

## AONAD 3

### AG LABHAIRT FAOI DO CHÚLRA | SPEAKING ABOUT YOUR BACKGROUND

#### ASKING SOMEONE WHERE THEY'RE FROM

**Cá as tú?** Where are you from?

After giving your response, you can ask the same question in the following ways:

**Cá as tusa?** Where are **you** from?

or

**Cá as tú féin?** Where are you from yourself?

#### SAYING WHERE YOU'RE FROM

**Is as ... mé.** I'm from ...

**Is as Dún Geanainn mé.** I'm from Dungannon.

This is generally used as a statement or as a response to a general question such as 'Tell me a little about yourself.' However, when answering a more specific question, such as **Cá as tú?** people tend to say **As** and the name of the place.

**As Léim an Mhadaidh.** From Limavady.



Listen to some examples on the recording.

—Cá as tú?

—As Doire. Cá as tú féin?

—As Dún na nGall.

—Cá as tú?

—As Léim an Mhadaidh. Cá as tusa?

—As Port an Dúnáin.



1. Try saying the following in Irish, and check the answers on the recording.

1. Where are you from?
2. From Belfast.
3. Where are you from yourself?
4. Where are **you** from?
5. I'm from Limavady.

### ASKING SOMEONE WHERE THEY LIVE

**Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?**

Where do you live?

### SAYING WHERE YOU LIVE

**Tá mé i mo chónaí i(n) ...**

I live in ...

**Tá mé i mo chónaí in Aontroim.**

I live in Antrim.

**Tá mé i mo chónaí i nDún Geanainn.**

I live in Dungannon.

If you're responding to the question **Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?** you can just say **i(n)** and the name of the place.



Have a listen to some people on the recording saying where they live.

**—Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?**

**—I dTír Eoghain.**

**—Cá bhfuil tú i do chónaí?**

**—In Ard Mhacha. Agus tú féin?**

**—I gCorcaigh.**

The following sentence will prove useful to you if you don't live in the place you're originally from.

**As Ard Mhacha ó dhúchas mé, ach tá mé i mo chónaí i mBéal Feirste anois.**

I'm originally from Armagh, but I live in Belfast now.

## Faisnéis

The Irish for 'in' is **i** or **in**. **I** is used before words beginning with a consonant, and causes an *urú*:

**i dTír Eoghain**

**i nDún Dealgan**

If the word begins with a vowel, **in** is used instead:

**in Achadh na Cloiche**

**in Ard Mhacha**

## TALKING ABOUT LOCATION

You can use the following if you wish to be more precise about where you live.

**Tá mé i mo chónaí i lár an bhaile.**

I live in the centre of town.

**... taobh amuigh den bhaile**

... outside the town

**... faoin tuath**

... in the countryside

**... i lár na cathrach**

... in the city centre

**sráid**

street

**... ar Shráid Anraí**

... in Henry Street

**bóthar**

road

**... ar Bhóthar na Carraige**

... on Carrick Road



Listen to the conversation between Phil and Máirín on the recording and fill in the blanks.

—C'ainm atá ort?

—Máirín. C'ainm atá \_ \_ \_ \_ \_?

—Phil. Cá as tú, a Mháirín?

—As Doire, ach tá mé i mo \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ in Aontroim anois.  
Cá as \_ \_ \_ \_ \_?

— \_ \_ \_ Droichead na Banna. Tá mé i mo chónaí taobh amuigh  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ bhaile.

## Na hUimhreacha 1–12

0	a náid	7	a seacht
1	a haon	8	a hocht
2	a dó	9	a naoi
3	a trí	10	a deich
4	a ceathair	11	a haon déag
5	a cúig	12	a dó dhéag
6	a sé		

In everyday speech the **a** preceding the numbers is often not pronounced. It is always used however, after the word **uimhir** (number):

**uimhir a cúig**                      number five

### ASKING SOMEONE THEIR PHONE NUMBER

**Cad é d'uimhir fóin?**

What's your phone number?

or simply

**D'uimhir fóin?**

Your phone number?



3. See if you can say these phone numbers in Irish before the people on the recording.

1. 254759
2. 22422
3. 909842
4. 661750



4. Listen to the various people on the recording giving their telephone numbers, and write them down in the spaces provided.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

## ASKING WHAT TIME IT IS

**Cad é an t-am atá sé?**

What time is it?

If you're asking a stranger you should use the phrase **Gabh mo leithscéal** (Excuse me) first in order to attract their attention. If you're already talking to someone you can use the phrase

**Cad é an t-am atá sé, le do thoil?**

What time is it, please?

## SAYING WHAT TIME IT IS

**Tá sé ... a chlog.**

It's ... o'clock

**a haon a chlog****a dó a chlog****a trí a chlog****a ceathair a chlog****a cúig a chlog****a sé a chlog****a seacht a chlog****a hocht a chlog****a naoi a chlog****a deich a chlog****a haon déag a chlog****a dó dhéag a chlog****ceathrú i ndiaidh ...**

a quarter past ...

**leath i ndiaidh ...**

half past ...

**ceathrú go dtí ...**

a quarter to ...

When you're responding to the question **Cad é an t-am atá sé?** you can leave out **Tá sé ...** if you wish and simply say the time.



Have a listen to some people on the recording saying what time it is.

—**Gabh mo leithscéal. Cad é an t-am atá sé?**

—**A cúig a chlog.**

—**Cad é an t-am atá sé, le do thoil?**

—**Tá sé ceathrú i ndiaidh a seacht.**

—**Ceathrú i ndiaidh a seacht. Go raibh maith agat.**

- Cad é an t-am atá sé?  
 —Ceathrú go dtí a haon déag.



5 Listen to six people saying what time it is, and indicate in the spaces provided which clock each one of them is referring to.

Person	Clock
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	



a



b



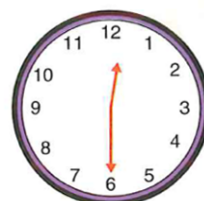
c



d



e



f

When you've finished the above exercise, try saying the times indicated on the clocks, and check if you're correct by listening to the recording.