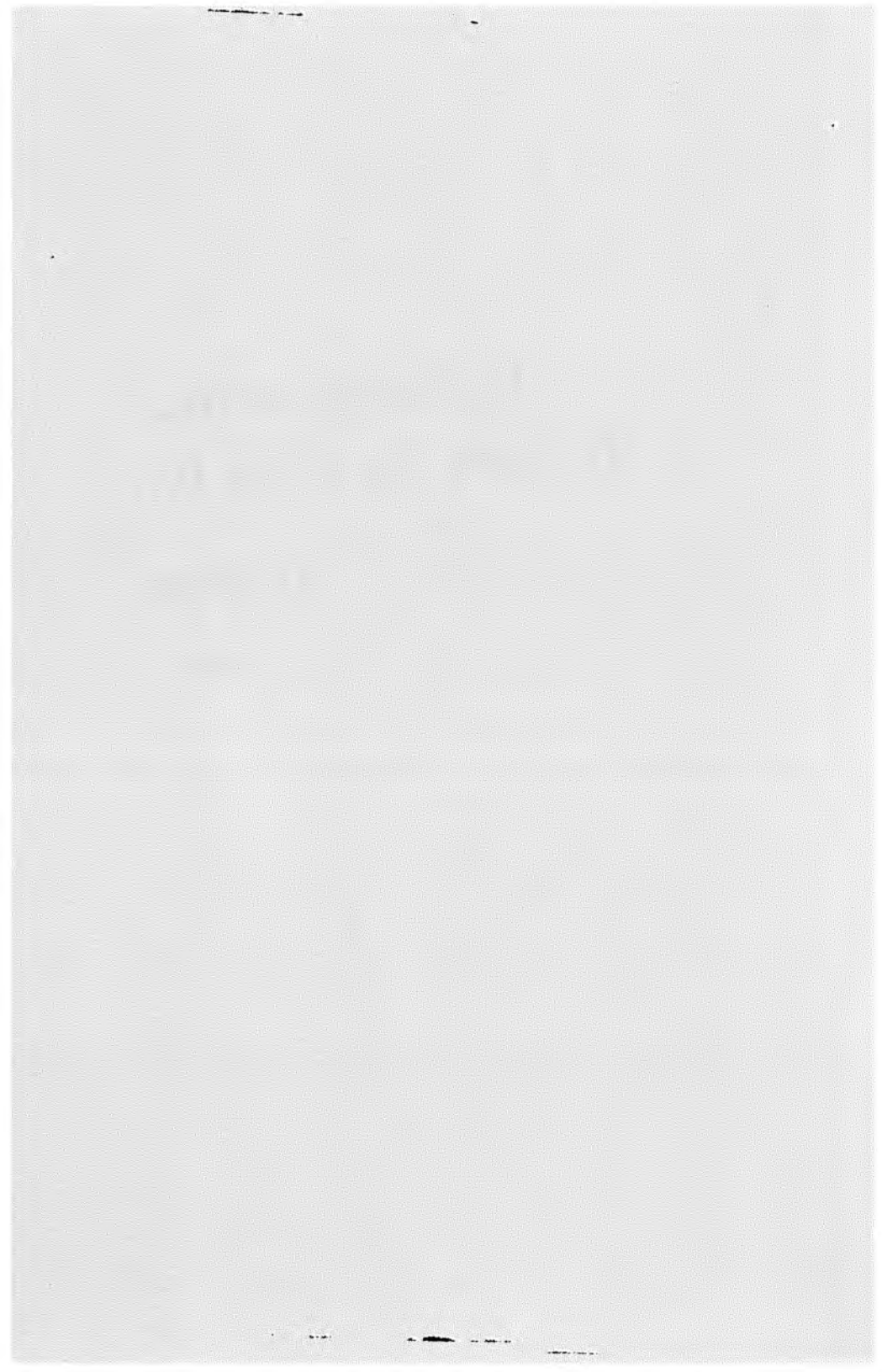


**Tá brón orm...  
Is mór an trua é...**

**Comhrá**

**Milsc**



In Irish, the copula 'is' and the verb 'bí' are used in many high frequency expressions. This booklet gives you a list of some of these common idioms together with a series of exercises to practice them so you can fix them in your memory. Some are item substitution drills while others are question/answer in format and others are translation / conversation exercises.

### Expressions using Bí (tá)

Tá ..... orm	I'm wearing ... I have ....on
Tá áthas orm	I'm glad .....
Tá lúcháir orm	I'm delighted
Tá díomá orm	I'm disappointed
Tá déistin orm	I'm disgusted
Tá brón orm	I'm sad...
Tá aiféala orm	I regret
Tá ionadh orm	I'm surprised
Tá eagla orm	I'm afraid
Tá faitíos orm	I'm afraid
Tá fearg orm	I'm angry
Tá bród orm	I'm proud
Tá náire orm	I'm ashamed
Tá imní orm	I'm worried
Tá uafás orm	I'm horrified
Tá ocras orm	I'm hungry
Tá tart orm	I'm thirsty
Tá codladh orm	I'm sleepy
Tá tuirse orm	I'm tired
Tá fonn orm	I'm inclined to...
Tá slaghdán orm	I have a cold
Tá tinneas cinn orm	I have a headache
Tá tinneas fiacaile orm	I have a toothache
Tá cion agam ar...	I love...
Tá trua agam do...	I feel sorry for... I pity...
Tá .... agam	I have ....

**Tá... orm**

Expressions of feeling, joy, health etc. use this structure. The full forms are as follows:

<b>Tá áthas orm</b>	I am glad
<b>ort</b>	You are glad
<b>air</b>	He is glad
<b>uirthi</b>	She is glad
<b>orainn</b>	We are glad
<b>oraibh</b>	You are glad
<b>orthu</b>	They are glad

You can also use the paraphrase: **cuireann sé ..... ort** It makes you ...

<b>Cuireann sé brón ort...</b>	It makes you sad
<b>Cuireann sé náire ort...</b>	It makes you ashamed
<b>Cuireann sé fearg ort...</b>	It makes you angry
<b>An gcuireann sé faitíos ort?</b>	Does it make you afraid?
<b>Nach gcuireann sé ionadh ort?</b>	Doesn't it surprise you?
<b>Ní chuireann sé áthas orm.</b>	It doesn't make me glad

**The verb 'to have' in Irish**

There is no specific verb to express 'to have' in Irish. The concept is rendered using the verb **tá** with a prepositional phrase beginning with **ag**.

<b>Tá ....</b>	<b>agam</b>	I have
	<b>agat</b>	you have
	<b>aige</b>	he has
	<b>aici</b>	she has
	<b>againn</b>	we have
	<b>agaibh</b>	you have
	<b>acu</b>	they have

Tá ...	ag Seán	Sean has
	ag Síle	Seila has
	ag na cailíní	The girls have
	ag na fir	The men have
	ag an múinteoir	The teacher has
	ag an leanbh	The child has
	ag na páistí	The kids have
	ag m'athair	My father has
	ag a haintín	Her aunt has
	ag ár gcara	Our friend has
	ag a gcairde	Their friends have

**Nota bene:**

If you were talking in the past tense, the form would be **bhí**. In the future, it would be **beidh**. The habitual present form would be **bíonn**. For example:

<b>Bhí áthas uirthi</b>	She was glad
<b>Beidh codladh orthu</b>	They will be sleepy
<b>Bíonn ocras air i gcónaí</b>	He's always hungry

In **negative** statements, the forms would be **níl** in the present, **ní raibh** in the past tense, **ní bheidh** in the future, and **ní bhíonn** in the habitual present. For example:

<b>Níl ionadh orm</b>	I'm not surprised
<b>Ní raibh náire orthu</b>	They were not embarrassed
<b>Ní bheidh ocras orainn</b>	We won't be hungry
<b>Ní bhíonn slaghdán air</b>	He doesn't usually have colds

In **questions**, both positive and negative, the forms would be **an** or **nach**. These interrogative particles require eclipsis of the initial consonant of the verb. In the present, the form is **an / nach bhfuil**. In the habitual present, **an / nach mbíonn**, in the past, **an / nach raibh**, in the future, **an / nach mbeidh**.

For example:

**An / nach bhfuil fearg oraibh?** Are/ Aren't you angry?

**An / nach mbíonn inní ar do mháthair?**

Does/ Doesn't your mother usually worry?

**An / nach raibh slaghdán ort?** Did / Didn't you have a cold?

**An/ nach mbeidh tuirse ort?** Will? Won't you be tired?

**An bhfuil carr nua agat?** Do you have a new car?

**An raibh a fhios sin acu?** Did they know that?

**Ní bheidh am go leor agam.** I won't have time enough.

**Nach mbíonn díomá ort?** Aren't you usually disappointed?

## Cleachtadh

### Exercise 1

#### Ownership: Tá ... ag...

Make sentence by choosing a word from the column of owners and things owned and putting them in the right spot as shown in the example. The thing owned precedes the phrase indicating the owner.

Tá leabhar agam.

Níl carr ag Liam.

An bhfuil cat ag Síle?

Nach bhfuil teach mór acu?

#### List 1=.

#### Things owned

an leabhar  
peata  
cat  
madra  
carr  
teach mór  
iníon  
mac  
deartháir  
deirfiúr  
col ceathar

#### List 2=

#### Owners

agam  
agat  
aige  
aici  
againn  
agaibh  
acu  
ag Seán  
ag Úna  
ag Liam  
ag an ngarda  
ag an múinteoir  
ag an dochtúir  
ag mo Dhaideo  
ag m'athair  
ag do mháthair  
ag a chomharsa  
ag a comharsa

**Exercise 2****Cuir Gaeilge air seo:**

1. I have a pet. Do you have a cat?
2. Do you have an apartment? -- No. I have my own house.
3. Grandma has a cat and Grandpa has a dog.
4. Do you have my book? -- No, Mary has it.
5. Thomas has a new school bag.
6. They have a new car.
7. I have a son and a daughter.
8. Do you-all have a garden? -- Yes. We have a large garden.
9. Do they have the newspaper? -- No. Tom has it.
10. Sean has a large house in Dublin.
11. Have you got a minute?
12. We know that.
13. I don't know. I do know. Don't you know?
14. My father has a Toyota but I have a Ford.
15. My cousin has a farm in Ontario.
16. My uncle has a nice house in Toronto.
17. The children have a dog.
18. Seamas has a new bicycle.
19. Sheila has a new boyfriend.
20. Sean has a new girlfriend.
21. Does she have a new husband?
22. Her uncle has a new wife.

**Exercise 3** Other expressions with **Tá**

Replace the underlined element with the new words making any changes required.

◇ Tá áthas ar Máire.

tuirse  
ocras  
cóta

bród  
uafás  
fearg

tart  
ionadh  
slaghdán



◇ Tá ionadh air.

mé	sinn	siad
Liam	Séamas	Nóra
Síle	sibh	tú

◇ Tá trua agam do na daoine bochta.

na páistí	Liam	Mícheál
na múinteoirí	na hothair	na banaltraí
na daoine óga	tú	siad
sibh	sí	sé
mé féin		

◇ Tá tinneas cinn ar Liam.

an fliú	droch-chasacht
tinneas cinn	tinneas fiacaile
tinneas boilg	tinneas coise
tinneas glúine	tinneas gualainne
tinneas goile	tinneas droma
tinneas muinil	tinneas cluaise
tinneas súile	tinneas scornaí

◇ Tá áthas orm bheith anseo.

bualadh leat	cabhrú leat
dul abhaile	bheith ar saoire
bheith i mo chónaí faoin tuath	
go mbeidh tú in ann teacht linn	

◇ Tá fonn orm dul abhaile.

Liam	Nóra	Séamas
Pól	Seán	an múinteoir
an garda	tusa	iadsan

◊ Tá fonn orm dul abhaile.

imeacht	éirí as
críochnaigh go luath	dul a chodladh
tosú a dhéanamh anois díreach	an leabhair sin a léamh

◊ Tá áthas orm tú a fheiceáil

sinn	siad	do mháthair
d'aintin	do seanáthair	sise

◊ Tá áthas orm tú a fheiceáil.

an obair a chríochnú	an scannán a fheiceáil
bheith ar saoire	an scrúdú a n-éirí liom
teach nua a cheannach	litir a scríobh chugat
cuirt a thabhairt dóibh	sibh a fheiceáil
cabhrú leo	

◊ Tá fonn air post a fháil

mé	sinn	siad
Liam	na buachaillí	mo chairde
iasacht a fháil		

◊ Tá fonn orm an doras a dhúnadh.

an carr sin a cheannach	an fhuinneog a oscail
imeacht anois díreach	fanacht leo cúpla lá
an airgead a chuir i dtaisce	dul ag obair tar éis meánlae
bronnantais Nollag a thabhairt do na páistí	

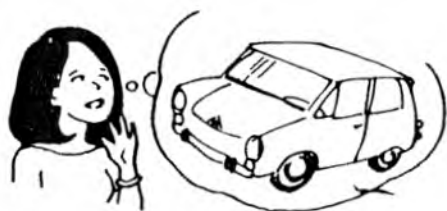
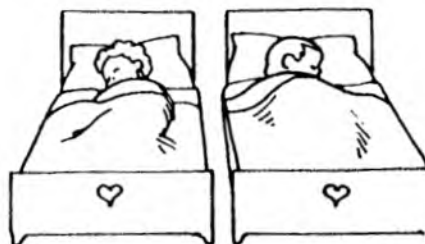
**Exercise 4: Cuir Gaeilge air seo:**

1. It's midnight and the children aren't home yet. I'm worried.
2. I'm disappointed you are not going with us.
3. I regret they aren't staying longer.
4. Are you thirsty? -- Yes. I'll have some lemonade, please.

5. Jim is very tired because he has been working hard all week.
6. Do you have a headache? -- I'm not surprised you do. The sun is so bright.
7. My son will be on the hockey team. That makes me very proud.
8. Mary is getting married in June. Her mother is very glad but it makes her sad too.
9. Do you feel sorry for the sick child?
10. Jimmy is a brat at school. It makes his mother feel ashamed.
11. I have a tooth ache and a sore throat.
12. I feel sorry that he has not found a job yet.

**Exercise 5:** Describe these pictures using an expression from the list at the beginning of this booklet.





## Expressions using 'is'

Is liom an leabhar	The book is mine
Cé leis an leabhar?	Whose book is it?
Is maith liom ...	I like ...
Is fearr liom ...	I prefer ...
Is féidir liom ...	I'm able, I can...
Is cuimhin liom ...	I remember ...
Is cuma liom ...	I don't care ...
Is mian liom ..	I want to ...
Cad is ainm duit?	What is your name?
Liam is ainm dom	Liam is my name
Cad as tusa?	Where are you from?
As Toronto mise	I'm from Toronto
Cén tsíl beatha atá agat?	What's your profession?
Is siúinéir mise	I'm a carpenter
An tú Peadar?	Are you Peter?
Ní hea	No
'Sea	Yes
An ea?	Is it?
Nach ea?	Isn't it?

The forms above for 'is' are used for the present and the future tenses. The interrogative form is 'an', the negative form is 'ní', the interrogative negative form 'nach'.

An leatsa an leabhar?	Is the book yours?
Ní liomsa é sin	It's not mine.
Nach leatsa an leabhar?	Isn't the book yours?

For the past tense, the form is 'ba' which produces lenition in the initial consonant of the following word. 'Ba' is also the form used for the conditional tense. Context establishes whether the past or the conditional is intended.

Ba mhaith liom é sin	I liked that / I would like that
Ar / Nár mhaith leat...?	Did/ Didn't you like
Níor mhaith liom é sin	I didn't / wouldn't like ...

## Cleachtadh

### Exercise 1

#### Using 'is' & 'le' to indicate ownership

- ◇ Cé leis an cóta seo?

Is le Máire é.

The coat belongs to this list of people... Make any necessary changes.

mé  
sinn  
an buachaill  
an dochtúir

Cíarán  
siad  
an cailín  
mo dheartháir

Liam  
sibh  
an bhanaltra  
mo dheirfiúr

- ◇ An leatsa an chasóg?

Ní liomsa í.

- An le Nóra an chasóg?

Ní léi í.

mé  
sinn  
an buachaill  
an dochtúir

Cíarán  
siad  
an cailín  
mo dheartháir

Liam  
sibh  
an bhanaltra  
mo dheirfiúr

- ◇ Cé leis an carr nua?

Is le ..... é.

m'athair  
Síle  
Liam

mo chara  
an múinteoir

ár ndeirfiúr Úna  
ár gcomharsa

- ◇ Cé leis a bhí tú ag caint?

Le .....

an sagart  
an garda  
a chol ceathar

an dochtúir  
an bhanaltra  
siad

an fiaclóir  
do mháthair  
sé

**Exercise 2: Freagair**

◇ An le Pól an coipleabhar sin? -- Ní leis. Is le Seosamh é.

°An le Nóra na pinn luaidhe sin?  
(Ní ... Úna)

°An leis na múinteoirí na páipéir sin?  
(Ní .. na daltaí)

°An leis na gardaí na rudaí seo?  
(Ní ...na gadaí)

°An leis na banaltraí na caipíní sin?  
(Ní ... na dochtúirí)

°An libhse na milseáin sin?  
(Ní .... na páistí)

**Exercise 3**

Make these statements negative using **ní**, then, turn them into questions using **an** and **nach**.

**Mar shampla:**

**Is le Liam an cóta sin.**

*Ní le Liam an cóta sin.*

*An le Liam an cóta sin?*

*Nach le Liam an cóta sin?*

°Is le Síle na leabhair sin.

°Is le Pól agus Liam na dioscaí seo.

°Is le mo chomharsa an pháirc.

°Is leis na buachaillí na málaí scoile.

°Is leis na cailíní na gúnaí gorma.

#### **Exercise 4**

##### **Expressing preferences, likes, dislikes**

To say you like something, the expression is **is maith liom**. The negative form is **ní maith liom**, the interrogative is **an maith leat?** and the negative interrogative **Nach maith leat?**

The verb '**taitníonn**' also means **is maith**. In this exercise, practice substituting one structure for the other.

**Rephrase the sentence to use taitníonn or is maith.**

°Is maith le Síle siúl.

°Is maith linne an teach ceann tuí.

°Taitníonn an veidhlín go mór liomsa.

°Taitníonn na Rolling Stones go mór le m'íníon.

°Is maith leis an mbuachaill féachaint ar an teilifís.

°Is maith leis an bpáiste úlla.

°Is maith leis na páistí milseáin.

°Taitníonn arán le mo chat.

°Taitníonn geansaí olla le Nóra.

#### **Exercise 5**

Repeat the above exercise making the sentences negative. Remember with **ní**, the form will be **Ní thaitníonn...** and **ní maith...**

Then, rephrase the sentences to make a question... **an...?**  
**nach...?**



**Exercise 6**

Repeat the same exercise using **is breá** (I love ...) then using **is fuath** (I hate).

**Nota bene: Past tense/ conditional forms**

°To say you did/ would like something, use

**ba mhaith liom...**

°To ask "Did/would you like..." the form is **Ar mhaith leat?**

°To say you didn't/wouldn't like something...

**Níor mhaith liom...**

°To say 'Did't/wouldn't you like...?' **Nár mhaith leat ...?**

°To say you prefer one thing to another, use **is fearr liom ....**

°To ask the question "Do you prefer...", use **An fearr leat...?**

°To ask "Would you prefer...?" use **Arbh fearr leat ...?**

°To ask "Wouldn't you prefer...?" use **Narbh fearr leat...?**

**Exercise 7**

Replace the underlined word with the new words given below and make all the necessary changes in the words.

◇ **Is fearr liom tae ná caife.** *I prefer tea to coffee*

tú	sé	sibh
sinn	siad	Máire
na fir	Pól agus Tadhg	na mná

◇ **Is fearr liom tae ná caife.**

feoil - iasc  
 prátaí - trátaí  
 leitís - bracalaí  
 galf - peil  
 leadóg - iománaíocht  
 siúl - snámh  
 léamh - féachaint ar an teilifís

beoir- uisce beatha  
 éisteacht le ceol - canadh  
 siúl - rith  
 cóc - beoir  
 uachtar reoite - iógart reoite  
 culaith dhubh - culaith bhán  
 scannán - clár teilifíse  
 geansaí olla - geansaí níolóin  
 léamh an nuachtáin - éisteacht leis an nuacht ar an raidió  
 ceol traidisiúnta - ceol clasaiceach

◇ **Ba mhaith liom post a fháil.** *I'd like to find a job*

gúna nua a cheannach	teach a dhíol
é a thriáil	greim a ithe
braon tae a ól	beoir a ól
gloine branda a ordú	ceapaire cáis <sup>le</sup> a ithe
turas a dhéanamh	cóta a bhaint díom
seic a ghlacadh	cuntas a oscail
labhairt leis an mbainisteoir	

◇ **Ar mhaith leat fanacht anseo?** *Would you like to stay here?*

mé sibh sí sé na páistí do chara

◇ **Ar mhaith leat fanacht anseo?**

bualadh le Seán	teacht linn
bheith pósta	dul ag siúl
toitín a chaitheamh	leabhar a léamh
litir a scríobh	

◇ **An fearr leat bainne nó uisce?  
 -- Is fearr liom bainne.**

°An fearr leat cat nó madra mar pheata?

°An fearr leat beoir nó branda?

- °An fear le Seán pórtar nó fíon?
  - °An fear le Nóra fíon nó sú oráiste?
  - °An fear le do mháthair tae nó caife?
  - °An fear leis na leanaí uachtar reoite nó císte?
  - °An fear libh siúl go dtí an phictiúrlann nó dul i dtacsáí?
  - °An fear leis na buachaillí imirt leadóige nó imirt iománaíochta?
  - °An fear leis na cailíní imirt peile nó imirt hacaí?
  - °An fear leat obair mar dhochtúir nó mar fhiaclóir?
  - °An fear leat ith sa bhaile nó i mbialann?
  - °An fear leat Madonna nó Julia Roberts?
  - °An fear leat Seán Connery nó Roger Moore mar James Bond?
  - °An fear leat caife dubh nó bán?
- ◇ **Cé acu ab fhearr leat, tae nó caife?**  
*Which do you prefer...tea or coffee?*  
-- **B'fhearr liom caife, le do thoil.**  
*-- I'd prefer coffee, please*
- °Cé acu ab fhearr leat, arán nó císte?
  - °Cé acu ab fhearr leat, beoir nó fíon?
  - °Cé acu ab fhearr leat, iasc nó feoil?
  - °Cé acu ab fhearr leat, sicín nó bagún?

°Cé acu ab fhearr leat, branda nó uisce beatha?

°Cé acu ab fhearr leat, bainne nó uisce?

°Cé acu ab fhearr leat, bradán nó breac?

°Cé acu ab fhearr leat, ciste nó briosaí?

°Cé acu ab fhearr leat, anlann peirsil nó anlann tartair?

°Cé acu ab fhearr leat, pióg úll nó ciste seacláide?

°Cé acu ab fhearr leat, sailéad de thorthaí úra nó rogha de cháiseanna feirme

◊ **Nárbh fhearr leat cupán tae?**

*Wouldn't you prefer a cup of tea?*

-- **Níorbh fhearr, go raibh maith agat.**

-- *No thanks.*

°Nárbh fhearr leat bradán úr?

°Nárbh fhearr leat anraith muisiriúin?

°Nárbh fhearr leat anraith prátaí?

°Nárbh fhearr leat anraith oinniúin?

°Nárbh fhearr leat sól friochta?

°Nárbh fhearr leat anlann tartair?

°Nárbh fhearr leat anlann peirsil?

°Nárbh fhearr leat bagún agus cabáiste?

°Nárbh fhearr leat sicín rósta?

°Nárbh fhearr leat glasraí úra?

°Nár bh fhearr leat sceallóga prátaí?

°Nár bh fhearr leat prátaí beirithe?

- ◇ Repeat the above exercise changing **Nár bh fhearr** to **nár mhaith** and the answer to **níor mhaith**...

**Nár mhaith leat cupán tae?**

*Wouldn't you like a cup of tea?*

**-- Níor mhaith, go raibh maith agat.**

*No , thanks.*

### Exercise 8

Respond to the offer for some more by saying you have had enough already.

- ◇ **Ar mhaith leat tuilleadh prátaí?**

**--Níor mhaith. Tá breis is mo dhóthain agam.**

°Ar mhaith leat tuilleadh císte?

°Ar mhaith leis na páistí tuilleadh brioscaí?

°Ar mhaith le Nóra tuilleadh fíona?

°Ar mhaith leis na buachaillí tuilleadh beorach?

°Ar mhaith libh tuilleadh feola?

°Ar mhaith leo tuilleadh aráin?

°Ar mhaith le Séamas tuilleadh branda?

°Ar mhaith leat tuilleadh caife?

°Ar mhaith léi tuilleadh milseoige?

°Ar mhaith leis tuilleadh sicín?

◇ An féidir leat tiomáint?      --Is féidir. --Ní féidir.  
Can you drive?                    --Yes      --No

°An féidir leat snámh?

°An féidir leat canadh?

°An féidir leat an veidhlín a sheinm?

°An féidir leat aon uirlis ceoil a sheinm?

°An féidir leat siúl go dtí an oifig?

°An féidir leis na páistí dul a chodladh roimh a hocht a chlog?

°An féidir le Máire dul go dtí na pictiúirí Dé hAoine?

°An féidir leat an nuachtán a léamh gach lá?

°An féidir leat an bus a fháil roimh a seacht ar maidin?

°An féidir leat an obair a chríochnú roimh a cúig a chlog tráthnóna?

°An féidir le d'iníon dul ar saoire i mí Iúil?

°An féidir le do chara dul ar saoire leat?

**Repeat the above exercise asking the negative question, Don't you ..... This is done by using "nach" ... *Nach féidir leat tiomáint?***

**Exercise 9:** Using 'is' in sentences of identification

Cad is ainm duit? [daoibh] ... is ainm dom/duinn.

Cé hé tusa? ... [is] mise Máire/Nóra /Peadar / Pól

Cé hé [hí /hiad] sin? ... is ainm dó, di, dóibh,

Ní mé Séamas. Is mise ...

[Is] mise Peadar.

[Is] iadsan Peadar agus Pádraig agus Pól.

[Is] sinne Seosamh agus Seán.

Ní mé Peadar. Is mise Pádraig.

Ní hea... [Is] mise Pól.

Ní hea. Pól is ainm dom.

Cé hé tusa? Cad is ainm duit?

Cé hí sin? Cad is ainm di?

Cé hé sin? Cad is ainm dó?

Cé sibhse? Cad is ainm daoibh?

Cé hiadsan? Cad is ainm dóibh?

Choose your answer from these names:

Siobhán

Daithí

Eibhlín

Cathal

Feardorcha

Eoghan

Gráinne

Eilis

Diarmaid

Pádraig

Máire

Breandán

Ciarán

Colm

Liam

Micheál

Pól

Séamas

Bairbre

Sinéad

Brian

Nóra

Cáitlín

Cinéad

◇ **Stating your profession.**

Cén tslí beatha atá agat?

Do shlí beatha, le do thoil?

An ..... tusa?

--Is ea / Ní hea.

An .... é Seán?/ í Nóra?

-- Is ea. Ní hea.

[Is] múinteoir mé [mise].

- [Is] sagart é sin.  
 [Is] bean rialta í sin.  
 [Is] banaltraí sinne.  
 [Is] daltaí iad sin.  
 [Is] peileadóirí iadsan.

Here is a list of common professions or occupations. Practice asking each other what your profession is or what someone else's profession is...

- °Cén tslí beatha atá ag Seán?  
 -- Is tiománaí tacsáí [leoraí] é.  
 °Cén tslí beatha atá ag Síle?  
 -- Is aeróstach í.  
 °Cén tslí beatha atá agat?  
 --Is feirmeoir mé [mise].

feirmeoir	múinteoir	léachtóir	stiúrthóir
dlíodóir	siopadoir	meicneoir	fiaclóir
grianghrafadóir	iriseoir	fáilteoir	ceoltóir
dathdóir	airgeadóir	nuachtóir	leictreoir
bainisteoir	cuntasóir	doirseoir	treoir
comhairleoir	cunsailéir	bearbóir	dochtúir
saighdiúir	siúinéir	péintéir	pluiméir
baincéir	eolaí	ealaíontóir	pianódóir
fliúiteadóir	cláirseoir	muilleoir	polaiteoir
drámadóir	aisteoir	ban-aisteoir	banaltra
sagart	garda	tiománaí tacsáí	innealtóir
ailtire	tiománaí leoraí	mac léinn	dalta
[aer]óstach	grugaire	peileadóir	moltóir
rúnaí	amhránaí	freastalaí	gréasaí



**Exercise 10:**

**Cuir Gaeilge air seo:**

1. I remember the house in the country.
2. Do you prefer fish or meat? -- I prefer meat.
3. Is Paul a teacher? -- Yes.
4. What are their names? -- They're Paul and Liam.
5. Is Maureen a nurse? -- No. She's a surgeon
6. Where do you live? -- I live in Vancouver. I like the mountains.
7. I feel sorry for the children. The weather is so hot and they can't go swimming because the pool is closed.
8. Seamas is Maire's new boyfriend. He's tall and blond.
9. Is he a civil servant? -- Yes.
10. Can you drive a car? -- Of course! I'm a taxi driver!
11. Whose book is this? Where is the newspaper?
12. I like this desert. What is it? It's frozen yoghurt.
13. This is my pet, Muzzy Dubh. He's a young black dog.
14. Do you like pets? Do you have a pet?
15. Do you prefer to leave in the morning or in the afternoon?
16. I'd prefer to go to the airport by taxi.
17. Do you know how to swim? -- Yes.
18. We can swim in the pool in the park.
19. Don't you like going to the movies?
20. Wouldn't you prefer to see a movie?

## Nótaí

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