



IAR-BHUNSCOLAÍOCHT TRÍ MHEÁN NA GAEILGE

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATION THROUGH IRISH



www.gaeloideachas.ie

Gaeloideachas 

Guth don Oideachas lán-Ghaeilge agus Gaeltachta





Iar-bhunscoileanna lán-Ghaeilge

Tugtar scoil lán-Ghaeilge nó 'gaelcholáiste' ar iar-bhunscoil ina ndéantar gach gníomhaíocht trí mheán na Gaeilge agus ina bhfuil múnla an tumoideachas (mínihe thíos) i bhfeidhm. Tá na scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge maoinithe ag an Stát faoi na coinníollacha céanna le scoileanna eile, agus cuireann siad an curaclam caighdeánach iar-bhunscoile ar fáil. Cuireann scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge fáilte roimh dhaltaí ó gach cúlra teanga, cultúrtha, creidimh agus socheacnamaíochta.

Sainmheon

Tá iar-bhunscoileanna lán-Ghaeilge ar fáil faoi phátrúnachtaí éagsúla. Is é an pátrún údarás bainistíochta na scoile. Cuireann an pátrún treoir agus tacaíocht ar fáil do phríomhoide agus bhord bainistíochta na scoile, agus tá siad freagrach as sainmheon na scoile a chur chun cinn. Bíonn sainmheonta creidimh éagsúla ag scoileanna ag brath ar an scoil. I measc na scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge, tá scoileanna sainchreidhmheacha (Caitliceach) agus scoileanna ilchreidhmheacha.

Is í príomhaidhm na hiar-bhunscoile lán-Ghaeilge ná oideachas den chéad scoth a sholáthar, trí mheán na Gaeilge, a thabharfaidh do na daltaí na scileanna sóisialta, intleachtúla agus teicniúla a chuideoidh leo bheith ina ndaoine fásta iomlána agus sona. Tugann na hiar-bhunscoileanna lán-Ghaeilge faoi riachtanais gach dalta, chun an tuiscint, na scileanna agus na luachanna a chothú iontu a bheas ag teastáil le saol sona agus rathúil a bheith acu, chomh maith le tacú lena sealbhú teanga.

Irish-medium Post-primary Schools

An Irish-medium school or 'gaelcholáiste' is a post-primary school in which everything is done through Irish, and which uses the immersion education method (explained below). Irish-medium schools are funded by the State under the same conditions as other schools, and follow the standard post-primary curriculum. Irish-medium schools welcome students from every linguistic, cultural, religious and socio-economic background.

Ethos

Irish-medium schools are run by various school patrons. The patron is the authority in charge of school management. Patrons provide guidance and support for school principals and boards of management, and the patron is responsible for the promotion of the school's ethos. A school's religious ethos depends on the school. Some Irish-medium schools are denominational (Catholic) and others are multi-denominational.

The main aim of an Irish-medium 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. Irish-medium post-primary schools cater for the needs of each individual student, to foster the understanding, skills and values they will need to live a fulfilled and successful life.

Ról Gaeloideachas

Is eagraíocht náisiúnta, dheonach í Gaeloideachas atá ag tacú leis an oideachas lán-Ghaeilge agus á chur chun cinn le breis is 40 bliain. Creideann muid gur ceann de na cinní is tábhachtaí a dhéanann tuismitheoirí ar son a bpáistí ná scoil a roghnú dóibh, agus is é ról s'againne ná tacaíocht a thabhairt do theaghlaigh rogha fheasach a dhéanamh faoi oideachas lán-Ghaeilge dá gcuid bpáistí.

Is é an múnla oideachais a chuireann muid chun cinn ná múnla an tumoideachais, múnla ina bhfaigheann daltaí a gcuid oideachais – taobh istigh agus taobh amuigh den seomra ranga – trí mheán na Gaeilge. Tá os cionn 53,000 dalta ag freastal ar scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge i láthair na huaire agus is léiriú iad ar bhuntáistí an mhúnla tumoideachais do gach uile dalta, beag beann ar leibhéal cumais, stádas socheacnamaíoch, nó ar chúilra creidimh, cultúrtha nó teanga

Gaeloideachas

Gaeloideachas is a national, voluntary organisation that has been working to support and promote education through the medium of Irish for more than 40 years. We believe that choosing a school is one of the most important decisions a parent will make on their child's behalf, and our role is to support families in making an informed decision about Irish-medium education for their children.

The model of education we promote within schools is that of immersion, where students receive their education – inside and outside of the classroom – through the medium of Irish. Over 53,000 students attend Irish-medium schools at present and they are a testament to the benefits of the immersion education model for all students, regardless of their level of ability, their socio-economic status, or their religious, cultural or linguistic background.

Tumoideachas

Is modh foghlama é an tumoideachas, córas a chuidíonn le daltaí an Ghaeilge a shealbhú go nádúrtha trí eispéireas laethúil i dtimpeallacht lán-Ghaeilge. Ciallaíonn sé seo gur trí Ghaeilge a mhúintear gach ábhar sa scoil, seachas an Béarla agus teangacha iasachta. Ciallaíonn sé freisin gurb í an Ghaeilge an teanga chumarsáide sa scoil, laistigh agus lasmuigh de na ranganna. Ar an gcaoi seo, cothaítear líofacht Ghaeilge an dalta. Seo roinnt de na buntáistí a aithnítear leis an tumoideachas.

Buntáistí Cognaíocha

Eascaíonn solúbthacht chognaíoch agus smaointeoireacht iltreóch as an tumoideachas; éiríonn le daltaí smaíneamh ar bhealaí níos cruthaithí, agus é ar a gcumas acu réimse réiteach nó freagraí bailí a thabhairt ar fhadhb.

De bharr an tumoideachais, aithnítear smacht méadaithe ar aird agus smacht feidhmiúcháin feabhsaithe; is é sin go mbíonn daltaí níos fearr ag tabhairt airde, bíonn siad níos fearr ag díriú ar thascanna agus á gcur i gcrích, agus bíonn scileanna éisteachta agus cumarsáide níos éifeachtaí acu. Bíonn scileanna cuimhne níos fearr acu freisin, bíonn siad níos cumasaí ag tabhairt aghaidh ar chúrsaí agus ag déanamh cinntí stuama, agus bíonn siad níos muiníní ina gcuid cinnteoireachta.

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

Buntáistí Cumarsáide

Ní gá do thuismitheoirí bheith buartha nach dtuigfidh a bpáistí an múinteoir. Tacaíonn múnla an tumoideachais le sealbhú teanga an pháiste trí rannpháirtíocht agus ionsú iomlán; ní fhágtar leo féin iad.

Bainfidh daltaí nach bhfuil an Ghaeilge ná an Béarla mar ghnáth-theanga bhaile acu tairbhe as an tumoideachas agus rachaidh sé chun a leasa i dtaobh shealbhú an Bhéarla. Tá tacaíochtaí ar fáil i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge do dhaltaí a bhfuil an Béarla mar theanga bhreise acu, díreach mar atá siad i scoileanna eile.

Immersion Education

Immersion education is a system which 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 foreign languages, are taught through the medium of Irish right up to Leaving Certificate level. It also means that Irish is the language of communication in the school, both inside and outside the classroom. In this way, students' fluency in Irish is supported.

Here are some of the benefits of immersion education.

Cognitive Benefits

Immersion education leads to greater cognitive flexibility and divergent thinking; this means that students become more creative thinkers, with the ability to provide a range of valid solutions to a problem.

Immersion education leads to increased attentional control and enhanced executive control; this means that students are better at paying attention, focusing on and completing tasks, listening and communicating. They have better memory skills, are better at responding to situations and making reasonable decisions and are more secure in their decision-making.

Research shows that bilingualism can delay the onset of Alzheimer's by up to 4 years!

Communicative Benefits

Parents need not worry that their children will not understand their teacher. The immersion model supports children's language acquisition through total absorption and involvement; it is not a "sink-or-swim" approach.

Students for whom neither Irish nor English is a home language benefit from immersion education and it will benefit rather than hinder their acquisition of English. Supports for students for whom English is an additional language are available in Irish-medium schools just as they are in other schools.

Leis an tumoideachas, méadaíonn cumas na ndaltaí i dteangacha eile (an Béarla san áireamh) seachas a mhalairt. Bíonn na próisis chognaíocha chéanna i gceist le teangacha i gcoitinne; aistrítear na scileanna agus coincheapa a shealbhaítear i dteanga amháin go teanga eile agus próiseáiltear iad i gceann den dá theanga óir bíonn siad ag idirghníomhú le chéile.

Féinmhuinín Mhéadaithe agus Caoinfhulaingt

Cothaíonn an tumoideachas leibhéal níos airde caoinfhulaingthe i measc daltaí. Bíonn níos mó teagmhála ag na daltaí le cultúir éagsúla agus bíonn meas níos mó acu orthu, rud a spreagann ilchultúrachas níos doimhne agus níos lú ciníochais dá réir. Tugann an dátheangachas tuiscint níos fearr do na daltaí ar a gcuid féiniúlachta féin agus mar thoradh air sin bíonn feinmheas níos mó acu.

Buntáistí Acadúla

Faigheann daltaí tuiscint níos fearr ar bhunchlocha teanga – gramadach, bunú focal, ord abairtí – tríd an dátheangachas, agus faigheann siad scileanna inaistrithe a gcabhraíonn leo teangacha eile a fhoghlaim.

Tá foinsí taighde maidir leis an méid thuas ar fáil ar www.gaeloideachas.ie.

Students' ability in other languages (including English) increases rather than decreases with immersion education. Languages share the same cognitive process; concepts and skills acquired in one are transferred to the other and are processed in either language since both are interactive.

Increased Self-esteem and Tolerance

Immersion education fosters higher levels of tolerance amongst students. Students have a broader exposure to and appreciation of the value of various cultures, this leads to deeper multiculturalism, greater tolerance and less racism. Bilingualism gives them a greater sense of identity and increases their self-esteem.

Academic Benefits

Students gain a better understanding of the foundations of language – grammar, word formation, sentence order – through immersion education, and they gain transferable skills that help them to learn other languages.

You'll find references and research sources for the above on www.gaeloideachas.ie.

Buntáistí an Tumoideachais

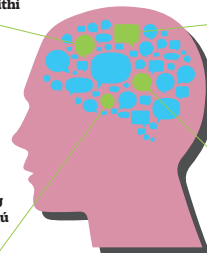
Cad is fiú an tumoideachas don pháiste?
Cad a deir an taighde in Éirinn agus go hidirnáisiúnta?

Buntáistí cognaíocha

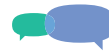
Éiríonn le páistí smaoineamh ar bhealaí **níos cruthaithe**



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



Scileanna cuimhne níos fearr



Níos fearr taighde gur féidir leis an dátheangachas moill cheithre bliana a chur ar ghalair 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 sealbhaithe 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

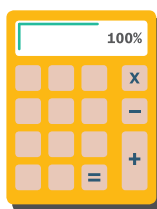
Spreagtar **íochultúrachas** níos doimhne agus níos lú ciníochais



Tuiscint níos fearr do na páistí ar a gcuid féiniúlachta féin — bíonn **féimheas** 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 féidir go mbronnfar **marcana breise** ar iarrthóirí a fhreagraíonn scrúdú scríofa Ardeiste trí Ghaeilge

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



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

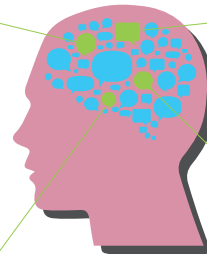
Children can become **more creative thinkers**



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

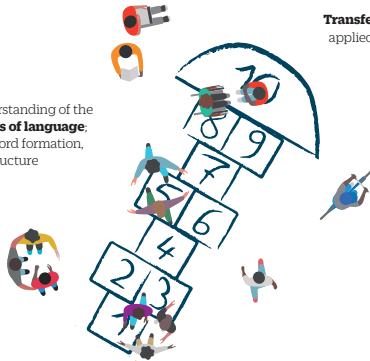
Fluency and literacy in two languages

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**

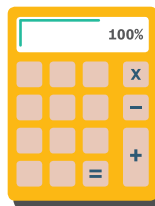


Increased educational attainment

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

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

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



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

Ceistanna Coitianta

An gá go mbeadh Gaeilge agam le mo pháiste a chur chuig scoil lán-Ghaeilge?

Ní gá. Is féidir spreagadh a thabhairt do do pháiste an Ghaeilge a shealbhú fiú mura bhfuil líofacht sa teanga agat féin. Níl Gaeilge mar theanga bhaile ag formhór na ndaltaí i scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge.

An cúnamh is mó gur féidir a thabhairt do do pháiste agus iad ag freastal ar scoil ná meon dearfach agus spreagúil maidir leis an scoil agus an nGaeilge a léiriú dóibh. Cabhróidh sé le do pháiste má thuigeann siad go bhfuil tú bródúil astu agus go bhfuil suim agat ina bhfuil ar siúl acu.

An gá go mbeadh mo pháiste ag freastal ar bhunscoil lán-Ghaeilge le háit in iar-bhunscoil lán-Ghaeilge?

Ní gá. Léiríonn taighde go ngnóthaíonn daltaí in iar-bhunscoileanna lán-Ghaeilge a tháinig ó bhunscoileanna meán-Bhéarla torthaí chomh hard céanna i nGaeilge agus sa mhata sa Teastas Sóisearach le daltaí a tháinig ó bhunscoileanna lán-Ghaeilge.

Tugann roinnt scoileanna tús áite do dhaltaí a thagann ó scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge ina gcritéir iontrála. Ní chuirtear na critéir seo i bhfeidhm ach sa chás go bhfuil siad luaite go soiléir i bpolasáí iontrála na scoile, agus nach bhfuil dóthain áiteanna sa scoil le freastal ar an líon iarrthóirí. Moltar teagmháil a dhéanamh leis an scoil a bhfuil suim agat inti agus eolas a lorg maidir lena polasáí iontrála, agus na tacaíochtaí a chuireann sí ar fáil do dhaltaí ó bhunscoileanna meán-Bhéarla.

An mbeidh mé in ann cúnamh a thabhairt do mo pháiste leis an obair bhaile?

Aithníonn scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge an tábhacht a bhaineann le rannpháirtíocht na dtuismitheoirí i ngach gné d'oidreachas a bpáistí, obair bhaile san áireamh. Tuigeann múinteoirí nach bhfuil Gaeilge líofa ag gach tuismitheoir agus tugtar obair bhaile d'fhonn treisiú a dhéanamh ar a bhfuil foghlamtha ag an dalta le linn am scoile.

FAQs

Do I need to have Irish to send my child to an Irish-medium school?

No. You can do a lot to encourage your child to become fluent in Irish without being able to speak the language yourself. The majority of students in Irish-medium schools do not have Irish as one of their home languages.

The best way to help your child in post-primary school is to show them that you are positive about them going to school and becoming fluent in Irish. Letting your child know that you are proud of them and that you're interested in what they're doing in school will be a big help to them.

Does my child need to have gone to an Irish-medium primary school to get a place in an Irish-medium post-primary school?

No. 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.

Some schools give preference to students coming from Irish-medium primary schools in their enrolment criteria. These criteria only apply if they are clearly stated in the school's enrolment policy, and if the school does not have enough places for all applicants. We recommend that you contact any school you are interested in and request a copy of its enrolment policy, as well as information on the supports it offers to students coming into the school from English-medium primary schools.

How will I help my child with homework?

Irish-medium schools recognise the importance of engaging parents in all aspects of their child's learning, including homework. Teachers are aware that many parents may not speak Irish and homework is designed to reinforce what the student has already covered during school hours.

Beidh do pháiste in ann an obair bhaile a thugtar dóibh a mhíniú duit sa teanga a úsáideann sibh le chéile sa bhaile. Cabhróidh sé go mór le do pháiste má léiríonn tú dóibh go bhfuil fíorspéis agat sa sealbhú teanga agus an dul chun cinn atá ar bun acu. Nuair a thosaíonn an páiste ar dtús, cabhraigh leo mála scoile a réiteach de réir an clár ama atá acu. Is fiú pátrún rialta d'obair bhaile agus staidéar a bhunú leo, cúnamh a thabhairt dóibh i dtaobh bainistíocht ama (brisí san áireamh!) agus cinntiú go bhfuil spás cuí d'obair bhaile ar fáil dóibh (atá ciúin agus a bhfuil solas ceart ann).

An mbeidh deacrachtaí ag na daltaí tabhairt faoi na hábhair ar fad trí mheán na Gaeilge?

Tacaíonn múnlá an tumoideachais le sealbhú teanga an dalta trí rannpháirtíocht agus ionsú iomlán; ní fhágtar ar a gconlán féin iad. Múintear teanga i gcomhthéacs an ábhair agus cabhraíonn an fhoghlaim chomhtháite leis an dalta dul chun cinn a dhéanamh sa Ghaeilge agus san ábhar araon.

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

Tá. Cuireann COGG (An Chomhairle um Oideachas Gaeltacht agus Gaelscolaíochta) áiseanna teagaisc agus seirbhísí tacaíochta ar fáil do na scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge agus tá eolairé d'áiseanna teagaisc ar fáil acu ar www.cogg.ie.

Cén buntáiste atá ag an tumoideachas do dhaltaí a bhfuil Gaeilge acu sa bhaile?

Tugann an córas tumoideachais deis do chainteoirí dúchais tógáil ar an stór Gaeilge atá acu cheana, agus í a shaibhriú. Tugann an timpeallacht lán-Ghaeilge sa seomra ranga agus taobh amuigh de tacaíocht laethúil d'úsáid na Gaeilge sa bhaile.

Your child will be able to explain the homework they've been given in the language you speak together at home. It will help your child a lot if you show them that you're very interested in how they are becoming fluent in Irish, and in the progress they're making at school. When your child first starts in post-primary, help them to prepare their schoolbag according to their timetable. Establish a regular homework and study routine with them, help them to manage their time (including breaks!) and make sure they have a suitable place to do their homework (somewhere quiet, with good lighting).

Will students have difficulty studying all subjects through Irish?

Immersion education helps students to become fluent through participation and total absorption; it's not a sink-or-swim approach. Language is taught in the context of the subject and this integrated learning approach helps the student to make progress in both their fluency in Irish and their mastery of the subject.

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.

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.

An mbeidh tionchar ag an tumoideachas ar chumas Béarla mo pháiste?

Dea-thionchar seachas drochthionchar a bhíonn ag an tumoideachas lán-Ghaeilge ar chumas na dalta sa Bhéarla. Méadaíonn cumas na ndaltaí i dteangacha eile (an Béarla san áireamh) seachas a mhalairt. Ní gá do thuismitheoirí bheith buartha maidir le cumas na ndaltaí má roghnaíonn siad dul ar aghaidh go dtí an tríú leibhéal, beidh na scoileanna atá forbartha acu san iar-bhunscóil inaistrithe ag an tríú leibhéal. Ní bhíonn dúshlán ag na daltaí dul i ngleic le téarmaíocht sa Bhéarla toisc go mbíonn tuiscint forbartha acu cheana féin ar na coincheapa a bhaineann leis an ábhar.

An mbeidh na deiseanna céanna ar fáil do na daltaí lasmuigh den seomra ranga is a bheadh i scoil mheán-Bhéarla?

Beidh, agus breis! Níl aon bhac ar scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge bheith rannpháirteach in imeachtaí náisiúnta, agus cuireann leithéidí chomórtas an Eolaí Óig duais ar leith ar fáil dóibh siúd a ghlacann páirt trí mheán na Gaeilge. Tá rogha leathan imeachtaí ar fáil chomh maith atá dírithe ar dhaltaí na scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge amháin; imeachtaí spóirt, díospóireachta, drámaíochta, ceoil agus eile. Mar sin, bíonn níos mó deiseanna ann do na daltaí bheith rannpháirteach in imeachtaí seach-churaclaim.

An bhfuil tumoideachas lán-Ghaeilge oiriúnach do dhaltaí a bhfuil riachtanais speisialta acu?

Freastalaíonn scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge ar dhaltaí le riachtanais speisialta fhisiciúla agus oideachasúla go rialta; daltaí le deacrachtaí radhairc agus éisteachta, neamhoird de chuid speictream an uathachais, disléicse, agus riachtanais speisialta oideachais eile. Cuirtear na tacaíochtaí céanna ar fáil do na daltaí seo is a chuirtear ar fáil i scoileanna meán-Bhéarla.

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 idirphearsanta.

How will learning everything through Irish affect my child's development in English?

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. Parents need not worry about the students' ability should they choose to continue study at third level, as the skills the students develop at post-primary level are transferrable to their third-level education. Students do not have difficulty getting to grips with terminology in English as they have already developed an understanding of the concepts required to study the subject.

Will students have the same opportunities outside of the classroom as they would attending an English-medium school?

Yes, and more! Irish-medium schools take part in all kinds of local and national events, and some, like the Young Scientists, 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. As a result, students in Irish-medium schools have more opportunities to participate in extra-curricular activities.

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

Irish-medium schools routinely provide education for students with special needs, both physical and educational; students with impaired sight or hearing, autism spectrum disorders, dyslexia and other special educational needs. Irish-medium schools offer the same supports for these students as English-medium schools do.

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 trí mheán na Gaeilge i scrúdú scríofa ábhair Ardteiste ar leith d'fhéadfá bónasmharcanna a thabhairt dó/di. Tá tuilleadh eolais maidir le seo ar fáil ó Choimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit ar www.examinations.ie.

An bhfuil ceisteanna eile agat?

Bíonn foireann na heagraíochta ar fáil i gcónaí le plé le tuismitheoirí maidir le hoideachas a bpáistí. Déan teagmháil linn ar 01 8535195 nó eolas@gaeloideachas.ie, nó dean teagmháil díreach leis an iar-bhunscoil lán-Ghaeilge áitiúil.

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.

Further questions?

Gaeloideachas' staff are always available to talk to parents about their children's education. Contact us on 01 8535195 or email eolas@gaeloideachas.ie, or contact your local Irish-medium post-primary school directly.

Tacaíocht do Thuismitheoirí

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:

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 ar mian leo Gaeilge a fhoghlaim, agus acmhainní do mhúinteoirí a chuireann ranganna Gaeilge ar fáil do thuismitheoirí.

Stocaireacht agus Abhcóideacht

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

Obair Forbartha

Spreagadh, comhairle agus tacaíocht phraiticiúil a chur ar fáil do thuismitheoirí maidir le bunú naíonraí agus scoileanna, agus leanúnachas ón naíonra go bunscoil agus iar-bhunscoil lán-Ghaeilge.

Support for Parents

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.

Development Work

Providing encouragement, advice and practical support for parents on how to establish new naíonraí and schools, and promoting continuity from Irish-medium pre-school to primary and post-primary level.

Fúinn

Bunaíodh Gaeloideachas in 1973 mar eagraíocht dheonach náisiúnta chun tacaíocht a thabhairt d'fhorbairt na scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge ag an mbunleibhéal agus ag an iar-bhunleibhéal. Tá bord stiúrtha deonach aici, agus foireann lánaimseartha lonnaithe i mBaile Átha Cliath agus i nGaillimh.

Áirítear i measc rólí agus feidhmeanna na heagraíochta comhairle, cúnamh 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 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 in 1973 as a national voluntary organisation to support the development of Irish-medium schools at primary and post-primary level. Gaeloideachas has a voluntary board of directors, and full-time staff located in Dublin and Galway.

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 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



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Urraithe ag
Foras na Gaeilge



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