

Aonad

11

Ar bhain tú sult as?

Did you enjoy it?



This unit introduces the simple past (or *preterite*) tense of verbs.

This lesson contains the following topics:

1. Forming the past (preterite) tense
2. Using the past tense
3. Forming the negative of the past tense
4. Forming questions using the past tense
5. Verb phrase complements and indirect speech
6. Past tense of first conjugation (short-stem and mutable) verbs
7. Past tense of second conjugation (long-stem) verbs
8. Past tense of syncopated verbs
9. Past tense of irregular verbs
10. Dependent verb forms
11. *Cár*: the past tense of *cá*
12. Synthetic verb forms used as echo forms
13. Expressions of time in the past
14. The Autonomous form in the past tense

An Aimsir chaite

The Past (or Preterite) tense

1. Forming the past (preterite) tense

The *past tense* (also known as the *simple past* or *preterite tense*) of the verb is formed very simply from the verb's *root*. The *root* of an Irish verb is its basic form, which can stand on its own without a suffix. It is the form of the verb used in most dictionaries; it is used for the *second person singular* in the *imperative* mood. (See *Ceacht 10*.)

To form the past tense of a verb, include:

- The *past particle*, **do** (which causes séimhiú), before the root form of the verb, and
- The *subject* (included in the verb, or a pronoun or noun after it*).

Except in parts of Munster, the particle, **do**, is written and pronounced only when it precedes a verb beginning with a vowel sound (or **fh**), where it is contracted to **d'**. However, even where the particle, **do**, is not pronounced or written, its effect on the following sound (that is, séimhiú) still occurs.

Compare the imperative mood with the past tense in these examples:

Sit down! **Suigh síos!**

She sat down. **Shuigh sí síos. (Do shuigh sí síos.^M)**

Listen to the radio! **Éist leis an raidió!**

Liam listened to the radio. **D'éist Liam leis an raidió.**

Learn Irish! **Foglaím an Ghaeilge!**

I learnt Irish in Galway. **D'fhoglaím mé an Ghaeilge i nGaillimh.**

*In Official Standard Irish (OSI) and in Munster, a 'combined' or *synthetic* form of the verb (a form that includes the subject), ending in **-(e)amar** or **-(a)íomar** is used instead of the pronoun **muid** (or **sinn**) for the first person plural (*we*).

We sat down next to them. **Shuíomar síos in aice leo.**

We watched television. **D'fhéachamar ar an teilifís.**

We sold the house. **Dhíolamar an teach.**

We bought a car. **Cheannaíomar an teach.**

However, most varieties of Irish in the Gaeltacht districts of Connacht and Ulster prefer to use the *analytic* form with the subject pronoun for all persons (including **muid**) in the past tense.

We sat down next to them. **Shuigh muid síos in aice leo.**

We watched television. **D'fhéach muid ar an teilifís.**

We sold the house. **Dhíol muid an teach.**

We bought a car. **Cheannaigh muid an teach.**

2. Using the past tense

Use the *simple past* (or *preterite*) tense to express *a single action* (or state of being) that is *completed in the past*.

In Australian English, we often use the *perfect* tense (e.g. *have done*) or *pluperfect* tense (e.g. *had done*) to express completed actions or states, where you'd use the simple past tense in Irish, or in Hiberno-English. (Remember, there is no word for *have* in Irish!) Compare:

I (have) met (with) her already. **Bhuail mé léi cheana féin.**

We (had) waited (for) long enough. **D'fhanamar i bhfad go leor.**

He (has) built another room since then. **Thóg sé seomra eile ó shin.**

3. Forming the negative of the past tense

To form negative statements, use the particle **níor**, which also causes séimhiú:

Áine didn't eat (hasn't eaten) her dinner yet. **Níor ith Áine a cuid dinnéir fós.**

Sean didn't sleep soundly last night. **Níor chodail Seán go sámh aréir.**

We didn't leave until midday. **Níor imíomar go dtí meán lae.**

I only stayed (waited) twenty minutes. **Níor fhán mé ach fiche nóiméad.**

Note: The past particle, **do**, derives from the ancient *perfective* particle, **ro** in Old Irish, which is why the other past particle forms end in **-r**.

4. Forming questions using the past tense

To form questions in the past tense, use the particles **ar** (for positive questions), and **nár** (for negative questions), both of which also cause **séimhiú**:

Did the children eat (Have the children eaten) their dinner yet?

Ar ith **na páistí**
a gcuid dinnéir fós?

Did you sleep soundly last night?

Ar chodail tú go sámh aréir?

Didn't you (pl.) finish (Haven't you finished) your work?

Nár chríochnaigh sibh
bhur gcuid oibre?

Didn't (Haven't) you shut the door?

Nár dhún/Nár dhruid tú an doras?

5. Verb phrase complements and indirect speech

To introduce verb phrase complements – such as indirect speech – in the past tense, use the particles **gur** (for positive complements), and **nár** (for negative complements). Both particles cause **séimhiú**:

*I think
(that) she ate the apple.*

Sílim
gur ith **sí an t-úll**.



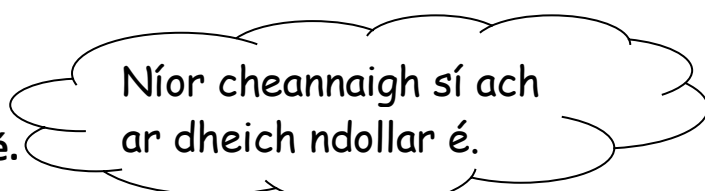
*We know
(pl.) watched it.*

Tá a fhios againn
gur fhéach sibh air.



*He thought
(that) she (had) bought
it for only ten dollars.*

Shíl sé
nár cheannaigh sí
ach ar dheich ndollar é.



Níor cheannaigh sí ach
ar dheich ndollar é.

*Máire told me
(that) she didn't sit (hasn't sat)
down all day.*

Dúirt Máire liom
nár shuigh sí síos
i rith an lae go léir.



Ach! Tá tuirse orm!
Níor shuigh mé síos
i rith an lae go léir.



Particle	Verb	Pronoun
✓ (do), <u>d'</u> ^s	<u>cheannaigh</u>	<u>mé</u>
✗ <u>níor</u> ^s		<u>tú</u>
✓ <u>ar</u> ^s		<u>sé</u>
? <u>nár</u> ^s		<u>sí</u>
✗?		(<u>muid</u>) <u>cheannaíomar</u>
↔ ... <u>gur</u> ^s		<u>sibh</u>
✓ ... <u>nár</u> ^s		<u>siad</u>
↔		
✗		

6. Past tense of first conjugation (short-stem and mutable) verbs

First conjugation or *short-stem* verbs have stems with only one syllable. Some have two-syllable stems with a long second vowel.

Short-stem Verbs		
	1 st pers. sing.	1 st pers. pl.
<i>I shut (closed), we shut</i>	<u>dhún</u> mé / <u>dhruid</u> mé	<u>dhún</u> amar / <u>dhruide</u> amar
<i>I turned (twisted), we turned</i>	<u>chas</u> mé	<u>chas</u> amar
<i>I sold, we sold</i>	<u>dhíol</u> mé	<u>dhíol</u> amar
<i>I cleaned, we cleaned</i>	<u>ghlan</u> mé	<u>ghlan</u> amar
<i>I dressed, we dressed</i>	<u>ghléas</u> mé	<u>ghléas</u> amar
<i>I waited (stayed), we waited</i>	<u>d'fhan</u> mé	<u>d'fhan</u> amar
<i>I looked (watched), we looked</i>	<u>d'fhéach</u> mé	<u>d'fhéach</u> amar
<i>I asked for (demanded), we asked for</i>	<u>d'iarr</u> mé	<u>d'iarr</u> amar
<i>I drank, we drank</i>	<u>d'ól</u> mé	<u>d'ól</u> amar
<i>I wrote, we wrote</i>	<u>scríobh</u> mé	<u>scríobh</u> amar
<i>I swept, we swept</i>	<u>scuab</u> mé	<u>scuab</u> amar
<i>I stood, we stood</i>	<u>sheas</u> mé	<u>sheas</u> amar
<i>I swam, we swam</i>	<u>shnámh</u> mé	<u>shnámh</u> amar
<i>I stopped, we stopped</i>	<u>stad</u> mé	<u>stad</u> amar
<i>I took (lifted, rose, picked up)</i>	<u>thóg</u> mé	<u>thóg</u> amar

<i>I got (reaped, took, extracted), we got</i>	b hain mé	b haineamar
<i>I broke, we broke</i>	b hris mé	b hriseamar
<i>I put, we put</i>	ch uir mé	ch uireamar
<i>I listened, we listened</i>	d' éist mé	d' éisteamar
<i>I jumped, we jumped</i>	lé im mé	lé imeamar
<i>I ran, we ran</i>	rith mé	rit heamar
<i>I tore, we tore</i>	stróic mé	stróic eamar
<i>I fell, we fell</i>	th it mé	th iteamar
<i>I read, we read</i>	léigh mé	lé amar
<i>I lay (down), we lay (down)</i>	luigh mé	luí omar
<i>I sat, we sat</i>	sh uigh mé	shuí omar

Mutable verbs have a stem ending in a slender consonant, which becomes broad when a suffix is added...

Mutable Verbs

	1st pers. sing.	1st pers. pl.
<i>I walked, we walked</i>	sh iúil mé	sh iúlamar
<i>I kindle, we kindled</i>	d' adhain mé	d' adhnamar
<i>I knitted, we knitted</i>	ch niotáil mé	ch niotálar
<i>I marked, we marked</i>	m harcáil mé	m harcálar
<i>I painted, we painted</i>	ph éinteáil mé	ph éinteálar
<i>I saved, we saved</i>	sh ábháil mé	sh ábhálar
<i>I collected, we collected</i>	th ionóil mé	th ionólar
<i>I hurled, we hurled</i>	d' iomáin mé	d' iománamar
<i>I drove, we drove</i>	th iomáin mé	th iománamar
<i>I showed, we showed</i>	(th ai)speáin mé	(th ai)speánamar
<i>I celebrated, we celebrated</i>	ch eiliúir mé	ch eiliúramar
<i>I dedicated, we dedicated (bestowed)</i>	th íolaic mé	th íolacamar
<i>I accompanied, we accompanied</i>	th ionlaic mé	th ionlacamar
<i>I rolled, we rolled (tumbled)</i>	d' iomlaisc mé	d' iomlasamar
<i>I hindered, we hindered (prohibited)</i>	th oirmisc mé	th oirmeasamar

7. Past tense of second conjugation (long-stem) verbs

Second conjugation or *long-stem* verbs have stems that consist of two syllables with the stem ending in **-(a)igh** /i:/

In the first person plural (*we*), **-(a)igh**, changes to: **-(a)íomar** /i:mər/

Long-stem Verbs		
	1st pers. sing.	1st pers. pl.
<i>I admitted, we admitted</i>	d'admhaigh mé	d'admhaíomar
<i>I felt, we felt (sensed, perceived)</i>	d'airigh mé	d'airíomar
<i>I counted, we counted (reckoned)</i>	d'áirigh mé	d'áiríomar
<i>I moved, we moved (translated)</i>	d'aistrigh mé	d'aistríomar
<i>I collected, we collected</i>	bhailigh mé	bhailíomar
<i>I bought, we bought</i>	cheannaigh mé	cheannaíomar
<i>I arranged, we arranged</i>	chóirigh mé	chóiríomar
<i>I moved, we moved</i>	chorraigh mé	chorraíomar
<i>I covered, we covered</i>	chlúdaigh mé	chlúdaíomar
<i>I finished, we finished</i>	chríochnaigh mé	chríochnaíomar
<i>I gathered, we gathered</i>	chruinnigh mé	chruinníomar
<i>I remembered, we remembered</i>	chuimhnigh mé	chuimhníomar
<i>I mended (fixed), we mended</i>	dheisigh mé	dheisíomar
<i>I denied, we denied</i>	dhiúltaigh mé	dhiúltaíomar
<i>I woke, we woke</i>	dhúisigh mé	dhúisíomar
<i>I got up, we got up</i>	d'éirigh mé	d'éiríomar
<i>I asked about (enquired), we enquired</i>	d'fhiafraigh mé	d'fhiafraíomar
<i>I went away, we went away</i>	d'imigh mé	d'imíomar
<i>I changed, we changed</i>	d'iompaigh mé	d'iompaíomar
<i>I rode, we rode</i>	mharcaigh mé	mharcaíomar
<i>I began, we began</i>	thosaigh mé	thosaíomar

8. Past tense of syncopated verbs

Syncopated verbs have two-syllable stems, both with short vowels. They lose the second (unaccented) vowel sound from the stem whenever a suffix is added. This process is called **coimriú** (*trimming, summary, syncopation*) in Irish.

Syncopated verbs take the same suffixes as long-stem verbs, effectively behaving as if the stem had ended in **-igh**.

If, in the process of losing the unaccented vowel sound, a final *slender* consonant comes into contact with *broad* consonant, it changes to *broad*, as well.

	1st pers. sing.	1st pers. pl.
<i>I slept, we slept</i>	chodail mé	chodlaíomar
<i>I flew, we flew</i>	d'eitil mé	d'eitlíomar
<i>I answered, we answered</i>	d'fhreagair mé	d'fhreagraíomar
<i>I told, we told</i>	d'inis mé	d'insíomar
<i>I conveyed, we conveyed</i>	d'iompair mé	d'iomptraíomar
<i>I spoke, we spoke</i>	labhair mé	labhtraíomar
<i>I opened, we opened</i>	d'oscail mé	d'osclaíomar
<i>I shone, we shone</i>	thaitin mé	thaitníomar

9. Past tense of irregular verbs

Here are the 11 irregular Irish verbs. These verbs do not always behave according to the patterns of other (regular) verbs.

As you can see in the table below, most irregular verbs use different stems in the past tense.

Irregular Verbs		
	1 st pers. sing.	1 st pers. pl.
<i>I said (mentioned), we said</i>	dúirt mé*	dúamar*
<i>I bore (caught), we bore</i>	rug mé	rugamar
<i>I was, we were</i>	bhí mé	bhíomar
<i>I heard, we heard</i>	chuala mé	chuaamar
<i>I made (did), we made</i>	rinne mé	rinneamar
<i>I got (obtained, received), we got</i>	fuair mé*	fuairamar*
<i>I saw, we saw</i>	chonaic mé	chonaicamar
<i>I went, we went</i>	chuaigh mé	chuamar
<i>I ate, we ate</i>	d'ith mé	d'ithamar
<i>I gave (took, brought), we gave</i>	thug mé	thugamar
<i>I came, we came</i>	tháinig mé	thangamar

***Note:** **Dúirt** and **fuair** never take **seimhiú**, but after **ní**, **fuair** takes **urú** (**ní bhfuair**) instead.

Did he say that? **An ndúirt sé sin?**

She didn't say so. **Ní dúirt sí mar sin.**

Did you catch the bus? **An bhfuair tú ar an mbus?**

I didn't catch it. **Ní bhfuair mé air.**

10. Dependent verb forms

Some irregular verbs have a *dependent* form – that is, based on a different verb root – after preverb particles in the past tense. (A few irregular verbs in English also have past tense forms based on a different verb root. For example: *be>was, were; go>went*.)

If the verb has a *dependent* form, use **ní**, **an**, **go** and **nach**, instead of **níor**, **ar**, **gur** and **nár**.

Did he do that? **An ndearna** sé sin? (**Ar dhein** sé sin?^M)

She didn't hurry. **Ní dhearna** sí deifir. (**Ní dhein** sí deifir.^M)

Did you go to Dublin? **An ndeachaigh** tú go mBaile Átha Cliath?

They didn't go inside. **Ní dheachaigh** siad isteach

Did you see her? **An bhfaca** tú í?

I haven't seen her for a while. **Ní fhaca** mé le tamall í.

Were they quiet? **An raibh** siad ciúin?

They weren't over there. **Ní raibh** siad ansiúd.

11. Cáir: the past tense of cá

The word for where, **cá**, changes to **cáir** in the past tense, which causes **séimhiú** to the following consonant(s). If the verb has a *dependent* form, use **cá**, which causes **urú**:

Where did you buy that dress? **Cáir cheannaigh** tú an gúna sin?

Where did I leave my glasses? **Cáir fhág** mé mo speaclaí?

Where did you (pl.) sit? **Cáir shuigh** sibh?

Where were you? **Cá raibh** tú?

Where did we get these tickets? **Cá bhfuaireamar** na ticéid seo?

Where did they go? **Cá ndeachaigh** siad?

Where did he see her? **Cá bhfaca** sé í?

Where did you (make a) camp? **Cá ndearna** tú campa?

12. Synthetic verb forms used as echo forms

Munster Irish has a set of personal (*synthetic*) endings for the simple past tense. Outside of the Gaeltacht, you'll often hear these forms used to answer a closed question (representing 'Yes' or 'No' in English). This usage is known as the *echo* form. Otherwise, if the synthetic form is not used, do not add a pronoun in a simple response to a question.

For example:

Were you there? **An raibh tú ann?**

Yes (I was). **Bhíos. / Bhí.**

Did you see her? **An bhfaca tú í?**

Yes (I saw). **Chonaiceas. / Chonaic.**
(Also **Chnoicíos** or **Chnuc.**)

Did you (pl.) leave? **Ar imigh sibh?**

Yes (We left). **D'imíomar. / D'imigh.**

Did they hear you? **Ar éist siad thú?**

No (They didn't hear). **Níor éisteadar. / Níor éist.**

Cuir	Ceannaígh
<i>I put</i> chuireas /x ^u ir'əs/	<i>I bought</i> cheannaíos /x'ɑ:Ni:s/
<i>you put (sing.)</i> chuireais /x ^u ir'əs' /	<i>you bought (sing.)</i> cheannaís /x'ɑ:Ni:s' /
<i>he put</i> chuir sé /x ^u ir' s'e:/	<i>he bought</i> cheannaigh sé /x'ɑ:Ni: s'e:/
<i>she put</i> chuir sí /x ^u ir' s'i:/	<i>she bought</i> cheannaigh sí /x'ɑ:Ni: s'i:/
<i>we put</i> chuireamar /x ^u ir'əmər/	<i>we bought</i> cheannaíomar /x'ɑ:Ni:mər/
<i>you put (pl.)</i> chuireabhair /x ^u ir'aur' /	<i>you bought (pl.)</i> cheannaíobhair /x'ɑ:Ni:βər' /
<i>they put</i> chuireadar /x ^u ir'ədər/	<i>they bought</i> cheannaíodar /x'ɑ:Ni:dər/

13. Expressions of time in the past

I woke up at a quarter past six. **Dhúisigh mé ar cheathrú i ndiadh a sé.**

last night **aréir**

yesterday evening **tráthnóna inné**

yesterday **inné**

yesterday morning **maidin inné**

the night before last **arú aréir**

the day before yesterday **arú inné**

last week **an tseachtain seo chaite**

last month **an mhí seo chaite**

last year **anuraidh**

14. The Autonomous form in the past tense

The autonomous form does not have a subject. Use it when the subject is unclear or unnecessary. In English (which has no autonomous form of the verb), the *passive voice* or an *impersonal pronoun* (*one* / *'you'* / *'they'* / *'people'*) is often used instead.

In the past tense, the autonomous form ends in: **-(e)adh** or **-(a)íodh**.

It does not take the particle: **do**, and there is *no* **seimhiú**:

She was born in Ireland. **Rugadh in Éirinn í.**

The school was closed last year. **Druideadh an scoil anuraidh.**

The doors were opened at eight o'clock. **Osclaíodh na doirse ar a hocht a chlog.**

The autonomous form does **not** take **seimhiú** after the past forms of particles: **níor**, **ar**, **nár**, **cár**, **gur**, and so on.

The doll hasn't been broken. **Níor briseadh an bhabóg.**

Where was the dress mended? **Cár beisíodh an gúna?**

There are a few irregular forms with exceptions:

'No one' heard the bell. **Níor chualthas an clog.**

It was seen this morning. **Chonacthas ar maidin seo é.**

Weren't they contacted? **Nách ndearnadh teagmháil leo?**

'People' came from everywhere. **Thángthas ó gach áit.**

Were 'they' quiet for the speech? **An rabhthas ciúin roimh an oráid?**

Yes. ('They' were.) **Bhíothas.**

He was found guilty. **Fuarthas ciontach é.**

A Diary Dialann

Cuir i gcríoch na habairtí seo! *Complete these sentences!*

_____ mé suas ar

_____.

I woke up at half past six.

Thug mé cíoith agus _____ mé

mo chuid éadaí. *I had a shower and put my clothes.*

_____ mé mo bhricfeasta

ar _____.

I ate my breakfast at seven o'clock.

_____ mé ar an mbus

ar _____.

I caught the bus at a quarter to eight.

_____ mé mo chuid oibre

ar _____.

I started my work nine o'clock.

_____ mé le cara dom

ar _____

I met a friend of mine at half past twelve

agus _____ ár lón le chéile.

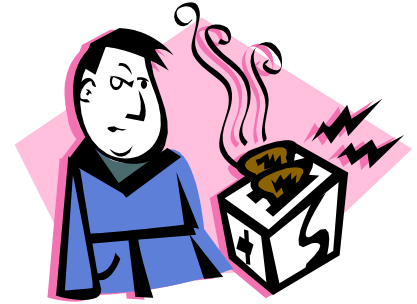
and we ate our lunch together.

_____ mé mo chuid oibre

ar _____

agus ansin _____ abhaile.

I finished my work at a quarter past five and then I went home.



Oíche Sathairn

Aistrigh an allamh beirte a leanas isteach i mBéarla cainiúint.

Translate the following dialogue into colloquial English.

Haigh, a Pheadar!

Ó, conas tá tú, a Shéamais?

Cá raibh tú arú aréir?

D'imigh mé amach

in éineacht le Jimmy agus Dan.

Ó, dáiríre! Cá ndeachaigh sibh?

**Chuamar isteach sa bhaile mór
le ceolchoirm a fheiceáil.**

Ar bhain tú sult aisti?

**Bhaineas. Bhí na ceoltóirí an-oilte
agus bhí go leor craic againn.**

**I ndiaidh na ceolchoirme
chruinníomar i dteach tabhairne ina haice.**

Bhuaileamar le Áine agus Éilis ann.

Bhí seisiún ar siúl ann chomh maith.

**Chasadh amhráin traidisiúnta nó dhá
idir fonnacha a sheinm.**

Ar fhan sibh i bhfad?

D'imigh Jimmy go luath.

mar a bhí air éirí go luath ar maidin.

An ndeachaigh na cailíní abhaile go mall?

Ní dheachaigh.

D'imigh siad leathuair i ndiaidh Jimmy.

**Níor fhada sular imigh mé féin chomh
maith.**

Ach d'fhan Dan

go dtí gur dúnadh an beár, is dócha.

With a partner, write your own dialogue between friends like the one above. Remember, the past tense is often used differently in Irish, so try to keep to describing a sequence of single events completed in the past.

Déan abairtí diúltacha astu seo. *Make negative sentences out of these.*
Sampla: Bhíomar sa bhaile inné.==> Ní raibh sibh sa bhaile inne.

1. Ar chuala tú an t-amhrán?
2. Thug sí a gasúr léi nuair a chuaigh sí go hÉirinn.
3. Ar thug tú rud aisteach faoi deara?
4. D'itheamar ár ndinnéar go luath inné.
5. Dúradh gur chur sé báisteach ann um Nollaig.
6. Ar rug tú ar an mbus go dtí an baile mór?
7. Tháinig siad ar ais arís.
8. Chuathas i gcomhairle leis an dochtúir.
9. Chuamar abhaile ar a sé.
10. Chonacthas soilse an tráchta san cheo trom.
11. Chonaiceamar an scannán sin aréir.
12. Chualamar scéala faoina mhac.

Déan ceist astu seo. *Make a question out of these.*

Sampla: Bhí sibh sa bhaile inné.==> An raibh sibh sa bhaile inne?

1. Chualamar an ceol sin cheana féin.
2. Rug ár bhfoireann a mbua.
3. Tháinig Máirtín an samhradh seo caite.
4. Níor ith Cáitín a dinnéar fós.
5. Thug sé póg di.
6. Ní dúirt sí é sin as Gaeilge.
7. Chuaidh siad arís go mBaile Átha Cliath.
8. Rug na gardaí ar an ngadaí.
9. Thug mo chol ceathar cuidiú don pháiste.
10. Chonaic tú mo chuid eochracha.
11. Níor chuala sibh na cloig.
12. Rinne mé dearmad ar do bhreithlá.
13. Fuair tú teachtaireact uaidh.

Albert Dryer

Albert Thomas Dryer was born **Rugadh Albert Tomás Dryer**
on 1 March 1888 **ar an céad lá Márta 1888**

in Balmain, Sydney, **i mBalmain, Sydney,**
son of Albert James Dryer, **mac Albert Séamas Dryer,**
a Sydney-born clerk **cléireach a rugadh i Sydney**

of German and Irish heritage, **ó dhúchas Gearmánach agus Éireannach,**

and his Irish wife **agus a bhean chéile Éireannach**
Mary Ann Cusick. **Máire Áine de Ciomhsóg**

He was educated in various primary schools **Múineadh ar roinnt bunscoileanna é**
at Singleton and Sydney, **i Singleton agus Sydney,**
then at night schools. **ansin ar scoileanna oíche.**

In 1911 he matriculated (lit. got a permit into) **I 1911 bhfuair sé cead isteach**
at the University of Sydney **go nOllscoil Sydney.**
(BA 1914)

Dryer began his working life **Thosaigh sé a bheatha oibre**
in Melbourne in 1905, **i Melbourne i 1905**
with several short-term jobs. **lena lán poist ghearrthéamach.**

He entered the Victorian Public Service **Ghlac sé post le Státseirbhís**
in 1907, **i 1907,**

and in 1908 **agus i 1908**
the Commonwealth Customs Department **le Roinn Custaim an Chomhlathais**
as a clerk in Melbourne, **mar cléireach i Melbourne,**
being transferred to Sydney in 1909. **agus aistrithe go Sydney i 1909.**

In 1914 he read Irish Nationality **I 1914, léigh sé *An Náisiúntacht Ghaelach***
by Alice Stopford Green (1911) **le Alice Stopford Green (1911)**

which converted (lit. moved) him **A thug**
to a passionate interest **chun spéise paiseanta**

<i>in the cause</i>	san údar
<i>of Irish independence.</i>	neamhspleáchas Éireannach é.
<i>With that objective,</i>	Leis an aidhm sin,
<i>he founded</i>	Bhunaigh sé
<i>the Irish National Association</i>	Cumann Náisiúnta na nGaedhal
<i>in Sydney on 21st (day)</i>	i Sydney ar an chéad lá is fiche
<i>of July 1915.</i>	de mhí Iúil 1915.
 <i>Following the 1916 Easter Rebellion</i>	 I ndiadh Éirí na Cásca
<i>in Dublin,</i>	i mBaile Átha Cliath,
<i>this small but militant association,</i>	ba an cumann beag ach míleatach seo,
<i>which had spread</i>	tar éis leathadh
<i>to Melbourne and Brisbane,</i>	go Melbourne agus Brisbane,
<i>came under increasing suspicion</i>	a éirigh in amhras méaditheach
<i>from the government</i>	ón rialtas
<i>as disloyal and revolutionary.</i>	mar mídhílis agus réabhlóideach.
<i>In June 1918</i>	I Meitheamh 1918,
<i>seven of its members,</i>	ba seachtar dena ball,
<i>including Dryer,</i>	lenár n-áirítear Dryer,
<i>were interned in Darlington gaol</i>	a chuireadh i bPriosún Darlington,
<i>as suspected members</i>	faoi amhras a bheith bail
<i>of the proscribed, secret Irish Republican</i>	Bhráithreachais Phoblachtach na
<i>Brotherhood;</i>	hÉireann eisreachtaithe, rúnaí;
<i>an inquiry was conducted</i>	fiosrúchán a thionóileadh
<i>by (Sir) John Harvey in August.</i>	ag John Harvey (Ridire) i mí Lúnasa.
<i>Dryer was released</i>	Saoradh Dryer
<i>in February 1919 but,</i>	i bhFeabhra 1919 ach,
<i>(having been) dismissed</i>	briseadh
<i>from the Department of Customs,</i>	ó Roinn Custaim é,
<i>he opened</i>	d'oscail sé
<i>a short-lived Irish book depot.</i>	iosta gearrshaolach leabhar Éireannaigh.

Freagraigh na ceisteanna seo faoin alt i dtaobh Albert Dryer:

- 1. Cá rugadh Albert Thomas Dryer?**
- 2. Cá rugadh a athtair agus a mháthair?**
- 3. Cáir thógadh é?**
- 4. Cáir thosaigh sé a bheatha oibre?**
- 5. Cén fáth a chuaigh sé ar ais go Sydney?**
- 6. Cén leabhar a chuir anáil faoi Dryer san údar neamhspleáchas Éireannach.**
- 7. Cén eagrais a bhunaigh Dryer i mí Iúil 1915?**
- 8. Cad é d'éirigh dó i Meitheamh 1918?**
- 9. Cé mhéad ball INA a chuireadh i bpriosún in éineacht le Dryer?**
- 10. Cá bhfad a fhan Dryer i bpriosún?**