

Teastas Eorpach na Gaeilge

Bonnleibhéal 1 (A1)

Syllabus and guidelines for candidates

Lárionad na Gaeilge, Taighde, Teagasc agus Tástáil
Ollscoil Mhá Nuad



Bonnleibhéal 1 (A1)

Syllabus and guidelines for candidates



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1. Purpose

Scrúdú Bhonnleibhéal 1 (A1) is a general proficiency examination for Irish, aimed primarily at adult candidates. It is suitable for people in Ireland or abroad who are studying Irish at night classes or attending other similar courses and who would like a qualification to attest to their ability in Irish. The specifications which form the basis for *Scrúdú Bhonnleibhéal 1(A1)* are broadly based on the descriptors for level A1 of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (2001). It is estimated that candidates who have not studied Irish previously will be able to undertake this examination after approximately 80-100 hours of study. The examination itself is not tied to any particular course of study. It is not appropriate for those who speak Irish as a native language or for those who already hold educational qualifications in Irish. In this document you will find information regarding:

Syllabus for Scrúdú Bhonnleibhéal 1 (A1)

Guidelines for Scrúdú Bhonnleibhéal 1 (A1)

It is recommended that you also study the following documents relating to *Scrúdú Bhonnleibhéal 1 (A1)*:

Sample papers for Scrúdú Bhonnleibhéal 1 (A1)

Chief Examiner's Report for Scrúdú Bhonnleibhéal 1 (A1)

2. General information

The specifications in this syllabus outline the minimum language level required to enable candidates to function within a defined subject range. The focus is on various language functions pertaining to particular topics and subject-matters. Examples are given of expressions which could be adopted by the candidates when using these functions. In addition, lists of useful vocabulary and phrases are provided. The lists of vocabulary and expressions in this document are not exhaustive and candidates are advised of the need to also focus on topics and vocabulary that relate directly to their own interests and circumstances.

Below is a brief description of what candidates at this level can do in the various skills.

2.1 Speaking and listening

Candidates will be able to use single words and simple sentences while taking part in a conversation based on topics and general information that relate to everyday life. For example, they will be able to give a very basic description of themselves, where they live, their work and their daily routine. They will be able to ask basic questions. They will rely heavily on memorised sentences but will be able to use some communication strategies to help them maintain interaction. For example, *Tá brón orm. Ní thuigim sin.* (I'm sorry. I don't understand that.) *Gabh mo leithscéal, ach ní thuigim sin.* (Excuse me, but I don't understand that.) Requesting that the interlocutor repeats what he/she has said: *Arís, le do thoil.* (Could you repeat, please?) or asking the interlocutor to speak more slowly *An bhféadfá labhairt níos moille, le do thoil?* (Could you speak more slowly, please?)

Candidates will be able to understand simple speech delivered in a slow, carefully articulated but natural manner. They will rely heavily on others for assistance in their efforts to carry on communication.

Candidates may use their own dialectal preference although, at this level, it is not expected that they should be consistent in their use of a particular dialect. Important phrases from the main dialects are given in these specifications, for example, how to greet someone: *Cad é mar atá tú?*, *Cén chaoi a bhfuil tú?* and *Conas tá tú?* It is expected at this level that candidates would be able to use one of the above versions without difficulty, and that they would be capable of understanding the other two. Similarly, in matters of vocabulary (for example *druid/dún*) and grammar (for example, *ar an bhóthar/ar an mbóthar*), it is enough for the candidate at this level to be able to use one version correctly and to understand the rest.

2.2 Reading

Candidates will understand specifically stated information in texts that are short and simple insofar as they relate specifically to everyday life. They will understand the text on a phrase-by-phrase basis, finding words and recognisable phrases. They will reread the text as often as necessary.

2.3 Writing

Candidates will be able to write simple words and very simple basic phrases. In *Scrúdú Bhonnleibhéal 1 (A1)* candidates are asked to write single words only. No marks are allocated if there are spelling or grammatical inaccuracies. This is to encourage candidates to pay particular attention to the main grammatical structures and the spelling of common words as they are learning the language. There is a noted lack of awareness among learners of Irish at every level of ability in relation to grammatical accuracy and consistency in the application of grammar rules. Therefore, grammatical accuracy and spelling have been emphasised in the marking schemes for the writing component at all levels including Bonnleibhéal 1 (A1).

2.4 Language specifications

Comprehensive details of the topics, functions, vocabulary and grammatical structures etc. on which this examination is based are available below.

Topic 1: Ag bualadh le daoine/Meeting people

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
1.1	Ag beannú do dhuine agus ag beannú ar ais do dhuine. <i>Greeting and replying to someone.</i>	Dia duit. <i>Hello</i> Dia is Muire duit. <i>Hello (reply)</i>
1.2	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine an bhfuil siad go maith agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people how they are and replying to the same question.</i>	Cad é mar atá tú? <i>How are you? (Ulster)</i> Cén chaoi a bhfuil tú? <i>How are you? (Connaught)</i> Conas tá tú? <i>How are you? (Munster)</i> Go maith, go raibh maith agat. Agus tú féin? <i>Well, thank you. And you?</i> Go breá. <i>Fine.</i> An bhfuil tú go maith? <i>Are you well?</i> Tá. Tá mé go breá, go raibh maith agat. <i>I am. I am fine, thank you.</i>
1.3	Tú féin a chur in aithne. <i>Introducing yourself.</i>	Liam is ainm dom. <i>My name is Liam.</i> Is mise Síle. <i>I'm Síle.</i>
1.4	Ag fiafraí de dhuine cén t-ainm atá air/uirthi agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking someone their name and replying.</i>	Cad is ainm duit?/Cá hainm atá ort?/Cén t-ainm atá ort? <i>What is your name?</i> Siobhán. Micheál. Cad is ainm duitse?/Cá hainm atá ortsa?/Cén t-ainm atá ortsa? <i>Siobhán/Michael. What is your name?</i>

	Feidhmeanna/ <i>Functions</i>	Samplaí/ <i>Examples</i>
1.5	Ag rá le duine go bhfuil sé go deas bualadh leis/léi. <i>Saying to someone it's nice to meet them.</i>	Tá sé go deas bualadh leat. <i>It's nice to meet you.</i>
1.6	Ag iarraidh agus ag tabhairt uimhir theileafóin. <i>Asking for and giving a telephone number.</i>	Cad é d'uimhir theileafóin? <i>What is your telephone number?</i> A náid a hocht a seacht, a trí a cúig a náid a dó a ceathair a sé <i>Zero, eight, seven, three, five, zero, two, four, six.</i>
1.7	Ag cur daoine in aithne dá chéile. <i>Introducing people to each other.</i>	Seo é Liam. <i>This is Liam</i> Seo í Aoife. <i>This is Aoife</i> Seo iad Síle agus Eoghan. <i>These are Síle and Eoghan.</i>
1.8	Ag fágáil slán ag duine. <i>Taking leave of someone.</i>	Slán leat. <i>Goodbye</i> Slán agat. <i>Goodbye</i> Slán go fóill. <i>Goodbye for now.</i>

Gramadach/ <i>Grammar</i>	Samplaí/ <i>Examples</i>
Forainmneacha <i>Pronouns</i>	mé, tú, sé, sí, etc. <i>I, you (sg), him, her, etc.</i>
An dara pearsa uatha agus iolra de na forainmneacha réamhfhoclacha <i>dom</i> agus <i>orm</i> <i>The second person singular and plural of the prepositional pronouns 'dom' and 'orm'.</i>	duit, daoibh <i>To you (sg), To you (pl)</i> ort, oraibh <i>(on you (sg), on you (pl))</i>
Foirmeacha treise <i>Emphatic forms</i>	ortsa, duitse, etc. <i>on you, to you, etc.</i>

Gramadach/Grammar	Samplaí/Examples
Ceisteanna agus freagraí san aimsir láithreach <i>Questions and answers in the present tense.</i>	Cad is ainm duit? Muiris. <i>What is your name? Muiris.</i>

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
Uimhreacha 0–10 <i>Numbers 0–10</i>	a haon, a dó, a trí, etc. <i>one, two, three etc.</i>

Beidh an t-iarrthóir ábalta...The candidate will be able to...

Labhairt/speaking

Beannachtaí simplí a úsáid agus slán a fhágáil ag duine, agus eolas an-bhunúsach a thabhairt faoi féin.

Use simple greetings and say goodbye to someone, give basic information about themselves.

Éisteacht/listening

Beannachtaí agus ceisteanna simplí a bhaineann le cúlra a thuiscint.

Understand greetings and simple questions relating to background.

Léamh/reading

Focail agus frásaí a bhaineann le heolas pearsanta a aithint (e.g. ar fhoirm iarratais). *To recognize words and phrases which relate to personal information (for example on an application form.)*

Scríobh/writing

Roinnt sonraí pearsanta a bhreacadh síos (e.g. ar fhoirm iarratais).

To write down some personal data (e.g. on an application form).

Topic 2: Cúlra agus áit chónaithe / Background and place of residence

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
2.1	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine cad as dóibh agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people where they from and replying to the same question.</i>	Cá as tú?/Cad as duit? <i>Where are you from?</i> (Is) as an Spáinn mé/dom. <i>I am from Spain</i> Cá as tú féin?/Cad as duit féin? <i>Where are you from yourself?</i>
2.2	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine cá bhfuil siad ina gcónaí agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people where they are living and replying to the same question.</i>	Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?/ <i>Where do you live?</i> (Tá mé i mo chónaí) i gCorcaigh. <i>(I live) in Cork.</i>
2.3	Ag cur náisiúntachta in iúl <i>Reporting nationality.</i>	Is Éireannach mé. <i>I am Irish</i> Is Sasanach mé. <i>I am English</i> An Spáinneach tú? <i>Are you Spanish?</i> Is ea/ní hea, ach Iodálach. <i>Yes/no, Italian.</i>
2.4	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine cén seoladh atá acu agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people their address is and replying to the same question.</i>	Cén seoladh atá agat? <i>What is your address?</i> 21 Bóthar na Carraige. <i>21 Carrick Road</i>
2.5	Ag fiafraí cá bhfuil áit faoi leith agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking the location of a certain place and responding to the same question.</i>	Cá bhfuil sé sin? <i>Where is that?</i> I gCorcaigh. <i>In Cork</i> In aice le Sligeach. <i>Beside Sligo</i> Gar do Luimneach. <i>Near Limerick</i> Cúpla míle ó Dhoire. <i>A couple of miles from Derry</i>

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
2.6	Ag déanamh cur síos ar áiseanna i do cheantar agus ag cur ceist ar dhaoine eile faoi áiseanna ina gceantar siúd. <i>Describing facilities in your area and asking others about the facilities in their area.</i>	An bhfuil áiseanna maithe sa cheantar? <i>Are there good facilities in the area?</i> Tá siopaí, scoil agus oifig phoist ann. <i>There are shops, a school and a post office there.</i> An bhfuil linn snámha ann? <i>Is there a swimming pool there?</i> Tá/Níl. <i>Yes/No.</i>

Gramadach/Grammar	Samplaí/Examples
Na réamhfhocail <i>as</i> agus <i>i</i> <i>The prepositions 'as' and 'i'</i>	As Baile Átha Cliath. <i>From Dublin</i> I mBaile Átha Cliath. <i>In Dublin</i>
Na réamhfhocail <i>do</i>, <i>le</i> agus <i>ó</i> <i>The prepositions 'do', 'le' agus 'ó'</i>	Tá sé gar do Luimneach. <i>It is near (to) Limerick</i> Tá sé in aice le Gaillimh. <i>It is beside Galway</i> Tá sé cúpla míle ó Dhoire. <i>It is a couple of miles from Derry.</i>
Foirmeacha ceisteacha <i>Interrogative forms</i>	An bhfuil...? <i>Is there...?</i> Cá bhfuil...? <i>Where is...?</i>
An dara pearsa uatha agus iolra de na forainmneacha réamhfhoclaigh <i>dom</i> agus <i>agam</i> <i>The second person singular and plural of the prepositional pronouns 'dom' and 'agam'</i>	Duit, daoibh <i>to you (sg/pl)</i> agam, agaibh <i>at you (sg/pl)</i>
Aidiachtaí sealbhacha <i>Possessive adjectives</i>	mo, do <i>my, your (sg)</i>
An chopail <i>The copula</i>	Is Iodálach mé. <i>I am an Italian</i>

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
Áiteanna <i>Places</i>	sráidbhaile <i>village</i> baile <i>town</i> cathair <i>city</i> contae <i>county</i> faoin tuath <i>in the country</i> cois farraige <i>by the sea</i>
Áiseanna <i>Facilities</i>	siopa(i) <i>shop(s)</i> banc <i>bank</i> ollmhargadh <i>supermarket</i> Scoil <i>School</i> oifig (an) phoist <i>post office</i> teach (tithe) tábhairne <i>pub(s)</i> óstán <i>hotel</i> linn snámha <i>swimming pool</i>
Náisiúntacht <i>Nationality</i> (go háirithe náisiúntacht an fhoghlaimeora) (especially the nationality of the candidate)	Éireannach <i>Irish</i> Sasanach <i>English</i> Meiriceánach <i>American</i> Francach <i>French</i> Spáinneach <i>Spanish</i> Iodálach <i>Italian</i>

Beidh an t-iarrthóir ábalta...*The candidate will be able to...*

Labhairt/speaking

Eolas bunúsach a thabhairt faoi/fúithi féin maidir leis na rudaí seo a leanas: náisiúntacht, áit ar rugadh é/í, áit chónaithe. Beidh sé/sí in ann ceisteanna bunúsacha a chur ar dhaoine eile faoi na hábhair chéanna. Beidh sé/sí in ann na príomhaiseanna atá le fáil sa cheantar a ainmniú agus ceist a chur ar dhaoine eile faoi na príomhaiseanna atá le fáil ina gceantar siúd.

Give basic information about him/herself regarding the following things: nationality, place of birth/residence. Will be able to ask other people basic questions about the same subjects. Will be able to name the main facilities in the area and to ask others about the main facilities in their areas.

Éisteacht/listening

Tuigfidh an t-iarrthóir ceisteanna simplí a bhaineann le cúlra agus áit chónaithe. Tuigfidh sé/sí cur síos simplí ó dhaoine eile faoi na príomhrudaí atá le fáil ina gceantar.

The candidate will understand simple questions relating to background and place of residence. He/she will understand simple descriptions from other people about the main facilities in their area.

Léamh/reading

Beidh na hiarrthóirí in ann na príomhfhocail a bhaineann leis an ábhar seo a aithint, mar shampla, na focail *náisiúntacht* agus *áit chónaithe* ar fhoirm. Beidh siad in ann na príomhfhocail a bhaineann le seirbhísí a thuiscint, mar shampla, *banc* nó *oifig (an) phoist*.

The candidate will be able to recognize the main words relating to this subject. For example, the words 'náisiúntacht' and 'áit chónaithe' on a form. They will be able to understand the main words relating to services, for example, 'banc', 'oifig (an) phoist' and so on.

Scríobh/writing

Beidh na hiarrthóirí in ann focail faoi leith a bhaineann leo féin a scríobh ar fhoirm. Mar shampla, *náisiúntacht* agus *áit chónaithe*.

The candidate will be able to write particular words relating to themselves on a form. For example, nationality and place of residence.

Topic 3: An teaghlach/The family

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
3.1	Ag labhairt faoi stádas pósta. <i>Talking about marital status.</i>	Tá/níl mé pósta. <i>I am/ I am not married.</i> Tá mé singil. <i>I am single.</i> Tá mé scartha. <i>I am separated.</i> Tá mé colscartha. <i>I am divorced.</i>
3.2	Ag lorg agus ag tabhairt eolais faoi stádas pósta. <i>Seeking and giving information about marital status.</i>	Is baintreach (fir) mé. <i>I am a widow(er).</i> An bhfuil tú pósta? <i>Are you married?</i> Tá/níl. <i>Yes/no</i> An bhfuil tusa/tú féin pósta? <i>Are you married?</i> Níl. Tá mé singil. <i>No, I am single.</i>
3.3	Ag labhairt faoi pháistí. <i>Talking about children.</i>	Tá clann/páistí agam. <i>I have a family/children.</i> Níl páistí ar bith againn. <i>I don't have any children.</i> Tá mé/táimid ag súil le páiste. <i>I am/we are expecting a child.</i>
3.4	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine an bhfuil páistí acu agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people if they have children and answering that question.</i>	An bhfuil páistí agat?/An bhfuil clann agat? <i>Do you have children?/ Do you have a family?</i> Tá. <i>Yes.</i>
3.5	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine cá mhéad páiste atá acu agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin.	Cá mhéad páiste atá agat? <i>How many children do you have?</i> Beirt.

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
	<i>Asking people how many children they have and answering that question.</i>	<i>Two.</i>
3.6	Ag lorg agus ag tabhairt eolais faoi dheartháireacha agus deirfiúracha. <i>Seeking and giving information about brothers and sisters.</i>	Cá mhéad deartháir atá agat? <i>How many brothers do you have?</i> Triúr. Three Cá mhéad deirfiúr atá agat? <i>How many sisters?</i> Ceathrar. Four.
3.7	Ag cur baill éagsúla den teaghlach in aithne. <i>Introducing different members of the family.</i>	Seo é mo mhac Tomás. <i>This is my son, Thomas.</i> Seo í m'iníon Deirdre. <i>This is my daughter, Deirdre.</i> Seo iad mo thuismitheoirí. <i>These are my parents.</i> An bhfuil aithne agat ar mo dheartháir? <i>Do you know my brother?</i> An bhfuil aithne agat ar mo dheirfiúr? <i>Do you know my sister?</i>

Gramadach/grammar	Samplaí/Examples
Ceisteanna agus freagraí san aimsir láithreach <i>Questions and answers in the present tense</i>	An bhfuil tú pósta? Tá/níl. <i>Are you married? Yes/no.</i>
An dara pearsa uimhir uatha agus iolra den fhorainm réamhfhoclach <i>agam</i> <i>The second person singular and plural of the prepositional pronoun 'agam'</i>	agat, agaibh <i>at you (sg), at you (pl)</i>
Uimhreacha pearsanta <i>Personal numerals</i>	duine amháin – deichniúr <i>One person – ten people</i>
Cá mhéad + uimhir uatha <i>'Cá mhéad' + noun in singular</i>	Cá mhéad páiste atá agat? <i>How many children do you have?</i>

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
stádas pósta <i>marital status</i>	pósta <i>married</i> singil <i>single</i> scartha <i>separated</i> colscartha <i>divorced</i>
Daoine <i>People</i>	baintreach (fir) <i>widow(er)</i> deartháir <i>brother</i> deirfiúr <i>sister</i> mac <i>son</i> iníon <i>daughter</i> fear céile <i>husband</i> bean chéile <i>wife</i> athair <i>father</i> máthair <i>mother</i> tuismitheoirí <i>parents</i>
uimhreacha pearsanta <i>personal numbers</i>	duine amháin – deichniúr <i>one person – ten people</i>

Beidh an t-iarrthóir ábalta...*The candidate will be able to...*

Labhairt/*speaking*

Eolas bunúsach a thabhairt faoina stádas pósta agus faoina dteaghlach.

Give basic information about their marital status and their family/ children.

Éisteacht/*listening*

Ceisteanna simplí a bhaineann leis an teaghlach a thuiscint. In ann focail agus frásaí a thuiscint i gcomhrá faoin teaghlach.

Understand simple questions relating to the family. Able to understand words and phrases in a conversation about the family.

Léamh/*reading*

Focail agus frásaí a bhaineann leis an teaghlach a aithint (e.g. ar fhoirm iarratais).

Recognise words and phrases relating to the family (for example on an application form).

Scríobh/*writing*

Sonraí pearsanta a bhaineann le stádas pósta agus an teaghlach a bhreacadh síos (m.sh. ar fhoirm iarratais).

Note down personal details relating to marital status and the family (e.g. on an application form).

Topic 4: An teach agus lóistín/ The house and accommodation

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
4.1	Ag ainmniú na bpríomhsheomraí sa teach. <i>Naming the main rooms in the house.</i>	Cistin <i>Kitchen</i> Seomra suí <i>Living room</i>
4.2	Ag fiafraí cá mhéad seomra codlata atá sa teach agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking how many bedrooms are in the house and answering that question.</i>	Cá mhéad seomra codlata sa teach/atá ann? <i>How many bedrooms are in the house/ are there?</i> Trí cinn. <i>Three.</i>
4.3	Ag ainmniú troscáin agus trealaimh. <i>Naming furniture and equipment.</i>	Eochair/eochracha <i>Key/keys</i> Tábla/bord <i>Table</i> Cathaoir <i>Chair</i> Cuisneoir <i>Fridge</i> Sorn <i>Cooker</i> Ríomhaire <i>Computer</i>
4.4	Ag lorg agus ag tabhairt eolais faoi lóistín. <i>Seeking and giving information about accommodation.</i>	Cá bhfuil tú ag fanacht? <i>Where are you staying?</i> Tá mé ag roinnt árasáin le cara liom. <i>I am sharing a flat with a friend.</i> Tá mé ag roinnt tí le triúr eile. <i>I am sharing a house with three others.</i> Tá mé i mo chónaí i m'aonar/ liom féin. <i>I am living on my own/ by myself.</i>
4.5	Ag lorg agus ag tabhairt eolais faoi chíos. <i>Seeking and giving information about rent.</i>	An bhfuil sé daor? <i>Is it expensive?</i> Níl sé ródháor – trí chéad euro sa mhí. <i>It isn't too dear – three hundred euro a month.</i> Tá sé daor go leor – cúig chéad sa

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
4.6	Ag lorg agus ag tabhairt tuairimí faoi theach/lóistín. <i>Seeking and giving opinions about a house/accommodation.</i>	mhí. <i>It's quite expensive – five hundred a month.</i> An maith leat é? <i>Do you like it?</i> Is maith. Tá sé ciúin. <i>I like it. It is quiet.</i> Tá sé ceart go leor. <i>It's all right.</i> Ní maith. Ní réitím go maith leis na daoine eile. <i>I don't like it. I don't get on well with the other people.</i>
4.7	Ag fiafraí cá bhfuil an leithreas agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking where the toilet is and answering that question.</i>	Cá bhfuil an leithreas, le do thoil? <i>Where is the toilet, please?</i> An chéad doras ar dheis. <i>The first door on the right.</i> Tá sé ansin ar chlé. <i>It's there on the left.</i>

Gramadach/Grammar	Samplaí/Examples
An t-alt agus ainmfhocail <i>The article and nouns</i>	an tábla <i>the table</i> an chathaoir <i>The chair</i>
Ag comhaireamh rudaí <i>Counting things</i>	dhá sheomra <i>two rooms</i> trí sheomra <i>three rooms</i> an chéad doras <i>The first door</i>
Na horduimhreacha (1–10) <i>The ordinal numbers (1–10)</i>	1–10
Ceann <i>(a) thing</i>	ceann amháin <i>One thing</i> dhá cheann

Gramadach/Grammar	Samplaí/Examples
	<i>Two things</i> trí cinn <i>Three things</i>

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
Seomraí <i>Rooms</i>	an seomra suí <i>The sitting room</i> an seomra codlata <i>The bedroom</i> an halla <i>The hall</i> an chistin <i>The kitchen</i> an seomra folctha <i>The bathroom</i> an leithreas <i>The toilet</i>
Tros cán agus trealamh <i>Furniture and equipment</i>	Tábla <i>Table</i> cathaoir/cathaoireacha <i>chair/ chairs</i> tolg <i>sofa</i> leaba <i>bed</i> cuisneoir <i>fridge</i> sorn <i>cooker</i> teach <i>house</i> teach dhá stór <i>two storey house</i> doras <i>door</i> fuinneog <i>window</i> thuas staighre <i>upstairs</i> thíos staighre <i>downstairs</i>

Beidh an t-iarrthóir ábalta...*The candidate will be able to...*

Labhairt/speaking

Na príomhsheomraí agus cuid de na príomhrudaí atá le fáil i dteach a ainmniú. Treoracha a lorg laistigh den teach. A rá cén cineál lóistín atá aige/aici féin agus eolas an-simplí faoin lóistín sin a thabhairt.

Name the main rooms and the main things that are found in the house. Ask for directions within the house. Say what kind of accommodation he/she has and to give very simple information about that accommodation.

Éisteacht/listening

Ceisteanna simplí faoina bhfuil sa teach a thuiscint. Cur síos simplí a bhaineann le cúrsaí lóistín a thuiscint. Treoracha simplí a bhaineann leis an teach a thuiscint. *Understand simple questions about what is in the house. Understand a simple description of matters relating to accommodation. Understand simple directions in relation to the house.*

Léamh/reading

Ainmneacha na seomraí agus cuid de na príomhrudaí atá le fáil i dteach a aithint. Comhrá simplí scríofa ar an ábhar seo a léamh.

Recognize the names of rooms and some of the main things that can be found in a house. Read a simple written conversation on this subject.

Scríobh/writing

Ainmneacha na seomraí agus cuid de na príomhrudaí atá le fáil i dteach a scríobh síos. Cuntas an-simplí a scríobh faoin chineál lóistín atá acu féin.

Write the names of the rooms and some of the main things that are found in a house. Write a very simple account of the kind of accommodation they themselves have.

Topic 5: Caitheamh aimsire/Pastimes

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
5.1	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine cad é a dhéanann siad nuair a bhíonn siad saor agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking others what they do when they are free and replying to that question.</i>	Cad é/Céard a dhéanann tú nuair a bhíonn am saor agat? <i>What do you do when you have free time?</i> Imrím galf. <i>I play golf.</i> Téim ag snámh. <i>I go swimming.</i> Féachaim ar an teilifís. <i>I watch television.</i> Éistim le ceol. <i>I listen to music.</i> Téim go dtí an phictiúrlann. <i>I go to the cinema.</i>
5.2	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine an mbíonn siad ag gabháil do chaitheamh aimsire áirithe agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking others if they practice a certain pastime and replying.</i>	An imríonn tú leadóg? <i>Do you play tennis?</i> Imrím/Ní imrím. <i>I play/ I don't play.</i> An dtéann tú go dtí an phictiúrlann? <i>Do you go to the cinema?</i> Téim/Ní théim. <i>I go/ I don't go.</i>
5.3	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine an dtaitníonn leo caitheamh aimsire áirithe agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people if they like a certain pastime and answering that question.</i>	An maith leat ceol traidisiúnta? <i>Do you like traditional music?</i> An maith leat spórt? <i>Do you like sport?</i> Is maith/ní maith. <i>I like it/ I don't like it</i> Is breá liom é. <i>I love it</i> Is fuath liom é. <i>I hate it</i>
5.4	Ag cur tuairimí in iúl faoi chaitheamh aimsire. <i>Making known opinions about a pastime.</i>	Is fuath liom spórt. <i>I hate sport</i> Níl suim dá laghad agam sa cheol traidisiúnta. <i>I have absolutely no interest in traditional music.</i>

	Feidhmeanna/ <i>Functions</i>	Samplaí/ <i>Examples</i>
5.5	Ag rá cá huair a dhéanann tú rudaí éagsúla. <i>Saying when you do various activities.</i>	Ní maith liom dul go tithe tábhairne. <i>I don't like going to pubs.</i> Imrím leadóg Dé Máirt. <i>I play tennis on Tuesday.</i> Téim ag siúl i gcónaí Dé Domhnaigh. <i>I always go walking on Sundays.</i> Téim chuig ceolchoirm go minic Dé hAoine. <i>I often go to a concert on Fridays.</i>

Gramadach/ <i>Grammar</i>	Samplaí/ <i>Examples</i>
Ceisteanna agus freagraí san aimsir láithreach. <i>Questions and answers in the present tense.</i> An chopail <i>The copula</i> An réamhfocal <i>i</i> + an t-alt <i>The preposition 'i' + the article</i> Dobhriathra ama <i>Adverbs of time</i>	An imríonn tú leadóg? Imrím/Ní imrím. <i>Do you play tennis/ I do play/ I don't play.</i> Is fuath liom spórt. <i>I hate sport.</i> sa pheil <i>in football</i> go minic <i>often</i> anois is arís <i>now and again</i> i gcónaí <i>always</i>

Stór focal/ <i>Vocabulary</i>	Samplaí/ <i>Examples</i>
Caitheamh aimsire <i>Pastimes</i> (go háirithe caitheamh aimsire an fhoghlaimeora) <i>(especially the pastimes of the candidate)</i>	amharclann <i>theatre</i> pictiúrlann <i>cinema</i> an teach tábhairne <i>The pub</i> téigh chuig/go dtí ... <i>go to...</i> drama <i>play</i> scannán <i>film</i> ceolchoirm

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
	concert an teilifís <i>The television</i> féach ar ... <i>look at...</i> an raidió <i>the radio</i> éist le ... <i>listen to...</i> clár <i>programme</i> nuacht <i>news</i> scannán <i>film</i> ceol <i>music</i> seinn <i>play</i> amhrán <i>song</i> can <i>sing</i> spórt (snámh, leadóg, galf, rugbaí, siúl, peil, iomáint, sacar) <i>sport (swimming, tennis, golf, rugby, walking, football, hurling, soccer)</i> imir <i>play</i> bain/buaigh <i>win</i> Dé Luain etc <i>On Monday etc</i>
Laethanta na seachtaine <i>Days of the week</i>	

Beidh an t-iarrthóir ábalta...*The candidate will be able to...*

Labhairt/*speaking*

Tuairimí simplí a chur in iúl faoi chaitheamh aimsire agus a rá cén caitheamh aimsire a thaitníonn leis/léi.

Give simple opinions about pastimes and say which pastime he/she enjoys.

Éisteacht/*listening*

Ceisteanna simplí a bhaineann le caitheamh aimsire a thuiscint. In ann focail agus frásaí a thuiscint i gcomhrá faoi chaitheamh aimsire.

Understand simple questions to do with pastimes. Understand words and phrases in a conversation about pastimes.

Léamh/*reading*

Ainmneacha caitheamh aimsire a aithint agus na príomhphointí a thuiscint i gcuntas scríofa ar imeacht/ócáid.

Recognize the names of pastimes and understand the main points in a written account of events.

Scríobh/*writing*

Cur síos simplí a scríobh faoin chaitheamh aimsire, a rá cad iad na cinn a thaitníonn agus nach dtaitníonn leis/léi.

Write a simple description about pastimes, to say which ones he/she does or doesn't enjoy.

Topic 6: An saol laethúil/Daily life

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
6.1	Ag fiafraí cén t-am atá sé agus ag freagairt na ceiste céanna. <i>Asking what time it is and answering the same question.</i>	Cén t-am atá sé? <i>What time is it?</i> (Tá sé) a dó a chlog. <i>(It is) two o'clock</i>
6.2	Ag rá cén t-am a dhéanann tú rudaí éagsúla. <i>Saying at what time you do different things.</i>	Éirím ar a seacht a chlog. <i>I get up at seven o'clock</i> Tagaim abhaile ar a sé a chlog. <i>I come home at six o'clock</i>
6.3	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine cén t-am a dhéanann siadsan rud éigin. <i>Asking people what time they do something.</i>	Cén t-am a théann tú/tusa ag obair? <i>What time do you go to work?</i>
6.4	Ag labhairt faoi na rudaí a dhéanann tú gach lá. <i>Talking about the things you do every day.</i>	Tosaím ag obair ar a naoi. <i>I begin work at nine</i> Ithim mo dhinnéar idir a seacht agus a hocht. <i>I eat my dinner between seven and eight.</i> Casaim le cairde sa tráthnóna. <i>I meet friends in the afternoon.</i>
6.5	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine an ndéanann siad rud áirithe. <i>Asking people if they do a certain thing.</i>	An éiríonn tú go luath? <i>Do you get up early?</i> Éirím/Ní éirím. <i>I do get up/ I don't get up (early)</i> An mbíonn tú sa bhaile go luath? <i>Are you (do you be) at home early? (habitual present)</i> Bím/Ní bhím. <i>I am/ I am not</i>

Gramadach/Grammar	Samplaí/Examples
An aimsir láithreach den bhriathar. <i>The present tense of the verb.</i> Ag cur agus ag freagairt ceisteanna san aimsir láithreach. <i>Asking and answering questions in the present tense.</i> Uimhreacha agus am. <i>Numbers and time.</i> <i>ar</i> + séimhiú 'ar' + aspiration	éirím, ithim, ólaim, téim, déanaim... <i>I rise, I eat, I drink, I go, I do</i> An dtéann tú? <i>Do you go?</i> Téim/Ní théim <i>I go/ I do not go</i> An éiríonn tú...? <i>Do you get up?</i> Éirím/Ní éirím. <i>I get up. I do not get up.</i> a haon a chlog <i>one o'clock</i> a dó a chlog... <i>two o'clock</i> leathuair tar éis/i ndiaidh <i>half past</i> ceathrú chun/go dtí <i>quarter to</i> ar cheathrú go dtí a trí <i>at quarter to three</i>

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
Béilí <i>meals</i> Focail a bhaineann leis an saol laethúil <i>Words relating to daily life</i> Minicíocht/tréimhsí am <i>Frequency/ periods of time</i>	bricfeasta <i>breakfast</i> lón <i>lunch</i> dinnéar <i>dinner</i> (sos) tae <i>tea (break)</i> (sos) caife <i>coffee (break)</i> obair/scoil/siopadóireacht... <i>work/ school/shopping</i> Féach chomh maith: <i>Caitheamh aimsire.</i> See also: <i>Pastimes</i> de ghnáth <i>usually</i> anois is arís <i>now and again</i> go minic <i>often</i>

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
	idir between

Beidh an t-iarrthóir ábalta...The candidate will be able to...

Labhairt/speaking

Cur síos an-simplí a thabhairt ar na rudaí a dhéanann sé/sí de ghnáth agus ceisteanna simplí a chur ar dhuine eile faoin ábhar céanna.

Give a very simple description of the things he/she usually does and ask simple questions of another people about the same subject.

Éisteacht/listening

Tuigfidh an t-iarrthóir ceisteanna simplí faoi ghnáthimeachtaí laethúla. Beidh tuiscint aige/aici ar chur síos an-simplí ó dhaoine eile faoi ghnáthimeachtaí laethúla. *The candidate will understand simple questions about routine daily events. He/she will understand a very simple description from other people about routine daily events.*

Léamh/reading

Beidh na hiarrthóirí in ann focail agus frásaí an-simplí a bhaineann leis an ábhar seo a léamh, mar shampla an t-am, imeachtaí, ionaid.

The candidate will be able to read very simple words and phrases relating to this subject, for example, time, events, places.

Scríobh/writing

Beidh na hiarrthóirí in ann frásaí an-simplí a scríobh faoin saol laethúil atá acu féin, mar shampla nóta simplí a scríobh: *Dinnéar Dé Domhnaigh ag 7.30?* nó nóta gearr a scríobh i ndialann.

The candidate will be able to write very simple phrases about his or her own daily life, for example a simple note such as: 'Dinner on Sunday at 7.30?' or a short note in a diary.

Topic 7: Buanna agus scileanna /Talents and skills

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
7.1	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine an bhfuil siad ábalta rud éigin a dhéanamh agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people if they are able to do something and answering that question.</i>	An bhfuil clóscríobh agat? <i>Can you type?</i> An bhfuil ceol agat? <i>Can you sing?</i> An bhfuil Fraincis agat? <i>Can you speak French?</i>
7.2	Ag rá cé chomh maith is atá tú i mbun rud éigin. <i>Saying how good you are at something.</i>	Tá mé cuibheasach/measartha/réasúnta maith. <i>I am fairly/ quite/ reasonably good.</i> Níl mé rómhaith. <i>I'm not too good.</i> Tá mé ag foghlaim. <i>I'm learning.</i>
7.3	Ag rá cé chomh furasta nó deacair atá rud éigin. <i>Saying how easy or hard something is.</i>	Tá sé furasta/éasca. <i>It's easy.</i> Tá sé furasta go leor. <i>It's easy enough.</i> Tá sé an-deacair. <i>It's very hard.</i> Tá sé ródheacair. <i>It's too hard</i>
7.4	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine cé chomh maith is atá ag éirí leo agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people how they're getting on/doing and replying to the same question.</i>	Conas atá ag éirí leat? <i>How are you getting on?</i> Tá ag éirí go maith liom. <i>I'm doing well.</i> Maith go leor. <i>Well enough.</i> Níl ag éirí go rómhaith liom. <i>I'm not doing too well.</i>
7.5	Ag lorg agus ag tabhairt eolais faoi theangacha. <i>Seeking and giving information</i>	Cá mhéad teanga atá agat? <i>How many languages do you have?</i> Trí cinn – Fraincis, Béarla agus Gaeilge.

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
	<i>about languages.</i>	<i>Three – French, English and Irish</i> Téim chuig rang Gaeilge. <i>I attend Irish classes.</i>
7.6	Ag rá cé chomh maith is atá teanga agat. <i>Describing ability in a language.</i>	Tá mé líofa. <i>I'm fluent.</i> Tá Fraincis líofa agam. <i>I have fluent French.</i> Tá mé measartha maith. <i>I'm quite good.</i> Níl agam ach beagán Gearmáinise. <i>I only have/ know a little bit of German.</i>
7.7	Ag déileáil le deacrachtaí cumarsáide. <i>Dealing with difficulties in communication.</i>	Tá brón orm. Ní thuigim. <i>I'm sorry. I don't understand.</i> Gabh mo leithscéal, an féidir leat é sin a rá arís, le do thoil? <i>Excuse me, can you say that again, please?</i> Cad é a chiallaíonn ...? <i>What does...mean?</i> An bhféadfá é sin a litriú? <i>Could you spell that?</i> An bhféadfá labhairt níos moille, le do thoil? <i>Could you speak more slowly, please?</i>

Gramadach/Grammar	Samplaí/Examples
An forainm réamhfhoclach <i>agam</i> <i>The prepositional pronoun 'agam'</i>	agam, agat <i>at me, at you</i>
Na réimíreanna <i>ró-</i> agus <i>an-</i> <i>The prefixes 'ró-' and 'an-'</i>	rómhaith <i>too good</i> an-deacair <i>very difficult</i>

Gramadach/ <i>Grammar</i>	Samplaí/ <i>Examples</i>
Aidiachtaí <i>Adjectives</i>	furasta/éasca <i>easy</i> deacair <i>hard</i>
Ceann <i>(One) thing</i>	ceann amháin <i>one thing</i> dhá cheann <i>two things</i> sé cinn <i>six things</i>

Stór focal/ <i>Vocabulary</i>	Samplaí/ <i>Examples</i>
Scileanna <i>Skills</i> (na cinn atá ag an fhoghlaimeoir san áireamh) <i>(including the candidate's)</i>	snámh <i>swimming</i> ceol <i>music</i> an giotár <i>the guitar</i> an fheadóg stain <i>the tin whistle</i> an piano <i>the piano</i> seinn ... <i>play...</i> rang <i>class</i> cúrsa <i>course</i>
Cumas <i>Ability</i>	maith <i>good</i> cuibheasach/measartha/réasúnta <i>fairly/ quite/ reasonably</i> an-mhaith <i>very good</i>
Deacracht <i>Difficulty</i>	furasta/éasca <i>easy</i> deacair <i>difficult</i>

Stór focal/ <i>Vocabulary</i>	Samplaí/ <i>Examples</i>
Teangacha <i>Languages</i> (na cinn atá ag an fhoghlaimeoir san áireamh) <i>(including the candidate's)</i>	Fraincis <i>French</i> Gearmáinis <i>German</i> Spáinnis <i>Spanish</i> Iodáilis <i>Italian</i> Béarla <i>English</i>

Beidh an t-iarrthóir ábalta...*The candidate will be able to...*

Labhairt/*speaking*

A rá cad iad na buanna atá aige/aici agus cé chomh maith is atá sé/sí i mbun rudaí éagsúla.

Say what the talents he/she has and how good he/she is at various things.

Éisteacht/*listening*

Ceisteanna simplí a bhaineann le cumas/scileanna a thuiscint. In ann focail agus frásaí a thuiscint i gcomhrá faoi scileanna/cumas agus déileáil le deacrachtaí cumarsáide.

Understand simple questions relating to ability/ skills. Understand words and phrases in a conversation about skills/ ability; to deal with difficulties in communication.

Léamh/*reading*

Ainmneacha teangacha áirithe a aithint mar aon le focail agus frásaí a bhaineann le cumas.

Recognize the names of different languages as well as words and phrases relating to ability.

Scríobh/*writing*

Cur síos simplí a scríobh faoina scileanna agus cumas.

Write a simple description of skills and ability.

Topic 8: Cúrsaí oibre/Work

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
8.1	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine cén obair a dhéanann siad agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people what work they do and replying to the same question.</i>	Cén obair a dhéanann tú?/Cén post atá agat? <i>What do you do?/What is your job?</i> Is tiománaí bus mé. <i>I am a bus driver.</i> Cén obair a dhéanann tú féin?/Cén post atá agatsa? <i>What work do you do? What job do you have?</i>
8.2	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine cén áit a bhfuil siad ag obair agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people where they are working and answering.</i>	Cén áit a bhfuil tú ag obair? <i>Where are you working?</i> Tá mé ag obair i monarcha. <i>I am working in a factory.</i>
8.3	Ag labhairt faoi do stádas oibre. <i>Talking about your work status.</i>	Tá mé féinhostaithe. <i>I am self-employed.</i> Tá mé dífhostaithe. <i>I am unemployed.</i>
8.4	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine an dtaitníonn a bpost leo agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people if they enjoy their work and replying to the same question.</i>	An maith leat do phost? <i>Do you like your job?</i> Is maith/Ní maith. <i>I do like it/ I don't like it.</i> Ní maith liom ar chor ar bith é. <i>I don't like it at all.</i> Tá sé ceart go leor. <i>It's all right.</i>
8.5	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine an bhfuil post áirithe acu agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people if they have a certain job and replying to the same question</i>	An siúinéir tú? <i>Are you a joiner?</i> Is ea/ní hea. <i>Yes/no.</i> Ní hea, is tiománaí mé. <i>No, I am a driver.</i> Ní hea, múinteoir atá ionam. <i>No, I am a teacher.</i>

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
8.6	Ag cur síos ar dhálaí oibre. <i>Describing working conditions.</i>	Is post lánaimseartha/páirtaimseartha é. <i>It is a full-time/part-time job.</i> Is post sealadach/buan é. <i>It is a temporary/ permanent job.</i>
8.7	Ag cur ceiste faoi dhálaí oibre agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking about working conditions and replying.</i>	An post lánaimseartha é? <i>Is it a full-time job?</i> Is ea/ní hea. <i>Yes/no</i> Cad iad na huaireanta a oibríonn tú? <i>What are the hours you work?</i> Oibrím gach lá óna hocht go dtí a cúig. <i>I work every day from eight to five.</i>

Gramadach/Grammar	Samplaí/Examples
Ceisteanna agus freagraí san aimsir láithreach. <i>Questions and answers in the present tense.</i>	Cén áit a bhfuil tú ag obair? <i>Where are you working?</i>
An chopail <i>The copula</i>	An siúinéir tú? <i>Are you a joiner?</i>
An forainm réamhfhoclach <i>ionam</i> . <i>The prepositional pronoun 'ionam'.</i>	ionam <i>In me</i>
An réamhfhocal <i>i</i> (nó <i>in</i>) <i>The preposition 'in'</i>	i dteach tábhairne <i>In a pub</i> in óstán <i>In a hotel</i>

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
Poist <i>Jobs</i> (ceann an fhoghlaimeora san áireamh) <i>(including the candidate's)</i>	dochtúir <i>doctor</i> altra <i>nurse</i> rúnaí <i>secretary</i> tiománaí

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
	<i>driver</i> <i>múinteoir</i> <i>teacher</i> <i>freastalaí</i> <i>waiter</i> <i>meicneoir</i> <i>mechanic</i> <i>tógálaí</i> <i>builder</i> <i>cúntóir siopa</i> <i>shop assistant</i>
<i>Áiteanna oibre</i> <i>Places of work</i>	<i>mac léinn</i> <i>student</i> <i>ospidéal/otharlann</i> <i>hospital</i> <i>oifig</i> <i>office</i> <i>scoil</i> <i>school</i> <i>siopa</i> <i>shop</i> <i>monarcha</i> <i>factory</i> <i>óstán</i> <i>hotel</i> <i>teach tábhairne</i> <i>pub</i>
<i>Dálaí oibre</i> <i>Working conditions</i>	<i>tuarastal</i> <i>salary</i> <i>pá</i> <i>pay</i> <i>páirtaimseartha</i> <i>part-time</i> <i>lánaimseartha</i> <i>full-time</i> <i>sealadach</i> <i>temporary</i> <i>buan</i> <i>permanent</i>

Beidh an t-iarrthóir ábalta...*The candidate will be able to...*

Labhairt/*speaking*

Cur síos an-simplí a thabhairt ar a p(h)ost agus ar na dálaí oibre.

Give a very simple description of their job and working conditions.

Éisteacht/*listening*

Ceisteanna simplí a bhaineann lena p(h)ost a thuiscint. In ann focail agus frásaí a thuiscint i gcomhrá faoi chúrsaí oibre.

Understand simple questions concerning his/her job. Understand words and phrases in a conversation about work issues.

Léamh/*reading*

Ainmneacha na bpost is coitianta a aithint agus na príomhphointí mar gheall ar obair a thuiscint i gcuntas scríofa.

Recognize the names of the most common jobs and understand the main points about work in a written account.

Scríobh/*writing*

Cur síos simplí a scríobh faoina p(h)ost.

Write a simple description of his or her job.

Topic 9: Bia agus deoch/Food and drink

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
9.1	Ag rá go bhfuil tart nó ocras ort. <i>Saying that you are thirsty or hungry.</i>	Tá tart orm. <i>I am thirsty.</i> Tá ocras orm. <i>I am hungry.</i>
9.2	Ag ainmniú cineálacha éagsúla bia agus dí. <i>Naming the different kinds of food and drinks.</i>	(Cupán) tae <i>(A cup of) tea</i> (Gloine) bainne Cáca milis <i>Cake</i> Briosca <i>Biscuit</i> (A glass of) milk Pionta beorach <i>A pint of beer</i> Arán <i>Bread</i>
9.3	Ag rá cad iad na cineálacha bia agus dí a itheann agus a ólann tú. <i>Saying what kinds of food and drink you eat and drink.</i>	Ithim gach cineál bia. <i>I eat every kind of food.</i> Ní ithim feoil. <i>I don't eat meat.</i> Ólaim fíon dearg. <i>I drink red wine.</i>
9.4	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine cad iad na cineálacha bia agus dí a itheann agus a ólann siad. <i>Asking people what kinds of food and drink they eat and drink.</i>	An itheann tú iasc? <i>Do you eat fish?</i> An ólann tú uisce beatha? <i>Do you drink whiskey?</i>
9.5	Ag cur tuairimí in iúl. <i>Making opinions known.</i>	Ní maith liom iasc. <i>I don't like fish.</i> Is breá liom glasraí. <i>I love vegetables.</i>
9.6	Ag ordú bia agus dí. <i>Ordering food and drink.</i>	Caife dubh, le do thoil. <i>Black coffee, please.</i> Gloine bainne, le do thoil. <i>A glass of milk, please.</i> An t-iasc, le do thoil. <i>The fish, please.</i>
9.7	Ag fiafraí cén costas atá ar rud éigin agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin.	Cá mhéad sin? <i>How much is that?</i>

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
	<i>Asking how much something costs and replying.</i>	Trí euro, le do thoil. <i>Three euros, please.</i>
9.8	Ag lorg an bhille. <i>Asking for the bill.</i>	An bille, le do thoil. <i>The bill, please.</i>
9.9	Ag tairiscint dí do dhuine/ag glacadh le tairiscint nó ag diúltú di. <i>Offering a drink to someone and accepting and refusing an offer.</i>	Ar mhaith leat deoch? <i>Would you like a drink?</i> Ba mhaith, le do thoil. <i>I would, please.</i> Níor mhaith, go raibh maith agat. <i>No, thank you.</i>

Gramadach/Grammar	Samplaí/Examples
Na bunuimhreacha <i>The basic numbers</i>	euro amháin ...10 euro <i>one euro...10 euro</i>
An t-alt roimh ainmfhocal <i>The article before a noun</i>	an t-iasc <i>the fish</i>

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
Na príomhchineálacha bia agus dí <i>The main kinds of food and drink</i>	arán <i>bread</i> im <i>butter</i> feoil <i>meat</i> glasraí <i>vegetables</i> iasc <i>fish</i> prátaí <i>potatoes</i> rís <i>rice</i> siúcra <i>sugar</i> bainne <i>milk</i> (cupán) tae <i>(cup of) tea</i> (cupán) caife

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
	<i>(cup of) coffee</i> (gloine) uisce <i>(glass of) water</i> gloine beorach <i>glass of beer</i>
Deochanna <i>Drinks</i>	uisce beatha <i>whisky</i> fíon <i>wine</i>
Ag ithe i mbialann <i>Eating in a restaurant</i>	bia <i>food</i> béile <i>meal</i> deoch <i>drink</i> freastalaí <i>waiter</i> biachlár <i>menu</i> an chéad chúrsa <i>the first course</i> an príomhchúrsa <i>the main course</i> milseog <i>dessert</i> an bille <i>the bill</i>

Beidh an t-iarrthóir ábalta...*The candidate will be able to...*

Labhairt/*speaking*

Na príomhchineálacha bia agus dí a thaitníonn leis/léi a ainmniú agus ceist a chur ar dhaoine eile faoin ábhar céanna. Béile simplí a ordú agus tuairim an-simplí a nochtadh faoi bhéile. An bille a iarraidh agus deoch a thairiscint do dhuine.

Name the main kinds of food and drink he/she enjoys and ask other people about the same subject. Order a simple meal and give a very simple opinion about the meal. Ask for the bill and offer someone a drink.

Éisteacht/*listening*

Beidh tuiscint ag an fhoghlaimeoir ar cheisteanna simplí agus ar chur síos bunúsach ar an ábhar céanna.

The candidate will understand simple questions and a simple description of the same subject.

Léamh/*reading*

Na príomhfhocail ar bhiachlár simplí a aithint.

Recognise the main words on a simple menu.

Topic 10: Tinneas agus gortuithe/Sickness and injury

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
10.1	Ag rá nach bhfuil tú ag mothú go maith. <i>Saying that you are not feeling well.</i>	Níl mé ag mothú go maith. <i>I'm not feeling well.</i> Tá mé tinn. <i>I am sick.</i>
10.2	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine eile cad atá cearr leo agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking others what is wrong with them and answering that question.</i>	Cad é atá ort? <i>What's wrong?</i> Tá tinneas cinn orm. <i>I have a sore head.</i> Tá pian i mo bholg. <i>There's a pain in my stomach.</i>
10.3	Ag léiriú comhbhá le duine. <i>Showing sympathy for someone.</i>	Is mór an trua sin. <i>That's a real pity.</i> A chréatúir! <i>You poor thing!</i>
10.4	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine an mothaíonn siad níos fearr agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people if they feel better and answering that question.</i>	An bhfuil tú níos fearr? <i>Are you better?</i> Tá, go raibh maith agat. <i>I am, thank you.</i> Tá mé níos fearr anois. <i>I am better now.</i> Níl, tá mé níos measa. <i>No, I am worse.</i>
10.5	Ag tabhairt eolais faoi thinneas/gortú. <i>Giving information about sickness/injury.</i>	Bhí mé ag an dochtúir. <i>I was at the doctor's.</i> Bhí mé san otharlann. <i>I was in hospital.</i> Ghortaigh mé mo chos. <i>I injured my foot/leg.</i>
10.6	Ag rá go bhfuil tú tuirseach. <i>Saying that you are tired.</i>	Tá mé tuirseach. <i>I am tired.</i>

Gramadach/ <i>Grammar</i>	Samplaí/ <i>Examples</i>
Forainmneacha réamhfhocla <i>Prepositional pronouns</i>	orm, ort, air, uirthi <i>on me, on you, on him, on her</i> agam, agat, aige, aici <i>at me, at you, at him, at her</i>
Céimeanna comparáide na haidiachta <i>Comparative degrees of the adjective</i>	níos measa <i>worse</i> níos fearr <i>better</i>
An aimsir chaite <i>The past tense</i>	Ghortaigh mé... <i>I hurt</i> Bhris mé... <i>I broke</i> Leon mé... <i>I sprained</i>
Aidiachtaí sealbhacha <i>Possessive adjectives</i>	mo lámh <i>my hand</i> do chos <i>your foot</i>

Stór focal/ <i>Vocabulary</i>	Samplaí/ <i>Examples</i>
Páirteanna den cholainn <i>Parts of the body</i>	cluas <i>ear</i> súil <i>eye</i> ceann <i>head</i> srón (gaosán) <i>nose</i> muineál <i>neck</i> sciathán <i>arm</i> cos <i>foot/leg</i> bolg <i>stomach</i> lámh <i>hand</i> méar

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
Tinnis <i>Types of illness</i>	<i>finger</i> glúin <i>knee</i> tinneas cinn <i>headache</i> slaghdán <i>cold</i> scornach thinn/sceadamán nimhneach <i>sore throat</i> casachtach <i>cough</i> tinneas fiacaile/déideadh <i>toothache</i> dochtúir <i>doctor</i> otharlann/ospidéal <i>hospital</i>

Beidh an t-iarrthóir ábalta...The candidate will be able to...

Labhairt/speaking

Na príomhpháirteanna den cholainn, na príomhthinnis agus na príomhghortuithe a ainmniú. Ceisteanna simplí a chur ar dhaoine eile faoin chaoi a bhfuil siad ag mothú, cad atá cearr leo nó an bhfuil siad ag mothú níos fearr. Ráitis an-simplí a dhéanamh faoi na nithe céanna.

Name the main parts of the body, the main illnesses and the main injuries. Ask others simple questions about how they are feeling, about what is wrong with them or if are they feeling better. Make very simple statements about these things.

Éisteacht/listening

Ceisteanna simplí agus cur síos an-simplí a bhaineann leis na nithe thuas a thuiscint.

Understand simple questions and a very simple description relating to the subjects above.

Léamh/reading

Focail agus frásaí a bhaineann leis an ábhar seo a aithint. Comhráite simplí scríofa a bhaineann leis an ábhar a léamh.

Recognise words and phrases relating to this subject. Read a simple written conversation relating to this subject.

Scríobh/writing

Na príomhfhocail agus na príomhfhrásaí a bhaineann le tinneas agus gortuithe a scríobh.

Write the main words and main phrases relating to sickness and injuries.

Topic 11: Éadaí agus siopadóireacht/Clothes and shopping

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
11.1	Ag ainmniú cineálacha éagsúla éadaigh <i>Naming different kinds of clothes.</i>	Geansaí <i>jumper</i> Bríste <i>Trousers</i>
11.2	Ag lorg agus ag tabhairt eolais faoi dhath. <i>Seeking and giving information about colour.</i>	Cén dath atá air? <i>What colour is it?</i> (Dath) dearg. <i>Red.</i>
11.3	Ag cur tuairimí in iúl. <i>Making opinions known.</i>	Tá an geansaí sin go deas. <i>That jumper is nice.</i> Tá an sciorta seo rómhór. <i>This skirt is too big.</i> Is maith liom an bríste dearg. <i>I like the red trousers.</i>
11.4	Ag lorg agus ag tabhairt tuairimí. <i>Seeking and giving opinions.</i>	An maith leat an sciorta seo? <i>Do you like this skirt?</i> Is maith. <i>I like it.</i>

		Is breá liom é. <i>I love it.</i> Ní maith liom in aon chor é. <i>I don't like it at all.</i>
11.5	Distinguishing idir earraí éagsúla. <i>Making a distinction between different goods.</i>	Cé acu ceann? <i>Which one?</i> An ceann dearg. <i>The red one.</i> An ceann seo. <i>This one.</i>
11.6	Ag fiafraí faoi chostas agus ag tabhairt eolais faoi chostas. <i>Asking about cost and giving information about cost.</i>	Cá mhéad atá ar an léine sin? <i>How much is that shirt?</i> Tríocha euro <i>Thirty euro.</i> Sparán <i>Purse</i>

Gramadach/Grammar	Samplaí/Examples
Aidiachtaí san uimhir uatha agus uimhir iolra <i>Adjectives in the singular and plura</i> Na réimíreanna ró- agus an- <i>The prefixes 'ró-' and 'an-'</i> Uimhreacha <i>Numbers</i> Aidiachtaí taispeántacha <i>Demonstrative adjectives</i>	geansaí deas <i>a nice jumper</i> léine bhuí <i>yellow shirt</i> bróga dubha <i>black shoes</i> rómhór <i>too big</i> ró-éadrom <i>too light</i> an-deas <i>very nice</i> deich euro, fiche euro, tríocha euro... céad euro <i>Ten, twenty, thirty, a hundred euro</i> seo, sin <i>this, that</i>

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
Cineálacha éadaigh <i>Kinds of clothes</i>	geansaí <i>jumper</i> bríste <i>trousers</i> léine <i>shirt</i> fo-éadaí <i>underclothes</i> sciorta <i>skirt</i> gúna <i>dress</i> culaith <i>suit</i>

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
Dathanna <i>colours</i>	stocaí <i>socks</i> bróga <i>shoes</i> cóta <i>coat</i> dubh <i>black</i> bán <i>white</i> dearg <i>red</i> buí <i>yellow</i> gorm <i>blue</i> glas <i>green</i> donn <i>brown</i> dath oráiste <i>orange</i>
Aidiachtaí <i>Adjectives</i>	deas <i>nice</i> saor <i>cheap</i> daor <i>dear</i> beag <i>little</i> mór <i>big</i> éadrom <i>light</i> dorchá

Beidh an t-iarrthóir ábalta...*The candidate will be able to...*

Labhairt/*speaking*

Na príomhbhaill éadaigh agus na príomhdhathanna a ainmniú. Tuairimí an-simplí a chur in iúl faoi chineálacha éadaigh. Ceist a chur faoi chostas.

Name the main items of clothing and main colours. Make very simple opinions known about kinds of clothes. Ask about cost.

Éisteacht/*listening*

Beidh tuiscint ag an fhoghlaimeoir ar chur síos an-simplí a bhaineann le baill éadaigh, an dath atá orthu agus an costas a bhaineann leo.

Understand a very simple description about pieces of clothing, their colour and their cost.

Léamh/*reading*

Ainmneacha na bpríomhbhall éadaigh agus na dathanna a thuiscint. Praghsanna simplí a thuiscint.

Understand the names of the main items of clothing. Understand simple prices.

Topic 12: Laethanta saoire agus taisteal/Holidays and travel

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
12.1	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine cén áit a raibh siad ar laethanta saoire agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people where they holidayed and replying to the same question.</i>	Cén áit a raibh tú ar saoire i mbliana? <i>Where were you on holidays this year?</i> (Bhí mé) i Meiriceá. <i>I was in America.</i> Chaith mé coicís sa Spáinn. <i>I spend a fortnight in Spain.</i>
12.2	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine an raibh siad ar laethanta saoire agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people if they were on holidays and answering that question.</i>	An raibh tú ar laethanta saoire? <i>Were you on holidays?</i> Bhí. Bhí mé sa Fhrainc. <i>I was. I was in France.</i> Ní raibh. Tá mé ag dul go Meiriceá an mhí seo chugainn. <i>I wasn't. I'm going to America next month.</i>
12.3	Ag lorg agus ag tabhairt eolais faoi lóistín. <i>Seeking and giving information about accommodation.</i>	Cén cineál lóistín a bhí agat? <i>What kind of accommodation did you have?</i> D'fhan mé in óstán. <i>I stayed in a hotel.</i>
12.4	Ag lorg agus tabhairt eolais faoin aimsir. <i>Seeking and giving information about the weather.</i>	Cad é mar a bhí an aimsir? <i>How was the weather.</i> Bhí sé te. <i>It was hot.</i> Bhí sé róthe. <i>It was too hot.</i> Bhí sé fuar. <i>It was cold.</i> Bhí sé an-fhuar. <i>It was very cold.</i>
12.5	Ag fiafraí de dhuine cé a bhí leis/léi agus ag freagairt na ceiste	Cé a bhí leat? <i>Who was with you?</i>

	Feidhmeanna/ <i>Functions</i>	Samplaí/ <i>Examples</i>
12.6	sin. <i>Asking someone who was with him/her and replying.</i> Ag lorg agus tabhairt tuairimí faoin áit. <i>Seeking and giving opinions about the place.</i>	Mo chara Bríd. <i>My friend Bríd</i> Mo dheartháir Pól. <i>My brother Paul.</i> Ar thaitin an áit leat? <i>Did you enjoy the place?</i> Thaitin. Bhí sé go deas. <i>I did enjoy it. It was nice.</i> Níor thaitin. Ní raibh na daoine róchairdiúil. <i>I didn't enjoy it. The people weren't too friendly.</i> Bhí sé ródhaor. <i>It was too dear.</i>

Gramadach/ <i>Grammar</i>	Samplaí/ <i>Examples</i>
An aimsir chaite den bhriathar <i>The past tense of the verb</i>	d'fhan, thaitin, d'ith, d'ól... <i>waited, enjoyed, ate, drank</i>
Ceistanna agus freagraí san aimsir chaite. <i>Questions and answers in the past tense</i>	ar fhan..? <i>did...wait/ stay?</i> ar thaitin..? <i>did...enjoy?</i> an raibh..? <i>was...?</i>
Na réamhfhocail <i>i</i> agus <i>sa</i> <i>The prepositions 'i' and 'sa'</i>	i Meiriceá <i>In America</i> i Sasana <i>In England</i> i gCeanada <i>In Canada</i> sa Fhrainc <i>In France</i> sa Spáinn <i>In Spain</i>
Aidiachtaí <i>Adjectives</i>	Deas <i>nice</i> cairdiúil <i>friendly</i> saor <i>cheap</i> daor <i>dear</i>
Na réimíreanna <i>an-</i> agus <i>ró-</i> <i>The prefixes 'an-' and 'ró-'</i>	an-fhliuch <i>very wet</i> róthe <i>too hot</i>

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
Tíortha <i>Countries</i>	Meiriceá <i>America</i> Ceanada <i>Canada</i> Sasana <i>England</i> an Spáinn <i>Spain</i> an Fhrainc <i>France</i> an Iodáil <i>Italy</i>
An aimsir <i>The weather</i>	fuar <i>cold</i> te <i>hot</i> fliuch <i>wet</i> scamallach <i>cloudy</i> sneachta (trom) <i>(heavy) snow</i>
Cineálacha lóistín <i>Kinds of accommodation</i>	óstán <i>hotel</i> árasán <i>flat</i> brú <i>hostel</i> carbhán <i>caravan</i>
Pointí ama <i>Points of time</i>	seachtain <i>week</i> coicís <i>fortnight</i> mí <i>month</i>

Beidh an t-iarrthóir ábalta...*The candidate will be able to...*

Labhairt/*speaking*

Beidh an t-iarrthóir in ann ceisteanna simplí a chur ar dhaoine faoi laethanta saoire. Beidh sé/sí in ann ceisteanna a chur agus cur síos an-simplí a thabhairt faoin áit, an aimsir, an bia agus na daoine.

The candidate will be able to ask people simple questions about holidays. He/she will be able to ask questions and give a very simple description of the place, the weather, the food and the people.

Éisteacht/*listening*

Tuigfidh an t-iarrthóir ceisteanna simplí agus cur síos an-simplí a bhaineann le laethanta saoire.

The candidate will understand simple questions and a very simple description to do with holidays.

Léamh/*reading*

Beidh an t-iarrthóir in ann na príomhfhocail agus na príomhfhrásaí a bhaineann le laethanta saoire a aithint. Beidh sé/sí in ann cur síos an-simplí faoi laethanta saoire a thuiscint mar shampla, cuntas dialainne.

The candidate will be able to recognize the main words and main phrases relating to holidays. He/she will be able to understand a very simple description of holidays, for example, a diary account.

Scríobh/*writing*

Beidh an t-iarrthóir in ann frásaí an-simplí a scríobh a bhaineann le laethanta saoire a bhí aige/aici, mar shampla, cuntas dialainne a bhfuil cúpla abairt ann.

The candidate will be able to write very simple phrases relating to holidays he/she had, for example, a diary account containing a few sentences.

Topic 13: Orduithe/Orders

	Feidhmeanna/ <i>Functions</i>	Samplaí/ <i>Examples</i>
13.1	Ag tabhairt orduithe do pháistí. <i>Giving orders to children.</i>	Bí ciúin/Bígí ciúin. <i>Be quiet.</i> Ná déan sin. <i>Don't do that.</i> Ná bí dána. <i>Don't be bold.</i> Imigh leat. <i>Go away.</i> Ith do dhinnéar. <i>Eat your dinner</i> Nigh d'aghaidh. <i>Wash your face</i> Glan do lámha. <i>Clean your hands</i>
13.2	Ag tabhairt orduithe (ginearálta). <i>Giving (general) orders.</i>	Téigh amach. <i>Go out</i> Déan deifir/brostaigh ort. <i>Hurry up.</i> Tar anseo. <i>Come here.</i> Tar isteach, a Sheáin. <i>Come in, Sean.</i> Suigh síos. <i>Sit down.</i> Fan nóiméad. <i>Wait a minute.</i>
13.3	Ag tabhairt orduithe sa teach. <i>Giving orders in the house.</i>	Dún an doras, le do thoil. <i>Close the door, please.</i> Oscail an fhuinneog, le do thoil. <i>Open the window, please.</i>
13.4	Ag tabhairt foláireamh do dhuine. <i>Giving someone a warning.</i>	Coimhead!/Seachain! <i>Watch out!</i>

Gramadach/ <i>Grammar</i>	Samplaí/ <i>Examples</i>
An modh ordaitheach, uatha agus iolra, dearfach agus diúltach <i>The imperative, singular and plural, positive and negative</i> An aidiacht shealbhach <i>The possessive adjective</i>	cas <i>turn</i> téigh <i>go</i> lean <i>follow</i> imigh... <i>go</i> Nígí bhur n-aghaidh. <i>Wash your faces.</i> d'aghaidh/bhur n-aghaidh. <i>your face (sg), your faces (pl)</i>

Stór focal/ <i>Vocabulary</i>	Samplaí/ <i>Examples</i>
Orduithe <i>Orders</i>	bí <i>be</i> déan <i>do</i> imigh <i>go</i> ith <i>eat</i> nigh <i>wash</i> glan <i>clean</i> téigh <i>go</i> tar <i>come</i> suigh <i>sit</i> fan <i>wait</i> dún/druid <i>close</i> oscail <i>open</i> coimhead <i>watch out</i> seachain <i>avoid</i>

Beidh an t-iarrthóir ábalta...*The candidate will be able to...*

Labhairt/*speaking*

Orduithe simplí a thabhairt do dhaoine fásta agus do pháistí. Orduithe simplí a thabhairt sa teach agus foláireamh a thabhairt do dhuine.

Give simple orders to adults and to children. Give simple orders in the house and give someone a warning.

Éisteacht/*listening*

Orduithe simplí agus foláirimh a thuiscint.

Understand simple orders and warnings.

Léamh/*reading*

Orduithe a bhíonn le feiceáil go coitianta a thuiscint, mar shampla *Ciúnas*, nó *Seachain do cheann*.

Understand frequently-seen orders, for example, Quiet, or Mind your head.

Topic 14: Ag déanamh socruithe/ Making arrangements

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
14.1	Ag fiafraí de dhaoine an mbeidh siad saor agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking people if they will be free and replying to the same question.</i>	An mbeidh tú saor san oíche amárach? <i>Will you be free tomorrow night?</i> Beidh. Cén fáth? <i>I will be. Why?</i> Ní bheidh. Tá mé ag obair. <i>I won't be. I am working.</i>
14.2	Ag tagairt d'ócáidí éagsúla. <i>Referring to different occasions.</i>	Tá breithlá ag Seán. <i>Seán has (is having) a birthday</i> Tá cóisir ag Bernie. <i>Bernie has (is having) a party.</i> Tá Pól le pósadh. <i>Pól is getting married.</i>
14.3	Ag fiafraí cén uair a bheas rud éigin ar siúl agus ag freagairt na ceiste sin. <i>Asking when something will be happening and replying.</i>	Cén uair a bheidh an dráma ar siúl? /Cathain a bheidh an scannán ar siúl? <i>When will the play be on? / When will the film be on?</i> Meán Fómhair seo chugainn. <i>This/ next September.</i> Dé Sathairn seo chugainn. <i>This Saturday.</i> Dé Domhnaigh ar a hocht. <i>On Sunday at eight.</i>
14.4	Ag tabhairt cuireadh do dhuine. <i>Giving an invitation.</i>	Ar mhaith leat dul liom? <i>Would you like to go with me?</i> Ar mhaith leat dul go dtí an phictiúrlann? <i>Would you like to go to the cinema?</i>
14.5	Ag glacadh le cuireadh agus ag diúltú do chuireadh. <i>Accepting or refusing an invitation.</i>	Ba bhreá liom. <i>I'd love to.</i> Ba bhreá liom, ach tá mé ag obair. <i>I'd love to, but I'm working.</i>

	Feidhmeanna/Functions	Samplaí/Examples
14.6	Ag gabháil leithscéil <i>Excusing oneself.</i>	Tá brón orm. <i>I'm sorry.</i>
14.7	Ag socrú ama. <i>Arranging a time.</i>	Cén t-am a gcasfaimid le chéile? <i>What time will we meet?</i> Timpeall a hocht. <i>At about eight.</i>
14.8	Ag socrú áite. <i>Arranging a place.</i>	Cén áit a mbuailfidh mé leat? <i>Where will I meet you?</i> Taobh amuigh den phictiúrlann. <i>Outside the cinema.</i> Sa chaifé nua sin. <i>In that new café.</i>
14.9	Gléasanna cumarsáide <i>Communication devices</i>	Fón póca/guthán póca <i>Mobile phone</i> Ríomhphost/teachtaireacht ríomhphoist <i>Email/email message</i> Téacs/teachtaireacht téacs <i>Text/text message</i>

Gramadach/Grammar	Samplaí/Examples
An aimsir fháistineach den bhriathar (ceisteanna agus freagraí) <i>The future tense of the verb</i> (questions and answers)	An mbeidh tú? <i>Will you be?</i> Beidh/ní bheidh. <i>I will/I won't be.</i>

Stór focal/Vocabulary	Samplaí/Examples
Ócáidí sóisialta <i>Social occasions</i>	cóisir <i>party</i> bainis/pósadh <i>wedding</i> breithlá <i>birthday</i> scannán <i>film</i> dráma <i>play</i> seisiún ceoil <i>music session</i> ceolchoirm <i>concert</i>
Míonna na bliana <i>Months of the year</i>	Eanáir <i>January</i> Feabhra <i>February</i> Márta <i>March</i> Aibreán <i>April</i> Bealtaine <i>May</i> Meitheamh <i>June</i> Iúil <i>July</i> Lúnasa <i>August</i> Meán Fómhair <i>September</i> Deireadh Fómhair <i>October</i> Samhain <i>November</i> Nollaig <i>December</i>

Beidh an t-iarrthóir ábalta...*The candidate will be able to...*

Labhairt/speaking

A fháil amach an bhfuil duine saor agus tagairt a dhéanamh do na príomhócáidí sóisialta. Cuireadh a thabhairt agus glacadh le cuireadh nó diúltú do cuireadh. Socruithe simplí a dhéanamh a bhaineann le ham agus le háit.

Find out whether someone is free and refer to the main social occasions. Give an invitation and accept or receive an invitation. Make simple arrangements relating to time and place.

Éisteacht/listening

Ceisteanna agus comhráite simplí a bhaineann le cuirí agus ócáidí sóisialta a thuiscint.

Understand simple questions and conversations relating to invitations and social occasions.

Léamh/reading

Cuirí an-simplí a thuiscint.

Understand very simple invitations.

Scríobh/writing

Cuirí simplí a scríobh. Nóta an-simplí a scríobh ag glacadh le nó ag diúltú do cuireadh.

Write very simple invitations. Write a very simple note accepting or refusing an invitation.

3. Guidelines for Scrúdú Bhonnleibhéal 1 (A1)

3.1 General information

- The examination for full accreditation is held once every year, usually in April or May, in Maynooth University and in other centres throughout Ireland, in Europe, in the USA and Canada. Contact Lárionad na Gaeilge if your organisation requires information about partial accreditation at other times of the year.
- All current information relating to dates, examination centres, application forms, etc. is available on this website.
- All instructions and rubrics on the examination paper are in Irish.
- Candidates will not be allowed to bring a dictionary into the examination hall.
- Consult the Frequently Asked Questions section of this website if you have any questions. Further information can be obtained from Lárionad na Gaeilge, Maynooth University, Co Kildare, Ireland (01) 7083737 or teanga@nuim.ie
- As well as studying the specifications found in the second part of this document, candidates are also advised to familiarise themselves with the following documents that can be found at www.teg.ie:
[Scrúduithe Samplacha Bhonnleibhéal 1 \(A1\)](#)
[Tuairisc ar Scrúdú Bhonnleibhéal 1 \(A1\)](#)

Grading

The final mark a candidate receives in *Scrúdú Bhonnleibhéal 1 (A1)* is an aggregate of the marks obtained in each of the four components of the examination (listening, speaking, reading and writing). Candidates will also be informed of the mark obtained in each of these components. There is no minimum pass mark for individual components.

The following grades are awarded in this examination:

<i>Scrúdú Bhonnleibhéal 1</i>
80-100% Pass with Distinction
65-79% Pass with Merit
50-64% Pass
0-49% Fail

Components of the examination

The examination includes four components, listening, speaking, reading and writing. The marks are distributed as follows:

Speaking	40%
Listening	25%
Reading	25%
Writing	10%

The different components are described in detail below. Candidates are advised to carefully study the sample papers also available on this website.

3.2 The listening comprehension examination

Details of the listening component are outlined in the table below:

Section	No. of items	Text type	Response Format	Focus of task
1	12	2 informal monologues	Short answer (one word or number)	Listening and writing down key information relating to personal information (e.g. type of job, number of children, pastimes etc.).
2	6	3 short semi-formal announcements	Short answer / Four-option multiple choice	Listening to identify simple factual information (e.g. prices, numbers, dates etc.).
3	6	3 short informal messages left on a telephone answering machine	Short answer / Four-option multiple choice	Listening to identify simple factual information (e.g. arrangements, locations, descriptions etc.).
4	6	3 short informal dialogues between friends or relatives	Short answer / Four-option multiple choice	Listening to identify simple factual information.

General information

- Candidates are given five minutes to read the listening test before the recording begins.
- The instructions for the candidates on the recording correspond to the instructions on the examination paper.
- There are short pauses for candidates to write their answers.
- The texts in this component are specially scripted for the examination and recorded in a studio. However, the texts are based, as far as possible, on authentic situations, for example, announcements on RTÉ Raidió na Gaeltachta.
- Each listening text is heard twice.
- Listening texts will be short and topics will relate to everyday life.
- Candidates will be tested on their ability to identify clearly stated, factual information.
- The listening component lasts approximately 25 minutes in total.
- The speakers on the recording will represent the three major dialects in Irish. However, speakers with strong regional accents are not used. All speakers have clear diction and pronunciation and speak slowly but naturally.
- When candidates need to write an answer (a word or short phrase) this should be done in Irish.

Marking

- Each question in section 1 carries one mark. Each question in the subsequent sections carries two marks. This gives a total of 48 marks, which represents 25% of the whole examination.
- There are two question types. In multiple choice questions candidates are reminded that they can only tick one box. Candidates who tick more than one box will not be awarded any marks, regardless of whether or not they choose the correct answer. In the short-answer questions, spelling inaccuracies are accepted as long as the words written are recognisable. The only exception to this is when spelling is dictated on the recording.

3.3 The reading comprehension examination

Details of the reading component are outlined in the table below:

Section	No. of items	Text type	Response Format	Focus of task
1	5	Sentences completion (Sentences relate to one theme/topic)	Four-option multiple choice	Reading and identifying appropriate lexical items.
2	5	Complete 5 short conversational exchanges.	Three-option multiple choice	Reading and identifying appropriate responses.
3	5	Complete a longer dialogue	Multiple matching (choose 5 items from a list of 8 options)	Reading and identifying appropriate responses.
4	7	E-mail / letter / note etc.	Right/Wrong/Doesn't say	Reading for details and to identify key ideas of a very simple text.
5	7	E-mail / letter / note etc.	Multiple matching (choose 7 items from a list of 12 options)	Reading and identifying appropriate lexical items.

General information

- The reading and writing component last ninety minutes in total. The time that candidates should allocate to the different components or individual tasks is not specified.
- All the texts in this component are specially written for the examination but are based, as far as possible, on authentic situations and text types.
- The questions are designed to measure candidates' ability to understand directly stated ideas and details.

Marking

- Each question in this component carries two marks. This gives a total of 58 marks, which represents 25% of the whole examination.
- There are three question types (1) three and four-option multiple-choice, (2) multiple matching and (3) Right/Wrong/Doesn't say. Candidates are strongly advised to adhere to the instructions in order to minimise their chances of losing marks.

3.4 The writing examination

Details of the writing component are outlined in the table below:

Section	No. of items	Text type	Task format	Weighting	Focus of test
1	10	Informal e-mail or note	cloze test (open)	10 marks	Providing appropriate word with focus on structure and spelling.
2	8	Informal e-mail or note	Cloze-test (multiple choice)	16 marks	Grammatical and structural accuracy.

General information

- The reading and writing components last ninety minutes in total. The time that candidates should allocate to the different components or individual tasks is not specified.
- At this level, candidates only have to write single words.
- Candidates are assessed on their knowledge of basic grammatical structures and lexical items. An outline of the structures and lexical items that is appropriate to this level is outlined in the specifications in the first section of this document.

Marking

- The writing test carries 26 marks, which accounts for 10% of the total exam marks.
- In section one, candidates are assessed on their ability to provide the correct lexical item or grammatical structure and the correct spelling. No marks are allocated if there are spelling or grammatical inaccuracies. In section two, candidates who tick more than one box when answering the multiple-choice question will not be awarded any marks, regardless of whether or not they choose the correct answer.

3.5 The oral examination

Details of the speaking component are outlined in the table below:

	Time	Task type	Language functions
Section 1	3-4 minutes	Candidate is asked a number of questions about his/her daily life (home, family, work, hobbies, holidays and travel)	Giving information.
Section 2	2-3 minutes	Role-play: (1) Candidate is given a card 5 minutes before the test. The card shows an advertisement e.g. for evening classes/new restaurant/house to let etc. Candidate answers questions by examiner regarding time/date/location/cost/telephone number etc. (2) Candidate is then invited to ask examiner questions about similar evening classes/ restaurant/house to let etc. (No prompts given)	Giving information. Asking for information. Expressing very simple opinion.
Section 3	2-3 minutes	Describing a scene in a drawing: Candidates are given a picture and have one minute to look at it. Then they are invited to describe what is happening in the picture. The picture shows people participating in daily activities e.g. shopping/catching a train/watching television/working etc.	Describing a picture and what is happening in it

General information

- Candidates are tested individually.
- There are two examiners, one of whom acts as interlocutor.
- Candidates are given the card used in the role-play (Section 2) 5 minutes before the examination starts.
- They are given 1 minute to reflect on what they are going to say before they have to describe the drawing in Section 3 of the examination.
- All oral examinations are recorded for monitoring, standardisation and research purposes.

Marking

- Candidates are assessed on a sustained performance over the three sections of the examination and not on individual tasks. The speaking component accounts for 40% of the total marks for this examination.
- Examiners award marks according to four analytical criteria. Vocabulary, Grammatical accuracy, Pronunciation and Communication (this refers to candidates' ability to use communication strategies like asking for repetition and their ability to display basic sociolinguistic competences by using the simplest everyday forms of greetings, farewells, introductions, saying please, thank you, sorry etc).
- Examiners receive comprehensive training. A robust monitoring and standardisation process is in place to ensure the reliability of the marking process.

