Béarla

An Béarla (fir)	Sampla	Míniú ar an riail ghramadaí
An tuiseal ainmneach / cuspóireach	Is maith liom an Béarla .	Níl aon séimhiú ar an Béarla mar gur ainmfhocal firinscneach é. Tá gach teanga eile baininscneach.
An tuiseal tabharthach	Tá scrúdú againn ar an mBéarla inniu.	Réamhfhocal + an + urú ar chonsan (leis an, faoin, ón, ag an, roimh an + urú ar chonsan) Réamhfhocal + an + gan aon rud roimh ghuta.
	Tá scrúdú againn ar an Bhéarla inniu.	Réamhfhocal + an + séimhiú ar chonsan (leis an, faoin, ón, ag an, roimh an + séimhiú ar chonsan) Réamhfhocal + an + gan aon rud roimh ghuta.
An tuiseal ginideach	Tá dul an Bhéarla air.	Cuirimid séimhiú ar an gcéad chonsan tar éis an sa ghinideach uatha

EOCHAIRFHOCAIL LITRÍOCHTA

Gaeilge	English	Sainmhíniú
A		
Abairt	Sentence	A collection of words which, together, make sense.
Aidiacht	Adjective	A word which describes a person, place or thing (noun).
Áibhéil	Hyperbole	Authors use hyperbole, or exaggeration, to put emphasis on a statement. It should not be taken seriously.
An aimsir chaite	The past tense	Verbs which describe an action which has taken place, e.g. put, was, went.
An aimsir fháistineach	The future tense	Verbs which describe an action which will take place, e.g. will put, will be, will go.
An aimsir láithreach	The present tense	Verbs which describe an action which is currently happening or which happens regularly, e.g. go, is, see.
An t-ainmfhocal	The noun	A person, place or thing.
An t-alt/ An paragraf	The paragraph	Authors give shape to writing with paragraphs. A new paragraph is used for a new thought or point.
Athrá	Repetition	The use of a word, image, metaphor or line again and again to emphasise the point.
В		
An briathar	The verb	A word which expresses an action, e.g. walk, went, sing, be.

С		
Consan	Consonant	Letters of the alphabet, which are not vowels (a, e, i, o, u), and in which the breath in the mouth is partly obstructed when saying them.
D		
Dobhriathar	Adverb	A word which describes a verb, e.g. softly, strongly, and modifies adjectives and other adverbs.
E		
F	·	
Forainm	Pronoun	A word which we use instead of the name of a perso place or thing, e.g. me, you, her, there.
Fuaimfhoclaíocht	Onomatopoeia	A word in which the sound describes the meaning, e.g. crash, bang, pop, crunch.
G		c.g. c. cc. , , c cg, p c c, c. cc
An ghramadach	Grammar	Rules regarding the structure and layout of a language.
Guta	Vowel	Letters which are not obstructed in the mouth while saying them, e.g. a, e, i, o and u.
H/I/J/K		
Íomhá/ íomhánna	Image/ images	A picture or pictures which the author/poet creates with words.
Iolra	Plural	More than one.
L		
М		
Meafar	Metaphor	The author/poet compares two things to emphasise what s/he is saying.
Mothúchán	Feeling	The way you feel, or the emotions you experience.
N		
0	·	'
P/Q	·	'
Pearsantú	Personification	The author/poet gives human characteristics to a thing or animal in a text to arouse stronger feelings in the reader.
Poncaíocht ?	Punctuation	Signs which help us to make sense of written sentences, e.g. comma, full stop, question mark.
R		
Réamhfhocal	Preposition	A word, before a noun or pronoun, which expresses the relation of the two words, e.g. on, at, under, before.
Rím	Rhyme	The use of the same sounds between words or word endings at the end of lines to add to the sound and rhythm of the words.

LEABHRÁN TÉARMAÍ

	/ /	
S		
Siosa	Sibilance	Words near each other which start with s to give the sound ssshh or hisss. Authors and poets use this technique to inspire feelings in the reader.
Sliocht / Athfhriotal	Quote/ Quotation	A group of words which a poet/author uses from another text or another writer.
T	QUUCUCIOII	direction text of direction writer.
Tagairt	Reference	In order to make comparisons, a poet or author sometimes mentions another text in his/her writings.
 Téama	Theme	The main concept in a poem or piece of writing.
U/V/W/X/Y/Z		
Uaim	Alliteration	Words beside each other which start with the same sound. Poets and authors often use this technique in their writing to add to the rhythm of the text.
Véarsa	Verse/stanza	Organisation of words in a poem. Normally, a poem is put together in verses, with a new idea in each verse.
Téarmaí breise		

ABAIRTÍ ÚSÁIDEACHA

	'
I enjoyed this poem immensely.	The main plot of this story is gripping.
I would recommend this novel highly.	I was unimpressed by the way the story developed.
The author uses the language of persuasion/information/discussion in this piece.	I don't think that I would enjoy another novel by this author as I found this one rather boring.
I felt extremely upset after reading this novel.	I enjoyed the director's use of lighting and costuming. They really highlighted the main theme of the play.
My favourite genre to read is horror/romance, comedy/historical fiction	The actor uses gestures effectively in his role as X to convey his sadness/happiness/joy/anguish
The main character is very interesting.	This short film has many features of a comedy.
I would like to read more by this author.	I enjoyed the rich luscious imagery employed by the poet in this poem as I could picture the scene vividly.
The theme of this poem is love/war/childhood.	I found this film very entertaining.
I enjoyed the author's use of style.	The use of staging is crucial in any production of X.
I would like to read another poem by this poet.	The dialogue in this play is very easy to understand.
The author uses metaphors effectively throughout this short story.	I enjoy going to the cinema/theatre to see films/plays.
The function of this character is to reveal	In both texts, the writers explore their concerns about
The author's descriptive skills create the impression that	The theme of X becomes significant in the novel/poem because
The function of this character is to reveal	The title of the poem/novel provides the key to interpreting it.