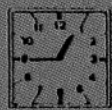
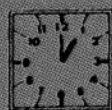
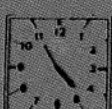
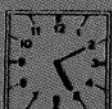
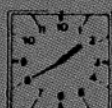
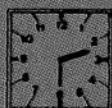
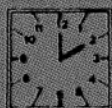


# Cén t-am é?

Comhrá

Milsc



Cén t-am é? 1

## Cén t-am é?<sup>1</sup>

To ask the time, the question in Irish is

**Cén t-am é?**

*kane towm eh*

The answer is phrased as follows:

**Tá sé a haon a chlog**

*thaw shay uh hane uh hlog*

It's one o'clock

**Tá sé a dó a chlog**

*thaw shay uh doe uh hlog*

It's two o'clock

**Tá sé leathuair tar éis a trí**

*thaw shay la-who-er turayesh uh tree*

It's half past three

**Tá sé ceathrú tar éis a ceathair**

*thaw shay kah-hroo turayesh uh kyah-her*

It's a quarter past four

**Tá sé ceathrú chun a cúig**

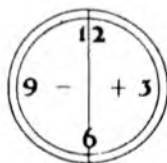
*thaw shay kah-hroo hun a coo-ig*

It's a quarter to five

**Tá sé deich chun a seacht**

*thaw shay dyeh hun a shacked*

It's ten to seven



<sup>1</sup>This booklet has been prepared on the assumption that the student already has a bit of vocabulary and knows how to conjugate verbs, both group 1 and group 2.

## Cén t-am é? 2

### Tá sé fiche tar éis a hocht

*thaw shay /ihuh turayesh a hocked*  
It's twenty past eight

### Níl sé a cúig a chlog fós

*knuel shay uh coo-ig uh hlog foess*  
It's not five o'clock yet

### Tá sé beagnach a seacht a chlog

*thaw shay byugnach uh shocked uh hlog*  
It's almost seven o'clock

### uaír a chloig

*oo-er uh hlog*  
hour

### nóiméad

*knaw-maid*  
minute

### soicind

*sekkind*  
second

### meánoiche

*myon-ee-huh*  
midnight

### meánlae

*myon-lay*  
noon / midday

### ar maidin

*ur maegin*  
in the morning



## Cén t-am é? 3

**iarnóin**

*ear-noin*  
afternoon

**tráthnóna**

*traw-know-nuh*  
late afternoon

**oíche**

*ee-huh*  
night



**amárach**

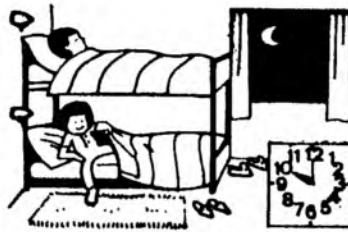
*uh-more-uh*  
tomorrow

**inniu**

*ing-yuh*  
today

**inné**

*ing-nyay*  
yesterday



**oíche inné**

*ee-huh ing-yay*  
yesterday night

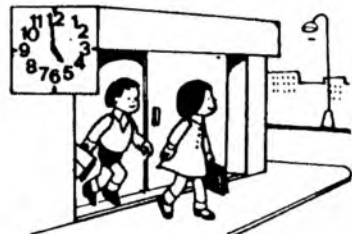
**tráthnóna amárach**

*traw-know-nuh uh-more-uh*  
tomorrow evening

To indicate **at what time** something happens, the expression uses the preposition **ar** followed by the time.

**Téim abhaile ar a cúig a chlog**

*tame uh-wall-uh ar uh coo-ig uh hlog*  
I'm going home at five o'clock



## Cén t-am é? 4

**Tosaíonn an clár teilifíse ar a hocht a chlog**

*tuss-ee-un un clore tell-uh-feesh-uh ur uh hocked uh hlog*

The T.V. show starts at eight o'clock

**Tá mé ag bualadh le Peadar ar a deich a chlog**

*thaw may uh boo-ul-uh le paddar ur uh jayh uh hlog*

I'm meeting Peter at ten o'clock

**Cén t-am a éiríonn tú ar maidin?**

*cane tawm uh eye-ree-un too ur maw-gin*

What time do you get up in the morning

**Éirim ar a leathuair tar éis a sé nó tamaillín roimhe**

*eye-reem ur uh lah-who-er tur-ayesh uh shay nuh tamwill-een  
rivv-uh*

I get up at half past six or a bit before that.

**Cén t-am a chríochnaíonn tú?**

*cane tawm uh hreeh-knee-un too*

What time do you finish

**Ní chríochnaím go dtí thart ar a naoi a chlog sa tráthnóna**

*knee hreeh-kneem guh gee heart ur uh knee uh hlog suh traw-  
know-nuh*

I don't finish until around nine o'clock in the evening.

**An dtosaíonn tú ag obair go luath?**

*un duss-ee-un too uh gubber guh loo-uh*

Do you start work early?

**Téim abhaile ar a cúig a chlog de ghnáth**

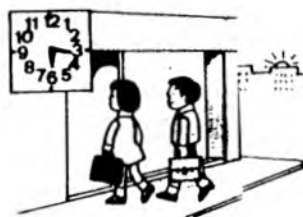
*tame uh-walluh ur uh coo-ig uh hlog duh gnaw*

I usually go home at five o'clock

**Uaireanta críochnaím ar a ceathar a chlog**

*oor-un-tuh cree-kneem ur uh cyah-her uh hlog*

Sometimes I finish at four o'clock



## Cén t-am é? 5

**De ghnáth, tá mé ann roimh a trí**

*duh g-naw thaw may on riv uh tree*

I'm usually there before a three

**Beidh mé ann idir a sé is a seacht a chlog**

*bay may on id-er uh shay iss uh shacked uh hlog*

I'll be there between six and seven o'clock

**Bhí mé ann óna sé go dtí a hocht a chlog**

*vee may on owe-nuh shay guh gee uh hocked uh hlog*

I was there from six to eight o'clock

**Bhí sé i ndiaidh a sé**

*vee shay uh knee-uh uh shay*

It was after six

**Cén t-am a itheann tú lón?**

*cane tawm uh ih-hun too loan*

What time do you eat lunch?



**Cén t-am a itheann tú dinnéar?**

*cane tawm uh ih-hun too ding-nyare*

What time do you eat dinner?

**Cén t-am a théann tú a chodladh?**

*cane tawm uh hay-un too uh hull-uh*

What time do you go to bed?

**Cén t-am a théann na páistí abhaile tar éis na scoile?**

*cane tawm uh hay-un nuh posh-chee uh-wall-yuh turr-ayesh*

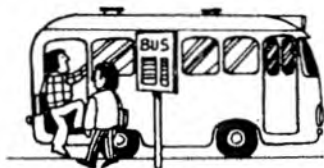
*nuh skull-yuh*

What time do the children come home from school

**Cén t-am a fhágann tú an teach?**

*cane tawm uh awg-gun too un chah*

What time do you leave the house?



## Cén t-am é? 6

**Fágaim an teach ar a deich tar éis a hocht**

*fog-im un chah ur uh dyeh tur-ayesh uh hocked*

I leave the house at ten past eight

**Cén t-am a fhaigheann tú an bus?**

*cane tawm uh eye-un too un bus*

What time do you catch the bus?

**Tá sos beag agam ar a leathuair tar éis a deich**

*thaw sus byug uh-gum ur uh lah-who-er tur-ayesh uh dyeh*

I have a short break at half past ten

**Oibrím ó Luan go h-Aoine**

*ib-breem owe too-un guh he-knee*

I work from Monday to Friday

**Ní oibrím ar an Satharn**

*knee ib-breem ur un suh-her-un*

I don't work on Saturdays

**Téim go dtí na pictiúirí ar an Satharn**

*tame guh gee nuh pick-choo-ree ur un suh-her-un*

I go to the pictures on Saturdays

Cén t-am é? 7

Cleachtadh

Cén t-am é?





Feighneann to take

Fágnn to leave  
Itheann to eat

oscálaíonn - open  
sroicheann - together to

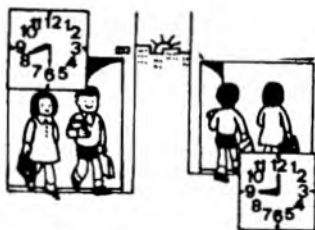
Téann arís to get back

Léann to read

Féachann <sup>ar</sup> to look at

Cén t-am é? 8

Describe what is happening at the times indicated in these pictures:

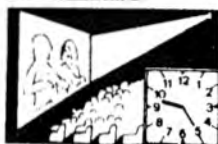


Tasáin sé ar  
sé

Cén t-am é? 9

At what time do these events start? Phrase the question using the word given below:

an scannán



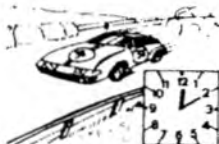
an rang



an cluiche



an rás carranna



an rás capall



an dráma



femále



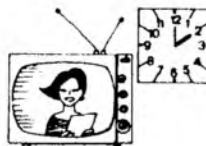
sí

Cén t-am é? 10

an cheolchoirm



an clár teilifíse



an tarbhchomhrac



## Cén t-am é? 11

Make sentences stating when you will be there, choosing a subject and a time. Incorporate the phrases roimh, tar éis, i ndiaidh to indicate before or after the time chosen.

Mar shampla:

Beidh mé ann roimh a haon a chlog.

Beidh an múinteoir ann tar éis a dó a chlog.

Beidh muid ann i ndiaidh a leathuair tar éis a trí.

List 1:  
Possible subjects

mé  
Seán  
Máire  
na buachaillí  
na cailíní  
na páistí  
Daideo  
m'athair  
mamáí  
Pól agus Liam  
na dochtúirí  
an dochtúir  
an bhanaltra

List 2:  
Times

1:15  
5:10  
4:20  
6:25  
7:35  
2:50  
11:40  
12:30  
3:00  
4:15  
1:30  
5:45  
7:50



## Cén t-am é? 12

Make sentences stating the range of time when the subject will be there. Use idir...is, óna ... go dtí to indicate the range of time.

Mar shampla:

Bhí Liam ann idir a dó agus a cúig.

Bhí an fioclóir ann óna naoi go dtí a ceathair.

List 1:

Subjects

Liam  
Máire  
an dlíodóir  
na dlíodóirí  
na daltaí  
na múinteoirí  
na ceoltóirí  
an cócaire  
an fáilteoir  
an bainisteoir  
na custaiméirí

List 2:

Times:

1:15 - 2:15  
2:30 - 5:30  
3:10 - 5:00  
4:50 - 8:00  
5:40 - 9:30  
11:25 - 3:25  
6:15 - 12:15  
7:30 - 1:30  
8:00 - 2:00  
12:00-6:00  
1:45 - 3:45



## Cén t-am é? 13

Repeat the dialogue putting new words from each of the columns in the appropriate blanks:

Cén t-am a bheidh (1) muid ag bualadh le (2) Cathal?

Ar (3) a ceathrú tar éis a hocht.

Remember:

le + an > leis an  
le + na > leis na

#1

tú

Seán

Máire

Liam

an múinteoir

na tuismitheoirí

#2

Máire

na páistí

na múinteoirí

na daltaí

an dochtúir

an síciatraí

#3

5:30

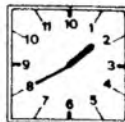
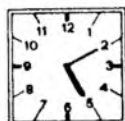
7:30

12:30

3:15

4:10

8:00



## Cén t-am é? 14

Make complete sentences choosing a word from the list of possible subjects, verbs, and a time. Use **ar / ag** \*as required by the context. (\***ar**= hour or day **ag**= all other expressions of time)

### Mar shampla:

Téim ag snámh ar a naoi a chlog.

Téann mo mháthair abhaile ag am lóin.

Use the verb téann

*téin  
teimid  
tean* }

### List 1: Subjects

tú  
Seán  
muid  
na buachaillí  
na cailíní  
mo mhac  
a hiníon  
ár dtuismitheoirí

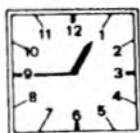
### List 2: Possible verbs / adverbs

ag snámh  
abhaile  
ag imirt peile  
ag léamh an nuachtáin  
ag obair  
ag siopadóireacht  
ar saoire  
ar scoil  
ag an bpub  
ag an mbialann  
ag teach mo thuismitheoirí

## Cén t-am é? 15

### List 3: Possible times

a naoi a chlog  
a sé a chlog  
meánoíche  
meánlae  
gach maidin  
am lóin  
an Nollaig  
an Cáisc  
an Domhnach  
an Luan  
an Céadaoin  
a leathuair tar éis a naoi





Éirim  
táim start  
cricheam  
eos - break

lón - lunch

Cén t-am é? 16

Déan cur síos ar an ngnáthlá atá agat.

Describe your daily routine:

get up at 6  
eat breakfast at 7  
leave house at 8  
catch bus at 8:15  
start work at 9  
have break at 10:30  
eat lunch at 12:30  
start work again 1:30  
finish work/ go home 4:30  
eat supper 6:30  
go to bed around 11

## Cén t-am é? 17

Answer the questions using the times given:

(a) Cén t-am a bheidh an bád ag fágaint? -- Ar a dó a chlog.

3:30  
12:00 p.m.  
9 a.m.  
12 a.m.  
8:30 p.m.  
5:45 a.m.  
6:15 p.m.  
7:00 p.m.  
8 a.m.  
11:10 a.m.

((b) Cá fhad a oibríonn tú? --

Oibrím óna naoi go dtí a leathuair tar éis a ceathair.

8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.  
12a.m. - 8 a.m.  
8 a.m. - 3 p.m.  
6 a.m. - 2 p.m.  
10 a.m. - 6 p.m.  
3 p.m. - 9 p.m.  
1 p.m. - 7 p.m.  
6 a.m. - 12 p.m.  
9 a.m. - 3 p.m.

## Cén t-am é? 18

### Cuir Gaeilge air seo:

1. At what time is the train leaving? -- At 10:10 a.m.
2. Do you read the newspaper everyday? -- Usually.
3. We usually stay home at night but now and again we go to the movies.
4. I go shopping on the weekend. The shops open at 10 and close at 5:30.
5. My wife often works late at the office but she's usually home before eight.
6. It was after six when he was leaving. It's midnight. He's not back yet.
7. The boat leaves at two o'clock or a little earlier.
8. From time to time, I finish work before four in the afternoon.
9. He doesn't understand that word.
10. When do you get the bus? -- At 8:15.

Make these sentences into questions using one of the question words:

Cén t-am  
Cad  
Cé

and making all the necessary changes.

Mar shampla:

Tosaíonn Seán ag obair ar a 9 a chlog.

Cé a thosaíonn ag obair ar a naoi a chlog?

Cad a dhéanann Seán ar a naoi a chlog?

Cén t-am a thosaíonn Seán ag obair?

- a) Críochnaíonn na meicneoirí ar a 5 a chlog.
- b) Déanann Máire a lón i gcónaí.
- c) Tá Micheál ag imeacht ar a se a chlog.
- d) Ceannaimid páipéar nuachta Dé Satharn.
- e) Tá Micheál ag teacht abhaile an tseachtain seo chugainn.
- f) Teann sé an nuachtán tar éis lóin / i ndiaidh lóin.
- g) Críochnaíonn ag obair ag meánoiche.
- h) Téann na páistí ar scoil ar maidín.

## A list of books used to prepare this leaflet

Davies, Helen. A Beginner's Irish Dictionary. Baile Átha Cliath 1990.

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