



Coleg  
Cymraeg  
Cenedlaethol

# Prentis-iaith Dealltwriaeth (Understanding)

Pecyn asesydd  
Assessor pack

---

CYMRÆG



Ariennir gan  
**Lywodraeth Cymru**  
Funded by  
**Welsh Government**



Coleg  
Cymraeg  
Cenedlaethol

# Prentis-iaith Dealltwriaeth (Understanding)

## **Croeso!**

Welcome to Prentis-iaith Dealltwriaeth. This course has been designed especially for apprentices who already have some awareness of Welsh to help them further develop their Welsh language skills. It focuses on phrases and terminology that will be useful to apprentices in their everyday work and training.

This assessor pack gives the answers to the activities.

The assessor pack covers all the units in the Prentis-iaith course. Activities for units 1-5 are identical on all courses and all unit 6 variations are included.



Coleg  
Cymraeg  
Cenedlaethol

# Cynnwys / Content

## **Uned 1 / Unit 1 (4 - 14)**

Gosod y sefyllfa / Setting the scene

## **Uned 2 / Unit 2 (15 - 32)**

Y Gymraeg yn eich gwaith a'ch hyfforddiant / Welsh in your work and training

## **Uned 3 / Unit 3 (33 - 53)**

Rhifau, dyddiau, misoedd ac arian / Numbers, days, months and money

## **Uned 4 / Unit 4 (54 - 72)**

Dechrau sgwrsio / Starting the conversation

## **Uned 5 / Unit 5 (73 - 98)**

Croesawu cwsmeriaid / Welcoming customers

## **Uned 6 / Unit 6 (99 - 122)**

Meithrin Hyder / Developing confidence

## **Uned 6 / Unit 6 (123 - 136)**

Y Gymraeg mewn adeiladwaith / Welsh in construction

## **Uned 6 / Unit 6 (137 - 153)**

Gofalu yn y Gymraeg / Caring in Welsh

## **Uned 6 / Unit 6 (154 - 165)**

Y Gymraeg mewn lleoliadau gofal plant / Welsh in the childcare setting

## **Uned 6 / Unit 6 (166 - 182)**

Y Gymraeg mewn amaethyddiaeth / Welsh in agriculture

## **Uned 6 / Unit 6 (183 - 199)**

Y Gymraeg yn y Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus / Welsh in Public Services



Coleg  
Cymraeg  
Cenedlaethol

# Uned 1 | Unit 1

## Gosod y sefyllfa Setting the scene

---

In this first unit we will set the scene by looking at some of the history of business in Wales and at how important the Welsh language is to businesses.

## Hanes / History (Screen 2)

- ▶ Wales has a long history of business, commerce and innovation.
- ▶ Before the 1800s, agriculture is the main industry in Wales.
- ▶ During the 18th century, Iron starts to be produced.
- ▶ In the 18th and 19th century Swansea is recognised as the copper capital of the world. 90% of Britain's copper smelting happens within 20 miles of Swansea and it is nicknamed Copperopolis. Llanelli is known as "Tinopolis" for similar reasons.
- ▶ In the 19th century, coal mining becomes important along with slate production in North Wales.
- ▶ In 1861, Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones created the first major mail-order business, eventually selling Welsh flannel to Europe, America and Australia. He is also credited with inventing the sleeping bag.
- ▶ In 1939, the Airbus Broughton site was founded. Today Airbus Broughton employs over 6,500 people and 50% of the world's passengers fly on aircraft with wings made in Wales.
- ▶ In the 60's the Hymac is invented by Rhymney Engineering and in 1967 Royal Mint comes to the small village of Llantrisant. It now makes five billion coins a year for 60 countries.
- ▶ 1969 sees the Development of Tourism Act form the Welsh tourist board, now known as Visit Wales.
- ▶ In 1975, building work is completed on Portmeirion village, designed by Sir Clough Williams-Ellis. It becomes the backdrop for many films and inspires the world famous Portmeirion pottery.
- ▶ In 1976 Lion Laboratories in Barry patents the breathalyser. Their products are still used by the UK police and in 70 countries worldwide.
- ▶ In 1982, Sianel Pedwar Cymru, or as we know it today S4C, was launched.
- ▶ In 1993 Admiral was founded in Cardiff.
- ▶ In 2008 Wales becomes the first ever Fair-Trade nation.
- ▶ In 2011 the Welsh Language Measure places responsibility on public bodies to provide a bilingual service.
- ▶ 2016 saw the Millennium stadium re-named the Principality stadium.
- ▶ By 2050, the government aims to hit the target of a million Welsh speakers. Will you be one of them?

**Gweithgaredd 1 / Activity 1** (Screen 3)

Write the correct dates next to these events.

Airbus site founded	Royal Mint moves to Llantrisant
1939	1967
S4C launched	Admiral founded
1982	1993
Lion Laboratories patents the breathalyser	Millennium Stadium renamed
1976	2016

**Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2** (Screen 4)

There are lots of different businesses in Wales. From very big to very small. Some are very familiar and others less so.

Try to pair the logo with the names of these famous Welsh companies for a bit of fun. Draw a line from the name to the logo.

Tinopolis



Dŵr Cymru



Principality



Convatec



Castell Howell Foods



### Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3 (Screen 5)

The Welsh language is important for many businesses because their customers and clients may be Welsh speakers or learners. One in five people in Wales say that they can speak Welsh.

How many people in total do you think speak Welsh? Circle the correct answer.

► 562,016

### Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4 (Screen 6-7)

A lot of businesses use Welsh around their shops, offices and premises. Have a go at matching the English to these Welsh signs from businesses in Wales. You may be surprised by how much you already know!

Draw a line from the sign to the correct Welsh phrase.

Welcome

Croeso

Open

Ar agor

Slow

Araf

Café

Caffi

Tickets

Tocynnau

Surgery

Meddygfa

Information

Gwybodaeth

No smoking

Dim ysmegu



**Gweithgaredd 5 / Activity 5** (Screen 8-9)

Here are some more signs you might be familiar with.

Draw a line from the Welsh to the correct English translation.

Derbynfa

Ffreutur

Man ymgynnull tân

Cymorth Cyntaf

Dim Mynediad

Allanfa Dân

Cadwch yn glir

Reception

Canteen

Fire Assembly Point

First Aid

No Entry

Fire Exit

Keep Clear

**Buddion i fusnesau / Benefits for business** (Screen 10-12)

There are many benefits of using the Welsh language for business. Look at the following statements – what percentage of businesses do you think agreed with the statement?

Circle the correct answer.

1. Using the Welsh language attracts customers

*Source: Welsh Language Commissioner*

▶ **76%**

2. Using Welsh adds value to a product or service

*Source: Welsh Language Commissioner*

▶ **82%**

3. Using Welsh enhances the business brand

*Source: Welsh Language Commissioner*

▶ **84%**

## Dwi'n dysgu Cymraeg / I'm learning Welsh (Screen 13)

Because using Welsh is beneficial to businesses, many organisations use a sign to tell their customers that they can provide a Welsh service.

Businesses use this poster to let customers know that they can use Welsh and be provided with a Welsh service:



Many businesses also provide employees with a way of letting customers know they can speak Welsh or that they are learning Welsh. These symbols are used and can often be seen on badges, lanyards, or ID cards:



Have you got your 'Dwi'n dysgu Cymraeg' badge?

## **Safonau'r Gymraeg / The Welsh Language Standards** (Screen 14)

Some organisations are legally required to deliver a bilingual service in order to comply with the Welsh language standards.

The standards aim to make sure that;

- ▶ organisations know what their responsibilities are
- ▶ Welsh speakers know what services they can expect in Welsh so that they get a better, more consistent quality of service.

All public sector bodies in Wales have to comply with the standards, so you can see why it is important for these organisations to have Welsh speaking staff.

## **Pam defnyddio'r Gymraeg? / Why use Welsh?** (Screen 15)

Businesses use Welsh because it makes business sense. Businesses believe using Welsh benefits their business by attracting customers and enhancing the brand. They know that customers in Wales like to see and hear the Welsh language being used around them.

\*Please log on to your provider's website to view the video, to see what business people have to say about the Welsh language in their business.

## Fideo / Video (Screen 15)

### Barn y cyflogwyr / Employers opinion

#### Pam mae'r iaith Gymraeg yn bwysig i'ch busnes chi? / Why is the Welsh language important to your organisation?

- ▶ A lot of our clients are Welsh speakers, and need bilingual services or monolingual services, so the Welsh language is of vital importance to us.
- ▶ Having bilingual skills really opens up new opportunities for learners. There's lots of evidence that having bilingual skills can actually increase your earnings, and other research suggests that being bilingual increases creativity.
- ▶ I believe that Welsh is very important in my business because it brings people to me and it's also a lovely little touch when people come through the door.

#### Ydych chi'n edrych am staff ddwyieithog? / Do you look for bilingual members of staff?

- ▶ We have a number of jobs where the Welsh language is essential as part of a job description and every role in ACT has the Welsh language as a desirable feature so wherever we can recruit people with those Welsh language skills, we do so. We think that it really enriches our workforce, helps us to deliver better customer service to the learners and the employers that we support.
- ▶ This, of course completely depends on the job that needs to be delivered. For example, a project manager, or people who have to deal with content or clients through the medium of Welsh will obviously have to be able to speak Welsh.
- ▶ I used to work for Gwesty Cymru in Aberystwyth where everyone spoke Welsh so it was nice, it attracted people in who spoke Welsh and English to have the service in Welsh, and I believe that it's very important that the staff speak Welsh.

## **Pa mor bwysig yw cael aelodau staff dwyieithog? / How important is having bilingual members of staff?**

- ▶ So if I had the choice between someone who could speak Welsh or someone who could only speak English to come and work for the company, I would more than likely choose the Welsh speaker, just because it fits more with my company's ethos and it's nice because lots of people in the area do speak Welsh so when they come in, it's nice that they're looked after through the medium of Welsh.
  - ▶ Lots of our employers and learners predominantly speak through the medium of Welsh so without that bilingual skill within the workforce, we couldn't work with those employers, so it's key to us as a business to have that skill within our workforce, and also we want to represent the communities that we serve.
  - ▶ We're very lucky at the moment that the majority of our staff can speak Welsh and we do offer lessons to those who want to learn Welsh or improve their Welsh language skills.
  - ▶ I think my one tip would be don't be afraid to use the skills that you do have. Nobody's going to pick you up if your Welsh isn't perfect. If anything, it's going to be really warmly received, and you're going to be showing a really fantastic example to our learners.
  - ▶ If I was giving one tip to someone, I would say definitely go for it because it's very important for the language to keep going and it's helped me a lot in my business.
-



Coleg  
Cymraeg  
Cenedlaethol

# Uned 2 | Unit 2

Y Gymraeg yn eich gwaith a'ch  
hyfforddiant

Welsh in your work and training

---

In this unit you will learn about the Welsh you see and hear in your workplace and on your training programme. You will become familiar with room names, health and safety signs, and temporary signs you see around your workplace. You will also learn some key terms that relate to your qualification and the people involved in your training. We'll also look at some Welsh feedback you might receive from your assessor and ways in which you can respond to this feedback.

## Y Gymraeg o'ch cwmpas / Welsh around you (Screen 2)

You will probably have seen a lot of Welsh around you in your workplace or centre and will naturally have become familiar with these words.

Have a go at pairing up these Welsh signs with their English meanings. Draw a line from the English words to the correct Welsh signs.

### Gweithgaredd 1 / Activity 1

In

Out

No entry

Welcome

Entrance

Car park

Staff only



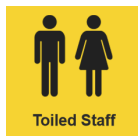
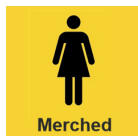


## Y Gymraeg o'ch cwmpas / Welsh around you (Screen 3-4)

Workplaces often have signs on doors to help staff and customers find their way around. You may have seen some of these signs on the doors of toilets and washing facilities in your place of work or learning centre.

See how many of these Welsh words you recognise by pairing them up with their English meanings. Draw a line from the Welsh signs to the correct English translations.

### Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2



Toilets

Gentlemen

Ladies

Disabled

Staff Toilet

Baby changing facilities

Customer Toilets

## Meysydd swyddogaethol yn y busnes / Functional areas within the business (Screen 5-6)

Some of the words you see around you in the workplace or centre are about the different functional areas within the business.

Here are some examples that may be familiar to you.

Practise them out loud if you can.

- ▶ **Derbynfa** – Reception
- ▶ **Gweithdy** – Workshop
- ▶ **Swyddfa** – Office
- ▶ **Swyddfa gyllid** – Finance office
- ▶ **Swyddfa'r rheolwr** – Manager's office
- ▶ **Gwasanaethau i Gwsmeriaid** – Customer Services
- ▶ **Marchnata** – Marketing
- ▶ **Ystafell staff** – Staff room

## Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3 (Screen 7-8)

Try to write the correct English words below the Welsh words.

Mynedfa	Maes parcio	Derbynfa
Entrance	Car park	Reception
Gweithdy	Gwasanaethau i Gwsmeriaid	Toiled Staff
Workshop	Customer Services	Staff Toilet
Cyfleusterau newid babi	Toiledau cwsmeriaid	
Baby changing facilities	Customer Toilets	

**Arwyddion lechyd a Diogelwch / Health and Safety Signs** (Screen 9)

You've probably noticed that your workplace has a lot of health and safety signs, posters and notices.

- ▶ **Allanfa dân, cadwch yn glir** – Fire exit, keep clear
- ▶ **Drws tân, cadwch ar gau** – Fire door, keep shut
- ▶ **Rhybudd, dŵr poeth** – Warning, hot water
- ▶ **Golchwch eich dwylo** – Wash your hands
- ▶ **Dim ysmegu** – No smoking
- ▶ **Cymorth cyntaf** – First aid

**Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4** (Screen 10)

Let's see how many of the health and safety phrases you remember.

Draw a line from the Welsh phrases to the correct English translations.

Allanfa dân, cadwch yn glir

Fire exit, keep clear

Drws tân, cadwch ar gau

Fire door, keep shut

Rhybudd, dŵr poeth

Warning, hot water

Golchwch eich dwylo

Now wash your hands

Dim ysmegu

No smoking

Cymorth cyntaf

First aid

## Arwyddion Dros Dro / Temporary Signs (Screen 11-12)

Organisations often put up temporary signs to inform customers of unexpected changes. You might even be asked to create one of these signs yourself.

Here are some examples you may see, or may need to create for your workplace.

- ▶ **Swyddfa ar gau** – Office closed
- ▶ **Siop ar gau** – Shop closed
- ▶ **Wedi cau dros dro** – Temporarily closed
- ▶ **Swyddfa ar gau dros dro** – Office closed temporarily
- ▶ **Siop ar gau dros dro** – Shop closed temporarily
- ▶ **Ardal ar gau dros dro** – Area closed temporarily
- ▶ **Ar gau dros ginio** – Closed for lunch
- ▶ **Ddim yn gweithio** – Out of order/Not working
- ▶ **Cadwch yn glir** – Keep clear

## Gweithgaredd 5 / Activity 5 (Screen 13-14)

Try to write the correct English phrases below the Welsh phrases.

Swyddfa ar gau	Siop ar gau	Wedi cau dros dro
Office closed	Shop closed	Temporarily closed
Swyddfa ar gau dros dro	Siop ar gau dros dro	Ardal ar gau dros dro
Office closed temporarily	Shop closed temporarily	Area closed temporarily
Ar gau dros ginio	Ddim yn gweithio	Cadwch yn glir
Closed for lunch	Out of order/Not working	Keep clear

## **Y Gymraeg yn eich cymhwyster / Welsh in your qualification** (Screen 16-19)

Now let's look at some Welsh words and phrases that might be useful to you in your qualification. These terms refer to the people and organisations involved in your training.

Remember, if you are not yet confident enough to use your Welsh with colleagues, customers and clients, you may find it helps if you practise with your assessor.

- ▶ **Cyflogwr** – Employer
- ▶ **Darparwr hyfforddiant** – Training provider
- ▶ **Asesydd** – Assessor
- ▶ **Dysgwr** – Learner
- ▶ **Prentis** – Apprentice

Here are some more words that you will come across in your learning.

- ▶ **Fframwaith** – Framework
- ▶ **Cymhwysedd** – Competency
- ▶ **Asesiad** – Assessment
- ▶ **Aseiniad** – Assignment
- ▶ **Hyfforddiant** – Training
- ▶ **Tystysgrif** – Certificate
- ▶ **Portffolio** – Portfolio
- ▶ **Sgiliau Hanfodol** – Essential Skills

Here are some other words that your assessor might use when you meet.

- ▶ **Adolygiad** – Review
- ▶ **Adolygiad cynnydd** – Progress review
- ▶ **Uned** – Unit
- ▶ **Meini Prawf Asesu** – Assessment Criteria

**Gweithgaredd 6 / Activity 6** (Screen 20-21)

Now see if you can match the words.

Draw a line from the Welsh words to the correct English words.

Portffolio

Portfolio

Asesydd

Assessor

Dysgwr

Learner

Adolygiad

Review

Fframwaith

Framework

Asesiad

Assessment

Tystysgrif

Certificate

Hyfforddiant

Training

Cyflogwr

Employer

Aseiniad

Assignment

## **Dulliau asesu / Assessment methods** (Screen 22-23)

During your apprenticeship you will be assessed in different ways. Here are some of the assessment methods you will come across.

Practise them out loud if you can.

- ▶ **Arsylwad** – Observation
- ▶ **Cwestiynu** – Questioning
- ▶ **Trafodaeth broffesiynol** – Professional discussion
- ▶ **Tystiolaeth tyst** – Witness testimony
- ▶ **Cynhyrchion gwaith** – Work products
- ▶ **Dysgu blaenorol achrededig** – Accredited prior learning
- ▶ **Dysgu blaenorol cydnabyddedig** – Recognised prior learning

## **Sgiliau yn y gweithle / Workplace skills** (Screen 24)

During your apprenticeship you will develop many skills. Here are some workplace skills you may be assessed on.

Practise them out loud if you can.

- ▶ **Llythrennedd** – Literacy
- ▶ **Rhifedd** – Numeracy
- ▶ **Cyfathrebu** – Communication
- ▶ **Llythrennedd digidol** – Digital literacy
- ▶ **Datrys problemau** – Problem solving
- ▶ **Effeithiolrwydd personol** – Personal effectiveness
- ▶ **Creadigrwydd** – Creativity
- ▶ **Sgiliau galwedigaethol** – Vocational skills

## Gweithgaredd 7 / Activity 7 (Screen 25-26)

Try to write the correct English words below the Welsh words.

Llythrennedd	Rhifedd	Cyfathrebu
Literacy	Numeracy	Communication
Effeithiolrwydd personol	Creadigrwydd	Arsylwad
Personal effectiveness	Creativity	Observation
Cwestiynu	Tystiolaeth tyst	
Questioning	Witness testimony	

## Adborth / Feedback (Screen 28-30)

You might see some Welsh used in feedback on your work. Hopefully this will be positive. The Welsh word for good is '**da**', very good is '**da iawn**' and excellent is '**ardderchog**' or '**gwyh!**'

Try to say these out loud.

- ▶ **Da** – Good
- ▶ **Da iawn** – Very good
- ▶ **Ardderchog, Gwyh** – Excellent

These words can easily be used to tell you what it is about your work that is good, very good or excellent. Here are some examples.

- ▶ **Gwaith da** – Good work



- ▶ **Ymchwil da iawn** – Very good research
- ▶ **Ymdrech ardderchog** – Excellent effort
- ▶ **Cynnydd gwy**ch – Excellent progress

Here are some more words you might see in your feedback, with examples of how they are sometimes used.

- ▶ **Addas** – Suitable.

Example: Rydych wedi creu dogfen **addas** – You have created a **suitable** document

- ▶ **Effeithiol** – Effective.

Example: Defnydd **effeithiol** o wybodaeth gefndirol – **Effective** use of background information

- ▶ **Perthnasol** – Relevant.

Example: Rydych wedi cynnwys ffeithiau **perthnasol** – You have included **relevant** facts

- ▶ **Cywir** – Correct.

Example: Defnydd **cywir** o derminoleg – **Correct** use of terminology

- ▶ **Trwyadl** – Thorough.

Example: Gwaith ymchwil **trwyadl** – **Thorough** research

## Gweithgaredd 8 / Activity 8 (Screen 31-32)

Now let's see these phrases used in full sentences. You will notice that the following sentences all start with 'Rwyd ti wedi...', which means 'You have...'

Try to write the correct Welsh word to complete these phrases.

You have done thorough research	You have made correct use of terminology
Rwyd ti wedi <b>gwneud gwaith ymchwil trwyadl</b>	Rwyd ti wedi <b>gwneud defnydd cywir o derminoleg</b>
You have made effective use of background information	You have produced very good work
Rwyd ti wedi <b>gwneud defnydd effeithiol o wybodaeth gefndirol</b>	Rwyd ti wedi <b>cynhyrchu gwaith da iawn</b>
You have gathered suitable evidence	
Rwyd ti wedi <b>casglu tystiolaeth addas</b>	

## Adborth datblygiadol / Developmental feedback (Screen 33)

You might also receive developmental feedback. Sometimes your assessor might write 'dechrau da' – 'a good start' or they might say that it needs more – 'angen mwy'.

They could also tell you what your work needs more of. For example, if it needs more detail or more examples.

- ▶ **Dechrau da** – A good start
- ▶ **Angen mwy** – Needs more
- ▶ **Angen mwy o wybodaeth** – Needs more information
- ▶ **Angen mwy o fanylion** – Needs more detail
- ▶ **Angen mwy o esboniad** – Needs more explanation
- ▶ **Angen mwy o enghreifftiau** – Needs more examples

## Gweithgaredd 9 / Activity 9 (Screen 34)

Let's see how much you can remember.

Can you match up the following phrases with their English equivalent? Draw a line from the English phrases to the correct Welsh phrases.

▶ A good start	Dechrau da
▶ Needs more	Angen mwy
Needs more information	Angen mwy o wybodaeth
Needs more detail	Angen mwy o fanylion
Needs more explanation	Angen mwy o esboniad
Needs more examples	Angen mwy o enghreifftiau

## Mae angen i ti... / You need to... (Screen 35)

Your assessor might also tell you what else you need to do – 'Mae angen i ti...'

- ▶ **Mae angen i ti geisio...** – You need to attempt...
- ▶ **Mae angen i ti fynd...** – You need to attend...
- ▶ **Mae angen i ti greu...** – You need to create...
- ▶ **Mae angen i ti ddisgrifio...** – You need to describe...
- ▶ **Mae angen i ti drafod...** – You need to discuss...
- ▶ **Mae angen i ti adnabod...** – You need to identify...

## Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional information

The 'ti' form of 'you' is used for informal situations, just one person who you know well. Your assessor is likely to refer to you as 'ti'.

In more formal situations 'chi' is used instead of 'ti'. It would be more appropriate to use 'chi' when speaking to customers or clients, or people who are senior to you. 'Chi' is also the plural form of 'you', so when we speak to two or more people, we use the plural 'you' - 'chi'.

## Mwy o enghreifftiau / More examples (Screen 36-37)

Here are some examples of how these phrases might be used in your feedback.

- ▶ **Mae angen i ti roi cynnig ar bob tasg** – You need to attempt every task
- ▶ **Mae angen i ti fynd i bob cyfarfod asesu** – You need to attend every assessment meeting
- ▶ **Mae angen i ti greu drafft** – You need to create a draft
- ▶ **Mae angen i ti ddisgrifio'r broses** – You need to describe the process
- ▶ **Mae angen i ti drafod dy ddull** – You need to discuss your method
- ▶ **Mae angen i ti adnabod tystiolaeth addas** – You need to identify suitable evidence

**Gweithgaredd 10 / Activity 10** (Screen 38-40)

Circle the correct Welsh translation.

1. You need to attempt every task

Mae angen i ti roi cynnig  
ar bob tasg

Mae angen i ti greu drafft

Mae angen i ti drafod dy  
ddull

2. You need to identify suitable evidence

Mae angen i ti fynd i bob  
cyfarfod asesu

Mae angen i ti adnabod  
tystiolaeth addas

Mae angen i ti ddisgrifio'r  
broses

3. You need to attend every assessment meeting

Mae angen i ti fynychu  
pob cyfarfod asesu

Mae angen i ti greu drafft

Mae angen i ti drafod dy  
ddull

**Diolch i'ch asesydd / Thanking your assessor** (Screen 41)

Whatever type of feedback you get, you may want to thank your assessor. Practise saying these out loud, they will be useful when talking to your assessor and in your workplace.

- ▶ **Diolch** – Thank you
- ▶ **Diolch yn fawr** – Thank you very much
- ▶ **Diolch am yr adborth** – Thank you for the feedback
- ▶ **Diolch am yr adborth adeiladol** – Thank you for the constructive feedback

## Cwis cyflym / Quick quiz (Screen 42-53)

Tick the correct answer for the 10 questions to see how much you have learned so far.

1. The Welsh word for '*Welcome*' is:

Croeso	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Os gwelwch yn dda	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diolch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Allan	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. What is the Welsh word for '*Reception*'?

I mewn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Derbynfa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Allanfa	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maes parcio	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. If the fire alarm sounds, what should you head towards?

Dim mynediad	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maes parcio	<input type="checkbox"/>
Allanfa dân	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Derbynfa	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Your feedback starts with '*Mae angen i ti...*', what does this mean?

You must...	<input type="checkbox"/>	You need to...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
You should...	<input type="checkbox"/>	You will...	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. The written feedback on your work says '*Ymchwil trwyadl*'. What does this mean?

Very good effort		Good work	
Excellent research		Thorough research	✓

6. Which of these phrases means '*Needs more detail*'?

Angen mwy o wybodaeth		Angen mwy o esboniad	
Angen mwy o fanylion	✓	Angen mwy o enghreifftiau	

7. You need to put in more research. What could your assessor write?

Angen mwy o ymchwil	✓	Ymchwil mwy angen	
Mwy angen o ymchwil		Gwaith da	

8. The Welsh word for '*Learner*' is:

Dysgwr	✓	Menyw	
Asesydd		Dyn	

9. Your assessor has written '*Dechrau da*', what does this mean?

Good research

Excellent

Good work

A good start



10. To say '*Thank you very much*' in Welsh, you would say:

Ardderchog

Diolch yn fawr



Diolch

Os gwelwch yn dda



# Uned 3 | Unit 3

## Rhifau, dyddiau, misoedd ac arian Numbers, days, months and money

---

In the workplace and on your apprenticeship programme, numbers, days of the week and months of the year are useful to know. It is also helpful to be able to talk about money.

In this unit we are going to learn about:

- ▶ numbers
- ▶ days of the week
- ▶ months of the year
- ▶ dates
- ▶ money.

### Rhifau / Numbers (Screen 2)

In this unit we will learn to count to 100 so that we can deal with money.

Here are the numbers 0-10. Practise saying them out loud. Use your alphabet pronunciation guide if you need to.

0	1	2	3
Dim	Un	Dau	Tri
4	5	6	7
Pedwar	Pump	Chwech	Saith
8	9	10	
Wyth	Naw	Deg	

Once you know the numbers one to ten in Welsh, you have all the words you need to count to a hundred. For numbers over ten you just need to say how many tens and how many units are in the number. So for the number 'eleven' it would be *one ten one* – '**un deg un**'. All the numbers up to 100 follow this pattern.

11	12	13	14
Un deg un	Un deg dau	Un deg tri	Un deg pedwar
15	16	17	18
Un deg pump	Un deg chwech	Un deg saith	Un deg wyth
	19	20	
	Un deg naw	Dau ddeg	

### Uned 3 | Unit 3

Rhifau, dyddiau, misoedd ac arian  
Numbers, days, months and money

Numbers in the twenties follow the same pattern so for example 'twenty three' is '**dau ddeg tri**' – *two ten three*. You will notice that the word '**deg**' changes to '**ddeg**' after the word '**dau**'. This is called a mutation. For now, you just need to be aware that sometimes the spelling may change slightly.

<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>
Dau ddeg un	Dau ddeg dau	Dau ddeg tri	Dau ddeg pedwar
<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>
Dau ddeg pump	Dau ddeg chwech	Dau ddeg saith	Dau ddeg wyth
	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	
	Dau ddeg naw	Tri deg	

Now that you have learnt the principles of numbers in Welsh, let's see if you can translate these written numbers to their numerical form.

### Gweithgaredd 1 / Activity 1 (Screen 3)

Insert the number in digit form in the spaces provided.

<b>Tri deg un</b>	<b>Dau ddeg saith</b>	<b>Un deg naw</b>
31	27	19
<b>Pum deg</b>	<b>Un deg pump</b>	<b>Saith deg pump</b>
50	15	75

### Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2 (Screen 4)

Write the Welsh words to build the number.

73	saith	deg	tri
67	chwe / chwech	deg	saith
89	wyth	deg	naw
54	pum / pump	deg	pedwar

### Rhifau mwy / Bigger numbers (Screen 5)

You might need to use bigger numbers so the word for a hundred in Welsh is '**cant**'. A thousand is '**mil**' and a million is '**miliwn**'. Practise these out loud.

- ▶ **Cant** – Hundred
- ▶ **Mil** – Thousand
- ▶ **Miliwn** – Million

**Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3** (Screen 6-8)

Draw a line from the Welsh written number to the correct digital number.

Dau gant pum deg

250

Pedwar cant saith deg

470

Chwe chant dau ddeg pump

625

Mil pum cant

1,500

Tair mil dau gant

3,200

Pum mil pum deg

5,050

Tair miliwn

3,000,000

Un miliwn pum cant

1,000,500

Pum miliwn pum cant mil

5,500,00

## Dyddiau'r wythnos / Days of the week (Screen 10)

Next we are going to look at days and dates. The word for day in Welsh is '**dydd**'. The word 'day' comes before the part which tells you what day it is.

<b>Dydd Llun</b>	<b>Dydd Mawrth</b>	<b>Dydd Mercher</b>	<b>Dydd Iau</b>
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
<b>Dydd Gwener</b>	<b>Dydd Sadwrn</b>	<b>Dydd Sul</b>	
Friday	Saturday	Sunday	

## Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional Information

This is what the shortened written version looks like, just in case you need to recognise that too.

- ▶ **Llun**
- ▶ **Maw**
- ▶ **Merch**
- ▶ **Iau**
- ▶ **Gwen**
- ▶ **Sad**
- ▶ **Sul**

## Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4 (Screen 11)

Draw a line to pair up the correct Welsh and English words.

Monday	Dydd Llun
Tuesday	Dydd Mawrth
Wednesday	Dydd Mercher
Thursday	Dydd Iau
Friday	Dydd Gwener
Saturday	Dydd Sadwrn
Sunday	Dydd Sul

## Y misoedd / The months (Screen 12)

Let's move on to months of the year in Welsh.

'**Mis**' is the Welsh for 'month', which is sometimes used before the month in question.

- ▶ **Mis Ionawr** - January
- ▶ **Mis Chwefror** - February
- ▶ **Mis Mawrth** - March
- ▶ **Mis Ebrill** - April
- ▶ **Mis Mai** - May
- ▶ **Mis Mehefin** - June
- ▶ **Mis Gorffennaf** - July

- ▶ **Mis Awst** - August
- ▶ **Mis Medi** - September
- ▶ **Mis Hydref** - October
- ▶ **Mis Tachwedd** - November
- ▶ **Mis Rhagfyr** - December

### Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional Information

**Mawrth** is also a month, March, as well as the day '**dydd Mawrth**' which is Tuesday. So, to avoid confusion you can use '**mis Mawrth**' - the month of March.

### Gweithgaredd 5 / Activity 5 (Screen 13)

Draw a line to pair up the correct Welsh and English months.

Ionawr

January

Chwefror

February

Mawrth

March

Ebrill

April

Mai

May

Mehefin

June



## Gweithgaredd 6 / Activity 6 (Screen 14)

This time draw a line to pair up the English with the correct Welsh months.

July	Gorffennaf
August	Awst
September	Medi
October	Hydref
November	Tachwedd
December	Rhagfyr

## Gweithgaredd 7 / Activity 7 (Screen 15-16)

Write the correct Welsh month in the space.

December	March	June
Rhagfyr	Mawrth	Mehefin
November	February	September
Tachwedd	Chwefror	Medi

**Gweithgaredd 8 / Activity 8** (Screen 18)

Knowing numbers, days of the week and months of the year will be useful when working with dates, such as dates of appointments, meetings and reviews for example.

Match up the Welsh dates with the correct English translations.

Ionawr dau ddeg pump

**January 25**

Medi un deg chwech

**September 16**

Rhagfyr un deg un

**December 11**

**Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional Information**

On January 25th we celebrate **Dydd Santes Dwynwen** – Saint Dwynwen's Day. She is the Patron Saint of Welsh Lovers. Remember to send a card next year to your 'cariad' (love)!

On March 1st we celebrate **Dydd Gŵyl Dewi** – Saint David's Day. He is the Patron Saint of Wales. We celebrate this day in many ways, for example, we wear a daffodil and often a leek as emblems on our national saint's day. Remember to say Dydd Gŵyl Dewi Hapus next year!

June 12th is **Dydd y Dywysoges Gwenllïan** – Princess Gwenllïan's Day. The daughter of Llywelyn, The Last Prince of Wales.

September 16th is **Dydd Owain Glyndŵr** – a freedom fighter and Prince of Wales.

October 15th is **Diwrnod Shw mae? Sut mae?** – a day we now use to celebrate the Welsh language, simply by greeting everyone in Welsh. Remember to take part and make sure you say '**Shw mae?**' or '**Sut mae?**' to everyone you meet on that day!

December 11th is **Dydd Llywelyn Ein Llyw Olaf** – Prince Llywelyn the Last Prince of Wales Day.

**Gweithgaredd 9 / Activity 9** (Screen 19-20)

Here are some more dates for you to match up.

Draw a line from the Welsh dates to the correct English translations.

Dydd Mawrth, Ionawr un deg  
naw

**Tuesday, January 19**

Dydd Iau, Mai dau ddeg tri

**Thursday, May 13**

Dydd Llun, Mawrth dau ddeg  
pump

**Monday, March 25**

Mae'r arholiad dydd Mercher,  
Ebrill un deg tri

**The exam is on  
Wednesday, April 13**

Mae'r cyfarfod dydd Gwener,  
Awst dau ddeg pump

**The meeting is on Friday,  
August 25**

Mae'r arsylwad dydd Mawrth,  
Chwefror un deg naw

**The observation is on  
Tuesday, February 19**

### Rhifau trefnol / Ordinal numbers (Screen 21)

When referring to dates it is more usual to use ordinal numbers. So instead of saying 'one, two, three', we say 'first, second, third'.

1	2	3	4
Cyntaf	Ail	Trydydd	Pedwerydd
5	6	7	8
Pumed	Chwched	Seithfed	Wythfed
	9	10	
	Nawfed	Degfed	

### Mwy o rifau trefnol / More ordinal numbers (Screen 22-23)

When referring to dates it is more usual to use ordinal numbers. So instead of saying 'one, two, three', we say 'first, second, third'.

11	12	13
unfed ar ddeg	deuddegfed	trydydd ar ddeg
14	15	16
pedwerydd ar ddeg	pymthegfed	unfed ar bymtheg
17	18	19
ail ar bymtheg	deunawfed	pedwerydd ar bymtheg
	20	
	ugeinfed	

**Uned 3 | Unit 3**

Rhifau, dyddiau, misoedd ac arian  
Numbers, days, months and money

Here is the last set of ordinal numbers you will need for dates.

**21**

unfed ar hugain

**22**

ail ar hugain

**23**

trydydd ar hugain

**24**

pedwerydd ar hugain

**25**

pumed ar hugain

**26**

chweched ar hugain

**27**

seithfed ar hugain

**28**

wythfed ar hugain

**29**

nawfed ar hugain

**30**

degfed ar hugain

**31**

unfed ar ddeg ar hugain

**Gweithgaredd 10 / Activity 10** (Screen 24)

Match up the Welsh numbers with the digital numbers.

Trydydd

3

Pumed

5

Nawfed

9

Deuddegfed

12

Pymthegfed

15

Ugeinfed

20

Pedwerydd ar hugain

24

Nawfed ar hugain

29

Ail ar hugain

22

**Rhifau trefnol mewn dyddiadau / Ordinal numbers in dates** (Screen 25)

Now let's look at how ordinal numbers are used in dates.

- ▶ **Mae'r arholiad dydd Llun, Mawrth y cyntaf** – The exam is on Monday, March the first
- ▶ **Mae'r cyfarfod nesaf dydd Mercher, Ionawr y degfed** – The next meeting is on Wednesday, January the tenth
- ▶ **Mae gen i apwyntiad dydd Iau, yr unfed ar hugain o Awst** – I have an appointment on Thursday, twenty-first of August

**Gweithgaredd 11 / Activity 11** (Screen 26)

The Welsh tells you when a meeting is taking place. Write the correct English date in the space.

Mae'r cyfarfod dydd Iau, Chwefror y cyntaf

**Thursday, 1st of February**

Mae'r cyfarfod nesaf dydd Gwener, Mai y pymthegfed

**Friday, May 15th**

Mae'r cyfarfod dydd Llun, Medi'r deuddegfed

**Monday, September 12th**

## Mwy o eiriau defnyddiol / More useful words (Screen 27)

Here are some more words that will be useful when talking about dates.

- ▶ **Dyddiad** – Date
- ▶ **Wythnos** – Week
- ▶ **Penwythnos** – Weekend
- ▶ **Pythefnos** – Fortnight
- ▶ **Blwyddyn** – Year

## Arian / Money (Screen 29-30)

We are now going to look at money. In Welsh 'pence' is '**ceiniog**' and 'pennies' are '**ceiniogau**'. A 'pound' is '**punt**' and 'pounds' are '**punnoedd**'. Look at the Welsh words below and practise out loud if you can.

Ceiniog	1p	Punt	£1
Dwy geiniog	2p	Dwy bunt	£2
Pum ceiniog	5p	Pum punt	£5
Deg ceiniog	10p	Deg punt	£10
Dau ddeg ceiniog	20p	Dau ddeg punt	£20
Pum deg ceiniog	50p	Pum deg punt	£50



If someone wants to know the price of something they are likely to ask:

**‘Faint?’** – ‘How much?’

Or

**‘Faint 'di hwn?’**

Or

**‘Faint yw hwn?’** – ‘How much is this?’

When telling someone the price you will say how many pounds first followed by how many pence. For example seven pounds and fifty pence would be **‘saith punt pum deg ceiniog’**.

### Gweithgaredd 12 / Activity 12 (Screen 31)

Now write the correct price in numbers below the Welsh words.

Pum deg ceiniog	Pum punt a chwe deg saith ceiniog	Tri deg punt
50c	£5.67	£30.00

Pum deg punt a naw deg naw ceiniog	Cant dau ddeg tri phunt a phum deg ceiniog
£50.99	£123.50



### **Gweithgaredd 13 / Activity 13** (Screen 32)

Now see if you can match up the prices to their Welsh counterparts. Draw a line from the Welsh words to the correct price.

Saith deg pum ceiniog

**75c**

Pum punt naw deg naw ceiniog

**£5.99**

Naw punt pedwar deg pum ceiniog

**£9.45**

Tri deg punt

**£30.00**

## Cwis cyflym / Quick quiz (Screen 33-46)

Select the correct answer for the 12 questions to see how much you have learned

1. Which of the following is 120?

<input type="radio"/> Cant tri deg	<input type="radio"/> Dau gant dau ddeg ✓
<input type="radio"/> Cant dau ddeg	<input type="radio"/> Cant pum deg

2. You have a meeting with your assessor on the 2nd of April. Which of the following dates is correct?

<input type="radio"/> Ail o Ebrill ✓	<input type="radio"/> Ail o Chwefror
<input type="radio"/> Cyntaf o Ebrill	<input type="radio"/> Ail o Ionawr

3. Which of the following says 'The exam is on Monday'?

<input type="radio"/> Mae'r arholiad dydd Mawrth	<input type="radio"/> Mae'r cyfarfod dydd Iau
<input type="radio"/> Mae'r arsylwad dydd Llun	<input type="radio"/> Mae'r arholiad dydd Llun ✓

4. Your assessor tells you that you will have exams in 'Tachwedd ac Ebrill'. When are your exams?

<input type="radio"/> November and January	<input type="radio"/> November and April ✓
<input type="radio"/> December and March	<input type="radio"/> December and May



### Uned 3 | Unit 3

Rhifau, dyddiau, misoedd ac arian  
Numbers, days, months and money

5. If you work on '*Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays*', when are you working?

Dydd Mercher, Dydd Iau, Dydd Gwener		Dydd Mawrth, Dydd Iau, Dydd Gwener	
Dydd Llun, Dydd Mawrth, Dydd Mercher		Dydd Llun, Dydd Iau, Dydd Gwener	✓

6. If your birthday is on '*Ionawr deuddegfed*', when is your birthday?

February 22nd		January 12th	✓
April 11th		March 19th	

7. Your customer asks for an appointment '*mewn pythefnos*', when do they want the appointment?

In a fortnight	✓	Next week	
At the weekend		Next month	

8. When is St David's day?

Mawrth 1af	✓	Awst 21ain	
Chwefror 25ain		Medi 8fed	

9. Which of the following reads '*month, week, numbers*'?

wythnos, mis, rhifau		mis, wythnos, rhifau	✓
mis, rhifau, wythnos		rhifau, mis, wythnos	



### Uned 3 | Unit 3

Rhifau, dyddiau, misoedd ac arian  
Numbers, days, months and money

10. What is the Welsh for '£8.99'?

Saith punt pum deg ceiniog

Deg punt

Wyth punt naw deg naw ceiniog



Pum punt naw deg naw ceiniog

11. '*Dau ddeg punt saith deg pump ceiniog*'. What is the price?

£12.99

£5.50

£20.75



£50

12. What is '£36.50'?

Tri deg chwe phunt pum deg  
ceiniog



Saith deg wyth punt naw deg  
naw ceiniog

Dau ddeg pum punt

Dwy bunt pum deg ceiniog



Coleg  
Cymraeg  
Cenedlaethol

# Uned 4 | Unit 4

## Dechrau sgwrsio Starting the conversation

---

In this unit we are going to learn how to:

- ▶ greet people at different times of the day
- ▶ introduce yourself and ask your customer who they are
- ▶ ask if you can help
- ▶ say goodbye

## Shw mae?! Sut mae?! (Screen 2-3)

In South Wales to ask someone how they are we say, '**Shw mae?**'

And we say '**Sut mae?**' in the north.

So, when you say '**shw mae?**' / '**sut mae?**' you can expect a number of responses. Notice the word '**diolch**' which means 'thank you', you will use it time and time again.

Practise the phrases that are best suited to your location.

South Wales Dialect	North Wales Dialect
shw mae?	sut mae?
iawn, diolch	da iawn, diolch

## Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional information

The word '**iawn**' has a number of meanings in Welsh, depending on the context. As we can see here, it can mean 'fine' or 'okay'.

## Geirfa / Vocabulary

- ▶ **shw mae? | sut mae?** – how are you?
- ▶ **diolch** – thanks
- ▶ **iawn, diolch** – fine, thank you
- ▶ **da iawn, diolch** – very well, thank you

## Cyfarchion / Greetings (Screen 4)

Let's look at how to greet people at different times of the day:

- ▶ **bore da** – good morning
- ▶ **prynhawn da** – good afternoon
- ▶ **noswaith dda** – good evening

## Geirfa / Vocabulary

- ▶ **bore da** – good morning
- ▶ **prynhawn da** – good afternoon
- ▶ **noswaith dda** – good evening
- ▶ **nos da** – good night
- ▶ **da** – good
- ▶ **bore** – morning
- ▶ **prynhawn** – afternoon
- ▶ **noswaith** – evening
- ▶ **nos** – night

## Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional information

Whilst ‘good night’ is not what we say to greet someone, it’s always worth knowing. **‘Nos da!’**

## Adolygu cyfarchion / Greetings revision (Screen 5)

Let’s look at what we have learned so far.

- ▶ **shw mae / sut mae?** – how are you
- ▶ **bore da** – good morning
- ▶ **prynhawn da** – good afternoon
- ▶ **noswaith dda** – good evening
- ▶ **nos da** – good night
- ▶ **da** – good
- ▶ **bore** – morning
- ▶ **prynhawn** – afternoon
- ▶ **noswaith** – evening
- ▶ **nos** – night
- ▶ **iawn, diolch** – fine, thanks
- ▶ **da iawn, diolch** – very well, thanks



## Cyflwyno eich hun / Introducing yourself (Screen 6-7)

After greeting your customer or client, the next thing you will want to do is introduce yourself.

- ▶ **Fy enw i yw ...** – My name is ...
- ▶ **... ydw i** – I'm ...

Now let's see how all of these phrases fit together.

- ▶ **Bore da, shw mae? Dafydd ydw i.**
- ▶ **Prynhawn da, sut mae? Fy enw i yw Catrin.**

## Ga i helpu? / Can I help? (Screen 8-15)

After introducing yourself to your client or customer you will want to offer assistance.

- ▶ **Ga i helpu?** – May I help?
- ▶ **Ga i'ch helpu chi?** – May I help you?

The most likely response is: '**cei**' or '**cewch**' which here means 'yes, you may' or just 'plis'.

- ▶ **Plis** – Please
- ▶ **Os gwelwch yn dda** – A more formal way of saying 'please'
- ▶ **Cei / cewch** – Yes, you may

You may want to ask *how* you can help – **sut?**

- ▶ **Sut alla i helpu?** – How can I help?
- ▶ **Sut alla i eich helpu chi?** – How can I help you?
- ▶ **Sut alla i eich helpu chi heddiw?** – How can I help you today?

*How* questions are open questions so you will get a variety of different answer when you ask a customer or client *how* you can help them, but here are some typical answers.

- ▶ **Ga i ...** – Can I ...
- ▶ **Dwi isio / Dwi isie** – I want ...
- ▶ **Dwi'n chwilio am ...** – I'm looking for ...
- ▶ **Mae gen i ...** – I have ...

Let's look at some examples of possible answers to the question '**Sut alla i helpu?**' – How can I help?

- ▶ **Ga i baned o de?** – Can I have a cup of tea?
- ▶ **Dwi isio paned o de** – I want a cup of tea
- ▶ **Dwi'n chwilio am Catrin** – I'm looking for Catrin
- ▶ **Mae gen i apwyntiad** – I have an appointment

Now let's see how these phrases fit together:

**Bore da, Dafydd ydw i, ga i'ch helpu chi?**

Good morning, I'm Dafydd, can I help you?

**Cewch.**

Yes.

**Prynhawn da, Catrin ydw i, sut alla i eich helpu chi?**

Good afternoon, I'm Catrin, how can I help you?

**Mae gen i apwyntiad.**

I have an appointment.

**Shw mae? Fy enw i yw Gethin, sut alla i eich helpu chi heddiw?**

Helo. My name is Gethin, how can I help you today?

**Bore da, dwi'n chwilio am Catrin.**

Good morning, I'm looking for Catrin.

### **Efo pwy? / gyda phwy? / With who? (Screen 16)**

If your client or customer tells you they have an appointment, you will need to ask 'Efo pwy? / gyda phwy?' – 'With who?'

#### **North Wales**

**Derbynnydd | Receptionist:**

Prynhawn da, Catrin ydw i, sut alla i eich helpu chi?

**Cwsmer | Customer:**

Prynhawn da. Mae gen i apwyntiad.

**Derbynnydd | Receptionist:**

Efo pwy os gwelwch yn dda?

**Cwsmer | Customer:**

Efo Dafydd.

## South Wales

**Derbynnydd | Receptionist:**

Prynhawn da, Catrin ydw i, sut alla i eich helpu chi?

**Cwsmer | Customer:**

Prynhawn da. Mae gen i apwyntiad.

**Derbynnydd | Receptionist:**

Gyda phwy os gwelwch yn dda?

**Cwsmer | Customer:**

Gyda Dafydd.

## Gweithgaredd 1 / Activity 1 (Screen 17)

Let's see how much you remember.

The Welsh sentences have been broken up into several parts. Try to write the Welsh in the right order to match the English sentence.

Good morning, I'm Dafydd, can I help you?

Bore da,

Dafydd ydw i,

ga i'ch helpu chi?

Good afternoon, I'm Catrin, how can I help you?

Prynhawn da,

Catrin ydw i,

Sut alla i eich helpu  
chi?

Dafydd ydw i

Bore da

Sut alla i eich helpu chi

ga i eich helpu chi

Prynhawn da

Catrin ydw i

## Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2 (Screen 18)

The Welsh dialogue has been broken up into several parts. Try to write the Welsh in the right order to match the English dialogue.

**Catrin:** Good morning, I'm Catrin, how can I help you today?

**Customer:** Good morning. I have an appointment.

Catrin:

Bore da,

Catrin ydw i,

sut alla i eich helpu chi

heddiw?

Cwsmer:

Bore da.

Mae gen i

apwyntiad.

Mae gen i

Bore da

sut alla i eich helpu chi

Bore da

Catrin ydw i

apwyntiad

heddiw

## Cyflwyno eich hun ar y ffôn / Introducing yourself on the telephone

(Screen 20-23)

When talking to customers or clients on the telephone you can introduce yourself by saying what your name is, as in the previous example, or you could introduce yourself by telling the customer who they are speaking to.

### ► Siarad – Speaking

So, instead of saying 'I'm Gethin', you would say '**Gethin sy'n siarad**' – 'Gethin speaking'.

Or you could say '**Dych chi'n siarad gyda Helen/Dach chi'n siarad efo Helen**' – You are speaking to Helen.

Let's look at some examples of how you would greet and introduce yourself to a customer or client over the telephone.

**Prynhawn da, dach chi'n siarad efo Helen, sut alla i eich helpu chi? /**

**Prynhawn da, dych chi'n siarad gyda Helen, sut alla i eich helpu chi?**

Good afternoon, you're speaking to Helen, how may I help you?

**Bore da, Huw yn siarad, sut alla i eich helpu chi heddiw?**

Good morning, Huw speaking, how can I help you today?

It is also good practice, when talking to customers or clients on the telephone, to name the company you work for.

You can do this by just naming the company or by saying you're from – 'o' – the company.

Here are some examples of how to do this.

**Bore da, Dŵr Cymru, Catrin yn siarad.**

Good morning, Welsh Water, Catrin speaking.

**Dach chi'n siarad efo / dych chi'n siarad gyda Helen, o Tinopolis.**

You're speaking to Helen, from Tinopolis.

**Huw ydw i, dwi'n ffonio o S4C.**

I'm Huw, I'm calling from S4C.

Let's try to put all this together.

**Bore da, Dafydd ydw i, dwi'n ffonio o S4C.**

Good morning, I'm Dafydd, I'm calling from S4C.

**Bore da, dach chi'n siarad efo / dych chi'n siarad gyda Catrin, o Dŵr Cymru, sut alla i eich helpu chi?**

Good morning, you're speaking to Catrin, from Welsh Water, how can I help you?

**Prynhawn da, Tinopolis, Helen yn siarad, sut alla i eich helpu chi heddiw?**

Good afternoon, Tinopolis, Helen speaking, how can I help you today?

## Geirfa / Vocabulary

- ▶ **sy'n siarad** – speaking
- ▶ **siarad** – (to) speak
- ▶ **today** – heddiw
- ▶ **ffonio** – calling

### Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3 (Screen 24)

Let's see how much you remember.

The Welsh greetings have been broken up into several parts. Try to write the Welsh in the right order to match the English sentence.

Good afternoon, Welsh Water Catrin speaking, how can I help you today?

**Prynhawn da,**

**Dŵr Cymru**

**Catrin sy'n siarad,**

**sut alla i eich helpu chi  
heddiw?**

Good morning, you're speaking to Dafydd, from S4C, how can I help you?

**Bore da,**

**Dach chi'n / dych chi'n**

**siarad efo Dafydd,**

**o S4C,**

**sut alla i eich helpu chi?**

**Dŵr Cymru**

**Prynhawn da**

**sut alla i eich helpu chi  
heddiw**

**Bore da**

**Catrin sy'n siarad**

**sut alla i eich helpu chi**

**Dach chi'n / dych chi'n**

**siarad efo Dafydd**

**o S4C**



**Diolch i'ch cwsmeriaid / Thanking your customers** (Screen 26-27)

If a customer calls you, you may want to thank them for calling:

Here are some ways to do this.

- ▶ **Diolch** – Thanks / Thank you
- ▶ **Diolch am ffonio** – Thanks for calling
- ▶ **Diolch am eich galwad** – Thanks for your call
- ▶ **Diolch am eich galwad heddiw** – Thanks for your call today

If you have answered a telephone call from a customer or client, you may want to thank them for calling the company.

- ▶ **Diolch am ffonio Dŵr Cymru** – Thank you for calling Welsh Water

**Geirfa / Vocabulary**

- ▶ **Diolch** – Thanks / thank you
- ▶ **Ffonio** – Calling
- ▶ **(eich) galwad** – (your) call

**Diolch i'ch cwsmeriaid / Thanking your customers** (Screen 28-29)

Now let's see how this would fit into your greeting.

This sentence is quite long so we've broken it up into smaller, more manageable parts.

Prynhawn da

Good afternoon

diolch am ffonio Dŵr Cymru

thank you for calling Welsh Water

Catrin sy'n siarad

Catrin speaking

sut alla i eich helpu?

how can I help?

Here are some more examples.

**Bore da, diolch am ffonio Tinopolis, dach chi'n siarad efo Gethin,  
sut alla i eich helpu chi? /**

**Bore da, diolch am ffonio Tinopolis, dych chi'n siarad gyda Gethin,  
sut allai eich helpu chi?**

Good morning thank you for calling Tinopolis, you're speaking to Gethin,  
how can I help you?

**Prynhawn da, diolch am ffonio S4C, Helen ydw i, sut alla i eich  
helpu chi heddiw?**

Good afternoon, thank you for calling S4C, I'm Helen, how can I help you  
today?

### **Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4** (Screen 30-31)

These sentences are quite long and there's a lot to remember so breaking the sentences into management segments is useful.

Let's practise! Try to write the Welsh segments to make a sentence that matches the English one.

Good afternoon, thank you for calling Welsh Water, Catrin speaking, how can I help you today?

**Prynhawn da,**

**diolch am ffonio**

**Dŵr Cymru,**

**Catrin sy'n siarad,**

**sut alla i eich helpu chi  
heddiw?**

**Dŵr Cymru,**

**Prynhawn da,**

**Catrin sy'n siarad,**

**diolch am ffonio**

**sut alla i eich helpu chi  
heddiw?**

Good morning, thank you for calling Tinopolis, you're speaking to Gethin, how can I help you?

**Bore da,**

**diolch am ffonio  
Tinopolis,**

**dach chi'n / dych chi'n  
siarad efo Gethin,**

**sut alla i eich helpu chi?**

diolch am ffonio Tinopolis

sut alla i eich helpu chi?

dach chi'n / dych chi'n  
siarad efo Gethin

Bore da

## Cyflwyno eich hun / Introducing yourself (Screen 32-34)

Now that you have introduced yourself you will want to know who you are speaking to.

These phrases can be used when you are talking to a customer or client in person or over the telephone.

- ▶ **Beth yw'ch enw chi?** – What's your name?
- ▶ **Pwy dych chi? Pwy dach chi?** – Who are you?

Here are some more phrases you could use to ask your customer or your client who they are when speaking to them over the telephone.

- ▶ **Pwy sy'n siarad?** – Who's speaking?
- ▶ **Efo pwy dwi'n siarad? / Gyda phwy dwi'n siarad?** – Who am I speaking to?

When you ask your customer or client who they are, they are likely to answer in the same way you introduced yourself, so these phrases will be familiar to you.

- ▶ **Fy enw i yw ...** – My name is ...
- ▶ **... ydw i** – I'm ...

**Gweithgaredd 5 / Activity 5** (Screen 35)

Read these short dialogues and say them out loud to practise.

Bore da, Gethin ydw i, beth yw'ch enw chi?

Bore da, Siân ydw i.

Prynhawn da, Catrin yn siarad, pwy dych chi?

Prynhawn da Catrin, Dafydd ydw i.

Bore da, fy enw i yw Helen, efo pwy dwi'n siarad?

Bore da Helen, fy enw i yw Guto.

**Ffarwelio / Saying goodbye** (Screen 36)

Finally, you will want to say good bye to your customer or client at the end of a conversation or meeting.

In Welsh, when we say good bye we say 'hwyl' or 'hwyl fawr'.

For good night we say 'nos da'.

- ▶ **Hwyl / hwyl fawr** – Bye / Good bye
- ▶ **Noswaith dda** – Good evening
- ▶ **Nos da** – Good night

## Gweithgaredd 6 / Activity 6 (Screen 37-38)

Let's see what we remember so far. Match the Welsh phrases to the English translation by drawing a line from the Welsh to the correct English translation.

Fy enw i yw ...	My name is ...
Bore da	Good morning
... sy'n siarad	... speaking
lawn, diolch	Fine, thank you
Prynhawn da	Good afternoon
Diolch am ffonio	Thanks for calling
Sut alla i eich helpu chi?	How can I help you?
Pwy sy'n siarad?	Who's speaking?
Beth yw'ch enw chi?	What's your name?
Dach chi'n/ dych chi'n siarad efo ...	You're speaking to ...
Hwyl fawr	Good bye
Nos da	Good night

## Cwis cyflym / Quick quiz (Screen 39-52)

Select the correct answer for the 12 questions to see how much you have learned.

1. Which of the following is a greeting?

<input type="radio"/> lawn	<input type="radio"/> Da iawn
<input type="radio"/> lawn, diolch	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Shw mae? / Sut mae?

2. Which of the following would you use in the morning?

<input type="radio"/> Noswaith dda	<input type="radio"/> Nos da
<input type="radio"/> Prynhawn da	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Bore da

3. Which of the following means 'Dafydd speaking'?

<input type="radio"/> Fy enw i yw Dafydd	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Dafydd sy'n siarad
<input type="radio"/> Dafydd ydw i	<input type="radio"/> Dafydd sydd yma

4. To offer assistance, what would you ask?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Ga i helpu?	<input type="radio"/> Shw mae?
<input type="radio"/> Beth ydy'r enw?	<input type="radio"/> Diolch yn fawr

5. How would you say *'thank you'*?

Diolch



Croeso

Bore da

Shw mae

6. Which of the following is thanking you for your call?

Diolch yn fawr

Diolch am eich galwad



Croeso

lawn diolch

7. How would you translate the following *'Bore da, Siân dwi. Ga i helpu?'*

Good morning, I'm Siân. Can I help?



Good night, I'm Siân. Can you help?

Good morning, I'm Siân. Can you help?

Good night, I'm Siân. Can I help?

8. What are you asking when you ask *'Pwy dach chi? / Pwy dych chi?'*

Can I help?

Who's speaking?

Who are you?



What's your name?

9. How would you say *'You're speaking to Catrin'* in Welsh?

Dych chi'n siarad gyda Catrin



Fy enw i yw Catrin

Catrin sy'n siarad

Catrin ydw i

10. Your customer says '*Dwi isio/isie...*', what are they saying?

Can I...		I'm looking for...	
Do you have...		I want...	✓

11. How would you translate the following: '*Prynhawn da, pwy sy'n siarad os gwelwch yn dda?*'

Good morning, who's speaking please?		Good morning, can I help you?	
Good afternoon, who's speaking please?	✓	Good afternoon, can I help you?	

12. Which of the following would you use when you come to the end of your conversation with a customer?

Prynhawn da		Bore da	
Croeso		Hwyl fawr	✓



# Uned 5 | Unit 5

## Symud ymlaen Moving on

---

In this unit we are going to develop conversational skills to welcome someone to your workplace or organisation.

We are going to learn how to:

- ▶ give a warm welcome
- ▶ make basic introductions
- ▶ make small talk with customers
- ▶ offer your customers some refreshments

**Croeso / Welcome** (Screen 2)

You already know that '**croeso**' means 'welcome'. It's also used as a response to '**diolch**', and here it means 'you're welcome'.

You will use these two little words a lot so practise them out loud if you can.

- ▶ **Croeso** – Welcome
- ▶ **Diolch** – Thank you

If someone thanks you, you can respond by saying '**croeso**' which this time means 'you're welcome'.

- ▶ **Croeso** – You're welcome

**Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional information**

You probably won't know if the customer is a Welsh speaker, so use Welsh and English together. By saying Croeso | Welcome or Bore da | Good morning you are showing that your workplace and organisation values and welcomes both languages.

**Croesawu i'r gweithle / Welcoming to the workplace** (Screen 3-4)

When customers visit you at your workplace you may want to welcome them to your business or organisation.

To do this we say '**Croeso i**' and then name your business or organisation, for example;

- ▶ **Croeso i Sain Ffagan** – Welcome to St Fagans

You can also use the greetings you learned in unit 4.

- ▶ **Bore da, croeso i Sain Ffagan, Gethin ydw i** – Good morning, welcome to St Fagans, I'm Gethin

## Croesawu i'r gweithle / Welcoming to the workplace (Screen 5)

When your customer arrives you will want to invite them in. You may even need to ask people to wait and offer them a seat. Let's see how we do this.

- ▶ **Dewch i mewn** – Come in
- ▶ **Dewch gyda mi** – Come with me
- ▶ **Dilynwch fi** – Follow me
- ▶ **Arhoswch yma** – Wait here
- ▶ **Arhoswch funud** – Wait a moment
- ▶ **Eisteddwch yma** – Sit here

When giving customers instructions such as these it is polite to finish with '**plis/os gwelwch yn dda**'.

## Geirfa / Vocabulary

- ▶ **Dewch i mewn** – Come in
- ▶ **Dewch** – Come (a command)
- ▶ **I mewn** – In / inside
- ▶ **Arhoswch** – Wait
- ▶ **Eisteddwch** – Sit
- ▶ **Yma** – Here

## Cyfarch cwsmeriaid / Greeting customers (Screen 6)

Here are some examples of how you can put these phrases together to greet your customers.

**Bore da, croeso, dewch i mewn**

Good morning, welcome, come in

**Helo, croeso i Sain Ffagan, arhoswch yma os gwelwch yn dda**

Good afternoon, welcome to St Fagans, please wait here

**Prynhawn da, croeso, eisteddwch yma plis**

Good morning, welcome, please sit here

## **Ymddiheuro am yr aros / Apologising for the wait** (Screen 7)

If people have to wait it's courteous to apologise, or just thank them for waiting.

To thank someone for waiting we say:

- ▶ **Diolch am aros** – Thank you for waiting

To apologise we can say 'sori'.

In the north we also use 'Mae'n ddrwg gen i'.

And in the south we also use 'Mae'n ddrwg 'da fi' or 'Mae'n flin 'da fi'.

- ▶ **Diolch am aros.**
- ▶ **Mae'n ddrwg gen i am yr aros.**
- ▶ **Mae'n ddrwg 'da fi am yr aros.**
- ▶ **Mae'n flin 'da fi am yr aros.**

## **Geirfa / Vocabulary**

- ▶ **aros** – (to) wait
- ▶ **am aros** – for waiting
- ▶ **am yr aros** – for the wait

**Gweithgaredd 1 / Activity 1** (Screen 8-9)

Draw a line to match the following phrases with their English equivalent.

Diolch am aros

Thank you for waiting

Dewch i mewn

Come in

Arhoswch yma

Wait here

Eisteddwch yma

Sit here

Croeso

Welcome

Dewch gyda mi

Come with me

Dilynwch fi

Follow me

Arhoswch funud

Wait a moment

**Cyflwyniadau / Introductions** (Screen 10)

In unit 4 you learnt how to ask a customer who they are and how you can help. Here's a reminder.

- ▶ **Beth yw'ch enw chi?** – What's your name?
- ▶ **Pwy dych chi? Pwy dach chi?** – Who are you?
- ▶ **Sut alla i helpu?** – How can I help?
- ▶ **Sut alla i eich helpu chi?** – How can I help you?
- ▶ **Sut alla i eich helpu chi heddiw?** – How can I help you today?

**Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2** (Screen 11)

You can use these questions with your customers when you greet them. Read the dialogue and practise out loud.

**Derbynnydd | Receptionist:**

Bore da, croeso. Dewch i mewn.

Sut alla i eich helpu chi heddiw?

Beth yw'ch enw chi?

Eisteddwch yma os gwelwch yn dda Mrs Tomos.

**Cwsmer | Customer:**

Diolch.

Mae gen i apwyntiad.

Mrs Helen Tomos.

Diolch.

**Cyflwyniadau / Introductions** (Screen 12)

In Unit 4 we learned 'Can I help?' – '**Ga i helpu?**'

Using the same pattern, we can ask 'Can I see?' – '**Ga i weld?**'

Introducing people to each other is very simple. We simply say – '**dyma**' – 'this is'.

As the customer is always right, '**Dim problem**' could be a useful phrase to know. We say 'No problem'.

- ▶ **Ga i helpu?** – Can I help?
- ▶ **Ga i weld?** – Can I see?

**Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3** (Screen 12)

Read the dialogue and practise out loud.

**Derbynnydd | Receptionist:**

Bore da, croeso. Sut alla i'ch helpu chi heddiw?

Dim problem. Beth yw'ch enw chi?

Dim problem Mrs Williams. Eisteddwch yma os gwelwch yn dda.

Diolch am aros Mrs Williams. Dyma Mr Tomos.

**Ymwelydd | Visitor:**

Bore da. Ga i weld Mr Tomos plŷs?

Mrs Williams.

Diolch.

## Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4 (Screen 13)

Let's practise. Try to write the Welsh in the right order to recreate a similar dialogue.

**Derbynnydd | Receptionist:**

Bore da. Sut alla i'ch helpu chi heddiw?

Dim problem. Beth yw'ch enw chi?

Eisteddwch yma os gwelwch yn dda.

Diolch am aros Mari. Dyma Daniel.

**Ymwelydd | Visitor:**

Bore da. Ga i weld Daniel Lewis plŷs?

Mari Williams.

Diolch.

Bore da. Sut alla i'ch helpu chi heddiw?

Mari Williams.

Diolch am aros Mari. Dyma Daniel.

Dim problem. Beth yw'ch enw chi?

Diolch.

Bore da. Ga i weld Daniel Lewis plŷs?

Eisteddwch yma os gwelwch yn dda.



**Cyflwyniadau dros y ffôn / Introductions over the telephone** (Screen 14)

If you are speaking to your customer over the telephone rather than in person, instead of saying '**Ga i weld**', they will say '**Ga i siarad**'.

To ask 'Can I speak to...', in the north we say '**Ga i siarad efo...**'

In the south we say '**Ga i siarad gyda...**'

'**Wrth gwrs**', 'Of course' will come in useful here.

► **Ga i siarad efo / Ga i siarad gyda...** – Can I speak to...

**Gweithgaredd 5 / Activity 5** (Screen 14)

Read the dialogue and practise out loud.

**Derbynnydd | Receptionist:**

Prynhawn da, dach chi'n siarad efo  
Helen, sut alla i'ch helpu chi?

Dim problem, pwy sy'n siarad os gwelwch  
yn dda?

Wrth gwrs Mrs Williams, dim problem.  
Arhoswch funud os gwelwch yn dda.

**Galwr | Caller:**

Prynhawn da. Ga i siarad efo Mr Tomos?

Mrs Williams ydw i.

Diolch.

**Gweithgaredd 6 / Activity 6** (Screen 15)

Now let's see that dialogue in a South Wales dialect. Read the dialogue and practise out loud.

**Derbynnydd | Receptionist:**

Prynhawn da, dych chi'n siarad gyda  
Helen, sut alla i'ch helpu chi?

Dim problem, pwy sy'n siarad os gwelwch  
yn dda?

Wrth gwrs Mrs Williams, dim problem.  
Arhoswch funud os gwelwch yn dda.

**Galwr | Caller:**

Prynhawn da. Ga i siarad gyda Mr  
Tomos?

Mrs Williams ydw i.

Diolch.

## Gweithgaredd 7 / Activity 7 (Screen 16)

Let's practise. Try to write the Welsh in the right order to recreate a similar dialogue.

**Derbynnydd | Receptionist:**

Prynhawn da, Gethin yn siarad, sut  
alla i'ch helpu chi?

Dim problem, pwy sy'n siarad os  
gwelwch yn dda?

Wrth gwrs Mr Williams, dim problem,  
arhoswch funud.

Dim problem, pwy sy'n siarad os gwelwch  
yn dda?

Diolch.

Prynhawn da Gethin. Ga i siarad efo Mrs  
Helen Williams?

**Galwr | Caller:**

Prynhawn da Gethin. Ga i siarad efo  
Mrs Helen Williams?

Dafydd Williams ydw i.

Diolch.

Prynhawn da, Gethin yn siarad, sut alla  
i'ch helpu chi?

Dafydd Williams ydw i.

Wrth gwrs Mr Williams, dim problem,  
arhoswch funud.

## Sgwrsio / Chatting (Screen 18)

To make your customers feel comfortable while they wait you might want to engage in small talk. A good place to start is by asking how they are – '**sut dach chi / shwt dych chi?**'

The most likely response is '**iawn diolch**' or '**da iawn diolch**'.

We also use '**reit dda**' quite often, which means 'quite good'.

They might also ask how you are in return.

Derbynnydd: Bore da. Sut dach chi?

Cwsmer: Da iawn, diolch. Sut dach chi?

Derbynnydd: Dwi'n dda iawn diolch.

Derbynnydd: Prynhawn da. Shwt dych chi heddiw?

Cwsmer: Reit dda, diolch. Shwt dych chi?

Derbynnydd: Da iawn diolch.

## Y Tywydd / The Weather (Screen 19-20)

It's a bit of a cliché, but talking about the weather is a good way to make conversation.

Here are some words we use to describe the weather.

- ▶ **Braf** – Nice
- ▶ **Heulog** – Sunny
- ▶ **Poeth** – Hot
- ▶ **Oer** – Cold
- ▶ **Diflas** – Miserable
- ▶ **Glaw/glawio** – Rain / raining
- ▶ **Gwynt/gwyntog** – Wind / windy
- ▶ **Stormus** – Stormy

Look at these phrases describing the weather and repeat them out loud to practise.

- ▶ **Mae hi'n braf heddiw** – It's nice today
- ▶ **Mae hi'n heulog** – It's sunny
- ▶ **Mae hi'n oer** – It's cold
- ▶ **Mae hi'n stormus heddiw** – It's stormy today
- ▶ **Mae hi'n wyntog** – It's windy

## Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional information

In Welsh we have mutations – this is when we change the beginning of a word based on what comes before it. In this example the 'g' in the word 'gwyntog' has been removed, and we say 'Mae hi'n wyntog' instead of 'Mae hi'n gwyntog'. This is known as a soft mutation. If you want to learn more about mutations there are some useful resources on BBC Bitesize that you may find useful.

**Sgwrsio / Chatting** (Screen 21)

Here's how you can bring these phrases together to make small talk with your customer.

**Derbynnydd | Receptionist:****Cwsmer | Customer:**

Bore da. Shwt dych chi heddiw?

Da iawn, diolch. Shwt dych chi?

Dwi'n dda iawn diolch. Mae hi'n braf heddiw.

Ydi, mae hi'n braf iawn.

**Y Tywydd yn yr amser gorffennol / The Weather in the past tense** (Screen 22)

Sometimes you'll want to talk about the weather in the past tense. To do this, instead of saying '**Mae hi'n...**' we say '**Roedd hi'n...**', 'It was...'

- ▶ **Roedd hi'n braf dros y penwythnos** – It was nice over the weekend
- ▶ **Roedd hi'n stormus neithiwr** – It was stormy last night
- ▶ **Roedd hi'n wyntog bore 'ma** – It was windy this morning

## Gweithgaredd 8 / Activity 8 (Screen 23)

Let's practise. Read the Welsh phrases - each one refers to the weather.

Try to pair the Welsh phrase with the image that best represents the type of weather being discussed.

Bore da, shwt dych chi? Mae hi'n  
braf heddiw



Roedd hi'n noson stormus neithiwr



Helo, dewch i mewn, allan o'r glaw



Prynhawn da, dewch i mewn. Mae  
hi'n wyntog allan heddiw



**Beth wnest ti...? / What did you do...?** (Screen 24)

In order to keep the conversation going you could also ask your customer what they've been up to. For example, you could ask what they did over the weekend. To ask 'What did you do...' in Welsh we say '**Beth wnest ti...?**'

If you want to be more formal you could ask '**Beth wnaethoch chi....?**'

▶ **Beth wnest ti dros y penwythnos? / Beth wnaethoch chi dros y penwythnos?**

Here are some examples of possible answers to this question. Notice they all start with '**Mi wnes i...**'.

- ▶ **Mi wnes i gerdded** – I walked
- ▶ **Mi wnes i siopa** – I went shopping
- ▶ **Mi wnes i wylio'r teledu** – I watched the TV
- ▶ **Mi wnes i ddarllen llyfr** – I read a book
- ▶ **Mi wnes i brynu car newydd** – I bought a new car

**Gweithgaredd 9 / Activity 9** (Screen 25)

Match up the Welsh phrases with the correct English phrases.

Mi wnes i gerdded

I walked

Mi wnes i siopa

I went shopping

Mi wnes i wylio'r teledu

I watched the TV

Mi wnes i ddarllen llyfr

I read a book

Mi wnes i brynu car newydd

I bought a new car



## Cynnig lluniaeth / Offering refreshments (Screen 26)

To make your customers feel welcome, you may want to offer them something to eat or drink when they arrive. This is also a good way to welcome your assessor to your workplace!

Let's have a look at how you would do this in Welsh.

Start by asking 'Do you want...' - '**Dach chi eisiau... / Dych chi eisiau...**'

**Eisiau** is often pronounced **isho** in the north and **ishe** in the south.

- ▶ **Dach chi eisiau... / Dych chi eisiau...** – Do you want
- ▶ **Diod** – A drink
- ▶ **Paned** – A cuppa
- ▶ **Te** – Tea
- ▶ **Paned o de** – A cup of tea
- ▶ **Coffi** – Coffee
- ▶ **Paned o goffi** – A cup of coffee
- ▶ **Dŵr** – Water
- ▶ **Bisged** – Biscuit
- ▶ **Cacen** – Cake

## Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional information

Why not write the Welsh words on a sticky note and put on items in the kitchen or by the kettle at work? This is a great way to help you remember vocabulary.

It's a great way to get your work colleagues involved too, whether you are teaching them or they are helping you.

**Cynnig lluniaeth / Offering refreshments** (Screen 27-28)

Of course, if you're offering a cuppa you will need to know how they take their tea or coffee.

Do they take '**siwgr**', sugar?

The numbers, **dim**, **un**, **dau**, **tri** will come in handy for sugar here.

Dach chi eisiau siwgr?

Ydw, dau siwgr os gwelwch yn dda.

Dych chi eisiau siwgr?

Na, dim diolch.

Do they want '**llefrith**', or '**llaeth**', milk?

When asking your customer if they want milk, they might answer:

'**Ydw plîs**' or '**Na, dim diolch**'.

Or they might say '**tipyn bach**', a little bit.

Dach chi eisiau llefrith?

Ydw plîs.

Dych chi eisiau llaeth?

Tipyn bach os gwelwch yn dda.

## Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional information

**Llefrith** is used in the north.

**Llaeth** is used in the south.

## Cynnig lluniaeth / Offering refreshments (Screen 29)

Remember, if you want to offer someone a cuppa you can simply use your voice to suggest you are asking a question.

Expect the responses '**ydw plŷs**' or '**diolch**' if they want something, and '**na**' or '**dim diolch**' if they don't.

Paned?	Llefrith? / Llaeth?
Ydw plŷs / Os gwelwch yn dda	Diolch.
Siwgr?	Bisged?
Dim diolch.	Na, dim diolch.

## Gweithgaredd 10 / Activity 10 (Screen 30)

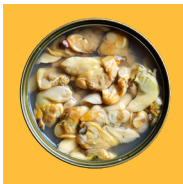
While we're on the subject of food and drink, let's have a look at some traditional Welsh foods. See if you can match up the names to the pictures of these well-known Welsh dishes for a bit of fun. Draw a line from the pictures to the Welsh words.



**Ffagots**



**Selsig Morgannwg**



**Cocos**



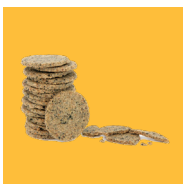
**Cawl / Lobsgows**



**Bara brith**



**Pice bach / Cacenni cri**



**Bara lawr**

## Gweithgaredd 10 / Activity 10 (Screen 31)

Read the dialogue. Ask a colleague to play the part of the visitor so that you can practise your newfound vocabulary. This dialogue uses South Walian dialect. The next activity is North Walian. Choose the one that suits you best.

### Derbynnydd | Receptionist:

Bore da, croeso i Sain Ffagan. Sut alla i eich helpu chi heddiw?

Wrth gwrs. Beth yw'ch enw chi?

Dim problem Mrs Williams. Eisteddwch yma os gwelwch yn dda.

Dych chi eisiau paned?

Te? Coffi?

Dych chi eisiau bisged?

Diolch am aros Mrs Williams. Dyma Mr Tomos.

### Ymwelydd | Visitor:

Bore da. Ga i weld Mr Tomos, plîs?

Mrs Mari Williams.

Diolch.

Os gwelwch yn dda.

Coffi plîs - llaeth, un siwgr.

Na, dim diolch.

**Gweithgaredd 11 / Activity 11** (Screen 31)

And here's the same dialogue in the North Walian dialect. Ask a colleague to play the part of the visitor so that you can practise your newfound vocabulary.

**Derbynnydd | Receptionist:**

Bore da, croeso i Sain Ffagan. Sut alla i  
eich helpu chi heddiw?

Wrth gwrs. Beth yw'ch enw chi?

Dim problem Mrs Williams. Eisteddwch  
yma os gwelwch yn dda.

Dach chi eisiau paned?

Te? Coffi?

Dach chi eisiau bisged?

Diolch am aros Mrs Williams. Dyma Mr  
Tomos.

**Ymwelydd | Visitor:**

Bore da. Ga i weld Mr Tomos, plîs?

Mrs Mari Williams.

Diolch.

Os gwelwch yn dda.

Coffi plîs - llefrith, un siwgr.

Na, dim diolch.

**Gweithgaredd 12 / Activity 12** (Screen 33-34)

That's plenty of new words and phrases for this Unit. You now have enough Welsh to greet people.

Try to match the Welsh phrases with their correct English translations.

Helo, arhoswch yma os  
gwelwch yn dda.

Hello, please wait here.

Prynhawn da, croeso,  
eisteddwch yma plŷs.

Good afternoon, welcome,  
please sit here.

Prynhawn da, diolch am aros.

Good afternoon, thanks for  
waiting.

Bore da, croeso. Sut alla i'ch  
helpu chi heddiw?

Good morning, welcome.  
How can I help you today?

Pwy sy'n siarad os gwelwch  
yn dda?

Who's speaking please?

Prynhawn da. Shwt dych chi  
heddiw?

Good afternoon. How are  
you today?

Mae hi'n braf heddiw.

It's nice today.

Dych chi eisiau paned?

Would you like a cuppa?

## Cwis cyflym / Quick quiz (Screen 35-48)

Select the correct answer for the 12 questions to see how much you have learned.

1. What is 'come in' in Welsh?

Arhoswch yma

Dewch i mewn



Eisteddwch yma

Dych chi eisiau?

2. How would you say 'Good afternoon, welcome, please wait here' in Welsh?

Prynhawn da, croeso,  
eisteddwch yma os gwelwch yn  
dda.

Bore da, croeso, arhoswch yma  
os gwelwch yn dda.

Prynhawn da, croeso, arhoswch  
yma os gwelwch yn dda.



Prynhawn da, croeso, dewch  
gyda mi os gwelwch yn dda.

3. You offer your customer a cuppa and they say 'dau siwgwr os gwelwch yn dda', what are they saying?

Yes please, no sugar

Two sugars please



Yes please, one sugar

Three sugars please

4. How would you thank someone for waiting?

Diolch am alw

Diolch am eistedd

Diolch am aros



Diolch am y baned



5. You want your customer to follow you, what would you say?

Dewch i mewn

Eisteddwch yma

Arhoswch funud

Dilynwch fi



6. If someone tells you '*Mae hi'n wyntog heddiw*', what's the weather like?

Sunny

Cold

Windy



Stormy

7. You want to apologise to a customer for having to wait, what do you say?

Prynhawn da, diolch am aros

Dilynwch fi

Eisteddwch yma os gwelwch yn dda

Mae'n ddrwg gen i am yr aros



8. A customer says '*Ga i siarad efo Mr Thomas os gwelwch yn dda*'. What do they want?

They want to see Mr Thomas

They have an appointment with Mr Thomas

They want to speak to Mr Thomas



Their name is Mr Thomas

9. You have asked a customer if they want milk in their tea and they have replied '*tipyn bach*', what have they said?

No thank you

A little bit



No milk

A lot of milk

10. How would you ask a customer to wait a minute in Welsh?

Arhoswch funud



Eisteddwch yma

Dewch gyda mi

Arhoswch yma

11. What does '*wrth gwrs*' mean?

Thank you

Of course



No problem

Yes please

12. How would you say '*good morning, how can I help you today?*' in Welsh?

Prynhawn da, alla i'ch helpu chi?

Bore da, mae hi'n braf heddiw.

Bore da, sut alla i'ch helpu chi heddiw?



Bore da, ydach chi isio paned?



Coleg  
Cymraeg  
Cenedlaethol

# Uned 6 | Unit 6

## Meithrin hyder Developing confidence

---

Now that you have the skills to deal with basic phone and face to face conversations, let's move on to the language you might use when arranging a meeting or assessment with your colleagues or your assessor.

In this unit we will look at how to:

- ▶ Use Welsh in e-mails, including setting up an 'out of office' reply in Welsh
- ▶ Tell people that you have a meeting, exam or observation and ask where it is
- ▶ Ask people if they speak Welsh
- ▶ Tell people that you are learning Welsh

## Fideo / Video (Screen 2)

### Barn y dysgwyr / Learners opinion

#### **Pam wnest ti benderfynu gwneud dy gymhwyster yn ddwyieithog? / Why did you decide to complete part of your qualification bilingually?**

- ▶ Because Welsh is easier for me to read and write in, I've been learning through the medium of Welsh through school, so I was very nervous to do it in English. So to have the Welsh to fall back on was a lot easier for me.
- ▶ To me, I feel a lot more comfortable talking in Welsh in front of people and I was lucky to have an assessor who could speak Welsh in Sgil Cymru.
- ▶ I feel that the Welsh language is a great tool, especially if I want to progress in my career, because lots of employers are looking for people who are able to speak Welsh.
- ▶ I've been in Welsh language education my whole life - primary school, secondary school, and I wanted to carry on and continue to do this with my apprenticeship, and complete my qualification through the medium of Welsh.

#### **Wyt ti'n teimlo dy fod wedi cael budd o wneud dy gymhwyster yn ddwyieithog? / Did you find that you benefited from completing your qualification bilingually?**

- ▶ Because of the opportunities I've had working for the Urdd I wouldn't have had anywhere else. I've been able to go on courses, I've completed qualifications I never thought I'd be able to do, and this is all because I've done it all through the medium of Welsh.
- ▶ Bilingualism is certainly crucial in the public sector I work in, dealing with enquiries from day to day in Welsh and in English, and then I'm asked to be able to respond to this quite thoroughly.
- ▶ I'm almost certain that the main reason I got the job that I'm in is because I'm able to speak Welsh.
- ▶ I feel more comfortable speaking this way, so I feel like I've done my work and my qualification in the best way because I've been able to do it in Welsh.

## **Pa mor bwysig yw bod yn ddwyieithog i ti yn y gwaith? / How important is being bilingual in your work?**

- ▶ I work in a Welsh Playgroup, so it's very important that we speak Welsh there otherwise the children won't learn. Also, there are parents with children in our care who are learning Welsh too, or ask questions about what their child is singing about at home - things like that. So it opens other people's minds about the language too.
- ▶ Everyone in the office is bilingual, so it's lovely to be able to go in. I speak Welsh every day, so it's really nice because I've moved home now, so it's nice that I have Welsh in the workplace.
- ▶ The part of the job that I went for with the commissioner apprenticeship was obviously the commissioning being through the medium of Welsh. But also it's a great opportunity to continue to nurture different skills through the medium of Welsh.
- ▶ Everyone in the Urdd speaks Welsh. But there are clubs that I go to where kids can speak English and start learning Welsh. Through speaking Welsh, I'm able to transfer my Welsh to them, and their confidence grows by coming to our club.

## **Beth fyddet ti'n ei ddweud wrth ddysgwyr arall sy'n ystyried cwblhau ychydig o'u cymhwyster drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg? / What would you say to a learner thinking about doing part of their qualification in Welsh?**

- ▶ Go for it! You aren't going to miss out on anything.
- ▶ A lot of employers now are searching for bilingual people, especially in Wales because, speaking Welsh, I think that people feel if someone speaks Welsh to you, you feel more comfortable, I think. So I think, out of the twenty of us, there's five of us who have a chance or an extra bonus just because we are bilingual.
- ▶ Go for it! If you do it through the medium of Welsh you'll have a lot more opportunities than if you do it in English.
- ▶ Go for it! It's a great opportunity for you to nurture a new skill. For example, I did a business administration qualification, which was something completely different to what I would have been able to do in school, then there's an opportunity to do it in Welsh too. And even if you aren't confident in Welsh, it's an opportunity outside of the working world, or outside of general education in school to improve your confidence in Welsh, which is also a skill.

## E-bost / E-mail (Screen 3)

Before we move on to look at more spoken Welsh, let's have a look at some written Welsh we could use in e-mails.

E-mails are used increasingly in business to communicate with colleagues and customers.

You may find that e-mails are an easy and convenient way to communicate with your assessor. If so, why not practise your Welsh with your assessor next time you e-mail them.

If you are writing an informal e-mail, to a friend or colleague, or maybe to a customer you know, you could use one of the greetings you have already learnt:

- ▶ **Bore da**
- ▶ **Prynhawn da**
- ▶ **Noswaith dda**
- ▶ **Shw mae /Sut mae**

If you want to write a more formal e-mail though it is best to start as you would if you were writing a letter:

- ▶ **Annwyl... – Dear...**

## Gweithgaredd 1 / Activity 1 (Screen 3)

Start your e-mail with one of these. Practise writing these Welsh words and phrases by copying them into the boxes provided.

<b>Bore da</b> Good morning  <b>Bore da</b>	<b>Prynhawn da</b> Good afternoon  <b>Prynhawn da</b>	<b>Noswaith dda</b> Good evening  <b>Noswaith dda</b>
<b>Shw mae / Sut mae</b> Hello  <b>Shw mae / Sut mae</b>	<b>Annwyl ...</b> Dear ...  <b>Annwyl ...</b>	

## Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2 (Screen 4)

If you are replying to an e-mail from a customer it is polite to thank them for their message. Practise writing these Welsh phrases by copying them into the boxes provided.

<b>Diolch am eich neges</b> Thank you for your message
<b>Diolch am eich neges</b>

<b>Diolch am eich e-bost</b> Thanks for your e-mail
<b>Diolch am eich e-bost</b>

<b>Diolch am gysylltu</b> Thank you for contacting us
<b>Diolch am gysylltu</b>

## Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3 (Screen 5)

To sign off an e-mail you could use one of these words or phrases. Practise writing these Welsh words and phrases by copying them into the boxes provided.

<b>Hwyl</b> Goodbye
<b>Hwyl</b>

<b>Cofion</b> Regards
<b>Cofion</b>

<b>Cofion cynnes</b> Warm regards
<b>Cofion cynnes</b>

Or in a formal email:

<b>Yr eiddoch yn gywir</b> Yours faithfully
<b>Yr eiddoch yn gywir</b>

<b>Yr eiddoch yn ddifffuant</b> Yours sincerely
<b>Yr eiddoch yn ddifffuant</b>

## Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4 (Screen 6-7)

Let's practise what we have just learnt. Try to match the Welsh phrases to the English phrases. Draw a line to connect the pairs.

Bore da	Good morning
Prynhawn da	Good afternoon
Annwyl ...	Dear ...
Diolch am eich neges	Thank you for your message
Diolch am gysylltu	Thank you for contacting us
Cofion cynnes	Warm regards
Yr eiddoch yn gywir	Yours faithfully

## E-bost / E-mail (Screen 8)

If you take some time off work, for a holiday or because of illness for example, it is good practise to set an 'out of office reply' on your e-mail – this will inform those who are trying to contact you that you are not reading your e-mails at present.

Here are some examples of simple messages you could use for this purpose.

These examples refer to 'swyddfa' and 'gwaith' but you could use other words that better describe your workplace, for example:

- ▶ Siop
- ▶ Gweithdy
- ▶ Garej
- ▶ Salon



## Gweithgaredd 5 / Activity 5 (Screen 8-9)

Practise writing these Welsh phrases by copying them into the boxes provided.

**Rwyf allan o'r swyddfa heddiw**

I'm out of the office today

**Rwyf allan o'r swyddfa heddiw**

**Ni fyddaf yn y swyddfa tan...**

I won't be in the office until...

**Ni fyddaf yn y swyddfa tan...**

**Nid wyf yn gweithio heddiw**

I'm not working today

**Nid wyf yn gweithio heddiw**

**Nid wyf yn gweithio tan...**

I'm not working until...

**Nid wyf yn gweithio tan...**

**Byddaf yn ôl yn y swyddfa...**

I'll be back in the office...

**Byddaf yn ôl yn y swyddfa...**

**Byddaf yn ôl yn fy ngwaith...**

I'll be back at work...

**Byddaf yn ôl yn fy ngwaith...**

## Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional information

Notice that because these are written messages the tone is more formal. When we speak Welsh, we speak colloquial Welsh, a more informal form of the language. But when we write in Welsh, especially in a professional capacity, we tend to use literary Welsh.

**Gweithgaredd 6 / Activity 6** (Screen 10)

Let's see how many of the 'out of office' phrases you can remember. In some of these examples we've replaced 'office' and 'work' with other workplaces. Try to match the Welsh phrases to the English phrases.

Ni fyddaf yn y siop tan...

I won't be in the shop until...

Rwyf allan o'r swyddfa heddiw

I'm out of the office today

Nid wyf yn y gweithdy heddiw

I'm not in the workshop today

Byddaf yn ôl yn y garej...

I'll be back in the garage...

Nid wyf yn gweithio heddiw

I'm not working today

Byddaf yn ôl yn fy ngwaith...

I'll be back at work...

## Gweithgaredd 7 / Activity 7 (Screen 11)

Now see if you can recreate these 'out of office' phrases in Welsh.

Try to write the Welsh in the right order to match the English sentence.

I'm out of the office today.

Rwyf

allan

o'r swyddfa

heddiw.

I'm not working today.

Nid wyf

yn gweithio

heddiw.

I'm not in the workshop today.

Nid wyf

yn y gweithdy

heddiw.

yn y gweithdy

allan

Rwyf

heddiw

yn gweithio

Nid wyf

o'r swyddfa

## Cyfarfodydd / Meetings (Screen 13)

Over the next couple of screens we will see words and phrases we use for assessment activities and meetings. Read and repeat out loud.

- ▶ **Cyfarfod** – Meeting
- ▶ **Arholiad** – Exam/examination
- ▶ **Arsylwad** – Observation
- ▶ **Adolygiad** – Review
- ▶ **Sesiwn** – Session
- ▶ **Dosbarth** – Class
- ▶ **Gweithdy** – Workshop

## Mae gen i ... / I have (a) ... (Screen 14)

Sometimes you may need to go into your provider's centre for meetings, reviews or exams. You could say why you are there in Welsh. To say 'I have' in Welsh you say '**mae gen i**'.

In South Wales you might hear '**mae gyda fi**' or '**mae 'da fi**', for example, '**Mae arholiad 'da fi**'. Notice that this changes the order of the words.

- ▶ **Mae gen i arholiad** – I have an exam
- ▶ **Mae gen i arsylwad** – I have an observation
- ▶ **Mae gen i adolygiad** – I have a review
- ▶ **Mae gen i sesiwn** – I have a session

We briefly mentioned mutations on screen 20 unit 5, which is when we change the beginning of a word based on what comes before it. Mutations often follow little words such as 'i'.

- ▶ **Mae gen i gyfarfod** – I have a meeting
- ▶ **Mae gen i ddosbarth** – I have a class
- ▶ **Mae gen i weithdy** – I have a workshop

## Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional information

If you want to learn more about mutations there are some useful resources on BBC Bitesize that you may find useful.

## Gweithgaredd 8 / Activity 8 (Screen 15)

Let's practise. Match up the Welsh phrases with the correct type of events being talked about.

Mae gen i ddosbarth

class

Mae arsylwad 'da fi

observation

Mae gen i adolygiad

review

Mae cyfarfod 'da fi

meeting

Mae gen i sesiwn

session

Mae gweithdy 'da fi

workshop

**Ble mae ...? / Where is ...? (Screen 16)**

You may need to find out where your meeting, exam or other learning activity is taking place. To ask 'where is', you can say, '**ble mae?**'

In North Wales you may also hear people saying 'lle mae?'

- ▶ **Ble mae ...?**
- ▶ **Ble mae'r ...?**

**Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional information**

The. This little word has three forms:

- y** – when it comes before a consonant
- 'r** - when it follows a vowel (a e i o u w y)
- yr** – when it comes before a vowel

**Ble mae ...? / Where is ...? (Screen 17)**

Depending on your framework, you may have to attend meetings, classes, workshops or exams.

Here's how to ask where they are:

- ▶ **Ble mae'r cyfarfod** – Where's the meeting?
- ▶ **Ble mae'r sesiwn?** – Where's the session?
- ▶ **Ble mae'r dosbarth?** – Where's the class?
- ▶ **Ble mae'r gweithdy?** – Where's the workshop?
- ▶ **Ble mae'r arholiad?** – Where's the exam?

You can use the same phrase to ask where someone is:

- ▶ **Ble mae Mr Watkins?**

Of course, it is always polite to follow these phrases with '**plîs**', or '**os gwelwch yn dda**'.

## Gweithgaredd 9 / Activity 9 (Screen 18)

Let's practise. This time we'll use some of the phrases you learnt in earlier units.

Practise out loud if you can.

Bore da, lle mae'r cyfarfod os gwelwch yn dda?

Prynhawn da, Gethin dwi, mae gen i gyfarfod.

Bore da. Ble mae'r gweithdy plis?

Mae arholiad 'da fi, ble mae'r dosbarth os gwelwch yn dda?

## Gweithgaredd 10 / Activity 10 (Screen 19-20)

Try to write the Welsh in the right order to recreate the English sentences.

Good morning, I have a meeting today.

Bore da,

mae gen i

gyfarfod

heddiw.

Bore da

heddiw

gyfarfod

mae gen i

Good afternoon. Where's the exam please?

Prynhawn da.

Ble mae'r

arholiad

os gwelwch yn dda?

arholiad

Prynhawn da

os gwelwch yn dda

Ble mae'r

### Gweithgaredd 11 / Activity 11 (Screen 21)

Read the Welsh phrase and circle the matching English phrase.

Helo, mae gen i arsylwad prynhawn 'ma

Hello, I have an observation this afternoon

Hello, I have a meeting this afternoon

Hello, I have a workshop this morning

Hello, I have a review today



## Dweud ble mae rhywbeth / Saying where something is (Screen 22)

When you go into your provider's centre and ask where someone or something is, such as a meeting or exam, you are likely to be directed to a specific room – ystafell.

Sometimes the room type will be referred to, here are some examples:

- ▶ **Swyddfa** – Office
- ▶ **Gweithdy** – Workshop
- ▶ **Labordy** – Laboratory
- ▶ **Llyfrgell** – Library
- ▶ **Darlithfa** – Lecture room / lecture theatre
- ▶ **Ystafell hyfforddi** – Training room
- ▶ **Dosbarth** – Classroom

## Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional information

Draw up a list of the types of rooms used in your workplace and keep it at hand.

## Gweithgaredd 12 / Activity 12 (Screen 23)

Try to identify the event and where it is taking place. Write the correct events and locations in the spaces.

	Event:	Location
Mae'r cyfarfod yn y swyddfa	meeting	office
Mae'r arsylwad yn y gweithdy	observation	workshop
Mae'r adolygiad yn y llyfrgell	review	library
office	workshop	library
meeting	observation	review

### Gweithgaredd 13 / Activity 13 (Screen 24)

Often rooms are numbered, and sometimes they are given an alphanumeric code.

For example, 'mae'r cyfarfod yn ystafell 8b', 'the meeting is in room 8b'.

Knowing your numbers and alphabet in Welsh will be useful here.

Match up the Welsh phrases with the correct English translations.

Mae'r cyfarfod yn ystafell A3.

The meeting is in room A3.

Mae'r cyfarfod yn ystafell C7.

The meeting is in room C7.

Mae'r cyfarfod yn ystafell 4B.

The meeting is in room 4B.

Mae'r cyfarfod yn ystafell 2A.

The meeting is in room 2A.

### Gweithgaredd 14 / Activity 14 (Screen 25)

Now see if you can identify the event and the room. Try writing the English translation in the spaces below.

Mae'r arholiad yn nosbarth 10c.

The exam is in class 10c.

Mae'r sesiwn yn nosbarth C1.

The session is in class C1.

Mae'r asesiad yn labordy M4.

The assessment is in laboratory M4.

Mae'r cyfarfod asesu yn swyddfa M4.

The meeting is in office M4.

## Gweithgaredd 15 / Activity 15 (Screen 26)

Read the dialogue and try to practise out loud.

### Derbynnydd | Receptionist:

Bore da. Croeso. Ga i'ch helpu chi?

Iawn. Pwy yw'r asesydd?

A beth yw'ch enw chi?

Iawn, diolch.

Mae'r arholiad yn ystafell 2B.

Croeso.

### Prentis | Apprentice:

Bore da. Mae gen i arholiad bore 'ma.

Mr Watkins.

Gethin Thomas dwi.

Ble mae'r arholiad os gwelwch yn dda?

Diolch yn fawr.

## Gweithgaredd 16 / Activity 16 (Screen 27)

Let's practise. Try to write the Welsh in the right order to recreate a similar dialogue.

**Derbynnydd | Receptionist:**

**Prentis | Apprentice:**

Bore da, sut alla i'ch helpu chi?

Bore da. Mae gweithdy gyda fi gyda Dewi Morris.

Gweithdy gyda Dewi? Iawn.

Ble mae'r gweithdy os gwelwch yn dda?

Mae gweithdy Dewi yn ystafell C4.

Diolch yn fawr. Hwyl.

Croeso.

Bore da, sut alla i'ch helpu chi?

Croeso.

Gweithdy gyda Dewi? Iawn.

Diolch yn fawr. Hwyl.

Ble mae'r gweithdy os gwelwch yn dda?

Bore da. Mae gweithdy gyda fi gyda Dewi Morris.

Mae gweithdy Dewi yn ystafell C4.

## Dweud wrth rywun eich bod yn dysgu Cymraeg / Telling someone that you are learning Welsh (Screen 28)

We are nearly at the end of the course and you have developed a lot of Welsh skills. This is what you need if you want to tell someone that you are learning Welsh.

- ▶ **Dach chi'n siarad Cymraeg? / Dych chi'n siarad Cymraeg?** – Do you speak Welsh?
- ▶ **Dwi'n dysgu Cymraeg** – I'm learning Welsh
- ▶ **Dysgwr dwi** – I'm a learner

If someone asks you whether you speak Welsh and you want to say 'a little bit', you answer:

- ▶ **'tipyn bach'** – a little bit

## Geirfa / Vocabulary

- ▶ **Cymraeg** – Welsh
- ▶ **dysgu** – (to) learn
- ▶ **Dwi'n dysgu Cymraeg** – I am learning Welsh
- ▶ **Dysgwr** – Learner
- ▶ **Dysgwr dwi** – I'm a learner

## Yn araf, plîs / Slowly, please (Screen 29)

When you start using your Welsh you may find it difficult to begin with to follow what others are saying. There is nothing wrong with asking people to slow down. Simply say 'yn araf, plîs'.

You can also ask them to repeat what they said, 'eto plîs', or 'wnewch chi ail-adrodd'.

- ▶ **Yn araf, plîs.** – Slowly, please.
- ▶ **Yn araf.** – Slowly.
- ▶ **Eto plîs.** – Again please.
- ▶ **A wnewch chi ail-adrodd os gwelwch yn dda.** – Can you repeat please.

## Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional information

You might have noticed that some Welsh speakers in bilingual organisations wear orange lanyards or pin-badges to show that they are Welsh speakers. You can also get lanyards and pin-badges for Welsh learners with the word 'Dysgwr'. It's a great way to let people know what your skills are – and it's a great way to find people to practise your Welsh with!

## Geirfa / Vocabulary

- ▶ **Araf** – Slow
- ▶ **Yn araf** – Slowly
- ▶ **Eto** – Again
- ▶ **Ail-adrodd** – Repeat

## Gweithgaredd 17 / Activity 17 (Screen 30)

Write the following in Welsh.

I'm learning Welsh

**Dwi'n dysgu Cymraeg**

I'm a learner

**Dysgwr dwi**

Slowly, please

**Yn araf, plis**

Can you repeat

**Wnewch chi ail-adrodd**

## Cwis cyflym / Quick quiz (Screen 31-44)

Tick the correct answer for the 12 questions to see how much you have learned.

1. Which of these phrases means '*I have a meeting*'?

Mae gen i arsylwad

Mae gen i weithdy

Mae gen i gyfarfod



Mae gen i sesiwn

2. To ask where something is, we use:

Pryd mae...?

Shw mae?

Ble mae...?



Am faint o'r gloch?

3. If the meeting is in office 3C, which of the following is correct?

Mae'r cyfarfod yn ystafell 3C

Mae'r cyfarfod yng ngweithdy  
3C

Mae'r cyfarfod yn swyddfa 3C



Mae'r cyfarfod yn 3C

4. How would you start a formal e-mail?

Shw mae

Diolch

Cofion

Annwyl



5. How would you thank someone for their message in an e-mail?

Diolch am ffonio

Diolch am y cyfarfod

Diolch am eich neges



Diolch am yr adborth



6. What is the meaning of '*Mae gen i adolygiad*'?

I have a meeting

I have an observation

I have a review



Where is the meeting?

7. How would you tell someone that you are learning Welsh?

Dwi'n siarad Cymraeg

Dwi'n dysgu Cymraeg



Dych chi'n siarad Cymraeg?

Mae hi'n siarad Cymraeg

8. How would you say that you speak a '*little bit*' of Welsh?

Bore da

Dysgu Cymraeg

Tipyn bach



Araf

9. How would you say, '*Where is the exam?*'

Ble mae'r cyfarfod?

Ble mae'r arholiad?



Pwy yw'r asesydd?

Mae gen i arholiad

10. To sign off an e-mail with '*regards*', what would you say?

Yr eiddoch yn gywir

Diolch yn fawr

Cofion cynnes



Hwyl fawr

11. How would you say '*I have an observation this afternoon*'?

Mae gen i arholiad prynhawn  
'ma

Mae gen i arsylwad prynhawn  
'ma



Mae gen i gyfarfod bore 'ma

Mae gen i weithdy prynhawn  
'ma

12. You are told '*Mae'r cyfarfod yn y llyfrgell*', where do you need to go?

The workshop

The hall

The office

The library





Coleg  
Cymraeg  
Cenedlaethol

# Uned 6 | Unit 6

## Y Gymraeg mewn adeiladwaith Welsh in construction

---

In this unit you will learn more Welsh words and phrases that are particularly relevant to construction.

In this unit we will learn:

- ▶ some key terms associated with the construction industry, including health and safety terms
- ▶ how to ask who someone is
- ▶ how to ask to see someone using their job title
- ▶ how to give simple directions

Construction is one of the Welsh Government's priority areas for Welsh language development so you may well come across people speaking Welsh in your work.

## Fideo / Video (Slide 2)

### Barn y dysgwyr / Learners opinion

#### **Pam wnest ti benderfynu gwneud dy gymhwyster yn ddwyieithog? / Why did you decide to complete part of your qualification bilingually?**

- ▶ Because Welsh is easier for me to read and write in, I've been learning through the medium of Welsh through school, so I was very nervous to do it in English. So to have the Welsh to fall back on was a lot easier for me
- ▶ To me, I feel a lot more comfortable talking in Welsh in front of people and I was lucky to have an assessor who could speak Welsh in Sgil Cymru.
- ▶ I feel that the Welsh language is a great tool, especially if I want to progress in my career, because lots of employers are looking for people who are able to speak Welsh.
- ▶ I've been in Welsh language education my whole life - primary school, secondary school, and I wanted to carry on and continue to do this with my apprenticeship, and complete my qualification through the medium of Welsh.

#### **Wyt ti'n teimlo dy fod wedi cael budd o wneud dy gymhwyster yn ddwyieithog? / Did you find that you benefited from completing your qualification bilingually?**

- ▶ Because of the opportunities I've had working for the Urdd I wouldn't have had anywhere else. I've been able to go on courses, I've completed qualifications I never thought I'd be able to do, and this is all because I've done it all through the medium of Welsh.
- ▶ Bilingualism is certainly crucial in the public sector I work in, dealing with enquiries from day to day in Welsh and in English, and then I'm asked to be able to respond to this quite thoroughly.
- ▶ I'm almost certain that the main reason I got the job that I'm in is because I'm able to speak Welsh.
- ▶ I feel more comfortable speaking this way, so I feel like I've done my work and my qualification in the best way because I've been able to do it in Welsh.

## **Pa mor bwysig yw bod yn ddwyieithog i ti yn y gwaith? / How important is being bilingual in your work?**

- ▶ I work in a Welsh Playgroup, so it's very important that we speak Welsh there otherwise the children won't learn. Also, there are parents with children in our care who are learning Welsh too, or ask questions about what their child is singing about at home - things like that. So it opens other people's minds about the language too.
- ▶ Everyone in the office is bilingual, so it's lovely to be able to go in. I speak Welsh every day, so it's really nice because I've moved home now, so it's nice that I have Welsh in the workplace.
- ▶ The part of the job that I went for with the commissioner apprenticeship was obviously the commissioning being through the medium of Welsh. But also it's a great opportunity to continue to nurture different skills through the medium of Welsh.
- ▶ Everyone in the Urdd speaks Welsh. But there are clubs that I go to where kids can speak English and start learning Welsh. Through speaking Welsh, I'm able to transfer my Welsh to them, and their confidence grows by coming to our club.

## **Beth fyddet ti'n ei ddweud wrth ddysgwyr arall sy'n ystyried cwblhau ychydig o'u cymhwyster drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg? / What would you say to a learner thinking about doing part of their qualification in Welsh?**

- ▶ Go for it! You aren't going to miss out on anything.
- ▶ A lot of employers now are searching for bilingual people, especially in Wales because, speaking Welsh, I think that people feel if someone speaks Welsh to you, you feel more comfortable, I think. So I think, out of the twenty of us, there's five of us who have a chance or an extra bonus just because we are bilingual.
- ▶ Go for it! If you do it through the medium of Welsh you'll have a lot more opportunities than if you do it in English.
- ▶ Go for it! It's a great opportunity for you to nurture a new skill. For example, I did a business administration qualification, which was something completely different to what I would have been able to do in school, then there's an opportunity to do it in Welsh too. And even if you aren't confident in Welsh, it's an opportunity outside of the working world, or outside of general education in school to improve your confidence in Welsh, which is also a skill.

**Gweithgaredd 1 / Activity 1** (Slide 6-7)

Let's practise our pronunciation and see how well we remember these new words. Read the titles of the construction professions out loud and then draw a line to match the Welsh with the English.

Pensaer

Architect

Tirfesurydd

Surveyor

Peiriannydd Sifil

Civil Engineer

Peiriannydd Adeileddol

Structural Engineer

Fforman

Foreman

Goruchwyliwr

Supervisor

Gweithiwr Adeiladwaith

Construction Worker

Cleient

Client

Contractwr

Contractor

Is-gontractwr

Sub-contractor

**Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2** (Slide 8-9)

Here are some more. Read the titles of the construction professions out loud and then draw a line to match the Welsh with the English.

Syrfëwr Adeiladu

Building Surveyor

Syrfëwr Meintiol

Quantity Surveyor

Rheolwr Adeiladwaith

Construction Manager

Trydanwr

Electrician

Saer Coed

Carpenter

Plymwr

Plumber

Plastrwr

Plasterer

Briciwr

Bricklayer

Ymgynghorydd

Consultant

Cyflenwr

Supplier

### **Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3** (Slide 13)

Read the Welsh phrases and try to write the English translations in the spaces below.

Beth yw enw'r goruchwyliwr?

**What's the name of the supervisor?**

Pwy yw'r trydanwr?

**Who is the electrician?**

Ga i weld y pensaer?

**Can I see the architect?**

Ble mae'r briciwr?

**Where's the bricklayer?**

### **Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4** (Slide 18-19)

Read the Welsh phrases and try to write the English translations in the spaces below.

Ble mae dy siaced lachar di?

**Where is your hi-vis vest?**

Mae'n rhaid gwisgo het galed.

**You must wear a hard hat.**

Ble mae dy fwgwd wyneb di?

**Where is your face mask?**

Mae'n rhaid gwisgo offer diogelu clustiau.

**You must wear ear defenders.**

Ble mae dy fenig di?

**Where are your gloves?**

Mae'n rhaid gwisgo esgidiau diogelwch.

**You must wear safety boots.**

Ble mae dy sbectol ddiogelwch di?

**Where are your safety glasses?**

Mae'n rhaid gwisgo mwgwd wyneb.

**You must wear a face mask.**



## Gweithgaredd 5 / Activity 5 (Slide 26)

Draw a line to the correct sign.

Dim ysmygu



Dim mynediad



Rhaid gwisgo sbectol  
ddiogelwch



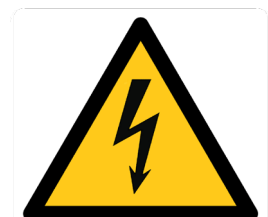
Allanfa dân



Cymorth cyntaf



Perygl, foltedd uchel



## Gweithgaredd 6 / Activity 6 (Slide 27)

Now see if you can match up the sentences. Put the correct number in the box.

1	Danger mind your head	5	Rhaid gwisgo hetiau caled
2	Danger wet floor	3	Dim ffonau symudol
3	No mobile phones	2	Perygl llawr gwlyb
4	Emergency assembly point	6	Drws tân cadwch ar gau
5	Hard hats must be worn	1	Perygl gwyliwch eich pen
6	Fire door keep shut	4	Man ymgynnull mewn argyfwng

## Gweithgaredd 7 / Activity 7 (Slide 29)

Write the correct Welsh translation under the following signs.

<u>Canteen</u> Ffreutur	<u>Site office</u> Swyddfa'r safle	<u>Toilet</u> Tŷ bach
<u>First aid point</u> Pwynt cymorth cyntaf	<u>Emergency assembly point</u> Man ymgynnull mewn argyfwng	<u>Car park</u> Maes parcio

**Gweithgaredd 8 / Activity 8** (Slide 31)

Now try to complete these sentences.

**Ble mae'r ffreutur?**

Mae'r ffreutur yn syth ymlaen

**straight on****Ble mae'r tŷ bach?**

Mae'r tŷ bach i fyny'r grisiau

**up the  
stairs****Ble mae'r pwynt cymorth  
cyntaf?**Mae'r pwynt cymorth cyntaf i'r  
dde**to the right****Ble mae'r maes parcio?**

Mae'r maes parcio i'r chwith

**to the left**

## Gweithgaredd 10 / Activity 10 (Slide 33)

Let's practise. Try to write the Welsh in the right order to recreate the dialogue you've just read.

**Receptionist:**

Prynhawn da, croeso. Siân ydw i, ga i helpu?

Cewch. Mae'r fforman yn y ffreutur.

Ar draws yr iard, yn yr adeilad ar y chwith.

Mae'n rhaid gwisgo siaced lachar a het galed ar y safle.

Dan Jones yw'r fforman.

Croeso.

Mae'n rhaid gwisgo siaced lachar a het galed ar y safle.

Dan Jones yw'r fforman.

**Visitor:**

Bore da Siân. Darren ydw i, fi yw'r pensaer. Ga i weld y fforman plis?

Ble mae'r ffreutur?

Diolch.

Dim problem. Diolch. Beth yw enw'r fforman?

Diolch Siân.

Dim problem. Diolch. Beth yw enw'r fforman?

Bore da Siân. Darren ydw i, fi yw'r pensaer. Ga i weld y fforman plis?



## Unit 6 | Unit 6

Y Gymraeg mewn adeiladwaith  
Welsh in construction

Cewch. Mae'r fforman yn y ffreutur.

Ar draws yr iard, yn yr adeilad ar y chwith.

Croeso.

Prynhawn da, croeso. Siân ydw i, ga i  
helpu?

Ble mae'r ffreutur?

Diolch.

Diolch Siân.

## Cwis cyflym / Quick quiz (Slide 34-47)

Select the correct answer for the 12 questions to see how much you have learned.

1. Which of these is the Welsh word for '*electrician*'?

Briciwr		Saer coed	
Trydanwr	✓	Gweithiwr Adeiladwaith	

2. How would you ask '*Who's the architect?*' in Welsh?

Pwy yw'r ymgynghorydd?		Pwy yw'r pensaer?	✓
Pwy yw'r cyflenwr?		Pwy yw'r saer coed?	

3. If you are told '*Mae'n rhaid gwisgo siaced lachar*', what are you being told to wear?

Hi-vis vest	✓	Safety glasses	
Hard hat		Face mask	

4. How would you ask someone '*Where are your safety glasses?*' in Welsh?

Ble mae dy esgidiau diogelwch di?		Ble mae dy fenig di?	
Ble mae dy offer diogelu clustiau di?		Ble mae dy sbectol ddiogelwch di?	✓

5. Someone asks you '*Ble mae'r saer coed?*' Who are they looking for?

Plumber	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bricklayer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carpenter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Electrician	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. A visitor says '*Bore da, fi yw'r tîrfesurydd*'. Who are they?

Foreman	<input type="checkbox"/>	Surveyor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Contractor	<input type="checkbox"/>	Architect	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. What are '*ear defenders*' in Welsh?

Offer diogelu clustiau	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mwgwd wyneb	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sbectol ddiogelwch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Siaced lachar	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. You see a sign that says '*Man ymgynnull mewn argyfwng*'. What would the English equivalent say?

No Entry	<input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency assembly point	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
First aid	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire exit	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. A yellow warning sign says '*Danger. Mind your head*'. What would the Welsh version of this sign say?

Perygl. Foltedd uchel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perygl. Byddwch yn ofalus.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Perygl. Llawr gwlyb.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perygl. Gwylwch eich pen.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

10. How would you ask '*Ble mae'r pwynt cymorth cyntaf?*' in English?

Where's the first aid point?



Where's the site office?

Where's the canteen?

Where's the car park?

11. '*Straight on and up the stairs*' in Welsh is:

Syth ymlaen ac i lawr y grisiau

I'r chwith ac i fyny'r grisiau

Syth ymlaen ac i'r chwith

Syth ymlaen ac i fyny'r grisiau



12. How would you say '*Good morning, I'm the electrician*' in Welsh?

Bore da, fi yw'r ymgynghorydd

Bore da, fi yw'r trydanwr



Bore da, fi yw'r cyflenwr

Bore da, fi yw'r saer coed



# Uned 6 | Unit 6

## Gofalu yn y Gymraeg Caring in Welsh

---

In this unit you will learn more Welsh words and phrases to use in a health and social care setting.

In this unit we are going to learn:

- ▶ job titles in the social care sector in Welsh
- ▶ how to hold an initial face to face conversation with service users and those you care for
- ▶ how to ask a service user how they are feeling and ask them about any pain or discomfort they are experiencing
- ▶ how to ask a service user what they want
- ▶ how to ask a service user where something is

Health and Social Care is one of the Welsh Government's priority areas for Welsh language development so you may well come across people speaking Welsh in your work.

## **Fideo / Video** (Slide 2)

### **Barn y dysgwyr / Learners opinion**

#### **Pam wnest ti benderfynu gwneud dy gymhwyster yn ddwyieithog? / Why did you decide to complete part of your qualification bilingually?**

- ▶ Because Welsh is easier for me to read and write in, I've been learning through the medium of Welsh through school, so I was very nervous to do it in English. So to have the Welsh to fall back on was a lot easier for me
- ▶ To me, I feel a lot more comfortable talking in Welsh in front of people and I was lucky to have an assessor who could speak Welsh in Sgil Cymru.
- ▶ I feel that the Welsh language is a great tool, especially if I want to progress in my career, because lots of employers are looking for people who are able to speak Welsh.
- ▶ I've been in Welsh language education my whole life - primary school, secondary school, and I wanted to carry on and continue to do this with my apprenticeship, and complete my qualification through the medium of Welsh.

#### **Wyt ti'n teimlo dy fod wedi cael budd o wneud dy gymhwyster yn ddwyieithog? / Did you find that you benefited from completing your qualification bilingually?**

- ▶ Because of the opportunities I've had working for the Urdd I wouldn't have had anywhere else. I've been able to go on courses, I've completed qualifications I never thought I'd be able to do, and this is all because I've done it all through the medium of Welsh.
- ▶ Bilingualism is certainly crucial in the public sector I work in, dealing with enquiries from day to day in Welsh and in English, and then I'm asked to be able to respond to this quite thoroughly.
- ▶ I'm almost certain that the main reason I got the job that I'm in is because I'm able to speak Welsh.
- ▶ I feel more comfortable speaking this way, so I feel like I've done my work and my qualification in the best way because I've been able to do it in Welsh.

## **Pa mor bwysig yw bod yn ddwyieithog i ti yn y gwaith? / How important is being bilingual in your work?**

- ▶ I work in a Welsh Playgroup, so it's very important that we speak Welsh there otherwise the children won't learn. Also, there are parents with children in our care who are learning Welsh too, or ask questions about what their child is singing about at home - things like that. So it opens other people's minds about the language too.
- ▶ Everyone in the office is bilingual, so it's lovely to be able to go in. I speak Welsh every day, so it's really nice because I've moved home now, so it's nice that I have Welsh in the workplace.
- ▶ The part of the job that I went for with the commissioner apprenticeship was obviously the commissioning being through the medium of Welsh. But also it's a great opportunity to continue to nurture different skills through the medium of Welsh.
- ▶ Everyone in the Urdd speaks Welsh. But there are clubs that I go to where kids can speak English and start learning Welsh. Through speaking Welsh, I'm able to transfer my Welsh to them, and their confidence grows by coming to our club.

## **Beth fyddet ti'n ei ddweud wrth ddysgwyr arall sy'n ystyried cwblhau ychydig o'u cymhwyster drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg? / What would you say to a learner thinking about doing part of their qualification in Welsh?**

- ▶ Go for it! You aren't going to miss out on anything.
- ▶ A lot of employers now are searching for bilingual people, especially in Wales because, speaking Welsh, I think that people feel if someone speaks Welsh to you, you feel more comfortable, I think. So I think, out of the twenty of us, there's five of us who have a chance or an extra bonus just because we are bilingual.
- ▶ Go for it! If you do it through the medium of Welsh you'll have a lot more opportunities than if you do it in English.
- ▶ Go for it! It's a great opportunity for you to nurture a new skill. For example, I did a business administration qualification, which was something completely different to what I would have been able to do in school, then there's an opportunity to do it in Welsh too. And even if you aren't confident in Welsh, it's an opportunity outside of the working world, or outside of general education in school to improve your confidence in Welsh, which is also a skill.

## Gweithgaredd 1 / Activity 1 (Screen 4-5)

Read the titles of the Health and Social Care professions out loud and then fill in the gaps.

Gweithiwr Cymdeithasol	Gweithiwr <b>Gofal</b>	Asesydd Gofal
<b>Social Worker</b>	Care Worker	Care <b>Assessor</b>

<b>Gofalwr</b>	Therapydd	<b>Ffisiotherapydd</b>
Carer	<b>Therapist</b>	Physiotherapist

Therapydd Galwedigaethol	<b>Cwnselydd</b>
<b>Occupational</b> Therapist	Counsellor

## Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2 (Screen 12)

Let's see how well you remember these responses. Draw a line to match the Welsh phrases to the English phrases.

Dwi'n dda iawn	I'm very well
Dwi'n eitha' da	I'm fairly good
Dwi'n weddol	I'm fair/So-so
Dwi'n well	I'm better
Dwi ddim yn dda iawn	I'm not so good
Dwi'n teimlo'n well	I feel better
Dwi'n teimlo'n wael	I feel poorly/unwell
Dwi'n teimlo'n sâl	I feel ill
Dwi'n teimlo'n ofnadwy	I feel terrible

### Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3 (Screen 16)

Read the following dialogue and repeat out loud.

**Gofalwr | Carer:**

Bore da Mrs Davies.

Sut dach chi'n teimlo heddiw?

Beth sy'n bod?

Sut alla i helpu?

**Defnyddiwr gwasanaeth | Service user:**

Bore da.

Dwi ddim yn dda iawn heddiw.

Dwi wedi cael damwain.

## Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4 (Screen 18)

Let's practise. The Welsh dialogue has been broken up into several parts. Try to write the Welsh in the right order to match the English dialogue.

**Gofalwr | Carer:**

Good afternoon Mrs Evans. How do you feel today?

Bore da Mrs Evans.

Sut dach chi'n teimlo heddiw?

What's wrong?

Beth sy'n bod?

Where's the pain

Ble mae'r boen?

When did this start?

Pryd ddechreuodd hyn?

**Mrs Evans:**

I feel terrible

Dwi'n teimlo'n ofnadwy

I feel poorly

Dwi'n teimlo'n wael

My head

Yn fy mhen

This morning

Bore 'ma

Bore da Mrs Evans

Dwi'n teimlo'n ofnadwy

Dwi'n teimlo'n wael

Yn fy mhen

Sut dach chi'n teimlo heddiw?

Beth sy'n bod?

Ble mae'r boen?

Pryd ddechreuodd hyn?

Bore 'ma

**Gweithgaredd 5 / Activity 5** (Screen 23)

Ok, let's see how many of these 'Do you want...' questions you can remember. Draw a line to match the Welsh phrases to the English phrases.

Dach chi isio codi?

Do you want to get up?

Dach chi isio gorwedd?

Do you want to lie  
down?

Dych chi isio gwisgo?

Do you want to get  
dressed?

Dych chi isio 'molchi?

Do you want to get  
washed?

Dach chi isio bwyd?

Do you want food?

Dach chi isio diod?

Do you want a drink?



**Gweithgaredd 6 / Activity 6** (Screen 26)

Now let's see how many of these questions you can remember. Draw a line to match the Welsh phrases to the English phrases.

Dych chi eisiau gwyllo'r  
teledu?

Dach chi isio darllen?

Dych chi eisiau mynd i  
gysgu?

Dach chi isio mynd am  
dro?

Dych chi eisiau lliwio?

Dach chi isio mynd i'r  
gwely?

Do you want to watch  
TV?

Do you want to read?

Do you want to go to  
sleep?

Do you want to go for a  
walk?

Do you want to do some  
colouring?

Do you want to go to  
bed?

**Gweithgaredd 7 / Activity 7** (Screen 31)

Let's see how much you remember. Read the Welsh phrases and try to write the English translations in the spaces below.

Dwi isio gorwedd

**I want to lie down**

Dwi isio 'molchi

**I want to wash**

Dwi isio mynd am dro

**I want to go for a walk**

Dwi isio mynd adref

**I want to go home**

Dwi isio fy ffon

**I want my stick**

Dwi isio fy ffôn

**I want my phone**

Dwi isio gwyllo ffilm

**I want to watch a film**

Dwi isio darllen

**I want to read**

**Gweithgaredd 8 / Activity 8** (Screen 35)

Let's see how many of these questions you can remember. Read the Welsh phrases and try to write the English translations in the spaces below.

Dach chi'n medru codi?

**Are you able to get up?**

Dach chi'n medru sefyll?

**Are you able to stand up?**

Dych chi'n gallu cerdded?

**Are you able to walk?**

Dych chi'n gallu eistedd?

**Are you able to sit?**

Dach chi'n medru symud eich braich?

**Are you able to move your arm?**

Dych chi'n gallu symud eich bysedd?

**Are you able to move your fingers?**

**Gweithgaredd 9 / Activity 9** (Screen 36)

Let's try to put everything you have learnt so far together. Read the following dialogue, which is in the South Wales dialect, and repeat out loud.

**Gofalwr | Carer:**

Bore da Mr Thomas.

Dych chi eisiau brecwast?

Shwt dych chi'n teimlo bore 'ma?

Beth sy'n bod?

Ers pryd mae'r boen 'da chi?

Dych chi'n gallu sefyll?

Dych chi'n gallu cerdded?

**Mr Thomas:**

Bore da.

Dim diolch.

Dwi'n eitha' da.

Dwi wedi brifo fy nghoes.

Ers neithiwr.

Ydw.

Tipyn bach.

## Gweithgaredd 10 / Activity 10 (Screen 37)

Here's another example of a conversation between a carer and a service user, this time it's in the North Wales dialect. Take your time to read the dialogue. Look out for the phrase '**dan y gwely**', meaning 'under the bed'.

### Gofalwr | Carer:

Bore da Mr Rees. Sut mae?

Sut dach chi'n teimlo heddiw?

Be' sy'n bod?

Dach chi'n medru symud eich braich?

Dach chi isio codi?

Ble mae eich sliperi?

Ble mae eich ffon?

A ble mae eich sbectol... dan y gwely?

### Defnyddiwr gwasanaeth | Service user

lawn, diolch.

Gweddol.

Dwi wedi brifo fy mraich.

Ydw, tipyn bach.

Ydw, os gwelwch yn dda.

Dan y gwely.

Dan y gwely!

Siŵr o fod!

## Gweithgaredd 11 / Activity 11 (Screen 38-39)

Here's the dialogue once again but with key words missing. Write the correct Welsh words in the spaces.

### Gofalwr | Carer:

### Defnyddiwr gwasanaeth | Service user

Bore da Mr Rees. Sut mae?

lawn, diolch.

Sut dach chi'n **teimlo** heddiw?

**Gweddol**

Be' sy'n bod?

Dwi wedi **brifo** fy mraich.

Dach chi'n medru symud eich **braich**?

Ydw, tipyn bach.

Dach chi isio **codi**?

Ydw, os gwelwch yn dda.

Ble mae eich sliperi?

Dan y **gwely**.

Ble mae eich ffon?

Dan y gwely!

A ble mae eich **sbectol**... dan y gwely?

Siŵr o fod!

codi

gwely

Gweddol

braich

teimlo

brifo

sbectol

## Cwis cyflym / Quick quiz (Screen 40-53)

Select the correct answer for the 12 questions to see how much you have learned.

1. Which of the following phrases means '*I'm fairly good*'?

Dwi'n dda iawn		Dwi'n well	
Dwi'n eitha' da	✓	Dwi ddim yn dda iawn	

2. What is '*Sut dach chi'n teimlo? / Shwt dych chi'n teimlo?*' in English?

Are you able to?		How are you feeling?	✓
How are you?		How's the weather?	

3. What does '*Be' sy'n eich poeni chi?*' mean?

What's wrong?		What's worrying you?	✓
What's happened?		What's up?	

4. What does '*Therapydd Galwedigaethol*' mean?

Physiotherapist		Occupational Therapist	✓
Therapist		Counsellor	

5. How would you ask if someone wanted to lie down?

Dach chi isio/Dych chi eisiau cysgu?		Dach chi isio/Dych chi eisiau gorwedd?	✓
Dach chi isio/Dych chi eisiau codi?		Dach chi isio/Dych chi eisiau 'molchi?	



6. What is 'Do you want a shower?' in Welsh?

Dach chi isio/Dych chi eisiau  
bath?

Dach chi isio/Dych chi eisiau  
bwyta?

Dach chi isio/Dych chi eisiau  
cawod?



Dach chi isio/Dych chi eisiau  
eistedd?

7. What does 'Dach chi isio/Dych chi eisiau mynd i'r gwely?' mean?

Do you want to lie down?

Do you want to go to bed?



Do you want to go to sleep?

Do you want to get dressed?

8. Which one of these is not associated with eating?

Dach chi isio/Dych chi eisiau  
brecwast?

Dach chi isio/Dych chi eisiau  
cinio?

Dach chi isio/Dych chi eisiau  
'molchi?



Dach chi isio/Dych chi eisiau  
swper?

9. How would you translate 'Are you able to move your arm?'

Dach chi'n medru symud/Dych  
chi'n gallu symud eich braich?



Dach chi'n medru symud/Dych  
chi'n gallu symud eich bysedd?

Dach chi'n medru symud/Dych  
chi'n gallu symud eich pen?

Dach chi'n medru symud/Dych  
chi'n gallu symud eich coes?

10. What does 'Ble mae eich ffon?' mean?

Where are your tablets?

Where is your stick?



Where is your phone?

Where are your glasses?





11. What does '*Ble mae'r boen?*' mean?

Where's your stick?

Where is the pain?



Where are your glasses?

Where are your slippers?

12. What is '*Since when have you been feeling like this?*' in Welsh?

Ers pryd mae hyn?

Ers pryd mae'r boen 'da chi?

Ers pryd dach chi'n sâl?

Ers pryd 'dych chi'n teimlo fel  
hyn?



# Uned 6 | Unit 6

## Y Gymraeg mewn lleoliadau gofal plant Welsh in the childcare setting

---

In this unit you will learn more Welsh words and phrases to use in a childcare setting.

In this unit we will learn:

- ▶ some key terms associated with childcare work
- ▶ how to ask who someone is
- ▶ how to ask to see someone using their job title
- ▶ how to ask children in your care if they want to do something, are have done something
- ▶ how to tell the children in your care what you will be doing with them

Childcare is one of the Welsh Government's priority areas for Welsh language development so you may well come across people speaking Welsh in your work.

## **Fideo / Video** (Screen 2)

### **Barn y dysgwyr / Learners opinion**

#### **Pam wnest ti benderfynu gwneud dy gymhwyster yn ddwyieithog? / Why did you decide to complete part of your qualification bilingually?**

- ▶ Because Welsh is easier for me to read and write in, I've been learning through the medium of Welsh through school, so I was very nervous to do it in English. So to have the Welsh to fall back on was a lot easier for me.
- ▶ To me, I feel a lot more comfortable talking in Welsh in front of people and I was lucky to have an assessor who could speak Welsh in Sgil Cymru.
- ▶ I feel that the Welsh language is a great tool, especially if I want to progress in my career, because lots of employers are looking for people who are able to speak Welsh.
- ▶ I've been in Welsh language education my whole life - primary school, secondary school, and I wanted to carry on and continue to do this with my apprenticeship, and complete my qualification through the medium of Welsh.

#### **Wyt ti'n teimlo dy fod wedi cael budd o wneud dy gymhwyster yn ddwyieithog? / Did you find that you benefited from completing your qualification bilingually?**

- ▶ Because of the opportunities I've had working for the Urdd I wouldn't have had anywhere else. I've been able to go on courses, I've completed qualifications I never thought I'd be able to do, and this is all because I've done it all through the medium of Welsh.
- ▶ Bilingualism is certainly crucial in the public sector I work in, dealing with enquiries from day to day in Welsh and in English, and then I'm asked to be able to respond to this quite thoroughly.
- ▶ I'm almost certain that the main reason I got the job that I'm in is because I'm able to speak Welsh.
- ▶ I feel more comfortable speaking this way, so I feel like I've done my work and my qualification in the best way because I've been able to do it in Welsh.

## **Pa mor bwysig yw bod yn ddwyieithog i ti yn y gwaith? / How important is being bilingual in your work?**

- ▶ I work in a Welsh Playgroup, so it's very important that we speak Welsh there otherwise the children won't learn. Also, there are parents with children in our care who are learning Welsh too, or ask questions about what their child is singing about at home - things like that. So it opens other people's minds about the language too.
- ▶ Everyone in the office is bilingual, so it's lovely to be able to go in. I speak Welsh every day, so it's really nice because I've moved home now, so it's nice that I have Welsh in the workplace.
- ▶ The part of the job that I went for with the commissioner apprenticeship was obviously the commissioning being through the medium of Welsh. But also it's a great opportunity to continue to nurture different skills through the medium of Welsh.
- ▶ Everyone in the Urdd speaks Welsh. But there are clubs that I go to where kids can speak English and start learning Welsh. Through speaking Welsh, I'm able to transfer my Welsh to them, and their confidence grows by coming to our club.

## **Beth fyddet ti'n ei ddweud wrth ddysgwyr arall sy'n ystyried cwblhau ychydig o'u cymhwyster drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg? / What would you say to a learner thinking about doing part of their qualification in Welsh?**

- ▶ Go for it! You aren't going to miss out on anything.
- ▶ A lot of employers now are searching for bilingual people, especially in Wales because, speaking Welsh, I think that people feel if someone speaks Welsh to you, you feel more comfortable, I think. So I think, out of the twenty of us, there's five of us who have a chance or an extra bonus just because we are bilingual.
- ▶ Go for it! If you do it through the medium of Welsh you'll have a lot more opportunities than if you do it in English.
- ▶ Go for it! It's a great opportunity for you to nurture a new skill. For example, I did a business administration qualification, which was something completely different to what I would have been able to do in school, then there's an opportunity to do it in Welsh too. And even if you aren't confident in Welsh, it's an opportunity outside of the working world, or outside of general education in school to improve your confidence in Welsh, which is also a skill.

**Gweithgaredd 1 / Activity 1** (Screen 6)

Let's see how well we remember these new words. Draw a line to match the Welsh with the English words.

Cynorthwyydd dysgu

Teaching assistant

Gweithiwr ieuenctid

Youth worker

Gwarchodwr plant

Childminder

Ymwelydd iechyd

Health visitor

Gweithiwr cymdeithasol

Social worker

Therapydd iaith a  
lleferyddSpeech and language  
therapist

Gweithiwr meithrinfa

Nursery worker

**Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2** (Screen 12)

Let's practise. Read the Welsh phrases and try to write the English translations in the spaces below.

Beth yw enw'r gwarchodwr plant?

**What's the name of childminder?**

Pwy yw'r cynorthwydd dysgu?

**Who is the teaching assistant?**

Ga i weld yr athrawes?

**Can I see the teacher?**

Ble mae'r cwnselydd?

**Where's the counsellor?**

### Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3 (Screen 16)

Draw a line from the Welsh phrase to the correct face.

Dwi'n iawn

Dwi'n hapus

Dwi'n drist

Dwi'n sâl

Dwi wedi blino

Dwi'n oer

Dwi'n boeth



## Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4 (Screen 19)

Read the dialogue and then write the correct words in the spaces.

**Nursery assistant:** Bore da (Good morning) Heledd.

**Child:** Helo (Hello) Mrs Betsan.

**Nursery assistant:** Sut wyt ti (How are you) heddiw?

**Child:** Dwi'n hapus. (happy)

**Nursery assistant:** Da iawn. Wyt ti eisiau **tynnu dy got?** (take your coat off)

**Child:** Ydw (Yes) plŷs.



## Gweithgaredd 5 / Activity 5 (Screen 23)

Let's see how much you remember. Read the Welsh phrases and try to write the English translations in the spaces below.

Dwi wedi gwneud llun.

**I have drawn a picture.**

Dwi wedi bod yn chwarae.

**I have been playing.**

Wyt ti wedi golchi dy ddwylo?

**Have you washed your hands?**

Wyt ti wedi bwyta dy ginio?

**Have you eaten your lunch?**

## Gweithgaredd 6 / Activity 6 (Screen 26)

Now write the correct phrase into the space to complete the translations.

Mae'n amser **mynd adre**.

It's time to go home

Mae'n amser **byrbryd**.

It's snack time.

Mae'n amser **tacluso**.

It's time to tidy up.

Mae'n amser **golchi dwylo**.

It's time to wash your hands.

**Gweithgaredd 7 / Activity 7** (Screen 32)

That's plenty of new words and phrases for this unit, let's see how much you can remember. Read the Welsh phrases and try to write the English translations in the spaces below.

Dan ni am chwarae gyda thywod.

**We are going to play with sand.**

Dych chi eisiau darllen?

**Do you want to read?**

Dan ni am beintio.

**We are going to paint.**

Pwy sydd eisiau peintio?

**Who wants to paint?**

Dan ni am wneud llun.

**We are going to draw a picture.**

Pwy sydd eisiau mynd am dro?

**Who wants to go for a walk?**

## Cwis cyflym / Quick quiz (Screen 33-46)

Select the correct answer for the 12 questions to see how much you have learned.

1. Which of these is the Welsh word for '*childminder*'?

Gweithiwr meithrinfa		Gwarchodwr plant	✓
Gweithiwr ieuenctid		Nani	

2. How would you ask '*Who's the supervisor?*' in Welsh?

Pwy yw'r rheolwr?		Pwy yw'r ymwelydd iechyd?	
Pwy yw'r goruchwyliwr?	✓	Pwy yw'r dietegydd?	

3. How do you ask '*Do you want to sleep?*' in Welsh?

Wyt ti eisiau diod?		Wyt ti eisiau chwarae?	
Wyt ti eisiau cysgu?	✓	Wyt ti eisiau bwyd?	

4. If someone asks '*Wyt ti wedi golchi dy ddwylo?*', what are they asking?

Have you washed your hands?	✓	Have you fallen?	
Have you hurt yourself?		Have you eaten your lunch?	

5. A visitor introduces themselves by saying '*Bore da, shw mae? Dafydd ydw i, fi yw'r gweithiwr cymdeithasol.*' Who are they?

Health visitor		Nursery manager	
Social worker	✓	Supervisor	

6. A child tells you '*Dwi wedi gorffen darllen y llyfr*' What have they done?

Finished their lunch		Painted a picture	
Washed their hands		Finished reading their book	✓

7. How would you say '*it's time for a nap*' in Welsh?

Mae'n amser cysgu	✓	Mae'n amser mynd adre	
Mae'n amser chwarae		Mae'n amser byr-bryd	

8. How do you say '*I'm tired*' in Welsh?

Dwi'n hapus		Dwi'n sâl	
Dwi wedi blino	✓	Dwi'n oer	

9. What is '*dressing up*' in Welsh?

Gwneud llun		Chwarae gyda thywod	
Gemau bwrdd		Gwisgo i fyny	✓

10. You are going to play with sand. What do you tell the children?

Dan ni am chwarae gyda thywod



Dan ni am beintio

Dan ni am wneud llun

Dan ni am chwarae gyda dŵr

11. How would you ask to see the nursery manager in Welsh?

Ga i weld y gweithiwr  
cymdeithasol?

Ga i weld rheolwr y feithrinfa?



Ga i weld y goruchwyliwr?

Ga i weld yr ymwelydd iechyd?

12. Which of these would you say at the end of the day?

Mae'n amser cinio

Mae'n amser stori

Mae'n amser mynd adre



Mae'n amser byrbryd



Coleg  
Cymraeg  
Cenedlaethol

# Uned 6 | Unit 6

## Y Gymraeg mewn amaethyddiaeth Welsh in agriculture

---

In this unit you will learn some useful agricultural words and phrases that you can use on the job.

In this unit we will learn:

- ▶ some key terms associated with the agriculture industry, including names of livestock, crops, and personal protective equipment
- ▶ how to tell someone that you have finished a task or job
- ▶ how to ask someone if they have finished a task or job
- ▶ how to ask to see someone by using their job title

Agriculture is one of the Welsh Government's priority areas for Welsh language development so you may well come across people speaking Welsh in your work.

## **Fideo / Video** (Screen 2)

### **Barn y dysgwyr / Learners opinion**

#### **Pam wnest ti benderfynu gwneud dy gymhwyster yn ddwyieithog? / Why did you decide to complete part of your qualification bilingually?**

- ▶ Because Welsh is easier for me to read and write in, I've been learning through the medium of Welsh through school, so I was very nervous to do it in English. So to have the Welsh to fall back on was a lot easier for me.
- ▶ To me, I feel a lot more comfortable talking in Welsh in front of people and I was lucky to have an assessor who could speak Welsh in Sgil Cymru.
- ▶ I feel that the Welsh language is a great tool, especially if I want to progress in my career, because lots of employers are looking for people who are able to speak Welsh.
- ▶ I've been in Welsh language education my whole life - primary school, secondary school, and I wanted to carry on and continue to do this with my apprenticeship, and complete my qualification through the medium of Welsh.

#### **Wyt ti'n teimlo dy fod wedi cael budd o wneud dy gymhwyster yn ddwyieithog? / Did you find that you benefited from completing your qualification bilingually?**

- ▶ Because of the opportunities I've had working for the Urdd I wouldn't have had anywhere else. I've been able to go on courses, I've completed qualifications I never thought I'd be able to do, and this is all because I've done it all through the medium of Welsh.
- ▶ Bilingualism is certainly crucial in the public sector I work in, dealing with enquiries from day to day in Welsh and in English, and then I'm asked to be able to respond to this quite thoroughly.
- ▶ I'm almost certain that the main reason I got the job that I'm in is because I'm able to speak Welsh.
- ▶ I feel more comfortable speaking this way, so I feel like I've done my work and my qualification in the best way because I've been able to do it in Welsh.

## **Pa mor bwysig yw bod yn ddwyieithog i ti yn y gwaith? / How important is being bilingual in your work?**

- ▶ I work in a Welsh Playgroup, so it's very important that we speak Welsh there otherwise the children won't learn. Also, there are parents with children in our care who are learning Welsh too, or ask questions about what their child is singing about at home - things like that. So it opens other people's minds about the language too.
- ▶ Everyone in the office is bilingual, so it's lovely to be able to go in. I speak Welsh every day, so it's really nice because I've moved home now, so it's nice that I have Welsh in the workplace.
- ▶ The part of the job that I went for with the commissioner apprenticeship was obviously the commissioning being through the medium of Welsh. But also it's a great opportunity to continue to nurture different skills through the medium of Welsh.
- ▶ Everyone in the Urdd speaks Welsh. But there are clubs that I go to where kids can speak English and start learning Welsh. Through speaking Welsh, I'm able to transfer my Welsh to them, and their confidence grows by coming to our club.

## **Beth fyddet ti'n ei ddweud wrth ddysgwyr arall sy'n ystyried cwblhau ychydig o'u cymhwyster drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg? / What would you say to a learner thinking about doing part of their qualification in Welsh?**

- ▶ Go for it! You aren't going to miss out on anything.
- ▶ A lot of employers now are searching for bilingual people, especially in Wales because, speaking Welsh, I think that people feel if someone speaks Welsh to you, you feel more comfortable, I think. So I think, out of the twenty of us, there's five of us who have a chance or an extra bonus just because we are bilingual.
- ▶ Go for it! If you do it through the medium of Welsh you'll have a lot more opportunities than if you do it in English.
- ▶ Go for it! It's a great opportunity for you to nurture a new skill. For example, I did a business administration qualification, which was something completely different to what I would have been able to do in school, then there's an opportunity to do it in Welsh too. And even if you aren't confident in Welsh, it's an opportunity outside of the working world, or outside of general education in school to improve your confidence in Welsh, which is also a skill.



**Gweithgaredd 1 / Activity 1** (Screen 5)

Let's see how well we remember these new words. Draw a line from the Welsh word to the correct English translation.

Ffermwr

Farmer

Gweithiwr fferm cyffredinol

General farm worker

Rheolwr fferm

Farm manager

Gyrrwr tractor

Tractor driver

Hwsmon

Herdsman / Stockman

Bugail

Shepherd

Peiriannydd amaethyddol

Agricultural engineer

Rheolwr coedwigaeth

Forest / woodland manager

Amaethu âr / Ffermio âr

Arable farming

Ffermio bugeiliol

Pastoral farming

## Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2 (Screen 11)

If you are asked '**Ble mae'r...**', 'where is...' someone or something, you need to be familiar with the different areas on a farm. You learnt this in unit 2, let's see how much you remember. Try to write the English translations in the spaces below.

Beudy	Sied	Ysgubor
Cowshed	Shed	Barn
Seilo	Parlwr godro	Tŷ fferm / Ffermdy
Silo	Milking parlour	Farm house
Cae	Buarth / Clos y fferm	
Field	Farmyard	

**Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3** (Screen 12)

Now let's see how everything you have learnt in this unit fits together. Some of the things you learnt in other units will be used in this dialogue too. Remember, if you need a refresher you can go back to the other units at any time.

Read the following dialogue and repeat out loud.

**Catrin:**

Sut mae? Catrin ydw i, ga i helpu?

Bore da Dafydd, croeso.

Dim problem.

Mae o yn y beudy.

**Dafydd:**

Bore da Catrin, Dafydd ydw i, fi yw'r gweithiwr fferm newydd.

Diolch. Ga i weld y rheolwr fferm plîs?

Ble mae'r rheolwr fferm?

Diolch.

### **Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4** (Screen 13)

Read the Welsh phrases and try to write the English translations in the spaces below.

Beth yw enw'r ffermwr?

**What's the name of the farmer?**

Pwy yw'r rheolwr fferm?

**Who's the farm manager?**

Ga i weld y rheolwr coedwigaeth?

**Can I see the forestry manager?**

Ble mae'r gweithiwr fferm cyffredinol?

**Where's the general farm worker?**

### **Gweithgaredd 5 / Activity 5** (Screen 18)

Read the Welsh phrases and try to write the English translations in the spaces below.

Ble mae dy drowsig di?

**Where are your overalls?**

Mae'n rhaid gwisgo sbectol ddiogelwch.

**You must wear safety glasses.**

Ble mae dy ddillad cadw'n sych di?

**Where are your waterproofs?**

Mae'n rhaid gwisgo offer diogelu clustiau.

**You must wear ear defenders.**

Ble mae dy fenig di?

**Where are your gloves?**

Mae'n rhaid gwisgo mwgwd wyneb.

**You must wear a face mask.**

## Gweithgaredd 6 / Activity 6 (Slide 25)

Now see if you can put the correct number next to the correct Welsh phrase.

1	No smoking	4	Allanfa dân
2	No entry	3	Rhaid gwisgo sbectol ddiogelwch
3	Safety glasses must be worn	1	Dim ysmygu
4	Fire exit	6	Perygl – Crydol
5	First aid	2	Dim mynediad
6	Danger – Corrosive	5	Cymorth cyntaf

## Gweithgaredd 7 / Activity 7 (Slide 26)

Now see if you can write the correct Welsh words to complete the sign.



**Danger**  
Mind your head



**Perygl**  
Gwylwch eich pen



**Danger**  
Wet floor



**Perygl**  
Llawr gwlyb



**NO**  
**MOBILE**  
**PHONES**



**Dim ffonau symudol**



**Emergency**  
**assembly**  
**point**



**Man ymgynnull mewn**  
**argyfwng**



**Safety footwear**  
**must be worn**



**Rhaid gwisgo**  
**esgidiau diogelwch**



**Fire**  
**exit**



**Drws tân**  
**Cadwch ar gau**

**Gweithgaredd 8 / Activity 8** (Slide 31)

Let's practise. Draw a line from the English to the correct Welsh translation.

Feed / Fodder

Porthiant

Silage

Silwair

Hay

Gwair

Trough

Cafn

Cows

Gwartheg

Horses

Ceffylau

Sheep

Defaid

Sow

Hwch

Milking cows

Godro gwartheg

Sheep shearing

Cneifio defaid

## Gweithgaredd 9 / Activity 9 (Slide 34)

Now let's see how much you can remember. Try to write the English translations in the spaces below.

Haidd / Barlys	Gwenith	Ceirch
Barley	Wheat	Oats
Silwair	Gwair	Aredig / Troi'r tir
Silage	Hay	Plough
Plannu	Hau hadau	
Plant	Sow seeds	

## Gweithgaredd 10 / Activity 10 (Slide 37)

Read the Welsh phrases and try to write the English translations in the spaces below.

Dwi wedi bwydo'r anifeiliaid.	Dwi wedi gorffen aredig.
I have fed the animals.	I have finished ploughing.
Wyt ti wedi godro'r gwartheg?	Wyt ti wedi gorffen plannu'r tatws?
Have you milked the cows?	Have you finished planting the potatoes?



**Gweithgaredd 11 / Activity 11** (Slide 38-39)

Now let's see how everything you have learnt in this unit fits together. Some of the things you learnt in other units will be used in this dialogue too. Remember, if you need a refresher you can go back to the other units at any time.

Read the dialogue and repeat out loud.

**Ffermwr | Farmer:**

Bore da Catrin, shw mae?

Ble mae dy fenig di?

Mae'n rhaid gwisgo menig.

Wyt ti wedi bwydo'r anifeiliaid?

Da iawn. Ble mae'r rheolwr fferm?

Diolch.

**Gweithiwr fferm cyffredinol | General farm worker:**

Bore da Ellis.

Yn y ffermdy.

Dim problem.

Do, dwi wedi gorffen bwydo'r anifeiliaid.

Mae o yn y parlwr godro.

## Gweithgaredd 12 / Activity 12 (Slide 40-41)

Let's practise. Try to write the Welsh in the right order to recreate the dialogue you've just read.

**Ffermwr | Farmer:**

Bore da Catrin, shw mae?

Ble mae dy fenig di?

Mae'n rhaid gwisgo menig.

Wyt ti wedi bwydo'r anifeiliaid?

Da iawn. Ble mae'r rheolwr fferm?

Diolch.

Da iawn. Ble mae'r rheolwr fferm?

Yn y ffermdy.

**Gweithiwr fferm cyffredinol | General farm worker:**

Bore da Ellis.

Yn y ffermdy.

Dim problem.

Do, dwi wedi gorffen bwydo'r anifeiliaid.

Mae o yn y parlwr godro.

Mae o yn y parlwr godro.

Do, dwi wedi gorffen bwydo'r anifeiliaid.



## Unit 6 | Unit 6

Y Gymraeg mewn amaethyddiaeth  
Welsh in agriculture

Dim problem.

Bore da Catrin, shw mae?

Wyt ti wedi bwydo'r anifeiliaid?

Mae'n rhaid gwisgo menig.

Ble mae dy fenig di?

Diolch.

Bore da Ellis.

## Cwis cyflym / Quick quiz (Slide 42-55)

Select the correct answer for the 12 questions to see how much you have learned.

1. Which of these is the Welsh word for 'shepherd'?

Hwsmon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bugail	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rheolwr fferm	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ffermwr	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. How would you ask 'Who's the farm manager?' in Welsh?

Pwy yw'r rheolwr fferm?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pwy yw'r bugail?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pwy yw'r rheolwr coedwigaeth?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pwy yw'r Peiriannydd amaethyddol?	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. If you are told 'Mae'n rhaid gwisgo siaced lachar', what are you being told to wear?

Hi-vis vest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Safety glasses	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wellington boots	<input type="checkbox"/>	Face mask	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. How would you ask someone 'Where are your gloves?' in Welsh?

Ble mae dy fenig di?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ble mae dy dros wisg di?	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ble mae dy offer diogelu clustiau di?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ble mae dy sbectol ddiogelwch di?	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Someone asks you '*Ble mae'r rheolwr coedwigaeth?*' Who are they looking for?

Farm manager	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forestry manager	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
General farm worker	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agricultural engineer	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. A visitor says '*Bore da, fi yw'r peiriannydd amaethyddol.*' Who are they?

Farm manager	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forestry manager	<input type="checkbox"/>
General farm worker	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agricultural engineer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

7. What are '*ear defenders*' in Welsh?

Offer diogelu clustiau	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mwgwd wyneb	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sbectol ddiogelwch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Siaced lachar	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. You see a sign that says '*Man ymgynnull mewn argyfwng.*' What would the English equivalent say?

No Entry	<input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency assembly point	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
First aid	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire exit	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. A yellow warning sign says '*Danger. Mind your head.*' What would the Welsh version of this sign say?

Perygl. Foltedd uchel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perygl. Byddwch yn ofalus.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Perygl. Llawr gwlyb.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perygl. Gwylwch eich pen.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

10. How would you ask '*Ble mae'r pwynt cymorth cyntaf?*' in English?

Where's the first aid point?



Where's the site office?

Where's the canteen?

Where's the car park?

11. How would you say '*I have milked the cows*' in Welsh?

Dwi wedi hau'r hadau.

Dwi wedi aredig.

Dwi wedi godro'r gwartheg.



Dwi wedi bwydo'r anifeiliaid.

12. How would you ask someone if they have finished planting the potatoes in Welsh?

Wyt ti wedi gorffen pacio'r  
cnwd?

Wyt ti wedi gorffen bwydo'r  
anifeiliaid?

Wyt ti wedi gorffen plannu'r  
tatws?



Wyt ti wedi gorffen godro'r  
gwartheg?

# Uned 6 | Unit 6

## Y Gymraeg yn y Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Welsh in Public Services

---

In this unit you will learn more Welsh words and phrases to use in a public services role.

In this unit we are going to learn:

- ▶ about career paths in the public services sector
- ▶ how to hold an initial face to face conversation with the communities you serve
- ▶ how to ask for information about individuals, incidents and accidents
- ▶ how to check if people are injured following an incident or accident

Public services is one of the Welsh Government's priority areas for Welsh language development so you may well come across people speaking Welsh in your work.

## **Fideo / Video** (Screen 2)

### **Barn y dysgwyr / Learners opinion**

You have worked hard on your Welsh skills. You should now be confident to put your skills into practise. Welsh is a valuable workplace skill which could give you an advantage when looking for a job. Read below about why some apprentices think using Welsh in the workplace has helped them.

#### **Pam wnest ti benderfynu gwneud dy gymhwyster yn ddwyieithog? / Why did you decide to complete part of your qualification bilingually?**

- ▶ Because Welsh is easier for me to read and write in, I've been learning through the medium of Welsh through school, so I was very nervous to do it in English. So to have the Welsh to fall back on was a lot easier for me.
- ▶ To me, I feel a lot more comfortable talking in Welsh in front of people and I was lucky to have an assessor who could speak Welsh in Sgil Cymru.
- ▶ I feel that the Welsh language is a great tool, especially if I want to progress in my career, because lots of employers are looking for people who are able to speak Welsh.
- ▶ I've been in Welsh language education my whole life - primary school, secondary school, and I wanted to carry on and continue to do this with my apprenticeship, and complete my qualification through the medium of Welsh.

#### **Wyt ti'n teimlo dy fod wedi cael budd o wneud dy gymhwyster yn ddwyieithog? / Did you find that you benefited from completing your qualification bilingually?**

- ▶ Because of the opportunities I've had working for the Urdd I wouldn't have had anywhere else. I've been able to go on courses, I've completed qualifications I never thought I'd be able to do, and this is all because I've done it all through the medium of Welsh.
- ▶ Bilingualism is certainly crucial in the public sector I work in, dealing with enquiries from day to day in Welsh and in English, and then I'm asked to be able to respond to this quite thoroughly.
- ▶ I'm almost certain that the main reason I got the job that I'm in is because I'm able to speak Welsh.
- ▶ I feel more comfortable speaking this way, so I feel like I've done my work and my qualification in the best way because I've been able to do it in Welsh.



## **Pa mor bwysig yw bod yn ddwyieithog i ti yn y gwaith? / How important is being bilingual in your work?**

- ▶ I work in a Welsh Playgroup, so it's very important that we speak Welsh there otherwise the children won't learn. Also, there are parents with children in our care who are learning Welsh too, or ask questions about what their child is singing about at home - things like that. So it opens other people's minds about the language too.
- ▶ Everyone in the office is bilingual, so it's lovely to be able to go in. I speak Welsh every day, so it's really nice because I've moved home now, so it's nice that I have Welsh in the workplace.
- ▶ The part of the job that I went for with the commissioner apprenticeship was obviously the commissioning being through the medium of Welsh. But also it's a great opportunity to continue to nurture different skills through the medium of Welsh.
- ▶ Everyone in the Urdd speaks Welsh. But there are clubs that I go to where kids can speak English and start learning Welsh. Through speaking Welsh, I'm able to transfer my Welsh to them, and their confidence grows by coming to our club.

## **Beth fyddet ti'n ei ddweud wrth ddysgwyr arall sy'n ystyried cwblhau ychydig o'u cymhwyster drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg? / What would you say to a learner thinking about doing part of their qualification in Welsh?**

- ▶ Go for it! You aren't going to miss out on anything.
- ▶ A lot of employers now are searching for bilingual people, especially in Wales because, speaking Welsh, I think that people feel if someone speaks Welsh to you, you feel more comfortable, I think. So I think, out of the twenty of us, there's five of us who have a chance or an extra bonus just because we are bilingual.
- ▶ Go for it! If you do it through the medium of Welsh you'll have a lot more opportunities than if you do it in English.
- ▶ Go for it! It's a great opportunity for you to nurture a new skill. For example, I did a business administration qualification, which was something completely different to what I would have been able to do in school, then there's an opportunity to do it in Welsh too. And even if you aren't confident in Welsh, it's an opportunity outside of the working world, or outside of general education in school to improve your confidence in Welsh, which is also a skill.

## Gweithgaredd 1 / Activity 1 (Screen 5-6)

Let's practise our pronunciation and see how well we remember these new words. Read the titles of the public services professions out loud and then fill in the gaps.

Diffoddwr Tân	Swyddog yr Heddlu	Swyddog Carchar
Firefighter	Police Officer	Prison Officer
Parafeddyg	Milwr	Gweithiwr Cymdeithasol
Paramedic	Soldier	Social Worker
Athro/Athrawes	Gweithredwr Ystafell Rheoli Argyfwng	Swyddog Tai
Teacher	Emergency Control Room Operator	Housing Officer

## Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2 (Screen 10)

Now let's look at those questions with some possible answers. Say them out loud to practise.

Pwy dach chi? / Pwy dych chi?

Siân Roberts dwi.

Ble dach chi'n byw? / Ble dych chi'n byw?

Yn Nhalybont

Be' ydy'ch cyfeiriad chi? / Beth yw'ch  
cyfeiriad chi?

15 Ffordd yr Heol

Be' ydy'ch rhif ffôn chi? / Beth yw'ch rhif  
ffôn chi?

07788 123456

Be' ydy'ch dyddiad geni chi? / Beth yw'ch  
dyddiad geni chi?

Mai 14 1985

### Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3 (Screen 11)

Let's practise. Write the most suitable answer in the spaces below.

Pwy dach chi? / Pwy dych chi?

Siân Roberts dwi

Ble dach chi'n byw? / Ble dych chi'n byw?

Yn Nhalybont

Be' ydy'ch cyfeiriad chi? / Beth yw'ch cyfeiriad chi?

15 Ffordd yr Heol

Be' ydy'ch rhif ffôn chi? / Beth yw'ch rhif ffôn chi?

07788 123456

Be' ydy'ch dyddiad geni chi? / Beth yw'ch dyddiad geni chi?

Mai 14 1985.

15 Ffordd yr Heol

Yn Nhalybont

Mai 14 1985

Sian Roberts 'dwi

07788 123456

**Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4** (Screen 13)

Let's see how well you remember these responses.

Draw a line from the Welsh word to the correct English word.

Da iawn

Very well

Eitha' da

Fairly good

Gweddol

Fair/So-so

Yn well

Better

Gwael

Poor

Ofnadwy

Terrible

**Gweithgaredd 5 / Activity 5** (Screen 14)

Read the dialogue and repeat out loud.

Paramedic Dewi Roberts is talking to a member of the public, Gwenda Hughes.

**Paramedic:**

Bore da.

Y parafeddyg Dewi Roberts dwi, beth  
yw'ch enw chi?

Beth yw'ch enw llawn chi Gwenda?

Faint ydy'ch oed chi Gwenda?

Beth yw'ch cyfeiriad chi Gwenda?

Shwt dych chi'n teimlo heddiw Gwenda?

**Member of the public:**

Bore da.

Gwenda.

Gwenda Hughes.

Dwi'n saith deg.

10 Ffordd Tanrallt.

Dim yn dda iawn.

## Gweithgaredd 6 / Activity 6 (Screen 15)

Let's see how much you can remember. Try to write the questions in the correct order to recreate the dialogue between Gwenda and the paramedic.

### Paramedic:

Bore Da

Y parafeddyg Dewi Roberts dwi. Beth  
yw'ch enw chi?

Beth yw'ch enw llawn chi Gwenda?

Faint ydy'ch oed chi Gwenda?

Beth yw'ch cyfeiriad chi Gwenda?

Shwt dych chi'n teimlo heddiw  
Gwenda?

Faint ydy'ch oed chi

Beth yw'ch cyfeiriad chi

Shwt dych chi'n teimlo heddiw

### Member of the public:

Bore da.

Gwenda.

Gwenda Hughes.

Dwi'n saith deg.

10 Ffordd Tanrallt.

Dim yn dda iawn.

Beth yw'ch enw llawn chi

Beth yw'ch enw chi

**Gweithgaredd 7 / Activity 7** (Screen 18)

Let's see how well you remember these terms.

Draw a line from the Welsh word to the correct English meaning.

Damwain

Damwain car

Ymosodiad

Tân

Llifogydd

Terfysgaeth

Accident

Car accident

Attack

Fire

Floods

Terrorism



## Gweithgaredd 8 / Activity 8 (Screen 22)

Read the dialogue and repeat out loud.

**Cwnstabl Siân Roberts:**

Prynhawn da.

Y Cwnstabl Siân Roberts ydw i, pwy dych chi?

Beth yw'ch enw llawn chi Siôn?

Beth sy wedi digwydd Siôn.

Pryd ddigwyddodd hyn?

Oes rhywun wedi'i anafu?

**Siôn Dafydd:**

Prynhawn da.

Siôn.

Siôn Dafydd ydw i.

Dwi wedi cael damwain car.

Prynhawn 'ma.

Oes, dwi wedi brifo.

**Gweithgaredd 9 / Activity 9** (Screen 23)

Let's see how much you can remember. Match up the English with the Welsh translations.

When did this happen?

Pryd ddigwyddodd hyn?

Has anyone been hurt?

Oes rhywun wedi brifo?

What are the injuries?

Beth yw'r anafiadau?

I've had an accident

Dwi wedi cael damwain

I am hurt

Dwi wedi brifo

How can I help?

Sut alla i helpu?

## Gweithgaredd 10 / Activity 10 (Screen 27-28)

Now let's see how many of these questions and phrases you can remember. Try writing the English translation in the spaces below.

**Ble mae'r boen?**

**Where's the pain?**

**Dangoswch i fi ble mae'r boen.**

**Show me where the pain is.**

**Ers pryd dych chi'n teimlo fel hyn?**

**Since when have you been feeling like this?**

**Ers pryd mae'r boen 'da chi?**

**Since when have you had this pain?**

**Pryd ddechreuodd hyn?**

**When did this start?**

**Dan ni wedi galw ambiwlans.**

**We've called an ambulance.**

**Dyn ni'n mynd â chi i'r ysbyty.**

**We're taking you to the hospital.**

**Peidiwch â phoeni.**

**Don't worry.**

**Gweithgaredd 11 / Activity 11** (Screen 31-33)

Circle the correct Welsh translation.

1. I need you to take a breathalyser test

Ydych chi wedi bod yn  
yfed heno?

Faint ydych chi wedi  
yfed?

Dwi angen i chi gymryd  
prawf anadl

2. Have you taken any drugs tonight?

Ydych chi wedi cymryd  
 unrhyw gyffuriau heno?

Ydych chi wedi bod yn  
yfed heno?

Be' ydych chi wedi'i  
gymryd?

3. How much have you had to drink?

Ydych chi wedi bod yn  
yfed heno?

Be' ydych chi wedi'i  
gymryd?

Faint ydych chi wedi  
yfed?

## Cwis cyflym / Quick quiz (Screen 35-48)

Select the correct answer for the 12 questions to see how much you have learned.

1. How would you ask someone how old they are in Welsh?

Ble dach chi'n byw?

Faint ydy'ch oed chi?



Pwy dach chi?

Beth yw'ch enw chi?

2. What is '*Sut dach chi'n teimlo?* / *Shwt dych chi'n teimlo?*' in English?

Are you able to?

How are you feeling?



How are you?

How's the weather?

3. Which of the following is the Welsh for '*Firefighter*'?

Swyddog yr Heddlu

Diffoddwr Tân



Swyddog Carchar

Parafeddyg

4. What does '*Gweithiwr Cymdeithasol*' mean?

Teacher

Emergency Control Room  
Operator

Housing Officer

Social Worker



5. If someone tells you they've had a '*damwain car*', what has happened?

They have fallen

They've had a car accident



They have been in a fire

They have been attacked

6. What is '*Where's the pain?*' in Welsh?

Pryd ddigwyddodd hyn?

Ble dych chi'n byw?

Ble mae'r boen?



Beth ddigwyddodd?

7. What does '*Beth ddigwyddodd?*' mean?

What happened?



What's your name?

Where do you live?

Where's the pain?

8. What is the Welsh word for '*accident*'?

Terfysgaeth

Damwain



Llifogydd

Ymosodiad

9. How would you translate '*We've called an ambulance*'?

Dan ni wedi galw ambiwlans



Dyn ni'n mynd â chi i'r ysbyty

Peidiwch â phoeni

Dwi wedi cael damwain

10. How do you ask if anyone has been hurt in Welsh?

Beth yw'r anafiadau?

Beth sydd wedi digwydd?

Oes rhywun wedi brifo?



Pryd ddigwyddodd hyn?

11. What does 'Ydych chi wedi bod yn yfed heno?' mean?

How are you feeling tonight?

Since when have you been  
feeling like this?

Has anyone been hurt?

Have you been drinking tonight?



12. What are you asking when you ask 'Ble dach chi'n byw? / Ble dych chi'n byw?'

What's your date of birth?

Where do you live?



What's your address?

What's happened?