

GCSE Welsh Revision

Chapter 1 – Reading

This chapter is about being able to understand written information. Reading is important and we use it daily.

This chapter will help you to compare and contrast points of view and how to cope in common Q/A situations.

English	Welsh
What?	Beth?
Where?	Ble?
When?	Pryd?
Who?	Pwy?
With who?	Gyda phwy?
Why?	Pam?
Which?	Pa?
How?	Sut?
What time?	Faint o'r gloch?
How much?	Faint?
How many?	Faint/Sawl?

Common Q/A Phrases

Pwy? (Who?) questions:

Look for a reference to a person, e.g. *ffrind* or a group of people, e.g. *pobl ifanc*. They may even be named, in which case, there may be a capital letter.

Gyda phwy? (With who?) questions:

Again, look for references to people.

Beth? (What?) questions:

Look for an object, an activity or an idea to answer this type of question.

You might also see a *gwneud beth?* (does what?) question, in which case you need to look for an activity or a verb (a doing word).

Ble? (Where?) questions:

The answer will always be a place. It could be a venue such as *canolfan hamdden* or *canolfan siopa*.

The answer could also be a town, village, city etc, therefore you will need to look out for a word that begins with a capital letter such as *Caerdydd* or *Bangor*.

Pam? (Why?) questions:

The easiest way to find the answer to this type of question is to look for the word *achos* but don't rely on this every time because the word may not always be used.

Pryd? (When?) questions:

Look for a reference to time, e.g. a day of the week, a date or a word that denotes time such as *yfory* or *ddoe*.

Again, you could look out for the capital letter at the beginning of the word such as *Mai* or *Ionawr*.

Faint o'r gloch? (What time?) questions:

Look for a time, e.g. *hanner awr wedi pedwar* or *chwarter i ddeg*.

Faint/Sawl? (How many?) questions:

The answer will usually be a number – it could be a figure but it may also be a word.

Chapter 2 – Writing

This chapter is about being able to provide personal information.

This is important when you're learning a language because it allows you to give information about yourself and express opinions on various topics.

Personal Information

The table below are words that are useful for giving personal details:

Personal Information	Details
Enw	Bill Jones
Oed	Dau ddeg tri
Byw	Abertawe
Teulu	Mam, Dad, Chwaer
Hobi	Chwarae pel-droed

To start talking about yourself you need to use *Dw i...* or *Rydw i...* – both meaning I...

Try it!

Annwyl Anwen

Sut wyt ti? Fy enw i ydy Bill Jones. Dw i'n byw yn Abertawe. Dw i'n byw gyda Mam a Dad ac mae gen i un chwaer o'r enw Mary.

Fy hoff hobi ydy chwarae pel-droed achos dw i wrth fy modd yn cadw'n heini. Fy hoff ganwr ydy George Ezra achos mae ganddo lais hyfryd.

Hwyl am y tro

Bill Jones

Exercise

What are these phrases in Welsh?

1. My name is
2. I live in
3. I have/I've got
4. My favourite hobby is

Exercise 2

Write an email to a new friend introducing yourself. Remember to give as many details as possible, e.g:

- your name
- where you live
- who's in your family – use *Mae gen i* _____
- your favourite hobby/band/film – use *Fy hoff* _____ ydy _____.

Chapter 3 – Speaking

This chapter is about Welsh social skills by learning how to invite, discuss, express opinions in different social situations through the medium of Welsh.

Chatting with friends

Say your friend sends you this text message:

Wyt ti'n mynd i'r parti heno? Dw i'n mynd am naw o'r gloch. Hoffet ti gael lifft?

How would you respond?

Here are some useful sentences you can use to respond:

- *Ydw, dw i'n mynd i'r parti heno. Hoffwn i gael lifft – diolch.* – Yes, I'm going to the party tonight. I would like to have a lift – thanks.
- *Nac ydw, dw i ddim yn mynd i'r parti heno ond diolch am gynnig lifft.* – No, I'm not going to the party tonight but thanks for offering a lift.

If you wanted to discuss whether other people are going, you would ask:

Question: *Ydy Joe yn mynd?* – Is Joe going?

Answers:

- *Ydy, mae Dylan yn mynd.* – Yes, Dylan is going.
- *Nac ydy, dydy Dylan ddim yn mynd.* – No, Dylan isn't going.

Question: *Fydd Bethan yno?* – Will Bethan be there?

Answers:

- *Bydd, bydd Bethan yno.* – Yes, Bethan will be there
- *Na fydd, bydd Bethan ddim yno.* – No, Bethan will not be there.

If you wanted to ask what clothes to wear:

Question: *Beth wyt ti'n gwisgo?* – What are you wearing?

Answer: *Dw i'n gwisgo...* – I'm wearing...

Question: *Beth wyt ti'n mynd i wisgo?* – What are you going to wear?

Answer: *Dw i'n mynd i wisgo...* – I'm going to wear...

Question: *Beth fyddi di'n gwisgo?* – What will you be wearing?

Answer: *Bydda i'n gwisgo...* – I'll be wearing...

Items of clothing:

- *trowsus*
- *jins*
- *ffrog*
- *crys*
- *siwmpwr*
- *blows*
- *sgert*
- *staced*

Here is a quote from Technocamps's website:

Our mission is to inspire, motivate and engage people with computational thinking and promote Computer Science as underpinning all aspects of modern society.

An image that is a link:

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Inspiring | Creative | Fun

Ysbrydoledig | Creadigol | Hwyl

