

Ceacht

3

Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?

Where do you live?



This lesson looks at place names and common expressions concerning the places you live and visit. It also look at simple prepositions and how you can use them, for example, to express feelings, possession, ownership and appearance.

This lesson contains the following topics:

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18. Tá + ar = *to wear, have on*
19. Tá + ar = *natural feature, appearance (to look)*

Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?

1. Urú (Eclipsis)

Urú (known in English as *Eclipsis*) is another major form of *initial mutation* in Irish. It:

- Causes a following *voiceless* consonant to become *voiced*
- Causes a following *voiced* consonant to become *nasal*
- Prefixes **n-** to a following *vowel*

The new consonant is written before the original consonant-letter, and its sound **replaces** the original sound.

The effect of urú on Irish consonants:

	Labial		Dental/ Alveolar	Palatal/ Velar
	Plosive	Fricative	Plosive	Plosive
Voiceless	p ↓	f ↓	t ↓	c ↓
Voiced	b ↓	bh	d ↓	g ↓
Nasal	m		n	ng

Cá bhfuil... ? means *Where is/are... ?* *In* is **i** or **in** before a vowel sound.

2. Where do you live?

The most common way to ask: “*Where do you live?*”, is:

Lit.: Where are you in your residing? **Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?**
/kɑ:(βi)l' tu: i də xu:Ni:/

In Munster, you might also hear:

Lit.: Where is a residing on-you? **Cá bhfuil cónaí ort?**
/kɑ:(βi)l' ku:Ni: ort/

The answer: “*I live in ...*” is:

Lit.: I'm in my residing in... **Táim/Tá mé i mo chónaí i ...**
/tɑ:m' (e:/i) mə xu:Ni:/

Lit.: There's a residing on-me in... **Tá cónaí orm i ...**
/tɑ: ku:Ni: oɾəm' i/

The Irish word for *in* is **in**, before a vowel, and **i** before a consonant. In most varieties of Irish, **i(n)** causes *urú*:

Tá mé i mo chónaí **i b**Port Láirge. (*Waterford*)

Tá mé i mo chónaí **i bh**Fionnmhach. (*Fennagh, Co. Carlow*)

Tá mé i mo chónaí **i m**Baile Átha Cliath. (*Dublin*)

Tá mé i mo chónaí **i d**Tuam. (*Tuam, Co. Galway*)

Tá mé i mo chónaí **i n**Doire. (*Derry*)

Tá mé i mo chónaí **i g**Corcaigh. (*Cork*)

Tá mé i mo chónaí **i n**Gaillimh. (*Galway*)

Tá mé i mo chónaí **in** Inis Córthaidh. (*Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford*)

A. Try the following: Add the appropriate consonants where necessary

1. Tá mé i mo chónaí i _____ Béal Feirste (*Belfast*).
2. Tá mé i mo chónaí i _____ Tulach Mhór (*Tullamore*).
3. Tá mé i mo chónaí i _____ Cill Dara (*Killdare*).
4. Tá mé i mo chónaí i _____ Droichead Átha (*Drogheda*).
5. Tá mé i mo chónaí i _____ Ard Ghlais (*Ardglass*).
6. Tá mé i mo chónaí i _____ Glas Naíon (*Glasnevin*).
7. Tá mé i mo chónaí i _____ Leitir Ceanainn (*Letterkenny*).
8. Tá mé i mo chónaí i _____ Maigh Nuad (*Maynooth*).
9. Tá mé i mo chónaí i _____ Fionnghlas (*Finglas*).
10. Tá mé i mo chónaí i _____ Pollach (*Pullough*).
11. Tá mé i mo chónaí i _____ Eiscreach (*Eskragh*).

3. The forms of i + the article

When **i(n)** meets the article **an**, it becomes contracted:

in + an = insan – which is usually shortened to **sa, san** (before words beginning with a vowel sound).

in + na = insna – which is usually shortened to **sna** (and adds **h** to words beginning with a vowel).

<i>in America</i>	i Meiriceá
<i>in Ireland</i>	in Éireann (<i>Dative form</i>)
<i>in New Zealand</i>	sa Nua-Shéalainn
<i>in France</i>	sa Fhrainc
<i>in Finland</i>	san Fhionlainn
<i>in Australia</i>	san Astráil
<i>in the Philippine Islands</i>	sna hOileáin Philipíneacha

Sa(n) causes *seimhiú* (*lenition*). Just like the article, **an**, **sa** does not *lenite* a following **t** or **d**, but causes **s** to prefix (change to) **t** before a vowel, or liquid consonant (**l, n** or **r**). Compare the following:

<i>in a packet</i>	i bpaicéad	<i>in the packet</i>	sa phaicéad
<i>in a bath(tub)</i>	i bhfolcadán	<i>in the bath(tub)</i>	san fholcadán
<i>in a boat</i>	i mbád	<i>in the boat</i>	sa bhád
<i>in a bus</i>	i mbus	<i>in the bus</i>	sa bhus
<i>in a train</i>	i dtraein	<i>in the train</i>	sa traein
<i>in a ditch</i>	i ndíog	<i>in the ditch</i>	sa díog
<i>in a car</i>	i gcarr	<i>in the car</i>	sa charr
<i>in a vehicle</i>	i ngluaisteán	<i>in the vehicle</i>	sa ghluaisteán
<i>in a lorry</i>	i leoraí	<i>in the lorry</i>	sa leoraí
<i>in a ship</i>	i long	<i>in the lorry</i>	sa long
<i>in a shop</i>	i siopa	<i>in the shop</i>	sa tsiopa
<i>in a street</i>	i sráid	<i>in the street</i>	sa tsráid
<i>in a plane</i>	in eitleán	<i>in the plane</i>	san eitleán

Have you ever been in a plane? **An raibh tú in eitleán riamh?**
(lit. Were you in a plane ever?)

Are there (any) fish (at all) in the river? **An bhfuil éisc ar bith san abhainn?**

The three fastest things in the sea: **An trí rud is sciobtha san fharraige:**
the seal, the ray and the mackerel. **an rón, an roc agus an ronnach.**

4. I was born/raised in...

For expressions using the *passive voice* in English, Irish often employs the *autonomous form* of the verb. This form has *no subject*. In the following examples, **mé** is the *direct object* of the verb.

I was born in Dublin. **Rugadh i mBaile Átha Cliath mé.**
/rugə (i) ml'ɑ: k'l'iə m'e: /

I was raised in China. **Tógadh sa tSín mé.**
/to:gə sa t'i:n' m'e:/

I was born and raised in Ireland but I live in Australia now. **Rugadh agus tógadh in Éireann mé
ach táim i mo chónaí san Astráil anois.**

B. Answer the following:

1. Cá rugadh tú?
2. Cá rugadh Príomhghobhanóir, David Hurley?
3. Cá rugadh Joko Widodo?
4. Cá rugadh Rishi Sunak?
5. Cá rugadh Éamon de Valera?
6. Cá rugadh Napoleon Bonaparte?
7. Cá rugadh an Papa Proinsias?
8. Cá rugadh an Bhanphrionsa Máire den Dhanmhairg?

5. Possessive adjectives

The possessive adjectives are based on the personal pronouns:

Singular:

1	<i>my</i>	mo ^s	mo t each	m' athair
2	<i>your (sing.)</i>	do ^s	do t each	d' athair
3	<i>his, its</i>	a ^s	a t each	a athair
	<i>her, its</i>	a ^h	a teach	a h athair

Plural:

1	<i>our</i>	ár ^u	ár d each	ár n -athair
2	<i>your (pl.)</i>	bhur ^u	bhur d each	bhur n -athair
3	<i>their</i>	a ^u	a d each	a n -athair

His house is on a hill. Tá **a** theach ar chnoc.
Her father lives in Wicklow. Tá **a** hathair ina chónaí i cGill Mhantáin.

Mo and **do** cause séimhiú.

Mo and **do** contract to **m'** and **d'** before a vowel sound: (**d'**fháinne).

Ár and **bhur** cause urú.

A meaning *his* causes séimhiú.

A meaning *her* adds **h** to a following vowel (análú).

A meaning *their* causes urú.

In combines with **a** and **ár** to make **ina** and **inár**:

Tá mé i **mo** **ch**ónaí i bPort Láirge.

Tá tú i **do** **ch**ónaí i bhFionnmhach.

Tá sé ina **ch**ónaí i mBaile Átha Cliath.

Tá sí ina cónaí i dTulach Mhór.

Tá muid inár **g**cónaí i nDoire.

Tá sibh i **bhur** **g**cónaí i gCorcaigh.

Tá siad ina **g**cónaí i nGaillimh.

6. Simple prepositions

Here is a list of simple prepositions that have the same effect on the nouns that follow them:

ar	<i>on</i>	mar	<i>as, like</i>
do	<i>to, for</i>	ó	<i>from</i>
de	<i>of, from</i>	roimh	<i>before</i>
faoi	<i>under, about</i>	thar	<i>over, beyond</i>
gan	<i>without</i>	trí	<i>through</i>
idir	<i>between, among</i>	um	<i>about, around</i>

Except for a few stock idioms, each of these prepositions generally causes séimhiú to a following noun (where possible):

ar bháid *on a boat* **do Cháit** *for Kate*

Each of these prepositions causes urú to a following noun when it follows the singular article **an**. If the preposition ends in a vowel, the article is often joined to the preposition:

faoi gcathaoir *under the chair* **ón mbosca** *from the box*

Preposition + (article) an = urú

Exceptions:

Don (*to/for the*) and **den** (*from the*) cause séimhiú to a following noun:

I took it from the child. **Thóg mé den pháiste é.**
I gave it to the mother. **Thug mé don mháthair é.**

Except in Conamara (where the normal rules apply), **i** (*in*) causes urú and **sa** (short for **insan** = *in the*) causes séimhiú to a following noun:

in Dublin **i mBaile Átha Cliath**
at home **sa bhaile**

Dental rule:

Except in Munster (where the dental rule does not always apply), **don** and **den** do not *lenite* a following **t** or **d**, and prefixes (changes) **t** to **s** before a vowel or a liquid consonant (**l**, **n** or **r**).

I gave it to the priest. **Thóg mé don tsagart.**
She took it from (off) the chain. **Thug sí den tslabhra é.**

C. Fill the blanks.

E.g., (fear) --- ag an bhfear

1. Tá cathaoir in aice leis an (fuinneog).

There is a chair next to the window.

2. Tá peictiúr ar an (balla).

There is a picture on the wall.

3. Níl luch sa (teach).

There are no mice in the house.

4. Tá an cat faoin (cathaoir).

The cat is under the chair.

5. Tá uisce sa (gloine).

There is water in the glass.

6. Tá bó ar an (bóthar).

There is a cow on the road.

7. Tá bosca in aice leis an (geata).

There is a box next to the gate.

8. Tá an páiste beag leis an (bean).

The small child is with the woman.

9. Tá rothar ag an (sagart).

The priest has a bicycle.

10. An bhfuil ubh ag an (cearc)?

Does the hen have an egg?

11. An bhfuil oighir sa (deoch)?

Is there ice in the drink?

12. Thug sé úll don (cailín).

He gave an apple to the girl.

13. Thóg sí an clog den (matal).

She took the clock from the mantelpiece.

14. Tá leaba mór sa (seomra).

There is a large bed in the room.

15. Tá ispíní sa (friochtán).

There are potatoes in the frying pan.

16. Tá bróg faoin (bord).

There is a shoe under the table.

7. The preposition: **ag**

Ag generally means *at* or *by*.

Unlike the other simple prepositions, **ag** (pronounced /eg'/), does not cause séimhiú to a following noun.

at the garden gate **ag geata an gháirdín**

at a party **ag cóisir**

When followed by the article, **an**, meaning *the*, it causes urú - except when followed by **t** or **d**.

at the door **ag an doras**

at the gate **ag an ngeata**

8. **Tá + ag = possession**

When used in conjunction with the verb: *to be*, (for example, **tá**), **ag** takes the meaning: *to have*.

That man has a large coat. **Tá cóta mór ag an bhfear sin.**

That dog (over there) has my shoe. **Tá mo bhróg ag an madra siúd.**

When combined with a pronoun, **ag** takes the following forms:

		Conjunctive	Emphatic
1	<i>at/by me</i>	agam*	agamsa*
2	<i>at/by you (s.)</i>	agat*	agatsa*
3	<i>at/by him</i>	aige	aigesean
	<i>at/by her</i>	aici	aicise
1	<i>at/by us</i>	againn*	againne*
2	<i>at/by you (pl.)</i>	agaibh*	agaibhse*
3	<i>at/by them</i>	acu**	acusan

Do you have a pen? **An bhfuil peann agat?**

I only have a pencil. **Níl ach peann luaidhe agamsa.**

Do we have (the) time? **An bhfuil an t-am againn?**

They don't have any money. **Níl aigread (ar bith) acusan.**

* In Munster, (whenever a short **a** follows another short **a** in a word), the emphasis is placed on the *second* syllable.

In Connaught, the **g** is often not pronounced at all.

** In Munster, pronounced /akə/, in Connaught: /akəb/.

9. The preposition: le

Le generally means *with*.

Le does not cause séimhiú, but adds **h** to a following noun beginning with a vowel (análú).

with a glass **le gloine**
with Anne **le hÁine**
with a key **le heochair**

When followed by the article, **an** (or **na**), meaning *the*, **le** changes to **leis**. It causes urú - except when followed by **t** or **d**.

with the pen **leis an bpeann**
with the children **leis na páistí**

Le combines with **a** and **ár** to make **lena** and **lenár**:

with his pen **lena pheann**
with her father **lena hathair**
with our children **lenár bpáistí**

Le is often used in combination with nouns to add extra meaning:

next to the door **in aice leis an doras**
(along) with his wife **in éineacht lena bhean**

When combined with a pronoun, **le** takes the following forms:

		Conjunctive	Emphatic
1	<i>with me</i>	liom	liomsa
2	<i>with you (s.)</i>	leat	leatsa
3	<i>with him</i>	leis	leis-sean
	<i>with her</i>	léi	léise
1	<i>with us</i>	linn	linne
2	<i>with you (pl.)</i>	libh	libhse
3	<i>with them</i>	leo**	leosan

Are their children with them? **An bhfuil a bpáistí in éineacht leo?**

She is living with him. **Tá sí ina cónaí leis.**

****** In Connaught, pronounced /l'o:b/

10. **Is + le = ownership**

When used in conjunction with the copula: **is**, **le** implies *ownership*.

Is that Sean's car? **An le Seán an carr sin?**

This book belongs to Tomás. **Is le Tomás an leabhar seo.**

It belongs to the doctor. **Is leis an dochtúir é.**

In this way, the prepositional pronoun forms are often used to translate the English *possessive pronouns* (*mine, yours, theirs*, etc.)

Is this pen yours? **An leatsa an peann seo?**

Yes, it's mine. **'Sea, is liomsa é.**

11. **An ea? 'Sea. Ní hea.**

Another way of turning a statement into a question is by adding **an ea?** (*Is it?*) to the end of it.

This is something like saying: "*It's hot today, isn't it?*" or more literally, "*It's hot today, is it?*" (Hiberno-English).

The affirmative answer is **Is ea** – pronounced, and usually spelt: **'Sea**. /s'æ:/ - (*Yes*) *It is*.

The negative answer is **Ní hea** /n'i: hæ:/ - (*No*) *It isn't*.

12. **Dialect variations (Dative case)**

a) In Conamara, the normal rules for prepositions (concerning séimhiú and urú) also apply for **i** (in):

in Dublin **i Bhaile Átha Cliath**
at home **sa mbaile**

b) In some varieties of Irish (mainly in Munster), a small group of feminine nouns ending in a broad consonant change to slender after a simple preposition:

on my shoe **ar mo bhróig** *in the hand* **sa láimh**

c) In much of Ulster, a preposition + the article **an** causes séimhiú:

on the table **ar an bhord** *beyond/over the gate* **thar an gheata**

13. Cé – Who (What)?

Cé, when alone, generally means *who*. (When used in compound phrases, it can also mean *what*.)

When **cé** is the *subject* of the verb, a special form of **tá** – **atá** – is required after **cé** (even though the initial **a** is not usually pronounced).

<i>Who is in the car?</i>	Cé atá sa charr?
<i>Who is at home?</i>	Cé atá sa bhaile?

14. Cé aige – Who has?

Cé often combines with preposition pronouns to begin a question where the answer is the *indirect object* of the verb.

For example: **cé aige**:

<i>Who has my book?</i>	Cé aige a bhfuil mo leabhar?
<i>I don't have it.</i>	Níl sé agamsa.
<i>Siobhán has it.</i>	Tá sé ag Siobhán.

Note: In Irish, **mo leabhar** is the *subject* of this sentence, and **cé** is the *object* of the pronoun '**ag**', so **a bhfuil** is used instead of **atá**.

15. Cé leis – Who owns?

Cé leis means 'Whose (are)' or 'Who owns'?

<i>Whose are (Who owns) these shoes?</i>	Cé leis na bróga seo?
<i>They're not Áine's.</i>	Ní le hÁine iad.
<i>They're mine.</i>	Is liomsa iad.

16. The preposition: ar

Ar generally means *on* (sometimes *in*, or *at*.)

Except for certain set idiomatic expressions, **ar** (pronounced /er'/), causes séimhiú to a following noun. **Ar** followed by the article, **an**, meaning *the*, causes urú - except when followed by **t** or **d**.

<i>on a table</i>	ar bhord	<i>in the morning</i>	ar maidin
<i>on the table</i>	ar an mbord	<i>in front</i>	ar tosach
<i>excellent</i>	ar fheabhas	<i>in length</i>	ar fad
<i>on the street</i>	ar an sráid	<i>for rent</i>	ar cíós
<i>on the floor</i>	ar an úrlár*	<i>at school</i>	ar scoil
<i>in heaven</i>	ar neamh	<i>drunk</i>	ar meisce

* After a simple preposition (the Dative Case), **ar**, does not add **t-** to masculine nouns beginning with a vowel.

When combined with a pronoun, **ar** takes the following forms:

		Conjunctive	Emphatic
1	<i>with me</i>	orm	ormsa
2	<i>with you (s.)</i>	ort	ortsa
3	<i>with him</i>	air	airsean
	<i>with her</i>	uirthi	uirthise
1	<i>with us</i>	orainn	orainne
2	<i>with you (pl.)</i>	oraibh	oraibhse
3	<i>with them</i>	orthu**	orthusan

** In Connaught, pronounced /orəb/, in Munster, /orə/.

17. Tá + ar = emotions or physical states

In Irish, you can express many emotions and physical using the preposition **ar**.

I am happy. **Tá áthas orm.**
(lit. There's joy on-me.)

I am sad. **Tá brón orm.**
(There's sadness on-me.)

I am sorry. **Tá aiféala orm.**
(There's regret on-me.)

I am angry. **Tá fearg orm.**
(There's anger on-me.)

I am worried. **Tá imní orm.**
(There's worry on-me.)

I am hungry. **Tá ocras orm.**
(There's hunger on-me.)

I am thirsty. **Tá tart orm.**
(There's thirst on-me.)

I am afraid. **Tá eagla/faitíos orm.**
(There's fear on-me.)

I have a cold. **Tá slaghdán orm.**
(There's a cold on-me.)

I have a headache. **Tá tinneas cinn orm.**
(There's a headache on-me.)

I am tired. **Tá tuirse orm.**
(There's tiredness on-me.)

I am sleepy. **Tá codladh orm.**
(There's sleeping on-me.)

I am in a hurry. **Tá deifir orm.**
(There's haste on-me.)

I am surprised. **Tá iontas orm.**
(There's wonder on-me.)

I'm embarrassed, ashamed. **Tá náire orm.**
(There's shame on-me.)

Because the words indicating emotions and states are nouns, not adjectives, intensity is expressed by the adjective **mór** ('big, great') or by quantifiers like **go leor**, **neart**, **iontach**.

I am in a great hurry. **Tá deifir mór orm.**

I am very hungry. **Tá go leor ocras orm.**

I am very surprised. **Tá neart iontas orm.**

I'm greatly ashamed. **Tá iontach náire orm.**

The intensifier **an-** can also be prefixed to nouns:

I am very sad. **Tá an-bhrón orm.**

18. Tá + ar = *to wear, have on*

The preposition **ar** is also used when referring to wearing clothes.

She's wearing her new blue dress. **Tá a gúna gorm nua uirthi.**
(*There's her new blue dress on-her.*)

Are you wearing a hat? **An bhfuil hata ort?**
(*Is there a hat on-you?*)

He isn't wearing (any) shoes. **Níl bróga air.**
(*There aren't shoes on-him.*)

Isn't granny wearing her glasses? **Nach bhfuil a speaclaí ar Mhamó?**
(*Isn't there her glasses on granny?*)

Is she wearing a ring? **An bhfuil fainne uirthi?**
(*Isn't there a ring on-her?*)

We are wearing our coats. **Tá ár gcóta orainn.**
(*There's our coat on-us.*)

19. Tá + ar = *natural feature, appearance (to look)*

The preposition **ar** can also refer to a feature or appearance, such as a colour or when describing someone or something.

He has a beard. **Táfeasóg air.**
(*There's a beard on-him.*)

You look happy. **Tá cuma shona ort.**
(*There's a happy appearance on-you.*)

She has long red hair. **Tágruaige rua fada uirthi.**
(*There's long red hair on-her.*)

His tie is red. **Tádearg ar a charbhat.**
(*There's red on his tie.*)

Does my bum look big in these trousers? **An bhfuil cuma thoirteach ar**
(*Is there a bulky shape on my bum in these trousers?*) **mo thóin sa treabhsar sin?**

Don't they look good? **Nach bhfuil cuma mhaith orthu?**
(*Isn't there a good appearance on-them?*)

It looks like rain. **Tábáisteach air.**
(*There's rain on-it.*)

D. Replace the underlined words with a prepositional pronoun.

E.g., ag an bhfear --- aige

1. Tá lampa in aice leis an gcathaoir.

There is a lamp next to the chair. (There is a lamp next to it.)

2. Tá peil ag an mbuachaill.

The boy has a football. (He has a football.)

3. Tá gúna nua ag Máire.

Mary has a new dress. (She has a new dress.)

4. An bhfuil cótaí ar na páistí?

Are the children wearing coats? (Are there coats on the children?)

5. Ní le Pól an carr sin.

That car isn't Paul's. (That car is not his.)

6. Is le Marcas agus Siobhán an teach sin.

That house belongs to Marcas and Siobhán. (That house is theirs.)

7. Nach bhfuil tart ar na fir?

Aren't the men thirsty? (Aren't they thirsty?)

8. Tá páiste óg agam agus Máiréad.

Mairéad and I have a young child. (We have a young child.)

9. An bhfuil ocras ar do dheirfiúr?

Is your sister hungry? (Are she hungry?)

10. Ní le Pádraig agus mise an bád sin.

That boat isn't Pádraig's and mine. (That boat is not ours.)

11. Is lena mháthair na dluth-dhioscaí sin.

Those CDs belong to his mother. (Those CDs are hers.)

12. Nach bhfuil faitíos ar an gcat roimh madraí?

Isn't the cat afraid of dogs? (Is it afraid of dogs?)

13. Níl aithne ag Deirdre ar Bairbre, ach ag Daithí.

Deirdre doesn't know Bairbre, but Daithí does.

(She doesn't know her, but he does.)

14. An leat agus le Seán an teach sin.

Does that house belongs to you and Seán. (Is that house is yours?)

15. Nach bhfuil deifir ort agus ar Shiobhán?

Aren't you and Siobhán in a hurry? (Aren't you in a hurry?)

E. Join the statement to the most suitable picture.



1.

a. Tá brón orm.



2.

b. Tá ocras orm.



3.

c. Tá tart orm.



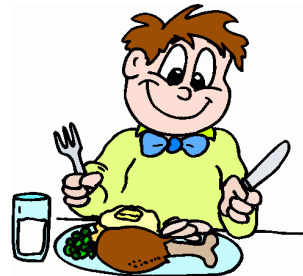
4.

d. Tá fearg orm.



5.

e. Tá eagla orm.



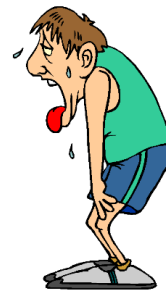
6.

f. Tá deifir mór orm.



7.

g. Tá tuirse orm.



8.

h. Tá náire orm.



9.

i. Tá imní orm.



10.

j. Tá codladh orm.

F. Cad é seo?

Cad é seo? Is cearc í sin.

Cad é seo? Is cathaoir í sin.

Cá bhfuil an cearc?

Tá an cearc ar an gcathaoir.

1. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.

2. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.

3. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.

4. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.

5. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.

What's this?

hen cearc (b)

chair cathaoir (b)

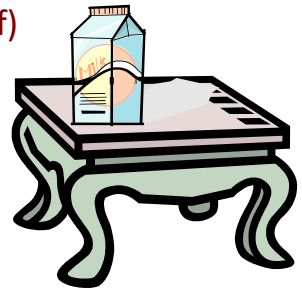
bee beach (b)



shoe bróg (b)

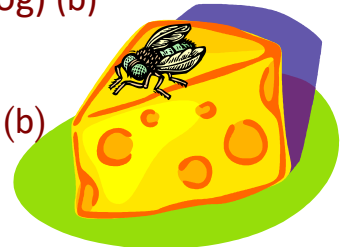
milk bainne (f)

table bord (f)



fly cuil(eog) (b)

cheese cáis (b)



cap caipín (f)

head ceann (f)



bug daol (b)

leaf duilleog (b)



6. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

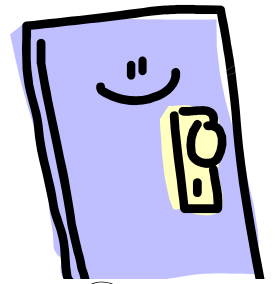
Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.

door doras (f)

handle doirnin (f)



7. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

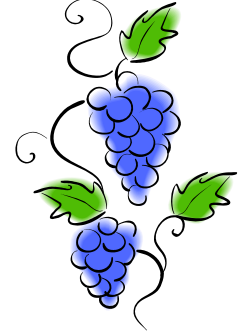
Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.

vine fíniúin (b)

grape fíonchaor (b)



8. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

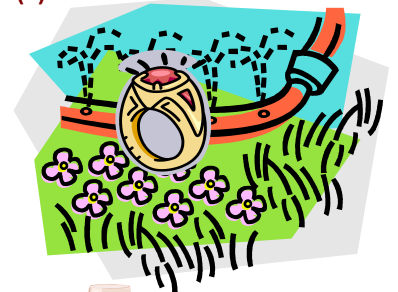
Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.

ring fáinne (f)

grass féar (f)



9. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin. *glass gloine (b)*

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin. *knee glúin (b)*

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.



10. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.

goat gabhar (f)

dress gúna (f)



11. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

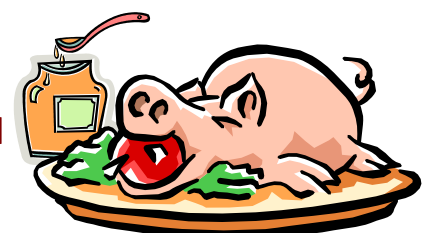
Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.

pork muiceoil (b)

honey mil



12. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

bag mála (f)

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

mantlepiece matal (f)

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.



13. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

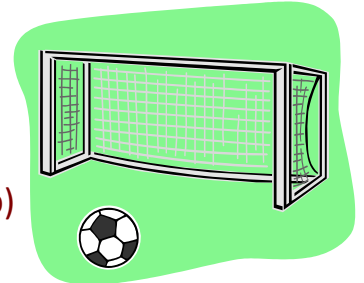
field pairc (b)

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

football peil (b)

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.



14. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

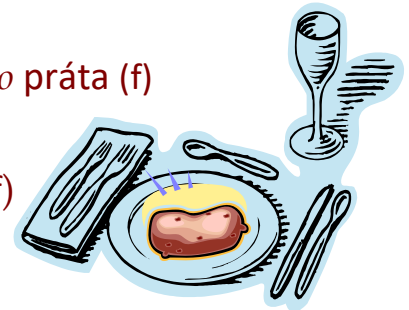
potato práta (f)

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

plate pláta (f)

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.



15. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

robin spideog (b)

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

nest sead (b)

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.



16. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

snow sneachta (f)

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

mountain sliabh (f)

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.



17. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

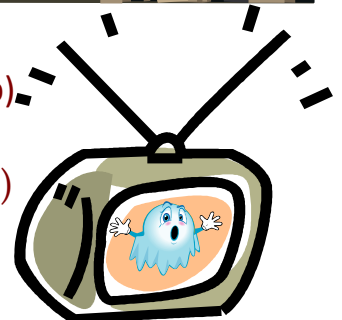
ghost taibhse (b)

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

television teilifís (b)

Cá bhfuil an _____?

Tá an _____ ar an _____.



18. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

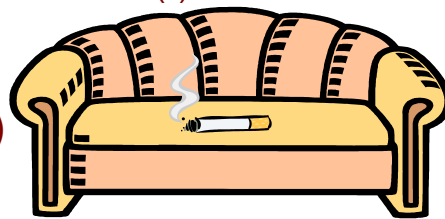
cigarette toitín (f)

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cá bhfuil an _____?

sofa tolg (f)

Tá an _____ ar an _____.



19. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

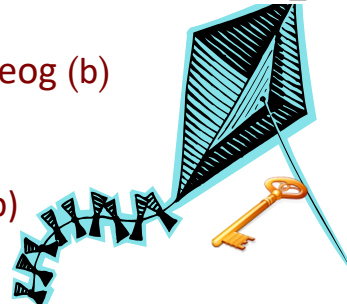
kite eitleog (b)

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cá bhfuil an _____?

key eochair (b)

Tá an _____ ar an _____.



20. Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

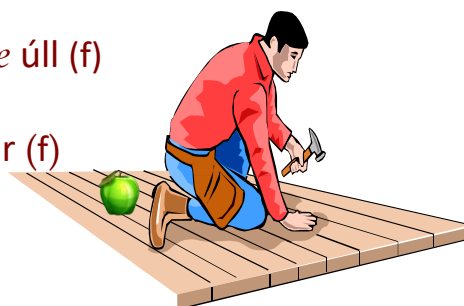
apple úll (f)

Cad é seo? Is _____ sin.

Cá bhfuil an _____?

floor urlár (f)

Tá an _____ ar an _____.



Freagraí *Answers*

A. 1. i mBéal Feirste. 2. i dTullach Mór. 3. i gCill Dara. 4. i nDroichead Átha. 5. in Ard Ghlais. 6. i nGlas Naíon. 7. i Leitir Ceanainn. 8. i Maigh Nuad. 9. i bhFionnghlas. 10. i bPollach. 11. in Eisceach.

B. 2. Rugadh san Astráil é. (i Wollongong) 3. Rugadh san Indinéis é. 4. Rugadh i Sasana é. (i Southampton, sa Ríocht Aontaithe) 5. Rugadh sna Stáit Aontaithe Mheiriceá é. (i Nua Eabhrac) 6. Rugadh sa gCursaic é. (sa Fhrainc) 7. Rugadh san Airgintín é. (i mBuenos Aires) 8. Rugadh sa Tasmáin í. (san Astráil)

C. 1. in aice leis an bhfuinneog 2. ar an mballa 3. sa dteach 4. faoin gcathaoir 5. sa ghloine 6. ar an mbóthar 7. in aice leis an ngeata 8. leis an mbean 9. ag an sagart 10. ag an gcearc 11. sa deoch 12. don chailín 13. den mhatal 14. sa tseomra 15. sa fhriochtán 16. faoin mbord.

D. 1. Tá lampa in aice léi. 2. Tá peil aige. 3. Tá gúna nua aici. 4. An bhfuil cótaí orthu? 5. Ní leis an carr sin. 6. Is leo an teach sin. 7. Nach bhfuil tart orthu? 8. Tá páiste óg againn. 9. An bhfuil ocras uirthi? 10. Ní linnse an bád sinn. 11. Is léi na dluth-dhioscaí sin? 12. Nach bhfuil faitíos air roimh madraí? 13. Níl aithne uirthi aicise agus aigesean (féin). 14. An libh(se) an teach sin? 15. Nach bhfuil deifir oraibh(se)?

E. 1.c 2.e 3.d 4.a 5.f 6.b 7.j 8.g 9.h 10.i

F. 1. Is beach í sin. Is bróg í sin. Cá bhfuil an bheach? Tá an bheach ar an mbróg. 2. Is bainne é sin. Is bord é sin. Cá bhfuil an bainne? Tá an bainne ar an mbord. 3. Is cuilleog í sin. Is cáis í sin. Cá bhfuil an chuilleog? Tá an chuilleog ar an gcáis. 4. Is caipín é sin. Is ceann é sin. Cá bhfuil an caipín? Tá an caipín ar an gceann. 5. Is daol í sin. Is duilleog í sin. Cá bhfuil an daol? Tá an daol ar an duilleog. 6. Is doirnín é sin. Is doras é sin. Cá bhfuil an doirnín? Tá an doirnín ar an doras. 7. Is fínchaor í sin. Is fíniúin í sin. Cá bhfuil an fhínchaor? Tá an fhínchaor ar an bhfíniúin. 8. Is fáinne é sin. Is féar é sin. Cá bhfuil an fháinne? Tá an fháinne ar an bhféar. 9. Is gloine í sin. Is glúin í sin. Cá bhfuil an ghloine? Tá an ghloine ar an ghlúin. 10. Is gabhar é sin. Is gúna é sin. Cá bhfuil an gabhar? Tá an gabhar ar an ngúna. 11. Is mil í sin. Is muiceoil í sin. Cá bhfuil an mhil? Tá an mhil ar an muiceoil. 12. Is mála é sin. Is matal é sin. Cá bhfuil an mála? Tá an mála ar an matal. 13. Is peil í sin. Is pairc í sin. Cá bhfuil an pheil? Tá an pheil ar an bpairc. 14. Is práta é sin. Is pláta é sin. Cá bhfuil an práta? Tá an práta ar an bpláta. 15. Is spideog í sin. Is sead í sin. Cá bhfuil an spideog? Tá an spideog ar an mbróg. 16. Is sneachta é sin. Is sliabh é sin. Cá bhfuil an sneachta? Tá an sneachta ar an sliabh. 17. Is taibhse í sin. Is teilifís í sin. Cá bhfuil an taibhse? Tá an taibhse ar an teilifís. 18. Is toitín é sin. Is tolg é sin. Cá bhfuil an toitín? Tá an toitín ar an tolg. 19. Is eitleog í sin. Is eochair í sin. Cá bhfuil an eitleog? Tá an eitleog ar an eochair. 20. Is úll é sin. Is úrlár é sin. Cá bhfuil an t-úll? Tá an t-úll ar an úrlár.

Amhrán an leipreacháin

*There was a leprecaun sitting under a tree,
Sitting under a tree, sitting under a tree,
There was a leprecaun sitting under a tree,
As he was mending his shoes.*

**Bhí leipreacháin ina shuí faoi chrann,
Ina shuí faoi chrann, ina shuí faoi chrann,
Bhí leipreacháin ina shuí faoi chrann,
Is bhí sé ag deisiú a bhróga.**

Curfá:

**Ó-ró-mí-aghaidh-dí-ó, ó-ró-mí-aghaidh-dí-ó,
Ó-ró-mí-aghaidh-dí-ó Ó-ó-ó!
Ó-ró-mí-aghaidh-dí-ó, ó-ró-mí-aghaidh-dí-ó,
Ó-ró-mí-aghaidh-dí-ó Ó-ó-ó!**



Bhí hata ar a cheann aige...

He had a hat on his head...

Bhí speaclaí ar a shrón aige...

He had glasses on his nose...

Bhí píopa ina bhéal aige...

He had a pipe in his mouth...

Bhí feasóg ar a shmig aige...

He had a beard on his chin...

Bhí casúr ina lámh aige...

He had a hammer in his hand...

Bhí fáinne ar a mhéar aige...

He had a ring on his finger...

Bhí casóg ar a dhroim aige...

He had a coat on his back...

Bhí bríste ar a thóin aige...

He had britches on his bum...

Bhí stocaí ar a chosa aige...

He had stockings on his feet...

Bhí buclaí ar a bhróga aige...

He had a buckles on his shoes...

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