

Extra information for Irish work for the week beginning the 18th of May

Page 122 (A) I would like you to use this passage again and this time you are going to write it out in the Aimsir Chaite (past tense) and the Aimsir Láithreach (present tense). This is a look back on regular single syllable and two syllable verbs. Use the grid that you have in your litriú copy to help you. I have also included the rules here again for anyone who can't find their old notes.

Note: In the passage you have just been given the root of the verbs.

In the passages that I have given you to complete you are just looking at - single syllable and two syllable **regular** verbs.

For the Aimsir Chaite (A.C.)

- Add 'h' eg. glan is the root of the verb so in the A.C. it becomes ghlan
- If the root of the verb starts with a vowel (a,e,i,o,u) then add a D' eg. Éist becomes D'éist
- If the root of the verb starts with f eg. Fan then add a D' and a 'h' eg. Fan becomes D'fhan

Changing single syllable verbs to the A.L and A.F:

- the root of the verb and then we can add the correct ending.
- To help us decide on the correct ending - there are 5 vowels a, e, i, o and,u
- The broad vowels - a , o and u
- The slender vowels - i and e
- If the last vowel in the root is broad (a, o or u) then you add the broad ending
- If the last vowel in the root of the verb is slender (i or e) then you add a slender ending

Inné - A.C.	Gach lá - A.L.	Amárach - A.F.
Broad / Slender	Broad / Slender	Broad / Slender
mé	aim/im	faidh/fidh mé
tú	ann/eann tú	faidh/fidh tú
sé/sí	ann/eann sé/sí	faidh/fidh sé/sí
Amar/eamar	aimid/imid	faimid/fimid
sibh	ann/eann sibh	faidh/fidh sibh
siad	ann/eann siad	faidh/fidh siad

For the two syllable regular verbs

- Look at the ending of the verb does it end in aigh or igh e.g ceannaigh, Bailigh
- A.C same rules apply as for single syllable verbs eg. cabhraigh - put in 'h' - it changes to Chabhraigh
- See table below for A.L. and A.F.

Inné - A.C.	Gach lá - A.L.	Amárach - A.F.
aigh / igh	aigh/ igh	aigh / igh
mé	aím/ím	óidh/eoidh mé
tú	aíonn/íonn tú	óidh/eoidh tú
sé/sí	aíonn/íonn sé/sí	óidh/eoidh sé/sí
aíomar/íomar	aímid/ímid	óimid/eoimid
sibh	aíonn/íonn sibh	óidh/eoidh sibh
siad	aíonn/íonn siad	óidh/eoidh siad

As with every language there are some extras!!!

Here are the endings for five exceptions to the above

Inné	Gach lá	Amárach
léigh	léann	Léifidh
Shuigh	Suíonn	Suífidh
Nigh	Níonn	Nífidh
Dhóigh	Dónn	Dófaidh
Bhuaigh	Buann	Buafaidh

Try it first, then see how you got on by checking your answers against all the verbs on page 179 of your book!

Note: There are only 11 Irregular verbs in Irish - we have covered them all. Just to recap the 11 Irregular verbs are - abair, beir, bí, clois, dean, faigh, feic, ith, tabhair, tar and téigh. They are called the irregular verbs because they do not follow the rules of the present tense.

Tips for answering any Irish Comprehension questions:

- Look at the title, look at the pictures, read the passage, read the questions, use your dictionary to look up any of the words you don't understand and then read the passage again.
- Remember when answering the questions look at the question words and any of them that you don't understand - they are on page 167 of your book.
- Look at the question and find the verb in the question - in the majority of questions you will be able to start your answer with the verb you were given in the question eg. lch 131 q 1: Cé a phós Lear ar dtús? The verb is phós so your answer will start with phós (The 'h' will stay for this verb because it's the A.C.)
- Pay particular attention to how the verb is spelt because sometimes in the question an extra letter might be added to the verb to do with grammar rules in Irish eg. from last week - Cad iad na foirne **a** **b**heidh ag imirt? The start of your answer for this question was Beidh no 'h' - beidh is the verb it was the 'a' that put the 'h' on the next word.
- If you can't start your answer with a verb from the question then think of all the question words you know and their possible answers - examples underneath.
- If you don't understand what you're being asked even though you've used your dictionary etc. then try and match up some of the words from the question with the words in the passage.

Samples of some common questions and how we would answer them

An raibh? - Bhí / Ní raibh

An bhfuil? - Tá / Níl

Ar bhris ? - Bhris / Níor bhris

An bhfaca? - Chonaic/ Ní fhaca

An ndearna? - Rinne/ Ní dhearna

An ndeachaigh - Chuaigh/ Ní dheachaigh

Ar ith? - D'ith/ Níor ith

An bhfuair? - Fuair/Ní bhfuair

An maith? - Is maith/Ní maith

Cén aois é? - Tá sé.....