

1. Cad a rinne tú an tseachtain seo?  
*Bhí mé ag ...*  
*Chuaigh mé go (dtí an) ...*  
*Chonaic mé ...*  
*D'ith mé ...*  
What did you do this week?  
*I was at ...*  
*I went to (the) ...*  
*I saw ...*  
*I ate ...*
2. An maith leat cuairt a thabhairt ar hiarsmalanna? Cén saghas is fearr leat?  
Do you like to visit museums? What kind to you prefer?
3. An raibh tú in iarsmalann le rudaí ón Chlochaois nó ón Chré-Umhaois?  
Were you ever in a museum with things from the Stone Age or Bronze Age?
4. An bhfuil suim agat sa stair? Cén saghas staire?  
Are you interested in history? What kind of history?
5. An bhfuil tú eolach ar stair na háite ina bhfuil tú i do chónaí anois?  
Are you familiar with the history of the place where you now live?

**Bailte - Ráth Chairn, Leanúint (TG4) Towns Rathcairn, Cont. (TG4)**

1. Bhí cíos le n-íoc ar an méid a fuair siad anseo le blianta fada. Rent had to be paid for what they got here for many years.
2. Agus *théis* (tar éis) méid áirithe blianta, ba *leob* (leo) ansin an talamh is an teach agus na sciobóil is mar sin. And after a certain number of years the land and the house and the sheds an so on were theirs.
3. Tháinig cúpla teaghlach ina dhiaidh sin arís sna caogaidí chomh maith agus tháinig go leor ina dhiaidh sin fríd (tríd) na h-ochtóidí agus na nóchaidí. A few mailies came after that again in the fifties as well and a lot came after that through the eighties and the nineties.
4. Agus tá an t-ádh linn anseo ar bhealach mar an dream a thagann anseo, tá suim *acub* (acu) sa dteanga, sa gcultúr. And we're fortunate here in a way because the people who come here, they are interested in the language and the culture.
5. Agus mórán 'chuile *acub* a tháinig, chuir siad leis an áit. And almost every one of them who came, they added to the place.
6. Taobh istigh de theorainn na Gaeltachta uilig tá 700 (seacht gcéad) nó 800 (ocht gcéad) duine in gcónaí ann. Within the boundary of the Gaeltacht there are 700 or 800 people living there.
7. Is *dóichí* (dócha) 500 (cúig chéad) nó 600 (sé chéad) *acub* sin a bhfuil Gaeilge ar a dtoil *acub*. Probably 500 or 600 of those are fluent Irish speakers.
8. Tá an Ghaeltacht seo, tá sí breá láidir. Tá sí an-bheag, ach tá sí láidir. This Gaeltacht, it's quite strong. It's very small, but it's strong.
9. Téann stair na háite seo i bhfad níos faide ná seo, nach dtéann? The history of this place goes back much further than this, doesn't it?
10. Téann. An áit ina bhfuil muid ag seasamh anois ar barr Cnoc Tlachtga. It does. The place we're standing now on the top of the Hill of Ward.
11. Téann sé seo siar go dtí an Chlochaois. I ndáiríre. This goes back to the Stone Age. Really.

12. An méid a *fheiceanns* (fheiceann) tú féin timpeall orainn anois, siar don aimsir, bhuel, don Chré-Umhaois. What you see around us now, back to the time, well, to the Bronze Age.
13. Agus de réir an tseanchais bhí na draoithe anseo agus choinnigh siad tine lasta, tine draíochta. And according to folklore, the druids were here and they kept a fire lit, a magical fire.
14. Agus séard a bhí ann, Oíche Shamhna, ná go múchfaí 'chuile thine in Éirinn. And what happened was, on Halloween, all the fires in Ireland would be put out.
15. Go dtiocfadh an t-ardrí ansin as Teamhair, atá soir uainn ansin. Until the high king would come then from Tara, that is east of us there.
16. Níor cead d'aon duine an chéad tine a lasadh ach an t-ardrí. It wasn't permitted for anyone to light the first fire but the high king.
17. Nuair a bheadh sé sin lasta aige, bheadh sé le feiceáil as na cnoic atá timpeall air. When he had lit that, it could be seen from the hills around it.
18. Lasfaí tine ar na cnoic sin agus scaipeadh sé uaidh sin ar fud 'chuile cnoc timpeall na hÉireann. Fire would be lit on those hills and it would spread from there to every hill around Ireland.
19. Agus sin an nós a bhí ann le haghaidh an bhliain nua Ghaelach a thabhairt isteach. And that's the custom that there was to bring in the new Celtic year.
20. Mar b'é Oíche Shamhna cineáil Oíche Cinn Bliana más maith leat ar an bhféilire Gaelach. Because Halloween was a sort of New Year's Eve, if you like on the Celtic calendar.
21. I bhfad ina dhiaidh sin le teacht na Normannach baineadh cloigeann de Rí Bhréifne thuas anseo - Hugh de Lacy (Aodh de Léis), fear a thóg an caisleán i dTroim. Long after that with the coming of the Normans, the King of Breifne was beheaded up here – Hugh de Lacy (Lord of Meath, Viceroy of Ireland), the man who built the castle in Trim.
22. Tháinig Cromwell (Cromail) anseo agus bhí campa mór anseo ag an airm sula ndeachaigh siad níos faide siar. Cromwell came here and the army had a big camp here before they went further west.
23. Doirteadh go leor fola ar an gcnoc seo. A lot of blood was spilled on this hill.

**Ceisteanna**

**Questions**

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| 1. Cad a bhí le n-íoc ag muintir Ráth Chairn?            | What did the people of Rathcairn have to pay?       |
| 2. Cad a tharla i ndiaidh dóibh íoc?                     | What happened after they paid?                      |
| 3. Cathain ar tháinig go leor daoine go Ráth Chairn?     | When did a lot of people come to Rathcairn?         |
| 4. Cén fáth go raibh an t-ádhdh le muintir Ráth Chairn?  | Why were the people of Rathcairn fortunate?         |
| 5. Cé chomh fada siar is a dtéann stair Chnoc Tlachta?   | How far back does the history of Cnoc Tlachta go?   |
| 6. Cad a dhéanfadh na draoithe, de réir an tseanchais?   | What would the druids do, according to folklore?    |
| 7. Cé a lasfadh an chéad tine ar Oíche Shamhna?          | Who would light the first fire on Halloween?        |
| 8. Cad a tharlódh tar éis don chéad tine a bheith lasta? | What would happen after the first fire was lit?     |
| 9. Cad a tharla do Rí Bheifne, Aodh de Léis?             | What happened to the King of Breifne, Hugh de Lacy? |
| 10. Cé aige a raibh campa mór airm san áit sin?          | Who had a big army camp there?                      |