AN IAR-BHUNSCOIL GHAELTACHTA

THE GAELTACHT POST-PRIMARY SCHOOL

Eolas do Thuismitheoirí & do Chaomhnóirí

Information for Parents and Guardians

www.gaeloideachas.ie

Gaeloideachas

Guth don Oideachas lán-Ghaeilge agus Gaeltachta

Céard is iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta ann?

Tá an iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta suite laistigh de theorainn na Gaeltachta agus tá sí páirteach sa *Scéim Aitheantais Scoileanna Gaeltachta* faoin *bPolasaí don Oideachas Gaeltachta*. Is í an Ghaeilge an phríomhtheanga foghlama agus chumarsáide san iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta. Múintear gach ábhar seachas Béarla agus teangacha iasachta eile trí Ghaeilge. Tugann daltaí sna hiar-bhunscoileanna Gaeltachta faoin gcuraclam cuimsitheach céanna is a bhíonn ag daltaí in iar-bhunscoileanna lán-Bhéarla. Anuas air sin, baineann na daltaí sna hiar-bhunscoileanna Gaeltachta tairbhe as na buntáistí ar fad a bhaineann le hoideachas dátheangach, lena n-áirítear buntáistí acadúla, pearsanta, teanga agus sóisialta. Is í príomhaidhm na hiar-bhunscoile Gaeltachta ná oideachas den scoth a sholáthar trí mheán na Gaeilge.

What is a Gaeltacht post-primary school?

The Gaeltacht post-primary school, is situated within the Gaeltacht and participates in the *Gaeltacht School Recognition Scheme* under the *Policy on Gaeltacht Education.* Irish is the principal learning and communication language of the school. All learning and activities, apart from the teaching of other languages are carried out through Irish. Students in Gaeltacht post-primary schools study the same comprehensive curriculum as students in English-medium schools while at the same time enjoying the benefits of a bilingual education, including academic, personal, linguistic and social advantages. The main objective of the Gaeltacht post-primary school is to provide excellent education through the medium of Irish.

Cén t-éiteas atá ag iar-bhunscoileanna Gaeltachta?

Failtíonn an iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta roimh dhaltaí a thagann ó chúlraí éagsúla teanga, cultúir, creidimh agus socheacnamaíocha. Cuirtear béim ar an nGaeilge agus ar an oidhreacht Ghaeltachta, chomh maith le béim ar rannpháirtíocht i réimse leathan de ghníomhaíochtaí cultúrtha, teanga, ceoil agus spóirt. Treisíonn agus saibhríonn na gníomhaíochtaí seo forbairt oideachasúil agus forbairt phearsanta na ndaltaí.

Tá éitis reiligiúnacha nó spioradálta éagsúla ag iar-bhunscoileanna Gaeltachta, ag brath ar an bpátrún atá acu. Tá roinnt scoileanna sainchreidmheach (Caitliceach), agus tá scoileanna eile ilchreidmheach. Tá Oideachas Reiligiúnach mar ábhar ar churaclam na Sraithe Sóisearaí agus ar churaclam na Sraithe Sinsearaí araon.

Déanaimid teagasc ar dhaltaí ó gach cúlra teanga!

Guten Morgen!

Maidin mhaith! Labas rytas! Good Morning! Dzień dobry!

Bonjour! Buna dimineata!

Bom Dia!

What ethos do Gaeltacht post-primary schools have?

Gaeltacht post-primary schools welcome pupils from all linguistic, cultural, religious and socio-economic backgrounds. Emphasis is placed on the Irish language and Gaeltacht heritage as well as participation in a wide range of cultural, linguistic, musical and sporting activities which enhances the student's educational and personal development. Gaeltacht post-primary 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 curriculum subject offered at both the Junior and Senior Cycles.

We teach students of all linguistic backgrounds!

An Polasaí don Oideachas Gaeltachta

Tá an *Polasaí don Oideachas Gaeltachta* á chur i bhfeidhm sna hiar-bhun scoileanna Gaeltachta tríd *An Scéim Aitheantais Scoileanna Gaeltachta* ó 2017. Is polasaí stáit é chun aitheantas na scoileanna a dhaingniú mar iar-bhun-scoileanna Gaeltachta. Is í an phríomhaidhm atá leis ná "*a chinntiú go bhfuil eispéireas oideachais ardchaighdeáin agus ábhartha trí mheán na Gaeilge ar fáil do na daoine óga uile atá ina gcónaí i limistéir Ghaeltachta agus, ar an mbealach seo, tacú le húsáid na Gaeilge mar phríomhtheanga na dteaghlach agus na bpobal Gaeltachta*" (Polasaí don Oideachas Gaeltachta 2017-22, lch.7). Tá réimse tacaíochtaí breise curtha ar fáil do na scoileanna atá páirteach sa Pholasaí chun cabhrú leo feidhmiú ag barr a gcumas mar scoileanna Gaeltachta. I measc na dtacaíochtaí seo tá: uaireanta breise tacaíochta Gaeilge do dhaltaí, forbairt ghairmiúil leanúnach don fhoireann teagaisc, tacaíocht bhreise ón gCigireacht agus deontas don scoil chun acmhainní breise a cheannach do chur i bhfeidhm an Pholasaí.

Tá Scéim Cúntóirí Teanga a mhaoiníonn Roinn na Gaeltachta ag feidhmiú freisin i ngach iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta chun cuidiú leis an bhfoireann scoile an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn sa scoil.

The Policy on Gaeltacht Education

The Policy on Gaeltacht Education is being implemented in Gaeltacht post-primary schools since 2017 through the Gaeltacht School Recognition Scheme. It is a state policy created to consolidate recognition of participating schools as Gaeltacht schools. It's key objective is *"to ensure the availability of a high quality and relevant Irish-medium educational experience for all young people living in Gaeltacht areas and in this way to support the use of Irish as the main language of families and of Gaeltacht communities"* (Policy on Gaeltacht Education, 2017-22, page 7). A range of additional supports is available under the Policy to participating schools to help them realise their full potential as Gaeltacht schools. These supports include: extra support hours in the Irish language for students, continuous professional development for teaching staff, extra support from the school Inspectorate and a school grant towards further resources for implementing the Policy.

Roinn na Gaeltachta fund a Language Assistant Scheme in every Gaeltacht post-primary school to support the staff in the teaching of Irish.

Cén fáth go bhfuil an Polasaí á chur i bhfeidhm?

De bharr a lán athruithe a bheith tagtha ar shochaí na Gaeltachta le blianta, tá meascán teangacha anois sa phobal agus sa seomra ranga Gaeltachta. Dá bharr seo bíonn difríochtaí móra sa chaighdeán Gaeilge a bhíonn ag daltaí agus iad ag tosú amach san iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta. Is cainteoirí dúchais Gaeilge cuid acu a thagann ó na bunscoileanna Gaeltachta, bíonn beagán Gaeilge ag cuid eile a thagann ó theaghlaigh ar Béarla nó teanga eile a gcéad teanga baile. Bíonn roinnt daltaí nach mbíonn aon Ghaeilge acu ó theaghlaigh imirceoirí atá fillte abhaile nó ó theaghlaigh ó thíortha eile atá tar éis cur futhú sa Ghaeltacht. Tá an Polasaí don Oideachas Gaeltachta ag tabhairt aghaidh ar an dúshlán teangeolaíochta seo trí mhúnla an tumoideachais a dhaingniú sna hiar-bhunscoileanna Gaeltachta.

Why is the Policy being implemented?

Many changes have taken place in Gaeltacht society in recent years which has resulted in a range of languages being spoken in the community. This is reflected in Gaeltacht classrooms. The standard of Irish in a first year Gaeltacht post-primary class can range from fluent native speakers who have attended Gaeltacht primary schools to those who have some Irish and those who do not speak any Irish. These may include children of returned emigrants or of families from abroad who have recently settled in the Gaeltacht. The Policy on Gaeltacht Education is addressing this linguistic challenge in the Gaeltacht post-primary school by implementing and consolidating an immersion education model.

Céard é tumoideachas?

Aithnítear gurb é an tumoideachas an córas is éifeachtaí chun teanga a fhoghlaim. Ciallaíonn tumoideachas san iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta go mbíonn na daltaí tumtha go hiomlán sa Ghaeilge - is trí Ghaeilge a dhéantar na hábhair ar fad, seachas staidéar ar an mBéarla agus teangacha iasachta. Chun go mbeidh rath ar an múnla seo, cinntítear go ndéantar freastal ar shainriachtanais na gcainteoirí dúchais agus ar shainriachtanais na ndaltaí atá ag foghlaim na Gaeilge. Treisíonn an tumoideachas líofacht teanga na gcainteoirí dúchais agus cuireann sé bonnchloch láidir faoi chumas agus scileanna Gaeilge na bhfoghlaimeoirí.

Tugtar cúnamh do dhaltaí ionas gur féidir leo úsáid chruinn a bhaint as an 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 líofa i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla. Beidh daltaí iar-bhunscoileanna na Gaeltachta dátheangach agus bainfidh siad leas as na buntáistí a théann leis an dátheangachas.

What is immersion education?

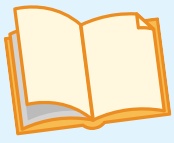
Immersion education is recognised as the most effective system to learn a language. In the Gaeltacht post-primary school, immersion education means that the student will be fully immersed in Irish – all subjects other than English and foreign languages will be studied through Irish.
To ensure the success of this model the Policy on Gaeltacht Education requires schools to focus particular attention on the differentiated language needs of native Irish speakers as well as learners of Irish.
Immersion education enhances the fluency of the native speaker and provides the learner with a rich language environment from which he /she will become fluent.

Students are encouraged to develop their spoken and written Irish language skills across all areas of the curriculum. They are familiarised with the Irish terminology of the various subjects they are studying. They are given confidence in the use of Irish and English and can communicate effectively in both languages. Gaeltacht post-primary students will be bilingual and will enjoy the benefits that bilingualism brings.

Buntáistí an tumoideachais agus an dátheangachais

Beidh na daltaí líofa i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla. Tá sé léirithe i dtaighde idirnáisiúnta go gcruthaíonn an dátheangachas buntáistí don dalta - bíonn sé níos éasca aige teangacha eile a fhoghlaim, bíonn scileanna cumarsáide, tuisceana agus ceistiúcháin níos fearr aige, bíonn tuiscint agus ómós aige dá chultúr agus dá fhéiniúlacht féin agus do chultúir eile.

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 Gaeltachta agus lán-Ghaeilge: an spéis a spreagtar sa Ghaeilge agus sa dátheangachas; an bród a chothaítear as cultúr 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)*.



The benefits of immersion education and bilingualism

Students will be fluent in both Irish and English. According to international research, bilingualism enhances a student's cognitive skills making it easier to learn a third or fourth language, it sharpens awareness, communication and querying skills and fosters a deeper understanding and esteem for the student's own and other cultures

As well as the academic and cultural benefits of being bilingual, students benefit in many ways from Irish-medium second level education. According to former students who attended Gaeltacht and Irish-medium schools outside of the Gaeltacht, benefits include: the interest sparked in the Irish language and bilingualism; the pride fostered in Irish culture; extra points awarded for Leaving Certificate examinations through Irish; 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).*

Céard iad na buntáistí eile a bhionn ag daltaí na hiar-bhunscoile Gaeltachta?

- Faigheann siad sárchaighdeán oideachais trí mheán na Gaeilge.
- Bíonn tuiscint dhomhain acu ar a n-oidhreacht Ghaeltachta agus iad feasach ar an saibhreas teanga agus cultúir timpeall orthu.
- Bíonn siad dátheangach, líofa i nGaeilge agus i mBéarla agus scileanna léitheoireachta agus scríbhneoireachta acu sa dá theanga. Tá sé cruthaithe go hidirnáisiúnta go ndéanann an dátheangachas níos éasca é teangacha eile a shealbhú.
- Chomh maith leis na buntáistí acadúla agus cultúir a bhaineann leis an dátheangachas, tá buntáistí eile a bhaineann leis. Féach ar na leathanaigh a leanas:

What other advantages do pupils of a Gaeltacht post-primary school have?

- They receive an excellent education through the medium of Irish.
- They have a deep understanding of their Gaeltacht heritage and an awareness of the rich language and culture in which they are immersed.
- Gaeltacht children are bilingual, fluent in both Irish and English and acquire reading and writing skills in both languages. International research has shown that bilingualism makes it easier to acquire other languages.
- As well as the academic and cultural advantages, bilingualism has other advantages. See the following pages:

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

Bíonn tuiscint níos fearr acu 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

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

Bíonn níos mó glacadh ag na daltaí le cultúir éagsúla agus bíonn **meas níos mó** acu orthu

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

Bíonn tuiscint níos fearr ag 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**

Gnóthachtáil san oideachas

Is féidir go mbronnfar **marcanna bónais** ar iarrthóirí Ardteiste a fhreagraíonn trí Ghaeilge páipéir scríofa in ábhair atá ainmnithe ag Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit.
Féach **www.examinations.ie**

Increased educational attainment

Candidates who answer written examinations through Irish in certain subjects nominated by the State Examinations Commision may be given **bonus marks**.
See **www.examinations.ie**

Ceisteanna coitianta

Frequently asked questions

Cén buntáiste atá sa tumoideachas don chainteoir dúchais?

Tugann an tumoideachas an deis do dhaltaí, ar cainteoirí dúchais Gaeilge iad, cur lena líofacht agus a gcuid scileanna teanga a shaibhriú. 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 shóisialaithe na scoile, beidh Gaeilge an chainteora dúchais á saibhriú go leanúnach. Tacaíonn an tumoideachas, sa seomra ranga agus lasmuigh de, le húsáid na Gaeilge sa teaghlach.

How does immersion education benefit the native speaker?

Immersion education provides the native speaker with an environment in which his fluency and language skills are enriched. All school subjects except English and foreign languages are taught through Irish and as Irish is the administrative and social language in the Gaeltacht school, the native speaker's Irish will be continually enriched. Immersion education, both inside and outside of the classroom, supports the use of the language as a home language.

Cén buntáiste atá sa tumoideachas don fhoghlaimeoir?

Tá sé cruthaithe go hidirnáisiúnta gurb é cur chuige an tumoideachais nó a bheith tumtha sa teanga an bealach is fearr chun teanga nua a fhoghlaim. Faoin bPolasaí don Oideachas Gaeltachta sna hiar-bhunscoileanna Gaeltachta, tá acmhainní breise agus uaireanta breise tacaíochta teanga curtha ar fáil chun díriú ar shainriachtanais teanga an fhoghlaimeora.

How does immersion education benefit the learner?

Immersion education or being immersed in the language has been proven internationally to be the best way to learn a new language. Under the Policy for Gaeltacht Education in the Gaeltacht post-primary school, in addition to being immersed in an environment with native speakers, the specific needs of the learner are targeted by providing extra resources and language support hours.

Cén chaoi ar féidir liom cabhrú le mo pháiste agus é/í ag tosú san iar-bhunscoil Ghaeltachta?

Tá go leor bealaí chun cabhrú le do pháiste chun go mbeidh eispéireas taitneamhach foghlama aici/aige. Tá sé tabhachtach go léireoidh tuismitheoirí/caomhnóirí meon dearfach, tacúil agus spreagúil i leith na scoile. Is í aidhm an obair bhaile ag an leibhéal seo ná cumas an dalta mar fhoghlaimeoir neamhspleách a chothú tríd 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 sibh le chéile sa bhaile.
Tá sé ríthábhachtach go mbeidh tuismitheoirí/caomhnóirí dearfach i leith na Gaeilge fiú muna bhfuil Gaeilge ar a dtoil acu féin. Moltar an méid Gaeilge atá agat a úsáid le do pháiste.

Tá neart deiseanna ar fáil anois sa Ghaeltacht chun Gaeilge a fhoghlaim nó feabhas a chur ar do chuid Gaeilge :

www.irishforparents.ie: Tá an suíomh idirlín seo curtha ar fáil ag Gaeloideachas chun cabhrú le tuismitheoirí/caomhnóirí a gcuid Gaeilge a fheabhsú, má tá suim acu sin a dhéanamh.

Eagraíocht Pleanála Teanga: Tá Eagraíochtaí Pleanála Teanga bunaithe i ngach Gaeltacht agus Oifigigh Pleanála Teanga fostaithe acu. Is fiú go mór fiosrú leis an eagraíocht i do cheantar an bhfuil ranganna Gaeilge/imeachtaí sóisialta do thuismitheoirí ar bun acu i gcomhar leis an scoil áitiúil. Is féidir eolas a fháil faoi d'Eagraíocht Pleanála Teanga áitiúil anseo:
www.udaras.ie/an-ghaeilge-an-ghaeltacht/pleanail-teanga/

Tuismitheoirí na Gaeltachta: Cuireann an eagraíocht náisiúnta Tuismitheoirí na Gaeltachta cúnamh agus comhairle ar fáil do theaghlaigh atá ag tógáil a gclann le Gaeilge sa Ghaeltacht nó ar mian leo a leithéid a dhéanamh. Gach eolas ag: **www.tuismitheoiri.ie**

How can I help my child as he/she starts off in the Gaeltacht post-primary school?

There are many ways to help your child enjoy a positive learning experience. It is important that parents/guardians present a positive, supportive and encouraging attitude towards the school. Homework at this level is aimed at nurturing the student's ability to become an independent learner through reinforcing what they already have learnt 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. It is very important that parents/guardians present a positive attitude towards the Irish language even if they themselves are not fluent. It's advised to use the amount of Irish you have with your child.

There are many opportunties now available in the Gaeltacht to learn Irish or to improve your Irish:

www.irishforparents.ie: Gaeloideachas has provided this website to help parents/guardians improve their Irish if they so wish.

Language Planning Organisation: Language Planning Organisations exist in all Gaeltacht areas and they employ Language Planning Officers. It is well worth enquiring with the organisation in your area if they organise Irish language classes/social activities for parents in conjunction with the local school. You will find information regarding your local Language Planning Organisation here:
https://udaras.ie/en/our-language-the-gaeltacht/language-planning-areas/

Tuismitheoirí na Gaeltachta: The national organisation Tuismitheoirí na Gaeltachta provides support for families who are raising their children through Irish in the Gaeltacht or who wish to do so. More Info: **https://www.tuismitheoiri.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 a mhalairt a bhíonn ag an tumoideachas lán-Ghaeilge ar chumas an dalta teangacha nua a fhoghlaim. Méadaíonn cumas an dalta i dteangacha eile, an Béarla san áireamh.

Is croí-ábhar é an Béarla sa churaclam iar-bhunscoile agus bíonn spriocanna soiléire leagtha síos don dalta maidir le scileanna labhartha, scileanna léitheoireachta agus scileanna scríbhneoireachta. Is é an cúrsa Béarla céanna agus na scrúduithe céanna Béarla a dhéanann daltaí sna iar-bhunscoileanna Gaeltachta agus sna hiar-bhunscoileanna lán-Bhéarla. Tugtar eispéiris shaibhre i mBéarla agus i nGaeilge do dhaltaí i scoileanna Gaeltachta agus forbraíonn siad réimse príomhscileanna litearthachta agus béil i ngach aon teanga. Déanann scoileanna measúnuithe rialta chun forbairt na ndaltaí sa dá theanga a mheas.

What about their English? Will Gaeltacht students be at a disadvantage for having studied through Irish?

No, they will not! Students who attend the Gaeltacht post-primary will be fluent in Irish and English. Irish immersion education exerts a positive influence, rather than the opposite on a student's ability to learn new languages. The student's ability to learn languages increases, the English language included.

English is a core subject in the post-primary curriculum. There are clear expectations laid down for students in their oral, reading and writing skills. Students in Gaeltacht post-primary schools follow the same English Curriculum and sit the same English exams as students in English medium post-primary schools. Students in Irish-medium schools enjoy rich experiences in both English and Irish developing a range of key literacy and oral skills in both languages.

Céard faoi roghanna dóibh i ndiaidh a gcuid oideachais iar-bhunleibhéil a chríochnú?

Tá go leor roghanna ar fáil do dhaltaí a fhaigheann a gcuid oideachais iar-bhunleibhéil i scoileanna Gaeltachta, is cuma má chinneann siad leanúint ar aghaidh ag staidéar ag an 3ú leibhéal, dul le printíseacht nó tús a chur lena saol oibre.

Tugann an dátheangachas nó an t-iltheangachas go leor deiseanna breise sa saol gairmiúil. Tá daltaí na Gaeltachta ag staidéar réimse leathan ábhar in institiúidí 3ú leibhéal in Éirinn agus thar lear - airgeadas, dlí, cuntasaíocht, eolaíocht, mata, leigheas, innealtóireacht, na healaíona, na daonnachtaí, oideachas, teicneolaíocht na faisnéise agus eile. Téann siad le printíseachtaí agus le gairmeacha eile de bharr na scileanna atá foghlamtha acu ar scoil.

Coinnítear 10% d'áiteanna d'iarrthóirí Gaeltachta ar na cúrsaí oiliúna do mhúinteoirí bunscoile agus laghdaítear líon na bpointí Ardteiste d'iarrthóirí Gaeltachta chun cáiliú do na cúrsaí.

What about their choices after post-primary education?

There are many options available to students who receive their education in Gaeltacht post-primary schools, whether they decide to continue studying at third level, start an apprenticeship or enter the workplace.

Being bilingual or multilingual offers many extra opportunities in professional life. Gaeltacht students are studying a broad range of subjects in third level institutions in Ireland and overseas – finance, law, accountancy, science, medicine, engineering, arts, maths, humanities, education, information technology and more. They also enter apprenticeships and other professions due to the skills base they obtain in school.

10% of places in primary level teacher training colleges are kept for Gaeltacht applicants and a lower amount of CAO points are required of them to qualify for the courses.

An bhfuil oideachas Gaeltachta oiriúnach do dhaltaí le riachtanais bhreise oideachais?

Cuireann iar-bhunscoileanna Gaeltachta oideachas ar fáil do dhaltaí a bhfuil riachtanais bhreise acu, idir fhisiciúil agus oideachasúil; daltaí a bhfuil lagú radhairc nó éisteachta ag cur as dóibh, daltaí atá ar an speictream uathachais, chomh maith le daltaí a bhfuil disléicse orthu agus iad siúd a bhfuil riachtanais bhreise oideachais eile acu. Cuirtear na tacaíochtaí céanna ar fáil do na daltaí seo i scoileanna Gaeltachta 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.

Le roinnt blianta, táthar ag cur leis an soláthar ranganna speisialta in iar-bhunscoileanna Gaeltachta, le freastal ar dhaltaí le riachtanais bhreise oideachais.

Moltar duit labhairt go díreach leis an scoil atá ar intinn agat do do pháiste le fáil amach an bhfuil beartas maith ionchuimsitheachta ag an scoil, an bhfuil taithí ag an bhfoireann le daltaí a bhfuil na riachtanais chéanna acu is atá ag do pháiste agus cén leibhéal tacaíochta is féidir leo a chur ar fáil, bunaithe ar a riachtanais aonair.

D'fhéadfadh daltaí a bhfuil deacrachtaí litearthachta acu a bheith incháilithe do shocruithe áirithe le linn scrúduithe, ag brath ar cé chomh dian is atá a riachtanas. Cuirtear treoirlínte ar fáil ach déantar leasú orthu gach bliain. Ní mór seiceáil leis an scoil faoi na treoirlínte agus na spriocdhátaí is deireanaí d'iarratais.

Tabhair cuairt ar ár rannóg faoi riachtanais bhreise oideachais ar shuíomh gréasáin Gaeloideachas: **www.gaeloideachas.ie/oideachas-speisialta**

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

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

In recent years, Gaeltacht post-primary schools have added to the number of special classes available in the sector.

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 inclusion policy, 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: **www.gaeloideachas.ie/special-education/**

Cé na deiseanna seachchuraclaim a bhíonn ar fáil sna hiar-bhunscoileanna Gaeltachta?

Glacann daltaí iar-bhunscoileanna Gaeltachta páirt i réimse leathan gníomhaíochtaí seachchuraclaim. Leagtar béim an-mhór ar an gcultúr Gaelach - ceol, drámaíocht, díospóireacht, cluichí, damhsa agus eile. Saibhríonn na gníomhaíochtaí seo a muinín agus a bhforbairt phearsanta, a gcuid scileanna foghlama, teanga agus sóisialta. Glacann siad páirt in imeachtaí áitiúla, náisiúnta agus idirnáisiúnta agus bronntar duaiseanna speisialta ag cuid de na himeachtaí, cosúil leis an Taispeántas Eolaí Óg agus Teicneolaíochta, orthu siúd a ghlacann páirt i nGaeilge. Téigh i dteagmháil le do scoil áitiúil chun fáil amach a bhfuil ar bun acu.

What extra-curricular opportunities are available to students in the Gaeltacht post-primary school?

Gaeltacht students participate in a wide range of extra-curricular activities. Emphasis is placed on Gaeltacht culture in activities such as music, drama, debating, sport, dance and more. Participation in these activities develops confidence and enriches their personal 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. Contact your local school to see what they have on offer!

An bhfaigheann daltaí pointí bónais san Ardteistiméireacht?

Faigheann! Is féidir go mbronnfar **marcanna bónais** ar iarrthóirí Ardteiste a fhreagraíonn trí Ghaeilge páipéir scríofa in ábhair atá ainmnithe ag Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit.
Féach **www.examinations.ie**

Do students get bonus marks in the Leaving Certificate?

Yes! Candidates who answer written examinations through Irish in certain subjects nominated by the State Examinations Commision may be given **bonus marks**.
See **www.examinations.ie**

Tacaíocht do Thuismitheoirí

Tá Gaeloideachas anseo chun tacú leat féin agus le do pháiste ar aistear an oideachais Ghaeltachta.
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 **bit.ly/seimineair**

Support for Parents

Gaeloideachas is here to support you and your child on your Gaeltacht education journey. 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**

Fúinn

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

Bunaíodh Gaeloideachas faoin ainm Gaelscoileanna in 1973 chun tacú le Gaelscoileanna, idir bhunscoileanna agus iar-bhunscoileanna. Anois, tá soláthar seirbhísí tacaíochta do scoileanna Gaeltachta, do naíonraí lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht agus seirbhísí do thuismitheoirí faoi chúram na heagraíochta chomh maith.

Cuireann Gaeloideachas comhairle, cabhair agus tacaíocht ar fáil do thuismitheoirí ar mian leo go bhfreastalódh a bpáistí ar scoil Ghaeltachta nó scoil lán-Ghaeilge, chomh maith le seirbhísí tacaíochta agus abhcóideachta dóibh siúd atá ag obair san earnáil.

About us

Gaeloideachas is a national organisation supporting the development of Gaeltacht and Irish-medium education in Ireland.

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

Gaeloideachas provides advice, assistance and support to parents who wish to have their children educated in a Gaeltacht or Irish-medium school, 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