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3

Listening

aims

- To eliminate fear of the listening exam
- To have a clear plan for approaching the listening section
- To use vocabulary from this section across the whole exam

Guidelines

The listening exam is worth approximately 15 per cent of your grade. There are four possible question types.

- 1 A recording of someone speaking about themselves, their family or their interests (**píosa cainte**)
- 2 An announcement from someone like a principal or manager (**fógra**)
- 3 A news item with details of something that has happened (**píosa nuachta**)
- 4 A conversation between two people about any topic – music, school, cinema, technology, environment, family, etc. (**comhrá**)

- You will hear each question twice.
- Most questions will require a written answer.
- For some questions, you will have to tick a box.
- Answers must be in Irish.
- Write down key words while listening and finish the sentences in the time given after each section.
- Spell words phonetically if you are not sure of them.
- Do not leave any blanks.

Preparation

- Watch TG4 and listen to Raidió na Gaeltachta.
- Listen to old exam recordings, even the old Junior Cert ones. This will help you become familiar with Junior Cycle vocabulary.
- Follow some influencers on social media who promote and speak Irish!



Píosa cainte

- 1 Follow instructions and read each question carefully. This will give you an idea of what sort of vocabulary to expect.
- 2 Don't let names confuse you, like Iarlaith in the SEC Sample Paper 2020 (see p. 20).
- 3 Highlight the question words.
- 4 Try your best with spelling. Marks can be deducted for bad spelling and grammar.
- 5 Be careful with instructions. For example, in the SEC Sample Paper 2020, you had to tick **two** answers for Question 1 (c) (see p. 20).
- 6 The size of the answer space gives you an idea of how much you should write.
- 7 Numbers and dates do not have to be written as words.
- 8 Keep your work neat and tidy!

Fógra

- 1 One person will be speaking in this type of question.
- 2 Looking at the questions will give you a good idea of the topic. For example, 'scoil' is mentioned in Question 2 (b) of the SEC Sample Paper 2020 (see p. 21), so the person must be speaking about a school-related subject.
- 3 Highlight the question words and do your best with spelling and grammar.

Píosa nuachta

- 1 This will generally describe an event. By looking at the questions you can figure out what topic(s) the event is linked to.
- 2 If you are asked for your opinion, include evidence from the piece to back up your answer (look at Question 3 (c) in the SEC Sample Paper 2020, for example – see p. 21).

Comhrá

- 1 This will involve two people talking about a topic. It could be holidays, school, a film, a book, an accident or something else.
- 2 Underline what you are being asked. Again, the questions will give you an idea about the topic that is being discussed. Use the time you are given to read through them.

Key Vocabulary

Question vocabulary

Cad/Céard ...?	<i>What ...?</i>	Cé ...?	<i>Who ...?</i>
Cén fáth/Cad chuige ...?	<i>Why ...?</i>	Conas/Cén chaoi ...?	<i>How ...?</i>
Cad as ...?	<i>Where from ...?</i>	Cá fhad ...?	<i>How long ...?</i>
Cathain ...?	<i>When ...?</i>	Cén uair/t-am ...?	<i>What time ...?</i>
Cá/Cár ...?	<i>Where ...?</i>	Cén áit ...?	<i>Which place ...?</i>
Cén sórt/saghas ...?	<i>What type ...?</i>	Cén ceann ...?	<i>Which one ...?</i>
Cé mhéad ...?	<i>How much/many ...?</i>	Cén aois ...?	<i>What age ...?</i>
Cá bhfios duit ...?	<i>How do you know ...?</i>	Cad a tharla ...?	<i>What happened ...?</i>
Cá bhfuil ...?	<i>Where is ...?</i>	Cé chomh minic ...?	<i>How often ...?</i>
Cén sloinne ...?	<i>What surname ...?</i>	Cén seoladh ...?	<i>What address ...?</i>
Cad a dhéanann ...?	<i>What does ... do?</i>	Cad a deir ...?	<i>What does ... say?</i>
Luaigh ...	<i>Mention ...</i>	Ainmnigh ...	<i>Name ...</i>
Déan cur síos ar ...	<i>Describe ...</i>	Breac/Scríobh síos ...	<i>Write down ...</i>
Tabhair píosa amháin eolais faoi ...	<i>Give one piece of information on/ about ...</i>	Cuir tic ...	<i>Put a tick ...</i>

Gaeltacht places

Cúige Uladh	Cúige Chonnacht	Cúige Mumhan	Cúige Laighean
Gaoth Dobhair	An Cheathrú Rua	An Rinn	Ráth Chairn
Rann na Feirste	An Daingean	Baile an Fheirtéaraigh	
	Indreabhán	Baile Bhuirne	
	Inis Oírr	Ceann Trá	
	Leitir Móir	Dún Chaoin	
	Oileáin Árann		
	Ros Muc		
	An Spidéal		

Say these out loud to become familiar with them.



Counties of Ireland

Laighin	Cúige Laighean
Baile Átha Cliath	Contae Átha Cliath
Ceatharlach	Contae Cheatharlach
Cill Chainnigh	Contae Chill Chainnigh
Cill Dara	Contae Chill Dara
Cill Mhantáin	Contae Chill Mhantáin
an Iarmhí	Contae na hIarmhí
Laois	Contae Laoise
Loch Garman	Contae Loch Garman
an Longfort	Contae an Longfoirt
an Lú	Contae Lú
an Mhí	Contae na Mí
Uíbh Fhailí	Contae Uíbh Fhailí
Mumhain	Cúige Mumhan
Ciarraí	Contae Chiarraí
an Clár	Contae an Chláir
Corcaigh	Contae Chorcaí
Luimneach	Contae Luimnigh
Port Láirge	Contae Phort Láirge
Tiobraid Árann	Contae Thiobraid Árann
Connachta	Cúige Chonnacht
Gaillimh	Contae na Gaillimhe
Liatroim	Contae Liatroma
Maigh Eo	Contae Mhaigh Eo
Ros Comáin	Contae Ros Comáin
Sligeach	Contae Shligigh
Ulaidh	Cúige Uladh
Aontroim	Contae Aontroma
Ard Mhacha	Contae Ard Mhacha
an Cabhán	Contae an Chabháin
Doire	Contae Dhoire
an Dún	Contae an Dúin
Dún na nGall	Contae Dhún na nGall
Fear Manach	Contae Fhear Manach
Muineachán	Contae Mhuineacháin
Tír Eoghain	Contae Thír Eoghain

Countries

Éire	<i>Ireland</i>	Sasana	<i>England</i>
an Bhreatain Bheag	<i>Wales</i>	Albain	<i>Scotland</i>
an Fhrainc	<i>France</i>	an Ghréig	<i>Greece</i>
an Iodáil	<i>Italy</i>	an Spáinn	<i>Spain</i>
an Túirc	<i>Türkiye</i>	an India	<i>India</i>
an tSeapáin	<i>Japan</i>	an tSín	<i>China</i>
an Astráil	<i>Australia</i>	Meiriceá	<i>America</i>

Organisations

Conradh na Gaeilge	Foras na Gaeilge
Gael Linn	Glór na nGael
Raidió na Gaeltachta	Raidió na Life



Watch out for these numbers, which often cause confusion:

- *fiche* = 20
- *scór* = 20
- *caogalleathchéad* = 50

Other useful terms

post/slí beatha	<i>job</i>	aire	<i>minister</i>
aisteoir	<i>actor</i>	amhránaí	<i>singer</i>
file	<i>poet</i>	iriseoir	<i>journalist</i>
scríbhneoir	<i>writer</i>	comórtas	<i>competition</i>
féile	<i>festival</i>	lá/oíche oscailte	<i>open day/night</i>
seoladh	<i>launch</i>	seó faisin	<i>fashion show</i>
seó tallaine	<i>talent show</i>	imeacht	<i>event</i>
ócáid	<i>occasion</i>	óráid	<i>speech</i>
agallamh	<i>interview</i>	comhlacht	<i>company</i>
dualgas	<i>duty</i>	eagraíocht	<i>organisation</i>
iarratas	<i>application</i>	tionscadal	<i>project</i>
ar díol	<i>for sale</i>	ar cíos	<i>for rent</i>
ar fáil	<i>available</i>	coicís	<i>fortnight</i>
cúis	<i>reason</i>	duais	<i>prize</i>
éifeacht	<i>effect</i>	fadhb	<i>problem</i>
logainm	<i>placename</i>	suíomh gréasáin	<i>website</i>
táille	<i>fee</i>	timpiste	<i>accident</i>
dearfach	<i>positive</i>	diúltach	<i>negative</i>

Dialects of Ireland

There are three main dialects in the Irish language. All three of them will feature on the listening exam.

- Connacht
- Munster
- Ulster

English	Canúint Chonnacht	Canúint na Mumhan	Canúint Uladh
How ...?	Cén chaoi ...?	Conas ...?	Cén dóigh ...?
What ...?	Céard ...?	Cad ...?	Cad é ...?
Why ...?	Cén fáth ...?	Canathaobh ...?	Cad chuige ...?
How are you?	Cén chaoi a bhfuil tú?	Conas atá tú?/ Conas taoi?	Cad é mar atá tú?
every	chuile	gach	achan
look/watch	féach	féach	amharc
minute	nóiméad	nóiméad	bomaite
nothing	tada	faic	a dhath

Some tips for dialects

- In Ulster Irish, *-adh* sounds like *ú* – *ag glanadh* = *ag glanáú*.
- In Ulster Irish, *á* is not stressed as strongly as in other dialects.
- In Ulster Irish, *dh* at the start of a word sounds like *y* – *dhá* = *ya* and *mo dheirfiúr* = *mo yerfur*.
- In Munster Irish, the stress is generally on the second syllable. This is not the case in Ulster or in Connacht Irish.



Listen to past listening exercises. This will help you tune in to any dialects you are unfamiliar with. They can be found on www.examinations.ie

Sample Questions

Audioscripts for the following sample questions can be found on pp. 184–90.



Scan this QR code
to hear the audio



Sample question 1

Ceist 1

(8 marc)

Cloisfidh tú píosa cainte sa cheist seo. Cloisfidh tú an píosa cainte **faoi dhó**. Beidh sos ann leis na freagraí a scríobh tar éis na chéad éisteachta agus tar éis an dara héisteacht.

- (a) Cá háit a bhfuil Iarlaith ina chónaí?

- (b) Cé mhéad deartháir atá ag Iarlaith?

- (c) Cad a dhéanann Séamas agus Eoin, deartháireacha Iarlaith?

Cuir tic (✓) leis an dá fhreagra chearta.

Is ceoltóir é Séamas.

Is innealtóir é Séamas.

Is innealtóir é Eoin.

Is mac léinn é Eoin.

- (d) Tabhair píosa amháin eolais a thugann le fios dúinn go bhfuil an-spéis ag Iarlaith i gceol tíre.



Ceist 2

(6 mharc)

Cloisfidh tú fógra sa cheist seo. Cloisfidh tú an fógra **faoi dhó**. Beidh sos ann leis na freagraí a scríobh tar éis na chéad éisteachta **agus** tar éis an dara héisteacht.

(a) Cé atá ag caint san fhógra seo?

(b) Cén fáth a mbeidh an scoil dúnta amárach?

(c) Cathain a osclófar an scoil arís?



Ceist 3

(6 mharc)

Cloisfidh tú píosa nuachta sa cheist seo. Cloisfidh tú an píosa nuachta **faoi dhó**. Beidh sos ann leis na freagraí a scríobh tar éis na chéad éisteachta **agus** tar éis an dara héisteacht.

(a) Céard é Páirc Fhoraoise Loch Cé?

(b) Luaigh imeacht **amháin** ar féidir a dhéanamh i bPáirc Fhoraoise Loch Cé.

(c) Ar mhaith leat féin cuairt a thabhairt ar Pháirc Fhoraoise Loch Cé? Tabhair pointe **amháin** eolais mar thacaíocht le do fhreagra.

Ceist 4**(10 marc)**

Cloisfidh tú comhrá sa cheist seo. Cloisfidh tú an comhrá **faoi dhó**. Cloisfidh tú an comhrá ó thosach deireadh an chéad uair. Ansin cloisfidh tú ina **dhá** mhír é. Beidh sos ann leis na freagraí a scríobh tar éis gach míre díobh.

Mír 1

(a) Cá bhfuil Máire agus Tomás?

(b) Cén rud is fearr le Máire faoin tsiopadóireacht?

Mír 2

(c) Cá bhfuil Tomás agus a chol ceathracha ag dul anois?

(d) Cad a deir Máire i dtaobh Brie Larson?



4

Reading

aims

- To complete the reading comprehension without wasting time
- To gain an understanding of the reading passage
- To be able to write answers in your own words
- To become familiar with opinion vocabulary and use it throughout the exam

Guidelines

The reading question is worth approximately 22 per cent of your grade. It is worth around 65 marks. Don't spend longer than 25 minutes on this section.

There are four possible question types.

- 1 Tick-the-box questions
- 2 Questions requiring one-sentence answers
- 3 Questions requiring two- or three-sentence answers with evidence from the text
- 4 Questions requiring two- or three-sentence answers giving your personal opinion on a topic from the text

- Read the questions and highlight what you are being asked. The answer may not have the same wording as the question.
- Read the first question and highlight the answer in the piece.
- Do the same for all of the other questions.
- Go back and tick the correct box or write out the answers.

key point



Highlighting the answers will give you a visual sense of the main points of the piece. Also, when you go back to write out your answers, you may discover you were wrong and need to adjust your response.

exam focus



- Get a good knowledge of common vocabulary related to reading comprehension topics. Some of it is likely to come up!
- Practise finding the answers in textbooks and sample exam papers. Get your technique right!
- Practise writing answers in your own words wherever you can. This is a good habit to get into and will help you across the paper.

Key Vocabulary

Question vocabulary

For more question vocabulary, see p. 16.

An dóigh leat ...?	<i>Do you think ...?</i>	An gceapann tú ...?	<i>Do you think ...?</i>
Cén fáth, dar leat, ...?	<i>Why, in your opinion, ...?</i>	Cad é do thuairim ar ...?	<i>What is your opinion on ...?</i>
Dar leat ...	<i>In your opinion ...</i>	Cén ráiteas ...?	<i>Which statement ...?</i>
Pioc amach ...	<i>Pick out ...</i>	Bunaithe ar an sliocht ...	<i>Based on the passage ...</i>
Tabhair dhá fháth ...	<i>Give two reasons ...</i>	Luaigh dhá rud ...	<i>Mention two things ...</i>
An mholfá ...?	<i>Would you recommend ...?</i>	Ar thaitin ... leat?	<i>Did you enjoy ...?</i>



Answer vocabulary

Dar liom ...	<i>In my opinion ...</i>	Ceapaim ...	<i>I think ...</i>
Measaim ...	<i>I think ...</i>	Sílim ...	<i>I think ...</i>
Is dóigh liom ...	<i>I think ...</i>	Déarfainn ...	<i>I would say ...</i>
I mo thuairim ...	<i>In my opinion ...</i>	Gan dabht ar bith ...	<i>Without doubt ...</i>
Chomh maith leis sin ...	<i>As well as that ...</i>	Mholfainn ...	<i>I would recommend ...</i>
Thaitin ... liom.	<i>I enjoyed ...</i>	Níor thaitin ... liom.	<i>I didn't enjoy ...</i>

Sample Questions and Answers



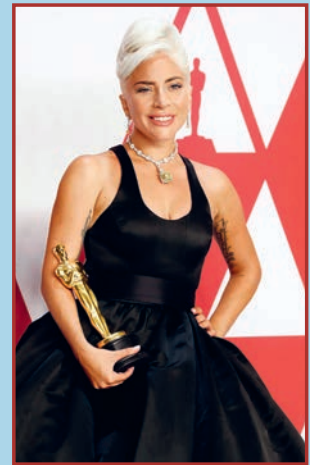
Sample question 1

Bear in mind the questions may not be in this exact format for the exam. There will probably be a mixture of tick-the-box and written answers but we do not know what order they will come in.

Léigh an sliocht thíos agus freagair na ceisteanna ar fad a théann leis.

Seoid de Scannán a bhfuil Réaltaí Iontacha ann

- Is scannán drámatúil rómánsúil é an scannán *A Star is Born* a bhí ar na scáileáin sna pictiúrlanna in 2018. Is é Bradley Cooper atá ina stiúrthóir agus ina léiritheoir air. I measc na n-aisteoirí atá ann, tá Bradley Cooper féin, Lady Gaga, Sam Elliott agus Rafi Gavron. Seo é an ceathrú leagan den scéal céanna. Tháinig an chéad leagan os comhair an lucht féachana i 1937 agus seacht mbliana déag ina dhiaidh sin d'éirigh le Judy Garland ainmniúchán Oscar a fháil dá ról i leagan eile de. Rinneadh arís é i 1976 agus bhí Barbara Streisand agus Kris Kristofferson sna príomhpháirteanna ann. Níl dabht ar bith faoi ach go bhfuil leagan 2018 bunaithe cuid mhaith ar chreatlach na leaganacha a chuaigh roimhe.
- Scéal simplí go maith atá sa scannán *A Star is Born*. Glacann Bradley Cooper páirt an phríomhcharachtair Jack Cooper [sic]. Amhránaí agus ceoltóir an-cháiliúil é Jack atá ag dul in aois. Tá sé tugtha don ól agus do na drugaí. Oíche amháin téann sé isteach i mbeár le bheith ag diúgadh ar a shuaimhneas. Tagann Ally (Lady Gaga), bean a bhfuil féith an cheoil agus na hamhránaíochta go smior inti, ar stáitse agus cuireann sí Jack faoi dhraíocht. Eascaíonn gaol rómánsúil eatarthu agus uaidh sin amach tugann Ally taispeántais ag ceolchoirmeacha le Jack.
- Bláthaíonn saol ceoil Ally fad agus atá saol Jack ag dul in olcas. É cráite ag tragóidí a tharla dó le linn a óige, an éisteacht ag teip air agus é ag sleamhnú isteach i nduibheagán an ólacháin. Tagann smut beag den éad air maidir leis an rath atá ar Ally. Fós féin déanann sé gach iarracht Ally a chur ar bhóthar a leasa nuair is léir dó go bhfuil bainisteoir santach ag déanamh dochair dá saol ceoil.
- Tá cumas aisteoireachta na príomhbheirte le feiceáil go láidir sa scannán. Éiríonn le Bradley Cooper suaiteacht a charachtair a chur in iúl go caolchúiseach cumasach. Tuigtear a mhothúcháin agus a chrá croí go furasta. Tá nádúrthacht, saontacht agus cruas le sonrú i dtaispeántas Lady Gaga. Tá an-teacht i láthair inti ar stáitse agus tá a cumas amhránaíochta iontach, lárnach



dá ról. Beireann pearsantacht na beirte greim ar an lucht féachana agus bíonn nasc eatarthu ón tús.

- 5 Is scannán ceoil é seo chomh maith, ní nach ionadh agus Lady Gaga i lár an aonaigh. Is í Lady Gaga a chum cuid mhaith de na hamhráin agus de na míreanna ceoil. Bhí Bradley féin thar cionn agus é ag seinm an cheoil. Fuair *A Star is Born* seacht n-ainmniúchán Oscar in 2019. Is ar Lady Gaga agus Bradley Cooper a bhí an chaint ar fad oíche na nOscar. Chan siad an t-amhrán buaiteach *Shallow* a bhain gradam Oscar do Lady Gaga le haghaidh an amhráin úrnua is fearr.

- (a) Cé mhéad leagan den scannán *A Star is Born* a rinneadh go dtí seo? (Alt 1)

Cuir tic (✓) leis an bhfreagra ceart.

- Leagan amháin
- Ceithre leagan
- Cúig leagan

Look for the word *leagan* in Paragraph 1.

- (b) Cén fáth, dar leat, a dtiteann Jack Cooper [*sic*] faoi dhraíocht Ally sa bheár an oíche sin? (Alt 2)

Cuir tic (✓) leis an bhfreagra ceart.

- Bhí Ally ag diúgadh ar a suaimhneas sa bheár.
- Is amhránaí agus ceoltóir iontach í Ally.
- Bhíodh Ally ag canadh le Jack ina dhiaidh sin.

Look for *faoi dhraíocht* in Paragraph 2. The answer should be nearby.

- (c) Cad a deirtear faoi shaol ceoil Ally? (Alt 3)

Cuir tic (✓) leis an bhfreagra ceart.

- Tá saol ceoil Ally ag dul ó neart go neart.
- Tá saol ceoil Ally ag dul in olcas.
- Tá saol ceoil Ally bunaithe ar a hóige.

The exact words may not be in the passage – that is why you need to have a wide vocabulary.

- (d) An dóigh leat gur aisteoir maith í Lady Gaga? Is leor dhá phointe eolais. (Alt 4)

An dóigh leat ...? = Do you think ...?

This means the question is asking for your opinion. You will need to find evidence from Paragraph 4 to back up your opinion.

(e) Cén fáth, dar leat, a raibh an chaint ar fad faoi Lady Gaga agus Bradley Cooper oíche na nOscar? (Alt 5)

Dar leat ... = In your opinion ...

This is another opinion question. Find information in Paragraph 5 to back up your opinion.

(f) Bunaithe ar an sliocht thuas, an ndéarfá féin le daoine dul, nó gan dul, ag féachaint ar an scannán *A Star is Born*? Is leor dhá fháth i d'fhocail féin.

Bunaithe ar an sliocht ... = Based on the passage ...

An ndéarfá ...? = Would you say ...?

Your answer must include evidence from the passage. Underline bits from the passage that you could use.

SEC Sample Paper 2020



For Questions (d), (e) and (f) you need to be able to adapt the pieces you underlined to answer the question. You need to have good vocabulary to be able to explain your opinion.

- The answer may be in the sentence of the key word you underlined, or it may be in the sentence before or after the key word.
- Make sure of how many questions are being asked. Sometimes there may be more than one answer required.
- Answer everything.
- Keep an eye on the amount of space given to write your answer. This will give you an idea of how much to write.
- Always try to use the question to begin your answer. This will give you a good structure.



Sample answer 1

- (a) Cé mhéad leagan den scannán *A Star is Born* a rinneadh go dtí seo?
Ceithre leagan
- (b) Cén fáth, dar leat, a dtiteann Jack Cooper [sic] faoi dhraíocht Ally sa bheár an oíche sin?
Is amhránaí agus ceoltóir iontach í Ally.
- (c) Cad a deirtear faoi shaol ceoil Ally?
Tá saol ceoil Ally ag dul ó neart go neart.
- (d) An dóigh leat gur aisteoir maith í Lady Gaga? Is leor dhá phointe eolais.
Is dóigh liom gur aisteoir maith í Lady Gaga mar tá nádúrthacht, saontacht agus cruas le feiceáil ina taispeántas sa scannán. Chomh maith leis sin, tá anteacht i láthair inti ar an scáileán agus tá a cumas amhránaíochta go hiontach.
- (e) Cén fáth, dar leat, a raibh an chaint faoi Lady Gaga agus Bradley Cooper oíche na nOscar?
Dar liom, bhí an chaint faoi Lady Gaga agus Bradley Cooper oíche na nOscar mar fuair an scannán seacht n-ainmniúchán. Chomh maith leis sin, chan Lady Gaga agus Bradley Cooper an t-amhrán 'Shallow', a bhain gradam Oscar do Lady Gaga le haghaidh an amhráin úrnua is fear.
- (f) Bunaithe ar an sliocht thuas, an ndéarfá féin le daoine dul nó gan dul, ag féachaint ar an scannán *A Star is Born*? Is leor dhá fháth i d'fhocail féin.
Gan dabht ar bith, déarfainn le daoine dul chun féachaint ar an scannán seo. Ar dtús, is amhránaithe iontacha iad Bradley Cooper agus Lady Gaga agus déanann siad jab iontach le 'Shallow'. Is sáraisteoirí iad chomh maith mar beireann pearsantacht na beirte greim ar an lucht féachana agus bíonn nasc eatarthu ón tús. Tá suim ag an lucht féachana iontu ó thús go deireadh. Fuair an scannán seacht n-ainmniúchán Oscar in 2019 freisin. Mholfainn do gach duine é a fhéiceáil!



Sample question 2

Léigh an sliocht thíos agus freagair na ceisteanna ar fad a ghabhann leis.

Comórtas amhránaíochta Gaeilge ar RTÉ 2FM

- Bhí an comórtas 'Amhrán Tí' á reáchtáil mar chuid de Gaeltacht X le dhá shamhradh anuas. An aidhm a bhí leis ná eispéireas fíorúil Gaeltachta a chur ar fáil do dhéagóirí nach ndeachaigh chun na Gaeltachta in 2020 ná in 2021 de bharr Covid-19. Ba é Conradh na Gaeilge i gcomhpháirt leis an gclár raidió *Breakfast with Doireann, Donncha & Carl* ar RTÉ 2FM a chuir an comórtas amhránaíochta ar siúl anuraidh. Iarradh ar amhránaithe óga amhráin nuachumtha Ghaeilge, nó leaganacha Gaeilge d'amhráin Bhéarla, a chanadh, a thaifeadadh agus a sheoladh isteach don chomórtas 'Amhrán Tí'.