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# Prentis-iaith Ymwybyddiaeth (Awareness)

Cwrs Amaethyddiaeth  
Agriculture Course

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CYMRAEG



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



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# Prentis-iaith Ymwybyddiaeth (Awareness)

Enw Dysgwr:.....

Enw Aseswr:.....

## **Croeso!**

Welcome to Prentis-iaith Agriculture. This course has been specifically designed for agriculture apprentices to develop Welsh language skills. 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.

You may not be able to speak Welsh fluently but a few Welsh words and phrases will help you give a quality service to your visitors and colleagues.

This booklet is the print version of the digital resource. For pronunciation help you could refer to the digital resource.



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# Cynnwys / Content

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# Uned 1 | Unit 1

## Gosod y sefyllfa Setting the scene

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

## Hanes / History (Slide 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** (Slide 3)

Write the correct dates next to these events.

Airbus site founded

Royal Mint moves to Llantrisant

S4C launched

Admiral founded

Lion Laboratories patents the  
breathalyser

Millennium stadium renamed

**Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2** (Slide 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



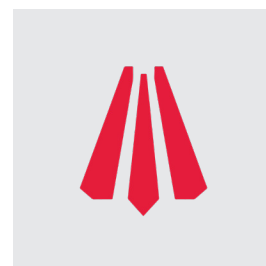
Dŵr Cymru



Principality



Convatec



Castell Howell Foods



**Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3** (Slide 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
- ▶ 347,085
- ▶ 408,864

**Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4** (Slide 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 how much you already know!

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

Welcome

Dim ysmegu

Open

Tocynnau

Slow

Gwybodaeth

Café

Meddygfa

Tickets

Ar agor

Surgery

Caffi

Information

Croeso

No smoking

Araf

**Buddion i fusnesau / Benefits for business** (Slide 8-10)

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%
- ▶ 54%
- ▶ 67%

## 2. Using Welsh adds value to a product or service

*Source: Welsh Language Commissioner*

- ▶ 68%
- ▶ 77%
- ▶ 82%

## 3. Using Welsh enhances the business brand

*Source: Welsh Language Commissioner*

- ▶ 70%
- ▶ 81%
- ▶ 84%

## **Y Safonau Iaith Gymraeg / The Welsh Language Standards** (Slide 11)

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?** (Slide 12)

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 (Slide 12)

### 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 is, 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.

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## Da iawn! Well done!

You have completed unit 1.

This unit has given you some background to business in Wales and Welsh in business. It sets the scene for the next 5 units which will concentrate on developing your Welsh language skills.

**Da iawn, daliwch ati! Well done and keep at it!**

# Uned 2 | Unit 2

## Cymraeg yn eich cymhwyster Welsh in your qualification

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In this unit you will learn about the Welsh alphabet and how to say words in Welsh. This will help you to know how to pronounce Welsh words you see around you or on your apprenticeship programme. We'll also look at some Welsh feedback you might receive.

## Yr Wyddor / The Alphabet (Slide 2-6)

There are 29 letters in the Welsh alphabet – **Yr Wyddor**. Welsh is mainly a phonetic language, so once you know the sounds of each letter, pronouncing words becomes quite easy.

**A B C CH D DD E F FF G NG H I J**  
**L LL M N O P PH R RH S T TH U W**  
**Y**

Practise saying the letters out loud.

- ▶ **A** as in ‘assessor’
- ▶ **B** as in ‘bat’
- ▶ **C** as in ‘criteria’ (always a hard ‘k’ sound – never as in ‘space’).
- ▶ **Ch** as in the composer ‘Bach’ or the Scottish ‘loch’.
- ▶ **D** as in ‘dog’
- ▶ **Dd** as in ‘the’
- ▶ **E** as in ‘elephant’ or sometimes an ‘i’ sound as in ‘my’.
- ▶ **F** as in ‘violin’ (never as in ‘fairy’).
- ▶ **Ff** as in fairy (never as in ‘violin’).
- ▶ **G** as in ‘glove’
- ▶ **NG** as in the ‘ng’ in ‘long’
- ▶ **H** as in ‘house’
- ▶ **I** as in ‘induction’
- ▶ **J** as in ‘job’
- ▶ **L** as in ‘lemon’
- ▶ **Ll** has no equivalent in the English alphabet. Try putting your tongue to the roof of your mouth and blowing out through the sides. **Llanelli** is a good word to practise!
- ▶ **M** as in ‘money’
- ▶ **N** as in ‘nurse’
- ▶ **O** as in ‘orange’
- ▶ **P** as in ‘portfolio’
- ▶ **Ph** as in ‘pheasant’
- ▶ **R** as in ‘review’
- ▶ **Rh** this is a strong rolled ‘r’ and a pronounced ‘h’ said together.

- ▶ **S** as in 'service'
- ▶ **T** as in 'table'
- ▶ **Th** as in 'thin'
- ▶ **U** as in the 'ee' in 'keen'
- ▶ **W** as in the 'oo' in 'look'
- ▶ **Y** as in 'her'. In the last syllable of a word like 'emyn' (hymn) it sounds like 'tin'.

### Y sŵn 'Si' / The 'shh' sound (Slide 7)

It's worth mentioning that when you see an 's' and an 'i' together, it will normally be pronounced as the English 'shh' sound.

Siôn

Siân

siarad

The name **Siwan** can be pronounced both ways.

### To bach / The Circumflex (Slide 8)

The circumflex, or '**to bach**' is used quite a lot in Welsh. You see it above the vowels. When used, it simply means that the letter is a long vowel. It's quite important as without it, in certain cases, the meaning of the word is changed.

The word '**to bach**' literally means 'little roof', which is exactly what it is!

- ▶ **Tŷ** – House
- ▶ **Dŵr** – Water
- ▶ **Tâl** – Payment
- ▶ **Tal** – Tall
- ▶ **Ffôn** – Telephone
- ▶ **Ffon** – Walking stick

### Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional information

If you want to use the circumflex easily on your PC then you can download the programme 'To Bach' for free. It takes seconds. Type 'To Bach' into your browser.

## Cymraeg o'ch cwmpas / Welsh around you (Slide 10-11)

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 words with their English meanings. Draw a line from the Welsh word to the correct English word.

### Gweithgaredd 1 / Activity 1

In

Out

No entry

Reception

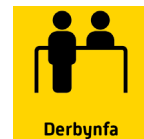
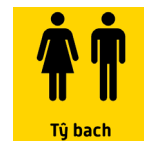
Toilet

Accessible toilet

Fire exit

Welcome

Car park



## Geirfa asesu / Assessment vocabulary (Slide 12-13)

Here are some Welsh words that might be useful in your qualification.

**Dysgwr** – Learner

**Aseswr** – Assessor



**Aseiniad** – Assignment

**Portffolio** – Portfolio

Other useful words are:

- ▶ **fframwaith** – framework
- ▶ **adolygiad** - review
- ▶ **arsylwad** – observation
- ▶ **uned** – unit
- ▶ **meini prawf asesu** – assessment criteria

Practise saying these out loud.

## Adborth / Feedback (Slide 15-16)

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
- ▶ **Arddechog, Gwyh** – Excellent

These words can easily be used to tell you what it is about your work that is good, very good or excellent. For example, you could combine '**da**' with '**gwaith**' (work) to give 'good work'. Other words that could be combined are '**ymchwil**', (research), '**ymdrech**' (effort) or '**cynnydd**' (progress).

- ▶ **Gwaith** – Work
- ▶ **Ymchwil** – Research
- ▶ **Ymdrech** – Effort
- ▶ **Cynnydd** – Progress

## Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2 (Slide 17)

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

Good work	Excellent progress	Excellent research
Gwaith _____	_____ ardderchog	Ymchwil _____
Very good effort	Excellent work	
Ymdrech _____	_____ gwyh	

**Cwis cyflym / Quick** (Slide 21-32)

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

Os gwelwch yn dda

Diolch

Allan

2. What is the Welsh word for reception?

I mewn

Derbynfa

Allanfa

Maes parcio

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

Dim mynediad

Maes parcio

Allanfa dân

Derbynfa

4. Your assessor has written '**da iawn**' on your work. What does this mean?

Excellent

Very good

Good research

Good

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

Very good effort

Good work

Excellent research

Good research

6. Which of these words means 'excellent'?

Gwych

Diolch

Da

Da iawn

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

Aseswr

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:

Gwych

Diolch yn fawr

Da

Da iawn

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## Da iawn! Well done!

You have completed unit 2.

There was a lot to take in, but you don't have to remember everything at once. As Welsh is mainly a phonetic language, revisit the alphabet if you're ever unsure of how to pronounce a word. Remember, you can go back to any unit at any time throughout the course to recap on what you have learned.

**Da iawn, daliwch ati!** Well done and keep at it!

# Uned 3 | Unit 3

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

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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
- ▶ money

### Rhifau / Numbers (Slide 2-4)

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	

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 (Slide 5-7)

Insert the number in digit form in the spaces provided.

<b>Tri</b>	<b>Dau ddeg saith</b>	<b>Un deg naw</b>	<b>Pump</b>
<b>Tri deg un</b>	<b>Un deg un</b>	<b>Dau ddeg dau</b>	<b>Un deg pump</b>
<b>Dau ddeg naw</b>	<b>Un deg wyth</b>	<b>Dau ddeg un</b>	<b>Un deg pedwar</b>

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

Write the Welsh words to build the number.

73

47

89

34

**Rhifau mwy / Bigger numbers** (Slide 10)

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

**Dyddiau'r wythnos / Days of the week** (Slide 12-13)

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**
- ▶ **Mer**
- ▶ **Iau**
- ▶ **Gwen**
- ▶ **Sad**
- ▶ **Sul**

### Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3 (Slide 14)

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

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

### Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4 (Slide 15-16)

Write the correct Welsh day of the week in the space.

<div>Sunday</div> <div>Dydd _____</div>	<div>Wednesday</div> <div>Dydd _____</div>	<div>Tuesday</div> <div>Dydd _____</div>
<div>Saturday</div> <div>Dydd _____</div>	<div>Monday</div> <div>Dydd _____</div>	

## Y misoedd / The months (Slide 18-23)

Let's move on to months of the year in Welsh. Don't worry about learning them all yet. Let's just start becoming familiar with them.

'**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

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!

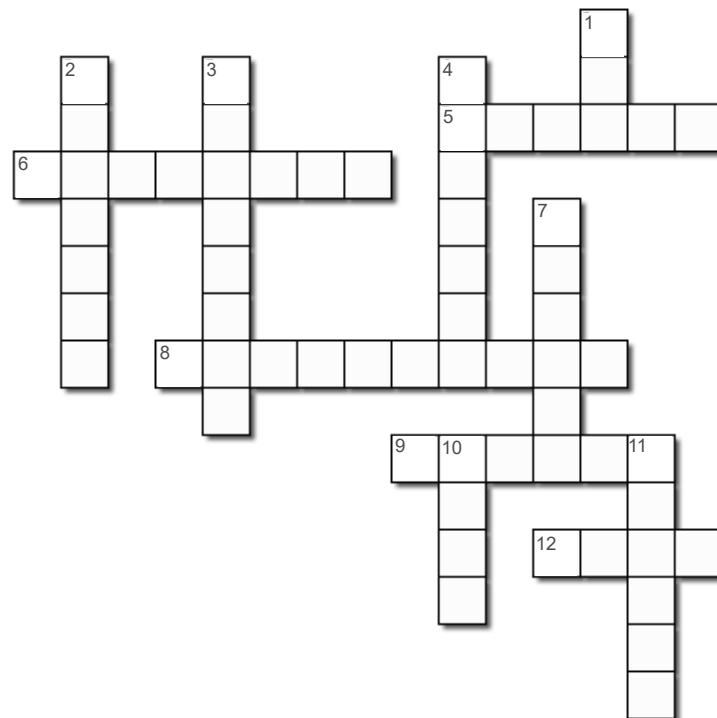
September 16th is **Dydd Owain Glyndŵr**, a freedom fighter and Prince of Wales.

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 – Dydd Llywelyn Ein Llyw Olaf | Prince Llywelyn the Last Prince of Wales Day.

## Gweithgaredd 5 / Activity 5 (Slide 24-25)

Have a go at the crossword. All the answers are in Welsh.



### Across

- 5. April
- 6. November
- 8. July
- 9. March
- 12. September

### Down

- 1. May
- 2. December
- 3. February
- 4. June
- 7. January
- 10. August
- 11. October

## Gweithgaredd 6 / Activity 6 (Slide 26-27)

Unscramble the mixed-up months.

R H G R F Y A	T H R A W M	N F I E H M E
D D C H A T W E	R B L L I E	I E M D

## Arian / Money (Slide 28-29)

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

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**'.



### Uned 3 | Unit 3

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

#### Gweithgaredd 7 / Activity 7 (Slide 30)

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

Naw punt pedwar deg pump ceiniog

£5.99

Pum punt naw deg naw ceiniog

75c

Tri deg punt

£9.45

Saith deg pump ceiniog

£30

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

Now write the correct price in numbers next to the Welsh words.

Saith deg pump ceiniog

Dwy bunt chwe deg saith  
ceiniog

Tri deg punt

Pum deg punt naw deg  
naw ceiniog

Dau ddeg tri punt pum deg  
ceiniog

**Cwis cyflym / Quick quiz** (Slide 32-45)

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

1. Which of the following is 4?

Dau

Wyth

Chwech

Pedwar

2. Which of the following is 18?

Un deg un

Un deg wyth

Un deg pedwar

Un deg naw

3. How would you say 87?

Saith deg wyth

Wyth deg saith

Chwe deg pump

Naw deg dau

4. What is Thursday in Welsh?

Dydd Llun

Dydd Mawrth

Dydd Iau

Dydd Sadwrn



### 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 in '**mis Ionawr**', when is your birthday?

February

January

April

March

7. What is the Welsh for September?

Mis Chwefror

Mis Medi

Mis Tachwedd

Mis Ionawr

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 chwech punt pum deg  
ceiniog

Saith deg wyth punt naw deg  
naw ceiniog

Dau ddeg pump punt

Dwy bunt pum deg ceiniog

## Da iawn! Well done!

You have reached the end of another unit. It's important for members of the public to feel their language needs are being considered, so give it a go, it means a lot to someone.

You have familiarised yourself with:

- ▶ numbers
- ▶ days of the week
- ▶ months of the year
- ▶ money – pounds and pence

**Da iawn, daliwch ati!** Well done and keep at it!



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
- ▶ ask if you can help
- ▶ say goodbye

Being proactive in your use of Welsh will help customers and clients feel that their language needs are being considered. You might be the first person they meet in your organisation and first impressions count. Remember to use your new Welsh skills with your assessor too.

## Shw mae?! Sut mae?! (Slide 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	North
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'.

## Cyfarchion / Greetings (Slide 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

## Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional information

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

**Gweithgaredd 1 / Activity 1** (Slide 5)

Let's look at what we have learned so far. Match the Welsh phrases to the English translation by drawing a line from the Welsh to the correct English translation.

Shw mae? / Sut mae?

Good evening

Bore da

Very well, thanks

Prynhawn da

How are you?

Noswaith dda

Good morning

Nos da

Good night

Iawn, diolch

Good afternoon

Da iawn, diolch

Fine, thanks

**Cyflwyno'ch hun / Introducing yourself** (Slide 8-9)

Let's learn how to introduce yourself on the phone.

On the phone you'll need:

**'... sy'n siarad' – ... speaking**

## Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2

Write your name in the space and practise saying the phrase out loud.

Prynhawn da \_\_\_\_\_ sy'n siarad.

Helo \_\_\_\_\_ sy'n siarad.

Let's look at a different way of introducing yourself, this time in person.

► ... dw i – I'm ...

## Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3 (Slide 10)

Write your name in the space then practise introducing yourself.

\_\_\_\_\_ dw i.

**Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4** (Slide 11)

Draw a line to match the Welsh phrases to the English phrases.

Shw mae? / Sut mae?

Fine, thanks

Bore da

Good afternoon

... sy'n siarad

How are you?

lawn, diolch

Good morning

Prynhawn da

... speaking

**Ga i helpu? / Can I help?** (Slide 12-15)

In this section you will learn how to offer assistance in Welsh.

To ask if you can help you say:

▶ **Ga i helpu?**

Practise out loud if you can.

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

- ▶ **plis** – please
- ▶ **cewch** – yes, you may

## Gwybodaeth ychwanegol / Additional information

You may also hear 'os gwelwch yn dda' – which is a more formal way of saying 'please'. Don't worry about learning all the responses at this point, although it's useful to recognise them.

## Gweithgaredd 5 / Activity 5 (Slide 16)

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

Bore da, Catrin dw i. Ga i helpu?

Bore da. Cewch.

Prynhawn da, Gethin dw i. Ga i helpu?

Prynhawn da. Cewch. Diolch.

Ffion dw i. Noswaith dda. Ga i helpu?

Plîs, diolch.

**Gweithgaredd 6 / Activity 6** (Slide 16)

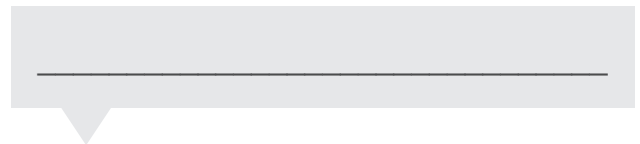
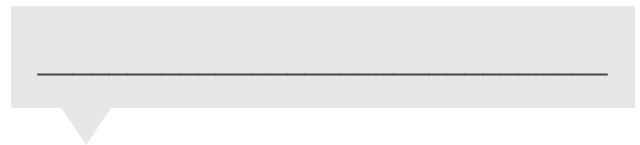
Copy the following phrases into the speech bubbles so that the conversation flows.

Ga i helpu?

Iawn, diolch

Cewch, diolch

Bore da

Shw mae? / Sut  
mae?**Ffarwelio / Saying goodbye** (Slide 18)

To say 'goodbye' at the end of a conversation or meeting we say '**hwyl fawr**'. For 'good night' we say '**nos da**'.

Practise saying these out loud:

- ▶ **hwyl fawr** – goodbye
- ▶ **nos da** – good night

**Cwis cyflym / Quick quiz** (Slide 19-32)

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

1. Which of the following is a greeting?

lawn

Da iawn

lawn, diolch

Shw mae? / Sut mae?

2. What is 'very good' in Welsh?

lawn

Diolch

Da iawn

Shw mae? / Sut mae?

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

Bore da

Noswaith dda

Prynhawn da

Dydd da

4. Which of the following means 'good afternoon'?

Bore da

Noswaith dda

Prynhawn da

Dydd Sadwrn



5. Which of the following means '....is speaking'?

Ga i helpu?

..... sy'n siarad

..... dw i

Beth ydy'r enw?

6. How would you say 'goodbye'?

Nos da

Bore da

Hwyl fawr

Shw mae? / Sut mae?

7. To offer assistance, what would you ask?

Ga i helpu?

Shw mae?

Beth ydy'r enw?

Diolch yn fawr

8. Which of the following is 'thank you'?

Diolch

Os gwelwch yn dda

Croeso

Diolch yn fawr

9. Which number is missing from the following sequence? 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Tri

Pedwar

Chwech

Naw

10. How would you say 'you're welcome'?

Diolch

Croeso

Bore da

Shw mae? / Sut mae?

11. Which of the following is offering you help in the afternoon?

Bore da, ga i helpu?

Noswaith dda, ga i helpu?

Prynhawn da, ga i helpu?

Prynhawn da, shw mae?

12. How would you translate the following? **'Bore da, Siân dw i. 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?

## Da iawn! Well done!

You have reached the end of another unit.

You have learnt how to:

- ▶ greet people at different times of the day
- ▶ introduce yourself
- ▶ ask if you can help
- ▶ say goodbye

**Da iawn, daliwch ati!** Well done and keep at it!



Coleg  
Cymraeg  
Cenedlaethol

# 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've already mentioned that using our Welsh language skills can make people feel at home. This unit helps us do some more of that.

Some of what we will learn will also be very useful if you like your morning or afternoon cuppa with Welsh speaking colleagues. A perfect time to practise! Don't forget to practise with your assessor or tutor too.

## Croeso / Welcome (Slide 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 out loud if you can.

- ▶ **Croeso** – Welcome
- ▶ **Diolch** – Thank you
- ▶ **Croeso** – You're welcome

## Croesawu i'r gweithle / Welcoming to the workplace (Slide 3-4)

Here are some common phrases that you might use with customers.

Repeat out loud if you can.

- ▶ **Dewch i mewn** – Come in
- ▶ **Dewch** – Come (a command)
- ▶ **I mewn** – In / inside

At times, no doubt, you will have to ask people to wait and you will offer them a seat. Let's see how we say that.

- ▶ **Eisteddwch** – Sit
- ▶ **Dewch** – Come
- ▶ **Arhoswch** – Wait
- ▶ **Yma** – Here

## Gweithgaredd 1 / Activity 1

Write the correct words to build these phrases.

Sit here

Wait here

Come here

## Ymddiheuro am yr aros / Apologising for the wait (Slide 5)

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

Repeat out loud if you can.

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

## Cyflwyno pobl / Introducing people (Slide 6)

Now onto introductions. Introducing someone is very simple. We simply say '**dyma**'.

- ▶ **Dyma** – This is
- ▶ **Dyma Mr Davies** – This is Mr Davies

## Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2

Write your assessor's name in the space. Practise introducing your assessor out loud if you can.

Dyma \_\_\_\_\_

## Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3 (Slide 8)

Draw a line to match the Welsh with the English phrases.

Arhoswch yma

Eisteddwch yma

Dewch i mewn

Dyma

This is

Sit down here

Wait here

Come in

**Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4** (Slide 9)

Write the following in English.

Dewch i mewn

Eisteddwch yma

Croeso

Arhoswch yma

**Gweithgaredd 5 / Activity 5** (Slide 10-12)

Write the following in Welsh.

Sit here please

Hello. Come in

Thank you very much

**Gweithgaredd 6 / Activity 6** (Slide 13)

Try to read the dialogue out loud.

**Receptionist:** Croeso Mrs Price. Eisteddwch yma. Un munud.

**Visitor:** Diolch.

**Receptionist:** Diolch am aros. Dyma Mr Tomos.

**Ga i weld? / Can I see?** (Slide 14)

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

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

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

As the customer is always right, 'Dim problem' could be a useful phrase to know.

- ▶ **Dim problem** – No problem

**Gweithgaredd 7 / Activity 7** (Slide 15)

Read the dialogue and try to repeat out loud.

**Receptionist:** Croeso Mrs Price. Eisteddwch yma. Un munud.

**Visitor:** Diolch.

**Receptionist:** Diolch am aros. Dyma Mr Tomos.

**Visitor:** Diolch.

**Receptionist:** Diolch am aros. Dyma Mr Tomos.

## Gweithgaredd 8 / Activity 8 (Slide 16)

Now see if you can recreate a similar dialogue. Copy the phrases into the speech bubbles.

Diolch

Bore da

Croeso Mari. Dim  
problem. Eisteddwch yma.

Bore da. Mari dw i.  
Ga i weld Daniel Lewis plŷs?

Diolch am aros Mari. Dyma  
Daniel.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Cynnig lluniaeth / Offering refreshments (Slide 18-19)

You may want to offer customers or your assessor a drink when they arrive, let's have a look how you would do that in Welsh.

To say 'do you want' you say:

Dych chi eisiau...?

or

Dach chi isio...?

- ▶ **paned o de** – a cup of tea
- ▶ **paned o goffi** – a cup of coffee
- ▶ **dŵr** – water

## Gweithgaredd 9 / Activity 9 (Slide 20)

Write the following sentences in Welsh then practise them out loud.

Do you want a cup of tea?

Do you want a cup of  
coffee?

Do you want water?

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

The numbers, 'dim', un, dau, tri' will come in handy for sugar here and also 'tipyn bach' when it comes to the milk.

Dych chi eisiau... ?

- ▶ **siwgr** – sugar
- ▶ **llefrith** (in the North) or **llaeth** (in the South) – milk

## Gweithgaredd 10 / Activity 10 (Slide 21-23)

Now see if you can recreate a similar dialogue. Translate the phrases to complete the speech bubbles.

**Receptionist:** Bore da.

**Visitor:** \_\_\_\_\_ (good morning), Sioned dw i. \_\_\_\_\_  
(can I see) Dafydd Hari?

**Receptionist:** Wrth gwrs. \_\_\_\_\_ (wait here). Dych chi eisiau coffi?

**Visitor:** Os gwelwch yn dda, \_\_\_\_\_ (milk), \_\_\_\_\_ (no  
sugar).

If your workplace can stretch to it, you may be offering biscuits or cake with someone's cuppa. Practise saying these out loud.

- ▶ **Dych chi eisiau bisged?** – Would you like a biscuit?
- ▶ **Dych chi eisiau cacen?** – Would you like some cake?

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

- ▶ **Paned?**
- ▶ **Llefrith? / Llaeth?**
- ▶ **Siwgr?**
- ▶ **Bisged?**

Expect the responses '**diolch**' if they want something and '**dim diolch**' if they don't.

By the way, if you know someone well, you will hear people using '**ti**' rather than '**chi**' for the word 'you'. Just be aware of this.

Wyt ti eisiau... ?

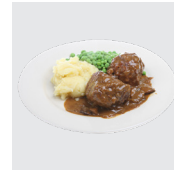
instead of

Dych chi eisiau... ?

## Gweithgaredd 11 / Activity 11 (Slide 24-25)

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 on these well-known Welsh dishes for a bit of fun.

Cawl / Lobsgows



Faggots

Pice bach / Cacenni cri



Laverbread

Bara brith



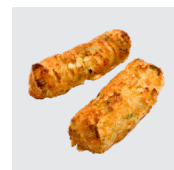
Welsh cakes

Selsig Morgannwg



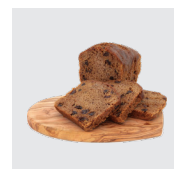
Cawl

Bara lawr



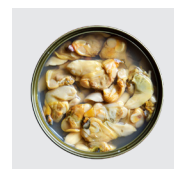
Glamorgan  
Sausages

Cocos



Bara brith

Ffagots



Cockles

Read the dialogue and practise out loud.

**Derbynnydd | Receptionist:**

Prynhawn da.

Dim problem. Beth ydy'r enw?

Croeso Mrs Williams. Arhoswch yma. Un munud.

Dych chi eisiau paned?

Te? Coffi?

Dych chi eisiau bisged?

Diolch am aros, Mrs Williams. Dyma Mr Tomos.

**Ymwelydd | Visitor:**

Prynhawn da. Ga i weld Mr Tomos, os gwelwch yn dda?

Mrs Williams dw i.

Diolch.

Os gwelwch yn dda.

Coffi plîs – llaeth, un siwgr.

Na, dim diolch.

## Gweithgaredd 12 / Activity 12 (Slide 27-28)

That's plenty of new words and phrases for this unit. You now have enough Welsh to greet people. Let's re-cap some new words and phrases. Circle the correct Welsh word / phrase to match the English.

<b>Welcome</b>	Croeso	Eisteddwch yma	Diolch
<b>Wait here</b>	Arhoswch yma	Shw mae?	Eisteddwch yma
<b>Please</b>	Dim diolch	Croeso	Os gwelwch yn dda
<b>Thank you for waiting</b>	Diolch yn fawr	Diolch am aros	Eisteddwch yma
<b>Sit here</b>	Paned?	Eisteddwch yma	Arhoswch yma
<b>No thank you</b>	Dewch i mewn	Dim diolch	Croeso
<b>Do you want a cup of tea?</b>	Diolch am aros	Dewch i mewn	Dych chi eisiau paned o de?

## Cwis cyflym / Quick quiz (Slide 29-42)

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. A colleague offers you tea in Welsh but you're not thirsty. What would you say?

Diolch

Croeso

Dim diolch

Bore da

3. How do you ask someone if they want milk?

Dych chi eisiau siwgr?

Dych chi eisiau llaeth / llefrith?

Dych chi eisiau bisged?

Dych chi eisiau te?

4. What is 'wait here' in Welsh?

Dewch i mewn

Eisteddwch yma

Arhoswch yma

Dyma

5. What is the Welsh word for observation?

Arsylwad

Portffolio

Aseiniad

Dysgwr

6. In which month is Christmas day?

Mis Ionawr

Mis Medi

Mis Mehefin

Mis Rhagfyr

7. What is 'to want' in Welsh?

Siarad

Dewch

Eisiau

Eistedd

8. What is 'sit here' in Welsh?

Eisteddwch yma

Dewch i mewn

Arhoswch yma

Un munud

9. How do you offer help in Welsh?

Ga i siarad?

Ga i weld?

Ga i helpu?

Ga i?

10. How do you say 'thank you very much?'

Dim diolch

Diolch

Diolch yn fawr

Cewch

11. 'Shw mae?' means what?

How are you?

Can I see?

Can I help?

Can I speak?

12. How do you say 'here is'?

Y bore 'ma

Yma

Heddiw

Dyma

---

## Da iawn! Well done!

Da iawn. You have reached the end of unit 5.

You have learned how to:

- ▶ give a warm welcome
- ▶ make basic introductions
- ▶ offer someone a drink

**Da iawn, daliwch ati!** Well done and keep at it!



Coleg  
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# Uned 6 | Unit 6

## Cymraeg mewn amaethyddiaeth Welsh in agriculture

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Welcome to Unit 6. In this unit you will learn more Welsh words that are particularly relevant to agriculture.

## Fideo / Video

### 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.

## Offer Diogelwch Personol / Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment is very important in agriculture. Let's learn the Welsh for some of the most common pieces of PPE. Try to practice these out loud.

- ▶ **Menig** – Gloves
- ▶ **Esgidiau glaw** – Wellington boots
- ▶ **Troswisg** – Overalls
- ▶ **Dillad cadw'n sych** – Waterproofs
- ▶ **Siaced lachar** – Hi-vis vest
- ▶ **Sbectol ddiogelwch** – Safety glasses
- ▶ **Offer diogelu clustiau** – Ear defenders
- ▶ **Mwgwd wyneb** – Face mask

## Geirfa bellach / Further vocabulary

- ▶ **Personol** – Personal
- ▶ **Diogelwch** – Protective
- ▶ **Offer** – Equipment
- ▶ **Offer Diogelwch Personol** – Personal Protective Equipment

## Gweithgaredd 1 / Activity 1

Draw a line to match the Welsh with the correct piece of equipment.

Menig

Esgidiau glaw

Troswisg

Dillad cadw'n sych

Siaced lachar

Sbectol ddiogelwch

Offer diogelu clustiau

Mwgwd wyneb



## Arwyddion diogelwch / Safety signs

You will come across many safety signs in agricultural locations. Sometimes these will be bilingual. Safety signs can be **melyn** - yellow, **coch** - red, **glas** - blue, or **gwyrdd** - green.

- ▶ **Gwyrdd** – Green
- ▶ **Coch** – Red
- ▶ **Glas** – Blue
- ▶ **Melyn** – Yellow

## Gweithgaredd 2 / Activity 2

Match up the words to the correct colour. Draw a line from the English to the correct Welsh word.

Green

Glas

Red

Melyn

Blue

Gwyrdd

Yellow

Coch

## Arwyddion diogelwch glas / Blue safety signs

Blue safety signs are mandatory signs. They tell you what you must do. 'Must' in Welsh is 'rhaid'.



**Ear protection  
must be  
worn**



**Rhaid gwisgo  
offer diogelu  
clustiau**



**Safety  
footwear must  
be worn**



**Rhaid gwisgo  
esgidiau  
diogelwch**



**Fire door  
Keep shut**



**Drws tân  
Cadwch ar  
gau**

## Arwyddion diogelwch coch / Red safety signs

Red safety signs are prohibition signs - they tell you what you must not do. They often involve the word '**dim**' which means 'no'.



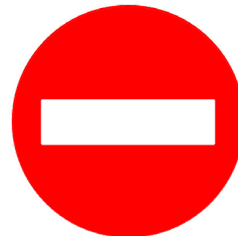
**NO  
SMOKING**



**DIM  
YSMYGU**



**NO  
ENTRY**



**DIM  
MYNEDIAD**



**NO  
MOBILE  
PHONES**



**DIM  
FFONAU  
SYMUDOL**

## Arwyddion diogelwch melyn / Yellow safety signs

Yellow signs are warning signs. They often include the word '**perygl**', which means 'danger'.



**Danger**  
Corrosive



**Perygl**  
Cyrydol



**Danger**  
Mind your head



**Perygl**  
Gwylwch eich pen



**Danger**  
Wet floor



**Perygl**  
Llawr gwlyb

## Arwyddion diogelwch gwyrdd / Green safety signs

Green safety signs are usually to do with emergency escape and first aid.



### Gweithgaredd 3 / Activity 3

Now see if you can put the correct number next to the correct Welsh phrase.

**1**

No smoking

Allanfa dân

**2**

No entry

Rhaid gwisgo sbectol ddiogelwch

**3**

Safety glasses must be worn

Dim ysmygu

**4**

Fire exit

Perygl – cyrydol

**5**

First aid

Dim mynediad

**6**

Danger – corrosive

Cymorth cyntaf

## Gweithgaredd 4 / Activity 4

Now see if you can write the correct Welsh words to complete the sign.



**Danger**  
Mind your head



**Danger**  
Wet floor



**NO  
MOBILE  
PHONES**



**Emergency  
assembly  
point**



**Safety glasses  
must be  
worn**



**Fire  
exit**



## Da byw / Livestock

You may work with livestock or crops or both. First we will look at the names of the most common animals that you will find. We will learn the plural and the singular. Notice that in Welsh the plural can look quite different.

- ▶ **Da byw** – Livestock
- ▶ **Anifail** – Animal
- ▶ **Anifeiliaid** – Animals

Here are the different words used for types of cattle. Practise them out loud.

- ▶ **Buwch** – Cow
- ▶ **Gwartheg / Da** – Cattle / Cows
- ▶ **Buwch** – Cow
- ▶ **Tarw** – Bull
- ▶ **Bustach** – Steer
- ▶ **Heffer / Treisiad** – Heifer
- ▶ **Llo** – Calf
- ▶ **Diadell** – Herd



The word word for 'horse' is '**ceffyl**' and more than one horse is '**ceffylau**'.

- ▶ **Ceffyl** – Horse
- ▶ **Ceffylau** – Horses
- ▶ **Caseg** – Mare
- ▶ **March** – Stallion
- ▶ **Ebol** – Foal



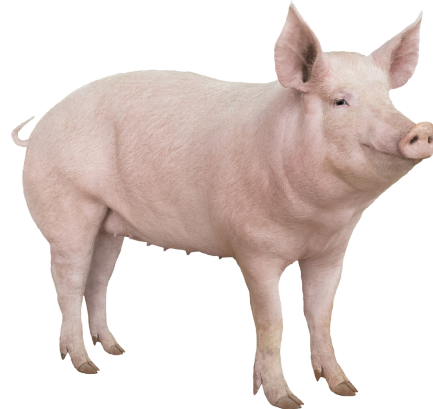
A single 'sheep' is called a '**dafad**' and lots of sheep are called '**defaid**'.

- ▶ **Dafad** – Sheep (singular)
- ▶ **Defaid** – Sheep (plural)
- ▶ **Hwrdd / Maharen** – Ram
- ▶ **Mamog** – Ewe
- ▶ **Oen** – Lamb
- ▶ **Praidd** – Flock



'**Mochyn**' is the word for a pig and '**moch**' is the plural. A piglet is a '**mochyn bach**' which literally means 'little pig'.

- ▶ **Mochyn** – Pig
- ▶ **Moch** – Pigs
- ▶ **Baedd** – Boar
- ▶ **Hwch** – Sow
- ▶ **Mochyn bach** – Piglet



## Gweithgaredd 5 / Activity 5

Now see if you can match up the names to the pictures.

Ceffyl



Defaid



Buwch



Dafad



Moch



Mochyn



Ceffylau



Gwartheg



## Porthiant / Fodder

Let's have a look at some words to do with fodder or feeding animals. Try to practise out loud.

- ▶ **Porthiant** – Fodder / Feed
- ▶ **Dwysfwyd** – Concentrates
- ▶ **Silwair** – Silage
- ▶ **Gwair** – Hay
- ▶ **Ffin Bwydo** – Feed barrier
- ▶ **Cafn** – Trough
- ▶ **Lloc** – Pen
- ▶ **Pesgi** – To fatten

## Cnydau / Crops

Let's now have a look at crops. The eight below are the most popular UK crops. Practise saying them out loud.



Haidd – Barley



Gwenith – Wheat



Ceirch – Oats



Tatws – Potatoes



Betys siwgr – Sugar beet



Llysiau – Vegetables

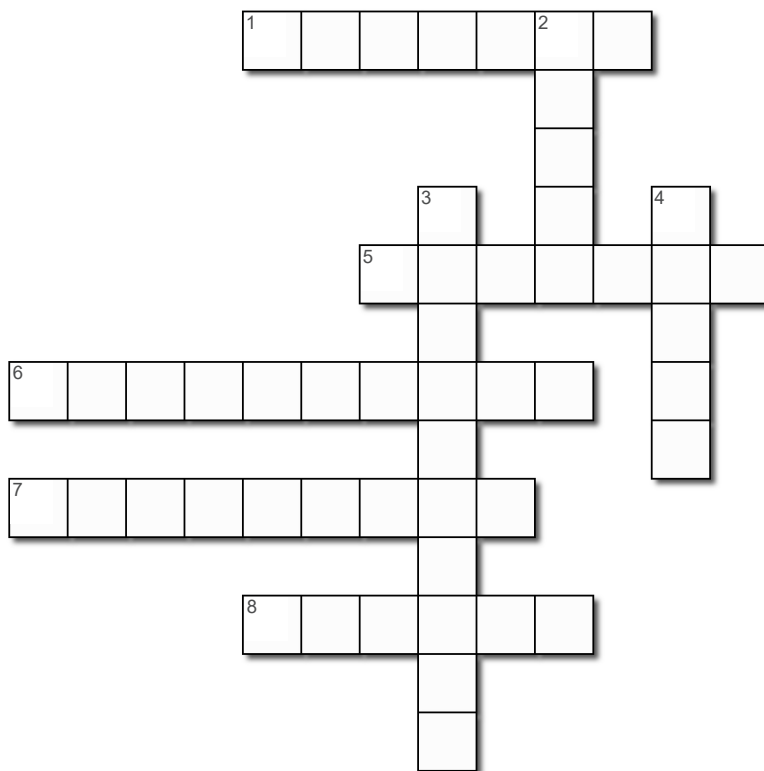


Olew had rêp – Rapeseed oil



Ffrwythau – Fruits

## Gweithgaredd 6 / Activity 6



### Across

1. Wheat
5. Vegetables
6. Sugar beet
7. Fruits
8. Oats

### Down

2. Potatoes
3. Rapeseed oil
4. Barley

## Pobl ar y fferm / People on the farm

There are lots of different roles that people might have on a farm or agricultural site. Try to practise these out loud if you can.

- ▶ **Ffarmwr / Ffermwr** – Farmer
- ▶ **Gweithiwr ffarm cyffredinol / Gweithiwr fferm cyffredinol** – General farm worker
- ▶ **Gyrrwr tractor** – Tractor driver
- ▶ **Technegydd** – Technician
- ▶ **Bugail** – Shepherd
- ▶ **Goruchwyliwr** – Supervisor

## Gweithgaredd 7 / Activity 7

Now see if you can match up the roles. Draw a line from the English to the correct Welsh translation.

Farmer

Technegydd

General farm worker

Goruchwyliwr

Tractor driver

Gweithiwr fferm cyffredinol

Technician

Bugail

Shepherd

Gyrrwr tractor

Supervisor

Ffermwr

You might want to ask who these people are or ask their names. To ask 'who is the ...?' we say '**pwyr yw'r ...?**'. To ask for someone's name you can ask '**Beth yw enw'r ...?**'

- ▶ **Pwyr yw'r ...?** – Who is the ...?
- ▶ **Beth yw enw'r ...?** – What's the name of the ...?

## Gweithgaredd 8 / Activity 8

Complete these sentences by writing the correct words in the spaces.

Who is the shepherd?

\_\_\_\_\_ bugail ?

What is the name of the general farm worker?

\_\_\_\_\_ gweithiwr  
fferm cyffredinol?

## Ardaloedd mewn safle adeiladu / Agriculture site areas

If you work on an agriculture site there are some areas you will need to be familiar with.

- ▶ **Beudy** – Cowshed
- ▶ **Sied** – Shed
- ▶ **Ysgubor** – Barn
- ▶ **Seilo** – Silo
- ▶ **Parlwr godro** - Milking parlour
- ▶ **Tŷ fferm / Ffermdy** – Farm house
- ▶ **Cae** – Field
- ▶ **Buarth / Clos y fferm** – Farmyard

## Gweithgaredd 9 / Activity 9

Write the correct English next to these Welsh names.

Beudy

Sied

Barn

Parlwr godro

Tŷ fferm / Ffermdy

Cae

Buarth / Clos y fferm

## Rhoi cyfarwyddiadau / Giving directions

You may need to give people directions to help them find their way around the farm.  
Repeat out loud.

- ▶ **I'r dde** – To the right
- ▶ **I'r chwith** – To the left
- ▶ **Yn syth ymlaen** – Straight ahead
- ▶ **Tu ôl** – Behind
- ▶ **O flaen** – In front of
- ▶ **Ar draws** – Across

## Gweithgaredd 10 / Activity 10

Now try to complete these sentences.

Ble mae'r ysgubor?

Mae'r ysgubor \_\_\_\_\_  
(straight on)

Ble mae'r beudy?

Mae'r beudy \_\_\_\_\_ (in front of) y  
stabl

Ble mae'r ffermdy?

Mae'r ffermdy \_\_\_\_\_  
(to the right)

Ble mae'r seilo?

Mae'r seilo \_\_\_\_\_ (to the left)

Ble mae'r cae?

Mae'r cae \_\_\_\_\_ (across) y buarth  
\_\_\_\_\_ (behind) y tŷ fferm

## Cyrraedd y fferm / Arriving at the farm

Read the following dialogue and repeat out loud.

Bore da. Gareth dw i. Ga i weld y bugail?

Cewch. Mae'r bugail yn y cae.

Diolch. Ble mae'r cae?

Mae'r cae syth ymlaen ac i'r chwith.

Beth yw enw'r bugail?

Enw'r bugail yw Alun.

Diolch.

Croeso.

## Gweithgaredd 11 / Activity 11

Now number the phrases to create the Welsh dialogue.

Ga i weld y technegydd os gwelwch yn dda?

Diolch. Ble mae'r beudy?

Mae'r beudy ar draws y buarth ac i'r chwith.

Helo, Stephanie dw i.

Diolch yn fawr.

Bore da Stephanie.

Croeso.

Wrth gwrs, mae'r technegydd yn y beudy.

## Cwis cyflym / Quick quiz

Select the correct answer for the 10 questions to see how much you have learned.

1. What is the Welsh word for 'red'?

Glas

Melyn

Coch

Gwyrdd

2. What does this sign say you must wear?

**Rhaid gwisgo  
sbectol  
ddiogelwch**

Boots

Hi-vis vest

Safety glasses / goggles

Ear protection

3. What is the Welsh for 'no entry'?

Dim ysmygu

Perygl

Dim mynediad

Man ymgynnull argyfwng



## Unit 6 | Unit 6

Cymraeg mewn amaethyddiaeth  
Welsh in agriculture

### 4. What is a **'bugail'**?

Farmer

Shepherd

Farm worker

Tractor driver

### 5. How would you say 'who is the technician?'

Pwy yw'r technegydd?

Pwy yw'r gweithiwr fferm  
cyffredinol?

Beth yw enw'r technegydd?

Pwy yw'r ffermwr?

### 6. What is a **'budy'**?

A cow shed

A farmhouse

A stable

A barn

### 7. What is the Welsh word for 'cows'?

Gwartheg

Defaid

Buwch

Moch

### 8. What is a **'mochyn'**?

A sheep

A pig

A horse

A cow

**9. Mae'r ffermwr yn y parlwr godro – Where is the farmer?**

In the cowshed

In the barn

In the farmhouse

In the milking parlour

**10. Choose the correct sentence to say 'the tractor driver is in the field'.**

Mae'r ffermwr yn y beudy

Mae'r gyrrwr tractor yn y cae

Mae'r bugail yn y cae

Mae'r peiriannydd ar y buarth

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## Da iawn! Well done!

And that's it. Well done on completing the Prentis-laith Agriculture course, it has hopefully given you the vocabulary and confidence to use Welsh in your workplace. Speaking even a little bit of Welsh is a valuable workplace skill so keep practising.

**Da iawn a llongyfarchiadau! Well done and congratulations.**