

PiXL Independence:

Cymraeg (English Medium)

Student Booklet

KS4

Cymraeg Cyfrwng Saesneg

Contents:

- I. Beginner Level – 20 credits per question
- II. Advanced Beginner Level – 30 credits per question
- III. Intermediate Level – 40 credits per question
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- V. Advanced Level – 70 credits each
- VI. Expert Level – 80 credits each

Beginner Level - Lefel Ddechreuwyr.

20 credits per question

Yr Wyddor - The Alphabet

1. Using the Welsh alphabet below, write your own guide to phonetic pronunciation; how should you pronounce each letter/sound?

Use this website to help you:

http://resource.download.wjec.co.uk.s3.amazonaws.com/vtc/2016-17/16-17_1-44/website-cymraeg-o-ddydd-i-ddydd/eng/yr-wyddor/6a-yr-wyddor.html

Llythyren	Nodiadau ar ynganiad (notes on pronunciation)	Enghraifft o Air Cymraeg (Example of a Welsh word)
a		
b		
c		
ch		
d		
dd		
e		
f		
ff		
g		
ng		
h		
i		
j		
l		
ll		
m		
n		
o		
p		
ph		
r		
rh		
s		
t		
th		
u		
w		
y		

Indefinite/Definite Articles

2. There is no indefinite article in Welsh (a/an). Translate the following:

Saesneg	Cymraeg
a cat	
an apple	
a house	

3. There are 3 forms of the definite article in Welsh (the): 'y' is used in front of a consonant; 'yr' is used in front of a vowel and in front of 'h'; 'r' is used after a word ending in a vowel.

Complete the following:

Saesneg	Definite article to be used	Translation: Cymraeg
the shop		
the boy		
the table		
the food		
the school		
the apple		
the hat		
the school is		
to the cinema		
the bank is		
the children are		

Nouns

4. Most nouns in Welsh are masculine or feminine. In the dictionary, this is shown as: 'eg' for a masculine noun and 'eb' for a feminine noun. Use a dictionary (<http://www.geiriadur.net>) to complete the table:

Enw yn Saesneg	Cymraeg	Masculine/Feminine? Gwrywaidd/Benywaidd?
Chair		
Phone		
Television		
Chocolate		

5. Give 5 examples of singular feminine nouns using the correct definite article.

Definite article	Noun	English meaning

6. Give 5 examples of singular masculine nouns using the correct definite article.

Definite article	Noun	English meaning

7. Change the following words from singular to plural:

- Cadair
- Blodyn
- Plentyn
- Bachgen
- Merch
- Afal
- Diod

If you wish to revise your singular and plural nouns further, visit this link:

http://adnoddau.canolfanpeniarth.org/matiau_gramadeg/?t=7

Rhifau

8. Complete the grid below, writing the numbers in words:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

9. Complete the following sums, answering in Welsh:

$5 + 8 =$

$1 + 2 =$

$11 - 9 =$

$16 \times 1 =$

$50 - 25 =$

$50 + 50 =$

Advanced Beginner Level - Lefel Ddechreuw'r Uwch.

30 credits per question

We always use singular nouns after numbers in Welsh.

10. Complete the translations below:

Saesneg	Cymraeg
Six chairs	
Ten cars	
One man	
Twenty six pupils	

Remember there are mutation rules in relation to numbers.

https://resources.hwb.wales.gov.uk/VTC/ngfl/welsh/127/Nodiadau/11_Treigladau.pdf

11. List two rules below linked to mutations when using numbers:

- Rheol 1:
- Rheol 2:

Amseru

12. Complete the timelines below, in relation to months of the year and days of the week:

You can find help here:

http://resource.download.wjec.co.uk.s3.amazonaws.com/vtc/2016-17/16-17_1-44/website-cymraeg-o-ddydd-i-ddydd/eng/dyddiau-a-misoedd/3a-misoedd-y-flwyddyn-a-dyddiau%27r-wythnos.html

Misoedd y Flwyddyn	Months of the Year
Ionawr	
	February
	March
Ebrill	

	May
	June
Gorffennaf	
	August
	September
Hydref	
	November
	December

Dyddiau'r Wythnos	Days of the Week
	Monday
	Tuesday
Dydd Mercher	
	Thursday
Dydd Gwener	
Y Penwythnos	Weekend
	Saturday
	Sunday

Why not try out these websites to help you practise?

- http://resource.download.wjec.co.uk.s3.amazonaws.com/vtc/2016-17/16-17_1-44/website-cymraeg-o-ddydd-i-ddydd/eng/dyddiau-a-misoedd/3b-calendr-rhyngweithiol.html
- http://resource.download.wjec.co.uk.s3.amazonaws.com/vtc/2016-17/16-17_1-44/website-cymraeg-o-ddydd-i-ddydd/eng/dyddiau-a-misoedd/3c-anagramau.html

Arian

Punt = Pound

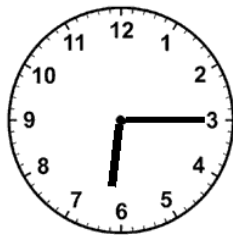
Ceiniog = Pence

13. What are the monetary values below, in words?



Amser

14. Look at the clocks below and write the time underneath, in Welsh.



<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/z9q9kqt/revision/7>

Intermediate Level - Lefel Ganolradd.

40 credits per question

Treigladau

Sometimes in Welsh, certain letters change or *mutate* so that the whole sentence is easier to pronounce. i.e 'Croeso i Gymru' should be easier to say than 'Croeso i Cymru.'

These mutations can be organised into three categories: a soft mutation, a nasal mutation and an aspirate mutation.

You can find help here:

http://resource.download.wjec.co.uk.s3.amazonaws.com/vtc/2016-17/16-17_1-44/website-cymraeg-o-ddydd-i-ddydd/pdf/4-treigladau/4-treigladau-taflen-dysgwr.pdf

15. Complete the grid below by filling in the correct letter changes:

L	Treiglad Meddal (soft)	Treiglad Trwynol (nasal)	Treiglad Llaes (aspirate)
P			
T			
C			
B			
D			
G			
Ll			
Rh			
M			

Cofiwch!

Remember the Welsh alphabet has many 'double letters' many of which are not included in this list! Take care never to mutate 'ch' as in 'chwarae'!

You can download the *App Treiglo* here: <https://www.canolfanpeniarth.org/apps>

A soft mutation occurs following these Welsh prepositions:

am, ar, at, gan, heb, i, o, dan, dros, trwy, wrth, hyd.

Here's a video full of examples: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RDR5G0sJ998>

16. Correct the following:

- i Caerdydd
- i prifysgol
- i mynd
- heb teulu
- wrth chwarae

A soft mutation also occurs when using yn + an adjective.

17. Complete the grid below:

Ansoddair	English meaning	Mutated adjective when used with 'yn'
Gwych		
Anhygoel		
Cyffrous		
Diflas		
Pathetig		
Twp		
Hyfryd		

A soft mutation also occurs following some pronouns: ei - his and dy - your.

18. Translate the following:

- Your car
- His book
- His dog
- Your food
- Your work
- His friend

A soft mutation also occurs when using the definite article and a singular feminine noun.

19. Correct the following:

- Y cath
- Y teisen
- Y mam
- Yr Gardd

Yn Gymraeg we often see a nasal mutation following the pronoun 'fy' meaning 'my' i.e my dog = fy nghi and after the preposition 'yn' meaning 'in' (when used before a place name) i.e in Cwmbran.

Here's a catchy tune to help you remember:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pjGcf9PvBDY>

20. Complete the following nasal mutation corrections

English	Anghywir incorrect	Cywir Correct
my cat	fy cath	
my brother	fy brawd	
my homework	fy gwaith cartref	
my family	fy teulu	
my sheep	fy dafad	
my head	fy pen	
in Cardiff	yng Caerdydd	
in Cwm Rhondda	yng Cwm Rhondda	
in Newport	yng Casnewydd	
in Dinas Powys	yn Dinas Powys	
in Pontypridd	ym Pontypridd	
in Bangor	ym Bangor	
In Talybont	yn Talybont	
my problem	fy problem	
my passport	fy pasbort	

Cofiwch! Remember!

When we use 'yn' meaning 'in' before a place name beginning with 'C' our 'yn' becomes 'yng'!

i.e **yng Nghw**mrân.

21. Can you spot the mistakes in these sentences? Look out for mutation errors!

Dw i'n hoffi gwneud fy Gwaith cartref gyda fy mam-gu yn Treorci.
Mae fy ffrind Billy yn byw yn Casllwchwr.
Ar y penwythnos bydda i'n mynd i ghwarae pêl-droed gyda fy brawd.
Mae e'n mynd i cinio bob dydd Sul gyda Mrs Jones o Trelerch.

Would you like some more practise with the Treigladd Trwynol? Try this:

http://resource.download.wjec.co.uk.s3.amazonaws.com/vtc/2016-17/16-17_1-44/website-cymraeg-o-ddydd-i-ddydd/eng/treigladdau/4d-treigladd-trwynol.html

The aspirate mutation occurs after the word 'ei' - 'her' or after the word 'a/ac' - 'and'.

22. Translate the following;

- Her car
- Her dad
- Bananas and oranges
- Chocolate and crisps.

23. Read the following paragraph and identify the 10 mutation errors. Can you correct them?

Shwmae! Gwen ydw i. Rydw i'n dod o Caerdydd ond nawr rydw i'n byw yn Pontypridd. Rydw i'n mwynhau ysgol achos ar y cyfan mae'n gwych. Fodd bynnag, weithiau, mae'n gallu bod yn diflas. Yn fy amser hamdden rydw i'n tueddu i cwrae rygbi dros clwb. Mae fy ffrind Nia yn chwarae hefyd; mae hi'n talentog iawn. Fel arfer, rydyn ni'n mynd allan am bwyd ar ôl y gêm i rhywle fel y siop sglodion. Rydw i'n dwlu ar pysgod a sglodion o'r siop sglodion achos maen nhw'n flasus iawn!

Proficient Level - Lefel Hyfedr

60 credits per question

Yr Amser Presennol

Present tense positive:

Rydw i/Dw i	I am
Rwyt ti	You are (singular/informal)
Mae e	He is
Mae hi	She is
Mae Sioned yn	Sioned is
Mae'r plant	The children are
Rydyn ni	We are
Rydych chi	You are (plural/formal)
Maen nhw	They are

24. Use a dictionary to find the definition of the following verbs:

Cymraeg	Saesneg
canu	
siarad	
dawnsio	
cysgu	
dysgu	
poeni	
darllen	
chwarae	
gwylio	

25. Consolidate both the present tense sentence starters and the verbs into English:

- Mae e'n canu
- Rydyn ni'n siarad
- Maen nhw'n dawnsio
- Rwyt ti'n cysgu
- Dw i'n dysgu
- Rydych chi'n poeni
- Mae hi'n darllen
- Mae'r plant yn chwarae
- Mae Elin yn gwyllo

26. Use the grid below to create 8 sentences in Welsh, ensuring to mix up the person, 'n/yn, berf and diwedd.

Person	'n/yn	Berf	Diwedd
Rydw i/Dw i	'n	canu	nofel antur
Rwyt ti	'n	ysgrifennu	golff dros yr haf
Mae e	'n	darllen	yn y cystadlaeth
Mae hi	'n	prynu	Pen y Fan
Mae Ioan	yn	chwarae	paragraff

Mae'r bobl	yn	siarad	crys T newydd
Rydyn ni	'n	bwyta	ffilm newydd
Rydych chi	'n	dringo	rhaglen antur
Maen nhw	'n	gwyllo	bwyd gyda ffrindiau

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Present tense negative:

Dydw i ddim	I am not/I don't
Dwyt ti ddim	You are no/don't(singular/informal)
Dydy e ddim	He is not/doesn't
Dydy hi ddim	She is not/doesn't
Dydy Dylan ddim	Dylan is not/doesn't
Dydy'r plant ddim	The children are not/don't
Dydyn ni ddim	We are not/don't
Dydych chi ddim	You are not (plural/formal)/don't
Dydyn nhw ddim	They are not/don't

27. Correct the mistakes:

Does i ddim yn hoffi gwrandio ar Coldplay

.....

Dydych nhw ddim yn cerdded i'r ysgol

.....

Mae e ddim yn chwarae rygbi

.....

Dydyn y plant ddim yn mynd ar y trip

.....

Dydw hi ddim yn canu yn yr Eisteddfod

.....

Mae Sian ddim yn gwyllo S4C

.....

Dydw ti ddim yn dod i'r cyngerdd

.....

28. Read the following paragraph and highlight the negative sentences:

O'r diwedd, mae dydd Gwener wedi cyrraedd. Ond, mae un problem. Yn anffodus, dydw i ddim yn gallu mynd i'r dref gyda ffrindiau, achos bydd rhaid i fi weithio. Dydy Sian ddim yn gallu mynd hefyd, ond dydy hi ddim yn dod gyda fi neu ffrindiau. Mae hi'n chwarae rygbi.

Forming questions in the present tense:

Ydw?	Am I?/Do You	Wyt/Nac wyt
Wyt ti	Are you?/Do you(s/inf)	Ydw/Nac ydw
Ydy e?	Is he?/Does he?	Ydy/Nac ydy
Ydy hi?	Is she?/Does she?	Ydy/Nac ydy
Ydy Ffion?	Is Ffion?/Does Ffion?	Ydy/ Nac ydy
Ydy'r merched?	Are the girls?/Do the girls?	Ydyn/nac ydyn
Ydyn ni?	Are we?/Do we?	Ydyn/ydych/nac ydyn/nac ydych
Ydych chi?	Are you? Do You?(pl/for)	Ydyn/ydw/nac ydyn/nac ydw
Ydyn nhw?	Are they? Do they?	Ydyn/nag ydyn

29. Complete the grid below:

Cwestiwn	Yes	No
Ydy'r plant?		
	Ydw	Nac ydw
Ydych chi?		
	Ydyn	Nac ydyn

Yr Amser Perffaith

You can use **wedi** instead of **yn** with the present tense forms when you want to say “has” or “have” done something:

Rydw i'n gweld	I am seeing/ I see
Rydw i wedi bod	I have been
Mae Angharad yn chwarae	Angharad is playing/Angharad plays
Mae Nia wedi chwarae	Nia has played

You can use **wedi** instead of **yn** with the negative and question form as well:

Dydw i ddim yn bwyta	I am not eating/do not eat
Dydw i ddim wedi dawnsio	I haven't danced

Wyt ti'n prynu?	Do you buy/are you buying?
Wyt ti wedi prynu?	Have you bought?

30. Write 6 sentences describing what you have and have not done over the weekend as a family.

There are two examples already provided:

Rydw i wedi chwarae rygbi.	Dydw i ddim wedi gwneud fy ngwaith cartref.

You can use wedi with bod to mean that you have been doing something or have been somewhere:

Rydw i wedi bod i'r cystadlaeth.	I have been to the competition.
Mae e wedi bod yn syrffio.	He has been surfing
Maen nhw wedi bod yn gwyllo ffilm	They have been watching a film

You can use this with the negative and question forms also:

Dydw i ddim wedi bod yn cysgu	I haven't been sleeping
Wyt ti wedi bod yn chwarae?	Have you been playing?

31. Create a paragraph detailing where you have or have not been in Wales. There is one sentence provided to start you off. You may research places in Wales as part of this paragraph.

Rydw i wedi bod i Oakwood, ond dydw i ddim wedi bod i Bortmeirion.

Yr Amser Amherffaith

Roeddwn i	I was
Roeddets ti	You were (singular/formal)
Roedd e	He was
Roedd hi	She was
Roedd Rhodri	Rhodri was
Roedd y plant	The children were
Roedden ni	We were
Roeddech chi	You were (plural/formal)
Roedden nhw	They were
Doeddwn i ddim	I was not
Doeddets ti ddim	You were not (singular/formal)
Doedd e ddim	He was not

Doedd hi ddim	She was not
Doedd Rhodri ddim	Rhodri was not
Doedd y plant ddim	The children were not
Doedden ni ddim	We were not
Doeddech chi ddim	You were not (plural/formal)
Doedden nhw ddim	They were not

32. Fill in the blanks using the correct perfect tense phrase:

-ti'n cael amser da.
-John a Sophie'n canu.
-nhw'n mwynhau.
- y bobl yn canu a dawnsio.
-i'n sefyll tu allan.
-ni'n teimlo'n hapus.
-popeth yn wych.
-chi'n hoffi'r cyngerdd.
-ti'n dawnsio.
-nhw'n cerdded i lawr y stryd.

33. Turn sentences 1-5 from task 32 into the negative.

-
-
-
-
-

Oeddwn i?	Was I
Oeddet ti?	Were you?
Oedd e?	Was he?
Oedd hi?	Was she?
Oedd Brython?	Was Brython?
Oedd y plant?	Were the....children?

Oedden ni?	Were we
Oeddech chi?	Were you
Oedden nhw?	Were they?

Oedd y gwesty yn fawr?
Was the hotel big?
Oedd. Roedd y gwesty yn fawr.
Yes. The hotel was big.

34. Turn sentences 6-10 from task 32 into questions.

-
-
-
-
-

Advanced Level - Lefel Uwch.

70 credits per question

Yr Amser Dyfodol

Bydda i	I will (be)
Byddi di	You will(be)
Bydd e	He will(be)
Bydd hi	She will(be)
Bydd Gwen	Gwen will(be)
Bydd y bobl	The people will(be)
Byddwn ni	We will(be)
Byddwch chi	You will(be)
Byddan nhw	They will(be)
Fydda i ddim	I will not (be)

Fyddi di ddim	He will not (be)
Fydd e ddim	He will not (be)
Fydd Gwen ddim	Gwen will not (be)
Fydd y bobl ddim	The people will not (be)
Fyddwn ni ddim	we will not (be)
Fyddwch chi ddim	You will not (be)
Fyddan nhw ddim	They will not (be)

35. Fill in the blanks:

-di'n mynd i'r ganolfan hamdden yfory.
-Sam yn dod.
-ni'n chwarae tenis.
-chi'n gwyllo.
-fy ffrindiau i'n dod i nofio.
-nhw'n nofio trwy'r prynhawn
-ni'n mynd allan am bitsa.
-Sioned yn mynd adref ar y bws.
-Catrin a Ffion yn aros gyda fi.
-ni'n cael llawer o hwyl.

36. Convert the sentences above into their negative form.

Yr Amser Amodol

Follow the links below for further explanation of each specific strand:

- <https://cymorthcymraeg.wordpress.com/yr-amser-amodolconditional-tense/>
- <https://cymorthcymraeg.wordpress.com/yr-amser-amodol-hofficonditional-tense-hoffi/>

37. In your own words, explain the difference between the future tense and the conditional tense.

38. Translate:

I should	
I would	
I could	
I would like	
He should	
She would	
Ffion could	
The children would like	

39. Write a paragraph about your dream holiday using as many verbs as possible in the conditional tense.

Yr Amser Gorffennol

Watch the following clip before completing the tasks below:

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/zy6gcdm/revision/3>

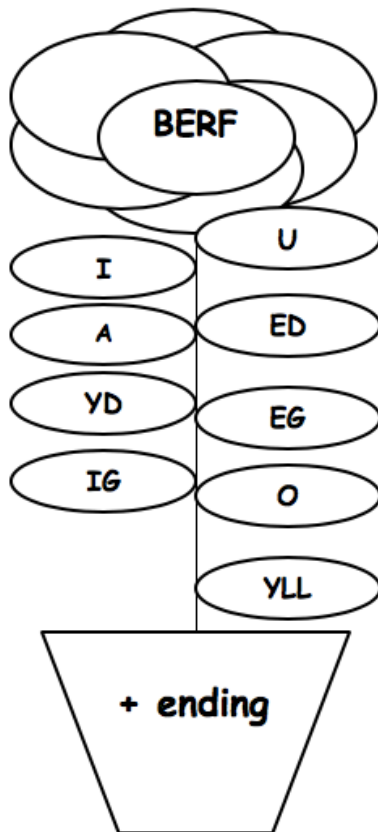
Visit this link if you wish to deepen understanding:

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/zyvthyc/revision/1>

To recap, use the blodyn berfau below:

Teithio

Teithi-



+ ending

ais i – I
 aist ti – you
 odd e – he
 odd hi – she
 odd Jac – Jac
 on ni – we
 och chi – you (p)
 on nhw - they

Remember, there are four irregular verbs which do not follow the above rule.

40. Complete the grid below:

ysgrifennu	to write	Ysgrifennodd e	He wrote
ymolchi		Ymolchais i	
nofio			She swam

cysgu	to sleep		
darllen			They read
penderfynu			She decided
rhedeg		Rhedodd Elin	
bwyta			I ate
yfed			I drank
codi			Rhydian got up
dychwelyd		Dychwelon nhw	

41. What are the four irregular verbs and what do they mean?

Cymraeg	Saesneg

42. Read the paragraph below, and list the irregular past tense forms:

Dros y gwyliau, es i i Sbaen gyda fy nheulu. Roedd y daith yn hir, ond aethon ni syth i'r pwll nofio pan gyrhaeddod ni. Roedd fy Mam yn nofio ac wedyn aeth hi a dad allan am fwyd. Aethon ni i'r disgo. Daethon nhw adre am ddeg o'r gloch ond arhoson ni allan tan unarddeg o'r gloch. Roedd y gwyliau yn hyfryd; gwnes i ffrindiau newydd!

The irregular past tense forms are:

43. Highlight or underline all of the past tense phrases in the paragraph below.

Cerddais i i'r parti yn y ganolfan hamdden heno. Gwelais i Sam a Ceri yno. Siaradais i gyda nhw am ychydig ac yna dawnsiais i a bwytais i. Yna, siaradais i gyda mwy o ffrindiau ... a dawnsiais i eto ... a bwytais i eto. Noson wych - ond dw i wedi blino nawr. Nos da!

44. Create your own paragraph using the past tense, detailing what you did last weekend.

Expert Level - Lefel Ddechreuwyr Cyflawnedig.

80 credits per question

Gorchmynion

To make a command, you add the ending to the stem (remember the flower).

If you are telling one person only (a friend), then usually you add the ending 'a'. If you are telling more than one person then you use the ending 'wch'.

45. Convert the verbs to their command form, according to singular/plural.

verb	singular	plural	verb	singular	plural
Ysgrifennu			ffonio		
darllen			mynd		
rhedeg			dod		
siarad			eistedd		
gwrando			gwyllo		
siarad			tawelu		
gweithio			ymweld		
dringo			cerdded		
hwylio			prynu		

Perthyn

There is no way of producing an apostrophe + s in Welsh like there is in English to demonstrate belonging. For example, if you wanted to say “Megan’s grandmother”.

You must:

Change the English order of words: Megan’s grandmother > the grandmother of Megan.

Delete the first ‘the’ and the ‘of’: the grandmother of Megan > grandmother Megan.

Translate what remains: grandmother Megan > mamgu Megan.

Another example:

The village pub > the pub of the village > pub the village > tafarn y pentre

46. Follow the process above to translate the following:

The town hall	
---------------	--

The city centre	
Sian's house	
The sound of the sea	
My father's car	

Meddiant

47. Translate the following phrases which demonstrate accurate use of the possessive:

- I have got brown hair.
- She has got blue eyes.
- Sophie has got a brother.
- Ioan has got a dog.
- He has got a best friend.

48. Describe 5 family members or 5 friends below, ensuring you use the possessive sentence patterns accurately:

Cwestiynau

49. Make a list of the questioning words below:

50. Note how you could answer the following questions:

- Ble rwyd ti'n byw?
- Pam wyt ti'n hoffi siocled?
- Pryd mae'r arholiad?
- Pa creision hoffech chi gael?
- Pwy ydy'r dyn?
- Sut mae'r gwers?
- Beth wyt ti'n feddwl o'r rhaglen hon?

Rhagenwau

If you follow the links below, you'll find some activities to complete on different types of pronouns:

<https://quizlet.com/206087021/gramadeg-cymraeg-rhagenwau-flash-cards/>

http://adnoddau.canolfanpeniarth.org/matiau_gramadeg/?t=69

http://adnoddau.canolfanpeniarth.org/matiau_gramadeg/?t=70

51. Complete the grid below, ensuring you mutate accurately, too:

	fy	dy	ei (gwr.)	ei (ben.)	ein/eich/eu
car	fy nghar	dy gar	ei gar	ei char	ein/eich/ eu car
teledu					
pen					
desg					
llyfr					
cariad					
peiriant					
braich					
tŷ					
gwaith					
sglodion					
troed					
pêl					
dant					
gardd					
babi					
camera					
meddyg					
llaw					

Cysyllteiriau

52. Follow the link and complete the exercises on connectives/little words:

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/z9q9kqt/revision/1>

53. List as many connectives as you can in the box below:

54. Improve the following sentences by adding connectives:

- Rydw i'n hoffi siocled. Dw i'n casau creision.
- Mae bwyta'n iach yn bwysig. Mae'n bwysig i gadw'n heini.
- Mae e'n chwarae rygbi a chriced.

Idiomau

55. Follow the link and complete the exercises on idioms and expressions:

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/z87syrd/revision/1>

56. Improve the above sentences further by adding in some idioms/expressions.

Ffeithiau a Barnau

57. Translate the following.

My name is	I am 15	I like	I don't like

58. Write 4 simple sentences expressing a basic opinion. i.e like/ dislike

Sentence Starter i.e <i>I like</i>	Verb i.e <i>to eat/ eating</i>	Noun i.e <i>chocolate</i>

59. Create a paragraph expressing your likes/dislikes, using as many opinion based sentences as you can:

60. Translate the following:

- I
- You (singular)
- He
- She
- They
- We
- You (Plural)
- Rhydian

61. Convert the following phrases from 1st to 3rd person:

1 st Person	3 rd Person Masculine	3 rd Person Feminine	3 rd Person (Name)
Rydw i'n hoffi			
Rydw i'n mwynhau			
Rydw i'n dwli ar			
Rydw i'n caru			
Dydw i ddim yn hoffi			
Dydw i ddim yn mwynhau			
Rydw i'n casau			
Mae'n gas gyda fi			

62. Translate the following examples of 3rd person into English.

Mae e'n hoffi	Mae hi'n dwli ar	Dydyn ni ddim yn hoffi
Mae hi'n mwynhau	Mae Ioan yn casau	Mae Sophie yn meddwl bod

63. Translate:

- Rydw i'n cytuno
- Rydw i'n anghytuno

64. Do you agree (cytuno) or disagree (anghytuno) with the following statements?

<i>Mae pêl-droed yn ddiflas.</i> (<i>Football is boring</i>)
<i>Dw i'n anghytuno achos dwi'n hoffi pêl-droed.</i> (<i>I disagree because I like football.</i>)
Mae ysgol yn llawer o hwyl.
Mae siopa yn wastraff amser.
Mae Abertawe yn wych!

Mae mynd i'r sinema yn ddiflas dros ben.

65. Translate the following questions.

	Why?
Ble?	
Wyt ti'n?	
Beth am...?	
Oes barn gyda ti?	
	Why do you agree?
	Where do you play rugby?
Pam wyt ti'n hoffi rygbi?	

66. Translate the following sentences:

- I don't like homework.
- He likes playing X-box.
- Where do you go on the weekend?
- Why do you agree with Tom?

67. Translate these sentences:

- My house is really modern: _____
- His homework is too difficult: _____
- Your (plural) flowers are so beautiful: _____
- Their trees are too tall: _____

68. State whether you agree or disagree with the above statements (you can make it up as if you were in an exam)

69. Translate the following important nouns, which link to the three broad themes:

- i. leisure time. _____
- ii. sport. _____
- iii. subjects. _____
- iv. family. _____
- v. health. _____
- vi. food. _____
- vii. mobile phones. _____
- viii. tv. _____
- ix. facilities. _____
- x. tourism. _____
- xi. technology. _____
- xii. the environment. _____
- xiii. career. _____
- xiv. teacher (male). _____
- xv. teacher (female). _____
- xvi. celebration. _____
- xvii. qualifications. _____
- xviii. coursework. _____
- xix. peer pressure. _____
- xx. work experience. _____
- xxi. famous people. _____
- xxii. A level. _____
- xxiii. bilingualism. _____
- xxiv. country. _____

xxv. holidays. _____

xxvi. school life. _____

Intensifiers with Adjectives

70. Make a list here of some intensifiers which go in front of adjectives. i.e too/
quite.

Remember that some Welsh intensifiers come after the adjective in a Welsh sentence!

71. Translate these sentences using intensifiers and adjectives:

very exciting: _____

quite good: _____

extremely boring: _____

too dangerous: _____


so unfair: _____

very disappointing: _____

Ymarfer Arholiad - Darllen

These are questions created, which test similar skills to those of the reading and writing elements of the examinations.

72. James Sommerin and Bryn Williams have both won several awards for their culinary skills. Read the information about them and answer the questions **in Welsh**.

	JAMES SOMMERIN	BRYN WILLIAMS
ENW LLAWN	James Sommerin	Bryn Dwyfor Williams
DYDDIAD GENI	17 Awst 1978	6 Mehefin 1977
BYW	Ym Mhenarth	Llundain
TEULU	Gwraig a dwy ferch	Gwraig ac un ferch
HOBIAU	Gwyllo rygbi	Chwarae golff
ARWR	Michel Roux Jr	Marco Pierre White
GWOBRAU	2 Seren Michelin	Ennillwr 'Great British Menu'
DYFODOL	Eisiau agor tŷ bwyta arall	Eisiau coginio yn Awstralia

(i) Pryd mae penblwydd James Sommerin? _____

(ii) Ble mae Bryn yn byw? _____

(iii) Beth sy'n debyg rhwng James a Bryn?

73. Now, read the points below. Tick the grid to show what's correct or incorrect.

Datganiad	Cywir	Anghywir
Arwr Bryn ydy Michel Roux Jr.		
Ennillodd Bryn cystadleuaeth ar y teledu.		
Hoffai James agor tŷ-bwyta arall yn y dyfodol.		

Mae'r ddau ohonyn nhw yn hoffi chwaraeon.		
---	--	--

74. Read the poem carefully.

Mae bwyd Mam mor neis,
Y pwdin plwm a'r reis,
Y sglodion a'r sbageti,
Y tatws, pys a'r cyrri.
Dw i'n hoff iawn o fwyd parti,
Yr hufen ia a'r jeli,
Y dewis o Ribena,
O lemond neu Cola
Bwyd caffi ydy'r gorau,
Y byrgys biff a'r rholiau,
Ond nid yw'r bwyd yn rhad,
A pwy sy'n talu? Fy Nhad!

Circle the correct answer.

a) Beth ydy'r bwyd gorau yn ôl y gerdd?	Coffi	Caffi	Tad	Mam
b) Beth ydy bwyd parti yn ôl y gerdd?	Jeli	Eira	Haul	Stormus
c) Ble mae'r odl?	jeli/hufen	neis/reis	bwyd/rhad	talunhad

ch) Ydy'r gerdd yn siarad am rieni (*parents*)?

Ydy / Nac ydy

d) Ydy'r gerdd yn siarad am fwyd?

Ydy / Nac ydy

75. The poem describes food but what about your opinions on food? Create a paragraph **in Welsh**.

What do you like eating? Why?

What is your favourite food? Why?

What should we eat to be healthy?

Adlewyrchiad

76. What is the present tense? Give some examples in Welsh.

77. When would you use the imperfect tense? Give some examples in English.

78. Describe the difference between the imperfect and perfect tense. Use a Welsh example of each to illustrate this.

79. Create an explanation of how to find the regular past tense in Welsh.

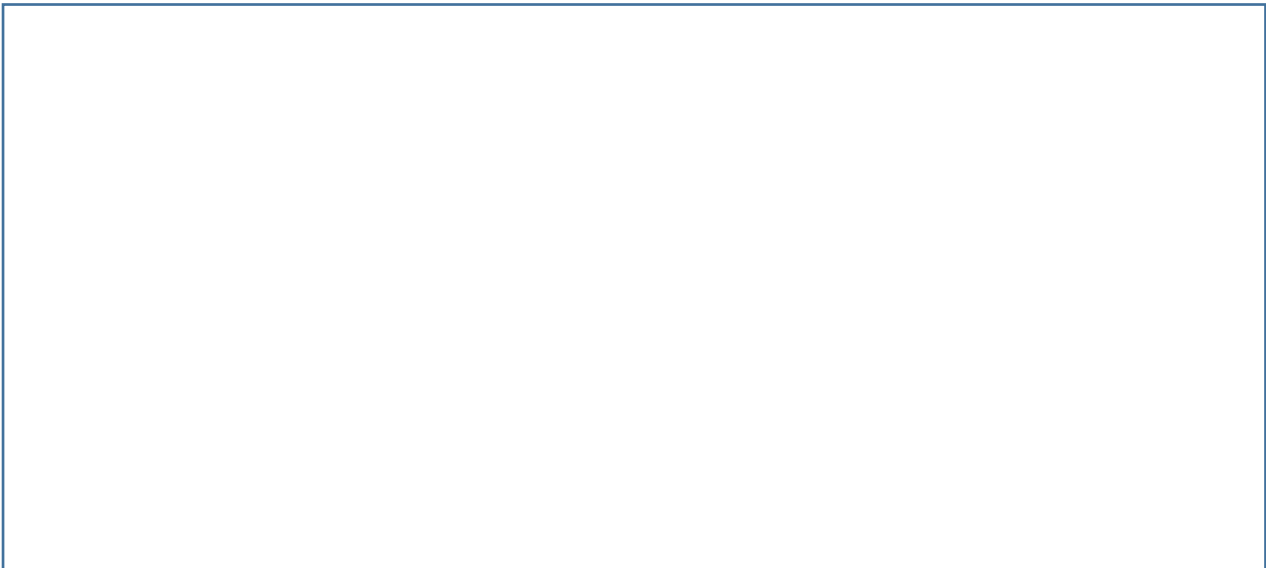
80. What are the four irregular verbs in Welsh? What do they mean in English?

81. Read the mini paragraph below and list five ways it could be improved:

Rydw i'n bwyta gormod o sglodion, ond mae'n flasus. Rydw i'n bwyta ychydig o ffrwythau a llysiau. Dydw i ddim yn bwyta digon o laeth; dydw i ddim yn hoffi llaeth achos mae'n ych a fi.

-
-
-
-
-

82. Create a mindmap which provides definitions of the different tenses, and also gives examples of each.



77. What has been the most difficult aspect of grammar to learn in this booklet? Explain why and how you made sense of it?

78. What three questions would you ask your teacher about the elements of grammar you've learned today?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

79. Write your own 10 quiz questions and mark-scheme for the learning covered in this booklet.

No.	Question	Correct answer
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

80. Follow the link to activities which practise the key phrases you would need to learn for the Unit 1 exam:

<https://quizlet.com/329992654/geirfa-uned-1-flash-cards/>

81. Complete the following grid which tests some of the phrases you have just studied:

Yn y fideo, mae ... yn dweud...	
Yn ôl...	
Mae pwynt pwysig yn y fideo...	

Roeddwn i'n cytuno gyda...	
Dylai bobl...	
Roedd ... yn dweud...	
Mae ... yn meddwl bod	
Does dim ots gyda fi	
Pam wyt ti'n cytuno?	
Oes barn gyda ti?	

82. Complete the following grid which studies key phrases you could use within Unit 2?

Mae'r llun yn dangos...	
Yn ôl...	
Mae pwynt pwysig yn y swigod...	
Credaf fod...	
Dylai bobl...	
Roedd ... yn dweud...	
Ar y llaw arall...	
Mae'r gosodiad yn dweud...	
Beth wyt ti'n meddwl am y pwnc?	
Unrhywbeth arall i ddweud?	

83. How could you have a really successful Unit 2 discussion?

84. Which skills are required of you for your Unit 3 and 4 exams?

85. Create an extended piece of writing about yourself, your interests/hobbies. This must contain a variety of sentence patterns, tenses, person variation (essentially everything you have covered in this booklet).

87. Talk about school and your future. You must discuss:

- Where you attend school
- The subjects you like/dislike
- Information about your teachers
- Any school experiences
- Your future: what you'd like to do/where you'd like to study.

88. Follow the link below to the WJEC digital resources to practise your discussion for the Unit 1 oracy exam.

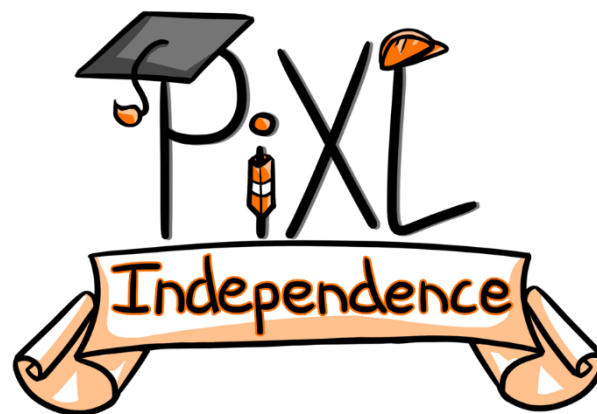
<http://resources.wjec.co.uk/Pages/ResourceSingle.aspx?rlid=2379>

89. Complete the proofreading tasks below, by following the link. This will test your knowledge of all grammatical elements discussed within this booklet.

<http://resources.wjec.co.uk/Pages/ResourceSingle.aspx?rlid=2364>

90. Complete the translation tasks below, by following the link. This will test your knowledge of all grammatical elements discussed within this booklet.

<http://resources.wjec.co.uk/Pages/ResourceSingle.aspx?rlid=2365>



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