



Getting Ready for...

KS4 (GCSE) **Cymraeg ail iaith** **(Welsh 2nd Language)**

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Activities

1. Tenses

Whether you're listening, speaking, reading or writing, knowing which tense is being used can give an indication of other content that you see or hear, so having a good overview of the tenses is really important.

Each of these tasks is based on a different tense. If you're stuck, try using a dictionary or textbook, or watch our grammar pods.

You can also check your answers at the end of this booklet when you're finished.

Translate:

1. [Present tense] I enjoy watching television with friends. It's fun in my opinion.
2. [Present tense] I don't like swimming. On the whole, it's boring!
3. [Past tense] I ate ice cream on the weekend. Obviously, it was delicious.
4. [Past tense] I saw my nan yesterday.
5. [Imperfect tense] Yesterday, it was very hot. I was sweating all day!
6. [Imperfect tense] It was a good experience because I was listening to live music.
7. [Conditional tense] I would love to speak Cymraeg every day.
8. [Conditional tense] I'd like to go to (the) university to study maths.
9. [Future tense] I will see you tomorrow.
10. [Future tense] I will save my money to buy a new bike.

2. Positive and Negative Opinion Verbs

When you write and speak, it's important to use a variety of opinion verbs, both positive and negative.

These can include:

- I like – Dw i'n hoffi
- I enjoy - Dw i'n mwynhau
- I love - Dw i'n caru / Dw i'n dwlu ar [predominantly south Wales]
- My favourite thing is... - Fy hoff beth ydy...
- I hate – Mae'n gas gen i [*predominantly north Wales*] / Mae'n gas gyda fi [*predominantly south Wales*]
- I don't like – Dw i ddim yn hoffi
- I don't enjoy – Dw i ddim yn mwynhau



- I don't love – Dw i ddim yn caru / Dw i ddim yn dwlu ar
- My least favourite thing is... - Fy nghas beth ydy...

Have a go at rearranging the following chunks so that they make sense. For an extra challenge, can you translate them into Saesneg [English]?

1. ei / byw / i'n / gyfoes. / bod / hi'n / hoffi / Nghymru / yng / Dw / oherwydd
2. ych / bod / yn / oherwydd / siocled / caru / hi'n / Dw / fi. / i / a / ei / ddim
3. hoff / oherwydd / wrth / Fy / hi'n / gwrs / bod / rygbi / ydy / beth / ei / heriol
4. hi'n / gyda / Mae'n / brysur / gas / bod / ei / siopa / fi / amser. / oherwydd / drwy'r

3. The Third Person

When speaking and writing, you need to include the third person [she/he/they]. This will come naturally in Unit 1 and Unit 2 where you will need to refer to a clip and to a sheet. Remember that 'He is' is 'Mae e'n' [south Wales] or 'Mae o'n' [north Wales] and that 'She is' is 'Mae hi'n'.

Have a go at matching these sentences by drawing a line to match the Saesneg [English] and Cymraeg [Welsh].

1. She thinks that Cymraeg is interesting.		a. Mae o'n meddwl bod Saesneg yn anodd.
2. He believes that badminton is boring.		b. Mae hi'n credu bod tenis bwrdd yn gyffrous.
3. She believes that table tennis is exciting.		c. Mae hi'n meddwl bod Cymraeg yn ddiddorol.
4. He thinks that English is hard.		d. Mae e'n credu bod badminton yn ddiflas.

4. Agreeing and Disagreeing

When someone says something, or you read an opinion or a statement, you can agree or disagree with it and give a reason by using these patterns:

- Dw i'n cytuno oherwydd / achos... [I agree / because...]
- Dw i'n anghytuno oherwydd / achos... [I disagree / because...]

But, remember that if you're asked an 'Ydych chi'n cytuno / anghytuno?' / 'Wyt ti'n cytuno / anghytuno?' [Do you agree/ disagree?] question, then you have to start appropriately with 'ydw' or 'nac ydw' for 'yes' or 'no'.



Other possibilities include ‘heb os’ (without a doubt), ‘wrth gwrs’ (of course), and ‘yn bendant’ (definitely).

Have a go at agreeing or disagreeing simply by using the above information. Remember to give a reason for your answer and to start appropriately in numbers 3 and 4.

1. Mae nofio yn ddiflas. [Swimming is boring.]
2. Mae Eastenders yn ddiddorol. [Eastenders is interesting.]
3. Mae siarad Cymraeg yn bwysig. Ydych chi'n cytuno? [Speaking Cymraeg is important. Do you agree?]
4. Mae siopa i ferched yn unig. Ydych chi'n cytuno? [Shopping is for girls only. Do you agree?]

5. Giving Extra Detail

When speaking and writing, you always have to try and extend your sentences. Try to include a variety of details to answer the **who, what, where, why, when, with whom, how, cost, time, and date**.

Try to improve these sentences using the prompts:

1. Es i i Gaerdydd [with...] / I went to Caerdydd [with...]
2. Es i i Gaernarfon [when... what time...] / I went to Caernarfon [when... what time...]
3. Roeddwn i wedi blino [why...] / I was tired because [why...]

6. Reading and Responding

When you're reading and responding to reading, remember to try and reword questions to include in your responses if you can – this will make it a lot easier and less stressful when you're under exam conditions.

An easy way to do this is to change any “rydych chi'n” (you are) or “roeddech chi'n” (you were) to “dw i'n” (I am) or “roeddwn i'n” (I was).

Also, match the number of marks available to the amount you write, and work out the type of question being asked and respond appropriately – if a question asks “pryd” (when), you'll probably need to respond with a day; if a question asks “pam” (why), you'll probably need to give a reason.

Try the following activities:

Change to the “I” version:

1. Rydych chi'n hoffi bwyta'n iach. [You like eating healthily.]
2. Rydych chi'n helpu plant mewn clwb. [You are helping children in a club.]
3. Rydych chi'n gweithio mewn swyddfa. [You are working in an office.]



Which question word would get the following answers?

1. Oherwydd ei bod hi'n hwyl.
2. Gyda fy mam a dad.
3. Chwaraeais i bêl-fasged.
4. Es i benwythnos ddiwethaf.

7. Writing

When you're writing, it's important to remember that spelling, punctuation, and grammar (SPaG) are really important. You get marks for correct SPaG in Unit 3 and 4, and specifically in Unit 3 with the proof-reading and English to Cymraeg translation tasks.

Have a go at this proof-reading task. Always double-check your answers before finally putting down your pen.

ENW	Daniel Roberts
CYFEIRIAD	7 Heol y Castle, Abertawe
RHIF FFÔN	saeth tri dim dim un dai
OED	Un deg pimp oed
PENBLWYDD	Ionwr 24
ENW'R YSGOL	Ysgol Ebwy fawr
PYNCIAU YSGOL	Hannes, celf, cymreag
PROFIAD O WEITHIO	Gweithiais ni mewn siop chwaraeon yn yr haf
LLOFNOD	<i>Daniel T. Roberts</i>
DYDDIAD	May 14

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10



8. Speaking and Responding

When speaking, it's important to listen very carefully to what others are saying, and then respond appropriately. You're awarded specific marks in Unit 1 and Unit 2 for listening carefully and responding appropriately. It doesn't matter if you take a little time to form a response – a thought-about response is better than no response at all.

Have a go at answering the following questions:

[If you write your answers down, don't forget to speak them aloud.]

1. Pwy ydy dy ffrindiau? [Who are your friends?]
2. Pwy ydy dy ffrind gorau? [Who is your best friend?]
3. Beth rwyt ti'n gwneud gyda dy ffrindiau? [What do you do with your friends?]

9. What To Do If...

The GCSE isn't as daunting as you think – you've done a lot of groundwork in KS3, and language is language – 'I like' will always be 'Dw i'n hoffi'.

But what happens if your mind goes blank, you forget the exact word you're looking for, or you hear something that you don't understand? Firstly, don't worry – there's always a way around a problem. If your mind goes blank, give yourself some thinking time. If you can't think of the exact word that you want to use, use a similar word – for 'bendigedig' [excellent], what about 'gwyb', 'anhygoel', 'ardderchog', or even 'grêt'? All of these words give the same meaning – a positive adjective or reason.

If you're really stuck, you can always ask, "Syr/Miss, beth ydy [...] yn Gymraeg/Saesneg?" meaning "Sir/Miss, what's [...] in Cymraeg/English?" in Units 1 and 2, but obviously not for your sit-down exam papers in Unit 3 and 4.

10. Final Words

Finally, before you begin GCSE, why not watch some of the videos on GCSEPod, look over your work from KS3, or look online or in textbooks to remind yourself of key patterns, phrases, and vocabulary?

Pob lwc!



Atebion / Answers

1. Tenses

1. Dw i'n mwynhau gwyllo'r teledu gyda ffrindiau. Mae'n hwyl yn fy marn i.
2. Dw i ddim yn hoffi nofio. Ar y cyfan, mae'n ddiflas!
3. Bwytais i / Bwyteais i hufen iâ ar y penwythnos. Yn amlwg, roedd yn / roedd hi'n flasus iawn.
4. Gwelais fy mam-gu / nain ddoe.
5. Ddoe, roedd yn / roedd hi'n boeth iawn. Roeddwn i'n chwysu drwy'r dydd!
6. Roedd yn / Roedd hi'n brofiad da oherwydd / achos roeddwn i'n gwranddo ar gerddoriaeth fyw.
7. Byddwn i'n caru / dwlu ar siarad Cymraeg bob dydd.
8. Hoffwn i fynd i'r brifysgol i astudio mathemateg.
9. Bydda i'n gweld ti / chi yfory.
10. Bydda i'n arbed / cadw fy arian i brynu beic newydd.

2. Positive and Negative Opinion Verbs

1. Dw i'n hoffi byw yng Nghymru oherwydd ei bod hi'n gyfoes.
2. Dw i ddim yn caru siocled oherwydd ei bod hi'n ych a fi.
3. Fy hoff beth ydy rygbi wrth gwrs oherwydd ei bod hi'n heriol.
4. Mae'n gas gyda fi siopa oherwydd ei bod hi'n brysur drwy'r amser.

3. The Third Person

1. She thinks that Cymraeg is interesting.		a. Mae o'n meddwl bod Saesneg yn anodd.
2. He believes that badminton is boring.		b. Mae hi'n credu bod tenis bwrdd yn gyffrous.
3. She believes that table tennis is exciting.		c. Mae hi'n meddwl bod Cymraeg yn ddiddorol.
4. He thinks that English is hard.		d. Mae e'n credu bod badminton yn ddiflas.



4. Agreeing and Disagreeing

Use these prompts to guide your marking:

- Have you started with 'Dw i'n cytuno / Dw i'n anghytuno' and given a reason with 'oherwydd ei bod hi'n' or 'achos mae'n' and an appropriate adjective? You could have also included a discourse marker and a third person opinion, too.
- Have you started appropriately to questions 3 and 4, and then carried on as above?

5. Giving Extra Details

1. Es i i Gaerdydd gyda / efo fy ffrindiau [I went to Caerdydd with my friends]
2. Es i i Gaernarfon ar ddydd Sadwrn am un o'r gloch [I went to Caernarfon on Saturday at one o'clock]
3. Roeddwn i wedi blino oherwydd / achos roeddwn i'n gwneud llawer o waith cartref [I was tired because I was doing lots of homework]

6. Reading and Responding

1. Oherwydd ei bod hi'n hwyl – Pam/Why – as it gives a reason
2. Gyda fy mam a dad. – Gyda phwy / With whom – as it says who you went with
3. Chwaraeais i bêl-fasged. – Beth / What – as it details an activity done
4. Es i benwythnos ddiwethaf. – Pryd / When – as it says when you went

7. Writing

1. Castell [sp]	2. saith [sp]	3. dau [sp]	4. pump [sp]	5. lonawr [sp]
6. Fawr [punct./ gram.]	7. Hanes [sp]	8. Cymraeg [punct./ gram.]	9. i [gram.]	10. Mai [sp]

8. Speaking and Responding

1. Faint o bobl sy yn dy deulu di? – Mae ... o bobl yn fy nheulu i.
2. Pwy ydy dy ffrind gorau? – Fy ffrind gorau ydy...
3. Pam rwyt ti'n hoffi Elen? Dw i'n hoffi Elen oherwydd ei bod hi'n / achos mae hi'n ...
4. Beth rwyt ti'n gwneud gyda fy ffrindiau? – Gyda fy ffrindiau, dw i'n... / Rydyn ni'n...