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CÚISEANNA LE GAELCHOLÁISTE A ROGHNÚ

REASONS TO CHOOSE A GAELCHOLÁISTE

Forléargas do Thuismitheoirí & Chaomhnóirí

Overview for Parents & Guardians

Gaeloideachas

Guth don Oideachas lán-Ghaeilge agus Gaeltachta

www.gaeloideachas.ie

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Cad is iar-bhunscoil lán-Ghaeilge ann?

Is scoil í iar-bhunscoil lán-Ghaeilge (Gaelcholáiste) ina ndéantar an fhoghlaim agus na gníomhaíochtaí ar fad, seachas múineadh teangacha eile, trí Ghaeilge. Tugann daltaí i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge faoin gcuraclam cuimsitheach céanna is a bhíonn ag daltaí i scoileanna lán-Bhéarla. Anuas air sin, baineann na daltaí i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge tairbhe as na buntáistí ar fad a bhaineann le hoideachas dátheangach, lena n-áirítear buntáistí acadúla, pearsanta, teanga agus sóisialta.

Déanaimid teagasc ar dhaltaí ó gach cúlra teanga!

What is an Irish-medium post-primary school?

An Irish-medium post-primary school (Gaelcholáiste) is a school where all learning and activities, apart from the teaching of other languages, are carried out through Irish. Students in Irish-medium schools experience the same comprehensive curriculum as students in English-medium schools while at the same time enjoying all the benefits of a bilingual education, including academic, personal, linguistic and social advantages.

We teach students of all linguistic backgrounds!

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Cén t-éiteas atá ag iar-bhunscoileanna lán-Ghaeilge?

Fáiltíonn scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge roimh dhaltaí ó gach cúlra teanga, cultúrtha, reiligiúnach agus socheacnamaíoch. Déanann scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge ceiliúradh gníomhach ar an nGaeilge is ar oidhreacht na tíre. Bíonn siad páirteach i réimse leathan gníomhaíochtaí cultúrtha, teanga, ceoil agus spóirt. Feabhsaíonn agus saibhríonn na gníomhaíochtaí seo forbairt oideachasúil agus forbairt phearsanta na ndaltaí.

Tá éitis reiligiúnacha nó spioradálta éagsúla ag scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge, ag brath ar an bpátrún atá acu. Tá roinnt scoileanna **sainchreidmheach** (Caitliceach), agus tá scoileanna eile **ilchreidmheach**. Is ábhar é Oideachas Reiligiúnach atá ar Churaclam na Sraithe Sóisearaí agus Curaclam na Sraithe Sinsearaí araon.

Guten Morgen! Bom Dia! Maidin mhaith! Labas rytas! Good Morning! Dzień dobry! Bonjour! Buna dimineata!

What ethos do Irish-medium post-primary schools have?

Irish-medium schools welcome pupils from all linguistic, cultural, religious and socio-economic backgrounds. Irish-medium schools actively celebrate the Irish language and heritage, as well as involvement in a wide range of cultural, linguistic, music and sporting activities as a means of enriching and enhancing the educational and personal development of students.

Irish-medium schools have different religious or spiritual ethoses depending on their patron. Some schools are **denominational** (Catholic), and other schools are **multidenominational**. Religious Education is a subject offered on the curriculum at both Junior and Senior Cycle.

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Cad is tumoideachas ann?

Is samhail é an tumoideachas a chuidíonn le daltaí a bheith líofa sa Ghaeilge go nádúrtha, trí thaithí laethúil a thabhairt dóibh ar thimpeallacht lán-Ghaeilge. Ciallaíonn sé seo go múintear gach ábhar, seachas an Béarla agus teangacha eile, trí Ghaeilge sna scoilbhlianta ar fad. Tugtar deiseanna luachmhara foghlama do dhaltaí trí Ghaeilge, chomh maith le deiseanna le forbairt phearsanta a dhéanamh, i raon comhthéacsanna, laistigh agus lasmuigh den seomra ranga.

Cruthaíonn múinteoirí deiseanna fiúntacha leis an nGaeilge a úsáid sna hábhair agus sna gníomhaíochtaí seach-churaclaim éagsúla. Tugtar cúnamh do dhaltaí ionas gur féidir leo úsáid chruinn a bhaint as teanga labhartha agus scríofa sna réimsí éagsúla den churaclam. Cabhraítear le daltaí dul i dtaithí ar an téarmaíocht a bhaineann go sainiúil leis na hábhair atá á ndéanamh acu. Tugtar cúnamh do dhaltaí a gcuid scileanna teanga a úsáid agus a fhorbairt ionas go mbeidh siad chomh muiníneach céanna in úsáid na Gaeilge agus an Bhéarla, agus go mbeidh siad in ann cumarsáid éifeachtach a dhéanamh sa dá theanga.

What is immersion education?

Immersion education is a model that helps students to become fluent in Irish naturally, by giving them daily experience of an Irish-speaking environment. This means that all subjects, apart from English and other languages, are taught through Irish right up to Leaving Certificate level.

Students are given valuable opportunities for learning and personal development through Irish in a range of contexts, both inside and outside of the classroom. Teachers create opportunities for meaningful language use and interactions across the various subjects and extra-curricular activities. Students are helped develop accurate use of oral and written language across curricular areas, as well as the subject-specific terminology required. They are helped use and develop their language skills so that they can be equally confident in the use of Irish and English and can communicate effectively in both languages.

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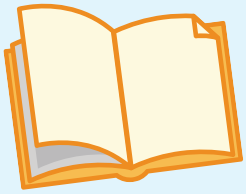
Cad iad na buntáistí, mar sin?

Chomh maith leis na buntáistí acadúla agus cultúrtha a bhaineann leis an dátheangachas, baineann daltaí leas as oideachas lán-Ghaeilge ar go leor bealaí eile. Seo roinnt de na buntáistí, dar le daltaí a d'fhreastail ar scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge: an spéis a spreagtar sa Ghaeilge agus sa dátheangachas; an bród a chothaítear do chultúr na hÉireann; pointí breise bronnta ar scrúduithe Ardteistiméireachta a dhéantar trí Ghaeilge; buntáistí cognaíocha an dátheangachais; foghlaim teangacha breise; agus áisiúlacht an oideachais lán-Ghaeilge mar gheall ar eispéireas den chineál céanna ag leibhéal na bunscoile (Ó Duibhir & Ní Thuairisg, 2020).

So, what are the benefits?

As well as the academic and cultural benefits of being bilingual, pupils benefit in many ways from Irish-medium education. According to former students, benefits include: the interest sparked in the Irish language and in bilingualism; the pride fostered for Irish culture; extra points awarded for Leaving Certificate examinations through Irish; the cognitive benefits of bilingualism; the learning of additional languages; and the convenience of Irish-medium education due to a similar experience at primary level (Ó Duibhir & Ní Thuairisg, 2020).



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Buntáistí cognaíocha

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

Scileanna cuimhne níos fearr

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

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

Cognitive advantages

Students can become **more creative thinkers**

Helps to **improve memory skills**

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

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

Líofacht agus litearthacht in dhá theanga

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

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

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

Níos éasca do na daltaí **teangacha eile a fhoghlaim** leis na scileanna litearthachta atá sealbhaithe acu

Fluency and literacy in two languages

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

Transferrable skills can be applied to other languages

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

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

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

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

Scileanna Cumarsáide

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

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

Communication Skills

Muinín agus féiniúlacht

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

Spreagtar **ilchultúrachas** níos doimhne agus níos lú ciníochais

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

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**

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Gnóthachtáil san oideachas

Déanann daltaí in iar-bhunscoileanna lán-Ghaeilge **níos mó ábhar ag an ardleibhéal** ar an meán i gcomparáid le cineálacha áirithe eile scoileanna - Gaeilge, Béarla agus mata ina measc (CNCM & ESRI, 2019)

Is féidir go mbronnfar **marcanna breise** ar iarrthóirí a fhreagraíonn scrúdú scríofa Ardteiste trí Ghaeilge

Increased educational attainment

Students in Irish-medium schools take **more higher-level subjects** than certain other school types. These include Irish, English and maths (NCCA & ESRI, 2019)

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

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Ceisteanna coitianta

Frequently asked questions

An gá gur fhreastail mo pháiste ar bhunscoil lán-Ghaeilge?

Maidir le daltaí a d'fhreastail ar bhunscoil lán-Ghaeilge, ligeann iar-bhunscoil lán-Ghaeilge dóibh leanúint ar aghaidh ag fáil na mbuntáistí iomadúla a bhaineann leis an tumoideachas. Tugann roinnt scoileanna tús áite do dhaltaí a d'fhreastail ar bhunscoileanna lán-Ghaeilge ina gcritéir rollaithe. Beidh gach scoil in ann na beartais agus na nósanna imeachta go léir a bhaineann leis an scoil sin a shoiléiriú.

Maidir leis na daltaí sin a fhreastalaíonn ar iar-bhunscoil lán-Ghaeilge gan aon taithí roimhe seo ar an tumoideachas, cuidíonn sé leo a bheith tumtha sa Ghaeilge gach lá lena líofacht a fhorbairt thar thréimhse ghearr. Ní fada go dtógfaidh siad ar an nGaeilge a d'fhoghlaim siad sa bhunscoil.

Tabharfar cúnamh do dhaltaí muinín a bheith acu páirt a ghlacadh agus cur le saol agus éiteas na scoile. Déanfaidh daltaí staidéar ar go leor ábhar nua le chéile den chéad uair agus gheobhaidh siad téarmaíocht na n-ábhar nua agus an sainfhoclóir a bhaineann leo le chéile. Tá cláir aistrithe ag go leor scoileanna chun cabhrú le daltaí aistriú rathúil a dhéanamh ón mbunscoil go dtí an iar-bhunscoil, agus dírítear ar thacaíochtaí speisialta dóibh siúd a d'fhreastail ar bhunscoileanna lán-Bhéarla.

Léiríonn taighde a rinneadh ar an dul chun cinn atá déanta ag daltaí in iar-bhunscoileanna lán-Ghaeilge a d'fhreastail ar bhunscoileanna lán-Bhéarla gur ghnóthaigh siad marcanna chomh hard céanna i nGaeilge agus i Matamaitic ag leibhéal an Teastais Shóisearaigh is a ghnóthaigh na daltaí a d'fhreastail ar bhunscoileanna lán-Ghaeilge (Ó Muircheartaigh & Hickey, 2008).

Does my child need to have attended an Irish-medium primary school?

For students who have attended an Irish-medium primary school, choosing an Irish-medium post-primary school allows for the many advantages of an immersion education to continue. Many schools give preference to students coming from Irish-medium primary schools in their enrolment criteria. Your school of interest will be able to clarify all policies and procedures pertaining to that school.

For those students who start their post-primary education in Irish with no prior experience of immersion education, being immersed in Irish on a daily basis helps develop their fluency very quickly and they soon build on the Irish they have learned at primary school.

Students will be helped gain confidence to participate in and contribute to the life and ethos of the school. Students will also study many new subjects together for the first time and will acquire the new subject terminology and specialist vocabulary together. Many schools have transition programmes to help students make a successful transition from primary to post-primary school with a focus on special supports for those coming from English-medium primary schools.

Research into the progress made by students in Irish-medium post-primary schools who attended English-medium primary schools has shown that they attained equally high marks in both Irish and Maths at Junior Certificate level to those students who had been educated through Irish at primary level (Ó Muircheartaigh & Hickey, 2008).

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Ba bhreá liom a bheith in ann cabhrú le mo pháiste leis an obair bhaile. Conas is féidir liom a bheith páirteach?

Tá go leor bealaí ann chun cabhrú le do leanbh a bheith rathúil, is cuma cén teanga a labhraíonn tú sa bhaile. Tá sé ríthábhachtach an t-eispéireas foghlama a bhíonn ag do pháiste, chomh maith leis an bhfoghlaim teanga ag leibhéal na hiar-bhunscoile a dhéanamh chomh dearfach agus is féidir. Is féidir é seo a dhéanamh má bhíonn tú tacúil, má thugann tú spreagadh agus má bhíonn tú díograiseach. Mar fhoghlaimeoirí neamhspleácha, tá sé mar aidhm ag an obair bhaile a thugtar do dhaltaí iar-bhunscoile an méid atá clúdaithe acu cheana féin sa rang a threisiú. Mar dhalta dátheangach, beidh do pháiste in ann an obair bhaile a tugadh dóibh a mhíniú sa teanga a labhraíonn tú le chéile sa bhaile.

Tá ár suíomh gréasáin, www.irishforparents.ie, ar fáil chun cabhrú le tuismitheoirí feabhas a chur ar a gcuid Gaeilge, má theastaíonn uathu é sin a dhéanamh. Cuireann go leor scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge, leabharlanna agus eagraíochtaí áitiúla eile ranganna Gaeilge ar fáil do thuismitheoirí, más mian leo freastal orthu.

I would love to be able to help my child with homework. How can I be involved?

There are many ways to help your child thrive no matter what language you speak at home. It is very important to help make your child's post-primary and language-learning experience positive and lasting by being supportive, encouraging and enthusiastic. As independent learners, the homework that post-primary schools students are assigned aims to reinforce what they have already covered in class. As a bilingual student, your child will be able to explain the homework they've been given in the language you speak together at home.

Our website, www.irishforparents.ie, is available to help improve parents' Irish if you are interested. Many Irish-medium schools provide Irish classes for parents if they wish to attend, as do libraries and other local organisations.

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An ndéanfaidh mo pháiste dul chun cinn i mBéarla?

Déanann daltaí i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge staidéar ar an mBéarla mar chroí-ábhar den churaclam. Leagann an curaclam ionchais shoiléire amach do dhaltaí maidir lena scileanna labhartha, scileanna léitheoireachta agus scileanna scríbhneoireachta. Baineann daltaí i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge taitneamh as eispéiris shaibhre i mBéarla agus i nGaeilge, agus forbraíonn siad réimse príomhscileanna litearthachta agus béil. Anuas air sin, baineann siad taitneamh as téacsanna sa dá theanga. Déanann scoileanna measúnuithe rialta chun forbairt na ndaltaí sa dá theanga a mheas.

Dar le staidéar a rinne an Institiúid Taighde Eacnamaíochta agus Sóisialta (ESRI) (2019), léiríodh go dtugann níos mó daltaí i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge faoin mBéarla ag an Ardleibhéal ná an meán.

How will my child progress in English?

Students in Irish-medium education study English as a core subject of the curriculum. The curriculum sets out clear expectations for students in their oral language, reading and writing. Students in Irish-medium schools enjoy rich experiences in both English and Irish, developing a range of key literacy and oral skills as well as enjoying texts in both languages. Schools carry out regular assessments to assess students' development of both languages.

According to a study carried out by the ESRI (2019), it was shown that Irish-medium schools have a higher take-up of higher-level English than average.

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Cad mar gheall ar roghanna tar éis na hiar-bhunscoile?

Tá go leor roghanna ar fáil do dhaltaí a fhaigheann oideachas lán-Ghaeilge, is cuma má chinneann siad leanúint ar aghaidh ag staidéar ag an tríú leibhéal, cúrsa oiliúna breise a dhéanamh, printíseacht a dhéanamh nó dul isteach san ionad oibre. Tugann an dátheangachas nó an t-ilteangachas go leor deiseanna breise sa saol gairmiúil.

Tá roinnt iar-bhunscoileanna lán-Ghaeilge rangaithe i measc an 10 scoil is fearr in Éirinn le blianta fada maidir le daltaí a théann ar aghaidh go dtí oideachas tríú leibhéal. Féadfaidh daltaí tuilleadh staidéir a dhéanamh ar raon leathan ábhar, i nGaeilge nó i mBéarla, in institiúidí tríú leibhéal in Éirinn, agus thar lear.

Maidir le daltaí a roghnaíonn staidéar a dhéanamh i nGaeilge ag an tríú leibhéal, tá líon na gcúrsaí ag méadú i gcónaí. Maidir le daltaí a roghnaíonn cúrsaí a thugtar i mBéarla, tugann an fhianaise le fios go bhfuil na scileanna agus an t-eolas a d'fhorbair siad ag leibhéal iar-bhunscoile inaistrithe chuig an oideachas tríú leibhéal agus an saol oibre.

Éiríonn le scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge daltaí a thabhairt isteach i líonraí labhartha Gaeilge, a éascaíonn caomhnú agus úsáid na Gaeilge tar éis dóibh an scoil a fhágáil chomh maith (Murtagh 2007).

What about choice after post-primary education?

There are many options available to students of Irish-medium education whether they decide to continue to study at third level, do a further training course, apprenticeship or enter the workplace. Being bilingual or multilingual offers many extra opportunities in professional life.

Irish-medium post-primary schools have ranked among the top 10 on national league tables for many years with regard to students progressing to third level. Students can undertake further study in a wide range of subjects, in Irish or English, in third-level institutions both in Ireland and overseas.

For students who choose to study through the medium of Irish at third level, the availability of courses is expanding. For students choosing English-medium courses, the evidence indicates that the skills and knowledge they have developed at post-primary level are transferable to their third-level education, their careers and thereafter.

Irish-medium schools are also successful at introducing students to Irish language-speaking networks that facilitate maintenance and use of Irish after they leave school (Murtagh 2007).

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An bhfuil an tumoideachas lán-Ghaeilge oiriúnach do dhaltaí a bhfuil riachtanais bhreise oideachais acu?

Cuireann scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge oideachas ar fáil do dhaltaí a bhfuil riachtanais bhreise acu, idir fhisiciúil agus oideachasúil; daltaí a bhfuil lagú radhairc nó éisteachta orthu, daltaí atá ar an speictream, chomh maith le daltaí a bhfuil disléicse orthu agus iad siúd a bhfuil riachtanais speisialta oideachais eile acu. Cuirtear na tacaíochtaí céanna ar fáil do na daltaí seo i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge is a chuirtear ar fáil i scoileanna lán-Bhéarla. Aithníodh i dtuarascáil ón gComhairle Náisiúnta um Oideachas Speisialta, a foilsíodh in 2011, go gcuireann oideachas dátheangach le fás sóisialta, mothúchánach agus idirphearsanta na ndaltaí.

Agus tú ag smaoineamh ar an scoil is fearr do do pháiste, moltar duit labhairt go díreach leis an scoil atá ar intinn agaibh le fáil amach an bhfuil beartas maith uilechuimsitheachta ag an scoil, agus an bhfuil taithí ag an bhfoireann le daltaí a raibh na riachtanais chéanna acu is atá ag do pháiste. Is fiú chomh maith ceist a chur maidir leis an leibhéal tacaíochta is féidir leo a chur ar fáil do do pháiste, bunaithe ar a riachtanais aonair.

D'fhéadfadh daltaí a bhfuil deacrachtaí litearthachta acu a bheith incháilithe do shocruithe áirithe i scrúduithe, ag brath ar dhéine na riachtanas. Cuirtear treoirlínte ar fáil, ach déantar iad a leasú gach bliain. Mar sin, déan seiceáil leis an scoil faoi na treoirlínte agus na dátaí deiridh is déanaí d'iarratais.

Tabhair cuairt ar ár rannóg faoi riachtanais bhreise oideachais ar shuíomh gréasáin Gaeloideachas chun tuilleadh eolais a fháil.

Is Irish-medium immersion education suitable for students with additional educational needs?

Irish-medium schools routinely provide education for pupils with additional needs, both physical and educational; children with impaired sight or hearing, autism spectrum disorders, dyslexia and other special educational needs. Irish-medium schools offer the same supports for these pupils as English-medium schools do. A report from the National Council for Special Education published in 2011, recognised that bilingual education contributes to pupils' social, emotional and interpersonal growth.

When considering which school is best for your child, it is advisable to speak directly with the school in mind to find out whether the school has a good policy of inclusion, experience of students with the type of needs your child has and what level of support they can provide to your child based on their individual needs.

Students with literacy difficulties may be eligible for certain accommodations in exams, depending on the severity of the child's needs. Guidelines are made available but they are amended every year, so be sure to check with the school about the most up-to-date guidelines and closing dates for applications.

Please visit our section on additional education needs on the Gaeloideachas website for more information.

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An mbeidh na deiseanna céanna ag daltaí lasmuigh den seomra ranga?

Beidh, agus beidh tuilleadh deiseanna ann! Tá an deis ag daltaí i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge rochtain a fháil ar réimse leathan gníomhaíochtaí seach-churaclaim, gníomhaíochtaí a shaibhríonn a gcuid scileanna foghlama, teanga, forbartha agus sóisialta. Glacann daltaí páirt in imeachtaí áitiúla agus náisiúnta, agus tá duaiseanna speisialta ag cuid acu, cosúil leis an Taispeántas Eolaí Óg agus Teicneolaíochta, dóibh siúd a ghlacann páirt i nGaeilge. Tá réimse leathan imeachtaí ann freisin go sonrach do dhaltaí i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge; spórt, díospóireacht, drámaíocht, ceol agus go leor eile. Déanta na fírinne, bíonn níos mó deiseanna ag daltaí i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge, páirt a ghlacadh i ngníomhaíochtaí seach-churaclaim mar is féidir leo páirt a ghlacadh i ngníomhaíochtaí sa dá theanga. Téigh i dteagmháil le do scoil áitiúil chun a fháil amach a bhfuil ar fáil acu!

Will students have the same opportunities outside of the classroom?

Yes, and more! Students in Irish-medium schools have the opportunity to access a wide range of extra-curricular activities to enrich their learning, language, development and social skills. Students take part in local and national events, and some, like the Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition, have special awards for those who participate in Irish. There is also a wide range of events specifically for students in Irish-medium schools; sport, debating, drama, music and more. In actual fact, students in Irish-medium schools have even more opportunities to participate in extra-curricular activities as they can access activities in both languages. Contact your local school to see what they have on offer!

An bhfaigheann daltaí pointí bónais san Ardteistiméireacht?

Faigheann! Féadfar marcanna bónais a thabhairt d'iarrthóir a dhéanann ábhair áirithe Ardteistiméireachta i nGaeilge. Tá tuilleadh eolais ar fáil ó Choimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit. Féach www.examinations.ie.

Do students get bonus points in the Leaving Certificate?

Yes! A candidate who answers in Irish in certain Leaving Certificate subjects may be given bonus marks. Further information is available from the State Examinations Commission. See www.examinations.ie.

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Conas a bhaineann daltaí a labhraíonn Gaeilge sa bhaile leas as an tumoideachas?

Tugann an tumoideachas an deis do dhaltaí, ar cainteoirí dúchais Gaeilge iad, cur lena líofacht agus a gcuid scileanna teanga a shaibhriú. Tacaíonn an tumoideachas, sa seomra ranga agus lasmuigh de, le húsáid na Gaeilge sa teaghlach. Chomh maith leis sin, cuireann sé le foghlaim teanga an pháiste i suíomhanna foirmiúla oideachais agus i suíomhanna sóisialta.

How does immersion education benefit students who speak Irish at home?

Immersion education gives students who are native Irish speakers the opportunity to build on their fluency and enrich their language skills. Immersion in Irish, both in the classroom setting and outside of it, supports the family's use of Irish at home and expands children's exposure to the language in formal educational and social settings.

Tacaíocht do Thuismitheoirí

Tá Gaeloideachas anseo chun tacú leat féin agus le do pháiste ar aistear an oideachais lán-Ghaeilge.
Má theastaíonn cabhair nó comhairle uait, táimid anseo!

- Abhcóideacht
- Físeáin ar go leor ábhar bit.ly/GaeloidYT
- Bileoga eolais bit.ly/GaeloidPromo
- IrishforParents.ie
- Fóram do Thuismitheoirí bit.ly/FbGaeloidTuis
- Cainteanna agus Seimineáir https://bit.ly/Cláraigh

Support for Parents

Gaeloideachas is here to support you and your child on your journey with Irish-medium education. If you need help or advice, we're here!

- Advocacy
- Videos on lots of topics bit.ly/GaeloidYT
- Information leaflets bit.ly/GaeloidPromo
- IrishforParents.ie
- Forum for Parents bit.ly/FbGaeloidTuis
- Talks and Seminars https://bit.ly/Cláraigh

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Fúinn

Eagraíocht náisiúnta is ea Gaeloideachas, a thacaíonn le forbairt an oideachais lán-Ghaeilge in Éirinn.

Bunaíodh Gaeloideachas faoin ainm Gaelscoileanna in 1973 chun tacú le Gaelscoileanna, idir bhunscoileanna agus iar-bhunscoileanna. Laistigh de chúraimí na heagraíochta anois tá soláthar seirbhísí tacaíochta do scoileanna Gaeltachta, naíonraí lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht agus seirbhísí do thuismitheoirí.

Cuireann Gaeloideachas, comhairle, cabhair agus tacaíocht ar fáil do thuismitheoirí ar mian leo oideachas lán-Ghaeilge dá bpáistí, chomh maith le seirbhísí tacaíochta agus abhcóideacht dóibh siúd atá ag obair in san earnáil.

About us

Gaeloideachas is a national organisation supporting the development of Irish-medium education.

Founded as Gaelscoileanna in 1973 to support Irish-medium schools, primary and post-primary, outside of the Gaeltacht, the organisation's remit now includes the provision of support services for Irish-medium schools in Gaeltacht areas, for Irish-medium preschools outside of the Gaeltacht, as well as for parents.

Gaeloideachas provides advice, assistance and support to people who wish to have their children educated through Irish, as well as support services and advocacy for those working in the sector.

Gorlann Ghnó na Forbacha
Údarás na Gaeltachta
Na Forbacha, Co. na Gaillimhe

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Gaeloideachas

Guth don Oideachas lán-Ghaeilge agus Gaeltachta

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