

**TUMOIDEACHAS SAN
IAR-BHUNSCOIL GHAELTACHTA:
EOLAS DO THUISMITHEOIRÍ
AGUS DO CHAOMHNÓIRÍ**

**IMMERSION EDUCATION IN GAELTACHT
POST-PRIMARY SCHOOLS:
INFORMATION FOR PARENTS
AND GUARDIANS**

www.gaeloideachas.ie

Gaeloideachas 

Guth don Oideachas Ián-Ghaeilge agus Gaeltachta



An iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta

Is í príomhaidhm na hIar-bhunscoile Ghaeltachta ná oideachas den chéad scoth a sholáthar trí mheán na Gaeilge a thabharfaidh scileanna sóisialta, intleachtúla agus teicniúla do na daltaí a chuideoidh leo bheith ina ndaoine fásta iomlána agus geanúla.

Céard a chiallaíonn tumoideachas san Iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta?

Is í an Ghaeilge teanga teagaisc, chumarsáide, riaracháin agus sóisialaithe na scoile. Is trí Ghaeilge a mhúintear na hábhair ar fad, seachas Béarla agus teangacha iasachta.

An Polasaí don Oideachas Ghaeltachta, agus ardchaighdeán oideachais

Tá meascán teangeolaíoch anois sa phobal agus sa seomra ranga Ghaeltachta. Bíonn difríochtaí móra sa chaighdeán Gaeilge a bhíonn ag daltaí a fhreastalaíonn ar an Iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta. Is cainteoirí dúchais cuid acu ó theaghlaigh lán-Ghaeilge, bíonn beagán Gaeilge ag cuid eile agus bíonn roinnt daltaí nach mbíonn aon Ghaeilge acu. Is de bharr seo go bhfuil an Polasaí don Oideachas Ghaeltachta 2017-22 á fheidhmiú sna scoileanna Ghaeltachta ó Mheán Fómhair 2017.

Tá sé cruthaithe go hidirnáisiúnta gurb é an cur chuige tumoideachais, mar atá molta sa Pholasáí don Oideachas Ghaeltachta 2017-2022, an bealach is fearr chun caighdeán Gaeilge an chainteora dúchais agus an fhoghlaimeora Gaeilge a threisiú, le go mbainfidh siad an caighdeán oideachais is fearr amach.

Is í aidhm an Pholasáí ná a chinntiú go bhfuil oideachas d'ardchaighdeán trí mheán na Gaeilge á chur ar fáil do na daoine óga uile atá ag freastal ar scoil Ghaeltachta.

Gaeltacht post-primary schools

The main aim of a Gaeltacht post-primary school is to provide excellent education through the medium of Irish, to give students the social, intellectual and technical skills that will help them to become rounded and happy adults.

What does immersion education mean in a Gaeltacht post-primary school?

All teaching, communication, administration and social interaction in the school is done through Irish. All subjects are taught through Irish, apart from English and foreign languages.

The Policy on Gaeltacht Education, and excellence in education

Gaeltacht classrooms reflect the mix of languages now found in Gaeltacht communities. The standard of Irish that students in Gaeltacht post-primary schools have varies a lot. Some of them are native speakers from Irish-speaking families, some have a little Irish and some have no Irish at all. The Policy on Gaeltacht Education 2017-22 was introduced to Gaeltacht schools in September 2017 to address this.

International studies have shown that immersion education, as required by the Policy on Gaeltacht Education, is the best way to develop the fluency of both the native speaker and the student learning Irish. Immersion education will help both to achieve a high standard of education through the medium of Irish.

The aim of the Policy is to ensure that high-quality education through the medium of Irish is available to all young people attending Gaeltacht schools.

Buntáistí an tumoideachais san iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta don dalta

Is é an córas tumoideachais an córas is oiriúnaí don dalta arb í an Ghaeilge a theanga dúchais agus don dalta atá ag foghlaim na Gaeilge. Is é an an córas is fearr chun an dara teanga a mhúineadh agus a fhoghlaim ar scoil.

Beidh daltaí na Gaeltachta dátheangach agus déliteartha. Beidh siad líofa i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla agus beidh siad in ann léamh agus scríobh sa dá theanga. Dá bharr, beidh sé níos éasca acu teangacha eile a fhoghlaim. Beidh scileanna cumarsáide, tuisciana agus ceistiúcháin níos fearr acu. Beidh tuiscint agus ómós ag daltaí dá gcultúr agus bhféiniúlacht féin agus do chultúir eile. Beidh daltaí na Gaeltachta níos cumasaí chun tabhairt faoi dheiseanna fostaíochta sa Ghaeltacht, ar fud na hÉireann agus thar lear. Tá bónasmharcanna ar fáil d'iarthóir in ábhair áirithe san Ardeist nuair a fhreagraíonn sé/sí na scrúduithe scríofa trí mheán na Gaeilge.

Buntáistí an tumoideachais san iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta don Ghaeltacht

Beidh na pobail Ghaeltachta níos láidre ó thaobh na teanga labhartha de.

Leagfar béim an-láidir sa scoil ar an gcultúr Gaelach – ceol, drámaíocht, díospóireacht, cluichí, damhsa agus eile. Beidh na pobail Ghaeltachta níos láidre ó thaobh an chultúir de.

Cabhróidh sé le tionscail Ghaeltachta ar nós coláistí samhraidh, turasóireacht chultúrtha, na meáin Ghaeilge agus eile.

The advantages of immersion education for the post-primary student

Immersion education is the most appropriate model for the student whose native language is Irish and for the student who's learning Irish. It's the best way to teach and learn a second language at school.

Gaeltacht students will be bilingual and biliterate. They will be fluent in Irish and English and able to read and write in both languages. It will help them to learn other languages. They will have better skills in communication, comprehension and interrogation. They will have a better understanding and appreciation of their culture, their identity and of other cultures. Gaeltacht students will be better able to take up employment opportunities in the Gaeltacht, elsewhere in Ireland and abroad. A candidate who answers in Irish in the written examination in certain Leaving Certificate subjects may be given bonus marks.

The advantages of immersion education for the Gaeltacht

Young people in Gaeltacht communities will gain greater fluency in Irish.

Gaeltacht schools place great emphasis on Irish culture – music, drama, debate, games, dance and more. Gaeltacht communities will benefit from the stronger cultural ties encouraged by the schools.

Enterprise in the Gaeltacht, such as summer schools, cultural tourism and Irish-language media, will all benefit from schools' practicing immersion education.

Ceisteanna Coitianta

Cén buntáiste atá ag an tumoideachas don chainteoir dúchais san iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta?

De bharr go mbeidh na hábhair churaclaim ar fad (seachas Béarla agus teangacha iasachta) á múineadh trí Ghaeilge agus gurb í an Ghaeilge teanga chumarsáide, riaracháin agus sóisialaithe na scoile, beidh Gaeilge an chainteora dúchais á cosaint agus á saibhriú go leanúnach.

Cén buntáiste atá ag an tumoideachas don fhoghlaimoir san iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta?

Tá sé cruthaithe go hidirnáisiúnta gurb é an cur chuige tumoideachais an bealach is fearr chun caighdeán Gaeilge an fhoghlaimora a threisiú le go mbainfidh siad an caighdeán oideachais is fearr amach. Tá foinsí tajhde maidir leis seo ar fáil ar www.gaeloideachas.ie.

Céard faoin mBéarla? An mbeidh daltaí na Gaeltachta faoi mhíbhuntáiste de bharr a gcuid oideachais a fháil trí Ghaeilge?

Ní bheidh. Beidh na daltaí a fhreastalaíonn ar an iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta líofa i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla. Is dea-thionchar seachas drochthionchar a bhíonn ag an tumoideachas lán-Ghaeilge ar chumas Béarla an dalta. Méadaíonn cumas na ndaltaí i dteangacha eile (an Béarla san áireamh) seachas a mhalairt.

Frequently Asked Questions

How does immersion education benefit native speakers of Irish?

Because all of the curricular subjects (apart from English and foreign languages) are taught through Irish, and because all teaching, communication, administration and social interaction in the school is done through Irish, the student's fluency will be protected and enriched throughout their school life.

How does immersion education benefit students learning Irish?

It has been proven internationally that immersion education is the best way to improve a learner's standard of Irish so that they may get the most from their education. Research supporting the model is available on www.gaeloideachas.ie.

What about English? Will Gaeltacht students be at a disadvantage if they get their education through Irish?

Irish-medium immersion education has a positive effect on students' fluency in English, rather than a negative one. Students' abilities in other languages (including English) is helped rather than hindered.

An mbeidh siad ullmhaithe le freastal ar an tríú leibhéal?

Beidh. Tá daltaí ó iar-bhunscoileanna Gaeltachta ag plé le réimse leathan ábhar in institiúidí tríú leibhéal ar fud na hÉireann agus thar lear: airgeadas, eacnamaíocht agus cuntasáocht, dlí, eolaíocht, mata agus innealtóireacht, eolaíochtaí sláinte, na healaíona, na daonnachtaí agus na heolaíochtaí sóisialta, oideachas, teicneolaíocht faisnéise agus eile. Tá iardhaltaí eile ag plé le printíseachtaí agus gairmeacha beatha eile freisin de bharr na scileanna atá foghlamtha acu ar scoil.

Coinnítear 10% d'áiteanna sna coláistí oiliúna d'iarrthóirí Gaeltachta agus laghdaítear líon na bpointí Ardteiste a theastaíonn do na cúrsaí múinteoireachta iontu.

An bhfuil oideachas lán-Ghaeilge oiriúnach do daltaí le riachtanais speisialta?

Tá. Déanann iar-bhunscoileanna Gaeltachta freastal ar dhaltaí le riachtanais speisialta díreach mar a dhéanann scoileanna a fheidhmíonn trí mheán an Bhéarla agus tá na tacaíochtaí céanna ar fáil iontu do dhaltaí agus a dtuismitheoirí.

Freastalaíonn scoileanna na Gaeltachta ar dhaltaí le réimse riachtanais speisialta fhisiciúla agus oideachasúla; daltaí le deacrachtaí radhairc agus éisteachta, neamhoird de chuid speictream an uathachais, disléicse, agus riachtanais speisialta oideachais eile.

Maítear nach ndéanann an tumoideachas dochar do dhaltaí le riachtanais speisialta oideachais agus dearbhaíonn tuairisc ón gComhairle Náisiúnta um Oideachas Speisialta in 2011 go dtacaíonn an córas le forbairt shóisialta, mhothúcháin agus dirphearsanta.

Will students be prepared to continue to third level?

Yes. Students from Gaeltacht post-primary schools go on to study a wide range of subjects in third-level institutions both in Ireland and overseas: finance, economics and accounting, law, science, maths and engineering, health sciences, the arts, humanities and social sciences, education, IT and more. Other students go on to do apprenticeships or into other careers thanks to the skills they've acquired at school.

10% of the places in teacher training colleges are set aside for applicants from the Gaeltacht and those applicants need fewer Leaving Certificate points to access the courses.

Is Irish-medium education suitable for students with special needs?

Gaeltacht schools routinely provide education for students with special needs and offer the same supports for these students as English-medium schools do.

Gaeltacht schools cater for students with special needs, both physical and educational; students with impaired sight or hearing, autism spectrum disorders, dyslexia and other special educational needs.

Immersion education does no harm to students who have special educational needs and a report from the National Council for Special Education published in 2011 recognised that bilingual education contributes to students' social, emotional and interpersonal growth.

An bhfaigheann daltaí pointí Ardteiste sa bhreis as ucht an scrúdú a dhéanamh trí Ghaeilge?

Faigheann. Má fhreagraíonn iarrthóir páipéar scrúdaithe scríofa in ábhair Ardteiste ar leith trí mheán na Gaeilge, d'fhéadfaí bónasmharcanna a thabhairt dó/di. Tá tuilleadh eolais maidir le seo ar fáil ó Choimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit ar www.examinations.ie.

An bhfuil leabhair agus áiseanna ar fáil do na daltaí i nGaeilge?

Tá. Cuireann COGG (An Chomhairle um Oideachas Gaeltachta agus Gaelscolaíochta) réimse áiseanna agus téacsleabhair i nGaeilge ar fáil do gach ábhar. Tá eolair e d'áiseanna teagaisc ar fáil acu ar www.cogg.ie.

An bhfuil ceisteanna eile agat?

Cuir glaoch ar Gaeloideachas ag:

(01)8535195 (Príomh oifig)

Niamh De Búrca 087 9155114

Peigí Ní Chonghaile 087 9452452

Tá eolas cuimsitheach maidir leis an eagraíocht agus an córas oideachais lán-Ghaeilge ar fáil ar www.gaeloideachas.ie, agus foilsítear ábhar go rialta ar [Twitter.com/gaeloid](https://twitter.com/gaeloid) agus [Facebook.com/gaeloideachas](https://facebook.com/gaeloideachas) chomh maith.

Do students get bonus points for sitting their Leaving Certificate through Irish?

Yes: a candidate who answers in Irish in the written examination in certain Leaving Certificate subjects may be given bonus marks. Further information is available from the State Examination Commission, see www.examinations.ie.

Are their books and resources available in Irish for the students?

Yes. COGG, the statutory agency that provides for the educational needs of Irish-medium and Gaeltacht schools, provides teaching resources and support services for Irish-medium education and you'll find a directory of available resources on their website, www.cogg.ie.

Further questions?

Call Gaeloideachas on:

(01)8535195 (Main office)

Niamh De Búrca 087 9155114

Peigí Ní Chonghaile 087 9452452

You'll find comprehensive information about the organisation and about Irish-medium education on our website, www.gaeloideachas.ie, and you can get regular updates on [Twitter.com/gaeloid](https://twitter.com/gaeloid) and [Facebook.com/gaeloideachas](https://facebook.com/gaeloideachas).

Buntáistí an Tumoideachais

Cad is fiú an tumoideachas don pháiste?
Cad a deir an taighde in Éirinn agus
go hidirnáisiúnta?

Buntáistí cognaíocha

Éiríonn le páistí smaoineamh
ar bhealaí **níos cruthaithí**



Bíonn siad níos fearr **ag
tabhairt aird, ag díriú
ar thascanna** agus á
gcur i gcrích



Scileanna cuimhne
níos fearr



Léiríonn taighde gur féidir
leis an dátheangachas móil
cheithre bliana a chur ar
ghalar Alzheimer

Líofacht agus litearthacht in dhá theanga

Forbraíonn páistí **líofacht** agus
litearthacht sa Ghaeilge agus sa
Bhéarla araon ar scoil

Tuiscint níos fearr dóibh
ar na **bunchlocha teanga**,
gramadach, déanamh focal,
ord abairte



Níos éasca do na páistí
teangacha eile a fhoghlaim leis
na scileanna litearthachta atá
sealbhathe acu



Scileanna inaistrithe iad seo
gur féidir a chur i bhfeidhm i
dteangacha eile

Scileanna éisteachta
agus **cumarsáide** níos
éifeachtaí ag páistí

Níos fearr in ann **iad**
féin a chur in iúl
agus níos fearr in ann
daoine eile a thuiscint

**Scileanna
cumarsáide**

Muinín agus féiniúlacht

Níos mó teagmhála ag na
páistí le cultúir éagsúla
agus bíonn **meas níos
mó** acu orthu

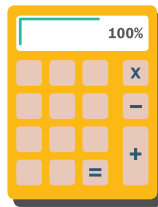
Spreagtar **íochultúrachas**
níos doimhne agus níos lú
cnióchais



Tuiscint níos fearr do na páistí ar
a gcuid féiniúlachta féin — bíonn
féinmheas níos mó acu



Gnóthachtáil san oideachas



Gnóthachtáil níos airde sa
Bhéarla agus sa mhata araon
ag páistí i scoileanna lán-
Ghaeilge i gcomparáid lena
bpiarghrúpa i scoileanna
meán-Bhéarla

Is mó seans go gcuirtear
curaclam níos leithne ar
fáil i mbunscoileanna
lán-Ghaeilge ná mar a
chuirtear ar fáil i
scoileanna eile

Is féidir go mbronnfar
marcana breise ar
iarrthóirí a fhreagraíonn
scrúdú scríofa Ardeiste trí
Ghaeilge



Fianaise uait? Tuilleadh eolais maidir leis na
buntáistí agus na tagairtí taighde lena mbaineann
ar fáil ar **www.gaeloideachas.ie**

Advantages of Immersion Education

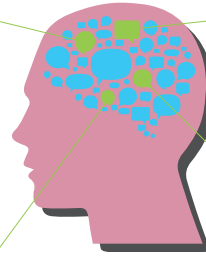
What is the value of immersion education for a child? What does the Irish and international research say?

Cognitive advantages

Children can become **more creative thinkers**



They're better able to **pay attention, to concentrate** on and complete tasks



Helps to **improve memory skills**



Research has shown that being bilingual can delay the onset of Alzheimer's Disease by four years

Fluency and literacy in two languages

Children develop **fluency** and **literacy** in both Irish and English in school

Better understanding of the **foundations of language**, grammar, word formation, sentence structure



Easier for the children to **learn additional languages**, thanks to the literacy skills they acquire through immersion education



Transferrable skills can be applied to other languages

Develop more effective **listening** and **communicative skills**

Better able to **express themselves**, and better able to understand others

Communication skills

Confidence and identity

Receive broader exposure to other cultures and develop a **greater respect** for them

Promotes deeper **multiculturalism** and less racism



Better understanding of their own sense of self, and this gives them increased **self-esteem**

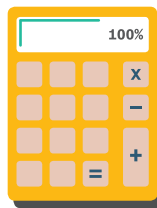


Increased educational attainment

Attain higher grades in standardised tests both in English and in maths than their peers in English-medium schools

Irish-medium primary schools are more likely to provide a **broader curriculum** than other school types

Candidates who answer in Irish in the written examination in certain Leaving Certificate subjects may be given **bonus marks**



Want evidence? Further information on these benefits, as well as research references, is available at www.gaeiloideachas.ie

Tacaíocht do thuismitheoirí

Cén chaoi ar féidir le Tuismitheoirí agus Caomhnóirí cúnamh a thabhairt?

Ta sé tábhachtach meon dearfach agus spreagúil maidir leis an scoil agus an Ghaeilge a léiriú. Fiú murab í an Ghaeilge an teanga theaghlaigh, cabhróidh sé go mór le d'iníon/mac má léiríonn tú dóibh go bhfuil forspéis agat sa sealbhú teanga agus an dul chun cinn atá á dhéanamh acu.

Bain úsáid as an méid Gaeilge atá agat le do pháiste sa bhaile. Mar thacaíocht do thuismitheoirí ar bheagán Gaeilge beidh ranganna agus imeachtaí cultúrtha agus sóisialta trí Ghaeilge á n-eagrú ag an gCoiste Pleanála Teanga áitiúil, féach www.udaras.ie.

Cuireann Gaeloideachas na tacaíochtaí seo a leanas ar fáil do thuismitheoirí, caomhnóirí agus cúramóirí a bhfuil a gcuid páistí ag freastal ar scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge agus & Gaeltachta:

Líne Chabhrach 01 8535195

Fáiltear roimh theagmháil ó thuismitheoirí i nGaeilge nó i mBéarla. Bíonn foireann na heagraíochta lánsásta ceisteanna a fhreagairt agus comhairle a thabhairt maidir le hoideachas lán-Ghaeilge do do pháiste. Is féidir teagmháil a dhéanamh linn chomh maith ar ríomhphost nó trí na meáin shóisialta.

www.gaeloideachas.ie

Eolas cuimsitheach i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla maidir le hoideachas lán-Ghaeilge: nuacht, léarscáil agus sonraí teagmhála na naíonraí agus na scoileanna, taighde, acmhainní agus eile.

www.irishforparents.ie

Acmhainní féin-theagaisc do thuismitheoirí gur mian leo Gaeilge a fhoghlaim, agus acmhainní do mhúinteoirí a chuireann ranganna Gaeilge ar fáil do thuismitheoirí.

Stocaireacht agus Abhcóideacht

Mianta thuismitheoirí a chosaint i leith oideachas lán-Ghaeilge dá bpáistí agus ionadaíocht thar a gceann ar raon leathan saincheisteanna.

Support for parents

How can parents and guardians help?

It's important to show a positive attitude to both school and the Irish language. Even if Irish is not the language of your home, it will help your son or daughter if you show them that you are interested in them becoming fluent and in the great progress they're making.

Use whatever Irish you have with your child at home. As a support for parents who do not have much Irish themselves, language classes and social and cultural events through Irish are organised by Local Language-Planning Committees, see www.udaras.ie.

Gaeloideachas provides the following supports for parents, guardians and carers whose children are attending Irish-medium schools:

Helpline 01 8535195

Parents are welcome to contact us in Irish or English. Our staff are happy to answer questions and give advice on Irish-medium education for your child. You can also contact us by email or via social media.

www.gaeloideachas.ie

Our website provides comprehensive information on Irish-medium education: news, a directory and map of naíonraí and schools, research, resources and more.

www.irishforparents.ie

Resources for parents who want to teach themselves Irish, and for teachers who provide Irish classes for parents.

Lobbying and Advocacy

Protecting the interests of parents who want Irish-medium education for their children, and representing them on a broad range of issues.

Eolas Fúinn

Bunaíodh Gaeloideachas mar Gaelscoileanna in 1973 mar eagraíocht dheonach náisiúnta chun tacaíocht a thabhairt d'fhorbairt na scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht.

In 2014, ceapadh Gaelscoileanna ina heagraíocht tacaíochta do scoileanna na Gaeltachta freisin. Athraíodh ainm na heagraíochta go Gaeloideachas agus socraíodh go mbeadh ionadaíocht ó na scoileanna Gaeltachta ar an mbord stiúrtha. Ceapadh beirt oifigeach forbartha don Ghaeltacht agus tá siad lonnaithe in oifig na heagraíochta sna Forbacha, Co. na Gaillimhe.

Áirítear i measc ról agus feidhmeanna na heagraíochta: comhairle, cúnaimh agus tacaíocht a chur ar fáil do thuismitheoirí agus chaomhnóirí ar mian leo oideachas lán-Ghaeilge dá bpáistí, mar aon le seirbhís tacaíochta a sholáthar do naíonraí (lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht) agus scoileanna.

Tá an eagraíocht aitheanta mar Pháirtí Oideachais ag an Roinn Oideachais & Scileanna. Faigheann sí maoiniú ó Foras na Gaeilge agus ón táille ballraíochta a íocann scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge agus Gaeltachta léi.

About Us

Gaeloideachas was established as Gaelscoileanna in 1973 as a national voluntary organisation to support the development of Irish-medium schools outside Gaeltacht areas.

In 2014, Gaelscoileanna's remit was expanded to include support services for Gaeltacht schools. The name of the organisation was changed to Gaeloideachas and representation from Gaeltacht schools was sought for the organisation's board of directors. Two development officers for the Gaeltacht were appointed and they are located in offices in na Forbacha, Co. na Gaillimhe.

The role and responsibilities of the organisation include providing advice, assistance and support to parents and guardians who want Irish-medium education for their children, as well as support services for naíonraí (outside Gaeltacht areas) and schools.

Gaeloideachas is recognised as an education partner by the Department of Education & Skills. The organisation is funded by Foras na Gaeilge, and by the membership fees paid by Irish-medium and Gaeltacht schools.



www.gaeloideachas.ie



twitter.com/gaeloid



Facebook.com/gaeloideachas



Foras na Gaeilge

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