?
Cad chuige a ba mhaith leat Fáinne Airgid?

Adapt the words of the question in your answer by starting with:
Ba mhaith liom Fáinne Airgid mar...
I would like a Fáinne Airgid because... (a one sentence answer will suffice)

Ba mhaith liom Fáinne Airgid mar tá suim agam sa Ghaeilge
I would like a Fáinne Airgid because I am interested in Irish

You may wish to provide more elaborate answers and the following sentences might help you:
Ba mhaith liom Fáinne Airgid mar

- tá bun Ghaeilge agam anois – I have basic Irish now
- tá mé bródúil as mo chuid Ghaeilge – I am proud of whatever Irish I have
- ní bhfuair mé seans an Ghaeilge a fhoghlaim ar scoil – I didn't get the chance to learn Irish at school
- tá an teanga tábhachtach dom go pearsanta – the language is important to me personally
- tá Gaeilge ag mo pháistí – my children have Irish
- is maith liom scrúdaithe – I like exams
- is comhartha é go bhfuil mé ag foghlaim na Gaeilge – it's a sign that I am learning Irish
- ba maith liom go mbeadh daoine ag labhairt liom i nGaeilge – I would like people to speak to me in Irish
- is í an Ghaeilge teanga dhúchais na hÉireann – Irish is the native language of Ireland
- is céim thábhachtach ar mo thuras teanga é – it is an important step on my language journey
- ba mhian liom Fáinne Óir a fháil amach anseo – I would like to get a Gold Fáinne in the future
- is comhartha é nach bhfuil mé líofa ach go bhfuil mé toilteanach an Ghaeilge a chleachtadh – it is a sign that I'm not fluent but that I'm willing to practise Irish

This Unit marks the end of the Fáinne Airgid support materials. A fair bit of ground has been covered in 33 bitesize lessons so you'll need a bit of time to rehearse answers. Snappy answers will satisfy any examiner and the really important thing is that she understands your answer – it's not a high stakes test though you'll be expected to get most of them right.

# An tUltach

**Iris Chomhaltas Uladh**

(Bunaíodh 1924)

**IÚIL, 1965**

Iml. 42. Uimh. 7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## AN FÁINNE NUA

LE mí anuas tá fáinne nua Gaeilge ar an tsaol, ná leis an fhírinne a dhéanamh, tá trí cinn d'fháinní nua ar an tsaol. Le tamall anois ní raibh an bhrí chéanna i seanghluaiseacht an Fháinne agus a bhíodh sa tseanam nuair a bunaíodh í. Ba mhaith an smaoineamh an Fáinne, é bunaithe ar bhrí an tseanfhocail "Aithníonn ciaróg ciaróg eile," agus is cinnte gur éirigh leis Gaeilgeoirí a chur in aithne dá chéile. Is iomaí scéal a insítear ar an Fháinne, ach sé an ceann is iomráití b'fhéidir, an scéal faoin Éireannach ar an choigríoch a chonaic fear a raibh fáinne air, agus a d'aithin ar an bhomaite go raibh fear aige a dtiocfadh leis Béarla a labhairt leis. Cruthaíonn an scéal sin, i measc rudaí eile, go bhfuil glactha leis an Fháinne mar chuid de shaol na tíre seo. Ós mar sin atá, ba chiallmhar an mhaise don Chomhchoiste an fáinne a choinneáil mar shuaitheantas don Ghaeilge. Ach athraíonn na fáisiúin, agus b'fhéidir go raibh an tseanfháinne rud beag ró-mhór agus ró—"shofheicthe" do dhaoine óga na tíre san am i láthair. Ní féidir sin a rá faoin cheann nua, atá cuid mhór níos lú ná an seancheann. Beidh sé fóirsteanach go maith do na mná, ach san am chéanna, ní bheidh sé ró—"bhanúil" do na fir. (Chonaic mé fear amháin á chaitheamh ina charbhat).

Is mór an tuar dóchais do chúis na Gaeilge na heagraíochta Gaeilge uilig a bheith taobh thiar den tsuaitheantas nua seo. Tá súil againn go gcuideoidh sé le labhairt na Gaeilge a leathnú, go speisialta, ó bheimid ag comóradh iubhaile Éirí Amach 1916 ar an bhliain seo chugainn. Go ndéana Dia trócaire ar Dhonncha ó Laoire, eisean a rinne cuid mhór den ullmhúchán don Fháinne nua, agus fuair sé bás an oíche ar fógraíodh an feachtas nua. Gach uair dá bhfeicfimid duine ag caitheamh an Fáinne nua, ba cheart dúinn cuimhniú ar Dhonncha a chaith iomlán dúthracht a shaoil leis an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn.

Tá dea-thoil agus saothar an phobail tuillte ag an fheachtas nua, atá ar an cheann is mó dá raibh ag an teanga riamh, b'fhéidir (bhí fógraí Gaeilge ar U.T.V. don chéad uair, mar shampla); tá súil againn nach bhfeallfaidh an pobal anois.

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Díreach agus an méid thuas i gcló againn, chualamar faoi bhás Phiaras Béaslaí, duine díobh siúd a bhunaigh an Fáinne sa bhliain 1916. Bhí sé i láthair ag cruinniú an Chomhchoiste, agus é ag tabhairt tacaíochta don Fháinne nua. Bhí clú Phiaras fada leitheadach mar thír-ghráthóir, mar scríbhneoir, mar staraí agus mar Ghaeilgeoir. Is mór a chrothnófar é, gan dabht ar bith. Má tá drámaíocht na Gaeilge ar a bonnaí anois, tá cuid mhór dá bhuíochas sin ag dul do Phiaras Béaslaí, a bhunaigh Gluaiseacht na drámaíochta Gaeilge.

Ar dheis Dé go raibh a anam uasal!

**BLOCANNA**

**Cén dach: "Irish Independent" D. Ó Laoire agus S. Ní Dhubháin: "Inniu."**
**Lyric Theatre: "Irish News."**
**Táimid buíoch do na nuachtáin seo.**

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**Cuireadh "Marcol" a ainm agus a sheoladh chuig an Eagarthóir le go ndéanfaidh sé teagmháil leis.**

•

**Is oth le Seán Ó Baoill nach mbeidh sé in ann "Cúrsaí Ceoil" a sholáthar go cionn cúpla mí.**

•

**Ba mhaith linn a chluinstin ó dhaoine a bhfuil iarchóipeanna de "An tUltach" le malartú, le díol nó le bronnadh acu. Gach eolas chuig an Eagarthóir.**

Le tacaíocht ó

Foras na Gaeilge

BLÁTHÚ

The Community Foundation

An tUltach

Ultach

Gaeláras
Mhic Ardghail

Comhaltas
Uladh