

Worksheet 2A: GAA Nouns

A noun is the name of a person, place, animal or thing. It is a naming word.
 The Fermanagh supporter had two tickets for Croke Park.
 Fermanagh, supporter, tickets and Croke Park are all nouns.

1. Add more nouns to this list.



2. Circle the nouns and underline the verbs in these sentences.

- A) The Dublin supporters jumped with joy when Alan Brogan scored a great goal.
- B) The Sligo manager was delighted when his team played well.
- C) The Leitrim teams wear green and gold jerseys.
- D) A fleet of buses arrived at Croke Park for the big match.
- E) The goalkeeper grabbed the sliotar and cleared it down the field.
- F) There was soup and sandwiches available after the Go Games blitz.

3. The Name Game: Play the name game on the on the Céim Ar Aghaidh DVD.

Now think of a sporting object. Write clues for this item below and see can your friend guess what it is.



Worksheet 2B: Verbs

A verb is an action word.

Example: The full forward blocked the ball and blasted it to the net
The goalkeeper was the player of the match.

1. Fill in with as many sporting verbs as you can think of on the GAA pitch.

jumped		defended
	chased	succeeded
received	supported	cheered
	lifted	practiced
went	ran	applauded
scored	passed	grabbed

2. Focus on Verbs:

Verb	Past Tense	Present Tense	Future Tense	Past Participle	Present Participle
Play	Played	Play	Will Play	Played	Playing
Jump					
			Will Grab		
	Supported				
				Recieved	
					Applauding

Fill in this table and write a sentence for each word in a shaded space

3. DVD: Watch the action clips on the DVD and write a radio commentary.



Worksheet 2C: Adjectives

An adjective is a describing word.

It tells us more about a noun.

Example: The fast footballer was on the winning team in the thrilling game.

1. Fill in the football with more GAA adjectives.



2. Underline the adjectives in these sentences.

- A) Stephen Cluxton made a brave and brilliant save for Dublin.
- B) Brian Roper scored a beautiful point for the victorious Donegal team.
- C) Frank Lohan flicked the ball skilfully away from the speedy Cork forward.
- D) Joe Bergin leaped to the air to make a spectacular catch.
- E) Brian Kavanagh scored two excellent goals for Longford.

3. Watch the action clips on the DVD.

Pretend you are a reporter. Write a report of the different action pieces below. Don't forget to use plenty of adjectives to describe the action.



Worksheet 2D: Adverbs

An adverb tells us more about a verb.

When writing about GAA games they make our story more exciting.

Example: The wing forward turned quickly and accurately hit the ball over the bar.

1. Fill in with as many sporting verbs as you can think of on the GAA pitch.

stealthily		historically
dramatically		
perfectly		defensively
slowly	honestly	magically
heroically		
skilfully		famously

2. Word-search: Find the verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs hidden here.

F D O X Y L V K S C E X Z A G
 B S L S E G H E R I U G A M M
 Z K W T L A S O L A G O G P O
 E H J A R R K L K A P W G T F
 P E V N U E G I S A M L B T B
 H R R D H L C N O E V U C S C
 X O E E R M Q E K S I R E Ú Z
 D X G S F L G S O X F V L C T
 D O G A I E C M O A O C D V Q
 S M U A N D R A H L A F I N G
 E V N C J T E N G M N I V A D
 I F S W Y W Q N P U G W L Y G
 C U S A C K Y S T X W F Q O T
 L X Q E N I C Z V L T G T U O
 B R A V E L Y H G X F A S T N

CROKE
 PARK
 CUSACK
 STAND
 PRESIDENT
 REFEREE
 SAM
 MAGUIRE
 FAST
 BRAVELY
 CÚLCAMPS
 DAVIN
 FLAG
 GLOVES
 HOGAN
 HOOK
 HURLEY
 LINESMAN



Worksheet 2E: RTE And The GAA

Almost every house in Ireland now has a television but it wasn't always so. The first television was made with darning needles, a bicycle headlamp, sealing wax, a biscuit tin, wires, old motors and some old army equipment. Its inventor was John Logie Baird and the year was 1926. The BBC started showing programmes in 1929; these first programmes were in black and white. The opening night of Telefís Éireann or RTE Television was in 1961. The first broadcast of RTÉ's second television channel, now RTÉ Two was in 1978.



RTE has always been closely linked with the GAA. On August 29, 1926 2RN (Ireland's first radio station) broadcast the first ever radio coverage of a field game in Europe. It was the All-Ireland hurling semi-final between Kilkenny and Galway at Croke Park (Kilkenny won 6-2 to 5-1). The most famous radio coverage of GAA was in 1947 when Micheál O'Hehir presented a **transatlantic** live commentary from the Polo Grounds in New York of that year's All-Ireland football final between Cavan and Kerry. Micheál Ó Muircheartaigh now commentates on GAA games every Sunday in his own **unique** style.

RTÉ SPORT

The first television broadcast of a GAA game was the second half of the Railway Cup hurling final between Leinster and Munster on St Patrick's Day in 1962. That game was in black and white. The first game to be broadcast in colour was on St Patrick's Day, 1971 when Leinster and Munster again met in the Railway Cup hurling final. The commentator for both games was Micheál O'Hehir.

The Sunday Game started on RTE in 1986 and is now more popular than ever. The hurling final of 2006 was the most watched final of the past four years, with 774,000 viewers. Meanwhile, the 2006 football final between Kerry and Mayo attracted an audience of 709,000. Dublin footballer star Ciarán Whelan is living a childhood dream every time he plays for his county. "To see the games on TV every Sunday, your dream as a kid was to get out there and play," the midfield ace recalls.

Questions:

1. Who invented the television?
2. When did RTE show its first programme?



3. What happened on August 29, 1926?
4. Who was the commentator for the 1947 All-Ireland football final?
5. Where was the 1947 final played?
6. What was the first game to be broadcast in colour?
7. When was *The Sunday Game* first broadcast?
8. How many people watched the 2006 All-Ireland hurling final?



Find out:

1. Who played in the 2006 hurling final?
2. Who won the 1947 football final?
3. Find out more about RTE's commentators, including Micheál O'Hehir and Mícheál Ó Muircheartaigh.
4. Who presents *The Sunday Game*?
5. Find out the meanings of the words in italics.
6. Conduct a survey to find out the most popular TV show in your class and represent the information on a bar chart.
7. Learn more about early television at www.tvhistory.tv/EarlyTVBaird.htm
8. Listen to some RTE radio commentary at www.rte.ie

Did you know? The area where commentators and journalists sit in Croke Park is named after Mícheál O'Hehir.



Worksheet 2F: Stadiums Of The GAA

Croke Park is the home of the GAA and the largest stadium in Ireland with a **capacity** of 82,300 people. Croke Park was first used for a major GAA match on March 1, 1896.

The different parts of the stadium are named after either famous people or events. The stadium is named after Archbishop Croke of Cashel who was the first **patron** of the GAA. The stands are named after Michael Cusack, one of the founders of the GAA; Maurice Davin, the first president; Patrick Nally, another founder; and Michael Hogan, a Tipperary player who was shot on Bloody Sunday in November, 1921. The famous Hill 16 terrace got its name as **rubble** from the Easter Rising in 1916 was used to build the first terrace.



Semple Stadium is known as “The Field of Legends”. It is located in Thurles, Co Tipperary, which is where the GAA was founded in 1884. It is the GAA's second stadium behind Croke Park and has a capacity of 55,000. The stadium was bought by the GAA in 1910. In 1934 the All-Ireland hurling final was held there to celebrate 50 years of the GAA and it was held there again in 1984 to celebrate the association's **centenary**.

St Tiernach's Park in Clones, Co Monaghan is the main GAA stadium in Ulster, along with Casement Park in Belfast, home to the Antrim football and hurling teams. Casement Park is named after Roger Casement, a leading nationalist who was taken prisoner prior to the 1916 Easter Rising. Pearse Stadium in Galway is the main GAA stadium in Connacht. The stadium was opened on June 16, 1957 when 16,000 people came to watch Galway beat Tipperary in hurling and Kerry in football. In 2006 Pearse Stadium hosted one of the International Rules tests between Ireland and Australia. The match was held on October 28 before a **full house** of 34,000. Ireland won the match by 48 points to Australia's 40.

Questions:

1. When was Croke Park first used for a major GAA game?





Questions: (cont)

2. What is Semple Stadium also known as?
3. Why do you think it is called this name?
4. Where was the GAA founded?
5. Name Croke Park's different stands and terraces.
6. In what years were the All-Ireland hurling finals held in Semple Stadium?
7. Name the two main stadiums in Ulster?
8. Which international teams played at Pearse Stadium in 2006?

Find out:

1. What is the main stadium in your county?
2. What is the capacity of this stadium?
3. Who is it named after?
4. When was the last time your county played in Croke Park or Semple Stadium?
5. Find out more about any of the people mentioned in the story.
6. Find out the meanings of the words in italics.
7. Check out more information about GAA stadiums in the Cúl Stats section of www.cul4kidz.com



Worksheet 2G: DVD-English

Micheál Ó Muircheartaigh – The Sound of Sunday

Micheál Ó Muircheartaigh can be heard most Sundays on RTE Radio One describing the action from GAA matches around Ireland. This short documentary describes his life and job. Watch closely and complete the tasks below.

1. Describe the area where Micheál grew up.
2. What tragic event happened when Micheál was young?
3. What was the first event that Micheál heard on radio?
4. What does Micheál say you need to always do when on the radio?
5. Who helps Micheál by keeping notes?
6. What was attractive about going away from home when he was young?
7. What language did Micheál speak in his early life?
8. Why did Micheál stick with radio commentary instead of moving to television?
9. Name some places where people might be listening to Micheál`s commentary?
10. How might someone in New York listen to an All-Ireland commentary?

Watch the “View and Review” section of the DVD. Take some notes and then perform your commentary for your class along with the action.



Worksheet 2H: Focus on Grammar: Singular and Plural

Singular means one. For example: The goalkeeper played very well.

Plural means more than one. For example: Both goalkeepers made great saves.

Here are some general rules about forming the plural of nouns. Read them and write the plurals of more nouns for each group.

Rules

1. Most nouns simply add the letter s to the singular. Boot - Boots
2. Nouns ending in the letters s, x, z, sh, ch and ss take an es at the end for plurals.
Bus - Buses
3. Nouns ending in f or fe mostly change the f or fe to v and add es.
(Some exceptions are chief, roof, cliff, safe.) Half - Halves
4. Nouns ending in y with a consonant before it change the y to i and add es. Baby - Babies
5. Some words remain the same in singular and plural like sheep and salmon.
6. Words ending in o add either s or es. Photo - Photos, Potato - Potatoes
7. Many plurals must be learned. Foot - Feet

Write the following sentences in the plural form.

1. The thief stole the watch from the dressing room.
2. The lady played with Glen Rovers.
3. The child enjoyed the Cúl Camp during July.
4. The bus arrived at Croke Park at one o'clock.
5. After the Go Games blitz the boy ate a loaf of bread, salmon and a tomato.
6. The man used the brush to paint the dressing room.
7. The game finished at four o'clock and we went home on the bus.
8. At the end of the match the manager collected the jersey.

Creative Writing

You are on a school tour to the GAA museum when the artifacts and models come to life. What do they say and do? Describe and illustrate the scene.

