Cé mhéad atá ann?

Comhrá

Milsc

Cé mhéad atá ann?[1]

Na h-uimhreacha

These are the numbers in Irish:

0 = **náid**[2] *nodge*
1 = **aon** *ane*
2 = **dó (dhá)**[3] *doe*
3 = **trí** *tree*
4 = **ceathair (ceithre)***cyah-her*
5 = **cúig** *coo-ig*
6 = **sé** *shay*
7 = **seacht** *shacked*
8 = **ocht** *okt*
9 = **naoi** *nwee*
10 = **deich** *dyeh*
11 = **aon déag** *ane day-ug*
12 = **dó dhéag** *doe-yay-ug*
13 = **trí déag** *tree dyay-ug*
14 = **ceathair déag** *cyah-her dyay-ug*
15 = **cúig déag** *coo-ig dyay-ug*
16 = **sé déag** *shay dyay-ug*
17 = **seacht déag** *shacked dyay-ug*
18 = **ocht déag** *okt dyay-ug*
19 = **naoi déag** *nwee dyay-ug*
20 = **fiche** *fi-huh*
21 = **aon is fiche (fiche a haon)** *ane iss fi-huh*
22 = **dó is fiche (fiche a dó)** *doe iss fi-huh*
30 = **tríocha** *tree-huh*

[1] This booklet has been prepared assuming that the student already possesses some vocabulary and knowledge of singulars and plurals, verb forms etc.

[2] When you name the numbers, as in giving your address or phone number, the number is preceded by **a** which will prefix **h-** to words beginning with a vowel e.g. **a haon, a hocht**.

[3] Dó becomes **dhá** when used with a noun and ceathair becomes **ceithre** before a noun.

40	=	**daichead**	*da-hid*
50	=	**caoga**	*kweg-guh*
60	=	**seasca**	*shas-kuh*
70	=	**seachtó**	*shack-toe*
80	=	**ochtó**	*okt-toe*
90	=	**nócha**	*know-huh*
100	=	**céad**	*kyaid*
101	=	**aon is céad (céad a haon)**	*ane iss kyaid*
110	=	**deich is céad (céad a deich)**	*dyeh iss kyaid*
200	=	**dhá chéad**	*gaw hyaid*
220	=	**dhá chéad is fiche**	*gaw hyaid iss fih-huh*
300	=	**trí chéad**	*tree hyaid*
400	=	**ceithre chéad**	*cay-ree hyaid*
500	=	**cúig chéad**	*coo-ig hyaid*
600	=	**sé chéad**	*shay hyaid*
700	=	**seacht gcéad**	*shacked gyaid*
800	=	**ocht gcéad**	*okt gyaid*
900	=	**naoi gcéad**	*nwee gyaid*
1000	=	**míle**	*mee-luh*
2000	=	**dhá mhíle**	*gaw veal-luh*
7000	=	**seacht míle**	*shacked meal-luh*
1,000,000	=	**milliún**	*mill-youn*

Leigh os ard:
Read these numbers out loud in Irish:

9	15	19	21	26
33	38	42	45	49
54	57	58	60	64
67	69	72	74	78
80	83	86	92	98
100	105	110	117	123
138	142	154	165	176
183	197	200	251	269
275	300	340	356	380
400	479	500	615	700
710	755	792	800	835
867	900	949	957	981
1000	1100	1901	1756	1616
1066	1712	1815	1917	1945

1929	1995	1960	2001	3006
5019	6342	7817	8458	9603

Doing math

a haon is a haon sin a dó
1 + 1 = 2

a cúig óna hocht sin a trí
8 - 5 = 3
(five from eight is three)

a deich faoina dó sin fiche
10 X 2 = 20

a deich ar a cúig sin a dó
10 ÷ 5 = 2

Leigh os ard agus freagair:
Read and answer:

5 + 5 =____   20 + 40 =____

120 + 55 =____   400 + 600 = ____

5 X 5 =____   7 X 6 = ____

10 X 11 = ____   20 X 6 = ____

1000 - 500= ____   990 - 630 = ____

540 - 140 = ____   75 - 25 = ____

75 ÷ 3 = ____   99 ÷ 9 =____

100 ÷ 4 = ____   1000 ÷ 5 = ____

Ceist mhatamaitice[4]

#1
Chosain peann luaidhe agus rubar 40¢. Má chosain an peann luaidhe 10¢ níos mó ná an rubar, cé mhéad a chosain gach ceann díobh?

#2
Caitheann duine fiche toitín gach lá. Tá sé fiche bliain d'aois. Cé mhéad airgid a bheidh caite aige ar thobac nuair a bheidh sé daichead? [Faigh amach praghas 20 toitín ar dtús]

#3
Cheannaigh Liam na hearrai seo:

6 úll $ .50
Cíló trátaí, $2.50
12 oráiste $2.00
cartan bainne $1.25
mála siúcra $2.50
mála plúir $3.00   **Déan amach an bille.**

Tomhas

Níl a fhios ag Máire cén aois é Liam. Ach tá cleas aici chun a aois a fháil amach. Déanann sí mar seo é.

Máire: A Liam, scríobh síos d'aois ar phíosa páipéir. Ná taispeáin dom é. Anois cuir 92 leis. Tá uimhir agat anois agus tá aon ag a thús. An bhfuil an ceart agam?

Liam: Tá.

Máire: Tóg an aon ón tús agus cuir é leis an uimhir atá fagtha. Tá uimhir agat anois ach ní hí d'aois cheart í. Cén uimhir atá agat?

Liam: 11

*Máire:*Tá tú ocht mbliana déag d'aois mar sin.

Liam: Tá an ceart agat.

Chuir Máire seacht leis an uimhir a fuair Liam ag deireadh.

E.G. $18 + 92 = 110$
$10 + 1 = 11$
$11 + 7 = 18$

Nota bene:

When using numbers with nouns, the **singular** form of the noun is normally used. The numbers 2-6 cause lenition (séimhiú) where possible. 7-10 cause eclipsis (urú). Between 11 and 19, the noun is infixed between the two parts of the number: **aon bhliain déag, seacht mbliana déag**.

After twenty, you may continue to insert the noun between the units and the tens, as for 11-19 or you may put the whole number before the noun. In this case, the séimhiú and urú are optional in use, although their retention is recommended by more traditional grammars. For our purposes, you may lenite or eclipse the initial consonant, or leave the noun intact.

dhá chat déag
cúig chat déag
fiche cat
cat is fiche*
fiche a dó c(h)at
dhá chat is fiche
seacht gcat is fiche
fiche a seacht (g)cat

*Note the way 'one' is expressed:

capall is caoga (51 horses)
teach is seasca (61 houses)

Cuir Gaeilge air seo:

five books

ten books

fifteen books

twenty books

thirty-one books

forty five books

56 books

two windows

sixteen windows

38 windows

10 cars

19 cars

65 cars

100 cars

101 cars

17 doors

18 doors

14 doors

35 doors

39 doors

1 door.

Give your address in Irish, following the model given below.

Cén seoladh atá agat?
Tá mé i mo chónaí in uimhir a trí, Sráid Mhór, árasán a dó.

17 Sherbrooke # 10
8 Clarke St. # 7
9 de Maisonneuve #4
19 Eastern St. #18
12 Lincoln #15.

20 Marcil #2
11 Nelson St. # 5
4 Western St. #13
14 Broadway #6
7089 Montrose # 609

Repeat the previous exercise saying you do not live at an address but at a new one, the next on the list.

An bhfuil tú i do chónaí fós in uimhir a trí, Sráid Sherbrooke, árasán a dó?

Níl mé i mo chónaí ansin, tá mé i mo chónaí anois in uimhir ....

Answer the following question reading the numbers out loud, in Irish.

Cén uimhir theileafóin atá agat?

484-9561   687-5939   512-4800   456-7113   353-0057
690-1862   486-9569   656-9431   672-7366   878-3149

Repeat the dialogue which follows, substituting the new elements for the number and name in bold print and underlined.

Úna: Dia dhuit. Is mise do chomharsa nua in árasán **a deich**.
Máire: Cad is ainm duit? Is mise Máire.
Úna: Mise <u>Úna</u>.

#11	Cáit	#3	Pól
#9	Mícheál	#5	Ciarán
#15	Seosamh	#20	Síle
#2	Peadar	#12	Liam
#18	Cáitlín	#10	Eilis
# 7	Eibhlín	# 19	Niamh

You are staying at a hotel. Give your room number in Irish.

Cén seomra atá agat?
Seomra a haon-déag.

#15	#17	#8	#4	#7	#16	#20	#9	#2	#10
#5	#13	#19	#6	#3	#11	#14	#1	#12	#18

Telling your age

When giving your age, it is done this way:

bliain *blee-un*
dhá bhliain *gaw vlee-un*
trí bliana *tree blee-un-uh*
ceithre bliana *kay-ree blee-un-uh*
cúig bliana *coo-ig blee-un-uh*
sé bliana *shay blee-un-uh*
seacht mbliana *shacked mlee-un-uh*
ocht mbliana *okt mlee-un-uh*
naoi mbliana *nwee mlee-un-uh*
deich mbliana *dyeh mlee-un-uh*
aon bhliain déag *ane vlee-un dyay-ug*
dhá bhliain déag *gaw vlee-un dyay-ug*
trí bliana déag *tree blee-un-uh dyay-ug*
ceithre bliana déag *kay-ree blee-un-uh dyay-ug*
cúig bliana déag *coo-ig blee-un-uh dyay-ug*
sé bliana déag *shay blee-un-uh dyayug*
seacht mbliana déag *shacked mlee-un-uh dyay-ug*
ocht mbliana déag *okt mlee-un-uh dyay-ug*
naoi mbliana déag *nwee mlee-un-uh dyay-ug*
fiche bliain *fih-huh blee-un*
os cionn ocht mbliana déag d'aois *us kin okt mlee-un-uh
  dyay-ug deesh*   over 18 years of age
faoi bhun deich mbliana d'aois *fwee wun dyeh mlee-un-uh
  deesh*   under ten years of age
caoga bliain *keg-uh blee-un*
céad bliain *kyaid blee-un*

Freagair:

Cén aois tusa? (18)
Tá me ocht mbliana déag d'aois.

é? (25)   é Seán? (40)
Í Máire? (35)   iad? (38 agus 45)
é Pól? (58)   í Síle? (17)
é do mhac? (4)   í d'iníon? (6)
a hathair? (39)   Liam? (56)

Cén aois _____?
Tá sí/sé/iad _____ d'aois.

do bhean chéile	(29)
do mhac	(4)
d'iníon	(11)
d'uncail	(55)
d'aintín	(60)
do chailín	(24)
do bhuachaill	(25)
d'athair	(48)
do mháthair	(43)
do mhamó	(81)
do sheanathair	(85)
do dheartháir	(17)
do dheirfiúr	(21)

Counting Money

dollar amháin $ 1. 00	(da-lur uh-vaw-in)
dhá dhollar $2. 00	(gaw gaw-lur)
trí dhollar $3. 00	(tree-gaw-lur)
ceithre dhollar $4. 00	(kay-ree gaw-lur)
cúig dhollar $5. 00	(koo-ig gaw-lur)
sé dhollar $6.00	(shay gaw-lur)
seacht ndollar $7.00	(shockt gnaw-lur)
ocht ndollar $8.00	(okht gnaw-lur)
naoi ndollar $9.00	(knee gnaw-lur)
deich ndollar $10.00	(dee-ayeh gnaw-lur)
aon dhollar déag $11.00	(ane gaw-lur jay-g)
dhá dhollar déag $12.00	(gaw gaw-lur jay-g)
trí dhollar déag $13.00	(tree gaw-lur jay-g)
ceithre dhollar déag $14.00	(kay-ree gaw-lur jay-g)
cuig dhollar déag $15. 00	(coo-ig gaw-lur jay-g)
sé dhollar déag $16.00	(shay gaw-lur jay-g)
seacht ndollar déag $17. 00	(skocked gnaw-lur jay-g)
ocht ndollar déag $18.00	(okht gnaw-lur jay-g)
naoi ndollar déag $19.00	(knee gnaw-lur jay-g)
fiche dollar $20. 00	fih-huh da-lur)
tríocha dollar $30.00	(tree-uh-huh da-lur)
daichead dollar $40.00	(da-head da-lur)
caoga dollar $50.00	(kay-oh-guh da-lur)
seasca dollar $60.00	(shass-kuh da-lur)
seachtó dollar $70.00	(shocked-uh da-lur)
ochtó dollar $80.00	(okhto da-lur)
nocha dollar $90.00	(know-huh da-lur)
céad dollar $100.00	(kade da-lur)

dollar is caoga = $1.50
dollar go leith = $1.50
deich ndollar seachtó cúig = $10.75
caoga sé d(h)ollar, fiche cúig = $56.25

Asking the price

Use one of the ways of asking the price of something and answer the question using the price given below.

Cad tá <u>ar an gcota</u> seo?
Cad a chosnaíonn an cóta seo?
Cé mhéad atá ar an gcóta seo?
--Tá caoga dollar air. ($50.)

casóg -- $65.   bábóg -- $25.
t-léine -- $15.   stampaí -- $.75
stocaí -- $4.00   bróga -- $80.
gúna -- $80.   bríste -- $35.
leabhar -- $7.95   cóipleabhar -- $1.50*
bréagáin -- $15.

*(dollar go leith/ dollar is caoga)

Cé mhead atá ar...
Cad tá ar...
Cé mhéad a chosnaíonn ...
Cad a chosnaíonn...

teach seo -- $80,000.   carr sin -- $30,000.
leoraí sin -- $35,000.   bád seoil -- $11,000.
rothar -- $275.   gluaisrothar -- $13,050.
leaba -- $500.   tolg dearg -- $425.

Counting people

There are special forms for counting people up to groups of 12 :

duine *dinn-uh*
beirt* *barech*
triúr *true-er*
ceathrar *kyah-rur*
cúigear *cougar*
seisear *shesh-shur*
seachtar *shacked-tur*
ochtar *okt-ur*
naonúr *nwayn-oor*
deichniúr *dyeh-noor*
aon duine déag *ane dinn-uh dyay-g*
dáréag *daw raig*
*beirt will cause lenition of the following consonant:
beirt mhac two sons
beirt iníon two daughters
triúr mac three sons
triúr iníon three daughters

To refer to the members of your family, the word **clann** is used. After **beirt**, the word becomes **chlainne** and after 3-10, it is **clainne.**

Tá beirt chlainne ag mo mhac
My son has two children

Tá triúr clainne ag mo dheirfiúr
My sister has three children

To refer collectively to sons and /or daughters, the word used is **clann**

mo chlann mhac my sons
mo chlann iníon my daughters

For numbers like 20, 50, 65, 100 the regular number is used
followed by the singular of the noun required.

caoga garda   fifty policemen
céad banaltra   a hundred nurses
seasca a cúig ceolteoir   sixty-five musicians

An bhfuil clann mhór agat? -- Tá...... agam.
(4)   2 sons, 2 daughters
(5)   4 daughters 1 son
(3)   3 sons
(1)   1 son
(1)   1 daughter

Cé mhéad duine atá ann?
Tá beirt ann.

(3)   (7)   (20)   (50)   (10)
(8)   (6)   (5)   (11)   (12)

An mó _____ **atá ann?**   **-- Tá** _____ **ann.**
Cé mhéad _____ **atá ann?**   **-- Tá** _____ **ann.**

garda   (5)
rinceoir   (20)
sagart   (2)
múinteoir   (1)
bean rialta   (6)
ceoltóir   (3)
rúnaí   (10)
file   (1)
tiománaí tacsaí   (6)
tiománaí leoraí   (7)
aisteoir   (8)
freastalaí   (10)
cailín   (2)

buachaill	(1)
fear	(9)
bean	(9)
páiste	(7)

Cé mhéad _____ atá agat? -- Tá _____agam.

clann	(2)
páiste	(4)
deartháir	(5)
deirfiúr	(3)
uncail	(8)
aintín	(9)
col ceathar	(10)
cara	(20)
mac	(3)
iníon	(2)
cailín	(1)
dalta	(35)
múinteoir	(6)
nia	(20)
neacht	(21)
garmhac	(7)
gariníon	(8)
seanathair	(2)
seanmháthair	(1)

An mó (Cé mhéad) _____ **atá ann?**
--Tá _____ **ann.**

(When counting things, **ceann** may be used for 'one', just as **duine** is used for people. Two of something is **dhá cheann**, three would be **trí cinn**, seven **seacht gcinn**. For people, use the personal numbers beyond one. Personal number forms exist only up to twelve.)

peann	10
peann luaidhe	15
crann	25
leabhar	9
bord	3
carr	2
traein	4
teach	11
árasán	40
sráid	1
bláth	18
cat	12
madra	5
cathaoir	50
fuinneog	6
doras	2

Answer the following questions using the appropriate form of <u>ceann</u>. If you add <u>de + noun</u> remember that the <u>de</u> causes lenition. The noun following de will be in the plural.

Cé mhéad <u>cupán</u> atá uait?
    Tá **sé cinn** uaim.
    Tá **seacht gcinn de chupáin** agam.

7   8   2   1   10   12   20   4

Cé mhéad leathanach (de leathanaigh) atá sa leabhar sin?

100   75   350   295   87   56   171   62

Cé mhéad cóipleabhar atá sa mála scoile an bhuachaillín?

1   3   4   6   7   10

Cé mhéad teach (de tithe) atá sa sráidbhaile?

50   60   53   92   67   78   89   100

Cé mhéad leabhar atá ar an mbord?

10   11   15   19   21   22   27

Ordinal numbers -- dates

An chéad lá   d'Eanáir
an dara lá   de Feabhra
an tríú lá   de Mhárta
an ceathrú lá   d'Aibreán
an cúigiú lá   de Bhealtaine
an séú lá   de Mheitheamh
an seachtú lá   d'Iúil
an t-ochtú lá   de Lúnasa
an naoú lá   de Mheán Fómhair
an deichniú lá   de Dheireadh Fómhair
an t-aonú lá déag   de Mhí na Samhna
an dara lá déag   de Mhí na Nollag
an tríú lá déag
an ceathrú lá déag
an cúigiú lá déag   seacht déag seachtó sé (1776)
an séú lá déag   naoi déag caoga cúig (1955)
an seachtú lá déag   naoi déag seasca seacht (1967)
an t-ochtú lá déag   naoi déag seachtó sé (1976)
an naoú lá déag   naoi déag ochtó (1980)
an fichiú lá   naoi déag ochtó naoi (1989)
an t-aonú lá is fiche   naoi déag nócha cúig (1995)
an dara lá is fiche   naoi déag nócha trí (1993)
an tríú lá is fiche   ocht déag ochtó naoi (1889)
an ceathrú lá is fiche
an cúigiú lá is fiche
an séú lá is fiche
an seachtú lá is fiche
an t- ochtú lá is fiche
an naoú lá is fiche
an tríochadú lá
an t-aonú lá is tríocha

Cad é dáta do bhreithlá? What's the date of your birthday?
Cad é dáta   breithlá do mháthar? (your mother's ...)
Cad é dáta   breithlá d'athar/ do dheirféar/ do dhearthÁr?
Cad é dáta an lá inniu? (What's to-day's date?)

Leigh os ard na dátaí a leanas:

l7 1 1856

26 2 1776

15 3 1691

28 4 1492

30 5 1066

22 6 1917

21 7 1990

17 8 1864

11 9 1936

8 10 1875

6 11 1540

25 12 1995

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