

Ceacht a Fiche a Ceathair

Lesson Twenty Four

Postanna II

Jobs II

Leathanach 1

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The expression “nuair a” is used to say “when” you do something. It is followed by the present tense of the verb and the verb is always lenited.

1. Cad a dhéanann tú nuair a bhíonn arán uait?	What do you do when you want bread?
2. Nuair a bhíonn arán uaim, téim chuig an mbáicéir.	When I want bread, I go to the baker.
3. Cad a dhéanann tú nuair a éiríonn do chuid gruaige ró-fhada?	What do you do when your hair gets too long?
4. Nuair a éiríonn mo chuid gruaige ró-fhada, téim chuig an ngruagaire.	When my hair gets too long, I go to the hairdresser.

The word “má” is used similarly to “nuair a” and corresponds to “if” in English. As with “nuair a”, it is followed by the present tense of the verb and the verb is lenited.

5. Cad a dhéanann tú má bhíonn bróg chaite agat?	What do you do if you have a worn out shoe?
6. Má bhíonn bróg chaite agam, téim chuig an ngréasaí.	If I have a worn shoe, I go to the cobbler.
7. Má bhíonn fadhb agat le do charr, an dtéann tú chuig meicneoir?	If you have a problem with your car, do you go to a mechanic?
8. Téim. Téim chuig meicneoir.	Yes. I go to a mechanic.
9. Má bhíonn tinneas cinn ort, an gcuireann tú fios ar phluiméir?	If you have a headache, do you call a plumber?
10. Ní chuirim. Téim chuig an dochtúir.	No. I go to the doctor.

The word “dá” also means “if”, but is used in expressions such as “if I had” or “If you had”. It is followed by the conditional (modh coinníolach) form of the verb and the verb is always eclipsed.

11. Dá mbeadh cathaoir bhriste agat, cad a dhéanfá?	If you had a broken chair, what would you do?
12. Dá mbeadh cathaoir bhriste agam, rachainn chuig siúinéir.	If I had a broken chair, I’d go to a carpenter.
13. An rachfá chuig meicneoir chun leithreas briste a dheisiú?	Would you go to a mechanic to fix a broken toilet?
14. Ní rachainn. Chuirfinn fios ar phluiméir.	No. I’d call for a plumber.
15. An dtabharfadh gadaí clog nua duit mar bhrontanas?	Would a thief give you a new clock as a gift?
16. Ní thabharfadh, ach ghoideadh sé clog uaim.	No, but he’d steal a clock from me.

The word “cá” is used to ask “where” and can be used with the present tense or conditional mood of a verb. The verb following “cá” is eclipsed.

17. Cá dtéann tú chun béile breá a ithe?	Where do you go to eat a good meal?
18. Téim chuig bialann chun béile breá a fháil.	I go to a restaurant to get a good meal.
19. Cá rachfá dá mbeadh ocras ort?	Where would you go if you were hungry?
20. Dá mbeadh ocras orm, rachainn chuig bialann.	If I was hungry, I’d go to a restaurant.

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An Modh Coinníollach	The Conditional Mood		
The Modh Coinníollach (Conditional Mood) is used in Irish when you use <i>would</i> or <i>should</i> in English. The conditional verb forms change depending on who is doing the action.			
An Chéad Réimniú (Briathra Gearra)	The First Conjugation (Short Verbs)		
d'ólfaínn	I would drink	bhrisfinn	I would break
d'óláfá	you would drink	bhrisfeá	you would break
d'ólfadhbh sé	he would drink	bhrisfeadh sé	he would break
d'ólfadhbh sí	she would drink	bhrisfeadh sí	she would break
d'ólfaímí	we would drink	bhrisfimí	we would break
d'ólfadhbh sibh	ye would drink	bhrisfeadh sibh	ye would break
d'ólfaídís	they would drink	bhrisfidís	they would break
an ólfá?	would you drink?	an mbrisfeá?	would you break?
nach n-óláfá?	wouldn't you drink?	nach mbrisfeá?	wouldn't you break?
ní ólfainn	I wouldn't drink	ní bhrisfín	I wouldn't break
An Dara Réimniú (Briathra Fada)	The Second Conjugation (Long Verbs)		
cheannóinn	I would buy	d'imeoinn	I would leave
cheannófá	you would buy	d'imeofá	you would leave
cheannódh sé	he would buy	d'imeodh sé	he would leave
cheannódh sí	she would buy	d'imeodh sí	she would leave
cheannóimí	we would buy	d'imeoimí	we would leave
cheannódh sibh	ye would buy	d'imeodh sibh	ye would leave
cheannóidís	they would buy	d'imeoidís	they would leave
an gceannófá?	would you buy?	an imeofá?	would you leave?
nach gceannófá?	wouldn't you buy?	nach n-imeofá?	wouldn't you leave?
ní cheannóinn	I wouldn't buy	ní imeoinn	I wouldn't leave
An Briathar tá agus an Chopail is	The Verb <i>tá</i> and the Copula <i>is</i>		
bheinn	I would be	ba mhaith liom	I would like
bheifeá	you would be	níor mhaith liom	I wouldn't like
bheadh sé	he would be	ar mhaith leat	would you like?
bheadh sí	she would be	nár mhaith leat	wouldn't you like?
bheimí	we would be		
bheadh sibh	ye would be	b'fhearr liom	I would prefer
bheidís	they would be	níorbh fhearr liom	I wouldn't prefer
		arbh fhearr leat?	would you prefer
an mbeifeá?	would you be?	nár bhfhearr leat?	wouldn't you prefer
nach mbeifeá?	wouldn't you be?		
ní bheinn	I wouldn't be		