

1 Visiting Wales

Language notes

The verbs occurring most frequently in Welsh sentences are made up from a verb noun (e.g. **cerdded** - walking) combined with an appropriate form of '**bod**' - 'to be'.

The simple present tense for neutral unstressed sentences such as 'I am walking to the town' is:

	singular	plural
1st person	Rydw i'n cerdded	Rydyn ni'n cerdded
	or	
2nd person	Dw i'n cerdded	
3rd person	Rwyt ti'n cerdded	Rydych chi'n cerdded
	Mae e/o/hi'n cerdded	Maen nhw'n cerdded

The 3rd person singular may use 'e' (South Wales) or 'o' (North Wales) for 'he' or 'it' (masculine), and 'hi' for 'she' or 'it' (feminine).

For stressed sentences, different forms are used, for example: 'Are you staying or going?' 'I am staying.' The word order is changed to place the stressed word at the beginning of the sentence:

	singular	plural
1st person	Aros ydw i	Aros ydyn ni
2nd person	Aros wyt ti	Aros ydych chi
3rd person	Aros ydy e/o/hi	Aros ydyn nhw

Another example would be: 'Dafydd is the winner' (not someone else)
Dafydd ydy'r enillydd

By putting the stressed word at the start of the sentence, the word order has changed from the normal verb-subject-object pattern to become subject-verb-object.

Notice that the 3rd person singular form of '**bod**' has changed from **mae** to **ydy**.

Questions use similar patterns, combining a verb noun (e.g. **gweithio** - work) with a form of '**bod**', and use '**ydy**' in the 3rd person singular:

	singular	plural
1st person	Ydw i'n gweithio?	Ydyn ni'n gweithio?
2nd person	Wyt ti'n gweithio?	Ydych chi'n gweithio?
3rd person	Ydy e/o/hi'n gweithio?	Ydyn nhw'n gweithio?

Negative forms insert the word '**dim**' - none, and include the small connecting word '**yn**' before the verb noun. For example, 'I am not buying a car', etc. would use the forms:

	singular	plural
1st person	Dyw i ddim yn prynu	Dydyn ni ddim yn prynu
2nd person	Dwyt ti ddim yn prynu	Dydych chi ddim yn prynu
3rd person	Dydy e/o/hi ddim yn prynu	Dydyn nhw ddim yn prynu

An alternative structure for producing a negative sentence is to use the word '**nad**' or '**nid**' before the verb:

	singular	plural
1st person	Nid ydw i'n prynu	Nid ydyn ni'n prynu
2nd person	Nid wyt ti ddim yn prynu	Nid ydych chi'n prynu
3rd person	Nid ydy e/o/hi 'n prynu	Nid ydyn nhw'n prynu

Treigladau

Treigladau in Welsh can change the initial letters of many words, including nouns, adjectives and verbs, under a variety of circumstances according to grammatical rules.

The most frequently used treiglad is the **treiglad meddal**, or 'soft mutation'. This affects certain consonants and produces specific changes at the start of words. In the list which follows, all the nouns shown are feminine.

The examples of the nouns following 'y' (the article 'the') demonstrate the rule:

A soft mutation usually occurs after the article 'y' in the case of singular feminine nouns. Exceptions are 'rh' and 'll', where the normal mutation is not applied after 'y'.

p becomes b	priodas	- y briodas	the wedding
t becomes d	telyn	- y delyn	the harp
c becomes g	canolfan	- y ganolfan	the centre
b becomes f	byddin	- y fyddin	the army
m becomes f	modrwy	- y fodrwy	the ring
d becomes dd	derbynfa	- y dderbynfa	the reception
ll becomes l	llinell	- y llinell	the line
rh become r	rhestr	- y rhestr	the list
g is lost	gwawr	- y wawr	the dawn

Note that there is no soft mutation with masculine singular or any plural nouns:

bwrdd (m)	- y bwrdd the table	ci (m)	- y ci the dog
priodas (f)	- y priodasau the weddings		
byddin (f)	- y byddinoedd the armies		

A common situation requiring a soft mutation is when adjectives follow feminine singular nouns. For example:

mawr large	pont fawr	large bridge (f)
cyffyrddus comfortable	cadair gyffyrddus	comfortable chair (f)
llwyd grey	gwylan llwyd	grey seagull (f)

The rule applies to multiple adjectives, for example:

cadair fawr las gyfforddus wag large blue comfortable empty chair

A soft mutation is not applied after a masculine singular, nor any plural noun.

Idioms

The word 'to' in English can be translated in different ways in Welsh, depending on the circumstances:

The action of going to a place or organisation uses 'i':

Rydw i'n mynd i'r dref heddiw.

I am going to the town today.

Rwy'n ysgrifennu llythyr i'r ysgol.

I am writing a letter to the school.

The action of going to a person uses 'at':

Mae'n mynd at y deintydd.

He is going to the dentist.

Mae'n anfon yr arian at yr adeiladwr.

He is sending the money to the builder.

The Welsh word 'at' appears in many idioms, for example:

at ddant - to one's taste

Bydd y cynllun at ddant pobl leol.

The plan will be to the taste of local people.

at ei gilydd - on the whole, generally

Roedd y côr, at ei gilydd, yn hapus gyda'r perfformiad.

The choir were generally happy with the performance.

at wasanaeth - for the use of

Mae'r llungopiwr at wasanaeth staff swyddfa yn unig.

The photocopier is for the use of office staff only.

tuag at - towards

Mae'r dorf yn symud tuag at yr orsaf reilffordd.

The crowd is moving towards the railway station.

Sentences

Dw i'n cerdded i fyny'r grisiau.

I am walking up the stairs.

Dw i'n gwneud cinio nawr.

I am making dinner now.

Dyddyn nhw ddim eisiau nofio yn yr afon.

They do not want to swim in the river.

Rwyt ti'n gywir.

You are right.

Rydych chi'n gofyn pam.

You are asking why.

Dydych chi ddim yn anfon llythyr.

You are not sending a letter.

Mae e'n sefyll o flaen y tŷ.

He is standing in front of the house.

Dydy e ddim yn prynu bwyd yn yr archfarchnad.

He is not buying food in the supermarket.

Mae hi'n gwybod yr ateb.

She knows the answer.

Dydy hi ddim yn rhedeg i fyny'r bryн.

She is not running up the hill.

Rydyn ni'n mynd i'r traeth.

We are going to the beach.

Dydyn ni ddim yn gwerthu'r car.

We are not selling the car.

Rydyn ni'n gwneud brecwast.

We are making breakfast.

Rydych chi i gyd yn mynd.

You are all going.

Dydych chi ddim yn prynu tocynnau.

You are not buying tickets.

Rydych chi'n dechrau swydd newydd.

You are starting a new job.

Dydyn nhw ddim yn torri'r glaswellt.

They are not cutting the grass.

Maen nhw'n pleidleisio yn yr etholiad.

They are voting in the election.

Maen nhw'n paentio'r tŷ.

They are painting the house.

Dydw i ddim yn mynd i'r cyfarfod yfory.

I am not going to the meeting tomorrow.

Article: Visiting Wales



Gwlad fach yw Cymru ond mae llawer o leoedd diddorol i weld.

Wales is a small country but there are many interesting places to see.

Mae gan Eryri fynyddoedd uchel.

Snowdonia has high mountains.

Mae'n boblogaidd gyda cherddwyr a dringwyr.

It is popular with walkers and climbers.

Ar hyd arfordir Sir Benfro a Phenrhyn Llŷn mae traethau tywodlyd a chlogwyni creigiog.

Along the coast of Pembrokeshire and the Llŷn Peninsula are sandy beaches and rocky cliffs.

Mae yna olygfeydd hyfryd o lwybr yr arfordir.

There are beautiful views from the coast path.

Mae gan De Cymru hanes pwysig o lo, haearn a dur.

South Wales has an important history of coal, iron and steel.

Caerdydd ac Abertawe yw'r prif ddinasoedd.

The main cities are Cardiff and Swansea.

Mae ganddyn nhw ganolfannau siopa prysur a llawer o westai a bwyta.

They have busy shopping centres and many hotels and restaurants.

Mae ffermio a choedwigaeth yn bwysig yng nghanol Cymru.

Farming and forestry are important in the centre of Wales.

Mae cronfeydd dŵr mawr yn cyflenwi dŵr yfed i ddinasoedd yng Nghymru a Lloegr.

Large reservoirs supply drinking water to cities in Wales and England.

Mae yna lawer o safleoedd hanesyddol o amgylch Cymru.

There are many historical sites around Wales.

Mae yna gestyll ac olion hen ddiwydiannau fel chwarela llechi a chloddio am aur, copr a phlwm.

There are castles and remains of old industries such as slate quarrying and mining for gold, copper and lead.

Speaking and writing challenge

A language student living in an overseas country has learned Welsh and is now planning to visit Wales for the first time. Suggest to the student some places or areas that they should definitely visit.

Example article:

Dechreuwch eich ymweliad yng Nghaerdydd.

Mae'n rhaid i chi weld Bae Caerdydd, sydd yn ardal fywiog gyda bwytau a chaffis.

Mae'n hyfryd dal y gwasanaeth cwch i lawr yr afon i'r Bae o'r castell yng nghanol y ddinas.

Dim yn rhy bell o Gaerdydd ydy parc cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog.

Yma, rhaid i chi weld y rhaeadrau ysbennydd mewn ceunentydd o amgylch y pentref Ystradfellte.

Wrth deithio ymlaen trwy ganolbarth Cymru, arhoswch yn ardal Rhaeadr i weld y gyfres o gronfeydd dŵr yn Nyffryn Elan, gyda'u hargaeau enfawr adeiladwyd o garreg.

Hefyd yng nghanolbarth Cymry ydy hen fwynglawdd plwm Cwmystwyth enfawr. Yma mae amrywiaeth o adfeilion adeiladau, traciau'r tramffyrdd, twneli a siafftiau i'r gweithfeydd tanddaearol.

Ewch ymlaen i Borthmadog ar arfordir Bae Ceredigion.

O'ma rydych chi'n gallu teithio ar y Rheilffordd Ucheldir Cymru.

Mae'r rheilffordd gul hon yn dringo trwy'r bryniau i'r troed mynydd Yr Wyddfa, yna disgyn i dref Caernarfon lle mae castell hardd.

Cyn gadel gogledd Cymru, mae'n rhaid i chi fynd ar hyd penrhyn Llŷn i Aberdaron, lle mae'n wych i weld y traeth a cherdded ar hyd llwybr yr arfordir sydd yn rhedeg ar ben clogwyni ysblennydd.

Story



Mae Dewi eisiau mynd allan i'r cefn gwlad am ychydig o ymarfer corff.
Dewi wants to go out to the countryside for some physical exercise.
Mae'n teimlo'n ddryslyd oherwydd problem yn y gwaith.
He feels confused because of a problem at work.
Mae e'n beiriannydd ac mae'n rhaid iddo ddylunio pont droed i groesi ceunant dwfn.
He is an engineer and he must design a footbridge to cross a deep gorge.
Mae hi wedi bod yn broblem anodd.
It has been a difficult problem.
Mae e'n pacio ei esgidiau cerdded a rhywfaint o fwyd i ginio, yna mae'n cychwyn ar ei feic.
He packs his walking boots and some food for lunch, then he sets off on his bike.
Mae'n gadael ei feic ar ben dyffryn lle mae'r trac yn mynd yn rhy serth, yna mae'n parhau ar droed.
He leaves his bike at the top of a valley where the track becomes too steep, then he continues on foot.
Pan ddaw e dros ben y bryn, mae'n gweld peilon trydan enfawr o'i flaen.
When he comes over the top of the hill, he sees a huge electricity pylon in front of him.
Mae'n sylweddoli yn sydyn bod siâp rhan o'r peilon yn ddelfrydol ar gyfer dyluniad ei bont.
He suddenly realises that the shape of part of the pylon is ideal for his bridge design.
Mae'n tynnu lluniau o'r strwythur, yna mae'n dychwelyd i'w feic gan deimlo'n fodlon iawn.
He takes photographs of the structure, then he returns to his bicycle feeling very content.

Use of Welsh: Jones Hardware

Jones Hardware is a small store in a town in south Wales. The business has a web site advertising its products and services. The web site includes a 'Find us' section with a map and directions for customers arriving from different directions.



On the web page you are asked to provide a Welsh translation of the route directions.

Teithio o Gaerdydd.

Travelling from Cardiff.

Gadewch y draffordd ar gyffordd Cwm Coed a dilynwch arwyddion ar gyfer canol y dref.

Leave the motorway at the Cwm Coed junction and follow signs for the town centre.

Ar y gylchfan gyntaf, cymerwch yr ail allanfa wrth ochr yr archfarchnad.

At the first roundabout, take the second exit alongside the supermarket.

Ewch ymlaen i'r goleuadau traffig, yna trowch i'r dde.

Continue to the traffic lights, then turn right.

Mae ein siop 200 llath ar y chwith.

Our store is 200 yards on the left.

Teithio o Ferthyr Tudful.

Travelling from Merthyr Tydfil.

Dilynwch yr A470 i gyffordd Cwm Coed.

Follow the A470 to the Cwm Coed junction.

Gadewch y briffordd a dilynwch y ffordd heibio'r ystâd ddiwydiannol.

Leave the main road and follow the road past the industrial estate.

Croeswch y bont dros yr afon.

Cross the bridge over the river.

Trowch i'r chwith o flaen yr orsaf reilffordd.

Turn left in front of the railway station.

Mae ein siop 100 llath ar y dde.

Our store is 100 yards on the right.

Description



- Beth yw'r adeilad coch?
- Beth mae'r bobl yn ei wneud sy'n eistedd y tu allan i'r adeilad?
- Pa weithgareddau sy'n digwydd ar y traeth?
- Pwy allai fyw yn y tai y tu ôl i'r traeth?

Understanding Welsh

Galw ar bobol Meirionydd i gefnogi siopau lleol dros y Nadolig

Mae grŵp o 18 o fusnesau ym Meirionnydd wedi dod ynghyd er mwyn annog pobol i siopa'n lleol dros y Nadolig. Maen nhw wedi lansio cynllun tocyn anrheg gall pobol ei wario mewn amrywiaeth o siopau ym Meirionnydd. Rydyn ni'n gwybod pa mor bwysig ydi cefnogi busnesau bach annibynnol sy'n asgwrn cefn i'n cymunedau.

Mae'r tocyn anrheg wir yn cynnig rhywbeth arbennig ac yn dangos yr amrywiaeth o ran talent a busnes sy'n bodoli o fewn ein cylch. Y peth gwych ydi gall y tocyn anrheg fynd tuag at neges wythnosol, neu fyrgyr, neu sesiwn dysgu Cymraeg, llesiant, neu i fynd am dro efo twysswyr profiadol ar y fferm, trwy'r goedwig, neu i fyny'r mynydd. Mae'n ddelfrydol fel anrheg Nadolig.

Mae'n rhaid i ni weithio efo'n gilydd fel hyn yn ein trefi a phentrefi.... dyna ydi'r ffordd ymlaen.

In what county are the gift tokens available?

Mae'r tocynnau anrheg ar gael ym Meirionnyd.

At what time of year do the businesses want gift tokens to be used in local shops?

Mae'r busnesau eisai i gwsmeriaid ddefnyddio'r tocynnau anrheg mewn siopau lleol dros y Nadolig.

What fast food can be bought with a gift token?

Gallwch brynu byrgyr gyda thocyn anrheg.

What lessons can you pay for with a gift token?

Gallwch dalu am sesiwn dysgu Cymraeg gan ddefnyddio tocyn anrheg.

What outdoor activities can you pay for with a gift token?

Gallwch ddefnyddio tocyn anrheg i dalu am dro gyda thywysydd ar fferm, trwy goedwig, neu i fyny'r mynydd.

Story board

Cliff rescue

1: Oscar likes going for walks.

Mae Oscar y ci yn hoffi mynd am dro yn y cefn gwlad.



2: Oscar goes for a walk with his owners along the cliff path. He suddenly runs off, chasing a rabbit, and disappears over the cliff edge.

Un diwrnod mae Oscar yn mynd am dro gyda'i berchnogion ar hyd llwybr y clogwyn. Mae'n rhedeg i ffwrdd yn sydyn, yn dilyn cwningen, ac yn diflannu dros ymyl y clogwyn.



3: Oscar's owners are very worried that he has fallen and is injured. They call the coastguard and ask for help. The coastguard carefully climb down the cliff.

Mae perchnogion Oscar yn bryderus iawn ei fod wedi cwympo ac wedi ei anafu. Maen nhw'n ffonio gwylwyr y glannau ac yn gofyn am help. Mae gwylwyr y glannau yn dringo i lawr y clogwyn yn ofalus.



4: Oscar is found safe and well on a ledge. He is brought back to the cliff top by the coastguard, where his anxious owners are waiting.

Maen nhw'n darganfod Oscar yn ddiogel ac yn iach ar silff. Mae gwyliwr y glannau yn dod â fe i ben y clogwyn, lle mae ei berchnogion pryderus yn aros.



2 Big Pit

Language notes

The pronoun **e** (he) tends to be used in South Wales and **o** in North Wales.

Welsh uses two different methods for creating verb tenses:

- The short form (**cryno**) system adds an ending to the verb noun to indicate the time of the activity and the persons involved, e.g.
darllen (read) may become:
darllenodd hi (she read - in the past)
- The long form (**cwmpasog**) system combines a verb noun (specifying the activity) with a tense of '**bod**' specifying the time of the activity and persons involved), e.g.:
sefyll (stand) may become:
mae e yn sefyll or **mae o yn sefyll** (he stands -present time)

Some tenses use only one of these methods, whilst other tenses provide the writer with a choice between a cryno or cwmpasog option. Two past tenses which commonly use cwmpasog forms are the **past perfect** and the **past imperfect**.

The **past perfect** represents the pattern 'something has happened', for example:

'Alice has painted the kitchen',
'The man has paid his bill'.

It is 'perfect' in the sense that the activity has been fully completed.

This tense is constructed by combining a verb noun with the present tense of '**bod**' and including the word '**wedi**' to indicate that the activity occurred in the past.

For example: 'I have walked', etc. is represented by:

	singular	plural
1st person	rydw i wedi cerdded	rydyn ni'n wedi cerdded
or	dw i wedi cerdded	
2nd person	rwyt ti wedi cerdded	rydych chi wedi cerdded
3rd person	mae e/o/hi wedi cerdded	maen nhw wedi cerdded

The **past imperfect** tense represents the pattern 'something was happening'. It is used to describe an activity which took place over an extended period of time:

'My grandfather lived at a farm in the mountains'

or an activity which was taking place when some other event occurred:

'She was walking through the market when she saw the boy'

The past imperfect is constructed by combining a verb noun with the imperfect tense of '**bod**'.

For example, 'I was reading', etc. is represented by:

	singular	plural
1st person	roeddw n i'n darllen	roedden ni'n darllen
or	ron i'n darllen	
2nd person	roeddet ti'n darllen	roeddech chi'n darllen
3rd person	roedd e/o/hi'n darllen	roedden nhw'n darllen

Note that verb tense usage in English and Welsh are not exactly the same.

In English we might write 'he worked in a factory'. However, this would be translated into Welsh as '**roedd e'n gweithio mewn ffatri**' ('he was working in a factory') because the activity took place over an extended period, rather than being a single event.

The negative is produced by changing the first letter to 'd' and inserting the word '**dim**' - none. For example: 'I was not reading', etc.

	singular	plural
1st person	doeddw n i ddim yn darllen	doedden ni ddim yn darllen
or	don i ddim yn darllen	
2nd person	doeddet ti ddim yn darllen	doeddech chi ddim yn darllen
3rd person	doedd e/o/hi ddim yn darllen	doedden nhw'n darllen

Treigladau

Two rules were given in session 1:

A **noun soft mutation** occurs after 'y' ('the') in the case of singular feminine nouns, except where the initial letters are 'rh' or 'll'.

An **adjective soft mutation** occurs after a feminine singular noun.

Applying these rules requires a knowledge of the gender of nouns. There is usually no simple way of determining the gender of a noun, and this must be found from a dictionary or from memory. The following is a list of some common feminine nouns, with examples of noun or adjective mutations:

afon	yr afon fawr	the big river	mawr	big
ardal	yr ardal ddel	the pretty area	del	pretty
awr	yr awr dywyll	the dark hour	tywyll	dark
awyren	yr awyren gyflym	the fast aircraft	cyflym	fast
blwyddyn	y flwyddyn	the year		
braich	y fraich	the arm		
brawddeg	y frawddeg	the sentence		
cadair	y gadair	the chair		
canolfan	y ganolfan	the centre		
carreg	y garreg	the stone		
cath	y gath	the cat		
cegin	y gegin	the kitchen		
ceiniog	y geiniog	the penny		
cloch	y gloch	the clock		
clust	y glust	the ear		

coeden	y goeden	the tree		
coes	y goes	the leg		
craig	y graig	the rock		
cwpan	y gwpan	the cup		
dafad	y ddafad	the sheep (singular)		
damwain	y ddamwain	the accident		
de	y dde	the right		
dinas	y ddinas	the city		
diod	y ddiod	the drink		
eglwys	yr eglwys leol	the local church	lleol	local
ffatri	y fatri	the factory		
ffenest	y fenest	the window		
fferm	y ferm	the farm		
ffordd	y fordd	the road		
gardd	yr ardd	the garden		
gorsaf	yr orsaf	the station		
gwers	y wers	the lesson		
gwobr	y wobr	the prize		
iaith	yr iaith gas	the nasty language	cas	nasty
lolfa	y lolfa fach	the small lounge	bach	small
lôn	y lôn beryglus	the dangerous lane	beryglus	dangerous
lori	y lori fudr	the dirty lorry	budr	dirty
llaw	y llaw dde	the right hand	de	right
lleuad	y lleuad lawn	the full moon	llawn	full
llyfrgell	y llyfrgell genedlaethol	the national library	cenedlaethol	national
llygoden	y llygoden fawr	the rat (literally: the big mouse)		
marchnad	y farchnad	the market		
melin	y felin	the mill		
milltir	y filltir	the mile		
nant	y nant lân	the clean stream	glân	clean
neges	y neges bwysig	the important message	bwysig	important
neuadd	y neuadd gul	the narrow hall	cul	narrow
nos	y nos dawel	the quiet night	tawel	quiet
olwyn	yr olwyn grwn	the round wheel	crwn	round
pêl	y bêl	the ball		
pobl	y bobl	the people		
pont	y bont	the bridge		
prifysgol	y brifysgol	the university		
rhaglen	y rhaglen fer	the short programme	byr	short
rhan	y rhan gyntaf	the first part	cyntaf	first
seren	y seren ddisglair	the bright star	disglair	bright
sgwrs	y sgwrs ddiddorol	interesting conversation	diddorol	interesting
sioe	y sioe gyffrous	the exciting show	gyffrous	exciting
siop	y siop fwy	the bigger shop	fwy	bigger
stori	y stori ddoniol	the funny story	doniol	funny
storm	y storm ddrwg	the bad storm	drwg	bad

stryd	y stryd wag	the empty street	gwag	empty
swydd	y swydd orau	the best job	gorau	best
swyddfa	y swyddfa gyfeillgar	the friendly office	cyfeillgar	friendly
tafarn	y dafarn	the pub		
tref	y dref	the town		
troed	y droed	the foot		
tudalen	y dudalen	the page		
wythnos	yr wythnos drist	the sad week	trist	sad
ynys	yr ynys bell	the far island	pell	far
ysgol	yr ysgol gynradd	the primary school	cynradd	primary
ystafell	yr ystafell gyfarwydd	the familiar room	cyfarwydd	familiar

Idioms

The Welsh word '**ar**' is commonly used to represent the English word 'on':

Mae bwyd ar y bwrdd.

There is food on the table.

Mae'r swyddfa ar yr ail lawr.

The office is on the second floor.

However, '**ar**' can also occur with other meanings in Welsh:

'**ar**' is used to indicate a debt:

Mae ar Dafydd ddeg punt i mi.

Dafydd owes me ten pounds.

When expressing numbers, '**ar**' is used to mean 'in addition to':

Mae'r bws yn gadael am bump ar hugain wedi chwech.

The bus leaves at twenty five past six.

'**ar**' can indicate that an event is on the point of happening:

Mae trênn Caerdydd ar gadael.

The Cardiff train is about to leave.

'**ar**' occurs in a variety of idioms, for example:

ar agor - open

Mae'r archfarchnad ar agor trwy'r dydd.

The supermarket is open all day.

ar ben - finished, complete

Mae'r gwaith ar y prosiect ar ben.

Work on the project is complete.

ar brawf - on trial

Gallwch ddefnyddio'r feddalwedd ar brawf am fis.

You can use the software on trial for a month.

ar draws - across, in various different contexts:

Cerddodd ar draws y bont i'r dref.

He walked across the bridge to the town.

Sentences

Ron i'n cerdded ar hyd y traeth.

I was walking along the beach.

Roedddech chi'n gyrru adref.

You were driving home.

Roedd e'n torri'r lawnt.

He was cutting the lawn.

Roedd y gaeaf yn stormus iawn y llynedd.

The winter was very stormy last year.

Doeddwn i ddim yn adnabod y tair merch.

I didn't know the three girls.

Roeddwn i'n arfer cerdded am filltiroedd ar lannau'r Menai.

I used to walk for miles on the shores of the Menai.

Ble yn union oedd y ddau ddyn?

Where exactly were the two men?

Oedd Caerdydd yn wastad brif ddinas Cymru?

Was Cardiff always the capital city of Wales?

Beth oedd yn digwydd yn yr harbwr?

What was happening in the harbour?

Roedd e'n byw yn y Bala, ond roedd e'n gweithio mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru.

He lived in Bala, but he was working in other parts of Wales.

Oedd yna lawer o ffatrioedd ar lannau'r Taf?

Were there many factories on the banks of the Taff?

Honna oedd y wers fwyaf diflas erioed.

That was the most boring lesson ever.

Oedd yna ffilm ddiddorol ar S4C neithiwr?

Was there an interesting film on S4C last night?

Roedd e'n darllen y gerdd ac roedd y myfyriwr yn ei chyfieithu i'r Saesneg.

He was reading the poem and the student was translating it into English.

Pryd oedd y cwmni'n trefnu cyfarfodydd gyda chwsmeriaid?

When was the company arranging meetings with customers?

Mae tair wythnos wedi mynd heibio ers y dyddiad hwnnw.

Three weeks have passed since that date.

Roeddwn yn ymweld â'r amgueddfa am y trydydd tro.

I was visiting the museum for the third time.

Oedd y gerddorfa yn perfformio rhaglen o gerddoriaeth boblogaidd neithiwr?

Was the orchestra performing a program of popular music last night?

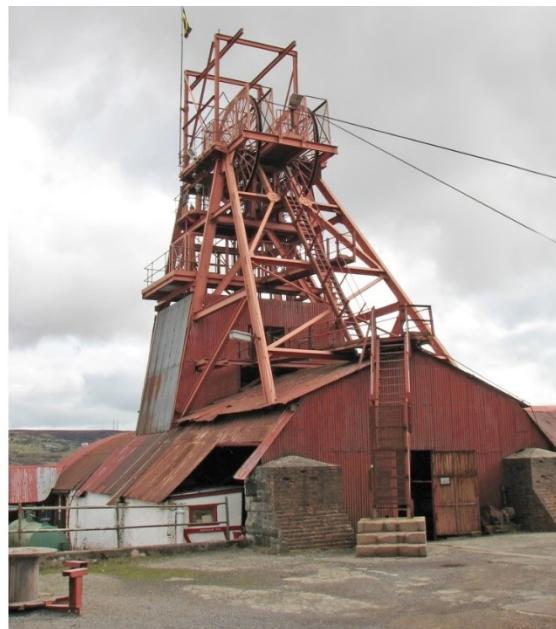
Ble mae'r adroddiad roeddet ti'n sôn amdano?

Where is the report that you were talking about?

Oedd y Gymraeg yn bwnc pwysig ar amserlen yr ysgol?

Was Welsh an important subject on the school timetable?

Article: Big Pit



Mae Big Pit yn bwll glo ar ochr y dyffryn uwchben tref Blaenafon yn Ne Cymru.

Big Pit is a coal mine on the side of the valley above the town of Blaenafon in South Wales.

Roedd y pwll yn gweithredu am gant o flynyddoedd, gan gyflogi miloedd o lowyr.

The mine was operating for a hundred years, employing thousands of miners.

Daeth cloddio glo i ben ond mae'r pwll wedi ei ailagor fel amgueddfa a chanolfan i ymwelwyr.

Coal mining came to an end but the mine has reopened as a museum and visitor centre.

Mae adeiladau'r lofa wedi eu cadw.

The buildings of the mine have been preserved.

Gallwch ymweld â'r injan weindio a gweithdai, a baddonau a ffreutur y glowyr.

You can visit the winding engine and workshops, and the miners' baths and canteen.

Mae ymwelwyr yn gwisgo hetiau caled a lampau, ac yn disgyn y siafft i'r gweithfeydd tanddaearol.

Visitors wear hard hats and lamps, and descend the shaft to the underground workings.

Mae cyn-lowyr yn eich tywys trwy'r twneli, gan esbonio sut y cafodd y glo ei dorri a'i gludo i'r siafft.

Former miners guide you through the tunnels, explaining how the coal was cut and transported to the shaft.

Roedd glowyr yn torri glo â llaw yn y dyddiau cynnar, ond yn fwy diweddar defnyddiodd y pwll beiriannau mawr i dorri'r glo.

Miners cut coal by hand in the early days, but more recently the mine used large machines to cut the coal.

Speaking and writing challenge

Describe an industrial museum or historic industrial site that you have visited.

Example article:

Un o'r hen safleoedd diwydiannol mwyaf diddorol yng Nghymru ydy chwarel llechi Dinorwig yn Llanberis.

Mae'r gweithdai ar lan Llyn Peris a oedd ar un amser yn cynnal a chadw peirianwaith y chwarel bellach ar agor fel amgueeddfa.

Yma mae ffwrnais oedd ei defnyddio i gastio darnau haearn ar gyfer pheiriannau, a gefail gof.

Mae'r gweithdai eu pweru gan olwyn dŵr enfawr.

Mae cyfres o lethrau serth gyda thraciau rheilffordd yn arwain i fyny i'r mannau lle oedd yn llechfaen ei chwarela.

Yn uchel ar ochr y dyffryn mae'r hen felinau lle cafodd y garreg ei llifio a holli i gynhyrchu llechi.

Mae'r peiriannau i wneud hyn yn dal i'w weld yn adfeilion y melinau.

Ar ôl cludo'r llechi i lawr i'r llyn, cafodd ei thrawsgludo i drenau ar gyfer y daith i'r arfordir, yn barod i lwytho ar longau i allforio.

Ger y llyn mae ysbty'r chwarelwyr, sydd hefyd yn amgueeddfa.

Gwnaeth y dynion talu swm bach pob wythnos fel yswiriant, er mwyn cael triniaeth yn yr ysbty os ydyn nhw'n cael eu hanafu.

Roedd hwn yn flynyddoedd cyn sefydlwyd y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Genedlaethol dros Gymru i gyd.

Story



Mae'r teulu Morris yn byw mewn tŷ newydd ar ystâd ar gyrion y ddinas.

The Morris family live in a new house on the outskirts of the city.

Maen nhw'n ddryslyd oherwydd bod pethau yn y tŷ wedi diflannu yn ddiweddar.

They are confused because things in the house have disappeared recently.

Collwyd pethau bach cyntaf, fel darn pos jig-so.

First small things were lost, like a jigsaw puzzle piece.

Yna diflannodd modrwy a oedd ar y bwrdd yn eu hystafell wely.

A ring then disappeared which was on the table in their bedroom.

Roedden nhw'n drwgdybio eu mab bach Huw, a oedd newydd ddechrau yn yr ysgol.

They suspected their small son Huw, who had just started school.

Fodd bynnag, diflannodd rhai o hoff frics adeiladu plastig Huw hefyd.

However, some of Huw's favourite plastic building bricks also disappeared.

Parhaodd y teulu i fod yn ddryslyd.

The family continued to be confused.

Un noson sylwodd Mr Morris ar eu cath fach yn llusgo llwy de o'r gegin a'i chymryd o dan y ddreser.

One evening Mr Morris noticed their kitten dragging a teaspoon from the kitchen and taking it under the dresser.

Sylwedolodd bod pethau wedi dechrau diflannu yn fuan ar ôl iddynt brynu'r gath fach newydd.

He realised that things had begun to disappear soon after they bought the new kitten. Edrychodd o dan y ddreser ac roedd popeth yno.

He looked under the dresser and everything was there.

Mae'r teulu yn gwybod ble i chwilio nawr a oes unrhyw beth arall yn diflannu.

The family now know where to search if anything else disappears.

Use of Welsh: Forestry

A conservation project is being carried out in Wales to remove plantations of conifers and allow native oak woods to regenerate. A bilingual sign is needed to explain the purpose of the work, and to warn walkers about the dangers during forestry operations. On the web page you are invited to translate this into Welsh.



Rydym yn gweithio yn y goedwig hon i gael gwared ar gonwydd.

We are working in this forest to remove conifers.

Bydd coed derw yn gallu tyfu eto.

Oak trees will be able to grow again.

Bydd hyn yn darparu cynefinoedd i bryfed, adar a llawer o anifeiliaid bach.

This will provide habitats for insects, birds and many small animals.

Cadwch yn glir o'r holl beiriannau a cherbydau.

Keep clear of all machinery and vehicles.

Peidiwch â dringo ar bentyrrau coed.

Do not climb on stacks of timber.

Rhaid i chi ddilyn llwybr gwahanol os ydy llwybr ar gau dros dro.

You must follow a different route if a path is temporarily closed.

Description



- Pa mor brysur ydy'r archfarchnad?
- Beth sydd ar werth yn yr arddangosfa
- ar ochr chwith yn y llun?
- Beth sydd gan y cwsmeriaid yn eu trolleyau?
- Beth yw'r arwydd glas uwchben y cwsmeriaid yn cynnig?

Understanding Welsh

Coeden y flwyddyn Cymru

Mae coeden ffawydden ger Abaty Margam ym Mort Talbot wedi ei henwi yn goeden y flwyddyn Cymru.

Mae'r coeden wedi darparu cysgod i ymwelwyr ers blynnyddoedd – o grwpiau o Fictoriaid yn cymryd te oddi tano, i gynrychiadau teledu fel Dr Who a Songs of Praise.

‘Rydym yn meddwl fod y goeden tua 200 mlwydd oed’, meddai prif arddwr Parc Gwledig Margam.

Mae'r gystadleuaeth i ddod o hyd i Goeden y Flwyddyn yn cael ei chynnal gan y Woodland Trust.

Bydd y wobr mil o bunnau yn cael ei wario ar gynnal y goeden.

What prize is given to the Welsh Tree of the Year?

Mae Coeden y Flwyddyn yn derbyn gwobr o fil o bunnau.

Who organises the competition?

Mae'r Woodland Trust yn trefnu'r gystadleuaeth.

What species is the tree and how old is it?

Mae'r goeden yn ffawydden, ac mae tua 200 mlwydd oed.

In what television programs has the tree appeared?

Mae'r goeden wedi ymddangos yn Dr Who a Songs of Praise.

How will winning the competition be of benefit to the tree?

Bydd y wobr yn cael ei wario ar gynnal y goeden.

Story board

Aberystwyth storm

1: During the winter there was a huge storm in Aberystwyth.

Yn ystod y gaeaf bu storm enfawr yn Aberystwyth.



2: A lot of damage was done to the promenade. The shelter building collapsed.

Cafodd llawer o ddifrod ei wneud i'r promenâd. Dymchwelodd adeilad y lloches.



3: Waves made a large hole in the sea wall.

Bu tonnau'n gwneud twll mawr yn y morglawdd.



4: The sea wall has now been repaired and the promenade shelter has been rebuilt.

Mae'r morglawdd bellach wedi'i atgyweirio ac mae lloches ar y promenâd wedi'i ailadeiladu.



5: Waves also damaged the bandstand.

Hefyd gwnaeth y tonnau ddifrod i'r safle seindorf.



6: A new bandstand has now been built.

Bellach mae safle seindorf newydd wedi'i adeiladu.



3 Cardiff Bay

Language notes

We will now examine the simple **past** tense. This is slightly different in meaning to the past perfect, as it does not imply that the action was completed.

For example, the **past** tense is used in the sentence:

'John painted the house on Tuesday'

The task may not have been finished - John may have returned on Wednesday to do more painting. This is different to the statement:

'John has painted the house'

which implies that the work is now complete.

The past tense has a short form (cyno) structure. It is produced by adding a set of standard endings to a verb noun. Taking '**dringo**' (climb) as an example:

dringes / dringais i'r mynydd	I climbed the mountain
dringest/ dringaist ti'r mynydd	you climbed the mountain
dringodd e/o/hi'r mynydd	he/she climbed the mountain
drington ni'r mynydd	we climbed the mountain
dringoch chi'r mynydd	you climbed the mountain
drington nhw'r mynydd	they climbed the mountain

It may just be necessary to make a slight change to the verb noun before adding the standard set of endings, for example:

rhedeg - run

rhedais i - I ran, **rhedaist ti** - you ran

clywed - hear

clywais i - I heard, **clywaist ti** - you heard

However, four common verbs: **cael**, **mynd**, **dod** and **gwneud**, have irregular forms:

cael - have past: I had a meeting, you had a meeting, etc.

	singular	plural
1st person	ces i gyfarfod	cawson ni gyfarfod
2nd person	cest ti gyfarfod	cawsoch chi gyfarfod
3rd person	cafodd e/o/hi gyfarfod	cawson nhw gyfarfod

mynd - go past: I went to the town, you went to the town, etc.

	singular	plural
1st person	es i i'r dref	aethon ni i'r dref
2nd person	est ti i'r dref	aethoch chi i'r dref
3rd person	aeth e/o/hi i'r dref	aethon nhw i'r dref

dod - come	past: I came home, you came home, etc.	
	singular	plural
1st person	des i adref	daethon ni adref
2nd person	dest ti adref	daethoch chi adref
3rd person	daeth e/o/hi adref	daethon nhw adref
gwneud - do, make	past: I made a promise, you made a promise, etc.	
	singular	plural
1st person	gwnes i addewid	gwnaethon ni addewid
2nd person	gwnest ti addewid	gwnaethoch chi addewid
3rd person	gwnaeth e/o/hi addewid	gwnaethon nhw addewid

Questions can be produced by simply adding a question mark, for example:

Welodd e'r ffilm? Did he see the film?

To avoid ambiguity, the word 'A' can be placed at the start of a question:

A welodd e'r ffilm?

Conversely, a small word **fe** (South Wales) or **mi** (North Wales) known as a **particle** is often placed before a positive statement, for example:

Fe aeth e i Gaerdydd He went to Cardiff

Mi aeth o i Fangor He went to Bangor

In this course we will use **fe** in the suggested translations, but it would be equally acceptable to use **mi**.

An alternative way of writing the past tense is to use a verb noun along with a past tense of gwneud. A soft mutation is applied to the verb noun.

For example: cyfarfod to meet

gwnes i gyfarfod ffrind	I met a friend
gwnest ti gyfarfod ffrind	you met a friend
gwneath e/o/hi gyfarfod ffrind	he/she met a friend
gwnaethon ni gyfarfod ffrind	we met a friend
gwnaethoch chi gyfarfod ffrind	you met a friend
gwnaethon nhw gyfarfod ffrind	they met a friend

Treigladau

A very common occurrence of soft mutations is immediately after any of a large group of prepositions, which are words indicating a relationship between components of the sentence. These are:

am: 'for', sometimes in the context 'in favour of..'

Dw i'n gofyn am ddiod I am asking for a drink

Rydw i am fynd adre I want to go home

Maen nhw am werthu'r car They want to sell the car

ar: 'on' or 'to'

Mae llwyddiant yn dibynnu ar bawb Success depends on everyone

Dwi'n gwrando ar gerddoriaeth I listen to music

at: 'to'	
Ysgrifennais at reolwr y cwmni Dwi'n edrych ymlaen at ddod	I wrote to the manger of the company I am looking forward to coming
dan: 'under'	
Rhedodd e dan bont Mae'r sefyllfa dan reolaeth	He ran under a bridge The situation is under control
dros: 'over'	
Dringodd dros gamfa Cymerodd dros mlwyddyn i gwblhau	He climbed over a stile It took over a year to complete
gan: 'with', 'from'	
Mae'r gwaith gan gyfansoddwr enwog Prynais bara gan ddynes yn y pentref	The work is by a famous composer I bought bread from a woman in the village
heb: 'without'	
Mae e heb obaith Daethon nhw heb gar	He is without hope They came without a car
hyd: 'until'	
Dw i'n aros hyd ddiwedd y rhaglen	I'm waiting until the end of the program
i: 'to'	
Mae'r trêñ yn mynd i Gaerdydd Byddaf i'n gofyn i fyfyrniwr	The train goes to Cardiff I will ask a student
o: 'from'	
Pethau yn mynd o ddrwg i waeth Symudon nhw o'r ddinas	Things go from bad to worse They moved from the city
tan: 'until'	
Arhoswch tan ddiwedd y mis Rydyn ni'n gweithio tan gwblhau'r dasg	Wait until the end of the month. We are working until the task is completed
trwy: 'through', 'by'	
Aeth hi trwy ddrws i mewn i'r adeilad Roedd y gwesty yn llwyddianus trwy gynnig bwyd blasus	She went through a door into the building The hotel was successful through offering delicious food
wrth: 'while', 'at', 'by'	
Talwch wrth ddrws y neuadd Welais hysbyseb am gyngerdd wrth yrru i'r gwaith	Pay at the door of the hall I saw an advert for a concert while driving to work

Idioms

The word '**am**' often translates the English word 'for':

Arhosodd am ddwy awr.

He waited for two hours.

Rydw i'n mynd i'r siop am laeth.

I am going to the shop for milk.

However, 'am' can occur in a variety of situations, for example:

'am' is used to indicate the time when an event occurs.

Mae'r cyfarfod yn dechrau am ddeg o'r gloch.

The meeting begins at ten o'clock.

'am' can mean 'towards':

Pan ddaeth yr ysgol i ben, rhedodd y disgylion am y drws.

When school ended, the pupils ran towards the door.

'am' can mean 'about', when specifying a subject.

Roedden nhw'n siarad am bwy fydd yn ennill yr etholiad.

They were talking about who will win the election.

Many idioms in Welsh use 'am'. Some examples are:

am wn i - as far as I know, I suppose:

Mae'r siop yn dal ar agror, am wn i.

The shop is still open, as far as I know.

am y tro - for now

Rwy'n cadw fy meic yn y sied am y tro.

I am keeping my bicycle in the shed for now.

am byth - for ever

Bydd ei deulu yn ffermwyr am byth.

His family will be farmers for ever.

am yn ail - alternately

Plannodd resi o gennin a nionod am yn ail.

He planted rows of leeks and onions alternately.

am hynny - therefore, for that reason

Roedd y peiriant wedi torri ac am hynny wnes i ddim ei ddefnyddio.

The machine was broken and therefore I didn't use it.

Sentences

Gofynnodd ni am bris y gwyliau.

We asked about the price of the holiday.

Fe barciodd y dyn ei gar o flaen y tŷ.

The man parked his car in front of the house.

Fe ymweloch chi â rhai gwledydd diddorol y llynedd.

You visited some interesting countries last year.

A wnaethoch chi edrych am yr arian pan aethoch chi i'r swyddfa?

Did you look for the money when you went to the office?

A wnaethoch chi anfon y pecyn yn ôl i'r siop?

Did you send the package back to the shop?

Gadawon ni ein hen oergell yn y ganolfan ailgylchu.

We left our old fridge at the recycling centre.

Prynodd dyn cyfoethog yr hen blasty a'i agor fel gwesty.

A wealthy man bought the old mansion and opened it as a hotel.

Clywais yrrwr y bws yn siarad am y ddamwain yn y pentref y bore'ma.

I heard the bus driver talking about the accident in the village this morning.

Gwerthais y tŷ yn y dref heddiw a symudais i bentref.

Today I sold the house in the town and moved to a village.

Cyrhaeddodd y trêñ hanner awr yn hwyr a chollais y bws.

The train arrived half an hour late and I missed the bus.

Stopiodd yr heddlu'r parti pan gwynodd cymdogion am y sŵn.

The police stopped the party when neighbours complained about the noise.

Gofynnodd yr arwydd i bobl yrru'n araf.

The sign asked people to drive slowly.

Dechreuodd y bobl leol siarad Cymraeg pan ddaeth y dieithriaid i mewn i'r dafarn.

The local people began speaking Welsh when the strangers came into the pub.

Y llynedd fe wnaethon ni ennill y mwyafrif o gemau ond fe gollon ni yn erbyn Aberystwyth yn y gêm olaf.

Last year we won most games but we lost against Aberystwyth in the final match.

Rhoddodd y gwleidydd arraith ddiflas pan agorodd e'r amgueddfa newydd.

The politician gave a boring speech when he opened the new museum.

Ni aeth e i'r cyfarfod ond anfonodd ei ymddiheuriadau.

He did not go to the meeting but he sent his apologies.

Dosbarthodd yr elusen daflenni i gartrefi ledled Cymru.

The charity distributed leaflets to homes throughout Wales.

A wnaethoch chi ymweld â'r castell pan aethoch chi i Gaernarfon?

Did you visit the castle when you went to Caernarfon?

Cyfieithodd y ddrama i'r Almaeneg ar gyfer yr wyl.

He translated the play into German for the festival.

Pam wnaethoch chi werthu'r siop a phrynu bwyty?

Why did you sell the shop and buy a restaurant?



Article: Cardiff Bay

Mae Bae Caerdydd rŵan yn llyn dŵr croyw mawr.

Cardiff Bay is now a large fresh water lake.

Ffurfiwyd y llyn trwy adeiladu morglawdd ar draws aber yr afonydd Taf ac Ely.

The lake was formed by building a barrage across the mouth of the rivers Taff and Ely.

Bae Caerdydd yw safle'r hen ddociau.

Cardiff Bay is the site of the old docks.

Roedd dociau Caerdydd yn allforio glo o Gymru i weddill y byd.

Cardiff docks exported coal from the South Wales Valleys to the rest of the world.

Daeth morwyr o bedwar ban byd ac yn ymgartrefu yn agos at y dociau.

Sailors came from across the world and settled close to the docks.

Mae'r ardal yn enwog am fod yn amlddiwyliau.

The area is famous for being multicultural.

Ar ôl yr Ail Ryfel Byd caeodd y rhan fwyaf o'r diwydiant ac aeth y dociau yn segur.

After the Second World War most of the industry closed and the docks became disused.

Adeiladwyd Morglawdd Bae Caerdydd ym 1999.

The Cardiff Bay Barrage was built in 1999.

Bae Caerdydd yw lleoliad adeilad Senedd Cymru a'r swyddfeydd ar gyfer aelodau'r senedd.

Cardiff Bay is the location of the Welsh Parliament building and offices for the members of the parliament.

Roedd adeilad hanesyddol y Pier Head yn bencadlys y Cwmni Dociau.

The historic Pier Head building was the headquarters of the Dock Company.

Mae Cei Môrforwyn yn darparu amrywiaeth o fwytau, bariau a chaffis.

Mermaid Quay provides a variety of restaurants, bars, and cafés.

Mae gan Fae Caerdydd warchodfa natur gwlyptir newydd hefyd.

Cardif Bay also has a new wetland nature reserve.

Speaking and writing challenge

Select a town or city that you know well. Discuss its good features, and any problems faced by the people who live and work there.

Example article:

Caerdydd ydy le da i fyw, yn enwedig i bobl ifanc sydd ar ddechrau ar eu gyrfaoedd.

Mae hefyd yn gartref i dair prifysgol, gyda champysau o gwmpas y ddinas.

Cost rhentu tŷ neu fflat ydy yn is nag mewn dinasoedd mawr eraill ym Mhrydain.

Mae prisiau siopau, biliau bwytau a chostau gofal plant yn is na'r cyfartaledd cenedlaethol.

Mae gan Gaerdydd gryn dipyn o barciau a mannau agored gwyrdd.

Llwybrau cerdded coetir dynunol ar hyd yr afon sydd ger canol y ddinas.

Mae digwyddiadau diwylliannol a chwaraeon yn rheolaidd yng Nghaerdydd, gan gynnwys cyngherddau cerddoriaeth glasurol yn Neuadd Dewi Sant a gemau rygbi rhyngwladol yn Stadiwm y Mileniwm.

Gall canol y ddinas fod yn orlawn ac yn swnllyd ar adegau.

Efallai y byddai'n well gan deuluoedd fyw yn un o'r maestrefi cyfagos, sy'n ymddangos yn debycach i bentrefi gyda'u siopau, ysgolion a chyfleusterau eraill eu hunain.

Mae gan Gaerdydd gysylltiadau trêu a bws da â'r ardaloedd cyfagos, ond gall trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus fod yn ddrud.

Gall yr hinsawdd wlyb bod yn anfantais.

Hefyd mae maint bach y ddinas yn golygu bod llai o gyfleoedd gwaith nag mewn dinasoedd mwy yn Lloegr.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r ddinas yn lle cyfeillgar, cyffrous a chyfforddus iawn i fyw, gyda chefn gwlad hyfryd gerllaw.

Story



Mae Dafydd yn gweithio mewn bwyty yn y ddinas.

Dafydd works in a restaurant in the city.

Roedd wedi bod yn brysur iawn yn y bwyty yn ystod yr wythnos cyn y Nadolig.

It had been very busy in the restaurant during the week before Christmas.

Doedd dim amser i siopa.

There was no time to shop.

Gorffennodd ei waith yn hwyr ar Noswyl Nadolig.

He finished his work late on Christmas eve.

Roedd Dafydd yn cofio merch fach ei chwaer.

Dafydd remembered his sister's little daughter.

Rhaid iddo fe brynu anrheg iddi hi.

He must buy a present for her.

Yn hwyr ar ôl machlud haul, gwisgodd ei got a rhuthrodd i'r siopau.

Late after sunset, he put on his coat and rushed to the shops.

Dim ond yr archfarchnad oedd ar agor o hyd.

Only the supermarket was still open.

"O na", meddyliodd, "Ni fydd fy chwaer yn hapus os byddaf yn dod â bocs o siocledi.

"Oh no", he thought, "my sister will not be happy if I bring a box of chocolates.

Mae hi bob amser yn meddwl bod bwyd iach yn bwysig iawn.

She always thinks that healthy food is very important.

Efallai y dylwn brynu rhai afalau ac oraensys yn lle".

Perhaps I should buy some apples and oranges instead".

Yn ffodus daeth o hyd i arddangosfa o deganau, a dewisodd elifiant tegan meddal a fyddai'n ddelfrydol.

Fortunately he found a display of toys, and chose a soft toy elephant which would be ideal.

Aeth Dafydd â'r elifiant i dŷ ei chwaer ar y ffordd adref, mewn pryd i'w roi o dan y goeden Nadolig.

Dafydd took the elephant to his sister's house on the way home, in time to put it under the Christmas tree.

Use of Welsh: Weather Forecast

On the web page you are asked to translate the weather forecast for Wales



Rhagolwg tywydd ar gyfer Cymru.

Weather forecast for Wales.

Heno.

Tonight.

Noson gymylog gyda chawodydd o law yn effeithio ar ardaloedd y gorllewin.

A cloudy evening with showers of rain affecting western areas.

Bydd band o law, weithiau'n drwm, yn gwthio i'r gorllewin yn ystod oriau mân y bore.

A band of rain, sometimes heavy, will push into the west during the early hours of the morning.

Bydd y glaw yn effeithio ar y mwyafrif o ardaloedd erbyn y wawr.

The rain will affect most areas by dawn.

Tymheredd lleiaf 10 gradd C.

Minimum temperature 10 degrees C.

Dydd Mercher.

Wednesday.

Dechreuaed gwlyb am y mwyafrif o rannau o Gymru ddydd Mercher gyda glaw trwm pellach am gyfnod.

A wet start for most parts of Wales on Wednesday with further heavy rain for a time.

Bydd y glaw yn clirio tuag at y dwyrain erbyn dechrau'r prynhawn, gan adael cyfnodau heulog a chawodydd gwasgaredig.

The rain will clear towards the east by the start of the afternoon, leaving sunny periods and scattered showers.

Bydd yn teimlo'n oerach.

It will feel cooler.

Tymheredd uchaf 16 gradd C.

Maximum temperature 16 degrees C.

Rhagolwg ar gyfer dydd lau i ddydd Sadwrn.

Outlook for Thursday to Saturday.

Yn ansefydlog ac yn wyntog ddydd lau gyda chawodydd trwm eang a thymhestloedd posib mewn ardaloedd arfordirol.

Unsettled and windy on Thursday with extensive heavy showers and possible gales in coastal areas.

Mwy o gawodydd ar hyd yr arfordir ddydd Gwener.
 More showers along the coast on Friday.
 Sych a braf ddydd Sadwrn.
 Dry and fine on Saturday.

Description



- Sut fyddch chi'n disgrifio'r pentref?
- Pa deithwyr a allai ddefnyddio'r orsaf?
- Ydy'r orsaf yn fawr?
- Ydych chi'n meddwl roedd yr orsaf yn brysurach yn y gorffennol?
- Beth mae'r dyn ar yr ysgol yn ei wneud?

Understanding Welsh

Galw ar y llywodraeth i beidio diystyru deiseb am hanes Cymru

Mae ffermwyr o Drawsfynydd wedi dweud byddai'n fodlon cerdded o Drawsfynydd i Gaerdydd a phrotestio ar risiau'r Senedd tan eu bod nhw'n cydnabod yr angen i sicrhau fod disgyblion yng Nghymru yn derbyn yr wybodaeth a'r addysg briodol am eu hanes.

Ar ôl casglu dros 5,000 llofnod yn gynharach eleni, bydd y ddeiseb yn cael ei thraffod gan aelodau'r Senedd ar Medi 15.

Rhai plant yn ddigof ffodus i ddysgu am Hanes Cymru a rhai eraill ddim.

Os nad oes arweiniad, na chynnwys, na gwrslyfrau cadarn mae peryg bydd rhai disgyblion yn methu ddysgu am hanes eu gwlad.

Mae Cwricwlwm Cymru yn nodi y dylai gwrsi hanes yng Nghymru gyflwyno dysgwyr o bob oed i ystod o gyfnodau hanesyddol ar raddfa leol, genedlaethol a byd-eang. Dim ond hanes lleol fyddai'n canolbwytio ar Gymru:

Oni bai eich bod yn dod o ardal ddiwydiannol draddodiadol, efallai na fyddwch byth yn dysgu am hanes mwyngloddio cyfoethog Cymru - hanes sy'n dal i effeithio a siapio'r cymunedau o'i chwmpas heddiw.

Oni bai eich bod yn dod o Gaerdydd, efallai na fyddwch byth yn dysgu am Derfsgoedd Hiliol Caerdydd ym 1919.

Oni bai eich bod yn dod o Gasnewydd neu Blaenau Gwent, efallai na fyddwch byth yn clywed am y Siartwyr, a sut y maent yn rhoi pwysau ar wleidyddion i ildio'r hawl i ddynion sy'n gweithio bleidleisio.

Do all children in Wales learn about Welsh history?

Mae rhai plant yn dysgu am hanes Cymru, ond mae rhai ddim.

Who is protesting about the teaching of history?

Mae ffermwyr o Drawsfynydd yn protestio.

Where does he intend to make his protest?

Mae'n bwriadu protestio ar risiau'r Senedd yng Nghaerdydd.

Do many other people agree with his protest?

Mae pum mil o bobl wedi arwyddo deiseb ynglŷn â dysgu hanes Cymru.

What components are required for successful teaching of Welsh history?

Mae angen arweiniad, cynnwys a gwrslyfrau ar gyfer addysgu yn llwyddiannus.

In the Welsh Curriculum, what three types of history should be taught?

Yn y Cwricwlwm Cymru ddylai ddisgyblion astudio hanes lleol, hanes cenedlaethol a hanes y byd.

The article gives the examples of: Welsh mining history, the Cardiff Race Riots of 1919, and the Chartists. Why might these aspects of history not be taught to all Welsh school pupils?

Efallai eu bod yn cael eu hystyried yn hanes lleol, ac nid yn ddigon pwysig i'w cynnwys yn hanes cenedlaethol y Deyrnas Unedig.

Story board

Loss of services in rural areas

1: Banks are closing their branches in a number of small towns in Wales. They say that this is because people now mainly use the internet for banking.

Mae banciau yn cau eu canghennau mewn nifer o drefi bach yng Nghymru. Maen nhw'n dweud bod hyn oherwydd bod pobl bellach yn defnyddio'r rhyngrwyd yn bennaf ar gyfer bancio.



2: Post offices are also closing in towns and villages. However, some shops and small supermarkets now provide post office counters.

Mae swyddfeydd post hefyd yn cau mewn trefi a phentrefi. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai siopau ac archfarchnadoedd bach bellach yn darparu cownteri swyddfeydd post.



3: Local authorities are saving money by closing small village schools. Children have to travel by bus to a larger school in a nearby town.

Mae awdurdodau lleol yn arbed arian drwy gau ysgolion pentref bach. Mae'n rhaid i blant deithio ar fws i ysgol fwy mewn tref gyfagos.



4: Health Boards are closing local hospitals in a number of towns around Wales. Medical services are being centralised in more modern large hospitals where better treatment facilities can be provided.

Mae Byrddau Iechyd yn cau ysbtyai lleol mewn nifer o drefi o amgylch Cymru. Mae gwasanaethau meddygol yn cael eu canoli mewn ysbtyai mawr mwy modern lle gellir darparu gwell cyfleusterau triniaeth.



4 Renovating a cottage

Language notes

Welsh has a short form **present and future tense**.

It may seem surprising that the same tense can describe events in both the present and future. However, this is similar to usage in English. Consider two sentences with the verb 'take' :

'I take the food out of the oven and we sit down to eat' - happening now.

'I take the car to be serviced next Thursday' - happening in the future.

The time of the event is made clear by the context of the sentence.

The short form present and future is again produced by adding a set of standard endings to a verb noun. Taking '**dringo**' (climb) as an example:

dringaf i'r mynydd	I climb/will climb the mountain
dringai di'r mynydd	you climb/will climb the mountain
dringiff/-ith e/o/hi'r mynydd	he/she climbs/will climb the mountain
dringwn ni'r mynydd	we climb/will climb the mountain
dringwch chi'r mynydd	you climb/will climb the mountain
dringan nhw'r mynydd	they climb/will climb the mountain

The pronouns **fe** (South Wales) or **mi** (North Wales) may again be placed before the verb to indicate that the sentence is a positive statement rather than a question. The pronoun causes a soft mutation, for example:

Fe ddarllenaf i'r llyfr. **Mi weliff o y ffilm newydd**

The four common verbs: **cael**, **mynd**, **dod** and **gwneud**, have irregular forms:

cael - have	present/future: I have a meeting, you have a meeting, etc.	
	singular	plural
1st person	caf i gyfarfod	cawn ni gyfarfod
2nd person	cei di gyfarfod	cewch chi gyfarfod
3rd person	ceith o/e/hi gyfarfod	cân nhw gyfarfod
mynd - go	present/future: I go to the town, you go to the town, etc.	
	singular	plural
1st person	af i i'r dref	awn ni i'r dref
2nd person	ei di i'r dref	ewch chi i'r dref
3rd person	aiff/eith e/o/hi i'r dref	ân nhw i'r dref
dod - come	present/future: I come home, you come home, etc.	
	singular	plural
1st person	dof i adref	dewn ni adref
2nd person	doi di adref	dewch chi adref
3rd person	doth e/o/hi adref	dôn nhw adref

gwneud - do, make present/future: I make a promise, you make a promise, etc.

	singular	plural
1st person	gwnaf i addewid	gwnawn ni addewid
2nd person	gwnei di addewid	gwnewch chi addewid
3rd person	gwnaith e/o/hi addewid	gwnân nhw addewid

The present tense also has a **cwmpasog** long form produced combining the present tense of '**bod**' with a verb noun, as we saw in session 1:

rydw i'n cerdded, rwyt ti'n cerdded, etc..

A long form **future** tense is produced in a similar way by combining the future tense of '**bod**' with a verb noun. For example:

byddaf i'n mynd i'r parti	I will go to the party
byddi di'n mynd i'r parti	you will go to the party
bydd e/o/hi'n mynd i'r parti	he/she will go to the party
byddwn ni'n mynd i'r parti	we will go to the party
byddwch chi'n mynd i'r parti	you will go to the party
byddant nhw'n mynd i'r parti	they will go to the party

Treigladau

Personal pronouns indicate possession. These are generally placed before a noun:

fy siop	my shop	ein cartref	our home
dy ardal	your area	eich fferm	your farm
ei newyddion	his news	eu syniadau	their ideas

In Welsh, a personal pronoun can also be placed after the noun. This is usually done for emphasis:

fy siop i	<u>my</u> shop	ein cartref ni	<u>our</u> home
dy ardal di	<u>your</u> area	eich fferm chi	<u>your</u> farm
ei newyddion e/o	<u>his</u> news	eu syniadau nhw	<u>their</u> ideas

After some consonants, the first person singular pronoun **fy** causes a nasal mutation (**treiglad trwynol**). These consonants are:

p	fy mhlant	my children	(plant)
t	fy nhŷ	my house	(tŷ)
c	fy nghar	my car	(car)
b	fy mwrdd	my table	(bwrdd)
d	fy nrws	my door	(drws)
g	fy ngardd	my garden	(garðd)

The second person singular pronoun **dy** causes a soft mutation (**treiglad meddal**) after a larger number of consonants:

p	dy blant	your children	(plant)
t	dy dŷ	your house	(tŷ)
c	dy gar	your car	(car)
b	dy fwrdd	your table	(bwrdd)
d	dy ddrws	your door	(drws)

g	dy ardd	your garden	(gardd)
ll	dy law	your hand	(llaw)
rh	dy rieni	your parents	(rhieni)
m	dy ferlyn	your pony	(merlyn)

Finally, the third person singular pronoun **ei** representing a **masuline** subject causes a soft mutation (**treiglad meddal**), but **ei** representing a **feminine** subject causes an aspirant mutation (**treiglad llaes**).

The **treiglad llaes** affects only three consonants:

p	ei phen hi	her head	(pen)
t	ei thad hi	her father	(tad)
c	ei char hi	her car	(car)

The behaviour of the mutations indicates the gender of the subject where this is not explicitly stated in a sentence:

ei fam	his mother	ei mam	her mother
ei gar	his car	ei char	her car
ei rieni	his parents	ei rhieni	her parents

No treigladau are applied to the plural pronouns **ni**, **chi**, and **eu**.

Two other useful pronouns are the stand-alone words 'these' **y rhain** and 'those' **y rheiny**:

Ai eich llyfrau chi ydy'r rhain? Are these your books?
Y rheiny ydy fy nillad. Those are my clothes.

'these' and 'those' do not take a mutation.

Idioms

The word '**er**' is most commonly translated as the English 'although':

Er nad ydy e'n cwrdd â ffrindiau yn aml, roedd yn mwynhau'r parti.
 Although he does not meet friends often, he was enjoying the party.

'er' appears in a number of idioms:

er gwaethaf - despite:

Fe wnaethon nhw nofio yn y llyn er gwaethaf yr hysbysiad rhybuddio.
 They swam in the lake despite the warning notice.

er mwyn - for the sake of

Dylech roi'r gorau i ysmygu er mwyn eich iechyd.
 You should stop smoking for the sake of your health.

er hynny - despite that

Ymddiheuodd, ond er hynny collodd ei swydd.
 He apologised, but despite that he lost his job.

ers tro - for a long time

Dydw i ddim wedi mynd i'r theatr ers tro.
 I have not been to the theatre for ages.

er lles - for the benefit of

Adeiladodd y ffermwr y sied er lles y gwartheg.

The farmer built the shed for the benefit of the cattle.

er maint - despite the size of

Mae'n adnabod pawb sy'n gweithio yna er maint y ffatri.

He knows everyone who works there despite the size of the factory.

Sentences

Fydd e'n teithio i Ffrainc?

Will he travel to France?

Faint o fyfyrwyr fydd yn y dosbarth?

How many students will be in the class?

Bydd angen i mi fynd at y meddyg yfory.

I will need to go to the doctor tomorrow.

Bydd Dewi yn mynd i brifysgol yn yr hydref.

Dewi will go to university in the autumn.

Bydd y trên o Abertawe yn cyrraedd yn fuan.

The train from Swansea will arrive soon.

Fe ddechreuiff y band chwarae pan fydd y maer yn cyrraedd.

The band will start playing when the mayor arrives.

A wnewch chi gerdded ar draws y cae neu ar hyd y ffordd?

Will you walk across the field or along the road?

A fyddant yn cwympo'r hen goeden wrth y tŷ?

Will they fell the old tree by the house?

Os byddwch chi'n ffonio yfory, byddaf yn rhoi'r wybodaeth i chi.

If you phone tomorrow, I will give you the information.

Bydd y trydanwr yma cyn bo hir a bydd e'n atgyweirio'r peiriant.

The electrician will be here soon and he will repair the machine.

Byddant yn colli eu swyddi pan fydd y ffatri'n cau y flwyddyn nesaf.

They will lose their jobs when the factory closes next year.

Y tro nesaf y byddwch chi'n gweld Mr Jones, a wnewch chi ofyn iddo am y ffenestr wedi torri?

The next time you see Mr Jones, will you ask him about the broken window?

A fydd penllanw pan gyrraeddwn yr arfordir?

Will it be high tide when we arrive at the coast?

Bydd y tocyntau'n ddrytach na'r llynedd.

The tickets will be more expensive than last year.

Dydw i ddim yn hoffi'r rhain. Mae'r rheiny'n well.

I don't like these. Those are better.

Bydd gwartheg yn y cae felly bydd yn rhaid i chi gymryd gofal.

There will be cattle in the field so you will have to take care.

Bydd y goeden dderw yno o hyd mewn hanner can mlynedd.

The oak tree will still be there in fifty years.

Dyweddodd ei fam y bydd e adref am saith o'r gloch.

His mother said that he will be home at seven o'clock.

A fyddant yn prynu'r hen ffermdy yn Bordeaux?

Will they buy the old farmhouse in Bordeaux?

Fe awn ni yno yn ystod y drydedd wythnos ym mis Awst.

We will go there during the third week in August.

Article: Renovating a cottage



Yn y gorffennol roedd yna lawer o ffermydd bach yng Nghymru.

In the past there were many small farms in Wales.

Mae rhai tai fferm a bythynnod gweithwyr wedi bod yn wag ers llawer o flynyddoedd.

Some farm houses and workers' cottages have been empty for many years.

Daeth Dewi a Catherine o hyd i hen dŷ ar werth yn rhad iawn.

Dewi and Catherine found an old house for sale very cheaply.

Roedd yr adeilad mewn cyflwr gwael, ond roeddent yn hapus i'w atgyweirio a byw yno.

The building was in a poor condition, but they were happy to repair it and live there.

Roedd llechi ar goll o'r to, roedd ffenestri wedi torri a'r ardd wedi tyfu'n wylt gyda llwyni.

Slates were missing from the roof, windows were broken and the garden had become overgrown with bushes.

Nid oedd trydan, dim cyflenwad dŵr a dim ystafell ymolchi.

There was no electricity, no water supply and no bathroom.

Cafodd y simnai ei rhwystro gan nythod adar.

The chimney was blocked by birds' nests.

Mae Dewi a Catherine eisiau gwarchod cymeriad hanesyddol y tŷ.

Dewi and Catherine want to preserve the historic character of the house.

Byddant yn cadw'r waliau cerrig a'r trawstiau nenfwd yn yr ystafelloedd lawr grisiau.

They will keep the stone walls and ceiling beams in the rooms downstairs.

Maent yn atgyweirio'r to ac yn amnewid y ffenestri a'r drysau.

They are repairing the roof and replacing the windows and doors.

Maent yn adeiladu estyniad newydd yn y cefn gyda chegin ac ystafell ymolchi.

They are building a new extension at the back with a kitchen and bathroom.

Bydd dŵr yn dod trwy beipen o ffynnon ar ochr y bryn.

Water will come through a pipe from a spring on the hillside.

Bydd tyrbin gwynt bach a phaneli solar yn cynhyrchu trydan.

A small wind turbine and solar panels will generate electricity.

Speaking and writing challenge

What work might be needed to repair and renovate a house which has been unoccupied for many years?

Example article:

Y cam cyntaf cyn dechrau ar y gwaith adfer yw gwneud arolwg strwythurol, i wirio bod y waliau a'r to yn ddiogel.

Os yw pren y to wedi pydru, rhaid eu hailosod.

Rhaid trwsio unrhyw graciau yn y waliau neu ymsuddiant.

Y cam nesaf yw atgyweirio'r to.

Bydd rhaid i amnewid unrhyw lechi rhydd, wedi torri neu ar goll.

Yna gellir gosod trawstiau pren newydd am loriau.

Ar y pryd hynny gall y perchenog ddewis newid cynllun y waliau mewnol.

Gellir gosod pibellau dŵr ar gyfer gwres canolog, y gegin a'r ystafelloedd ymolchi, ynghyd â gwifrau trydan.

Efallai y bydd angen ffenestri, drysau a grisiau newydd.

Gall waliau a nenfydau gael eu gorchuddio â bwrdd plastr ac yna eu plastro.

Y cam olaf yw paentio ac addurno'r ystafelloedd, a gosod gorchudd lloriau.

Story



Derbyniodd yr heddlu wybodaeth am grŵp o derfysgwyr.

The police received information about a group of terrorists.

Roedden nhw'n cuddio mewn tŷ ar gyrion y dref.

They were hiding in a house on the outskirts of the town.

Roedd y terfysgwyr yn cynllunio ymosodiad.

The terrorists were planning an attack.

Gwnaeth heddlu arfog gyrch ar y wawr, ond yn darganfod bod y tŷ yn wag.

Armed police made a raid at dawn, but discovered that the house was empty.

Roedd y grŵp wedi dianc yn gyflym, gan adael nodiadau a mapiau ar ôl.

The group had quickly escaped, leaving behind notes and maps.

Roedd y grŵp yn bwriadu ymosod ar y maes awyr gan ddefnyddio ffrwydron, a rhoi gwenwyn yng nghyflenwad dŵr y ddinas.

The group intended to attack the airport using explosives, and put poison in the city's water supply.

Ar yr adeg hon derbyniodd yr heddlu newyddion bod pobl wedi torri i mewn i'r gwaith trin dŵr.

At this time the police received news that people had broken into the water treatment works.

Dyweddodd yr heddlu wrth beirianwyr i atal y pympiau dŵr ar unwaith.

The police told engineers to stop the water pumps immediately.

Dangosodd prawf dŵr fod gwenwyn wedi'i ychwanegu.

A water test showed that poison had been added.

Anfonodd yr heddlu rybudd i'r maes awyr, ond roedd y terfysgwyr wedi ffoi.

The police sent a warning to the airport, but the terrorists had fled.

Wythnos yn ddiweddarach ar ôl chwiliad enfawr gan yr heddlu, daethpwyd o hyd i'r gang a'i arrestio.

A week later after a huge search by the police, the gang was found and arrested.

Use of Welsh: Horoscope

A newspaper publishes daily horoscopes for each of the signs of the zodiac. On the web page you are invited to translate some of the predictions into Welsh...

	ARIES
	March 21 to April 20
	TAURUS
	April 21 to May 21
	GEMINI
	May 22 to June 21

ARIES: Mawrth 21 i Ebrill 20.

ARIES: March 21 to April 20.

Gallai tasgau yn y gwaith yn cymryd mwy o amser na'r disgwyl.

Tasks at work may take more time than expected.

Byddwch yn amyneddgar a pheidiwch â dadlau gyda'ch cydweithwyr.

Be patient and don't argue with your colleagues.

Byddai heddiw yn ddiwrnod da i gwrdd â ffrindiau newydd.

Today would be a good day to meet new friends.

Peidiwch ag aros yn rhy hir i gyflwyno eich hunan.

Don't wait too long to introduce yourself.

Cymherwch ofal ger dŵr pan fyddwch chi allan yng nghefn gwlad.

Take care near water when you are out in the countryside.

TAURUS: Ebrill 21 i Fai 21.

TAURUS: April 21 to May 21.

Gwrandewch yn ofalus ar yr hyn y mae pobl yn ei dweud.

Listen carefully to what people are saying.

Mae ganddyn nhw rai syniadau a chyngor da.

They have some good ideas and advice.

Efallai y cewch broblemau gyda threfniadau teithio.

Perhaps you will have problems with travel arrangements.

Byddwch yn barod i ganslo’ch cynlluniau os oes angen.

Be ready to cancel your plans if necessary.

Byddwch yn ofalus am wario gormod o arian ar wyliau.

Be careful about spending too much money on a holiday.

Efallai y bydd angen i chi brynu pethau pwysig eraill.

You may need to buy other important things.

GEMINI: Mai 22 i Fehefin 21.

GEMINI: May 22 to June 21.

Defnyddiwr eich dychymyg i ddechrau prosiect creadigol newydd.

Use your imagination to start a new creative project.

Bydd eich teulu yn eich cefnogi pan fyddant yn gweld y pethau cyffrous rydych chi’n eu gwneud.

Your family will support you when they see the exciting things you are doing.

Efallai y bydd angen i chi gadw cyfrinach bwysig er mwyn osgoi cynhyrfu ffrind.

You may need to keep an important secret to avoid upsetting a friend.

Cymerwch ofal wrth ymweld â thref neu ddinas fawr.

Take care when visiting a large town or city.

Description



- Ydy hwn yn weithdy modern?
- Faint o gerbydau sy'n cael eu hatgyweirio?
- Sut mae'r mecaniddion yn gwneud gwaith o dan gar?
- Beth sydd ar goll o'r car yn y cefndir?
- Beth mae'r mecanig yn ei archwilio ar y car agosaf?

Understanding Welsh

Tyrbinau sy'n arnofio yn cynnig cyfle cynhyrchu fwy o egni adnewyddol

Gallai tyrbinau gwynt sy'n arnofio ar wyneb y dŵr chwarae rhan allweddol yn y nod o geisio cynhyrchu mwy o ynni adnewyddol o fewn y degawd nesaf.

Ar hyn o bryd mae Cymru'n cynhyrchu tua 50% o'i thrydan trwy ynni gwynt a'r haul. Wedi treialon llwyddiannus yn Yr Alban, mae gobaith y gall tyrbinau sy'n arnofio roi hwb i'r ymgyrch, gan y gellir eu defnyddio mewn mannau lle mae'r môr yn rhy ddwfn i godi tyrbinau cyffredin.

Roedd ceisiadau am ffermydd gwynt mawr yng nghefn gwlaid wedi denu gwrthwynebiad lleol. Ond fod potensial mawr i brosiectau ynni gwynt ar y môr. Yn wahanol i ynni haul, sy'n dibynnu ar y tywydd a'r amser o'r dydd, mae gwyntoedd arfordirol fwy neu lai yn ffynhonnell barhaus. Ond er bod filltiroedd o arfordir yng Nghymru, cynhyrchu trydan fod yn anodd mewn mannau am bod gwely'r môr yn gostwng yn ddramatig mewn sawl lleoliad.

Mae dulliau adnewyddol yn cynnwys ynni o'r haul, y llanw, tonnau'r mor, prosiectau hydro, a morlynnoedd llanw (tidal lagoons). Mae prosiectau morlynnoedd llanw yn ddrud, ac yn cymryd blynnyddoedd cyn cynnig gwerth am arian. Gallai hynny olygu na fyddent yn ddeniadol iawn pan fydd arian yn brin.

Where are the new floating wind turbines being tested?

Mae'r tyrbinau arnofiol yn cael eu profi ar arfordir yr Alban.

Why would floating wind turbines be a good idea for Wales?

Mewn mannau, mae gwely'r môr yn cwympo'n serth ac mae'r dŵr yn rhy ddwfn ar gyfer tyrbinau arferol.

Why are wind turbines a better energy source than solar power for Wales?

Mae ynni haul yn dibynnu ar y tywydd a'r amser o'r dydd, ond mae gwyntoedd arfordirol fwy neu lai yn barhaus.

What is the main disadvantage of a tidal lagoon for producing energy?

Mae prosiectau morlynnoedd llanw yn ddrud iawn ac yn cymryd llawer o flynyddoedd i dalu'r gost yn ôl.

How much electricity does Wales produce from wind and solar energy at the present time?

Mae Cymru'n cynhyrchu tua hanner o'i thrydan trwy ynni gwynt a'r haul.

Story board

Forestry

1: Many of the conifer forests in Wales were planted more than forty years ago and are reaching maximum height. Many trees are growing in thin soil on steep hillsides and must be harvested before they are blown down by strong winds during storms.

Plannwyd llawer o goedwigoedd conwydd yng Nghymru fwy na deugain mlynedd yn ôl ac maent yn cyrraedd yr uchder mwyaf. Mae llawer o goed yn tyfu mewn pridd tenau ar lethrau serth a rhaid eu cynaeafu cyn iddynt gael eu chwythu i lawr gan wyntoedd cryfion yn ystod stormydd.



2: Machines have been developed which can cut trees growing on steep slopes. The machine has an arm carrying a chain saw, and has tracks for moving over rough ground.

Mae peiriannau wedi'u datblygu a all dorri coed sy'n tyfu ar lethrau serth. Mae gan y peiriant fraich sy'n cario llif gadwyn, ac mae ganddo draciau ar gyfer symud dros dir garw.



3: Other machines can pick up and transport the cut timber to a collection point. On very steep slopes, the machines are lowered by a cable from the top of the slope.

Gall peiriannau eraill godi a chludo'r coed wedi'i dorri i fan casglu. Ar lethrau serth iawn, mae'r peiriannau'n cael eu gostwng gan gebl o ben y llethr.



4: Timber is placed in stacks beside a forest road. This can then be collected by lorry. The lorry carries its own crane to pick up and load the timber.

Rhoddir coed mewn pentyrrau wrth ymyl ffordd goedwig. Yna gellir casglu hwn gan lori. Mae'r lori yn cario ei chraen ei hun i godi a llwytho'r coed.



5 Public transport in Wales

Language notes

Conjunctions join different components within a sentence. In the simplest case, this may be two words, for example:

bws a thacsi	bus and taxi
papur a phensil	paper and pencil

The conjunction 'a' (and) causes an aspirate mutation (**treiglad llaes**).

Conjunctions can link two sentences. Where the sentences describe different events or ideas, a coordinating conjunction is used:

a and; **ond** but; **neu** or; **nid** not

For example:

Aeth i mewn i'r gegin ac agor yr oergell.

He went into the kitchen and opened the fridge.

(note that 'a' becomes 'ac' before a vowel)

Roedden ni'n bwriadu mynd ond roedd y tywydd yn ddrwg.

We intended to go but the weather was bad.

Fe allech chi dorri'r gwair neu fe allech chi blannu'r blodau.

You could cut the grass or you could plant the flowers.

Byddaf yn gwylia'r ffilm gartref nid gwylia'r ffilm yn y sinema.

I will watch the film at home not watch the film in the cinema.

In other cases, a conjunction may link a subsidiary clause to the main clause of the sentence. The subsidiary clause gives more information about the main clause, for example: when or why it happened, or the consequences of it happening.

Time conjunctions specify a time relationship. In some cases, these should be followed by the preposition 'i' or a tense of the verb '**bod**':

ar ôl	after;	pan	when;	cyn (i)	before;
erbyn (i)	by;	unwaith (bod)	once;	ers (i)	since;
wedi (i)	after;	hyd	until;	wrth (i)	while;
nes (i)	until;	tra (bod)	while;		

Examples are:

Byddaf yn mynd ar ôl gwylia'r ffilm

I will go after watching the film

Bydd yn cyrraedd erbyn i ni orffen y gwaith

He will arrive by the time we finish the work

Bydd cinio yn barod unwaith y bydd y llysiau wedi'u coginio

Lunch will be ready once the vegetables are cooked

Peidiwch â sefyll i fyny nes i mi ddweud wrthych chi

Don't stand up until I tell you

Reason conjunctions indicate why a relationship exists. They have the meaning 'as' or 'because' :

achos (bod) , **am (bod)**
oherwydd (bod), **gan (bod)**

Examples are:

- Rwy'n cerdded oherwydd bod y tywydd yn braf**
I am walking because the weather is fine
Byddaf yn stopio gan ei bod hi'n cwyno am y sŵn
I will stop as she is complaining about the noise

Result conjunctions indicate the outcome of a relationship. They have the meaning 'so' :

fel (bod), **felly**

An example is:

- Torrodd ei goes felly eu bod yn galw ambiwlans**
He broke his leg so they called an ambulance

Contrast conjunctions indicate a conflict within the relationship. They have the meaning 'although', 'despite' or 'while':

er (bod), **tra (bod)**

Examples are:

- Parhaodd i weithio er ei fod wedi blino**
He continued working although he was tired
Hoffais y stori, tra roeddwn i'n casáu'r cymeriadau
I liked the story, while I hated the characters

Purpose conjunctions indicate why a relationship exists:

er mwyn (i) in order; **fel (bod)** so; **rhag ofn** in case;

Examples are:

- Fe wnes i atgyweirio'r babell er mwyn i ni fynd i wersylla**
I repaired the tent in order that we can go camping
Byddwch yn ofalus rhag ofn i chi gwympo
Be careful in case you fall

Conditional conjunctions indicate a requirement for the relationship to exist:

os if; **pe (bai)** if; **oni bai** unless;

Examples are:

- Gallwch ei wneud os ceisiwch yn galetach**
You can do it if you try harder
Bydden ni'n helpu pe gallen ni
We would help if we could
Ni fyddwch yn gwybod oni bai eich bod yn gofyn
You will not know unless you ask

Treigladau

We have already discussed some situations in which a treiglad meddal is used:

When feminine nouns follow the article 'y' (the) :

y bont the bridge **pont** noun (f)

When one or more adjectives follow a feminine noun:

dinas fawr fywiog large lively city **mawr** adjective; **fywiog** adjective;

The pronouns **dy**, **ei** (masculine only) affect nouns which follow:

dy gôt your coat **côt** noun (f)

dy gar your car **car** noun (m)

ei lyfr his book **llyfr** noun (m)

Soft mutation occurs after the prepositions: **am**, **ar**, **at**, **dan**, **dros**, **gan**, **heb**, **hyd**, **i**, **o**, **tan**, **trwy**, **wrth**. For example:

Es i am dro trwy bentref heb weld neb.

I went for a walk through a village without seeing anyone.

tro walk; **pentref** village; **gweld** see;

We will now look at some other cases where a treiglad meddal is required.

Adjectives occurring before a noun cause a soft mutation of the noun:

hen dŷ old house **tŷ** noun (m)

hoff gerddoriaeth favourite music **cerddoriaeth** noun (f)

prif wlad main country **gwallad** noun (f)

The numbers **un** - one (feminine only) and **dau/dwy** - two - cause a soft mutation in a following noun, for example:

un ddafad, dwy ddafad, tair dafad **dafad** sheep (f)

one sheep, two sheep, three sheep

un llyfr, dau lyfr, tri llyfr **llyfr** book (m)

one book, two books, three books

A soft mutation is applied immediately after the subject of the sentence:

Gwelodd dynes (subject) gath yn y goeden

A woman (subject) saw a cat in the tree

The subject may sometimes be omitted, but a treiglad is applied after the point where the subject would have appeared:

Gwelodd ddyn yn y stryd

He (subject omitted) saw a man in the street

No treiglad is necessary if the article (**y** or '**r**') immediately follows the subject, as '**y**' does not take a treiglad:

Rhoddodd athro (subject) llyfr i'r myfyriwr

A teacher gave a book to the student

BUT

Rhoddodd athro (subject) y llyfr i'r myfyriwr

A teacher gave the book to the student

The commonly used words shown below are actually contractions of short phrases involving the verb form **gwel...** (see...)

- Dyma** (here is) - shortened from **gwel di yma** (you see here)
- Dyna** (there is) - shortened from **gwel di yna** (you see there)
- Dacw** (there is) - shortened from **gwel di acw** (you see over there)

This causes **dyma**, **dyna** and **dacw** to behave as if they are short form verbs, and cause a soft mutation of the object of the sentence. For example:

Dyna ddyn sy'n bwyta llawer
That (subject) is (verb) a man who eats a lot (*object*)

but again the soft mutation does not occur if the article is present:

Dyna'r dyn sy'n bwyta llawer
 That is the man who eats a lot

A soft mutation is applied where **yn** proceeds a noun or adjective, for example:

Mae'r dyn yn dew	The man is fat	tew	fat
Mae'r anifail yn gwning	The animal is a rabbit	cwning	rabbit

Idioms

The word '**gyda**' is usually translated as the English words 'with' or 'among':

Mae'n dŷ mawr gyda phedair ystafell wely.
 It is a large house with four bedrooms.

Mae adran gerddoriaeth y Brifysgol gyda'r gorau ym Mhrydain.
 The University's music department is one of the best in Britain.

'**gyda**' appears in a number of idioms:

gyda llaw - by the way

Gyda llaw, rhaid i ni orffen erbyn amser cinio.
 By the way, we must finish by lunch time.

gyda trêñ - by train

Mae llawer o ymwelwyr yn teithio i Gymru gyda trêñ.
 Many visitors travel to Wales by train.

gyda'r nos - in the evening

Rydyn ni'n mynd allan am bryd o fwyd gyda'r nos weithiau.
 We sometimes go out for a meal in the evening.

gyda'r post - by post

Rwy'n derbyn y cylchgrawn bob mis gyda'r post.
 I receive the magazine each month by post.

gyda hynny - at that moment

Gofynnodd am wirfoddolwyr ac gyda hynny daeth pobl ymlaen.
 He asked for volunteers and at that moment people came forward.

gyda'i gilydd - together

Maen nhw'n cytuno i weithio gyda'i gilydd ar y prosiect.

They agree to work together on the project.

gyda golwg ar - with the intention of

Es i Gaerdydd gyda'r golwg ar weithio yno.

I went to Cardiff with the intention of working there.

Sentences

Mae'n brifysgol fach gyfeillgar felly dewisais fynd yno.

It is a small friendly university so I chose to go there.

Gwyliais y rhaglen gyntaf yn y gyfres ond roedd yn ddiflas.

I watched the first program in the series but it was boring.

Fe wnaethon ni eistedd mewn cadeiriau cyfforddus yn y lolfa fawr wrth i ni aros.

We sat in comfortable chairs in the large lounge while we waited.

Mae eu merch yn ddeallus felly bydd hi'n gwneud yn dda yn yr arholiad.

Their daughter is intelligent so she will do well in the exam.

Cyfieithodd y myfyriwr y brawddegau cyn iddo fynd i'r dosbarth.

The student translated the sentences before he went to the class.

Mae'r gylchfan yma er mwyn i'r traffig lifo'n hawdd.

The roundabout is here in order that the traffic flows easily.

Roedden nhw yn y gegin pan ddaeth y postmon at y drws.

They were in the kitchen when the postman came to the door.

Mae ein swyddfa ar yr ugeinfed llawr ond mae'r olygfa o'r ffenestr yn ardderchog.

Our office is on the twentieth floor but the view from the window is excellent.

Rydyn ni'n mynd i'r mynyddoedd oni bai bod y tywydd yn stormus.

We are going to the mountains unless the weather is stormy.

Roedden ni heb fwyd am ddiwrnod oherwydd bod y siopau ar gau.

We were without food for a day because the shops were closed.

Gofynnodd i'r ymwelydd aros yn y dderbynfa nes i'r rheolwr gyrraedd.

He asked the visitor to wait at the reception until the manager arrived.

Rhoddon nhw'r cwch yn y dŵr er bod y tonnau'n uchel.

They put the boat in the water although the waves were high.

Ydy'r bwthyn ar lan y môr neu yng nghefn gwlad?

Is the cottage by the sea or in the countryside?

Roedd torf fawr yn aros y tu allan i'r theatr cyn iddi agor.

A large crowd was waiting outside the theatre before it opened.

Fe edrychon nhw drwy ffenestr pan glywon nhw bobl yn gweiddi.

They looked through a window when they heard people shouting.

Fe adawodd y cwsmer y bwtyt heb dalu.

The customer left the restaurant without paying.

Cysgodd y gath tan ddiwedd y prynhawn.

The cat slept until the end of the afternoon.

Cafodd ei anafu wrth chwarae pêl-droed.

He was injured while playing football.

Byddwn yn mynd â'r ci am dro pe bai gen i amser.

I would take the dog for a walk if I had time.

Sawl milltir yw hi i'r pentref rhag ofn y bydd yn rhaid i mi gerdded yno?

How many miles is it to the village in case I have to walk there?



Article: Public transport in Wales

Mae trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn bwysig i bobl sy'n byw yng Nghymru ac i ymwelwyr.

Public transport is important for people who live in Wales and for visitors.

Mae prif reilffordd yn rhedeg ar hyd arfordir y de trwy Gasnewydd a Chaerdydd, i Abertawe.

A main railway line runs along the south coast through Newport and Cardiff, to Swansea.

Mae hyn yn cysylltu â dinasoedd yn Lloegr ac mae'n bwysig i deithwyr busnes.

This connects to cities in England and is important for business travellers.

Caeodd y rhan fwyaf o'r rheilffyrdd yng nghymoedd De Cymru pan stopiodd y pyllau glo weithio, ond mae rhai leiniau wedi'u hailagor.

Most of the railways in the South Wales valleys closed when the coal mines stopped working, but some lines have reopened.

Mae'r leiniau hyn yn cludo pobl i weithio yng Nghaerdydd bob dydd.

These lines carry people to work in Cardiff each day.

Mae gan Gaerdydd gynlluniau ar gyfer system metro newydd.

Cardiff has plans for a new metro system.

Bydd tramiau'n teithio trwy strydoedd y ddinas, yna'n ymuno â'r rheilffordd ac yn rhedeg i drefi cyfagos.

Trams will travel through the city streets, then join the railway and run to nearby towns.

Mae'r rheilffordd yn parhau o Abertawe i Sir Benfro.

The railway continues from Swansea to Pembrokeshire.

Mae pobl yn defnyddio hyn i fynd i'r arfordir am wyliau, neu wrth deithio ar fferi i Iwerddon.

People use this to go to the coast for holidays, or when travelling by ferry to Ireland.

Yng Ngogledd Cymru, mae prif reilffordd arall yn rhedeg ar hyd yr arfordir trwy Fangor.

In North Wales, another main railway line runs along the coast through Bangor.

Mae'r lein yn parhau ar draws Ynys Môn i Gaergybi lle mae cysylltiad fferi arall i lwerddon.

The line continues across Anglesey to Holyhead where there is another ferry connection to Ireland.

Dim ond dwy lein reilffordd sy'n croesi canol Cymru.

Only two railway lines cross central Wales.

Mae'r teithiau'n araf, gan ganiatáu digon o amser i fwynhau golygfeydd hyfryd y mynyddoedd a'r arfordir.

The journeys are slow, allowing plenty of time to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the mountains and coast.

Mae gwasanaethau bysiau pellter hir yn cysylltu'r prif drefi, ac mae bysiau lleol yn gwasanaethu'r mwyafrif o bentrefi.

Long distance bus services connect the main towns, and local buses serve most villages.

Yn Eryri, gall cerddwyr deithio ar fws i ddechrau llwybrau troed i fyny'r Wyddfa.

In Snowdonia, walkers can travel by bus to the start of footpaths up Snowdon.

Mae hyn yn lleihau'r tagfeydd a achosir gan geir sydd wedi'u parcio ar ffyrdd cul o amgylch y mynydd.

This reduces the congestion caused by cars parked on narrow roads around the mountain.

Story



Roedd Suzi ac Anna yn ffrindiau ym mhrifysgol Caerdydd.

Suzi and Anna were friends at Cardiff university.

Mae'r ddwy bellach yn briod ac yn byw mewn gwahanol rannau o Dde Cymru.

Both are now married and living in different parts of South Wales.

Fe wnaethant gyfarfod ar hap mewn gorsaf reilffordd yn Llundain.

They met by chance in a railway station in London.

Roedd y ddwy ohonyн nhw'n aros am drêñ yn ôl i Gymru.

They were both waiting for a train back to Wales.

Roedd Suzi yn gweithio am ychydig ddyddiau yn swyddfa ei chwmni yn Llundain.

Suzi was working for a few days at her company's office in London.

Roedd Anna yn mynychu cynhadledd.

Anna was attending a conference.

Teithion nhw yn ôl gyda'i gilydd, gan drafod yn eiddgar bopeth a oedd wedi digwydd ers iddynt gyfarfod diwethaf.

They travelled back together, eagerly discussing everything that had happened since they last met.

Cyn gwahanu, fe wnaethant gyfnewid rhifau ffôn.

Before parting, they exchanged phone numbers.

Roedd ganddyn nhw syniad i drefnu gwyliau gyda'i gilydd fel yn eu dyddiau prifysgol.

They had an idea to arrange a holiday together like in their university days.

Ffoniodd Suzi Anna ychydig ddyddiau yn ddiweddarach.

Suzi phoned Anna a few days later.

"Gadewch i ni fynd i Fecsico - ewch i'r anialwch a dringo llosgfynydd".

"Let's go to Mexico - go to the desert and climb a volcano".

Roeddent yn synnu pan gytunodd eu teuluoedd i fynd ar y daith.

They were surprised when their families agreed to go on the trip.

Yna aeth popeth o'i le.

Then everything went wrong.

Roedd y pandemig firws byd-eang yn golygu nad oedd yn ddiogel teithio.

The global virus pandemic meant that it was not safe to travel.

Fe wnaethant gydbwyso'r risgau a phenderfynu canslo'r gwyliau.

They balanced the risks and decided to cancel the holiday.

Meddyliodd Suzi yn sydyn - roedden ni'n arfer cael teithiau cyffrous i Sir Benfro pan oedden ni'n fyfyrwyr.

Suzi suddenly thought - we used to have exciting trips to Pembrokeshire when we were students.

Daeth Suzi o hyd i'w chyfarpar ar gyfer deifio a dringo a oedd wedi'i storio i ffwrdd mewn cwpwrdd.

Suzi found her equipment for diving and climbing which had been stored away in a cupboard.

Ffoniodd Anna gyda chynllun.

She phoned Anna with a plan.

"Gallwn archebu bwthyn, yna efallai mynd i ddringo ar y clogwyni a deifio ar hyd y lan.

"We can book a cottage, then perhaps go climbing on the cliffs and diving along the shore.

Bydd yn anhygoel o hyd".

It will still be amazing".



Use of Welsh: Pizza recipe

On the web page you are asked to translate the recipe into Welsh:

CYNHWYSION.

INGREDIENTS.

16 owns toes pizza.

16 ounces pizza dough.

7 owns saws tomato, 4 owns caws Mozzarella wedi'i gratio.

7 ounces tomato sauce, 4 ounces Mozzarella cheese grated.

1/2 cwpas tomatos wedi'u sychu'n haul, 1 nionyn bach coch, 3 pupur.

1/2 cup sun-dried tomatoes, 1 small red onion, 3 peppers.

Garlleg, basil ffres, halen môr, pupur du.

Garlic, fresh basil, sea salt, black pepper.

CYFARWYDDIADAU.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Cynheswch y popty i 450 gradd F.

Heat the oven to 450 degrees F.

Torrwch y tomatos wedi'u sychu'n haul, y nionyn coch a'r pupurau yn stribedi tenau.

Cut the sun-dried tomatoes, red onion and peppers into thin strips.

Briwiwch y garlleg a thorri'r basil, a rhoi i'r ochr.

Mince the garlic and chop the basil, and put aside.

Rhowch y toes ar arwyneb gwastad wedi'i orchuddio â blawd.

Place the dough on a flat surface covered with flour.

Ymestynnwch y toes yn ysgafn i gylch 14-16 modfedd.

Gently stretch the dough into a 14-16 inch circle.

Taenwch y saws i hanner modfedd o'r ymylon.

Spread the sauce to half an inch from the edges.

Ysgeintiwch y caws yn gyfartal ar draws y toes.

Sprinkle the cheese evenly across the dough.

Taenwch y tomatos wedi'u sychu'n haul, nionyn coch, pupurau, garlleg a basil yn gyfartal dros y caws.

Spread the sun-dried tomatoes, red onion, peppers, garlic and basil evenly over the cheese.

Ysgeintiwch halen a phupur.

Sprinkle with salt and pepper.

Pobwch nes bod y gramen yn grensiog a chaws yn toddi, tua 12-14 munud yn dibynnu ar eich popty.

Bake until the crust is crispy and cheese melts, about 12-14 minutes depending on your oven.

Description

- Beth all staff y swyddfa ei weld o'r ffenestri?
- A yw llawer o bobl yn gweithio yn y swyddfa?
- Pa offer sydd gan bob person ar ei ddesg?
- A oes lle storio ar gyfer dogfennau?
- A oes unrhyw un wedi personoli ei lle gwaith?



Understanding Welsh

Plant yn gor-ddefnyddio dyfeisiau electronig – oes angen i ni boeni?

Mae `n amlwg fod plant a phobl ifainc yn treulio mwy o`u hamser yn defnyddio dyfeisiau electronig. Gall hynny fod yn wyliau'r teledu, gwrando ar gerddoriaeth neu chwarae gêmâu electronig. Mae `r gwaith ymchwil o fewn y maes hwn yn dechrau cydnabod problemau a thrifferthion wrth or-ddefnyddio'r dyfeisiau. Ond, gallwn gydnabod fod y cyfleoedd i ddysgu drwy ddyfeisiau electronig yn bwysig o fewn plentyndod.

Y newid mwyaf yw`r amser y mae plant yn ei dreulio o flaen y sgrîn ac yn defnyddio dyfeisiau electronig. Mae cyfartaledd yn chwech awr a hanner y dydd. Gall amser cyswllt plant a phobl ifanc ar y dyfeisiau wneud gwahaniaeth i batrymau cysgu ac ymddygiad.

Mae gorddefnydd o rwydweithiau cymdeithasol yn arwain at rannu gormod o wybodaeth, at ddylanwadu ar hunanddelwedd corfforol a bod yn agored i gynnwys a chyngor niweidiol. Gall hyn gael effaith negyddol ar eu lles.

Mae angen mwy o waith ymchwil o fewn amser y mae plant a phobl ifanc yn ei dreulio o flaen sgrîn. Bydd astudiaethau yn y maes hwn yn sicrhau bod gan rieni y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf a mwyaf cywir i wneud y penderfyniad cywir o ran defnyddio sgrin.

What are the main activities for which children use electronic devices?

Mae plant yn defnyddio dyfeisiau electronig yn bennaf ar gyfer gwyliau'r teledu, gwrando ar gerddoriaeth, chwarae gemau, a chysylltu â ffrindiau trwy'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol.

What beneficial use of electronic devices by children is mentioned in the article?

Mae plant yn gallu ddysgu drwy ddyfeisiau electronig.

For how much time each day do children use electronic devices on average?

Mae plant yn ei dreulio cyfartaledd o chwech awr a hanner y dydd yn defnyddio dyfeisiau electronig.

According to the article, in what ways can use of electronic devices affect children?

Mae gorddefnydd o ddyfeisiau electronig yn gwneud gwahaniaeth i batrymau cysgu ac ymddygiad plant.

What dangers are associated with children's use of social media?

Peryglon i blant wrth ddefnyddio cyfryngau cymdeithasol yw rhannu gormod o wybodaeth bersonol, ddylanwadu ar eu hunanddelwedd gorfforol yn negyddol a chael mynediad i gynnwys a chyngor niweidiol.

According to the article, who should be made aware of the results of research into children's use of electronic devices?

Dylai rhieni cael canlyniadau'r ymchwil er mwyn wneud y penderfyniadau cywir ynglŷn â defnydd o ddyfeisiau electronig gan eu plant.

Story board

Exploring an old lead mine

1: We arrive at the old mine along a track through the forest. The remains of old buildings can be seen, where the ore was crushed and the lead extracted.

Rydyn ni'n cyrraedd yr hen fwynglawdd ar hyd trac drwy'r goedwig. Mae adfeilion hen adeiladau i'w gweld, lle cafodd y mwyn ei falu a'r plwm ei gwahannu.



2: Several tunnels enter the mine.

Mae sawl twnnel yn mynd i mewn i'r mwynglawdd.



3: We follow a tunnel. This has a railway track along which the trucks of ore were pushed by hand.

Rydyn ni'n dilyn twnnel. Mae gan hwn drac rheilffordd lle'r oedd y tryciau mwyn yn cael eu gwthio â llaw.



4: We arrive at a chamber where there is a huge underground water wheel. This provided power for pumping water from the lower levels of the mine, and for hauling up buckets of lead ore.

Rydyn ni'n cyrraedd siambr lle mae olwyn ddŵr danddaearol enfawr. Roedd hyn yn darparu pŵer ar gyfer pwmpio dŵr o lefelau isaf y pwall, ac ar gyfer codi bwcedi o fwyn plwm.



5: Not far away is the mine shaft leading down to the lower levels which are now flooded.

Dim yn bell mae siafft sydd yn arwain i lawr at lefelau is y maent yn bellach dan ddŵr.



6: Continuing through the mine, we reach the bottom of a shaft which leads upwards to the surface at the top of the hill.

Wrth barhau trwy'r mwylnglawdd, rydyn ni'n cyrraedd gwaelod siafft sy'n arwain i fyny i'r wyneb y ddaear ar ben y bryn.



6 Llŷn

Language notes

Pronouns avoid clumsy repetition of nouns, for example:

'John picked up the box and John put the box on the table'
may be written more neatly as:

'John picked up the box and he put it on the table'

We have already met the personal pronouns, which often appear after verbs:

	singular		plural	
1st person	i, fi	I, me	ni	we, us
2nd person	ti, di	you	chi	you
3rd person	e/o, fe/fo hi	he, him she, her	nhw	they, them

The normal 1st person singular form after a verb is '**i**', for example:

Es i i'r dref ddoe I went to town yesterday

In this case, the personal pronoun is representing the **subject** of the sentence, i.e. the person carrying out the action. If a 1st person singular pronoun represents the **object** of the sentence who is the recipient of the action, then the '**fi**' form is used.

For example:

Welodd e fi yn y dre	He saw me in town
Helpwch fi	Help me
Stopiodd yr heddlu fi	The police stopped me

A similar rule applies to the 3rd person singular masculine, with **e** (South Wales) /**o** (North Wales) applying to the subject, and **fe/fo** applying to the object of the sentence, for example:

Cwrddodd e fe yn y bore He met him in the morning

The normal 2nd person singular form after a verb is '**ti**', for example:

Roeddet ti'n meddwl You were thinking

However, in the cryno future tense the alternative form '**di**' is used:

Gwnei di benderfyniad You will make a decision

Demonstrative pronouns are used to identify particular persons or objects:

	masculine	feminine
this	hwn	hon
that	hwnnw	honno
these		y rhain
those		y rheiny

In the singular, the pronoun used depends on the gender of the noun, for example:

Cerddon ni dros y bont hon ac i lawr y ffordd honno.

We walked across this bridge and down that road.

Different forms of 'this' and 'that' (singular) are used when referring to ideas or extended pieces of information, rather than specific persons or objects.

this	hyn
that	hynny

For example:

Mae hynny yn gynllun ardderchog.

That is an excellent plan.

Some very common idiomatic expressions use **hyn** or **hynny**, for example:

serch hynny	despite that
ar hyn o bryd	at the moment
erbyn hyn	by now
hyd yn hyn	so far, yet
bob hyn a hyn	every now and then

The expression '**hynny yw'** ('that is') is equivalent to the English term 'i.e.' and can be written as the abbreviation '**h.y.**', for example:

yn y gaeaf, h.y. mis Tachwedd i fis Chwefror

in the winter, i.e. November to February

Some prepositions conjugate in a similar way to a short form verb when used with pronouns. For example:

i mi	amdana i	ohona i
i ti	amdanat ti	ohonat ti
iddo fe/fo	amdanfe/fo	ohono fe/fo
iddi hi	amdanhi	ohoni hi
i ni	amdanon ni	ohonon ni
i chi	amdanchi	ohonoch chi
iddyn nhw	amdanyn nhw	ohonyn nhw

Also conjugating with pronouns are: **gan**, **ar**, **at**, **wrth** and **yn**.

Examples are:

Rhoddais anrheg iddi hi.
Roedden ni'n siarad amdanoch chi.
Cwynodd e wrthon ni
Derbyniais neges ganddo fe
Byddaf yn rhoi dŵr ynddo

I gave a present to her.
We were talking about you.
He complained to us.
I received a message from him
I will put water in it

Treigladau

We have discussed situations in which a pronoun is placed before a noun to indicate possession, for example:

Dyma fy llyfr This is my book

and after a noun for emphasis:

Fy arian i yw hwn, nid arian John This is my money, not John's

Another situation is where a pronoun is placed between a preposition and a noun, for example: 'to my town', 'with your son', 'from her car'.

These phrases can be written in full, but are more commonly compressed. The complete and shortened forms with **i** are:

i fy nhref	i'm tref	to my town
i dy dref	i'th dref	to your town
i ei dref	i'w dref	to his town
i ein tref	i'n tref	to our town
i eich tref	i'ch tref	to your town
i eu tref	i'w tref	to their town

Phrases using **â**, **gyda** and **o** follow the pattern:

gyda fy mhlant	gyda'm plant	with my children
gyda dy blant	gyda'th blant	with your children
gyda ei phlant	gyda'i phlant	with her children
gyda ein plant	gyda'n plant	with our children
gyda eich plant	gyda'ch plant	with your children
gyda eu plant	gyda'u plant	with your children

When the compressed form is used, any necessary treiglad follows the same rule as when the pronoun is written in full. The only exception is for the first person singular, where the **treiglad trwynol** is not applied:

i fy nhŷ	i'm tŷ	to my house
o fy ngardd	o'm gardd	from my garden
gyda fy niod	gyda'm diod	with my drink
siarad â fy mrawd	siarad â'm brawd	speak to my brother

Idioms

The word '**heb**' is often be translated as the English word 'without'.

Daeth y myfyriwr heb ei lyfrau.

The student came without his books.

'**heb**' can be used in various verb tenses to indicate a negative condition:

Rydyn ni heb clywed newyddion am y ddamwain.

We have not heard news of the accident.

Mae e heb ei dalu am y gwaith.

He has not been paid for the work.

'**heb**' appears in various idioms:

heb amheuaeth - without a doubt

Heb amheuaeth, mae arfordir Sir Benfro yn brydferth.

Without a doubt, the coast of Pembrokeshire is beautiful.

heb ei ail - second to none, without equal

Mae'r orsaf trydan dŵr yn Llanberis heb ei ail.

The hydro-electric power station at Llanberis is without equal.

heb sôn am - not to mention

Rhaid i ni dalu rent bob mis, **heb sôn am** drydan a dŵr.

We must pay rent each month, not to mention electricity and water.

heblaw am - apart from

Nid oes angen wneud unrhyw beth yn yr ardd **heblaw am** torri'r lawnt.

There is no need to do anything in the garden other than mowing the lawn.

heb os nac onibai - without doubt

Bydd ein cwmni'n ennill y contract **heb os nac onibai**.

Our company will win the contract without a doubt.

heb yn wybod i - unobserved by, without the knowledge of

Aeth i mewn i'r adeilad **heb yn wybod i'r gofalwr**.

He went into the building unobserved by the caretaker.

Sentences

Mae eu tŷ nhw yn filltir o'n tref ni.

Their house is a mile from our town.

Pam ydych chi'n cuddio rhagdyn nhw?

Why are you hiding from them?

Byddaf yn talu deg punt i chi yr wythnos nesaf.

I will pay you ten pounds next week.

Roedd Tân difrifol yn y ffatri honno.

There was a serious fire in that factory.

A fyddan nhw'n mynd yno nos yfory?

Will they go there tomorrow night?

Prynais i'r llyfr hwn yn eich siop ddoe.

I bought this book in your shop yesterday.

Mae'n well ganddyn nhw fynd i'r dref yn ei gar ef.

They prefer to go to the town in his car.

Wnewch chi fynd â'r rhain i Swyddfa'r Post?

Will you take these to the Post Office?

Daethon nhw gyda ni i'r Alban ac Iwerddon.

The came with us to Scotland and Ireland.

Gofynnais iddyn nhw am esboniad o'r broblem.

I asked them for an explanation of the problem.

Byddaf yn dangos i chi sut mae hyn yn gweithio.

I will show you how this works.

Maen nhw'n ffrindiau i fy mam a fy nhad.

They are friends of my mother and my father.

Ces i'r rhain allan o'r oergell i'w bwyta i ginio.

I got these out of the fridge to eat for lunch.

Ai dyna ydy'r llyfrau y gwnaethoch chi eu benthyg o'r coleg?

Are those the books you borrowed from the college?

Nid oedd hynny'n syniad da pan oedden ni'n brin o arian.

That was not a good idea when we were short of money.

Gofynnodd i mi bostio'r llythyr ar fy ffordd adref.

He asked me to post the letter on my way home.

A fyddwch chi'n teithio yn y bws hwn neu'r un hwnnw?

Will you travel in this bus or that one?

Cyhoeddwyd y rheiny y llynedd, nid eleni.

Those were published last year, not this year.

Fe wnaethon ni anfon cardiau Nadolig at ein ffrindiau cyn i ni fynd ar wyliau.

We sent Christmas cards to our friends before we went on holiday.

Rhaid inni orffen y cyfrifon hyn cyn i ni ddechrau gweithio ar y rheiny.

We must finish these accounts before we start work on those.



Article: Llŷn

Llŷn yw'r penrhyn hir sy'n ymestyn i'r gorllewin o Eryri.

Llŷn is the long peninsula which extends west from Snowdonia.

Mae'n rhanbarth o ffermydd bach traddodiadol, pentrefi harbwr bach a rhai trefi mwy.

It is a region of traditional small farms, small harbour villages and some larger towns.

Mae gan yr arfordir draethau hyfryd, baeau a chlogwyni-môr.

The coast has beautiful beaches, bays and sea-cliffs.

Mae llwybr troed pellter hir yn ymestyn o amgylch y penrhyn cyfan, o Caernarfon i Borthmadog.

A long-distance footpath extends around the whole peninsula, from Caernarfon to Porthmadog.

Mae Llŷn yn gyfoethog o ran ddiwylliant a threftadaeth Gymreig.

Llŷn is rich in Welsh culture and heritage.

Pentref pysgota Aberdaron oedd yr arhosfan olaf i bererinion cyn croesi'r môr i fynachlog Ynys Enlli.

The fishing village of Aberdaron was the last stop for pilgrims before crossing the sea to the monastery of Ynys Enlli.

Roedd Llithfaen yn ganolfan bwysig ar gyfer chwarela gwenithfaen.

Llithfaen was an important centre for granite quarrying.

Pentref i weithwyr yn y chwarel wenithfaen gyfagos oedd Nant Gwrtheyrn.

Nant Gwrtheyrn was a village for workers at the nearby granite quarry.

Gadawyd y pentref, ond mae bellach wedi'i adfer.

The village was abandoned, but has now been restored.

Mae'n gartref i Ganolfan Iaith Genedlaethol Cymru.

It is home to the Welsh National Language Centre.

Ar y mynydd uwchben ydy'r olion rhyfeddol Tre'r Ceiri.

On the mountain above are the amazing remains of Tre'r Ceiri.

Mae'n bentref cynhanesyddol lle roedd pobl yn byw tan tua 2,000 o flynyddoedd yn ôl.

It is a prehistoric village where people lived until about 2,000 years ago.

Prif drefi gwyliau Llŷn yw Pwllheli ac Abersoch.

The main holiday towns of Llŷn are Pwllheli and Abersoch.

Mae Pwllheli yn dref farchnad brysur gyda marina mawr.

Pwllheli is a busy market town with a large marina.

Mae Abersoch yn gyrchfan glan môr poblogaidd a ffasiynol iawn.

Abersoch is a popular and very fashionable seaside resort.

Story



Mae Dewi yn gweithio fel peiriannydd mewn parc thema.

Dewi works as an engineer in a theme park.

Roedd yn ddydd Sadwrn prysur gyda llawer o deuluoedd yn mwynhau'r reidiau.

It was a busy Saturday with lots of families enjoying the rides.

Yn sydyn roedd sŵn cryf o ymyl y parc.

Suddenly there was a loud noise from the edge of the park.

Buodd ffrwydrad yn yr offer trydanol.

There was an explosion in the electrical equipment.

Methodd yr holl bw̄er, ac roedd y reidiau wedi stopio gyda llawer o bobl yn sownd.

All the power failed, and the rides had stopped with many people stuck.

Galwodd Dewi'r gwasanaethau brys yn gyflym.

Dewi quickly called the emergency services.

Gwnaeth e gyhoeddiad ar y system sain y dylai pawb gadw'n dawel - roedd help ar ei ffordd.

He made an announcement on the sound system that everyone should keep calm –
help was on its way.

Cyrhaeddodd y frigâd dân gydag ysgolion a lifft hydrolig a allai cyrraedd y bobl oedd yn
gaeth ar y reidiau.

The fire brigade arrived with ladders and a hydraulic lift which could reach the people
trapped on the rides.

Roedd rhaid i Dewi fynd i fyny gyda'r dynion Tân i helpu i dorri pobl yn rhydd..

Dewi had to go up with the firemen to help cut people free.

Roedd yn waith enfawr i ostwng pawb i'r llawr, a chymerodd llawer o oriau.

It was a huge job to lower everyone to the ground, and took many hours.

Rhoddodd Dewi gyfweliad i griw newyddion teledu ar ddiwedd y dydd.

Dewi gave an interview to a television news crew at the end of the day.

Gwnaeth e egluro bod pawb bellach yn ddiogel.

He explained that everyone was now safe.

Yn rhy flinedig i yrru adref, cynhesodd ychydig o fwyd mewn popty microdon yn ei swyddfa.
Too tired to drive home, he heated some food in a microwave oven in his office.
Ar ôl bwyta, fe lapiodd ei hun mewn blanced a syrthio i gysgu ar lawr y swyddfa yn gyflym.
After eating, he wrapped himself in a blanket and quickly fell asleep on the office floor.

Use of Welsh: Curriculum Vitae

Jane Smith, 37 Ffordd Penarth Uchaf, Caerdydd: ffôn (029) 716592.
Jane Smith, 37 Upper Penarth Road, Cardiff: phone (029) 716592.

AMCAN.

OBJECTIVE.

Hoffwn weithio fel gwyddonydd amgylcheddol yng Nghymru.
I wish to work as an environmental scientist in Wales.
Mae gen i sgiliau labordy ac ymchwil ymarferol da.
I have good practical laboratory and research skills.
Rwy'n mwynhau casglu data yng nghefn gwlad.
I enjoy collecting data in the countryside.

ADDYSG.

EDUCATION.

Prifysgol Bangor (2013 - 2016) Baglor mewn Gwyddoniaeth: cemeg a daearyddiaeth.
Bangor University (2013 - 2016) Bachelor of Science: chemistry and geography.
Modiwlau mewn ansawdd dŵr, gwyddor pridd, cemeg yr atmosffer.
Modules in water quality, soil science, chemistry of the atmosphere.
Ysgol Uwchradd Margaret Thatcher, Llundain.
Margaret Thatcher High School, London.
Pynciau lefel uwch: Daearyddiaeth, cemeg, mathemateg.
A-level subjects: Geography, chemistry, mathematics.

CYFLOGAETH.

EMPLOYMENT.

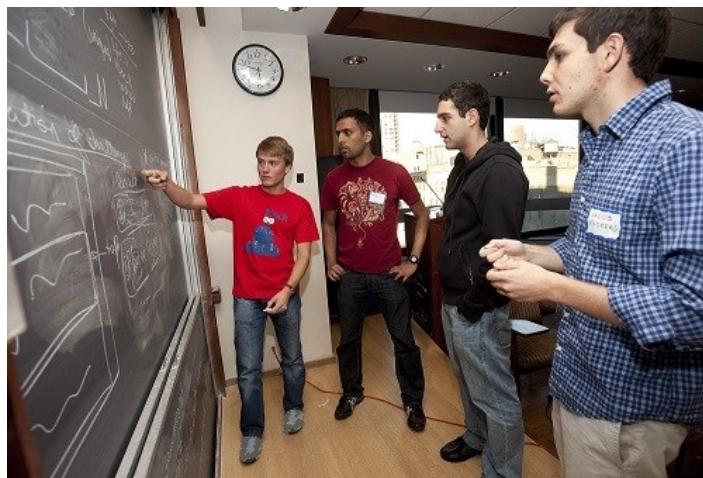
2016 - 2020 Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol Edwards, Caerdydd.
2016 - 2020 Edwards Environmental Services, Cardiff.
Cynorthwydd labordy, sy'n gyfrifol am gasglu a phrofi samplau dŵr o afonydd yn ardal Caerdydd.
Laboratory assistant, responsible for collecting and testing water samples from rivers in the Cardiff area.
Cymerais ran mewn prosiect i wirio ansawdd y dŵr ym Mae Caerdydd.
I took part in a project to check the water quality in Cardiff Bay.

SGILIAU.

SKILLS.

Yn gallu gweithredu ystod eang o offer labordy.
Able to operate a wide range of laboratory equipment.
Sgiliau da wrth ddefnyddio meddalwedd gyfrifiadurol i gynhyrchu graffiau ac ystadegau.
Good skills in using computer software to produce graphs and statistics.
Yn gallu cynhyrchu adroddiadau ysgrifenedig o safon uchel sy'n addas i'w cyhoeddi.
Can produce written reports of a high standard which are suitable for publication.

Description



- Pa fath o ystafell yw hon?
- Beth sy'n cael ei ddangos ar y bwrdd du?
- Beth mae'r myfyrwyr yn ei wneud?
- Pa bynciau allai'r myfyrwyr fod yn eu hastudio?
- Ydy'r myfyrwyr wedi'u gwisgo'n ffurfiol neu'n anffurfiol?

Understanding Welsh

Mae Network Rail yn atal pobl rhag defnyddio ffordd i orsaf

Mae ffrae wedi codi rhwng trigolion sy'n byw ger gorsaf drenau Cyffordd Dyfi yn y canolbarth, a chwmni Network Rail.

Dyw cerbydau ddim yn cael defnyddio maes parcio'r orsaf gan fod giât fawr ar y ffordd yno wedi'i chloi.

Mae'r bobl leol yn fodlon defnyddio'r lôn, ond dyw hi ddim ar agor gan nad ydi hi'n ddiogel, meddai Network Rail.

Mae pob trêñ yn y canolbarth yn stopio yng ngorsaf Cyffordd Dyfi, ond dim ond tua tri o bobl sy'n ei ddefnyddio bob dydd. Fe fyddai'r nifer yn cynyddu'n sylwedol pe bai'r ffordd ar agor, meddai ymgyrchwyr.

Ychydig dros gilomedr yw'r pellter o'r pentref agosaf i Gyffordd Dyfi, ond mae tyllau yn y llwybr a does dim golau arni.

Dyweddodd cyngorydd cymuned sy'n ymgyrchu dros wella'r ffordd: 'Yr unig ffordd i gyrraedd yr orsaf yw i gerdded ac mae hi'n daith o ryw 20 munud.

O'r blaen gyda'r henoed a gyda theuluoedd a phlant ifanc rodden nhw'n gallu mynd yn eu ceir a mynd yn syth i'r orsaf.

Mae'r orsaf yn hyfryd - mae'r adnoddau yn dda ond rydyn ni methu cyrraedd o mewn ceir'.

What station does the protest concern?

Mae'r protest yn ymwneud â gorsaf Cyffordd Dyfi yng nghanolbarth Cymru.

What is the reason for the protest?

Mae giât wedi'i chloï i atal ceir rhag defnyddio'r lôn i faes parcio'r orsaf.

Why has Network Rail taken the action which caused the protest?

Mae Network Rail o'r farn bod y lôn i'r orsaf reilffordd yn beryglus oherwydd tyllau yn y ffordd.

How many passengers use the station?

Dim ond tri pherson ar gyfartaledd sy'n defnyddio'r orsaf bob dydd.

How do local people reach the station?

Mae angen cerdded ar hyd y lôn, sy'n cymryd 20 munud o'r pentref agosaf.

Who would benefit most if the problem is solved?

Byddai pobl oedrannus a theuluoedd â phlant bach yn gallu gyrru yn lle cael taith gerdded hir ac anodd i'r orsaf.

Story board

Food banks

1: At the present time, the cost of living is making it difficult for people to afford sufficient food and sufficient heating for their homes. This can be a serious problem for retired people who live on a small pension.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae costau byw yn gwneud hi'n anodd i bobl fforddio digon o fwyd a digon o wres yn eu cartrefi. Gall hyn fod yn broblem ddifrifol i bobl wedi ymdeol sy'n byw ar bensiwn bach.

2: Families with small children may also be having difficulties with food and heating costs, particularly single parents or those on low incomes.

Gall teuluoedd â phlant bach hefyd fod yn cael anawsterau gyda chostau bwyd a gwresogi, yn enwedig rhieni sengl neu'r rhai ar incwm isel.



3: Charities have responded by setting up food banks. They make use of empty rooms in buildings such as shops or church halls.

Mae elusennau wedi ymateb drwy sefydlu banciau bwyd. Maen nhw'n defnyddio ystafelloedd gwag mewn adeiladau megis siopau neu neuaddau eglwys.



4: Food can be donated by members of the public. Companies such as supermarkets donate spare food.

Gall y cyhoedd gyfrannu bwyd. Mae cwmnïau fel archfarchnadoedd yn rhoi bwyd sbâr.



5: Volunteers collect and sort the donated food.

Mae gwirfoddolwyr yn casglu ac yn trefnu'r bwyd a roddwyd.



6: Weekly bags of food are assembled. People needing these supplies can collect them from the food bank. Volunteers may also distribute bags of food to the homes of those who are elderly or disabled and cannot travel to the food bank themselves.

Mae bagiau bwyd wythnosol yn cael eu rhoi at ei gilydd. Gall pobl sydd angen y nwyddau hyn eu casglu o'r banc bwyd. Gall gwirfoddolwyr hefyd ddosbarthu bagiau o fwyd i gartrefi pobl oedrannus neu anabl ac ni allant deithio i'r banc bwyd eu hunain.



7 Floods

Language notes

The verb '**bod**' is unusual in having a variety of forms for the 3rd person singular, which are used in different situations: **mae**, **ydy**, **oes** and **sydd**.

We have seen that simple statements generally use **mae**, for example:

Mae'r rheolwr yn y swyddfa. The manager is in the office.

The form **ydy** is used for a question:

Ydy'r rheolwr yn y swyddfa? Is the manager in the office?

The form **oes** is used in questions when a particular person or thing is not specified:

Oes rheolwr yn y swyddfa? Is there a manager in the office?

Negative statements work in a similar way:

Dydy'r cwsmer ddim yn y siop. The customer is not in the shop.

When no particular person or thing is specified:

Does dim cwsmer yn y shop. There is not a customer in the shop.

Now consider the neutral sentence which makes a simple statement:

Mae'r rheolwr yn y swyddfa. The manager (*subject*) is in the office (*object*)

When we wish to emphasise the object of the sentence, **ydy** is used:

Yn y swyddfa ydy'r rheolwr. The manager is in the office.
(i.e. not somewhere else)

Sydd (or the shortened form **sy**) is used when the subject is emphasised:

Y rheolwer sydd yn y swyddfa. The manager is in the office.
(i.e. not someone else)

The neutral sentence:

Mae'r gweithwyr yn gyfrifol am diogelwch yn y chwarel.

may become focussed on the subject:

Y gweithwyr sydd yn gyfrifol am diogelwch yn y chwarel.
(It is) the workers who are responsible for safety in the quarry.
(not other people, such as the landowner...)

Alternatively, we may focus the sentence on the object:

Am diogelwch yn y chwarel ydy'r gweithwyr yn gyfrifol.

(It is) safety in the quarry for which the workers are responsible.
(not other things, such as planning the work...)

The expression **sydd** is equivalent to the English
...which is/are... **...who is/are....** **...that is/are...**

and is used in sentences ending in a descriptive clause. '**Sydd**' is often abbreviated to '**sy**'.
Examples are:

Faint ohonoch chi sydd eisiau mynd yn y car?

How many of you (are there) who are wanting to go in the car?

Ysgrifennaf i'r aelodau sydd yn cymryd rhan.

I am writing to the members who are taking part.

Beth sy'n bod?

What (is it) which is happening?

Pwy sydd yna?

Who (is it) who is there?

Beth sy'n mynd ymlaen?

What (is it) that is happening?

Dyna'r dyn sydd yn nabod fy'n chwaer.

literally: This is the man who is knowing my sister.

The **sydd** form is only used to emphasise the subject of a sentence. In other cases, **ydy** is the appropriate expression:

Mae'r ysbyty yn trin cleifion gyda parch.

The hospital (*subject*) is treating patients with respect (*object*).

Trin cleifion gyda parch ydy'r ysbyty.

The hospital is treating patients with respect.

Treigladau

We have previously looked at examples of soft mutations which are caused by particular words, for example in feminine singular nouns following '**y**':

y ferch the girl **merch** girl;

Other examples of words causing mutations are:

i:	i dref	to a town	tref town;
dau:	dau frawd	two brothers	brawd brother

In other cases, a soft mutation can be caused at a particular point in a sentence structure.
Sentences generally have three components:

The VERB which specifies an action.

The SUBJECT which carries out the action specified by the verb.

The OBJECT/COMPLEMENT which forms the remainder of the sentence.

In English the normal word order of a sentence is:

SUBJECT - VERB – OBJECT

for example:

The student (*subject*) wrote (*verb*) an essay about Welsh history.

However, the word order in a neutral unstressed Welsh sentence is:

VERB - SUBJECT - OBJECT

Ysgrifennodd (verb) y myfyriwr (subject) draethawd am hanes Cymru.

A distinction between the subject and the object/complement is made by applying a **treiglad meddal** immediately following the subject.

In the following examples, the word affected by the treiglad is indicated:

Mae (verb) gan y gwesty (subject) llawer o ystafelloedd. llawer

The hotel has many rooms

Prynnodd (verb) Sara (subject) potel o win potel

Sara bought a bottle of wine

The word affected by the treiglad meddal can change depending on whether a **cryno** (short form) or **cwmpasog** (long form) verb is used.

For example, using a **cryno** sentence order:

Galwodd (verb) y cwsmer (subject) rheolwr rheolwr

The customer called a manager

then a treiglad is applied to 'manager'.

However, if this is rewritten using a **cwmpasog** verb pattern we get:

Gwnaeth (verb) y cwsmer (subject) alw rheolwr galw

There is no treiglad on **rheolwr**, but a treiglad meddal has now been applied to the verb noun 'call' **galw**.

Idioms

The word 'i' is often translated into English as 'to', and can appear in many different sentence patterns. Amongst these are:

'i' is commonly used in conjunction with particular verbs, for example:

Llwyddon ni i ddringo'r mynydd.

We succeeded in climbing the mountain.

Rwy'n addo i werthu'r hen gar.

I promise to sell the old car.

'i' can appear in the object of a verb when a verb noun is also present:

Gofynnodd i'r ferch ganu yn y cyngerdd.

He (subject) asked the girl (object) to sing at the concert.

'i' can indicate a relative date or time:

Byddaf yn ôl o wyliau wythnos i heddiw.

I will be back from holiday a week today.

'i' can indicate a relationship:

Hi yw chwaer i fy ffrind.

She is my friend's sister.

'i' appears in a number of idioms:

i ffwrdd - away

Byddwn ni i ffwrdd yn ystod y Nadolig.

We will be away during Christmas.

i fyny - up

A wnaethoch chi gerdded i fyny'r llwybr i'r castell?

Did you walk up the path to the castle?

i'r dim - exactly, perfectly

Mae'r nofel yn disgrifio bywyd glowyr i'r dim.

The novel perfectly describes the life of miners.

i'r gwrthwyneb - on the contrary

Nid oedd y bwthyn yn glyd; i'r gwrthwyneb roedd hi'n oer iawn.

The cottage was not cosy; on the contrary it was very cold.

i'r pwynt - to the point

Pan ysgrifennwch yr adroddiad, byddwch yn gryno ac i'r pwynt.

When you write the report, be concise and to the point.

Sentences

Afon Taf sydd yn llifo trwy Gaerdydd.

It is the River Taff which flows through Cardiff.

Ydy'ch brawd yn gweithio yn y siop hon neu'r un honno?

Does your brother work in this shop or that one?

Dringo'r bryn yw amcan y daith.

Climbing the hill is the objective of the trip.

Dyna'r dyn sy'n rhedeg y siop goffi ger y castell.

That is the man who runs the coffee shop near the castle.

Mae e wedi bod yn yrrwr bws ers dwy flynedd.

He has been a bus driver for two years.

Rydw i'n cymryd y llwybr sy'n mynd trwy'r goedwig i lyn.

I take the path which goes through the forest to a lake.

Alun sydd wedi ennill y ras deg cilomedr.

It is Alun who has won the ten kilometre race.

A oes llaeth yn yr oergell neu dylwn i brynu ychydig?

Is there milk in the fridge or should I buy some?

Oes yna afalau ac orenau yn y bowlen ar y bwrdd?

Are there apples and oranges in the bowl on the table?

Ydy'r bobl wrth y fynedfa yn aros i'r drysau agor?

Are the people by the entrance waiting for the doors to open?

A oes gofalwr yn yr adeilad?

Is there a caretaker in the building?

Y ferch hynaf sydd eisiau mynd i'r parti.

It is the oldest girl who wants to go to the party.

Y trêñ Caerdydd sy'n cyrraedd nawr.

It is the Cardiff train that is arriving now.

Mae'r bwyty hwn yn brysur bob penwythnos yn yr haf.

This restaurant is busy every weekend in the summer.

A oes problem gyda eich bil?

Is there a problem with your bill?

Ydy'r cyfanswm ar eich bil yn anghywir?

Is the total on your bill incorrect?

Y gweinydd sy'n gyfrifol.

It is the waiter who is responsible.

Y bwyty hwn yw'r gwaethaf yng Nghymru.

This restaurant is the worst in Wales.

Oes ofn y ci arnat ti?

Are you frightened of the dog?

Dydy'r trêr ddim yn mynd tan naw o'r gloch.

The train does not go until nine o'clock.



Article: Floods

Newid hinsawdd yw'r prif reswm dros dywydd eithafol yng Nghymru.

Climate change is the main reason for extreme weather in Wales.

Mae stormydd difrifol yn effeithio ar y wlad bob blwyddyn.

Severe storms affect the country every year.

Gall adeiladau gael eu difrodi gan ddŵr llifogydd, mellt a gwyntoedd cryfion.

Buildings can be damaged by flood water, lightning and strong winds.

Gall fod difrod i amddiffynfeydd arfordirol, gan arwain at lifogydd mewn trefi a phentrefi arfordirol.

There can be damage to coastal defences, leading to flooding in coastal towns and villages.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwario miliynau ar gynlluniau amddiffyn rhag llifogydd.

The Welsh Government spends millions on flood defence schemes.

Fodd bynnag, mae problemau difrifol yn dal i ddigwydd, yn enwedig yng nghymoedd De Cymru ac ar hyd afonydd mawr fel y Dyfi a'r Hafren.

However serious problems are still occurring, particularly in the South Wales valleys and alongside major rivers such as the Dovey and Severn.

Mae cartrefi a busnesau wedi bod o dan y dŵr mewn ardaloedd nad oedd wedi gweld llifogydd ers degawdau.

Homes and businesses have been underwater in areas that had not seen flooding for decades.

Mae leiniau rheilffordd yng nghanolbarth a gogledd Cymru wedi cael eu difrodi gan lifogydd oddi ar afonydd.

Railway lines in central and north Wales have been damaged by floodwaters from rivers.

Cafodd y rheilffordd ar hyd yr arfordir ger Harlech ei difrodi gan donnau storm o'r môr.

The railway along the coast near Harlech was damaged by storm waves from the sea.

Mae'n amlwg y bydd angen buddsoddiad sylweddol ar Gymru mewn cynlluniau amddiffyn rhag llifogydd newydd.

It is obvious that Wales will need significant investment in new flood defence schemes.

Mae trigolion a busnesau yn byw mewn ofn o ragor o lifogydd.

Residents and businesses are living in fear of more floods.

Mae angen danfon bagiau tywod i bob cartref sydd mewn perygl o lifogydd.

Sandbags need to be delivered to every home that is at risk from floods.

Mae angen clirio draeniau sydd wedi blocio ar frys, gan gall y rhain achosi llifogydd.

Blocked drains need clearing urgently, as these can be a cause of flooding.

Gall rheoli'r amgylchedd yn ofalus leihau peryglon llifogydd.

Careful management of the environment can reduce flood risks.

Gall coedwigoedd a gwlyptiroedd ryddhau dŵr yn araf i afonydd ar ôl storm.

Forests and wetlands can release water slowly into rivers after a storm.

Mae hyn yn lleihau lefelau brig y llifogydd i lawr yr afon.

This reduces the peak flood levels downstream.

Speaking and writing challenge

Discuss any disruption or damage caused by storms and floods in the region where you live.

Example article:

Mae Gogledd Cymru yn profi tywydd eithafol yn rheolaidd.

Yn ardal Goed y Brenin, digwyddodd y llifogydd mwyaf mewn cof yn 2001.

Cafodd pontydd dros nifer o afonydd eu golchi i ffwrdd, gan adael rhai ffermydd a thai heb gysylltiad i'r rhwydwaith ffyrdd.

Cafodd tai yn agos at afonydd eu gorlifo, ac fe wnaeth eryriad ar lannau'r afonydd achosi i rai ffyrdd ddymchwel i'r afon.

Yn 2014 effeithiodd storm enfawr ar yr arfordir.

Bu llifogydd ar strydoedd ger yr harbwr yn Abermaw, a chaewyd prif ffyrdd ar hyd aber afon Mawddach oherwydd llifogydd.

Cafodd rheilffordd ar hyd arfordir Bae Ceredigion ei difrodi mewn sawl lleoliad, gyda thonau storm yn golchi rhannau o'r morglawdd i ffwrdd ac yn taflu miloedd o dunelli o gerrig mân ar y traciau.

Bu'r rheilffordd gyfan o Fachynlleth i Bwllheli ar gau am rai misoedd tra bod gwaith atgyweirio'n cael ei wneud.

Ar wahanol adegau dros yr ugain mlynedd diwethaf bu llifogydd yn nhrefi Betws y Coed a Llanrwst, ac mae'r rheilffordd ar hyd dyffryn Conwy rhwng y trefi hyn wedi'i golchi i ffwrdd.

Mae tirlithriadau ar ôl glaw trwm wedi digwydd mewn nifer o ddyffrynnnoedd ag ochrau serth gan gynnwys bwlch Nant Ffrancon a Bwlch Tal y Llyn, gan achosi cau ffyrdd mawr drwy Ogledd Cymru dros dro.

Story



Botanegydd yw Chris sydd wedi cynnal arolwg o blanhigion ar hyd yr arfordir.

Chris is a botanist who has carried out a survey of plants along the coast.

Un diwrnod yn yr haf roedd yn dilyn llwybr ar hyd pen y clogwyni.

One day in the summer he was following a path along the top of the cliffs.

Stopiodd i dynnu llun o blanhigyn prin yn tyfu mewn crac yn y creigiau.

He stopped to take a photograph of a rare plant growing in a crack in the rocks.

Wrth iddo gyffwrdd â'r graig, symudodd carreg a daeth haid ddig o gacwn allan o nyth.

As he touched the rock, a stone moved and an angry swarm of wasps came out from a nest.

Dechreuodd y cacwn gasglu o amgylch pen Chris.

The wasps began to gather around Chris's head.

Roedd yn poeni'n fawr am gael ei bigo, felly fe redodd i ffwrdd ar hyd y llwybr.

He was very worried about being stung, so he ran off along the path.

Parhaodd y cacwn i'w ddilyn.

The wasps continued to follow him.

Buan y cyrhaeddodd fuarth fferm.

He soon reached a farmyard.

Wrth edrych o gwmpas, gwelodd sied nad oedd wedi'i chloi.

Looking around, he saw a shed that was not locked.

Rhuthrodd i mewn a chau'r drws, yna aros i'r cacwn fynd i ffwrdd.

He rushed inside and shut the door, then waited for the wasps to go away.

Yn ddiweddar, mae Chris wedi rhoi darlith mewn cynhadledd fotaneg.

Chris has recently given a lecture at a botany conference.

Dangosodd lun o'r planhigyn prin ar ben y clogwyn, a dywedodd wrth y gynulleidfa am y digwyddiad gyda'r cacwn.

He showed a picture of the rare plant on the cliff top, and told the audience about the incident with the wasps.

Rhybuddiodd e nhw i fod yn ofalus wrth dynnu lluniau o blanhigion.

He warned them to be careful when photographing plants.

Gallai fod yn fwy peryglus na'r disgwyl.

It could be more dangerous than expected.

Use of Welsh: Holiday cottages

Hafod y Cwm farm in north Wales offers holiday accommodation to visitors.

An advertising leaflet is being prepared.
On the web page you are invited to translate this into Welsh.



Mae Hafod y Cwm yn fferm hanesyddol sydd wedi'i hadfer yn hyfryd.

Hafod y Cwm is a historic farm which has been restored beautifully.

Mae casgliad o letyau gwyliau wedi'u creu o amgylch yr iard wreiddiol.

A collection of holiday apartments has been created around the original yard.

Y Ffermdy: Y ffermdy cerrig gwreiddiol gyda golygfeydd godidog o'r mynyddoedd Eryri.

The Farmhouse: The original stone farmhouse with magnificent views of the mountains of Snowdonia.

Mae gan y ffermdy dair ystafell wely ac mae'n addas ar gyfer hyd at chwech o bobl.

The farmhouse has three bedrooms and is suitable for up to six people.

Y Stabl: Adeilad wedi'i adfer yn hyfryd gyda thrawstiau pren gwreiddiol.

The Stable: A beautifully restored building with original timber beams.

Mae gan y stabl ddwy ystafell wely, gyda lle i hyd at bedwar o bobl.

The stable has two bedrooms, with room for up to four people.

Llaethdy: Trosiad hen laethdy y fferm gan gadw'r lloriau llechfaen gwreiddiol.

Dairy: Conversion of the old farm dairy keeping the original slate floors.

Mae'r ffenestr lydan yn y lolfa yn cynnig golygfeydd anhygoel o'r mynyddoedd.

The picture window in the lounge offers amazing views of the mountains.

Mae gan y llaethdy un ystafell wely sengl ac un ystafell wely ddwbl.

The dairy has one single bedroom and one double bedroom.

Mae'r holl lletyau yn fodern ac wedi'u cyfarparu'n dda.

All the apartments are modern and well equipped.

Mae gan y ceginau gwcer trydan, microdon, oergell a pheiriant golchi llestri.

The kitchens have an electric cooker, microwave, fridge and dishwasher.

Mae gan y lolfeydd setiau teledu sgrin eang a stofiau llosgi coed.

The lounges have large screen televisions and wood burning stoves.

Description



- Ble mae'r ymwelwyr yn cysgu?
- Sut mae pobl yn cyrraedd y traeth?
- Ydy'r traeth yn dywodlyd?
- A yw'r llanw yn uchel (penllanw) neu'n isel (distyll)?
- Lle gall yr ymwelwyr cerdded os ydyn nhw eisiau mynd am dro?

Understanding Welsh

Broga wedi teithio pum mil o filltiroedd i archfarchnad yng Nghymru

Darganfuwyd broga coed egsotig mewn sypyn o fananas gan staff archfarchnad ar ôl iddo deithio pum mil o filltiroedd o Colombia i dde Cymru. Daethpwyd o hyd i'r broga yn siop Asda yn Llanelli. Colombia yw cyflenwr bananas mwyaf ym Mhrydain, gyda channoedd o filoedd o dunelli o'r ffrwythau yn gwneud y daith bob blwyddyn. Nad oedd yn anghyffredin i frogaod 'daro reid' mewn ffrwythau gan nad ydyn nhw'n cael eu trin mwyach.

Mae'r broga bellach wedi ei drosglwyddo i ganolfan anifeiliaid arbenigol yn Hwlfordd. Canmolodd arolygydd yr RSPCA staff siop Asda am gadw'r broga'n ddiogel. Roedd un aelod o'r staff wedi gweld y broga, tra bod arall wedi ei ddal a mynd ag ef adref. Diolch byth, mae taith ryfeddol y broga'n dod i ben yn hapus gyda'r anifail bach yn saff ac yn iach mewn cyfleuster arbenigol yn Sir Benfro.

Nid yw'n anarferol i greaduriaid gyrraedd Cymru yn annisgwyl o lefydd pell. Mae staff mewn porthladdoedd a meysydd awyr yn chwilio amdanynt.

"Mae pryd cop yn cael eu darganfod ar awyrennau o dro i dro," meddai British Airways – yn enwedig ar rai sy'n teithio o wledydd poeth.

How far did the frog travel to reach Wales, and where did it come from?

Teithiodd y broga bum mil o filltiroedd o Colombia i Gymru.

How did the frog travel to Wales, and where was it found?

Cuddiwyd y broga mewn sypyn o fananas, a daethpwyd o hyd iddo mewn archfarchnad.

Who rescued the frog?

Daliodd aelod o staff y siop y broga, mynd ag ef adref a chysylltu â'r RSPCA.

Where is the frog now?

Mae'r broga mewn ganolfan anifeiliaid arbenigol yn Hwlfordd.

What other creature is mentioned in the article, and how might it reach Wales?

Weithiau gall pryfed cop deithio i Gymru ar awyrennau, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n hedfan o wledydd poeth.

Story board

Welsh Highland Railway

1: The Welsh Highland Railway runs from Porthmadog to Caernarfon, a distance of 25 miles. The journey begins at the harbour station in Porthmadog.

Mae Rheilffordd Ucheldir Cymru yn rhedeg o Borthmadog i Gaernarfon, pellter o 25 milltir. Mae'r daith yn cychwyn yng ngorsaf yr harbwr ym Mhorthmadog.



2: Leaving the coast, the line climbs through the Aberglaslyn pass to reach the village of Beddgelert.

Gan adael yr arfordir, mae'r lein yn dringo drwy fwlch Aberglaslyn i gyrraedd pentref Beddgelert.



3: The line continues to climb beside the mountain slopes of Snowdon.

Mae'r lein yn parhau i ddringo wrth ochr llethrâu'r Wyddfa.



4: At Rhyd Ddu station, there is an opportunity for the locomotive to take on more water for the remainder of the journey.

Yng ngorsaf Rhyd Ddu, mae cyfle i'r locomotif gymryd mwy o ddŵr am weddill y daith.



5: Finally the train reaches Caernarfon station, close to the castle and harbour. The engine moves around the train, ready to begin the return journey.

O'r diwedd mae'r trēn yn cyrraedd gorsaf Caernarfon, yn agos at y castell a'r harbwr. Mae'r injan yn symud o amgylch y trēn, yn barod i ddechrau'r daith yn ôl.



8 Roman Caerleon

Language notes

The **conditional tense** in Welsh is used in situations where it is uncertain whether an action will take place. It is equivalent to **..would.., ..could.., ..might..** in English.

The conditional tense in Welsh usually has a long (cwmpasog) form in which the conditional tense of '**bod**' is combined with a **verb noun**. Two alternative versions of the 'bod' tense are available, and for most purposes are interchangeable:

Using **bydd-**

Ist person singular	byddwn i'n mynd	I would go
2nd person	byddet ti'n mynd	you would go
3rd person	byddai fe/fo/hi'n mynd	he/she would go
Ist person plural	bydden ni'n mynd	we would go
2nd person	byddech chi'n mynd	you would go
3rd person	bydden nhw'n mynd	they would go

Using **bas-**

Ist person singular	baswn i'n mynd	I would go
2nd person	baset ti'n mynd	you would go
3rd person	basai fe/fo/hi'n mynd	he/she would go
Ist person plural	basen ni'n mynd	we would go
2nd person	basech chi'n mynd	you would go
3rd person	basen nhw'n mynd	they would go

One difference between the two '**bod**' forms is that **bydd-** is used to describe events which would occur regularly. For example:

Bydden yn mynd i Abersoch am ein gwyliau haf bob blwyddyn.

We would go to Abersoch for our summer holidays every year.

Another conditional long form verb uses **tas-**, and is equivalent to the English word '**were..**'. It is generally used in combination with the word **pe**, 'if', to specify a requirement for something to happen:

Ist person singular	pe taswn i'n mynd	if I were to go
2nd person	pe taset ti'n mynd	if you were to go
3rd person	pe tasai fe/fo/hi'n mynd	if he/she were to go
Ist person plural	pe tasen ni'n mynd	if we were to go
2nd person	pe tasech chi'n mynd	if you were to go
3rd person	pe tasen nhw'n mynd	if they were to go

The word '**pe**' is sometimes omitted, but is imagined as being present.

Byddwn/baswn and **pe taswn** are used together in sentences with the meanings:

if I were to , I would

or

I would ... if I were to ...

For example:

Taswn i'n Brif Weinidog, baswn yn gwario mwy ar adeiladu tai.

If I were Prime Minister, I would spend more on building houses.

Byddwn yn teimlo'n euog pe taswn i'n mynd adref yn gynnar.

I would feel guilty if I went home early.

The conditional tense is used when it is unlikely that an action will occur.

The conditional tense is generally not used when an event is **likely** to occur. In this case, the normal active verb tense is used:

Os daw Peter i'r dosbarth, rhoddaf y llyfr iddo.

If Peter comes to the class, I will give him the book.

Treigladau

We will continue our investigation of how sentence patterns affect the use of treigladau.

Sentences can be classified as:

affirmative, where something occurs

He is buying a car

negative, where something does not occur

He is not buying a car

interrogative, where a question is asked

Is he buying a car?

Affirmative sentences using tenses of the verb **bod** do not need a treiglad at the start.

For example:

Bydd y plant yn yr ysgol yfory

The children will be in school tomorrow

Mae John yn gwylia'r teledu

John is watching television

Short form (cryno) verbs also do not need treigladau:

Rhedodd y dyn i ddal y bws

The man ran to catch the bus

Byddaf yn dringo'r mynydd ar y penwythnos

I will climb the mountain at the weekend

If the small word **fe** or **mi** (known as a particle) is introduced before the verb, however, then a treiglad meddal is applied to the verb:

Fe redodd y dyn i ddal y bws

Mi fyddaf yn dringo'r mynydd ar y penwythnos

Negative sentences may begin with a form of **nid** or **nad** (not). This causes an aspirate mutation (treiglad llaes) with the letters **c**, **p** and **t**. In other cases there is a soft mutation. For example:

Aspirate mutation

Ni chollodd hi yn y gystadleuaeth.

She did not loose in the competition

Ni phrynoch chi ddigon o fwyd.

You didn't buy enough food.

Soft mutation

Ni ddaeth y myfyriwr i'r dosbarth

The student did not come to the class

Ni wnaethon ni brynu'r tŷ

We did not buy the house

An alternative sentence pattern uses **dim** (not or none). An aspirate mutation (with the letters **c**, **p** and **t**) or a soft mutation of the verb is again present:

Aspirate mutation

Chollodd hi ddim yn y gystadleuaeth.

Phrynoch chi ddim digon o fwyd.

Soft mutation

Ddaeth y myfyriwr ddim i'r dosbarth

Wnaethon ni ddim brynu'r tŷ

The word **dim** can appear with two meanings:

not - as in 'We are not going to the concert'

not any - as in 'There is not any milk in the kitchen'

When dim represents 'not', then a soft mutation is applied:

Dydyn nhw ddim wedi cyrraedd eto

They have not arrived yet

Dydy'r bwyty ddim yn ddrud

The restaurant is not expensive

However, no treiglad is applied to **dim** if it has the meaning 'not any', for example:

Does dim llyfrau ar y silff

There are no books on the shelf

Doedd dim gwaith i'r glowyr

There was no work for the miners

Interrogative sentences may begin with the word '**a**', which causes a soft mutation:

A fydd y teulu'n aros yn y gwesty?

Will the family stay in the hotel?

A welsoch chi'r machlud hyfryd?

Did you see the beautiful sunset?

The initial '**a**' can be omitted, but a soft mutation is still applied:

Fydd y teulu'n aros yn y gwesty?

Welsoch chi'r machlud hyfryd?

Idioms

The word 'o' can have a number of meanings in sentences. Examples are:
from:

Mae'r rheilffordd yn rhedeg o Aberystwyth i'r Amwythig.

The railway runs from Aberystwyth to Shrewsbury.

of:

Mae'r tŷ wedi'i adeiladu o gerrig.

The house is built of stone.

with:

Roedd yr enillydd yn gwenu o rhyddhad.

The winner smiled with relief.

'o' is used in counting:

Roedd chwech o ddefaid yn y cae.

There were six sheep in the field.

'o' can form a link between a pair of nouns:

Aethon ni i'r bwyty am bryd o fwyd.

We went to the restaurant for a meal.

'o' appears in a number of idioms, for example:

o bwys - of importance, matters

Mae hanes y castell o bwys i ymwelwyr.

The history of the castle matters to visitors.

o bedwar ban y byd - from around the world

Daw myfyrwyr i'r brifysgol o bedwar ban y byd.

Students come to the university from around the world.

o bell - from a distance

Gallem glywed clychau'r eglwys o bell.

We could hear the church bells from far away.

o bryd i'w gilydd - from time to time

Darllenais nofel o bryd i'w gilydd.

I read a novel from time to time.

o ddifrif - serious

Ydych chi o ddifrif ynglŷn â phrynu cwch?

Are you serious about buying a boat?

Sentences

Beth fydddech chi wedi gwneud pe basai'r tywydd wedi bod yn braf?

What would you have done if the weather had been fine?

Byddai'n rhyfedd pe basai Machynlleth yn dal i fod yn brifddinas Cymru.

It would be strange if Machynlleth were still the capital of Wales.

Byddai yn parcio ei gar bob amser y tu allan i'r swyddfa.

He would always park his car outside the office.

Os bydd hi'n bwrw glaw, fyddaf i ddim yn mynd â'r ci am dro.

If it is raining, I will not take the dog for a walk.

Byddech chi'n aros amdano trwy'r dydd.

You would be waiting for him all day.

Byddai neb yn credu'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd.

No one would believe what has happened.

Dydw i ddim yn gwybod pam y byddai fe mor ddig.

I don't know why he would be so angry.

Byddaf yn golchi'r car os bydd gennyl amser.

I will wash the car if I have time.

Rydw i'n meddwl y dylech chi ddarllen y stori.

I think you should read the story.

A fyddai'r gwleidydd yn ateb eich cwestiynau?

Would the politician answer your questions?

Fydden nhw'n rhoi benthyg eu beiciau i ni pe bydden ni'n gofyn?

Would they lend their bikes to us if we were to ask?

Bydden ni'n cael ein talu bob dydd Gwener.

We would be paid every Friday.

A fydddech chi'n gallu gorffen erbyn yr wythnos nesaf?

Would you be able to finish by next week?

Byddai'n syniad da i ddweud wrth y rheolwr.

It would be a good idea to tell the manager.

Byddech chi wedi cyrraedd am ddeg o'r gloch pe byddech chi wedi mynd ar y trêñ cynharach.

You would have arrived at ten o'clock if you had gone on the earlier train.

Byddai wedi dewis yr ystafell westy rhatach.

He would have chosen the cheaper hotel room.

Mae'r bwyd a'r llestri yn y gegin os oes chwant bwyd arnoch chi.

The food and dishes are in the kitchen if you are hungry.

Bydden ni wedi eu gweld o flaen i ni ar y llwybr.

We would have seen them ahead of us on the path.

A fyddai unrhyw un eisiau gwneud sylwadau ar y cynllun?

Would anyone like to comment on the plan?

Byddai wedi ymdrechu'n galetach pe byddai wedi gwybod ei fod yn bwysig.

He would have tried harder if he had known that it was important.



Article: Roman Caerleon

Caerleon ydy'r lleoliad caer Rufeinig Isca.

Caerleon is the location of Isca Roman fortress.

Roedd hon yn un o ddim ond tair caer Rufeinig barhaol ym Mhrydain.

This was one of only three permanent Roman forts in Britain.

Daeth y milwyr yn Isca yn wreiddiol o ogledd yr Eidal, Ffrainc a Sbaen.

The soldiers in Isca came originally from northern Italy, France and Spain.

Roedd bywyd yn anodd i filwyr Rhufeinig yng Nghymru yn y ganrif gyntaf.

Life was difficult for Roman soldiers in Wales in the first century.

Gwnaethon nhw beryglu eu bywydau mewn brwydrau gyda Brythoniaid hynafol.

They risked their lives in battles with ancient Britons.

Roedd y milwyr yn cael eu cartrefu mewn ystafelloedd cyfyng yn y barics ynghyd â'u harfau.

The soldiers were housed in cramped barracks rooms with their weapons.

Byddai Cymru yn teimlo fel cornel bellaf yr ymerodraeth Rufeinig.

Wales would feel like the most distant corner of the Roman empire.

Cafodd y milwyr rhai o'r cysuron cartref.

The soldiers had some of the comforts of home.

Gallent ymweld â baddonau i gwrdd â ffrindiau.

They could visit the baths to meet friends.

Roedd yna faddonau oer, cynnes a phoeth dan do a phwll nofio awyr agored enfawr.

There were cold, warm and hot indoor baths and a huge outdoor swimming pool.

Gallai'r milwyr hefyd fynd i'r amffitheatr i wyliau'r gladiatoriaid yn ymladd.

The soldiers could also go to the amphitheatre to watch the gladiators fight.

Mae gan Gaerleon yr amffitheatr Rufeinig fwyaf cyflawn ym Mhrydain, a oedd â lle i chwe mil o wylwyr.

Caerleon has the most complete Roman amphitheatre in Britain, with space for six thousand spectators.

Speaking and writing challenge

Select a town or region with which you are familiar. Describe the important historic buildings, mentioning: their age, why they were built, and how they were used.

Example article:

Mae gan y Cymoedd De Cymru nifer o safleoedd o ddiddordeb hanesyddol, yn bennaf gysylltiedig â diwydiant yr ardal yn Oes Fictoria.

Er bod y rhan fwyaf o byllau glo bellach wedi diflannu o'r cymoedd, mae sawl un wedi'u cadw fel amgueddfeydd.

Mae'r offer weindio a'r tai injan i'w gweld.

Mae olion ffwrneisi chwyth o'r diwydiant haearn a dur cynnar i'w gweld ym Mlaenafon a Merthyr Tudful.

Mae'r rhain wedi'u hadeiladu i mewn i ochrau'r dyffryn, gan ganiatáu i fwyn haearn a golosg gael eu llwytho'n hawdd i ben y ffwrneisi.

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r camlesi oedd yn gwasanaethu'r pyllau glo a'r gweithfeydd haearn i'w gweld o hyd, ac mae rhannau'n cael eu hadfer i'w defnyddio gan gychod pleser.

Mae lociau camlas yn cael eu hailadeiladu.

Mae rhai rheilffyrdd a wasanaethai'r ardal yn wreiddiol wedi'u hailagor ar gyfer trenau, tra bod eraill wedi'u trawsnewid yn llwybrau troed a llwybrau beicio.

Mewn mannau, mae'r rhain yn teithio trwy dwneli ac ar draws traphontydd uchel.

Nid yw'r pentrefi niferus a welir ar hyd ochrau'r cymoedd wedi newid fawr ers i'r pyllau glo cau.

Mae adeiladau pwysig yn cynnwys capeli a sefydliadau gweithwyr.

Ym Merthyr Tudful, mae synagog hanesyddol yn cael ei hadfer.

Yr adeiladau mwyaf crand yn y cymoedd yw cartrefi'r diwydianwyr cyfoethog.

Ym Merthyr, adeiladwyd Castell Cyfarthfa gan William Crawshay a oedd yn berchen ar waith haearn Cyfarthfa.

Adeiladwyd Castell Coch fel cartref gwledig gan Ardalydd Bute a oedd yn berchen ar byllau glo, rheilffyrdd a dociau.

Story



Roedd traffig awyr yn cynyddu.

Air traffic was increasing.

Roedd y llywodraeth eisaiu cynyddu nifer yr awyrennau sy'n defnyddio'r maes awyr.

The government wanted to increase the number of planes using the airport.

Byddai hyn yn datblygu'r rhanbarth fel canolfan ar gyfer busnes rhyngwladol.

This would develop the region as a centre for international business.

Fe wnaethant gymeradwyo cynlluniau i adeiladu rhedfa newydd yn gyflym heb ofyn i'r bobl leol.

They quickly approved plans to build new runway without asking the local people.

Byddai hyn yn gofyn am dorri coedwigedd derw hynafol i lawr.

This would require cutting down ancient oak woods.

Roedd pobl leol yn poeni am fwy o sŵn awyrennau.

Local people were concerned about more aircraft noise.

Ni fyddent yn gallu cael eu ffenestri ar agor yn yr haf.

They would not be able to have their windows open in the summer.

Daeth y trigolion lleol allan o'u tai i gwrdd â chymdogion a threfnu gwrthdystio.

The local residents came out of their houses to meet neighbours and arrange to protest.

Dechreuwyd deiseb fawr, a derbynwyd miloedd o lofnodion.

A large petition was started, and thousands of signatures were received.

Trefnwyd gorymdaith brotest.

A protest march was arranged.

Aeth yr orymdaith i ben yn y goedwig dderw, lle rhoddodd yr ymgrychwyr areithiau.

The march ended at the oak wood, where the campaigners gave speeches.

Ffiliiodd camerâu teledu y digwyddiad.

Television cameras filmed the event.

Derbyniodd yr ymgrych gefnogaeth gan yr Aelod Seneddol leol.

The campaign received support from the local Member of Parliament.

Roedd hi hefyd yn poeni am effeithiau mwy o deithio awyr ar newid hinsawdd.

She was also concerned about the effects of more air travel on climate change.

Pan glywodd Aelodau Seneddol eraill am y cynlluniau, roeddent hefyd yn poeni.

When other Members of Parliament heard about the plans, they were also worried.

Ar ôl pleidlais, stopiwyd y prosiect nes bod adroddiad amgylcheddol llawn yn cael ei gynhyrchu.

After a vote, the project was stopped until a full environmental report is produced.

Use of Welsh: Woodland Theme Park

Woodland Park is a theme park in south Wales.
On the web page you are invited to translate
the visitors' guide into Welsh:



Mwynhewch eich diwrnod ym Mharc Coedwig.

Enjoy your day at Woodland Park.

Gweithgareddau i'r teulu i gyd.

Activities for all the family.

O'r fynedfa, dilynwch yr arwyddion i'r chwith i gyrraedd y ffair.

From the entrance, follow the signs to the left to reach the fairground.

Yma mae trogylch traddodiadol gyda cheffylau carlamu.

Here there is a traditional roundabout with galloping horses.

Ewch ymlaen ar hyd y llwybr at y rheilffordd fach.

Continue along the path to the miniature railway.

Cymerwch daith ar y trêñ trwy ein coetir.

Take a trip on the train through our woodland.

Gerllaw ydy'r fynedfa i'r sw.

Close by is the entrance to the zoo.

Dewch i weld yr eliffantod yn eu lloc awyr agored mawr, neu ymweld â'r anifeiliaid fferm.

Come to see the elephants in their large outdoor enclosure, or visit the farm animals.

Gallwch gerdded ymhllith y merlod, defaid a geifr cyfeillgar.

You can walk among the friendly ponies, sheep and goats.

Ymhellach ar hyd y llwybr, byddwch chi'n dod i'r llyn.

Further along the path, you will come to the lake.

Yma mae gennym deithiau cychod o amgylch yr ynys goediog hardd.

Here we have boat trips around the beautiful wooded island.

Mae'r cynnwrf yn cynyddu wrth i'r llwybr mynd â chi i'r cwch siglo enfawr.

Excitement increases as the path takes you to the giant swing boat.

Ar gyfer y ceisiwr gwefr, gorffenwch eich ymweliad â thaith ar ein roller coaster anferth sy'n troelli ac yn troi trwy'r coed.

For the thrill seeker, end your visit with a trip on our giant roller coaster which twists and turns through the trees.

Gobeithio y gwnewch chi fwynhau'ch ymweliad a dod yn ôl yn fuan.

We hope you enjoy your visit and come back soon.

Description



- Sut ydyn ni'n gwybod ein bod yng Nghymru?
- A yw traffig yn defnyddio'r stryd hon?
- Pa mor hen yw'r adeiladau?
- Pwy sydd wedi rhoi'r byrddau ar y palmant?
- Beth yw'r tywydd ar y diwrnod hwn?

Understanding Welsh

Dathlu'r cyfraniad Cymraeg ar ben-blwydd Wicipedia

Wicipedia yn dathlu pymtheg mlynedd ers creu'r erthygl gyntaf. Wicipedia yw'r gwyloddiadur mwyaf ar y blaned bellach ac mae'n un o'r gwefannau mwyaf poblogaidd yn y byd. Gyda degau o filiynau o erthyglau mewn bron i dri chant o ieithoedd, mae miliynau o bobl yn troi at Wicipedia am bob math o wybodaeth, o fywgraffiadau o'u hoff sêr ffilm, i grefydd, gwleidyddiaeth a hanes hynafol.

Yn 2007 roedd gan y Wicipedia Cymraeg fil o erthyglau yn unig ond mae wedi tyfu'n gyflym ac erbyn hyn mae'n cynnwys yn agos at saith mil o erthyglau gwreiddiol yn y Gymraeg.

Yr hyn sy'n gwneud y ffigurau yma yn fwy trawiadol yw'r ffaith bod erthyglau Wicipedia yn cael eu creu yn gyfan gwbl gan wirfoddolwyr. Heb y bobl hyn ni fyddai Wicipedia yn bodoli.

Nid yw cyfrannu at Wicipedia erioed wedi bod mor hawdd. Gall unrhyw un gyfrannu.

Er enghraifft, os ydych yn ysgrifennu neu'n ychwanegu at erthygl am chwaraewr rygbi proffesiynol gallech gael gwybodaeth o wefan swyddogol, papur newydd neu hunangofiant.

Os ydych yn pori trwy erthygl ac yn gweld camgymeriad, waeth pa mor fach, cofiwch fod gennych y pŵer i glicio 'golygu', a chywiro'r camgymeriad yn syth yn y fan a'r lle.

Gan fod Wicipedia mor enfawr, mae hefyd yn llwyfan perffaith i rannu hanes Cymru gyda'r byd. Mae Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru wedi darparu delweddau i Wikipedia, o'r ffotograffau cynharaf yng Nghymru i baentiadau tirlun a llawysgrifau canoloesol.

What is Wikipedia?

Mae Wicipedia yn wyddoniadur enfawr sydd ar gael ar y rhyngrwyd.

What uses of Wikipedia are mentioned in the first paragraph?

Gall Wicipedia ddarparu popeth o fywgraffiad sêr ffilm i wybodaeth am grefydd, gwleidyddiaeth a hanes hynafol.

When did Welsh Wikipedia begin, and how many articles does it now contain?

Dechreuodd Wicipedia Cymraeg yn 2007 ac erbyn hyn mae ganddo saith mil o erthyglau yn y Gymraeg.

Who writes the articles for Wikipedia?

Gall unrhyw un ysgrifennu erthygl ar gyfer Wicipedia. Maen nhw'n ysgrifennu'r erthygl a'i llwytho i fyny o'u cyfrifiadur eu hunain.

If an article is being written about a rugby player, where is it suggested that information can be obtained?

Mae'n bosib cael gwybodaeth o wefan swyddogol, papur newydd neu hunangofiant.

Who can correct errors and omissions in an article?

Gall unrhyw un sy'n gweld gwall mewn erthygl glicio botwm 'golygu', a chywiro'r camgymeriad neu ychwanegu gwybodaeth.

How is the National Library of Wales helping with the development of Wikipedia?

Mae Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru yn darparu delweddau i Wicipedia o eu casgliad, er enghraifft: ffotograffau cynnar o Gymru, baentiadau tirlun a llawysgrifau canoloesol.

Story board

Military training in Wales

1: Wales has an important role in military training. The army uses the Epynt area of mid-Wales to train soldiers to fight in wars.

Mae gan Gymru rôl bwysig mewn hyfforddiant milwrol. Mae'r fyddin yn defnyddio ardal Epynt yng nghanolbarth Cymru i hyfforddi milwyr i ymladd mewn rhyfeloedd.



2: Castlemartin in Pembrokeshire is a training area for the crews of tanks and other military vehicles.

Mae Castellmartin yn Sir Benfro yn ardal hyfforddi ar gyfer criwiau tanciau a cherbydau milwrol eraill.



3: Valley airfield on Anglesey is an important training base for fighter pilots.

Mae maes awyr y Fali ar Ynys Môn yn ganolfan hyfforddi bwysig ar gyfer peilotiaid ymladd.



4: Air crews from Britain and other NATO countries use the valleys of Wales to practice flying at low level.

Criwiau awyr o Brydain a gwledydd NATO eraill yn defnyddio cymoedd Cymru i ymarfer hedfan ar lefel isel.



5: Use of Wales for military training has caused some problems. The Epynt area was taken over by the army during the Second World War and local residents were forced to leave their homes. At the present day, the public are excluded from the Epynt and Castlemartin training areas except at occasional times. Low flying aircraft can disturb or frighten people and animals.

Mae defnyddio Cymru ar gyfer hyfforddiant milwrol wedi achosi rhai problemau. Cafodd ardal Epynt ei meddiannu gan y fyddin yn ystod yr Ail Ryfel Byd a gorfodwyd trigolion lleol iadael eu cartrefi. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r cyhoedd yn cael eu gwahardd o ardaloedd hyfforddi Epynt a Chastellmartin ac eithrio ar adegau achlysuol. Gall awyrennau sy'n hedfan yn isel darfu ar bobl ac anifeiliaid neu godi ofn arnynt.



9 The Llangollen Canal

Language notes

Complex sentences are sentences made up from two clauses, each with its own verb, and linked by a word such as ...**that**... or ...**who**... , (although English sometimes omits these connecting words). For example:

These examples are of two different kinds:

Example (1) is a complex sentence in which the first clause tells us where information in the second clause was obtained. Other examples are:

It was suggested that we go to the conference
I heard that he was sitting in the cafe

In Welsh for this type of sentence, clauses in the present tense are often linked by the verb 'bod':

Mae nhw'n dweud bod y tŷ yn wag.

They say that the house is empty.

Rydw i'n gobethio bod ti'n hapus yn dy swydd newydd.

I hope that you are happy in your new job.

Ydych chi'n gwybod bod y bws yn hwyr?

Do you know that the bus is late?

In cases where a verb other than a present tense of '**bod**' occurs in the second clause, the two parts of the Welsh sentence are simply joined together with the English '*...that...*' omitted. The linking word '**y**' may be added. For example:

Roeddwn i'n meddwl y dylwn ymweld â nhw.

I was thinking that I should visit them.

Mae hi wedi darganfod y bydd y llun yn cael ei werthu.

She has discovered that the painting will be sold.

An exception to this rule is the imperfect tense, where **bod** is again used:

Credaf ei fod yn gweithio yn y ffatri.

I think that he was working in the factory. (past time)

This may lead to misinterpretation as an alternative translation is:

Credaf ei fod yn gweithio yn y ffatri.

I think that he is working in the factory. (present time)

It is therefore best to use an alternative verb pattern when the time of the event is not clear from the sentence context.

Please note: the word 'that' may be omitted in English, for example:

We expect the shop is open today

but must be shown in Welsh:

Rydyn ni'n disgwyl bod y siop ar agor heddiw

Example (2) is a compound sentence in which the second clause provides additional information about a person or thing which was introduced in the first clause. For example:

Did you see the man who was driving the car?

first clause second clause

We put up the mirror which we bought in the sale.

first clause second clause

If the person or thing in the first clause does something in the second clause, then the parts of the sentence should be linked with '**sydd**'.

first clause action--> second clause

For example:

Dyma'r teulu sydd yn symud i mewn i'r tŷ.

This is the family who are moving into the house.

The family mentioned in the first clause is carrying out the action of 'moving into the house' (i.e. they are the subject) in the second clause.

Rydyn ni'n siarad â'r dyn sydd yn torri'r lawnt.

We are speaking to the man who is cutting the lawn.

The man mentioned in the first clause is carrying out the action of 'cutting the lawn' (i.e. he is the subject) in the second clause.

If the person or thing in the first clause is having some action carried out on it by the second clause, then the parts of the sentence should be linked with '**y mae**'.

first clause <-action second clause

For example:

Dyma'r tŷ y mae'r teulu'n ei brynu.

This is the house that the family is buying.

The house mentioned in the first clause has the action of 'being bought' carried out on it in the second clause.

Canmolodd yr adroddiad y mae'r rheolwr wedi'i ysgrifennu.

He praised the report that the manager has written.

The report mentioned in the first clause has the action of 'being written by the manager' carried out on it in the second clause.

Treigladau

We have come across the word '**yn**' used as a preposition with the meaning 'in', for example:

Mae'r beic yn y sied. The bicycle is in the shed.

However, '**yn**' also appears in sentences for several grammatical reasons.

'**Yn**' is used to create adverbs from adjectives. For example, **cyflym** is an adjective which can be used to describe the noun 'car':

Mae gen i gar cyflym. I have a fast car.

However, by adding '**yn**' we can create the adverb 'quickly':

Cerddon ni yn gyflym i'r orsaf reilffordd.

We walked quickly to railway station.

In this case, '**yn gyflym**' is describing how the action of the verb '**cerdded**' is carried out. Notice that '**yn**' causes a soft mutation of the adjective.

Other examples of adverbs created from adjectives are:

Siaradodd yn flin gyda'r bachgen. **blin** angry

He spoke angrily to the boy.

Canodd y côr yn hardd. **hardd** beautiful

The choir sang beautifully.

Roedd e'n gweithio yn ddiogel. **diogel** safe

He was working safely.

A soft mutation is applied where possible to the adjective.

The next use of '**yn**' relates to the sentence structure.

We have seen that a short form (cryno) sentence pattern causes a soft mutation to distinguish the subject from the part of the sentence which follows. The soft mutation is applied to the word which follows the subject. For example:

Peintiodd yr adeiladwr dŷ. **tŷ**

The builder (*subject*) painted a house

Dylai'r adeiladwr baentio tŷ. **paentio**

The builder (*subject*) should paint a house

However, in long form (cwmpasog) sentences using a tense of the verb '**bod**' in combination with a verb noun, such as:

Maen nhw + dysgu

the word '**yn**' takes the place of the soft mutation. This is again to distinguish the object of the sentence. There is no soft mutation of the verb noun which follows '**yn**'. For example:

Mae'r adeiladwr yn paentio tŷ.

The builder (*subject*) is painting a house

Bydd yr adeiladwr yn paentio tŷ.

The builder (*subject*) will paint a house.

Byddai'r adeiladwr yn paentio tŷ.

The builder (*subject*) would paint a house.

Other examples demonstrate the difference between **cryno** and **cwpasog** sentence patterns.

Cryno verbs cause a soft mutation of the word following the subject:

Darllenodd y myfyriwr lyfr am hanes Cymru. Ilyfr
The student (*subject*) read a book on Welsh history.

Darllenaïs i lyfr am hanes Cymru.
I (*subject*) read a book on Welsh history.

Note that personal pronouns such as 'i' may be omitted in written text, but the soft mutation is still applied as if it was present:

Darllenaïs lyfr am hanes Cymru.

In cwpasog forms, the word '**yn**' is added but there is no soft mutation of the verb noun which follows:

Mae'r myfyriwr yn darllen llyfr am hanes Cymru.
The student (*subject*) is reading a book on Welsh history.

Roedd y myfyriwr yn darllen llyfr am hanes Cymru.
The student (*subject*) was reading a book on Welsh history.

Byddaf [i] yn darllen llyfr am hanes Cymru.
I (*subject*) will read a book on Welsh history.

Idioms

'**mewn**' is usually translated as 'in' or 'into':

Aeth i mewn i'r gegin.
He went into the kitchen.
Fe gyrraeddon ni'r dref mewn llai na hanner awr.
We reached the town in less than half an hour.

'**mewn**' appears in a number of commonly used phrases:

mewn angen - in need
Roedd yna lawer o bobl mewn angen ar ôl y daeargrynn.
There were many people in need after the earthquake.

mewn cawl - in a mess
Roedd y cwmni mewn cawl ar ôl i'r cyfrifiadur fethu.
The company was a mess after the computer failed.

mewn chwinciad - immediately
Pan welodd hi'r bachgen, redodd ato mewn chwinciad.
When she saw the boy, she ran to him in an instant.

mewn cysylltiad â - in connection with
Ffoniodd y siop mewn cysylltiad â'r nwyddau a archebwyd.
The shop phoned in connection with the goods ordered.

mewn gwirionedd - as a matter of fact, actually

Mewn gwirionedd, nid yw'r atgyweiriad wedi datrys y broblem.

Actually, the repair has not solved the problem.

mewn golwg - under consideration, in mind

Mae gennyn ni safle ar gyfer y ffatri newydd mewn golwg.

We have a site for the new factory in mind.

mewn pryd - in time

Fe gyrhaeddon ni'r sgwâr mewn pryd i ddal y bws.

We arrived in the square in time to catch the bus.

Sentences

Dw i'n meddwl bod teledu yn y lolfa.

I think that there is a television in the lounge.

Dyweddodd ei fod wedi gadael yr arian ar y bwrdd.

He said that he had left the money on the table.

Rhybuddiodd fi bod y trêñ yn orlawn heno.

He warned me that the train is overcrowded this evening.

Dyna'r ffermwyr sy'n mynd â defaid i'r farchnad.

That is the farmer who is taking sheep to the market.

Wnaethoch chi ddim dweud bod chi'n mynd i ffwrdd.

You didn't say that you are going away.

Mae'n hoffi'r ffilm y mae'r myfyrwyr wedi'i gwneud.

He likes the film that the students have made.

Mae'r arwydd yn rhoi rhybudd bod y llawr yn wlyb.

The sign gives a warning that the floor is wet.

Mae'r cymdogion yn cwyno bod sŵn o'r parti yn ofnadwy.

The neighbours are complaining that noise from the party is terrible.

Dyma'r ffenestr y mae'r lleidr wedi'i thorri i fynd i mewn.

This is the window that the thief has broken to get in.

Dyna'r bws sy'n mynd i ganol y dref.

That is the bus that goes to the town centre.

Dw i'n meddwl ei bod hi wedi bod yma o'r blaen.

I think that she has been here previously.

Mae'r cwsmer eisiau canslo'r apwyntiad y mae e wedi'i wneud ar gyfer y prynhawn yma.

The customer wants to cancel the appointment that he has made for this afternoon.

Gobeithio eich bod chi'n teimlo'n well ar ôl gorffwys.

I hope that you feel better after resting.

Dyma'r gwyliau yr ydyn ni wedi'i ddewis.

This is the holiday that we have chosen.

Fe wnaethon nhw bopeth yr ydw i wedi gofyn iddynt ei wneud.

They did everything that I have asked them to do.

Gwnes i gofio bod e eisiau mynd am ddeuddeg o'r gloch.

I remembered that he wants to go at twelve o'clock.

Mae rhywun pwysig yn y dafarn sydd eisiau cwrdd â chi.

There is someone important in the pub who wants to meet you.

Dyma'r model ffôn y mae fy ffrind yn ei gymeradwyo.

This is the model of phone that my friend recommends.

Pryd aethoch chi i Ogledd Cymru?

When did you go to North Wales?

Y grŵp sy'n dod i'r gwesty yr wythnos nesaf sydd ddim eisiau brecwast.

It is the group that is coming to the hotel next week that do not want breakfast.



Article: The Llangollen Canal

Mae llawer o bobl o'r farn mai Camlas Llangollen yw'r gamlas harddaf yng Nghymru.

Many people think that the Llangollen Canal is the most beautiful canal in Wales.

Mae'n cymryd wythnos i deithio mewn cwch ar hyd llawn y gamlas ac yn ôl.

It takes a week to travel by boat along the full length of the canal and back.

Gall unrhyw un sy'n frwdfrydig dros gamlesi yn mwynhau'r daith, naill ai'n newydd neu'n brofiadol wrth drin cychod camlas.

Anyone enthusiastic about canals can enjoy the trip, either new or experienced in handling canal boats.

Mae'r gamlas yn llawn amrywiaeth, gyda chaeau gwastad Lloegr yn arwain at fryniau ac yna golygfeydd mynyddig o amgylch Llangollen.

The canal is full of variety, with the flat fields of England leading to hills and then mountain scenery around Llangollen.

Gan ddechrau yn Swydd Gaerlleon, mae'r gamlas yn rhedeg trwy bentref Wrenbury a thref yr Eglwys Newydd.

Starting in Cheshire, the canal runs through the village of Wrenbury and the town of Whitchurch.

Yna mae'n croesi ardal o gorsydd mawn a llynnoedd i gyrraedd tref fach Ellesmere.

It then crosses an area of peat bogs and lakes to reach the small town of Ellesmere.

Mae'r gamlas yn parhau heibio tir fferm i'r Waun a thrwy Dwnnel y Waun, gyda Chastell y Waun yn agos.

The canal continues past farmland to Chirk and through the Chirk Tunnel, with Chirk Castle close by.

Mae'n croesi o Loegr i Gymru dros Draphont Ddŵr y Waun ac yna'n parhau i Draphont Ddŵr Pontcysyllte syfrdanol Thomas Telford.

It crosses from England into Wales over the Chirk Aqueduct then continues to Thomas Telford's breathtaking Pontcysyllte Aqueduct.

Mae hyn yn cludo'r gamlas mewn cafn haearn ar draws dyffryn dwfn Afon Dyfrdwy ar uchder o 120 troedfedd.

This carries the canal in an iron trough across the deep valley of the River Dee at a height of 120 feet.

Mae'r gamlas yn cofleidio ochrau serth dyffryn Dyfrdwy cyn mynd i mewn i Llangollen ar arglawdd uchel.

The canal hugs the steep sides of the Dee valley before entering Llangollen on a high embankment.

Taith fer y tu hwnt i Llangollen mae Rhaeadr y Bedol, lle mae'r gamlas yn cymryd ei chyflenwad dŵr o Afon Dyfrdwy.

A short walk beyond Llangollen are the Horseshoe Falls, where the canal takes its water supply from the River Dee.

O amgylch Llangollen, gall ymwelwyr deithio yn ôl mewn amser a mynd ar daith mewn cwch cul tynnu gan geffyl.

Around Llangollen, visitors can travel back in time and take a trip by horse drawn narrow boat.

Speaking and writing challenge

Discuss the importance of canals to industrial development. What problems were faced by engineers building a canal through a landscape of hills and valleys, and how could these problems be overcome?

Example article:

Cyn adeiladu'r camlesi, roedd ceffyl a throl yn cludo nwyddau ar draws y wlad.

Roedd hyn yn araf a dim ond meintiau bach y gellid eu cario.

Gyda dyfodiad y chwyldro diwydiannol, twf trefi a datblygiad pyllau glo, roedd angen gwell ffurf o drafnidiaeth.

Rhwng 1760 a 1800, adeiladwyd llawer o gamlesi ym Mhrydain.

Roedd y rhain yn caniatáu i lwythi llawer mwy cael eu cludo, ac yn darparu cludiant cyflymach o lo, deunyddiau adeiladu a chynnrych amaethyddol i'r trefi a'r dinasoedd.

Mae camlesi yn dibynnu ar ddilyn cwrs gwastad ar draws cefn gwlad.

Gall cychod symud o un lefel camlas i'r llall trwy lociau.

Mae cychod yn mynd i mewn i'r siambr loc, mae gatiau yn cael eu cau, a gellir gollwng dŵr i mewn neu allan i symud y cwch i fyny neu i lawr i'r lefel nesaf.

Mae problem gyda defnyddio lociau bod dŵr yn cael ei golli i lawr y gamlas pan fydd y loc yn gwagio.

Mae hyn yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i ffynhonnell ddŵr gael ei darparu ar y lefel uchaf, naill ai o gronfa ddŵr neu afon.

Os mae angen i gamlas groesi dyffryn, gellir gwneud hyn trwy adeiladu arglawdd.

Os oes rhaid i'r gamlas groesi afon neu reilffordd, mae angen traphont ddŵr.
Mae hon yn bont sy'n cario sianel ddŵr wedi'i hadeiladu o fetel, carreg neu goncrit.
Os yw bryn yn sefyll ar draws llwybr y gamlas, gellir adeiladu twnnel.
Mae rhai twneli camlesi ym Mhrydain yn fwy na dwy filltir o hyd.

Story



Roedd Sam wastad wedi byw yn y ddinas.

Sam had always lived in the city.

Weithiau byddai'n gyrru i'r cefn gwlad i fynd am dro.

He would sometimes drive into the countryside to go for a walk.

Sut bynnag, nid oedd e erioed wedi aros y tu allan i'r ddinas.

However, he had never stayed outside the city.

Roedd yn meddwl y byddai'n gyffrous mynd am ychydig ddyddiau i fwthyn gwyliau mewn rhan anghysbell o Gymru.

He thought it would be exciting to go for a few days to a holiday cottage in a remote part of Wales.

Paciodd flocs o fwyd am sawl diwrnod a chychwyn.

He packed a box of food for several days and set off.

Dilynodd y ffordd cyn belled ag yr aeth.

He followed the road as far as it went.

Yna bu'n rhaid iddo barhau am sawl milltir ar hyd trac garw i gyrraedd y bwthyn.

He then had to continue for several miles along a rough track to reach the cottage.

Ar ôl coginio pryd o fwyd aeth i'w wely, ond ni allai gysgu.

After cooking a meal he went to bed, but he could not sleep.

Roedd yn rhy ddistaw.

It was too quiet.

Nid oedd sŵn ceir a threnau, sy'n parhau trwy'r nos yn y ddinas.

There was no sound of cars and trains, which continued through the night in the city.

Atgoffodd seiren achlysuol yr heddlu yng nghanol y nos fod pobl yn y ddinas yn cael eu diogelu.

The occasional police siren in the middle of the night reminded him that people in the city were being protected.

O ffenestr ei fwthyn, edrychodd allan ar awyr ddu gwasgaru â sêr.

From his cottage window, he looked out at the black sky scattered with stars.

Hedfanodd creadur rhyfedd, ystlum, heibio yn dawel.

A strange creature, a bat, flew by quietly.

Roedd y distawrwydd yn frawychus.

The silence was frightening.

Nid oedd yn mwynhau bod mewn lle mor unig.

He did not enjoy being in such a lonely place.

Nid oedd yna dafarn na sinema, neu hyd yn oed siop.

There was no pub nor cinema, nor even a shop.

Gyda rhywfaint o dristwch torrodd ei daith yn fyr a dychwelodd i'r ddinas a'i synau cyfarwydd.

With some sadness he cut short his trip and returned to the city and its familiar noises.

Use of Welsh: Letter to the editor

There are concerns in some parts of Wales that all the affordable housing is being sold as second homes for holidaymakers.

On the web page you are invited to translate a letter into Welsh which has been written by a local resident with strong views on the subject.



Mae ail gartrefi yn creu problemau.

Second homes create problems.

Annwyl olygydd.

Dear editor.

Dylen ni drafod y problemau y mae ail gartrefi yn eu creu yn ein cymunedau.

We should discuss the problems that second homes create in our communities.

Dylen ni ddarparu llefyd dros dro i bobl sy'n byw ar y strydoedd.

We should provide temporary accommodation for people living on the streets.

Dylen ni hefyd geisio atal digartrefedd am byth.

We should also try to prevent homelessness forever.

Mae tŷ yn cynrychioli sefydlogrwydd, cysur a diogelwch i deulu.

A house represents stability, comfort and security for a family.

Mae gormod o bobl yng Nghymru yn talu prisiau rhent uchel iawn.

Too many people in Wales pay very high rental prices.

Mae prynu tŷ yn amhosibl yn eu hardal leol oherwydd perchnogaeth ail gartref.

Buying a house is impossible in their local area due to second home ownership.

Mae pobl sydd eisiau prynu ail gartref yn achosi prisiau tai i godi.

People who want to buy a second home cause house prices to rise.

I'r rhai sy'n ddigon ffodus i fod yn berchen ar ail gartref, dylen ni ofyn iddynt dalu trethi dwbl.

For those fortunate enough to be the owner of a second home, we should ask them to pay double taxes.

Dylen ni roi blaenoriaeth i bobl leol dros y cyfoethocaf mewn cymdeithas.

We should give priority to local people over the richest in society.

Byddai hyn yn rhoi cyfle i bobl sy'n byw yn ein cymuned aros a gweithio lle cawsant eu geni.

This would give people living in our community the opportunity to stay and work where they were born.

Nid yw cymunedau'n elwa pan ddefnyddir ail gartrefi yn ystod amser gwyliau yn unig.

Communities do not benefit when second homes are only used during vacation time.

Dylai cartrefi lleol yn mynd at bobl a fydd yn byw ynddynt trwy'r flwyddyn.

Local homes should go to people who will live in them all year long.

Mae cael cartref yn hawl ddynol, a rhaid i'n gwleidyddion ymladd dros hyn.

Having a home is a human right, and our politicians must fight for this.

Description



- Ydy'r afon yn gul neu'n llydan?
- Sut mae cerbydau'n croesi'r afon?
- Pam mae'r bont mor uchel?
- Pryd ydych chi'n meddwl cafodd y bont ei hadeiladu?
- Ydy'r math hwn o bont yn gyffredin neu'n anarferol?

Understanding Welsh

Llongddrylliaid y Royal Charter

Roedd y Royal Charter yn llong hwylio gyda peiriant ager a ddrylliwyd ar arfordir dwyreiniol Ynys Môn ger pentref Moelfre ar 26 Hydref 1859. Dyma'r llongddrylliaid a laddodd fwyaf o bobl o bob un ar arfordir Cymru. Collwyd tua 200 o longau llai yn yr un storm.

Roedd y Royal Charter yn dychwelyd i Lerpwl o Melbourne. Roedd arni tua 371 o deithwyr gyda chriw o tua 112 a rhai pobl eraill oedd yn gweithio i'r cwmni. Roedd llawer o'r teithwyr yn dychwelyd o'r cloddfeydd aur yn Awstralia, a llawer ohonynt yn dod ag aur yn ôl gyda hwy. Roedd llawer o aur hefyd yn cael ei gario fel cargo. Wrth i'r llong gyrraedd arfordir gogledd-orllewin Môn roedd y gwynt yn dechrau codi.

Ceisiodd y Royal Charter godi'r peilot ar gyfer Lerpwl pan oedd gyferbyn â Phwynt Lynas, ond roedd y môr yn rhy arw iddi gyfarfod y peilot. Yn ystod noson 25 Hydref cododd y gwynt i raddfa 12. Roedd y gwynt yn gyrru'r llong tuag at arfordir dwyreiniol Môn. Am 11 o'r gloch y noson honno gollyngwyd yr angor, ond am hanner awr wedi un yn y bore torrodd y cebel oedd yn ei ddal. Gyrrwyd y Royal Charter tua'r lan, gyda'r peiriant ager yn methu gwneud dim yn erbyn y storm. Yn gynnar ar fore'r 26 Hydref, wrth i'r llanw godi, gyrrwyd hi yn erbyn y creigiau rhwng Moelfre a Thraeth Llugwy.

Gallodd un aelod o'r criw, Joseph Rogers, nofio i'r lan gyda rhaff, a defnyddiwyd hon i achub ychydig o bobl, a gallodd ychydig rhagor nofio i'r lan. Bu farw dros 450 o bobl, rhai wedi boddi ond y rhan fwyaf wedi eu lladd trwy gael eu hyrddio yn erbyn y creigiau gan y tonnau enfawr. Achubwyd 21 o deithwyr ac 18 o'r criw.

Dywadir fod llawer o aur wedi ei olchi i'r lan yn y dyddiau nesaf, ac i rai teuluoedd ym Moelfre ddod yn gefnog dros nos. Cafwyd hyd i ynnau, sbectol, ac aur gan blymwyr tanfor dros y blynnyddoedd. Defnyddir darganfyddwyr metel tanddwyr yn ddiweddar.

Claddwyd y rhan fwyaf o'r cyrff ym mynwcent Llanallgo gerllaw, lle gellir gweld beddau a chofeb iddynt. Mae hefyd gofeb ger y traeth uwchben y creigiau lle drylliwyd y llong, ger Llwybr Arfordirol Ynys Môn.

What forms of propulsion did the Royal Charter have?

Roedd y Royal Charter yn llong hwylio gyda peiriant ager hefyd.

What was the occupation of many of the passengers?

Roedd llawer o'r teithwyr yn dychwelyd o'r cloddfeydd aur yn Awstralia lle roedden nhw'n fwynwyr aur.

Why could the ship not reach Liverpool?

Cafodd y llong ei dal mewn storm enfawr ger arfordir Ynys Môn.

How did the shipwreck occur?

Gostyngodd y criw yr angor i aros i'r storm leihau, ond torrodd y cebel a gyrrwyd y llong i'r creigiau.

How were some people saved from the shipwreck?

Nofiodd aelod o'r criw i'r lan gyda rhaff, a helpodd rai pobl i gyrraedd y tir. Nofiodd rhai eraill i'r lan.

What has been recovered from the wreck?

Dros y blynnyddoedd mae deifwyr wedi dod o hyd i aur yn y llong, ac eiddo'r teithwyr fel sbectol a gynnau.

What memorials are there to the shipwreck?

Mae cofeb yn y fynwent gerllaw lle mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r dioddefwyr eu gladdu. Mae hefyd gofeb uwchben y creigiau lle drylliwyd y llong.

Story board

Barmouth railway bridge repairs

1: Barmouth railway viaduct carries the coastal railway across the estuary between Fairbourne and Barmouth. A metal bridge span used to open to allow sailing ships to pass through, but this no longer opens.

Mae traphont reilffordd Abermaw yn cludo rheilffordd yr arfordir ar draws yr aber rhwng Fairbourne ac Abermaw. Roedd rhychwant pont fetel yn arfer agor i ganiatáu i longau hwylio basio drwodd, ond nid yw hon yn agor mwyach.



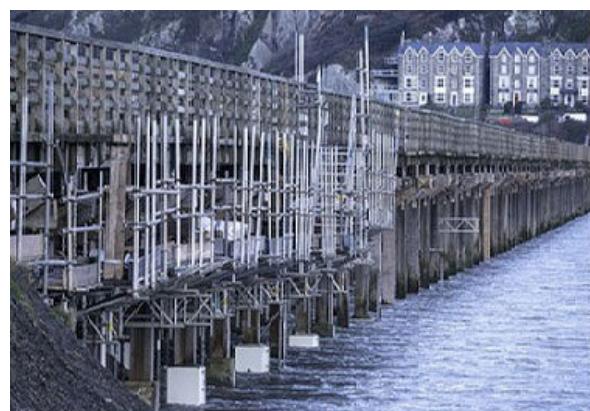
2: The main part of the viaduct is built of wood. Recent inspections have shown that both the wooden and iron sections of the viaduct require urgent repairs.

Mae prif ran y draphont wedi'i hadeiladu o bren. Mae archwiliadau yn ddiweddar wedi dangos bod angen atgyweiriadau brys ar rannau pren a haearn y draphont.



3: The viaduct has been closed to trains for periods of a few weeks at a time to allow repair work to be carried out.

Mae'r draphont wedi bod ar gau i drenau am gyfnodau o ychydig wythnosau ar y tro er mwyn caniatáu i waith atgyweirio gael ei wneud.



4: Rotten timber beneath the viaduct has been replaced.

Mae pren oedd wedi ei pwdru o dan y draphont ei amnewid.



5: Parts of the metal bridge spans are badly rusted. These will be replaced.

Mae rhannau o'r rhychwantau pontydd metel wedi rhydu'n wael. Bydd y rhain yn cael eu amnewid.



6: When repair work is completed, the viaduct will again be able to carry heavy locomotives across the estuary. Special steam train trips along the line may be reintroduced.

Pan fydd gwaith atgyweirio wedi'i gwblhau, bydd y draphont unwaith eto yn gallu cario locomotifau trwm ar draws yr aber. Efallai y bydd teithiau trén stêm arbennig ar hyd y llinell yn cael eu hailgyflwyno.



10 Wind farms

Language notes

In this section we examine some aspects of the use of **nouns** and **adjectives** in Welsh.

There is generally no simple way of determining the gender (masculine or feminine) of a Welsh noun. If in doubt, it is safest to assume masculine gender, as there are more masculine nouns in Welsh.

There is often no logic to the gender system, for example:

- ci**, dog, is masculine, irrespective of whether the dog is actually male or female.
cath, cat, is feminine, irrespective of whether the cat is actually male or female.

Nouns made up by combining two simpler nouns take the gender of second word.

For example:

awyrgylch (m)	atmosphere:	awyr air + cylch (m) sphere
tirwedd (f)	landscape:	tir land + gwedd (f) texture

Nouns ending **-fa**, indicating a place, are feminine. For example:

myneddfa	entrance,	glanfa	wharf,	fferyllfa	pharmacy
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Occupations may use the endings **-wr** for male, **-wraig** for female, e.g.

myfyriwr	student (male),	myfyriwraig	student (female)
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However there is a move towards the neutral ending **-ydd**, e.g.

darlithydd lecturer, **cyflwynydd** presenter, **cadeirydd** chairperson,
either male or female.

As with gender, there is generally no simple way to determine the plural form of a noun.

Two common plural endings are **-iau** and **-ion**, e.g.

bryn	hill	bryniau	hills
dyn	man	dynion	men

but a large number of Welsh plurals follow other patterns.

An interesting group of nouns have a basic form which is plural, then add **-yn** or **-en** for the singular, to denote 'one of them':

coed	forest	coeden	tree
pisgod	fish (plural)	pisgodyn	fish (singular)
adar	birds	aderyn	bird

Nouns with this pattern usually denote things which are found naturally in groups:

a forest of trees, a shoal of fish, a flock of birds...

Some useful collective nouns are:

gyr o wartheg	herd of cattle
diadell o ddefaid	flock of sheep
haid o adar	flock of birds

Treigladau are applied when appropriate to Welsh place names, e.g.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| i Bontypridd (Pontypridd), | i Gaerdydd (Caerdydd: Cardiff), |
| i Ddolgellau (Dolgellau) | |

Treigladau can also be applied to the names of towns in England with Welsh names:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| i Fryste (Bryste: Bristol) | i Fanceinion (Manceinion: Manchester) |
|-----------------------------------|--|

but not to English names, such as 'Durham' or 'Grimsby'.

Treigladau are generally not applied to the names of people:

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| i Dafydd | am Gareth | o Mared |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|

Treigladau are generally not applied to very short nouns:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Dw i'n mynd am gêm o golff | I am going for a game of golf |
| <u>not</u> Dw i'n mynd am êm o olff | |

Some double nouns are used to identify objects. The use of singular and plural may differ between English and Welsh:

- | | |
|---|---|
| dish (singular) washer | peiriant golchi llestri (plural) |
| ticket (singular) machine | peiriant tocynau (plural) |
| dog (singular) food | bwyd cwn (plural) |

A '**to bach**' accent (^) is seen on a number of nouns. This has the effect of lengthening a vowel sound when the word is spoken. For example:

- | |
|---|
| tan (until) is pronounced with a short 'a' |
| tân (fire) is pronounced with a long 'aa' |

The accented syllabul is stressed when the word is spoken, for example:

- | |
|--|
| tatws (potatoes) is pronounced (<u>tatws</u>) |
| tatŵs (tatoos) is pronounced (<u>tatŵs</u>) |

Other accents in Welsh, e.g. ö, á, also specify the syllabul which is stressed, although the vowel sound is not lengthened. For example:

- | |
|--|
| caniatád (permission) is pronounced (<u>caniatád</u>) |
|--|

Adjectives generally have the same form when describing masculine or feminine nouns.

However, some adjectives have gender variations:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
| gwyn (m) | gwen (f) | white |
| crwn (m) | cron (f) | round |
| cryf (m) | cref (f) | strong |

Singular or plural forms are generally the same, although there are a few adjectives with alternative plurals, e.g:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| bychan (singular) | bychain (plural) | small |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------|

and colours:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| Ar Ian y môr mae rhosys cochion | (coch red) |
| Ar Ian y môr mae lilis gwynion | (gwyn white) |

These plural forms are generally only found in literary works.

Adjectives are usually placed after the noun, e.g.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| cawr mawr gwyrdd cyfeillgar | big green friendly giant |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|

Some exceptions which are placed before the noun are:

hen	old	prif	main	ambell	occasional
holl	whole	pob	every		

Welsh adjectives have comparative (**cymharol**) and superlative (**eithaf**) forms similar to English, e.g. happier, happiest.

In addition, Welsh has an equivalence (**cyfartal**) form which would be represented in English as a phrase, e.g. ...as happy as...

These can be produced in Welsh in two ways:

- (a) The endings **-ed**, **-ach**, **-af** are added to the adjective, e.g.

hapused	as happy
hapusach	happier
apusaf	happiest

There are, however, a number of adjectives which have irregular forms:

da	good	mawr	big
cystal	as good	cymaint	as big
gwell	better	mwy	bigger
gorau	best	mwyaf	bigest
isel	low	uchel	high
isad	as low	uchad	as high
is	lower	uwch	higher
isaf	lowest	uchaf	highest

- (b) The alternative method is to precede the adjective with **mor**, **mwy**, or **y fwyaf**, e.g.

hyderus	confident
mor hyderus	as confident
mwy hyderus	more confident
y fwyaf hyderus	the most confident

This method is generally used for longer adjectives containing a number of syllables.

Treigladau

In the previous session we examined the use of the word '**yn**' in long form (**cwmpasog**) sentence patterns, as a way of distinguishing the subject. For example:

Roedd y myfyriwr yn darllen llyfr.

The student (subject) was reading a book

Notice that the verb noun **darllen** which follows '**yn**' does not have a soft mutation.

Another possibility is that only a tense of '**bod**' is used, but no verb noun is present. For example:

Roedd yn athro.

He (unwritten subject) was a teacher

Bydd y ferch yn hapus.

The girl (*subject*) will be happy

In these cases, the verb is followed by a noun or adjective. In Welsh, the sentence pattern again uses '**yn**', but a soft mutation is usually applied to the noun or adjective which follows:

Mae'n fws.

bws

It is a bus.

Roedd y dyn yn glyfar.

clyfar

The man was clever.

Unusually, the soft mutation is only applied in a limited way. There is no mutation applied to words beginning with **ll-** or **rh-**:

Mae'n llyfr.

llyfr

It is a book.

Roedd y dyn yn rhesymol.

rhesymol

The man was reasonable.

Idioms

The word '**hyd**' can have several meanings:

as far as, to

Gallwn yrru hyd at y llyn ac wedyn cherdded i'r castell.

We can drive as far as the lake and then walk to the castle.

along

Byddwch chi'n mwynhau cerdded ar hyd llwybr yr arfordir.

You will enjoy walking along the coast path.

until

Gwnathon ni weithio ar y cyfrifon hyd at ddiwedd y prynhawn.

We worked on the accounts until late afternoon.

'**hyd**' appears in many commonly used phrases:

hyd yn hyn - yet

Dydw i ddim wedi ymweld â'r amgueedfa newydd hyd yn hyn.

I have not visited the new museum yet.

hyd hynny - up until then

Roedd y tywydd yn braf hyd hynny, ond na fyddai'n para.

The weather was nice up until then, but it wouldn't last.

hyd y gwn i - as far as I know

Mae gan y siop ddigon o fara, hyd y gwn i.

The shop has plenty of bread, as far as I know.

hyd yma - up to now, so far

Mae'r gwaith adeiladu yn mynd yn dda hyd yma.

The building work is going well so far.

hyd yn oed - even

Roedd hyd yn oed y cyngor yn gwrthwynebu'r ffatri newydd.
Even the council objected to the new factory.

o hyd - still

Mae'r teulu yn byw ar y fferm o hyd.
The family still lives on the farm.

Sentences

Roedd y cyflwynydd teledu yn gweithio ym Manceinion.

The television presenter worked in Manchester.

Fe ddylen ni ddewis tîm gwell cyn y gystadleuaeth.

We should choose a better team before the competition.

Roedd yn sefyll wrth fynedfa'r hen adeilad.

He was standing by the entrance to the old building.

Mae gan y ffermwyr y ddiadell fwyaf o ddefaid ar y mynydd.

The farmer has the largest flock of sheep on the mountain.

Atebais bob cwestiwn ac eithrio'r un anoddaf.

I answered every question except the hardest one.

Roedd y busnesau mwyaf llwyddiannus yn yr ardal o amgylch Caerdydd.

The most successful businesses were in the area around Cardiff.

Gwelon ni haid o wyddau yn hedfan dros y llyn.

We saw a flock of geese flying over the lake.

Ydy'n well gyda chi'r hen ffilmiau neu'r ffilmiau newydd?

Do you prefer the old films or the new films?

Cwblhaodd hi'r ras mewn amser cyflymach na'r llynedd.

She completed the race in a faster time than last year.

Dyma ei siawns orau o gael swydd gyda chyflog uwch.

This is his best chance of getting a job with a higher salary.

Fe fuodd yr afon gorlifo pan roedd lefel y dŵr ar ei uchaf ddoe.

The river flooded when the water level was at its highest yesterday.

A ydych wedi clywed y cynlluniau diweddaraf y mae'r cwmni wedi'u gwneud?

Have you heard the latest plans that the company has made?

Byddai cacen yn well na ffrwythau, ond hufen iâ byddai orau.

Cake would be better than fruit, but ice cream would be best.

Y ffordd gyflymaf i deithio o Fangor i Gaerdydd ydy ar y trêñ.

The quickest way to travel from Bangor to Cardiff is by train.

Gwnes i gamgymeriad gwaeth pan brynais i'r cyfrifiadur rhataf.

I made a worse mistake when I bought the cheapest computer.

Cerddon ni dros yr hen bont i'r bwthyn bach gwyn.

We walked over the old bridge to the little white cottage.

Allan nhw ddim fforddio aros yn y gwesty drutaf.

They can't afford to stay in the most expensive hotel.

Wnaethon ni ddim cwrdd â'r bobl bwysicaf.

We didn't meet the most important people.

Y prif reswm ydy bod pob ffenestr ar agor.

The main reason is that every window is open.

Y lle cynhesaf yn y tŷ oedd y gegin.

The warmest place in the house was the kitchen.



Article: Wind farms

Mae adeiladu mwy o ffermydd gwynt allai dinistrio tirwedd Cymru.

Building more wind farms could destroy the Welsh landscape.

Mae ymgrychwyr yn derbyn bod agen egni adnewyddadwy.

Campaigners accept that renewable energy is needed.

Beth bynnag, maen nhw'n poeni am yr effaith ar yr amgylchedd a thwristiaeth.

However, they are worried about the effect on the environment and tourism.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi penderfynu lle y dylai prosiectau mawr fel ffermydd gwynt yn cael eu hadeiladu.

The Welsh Government has decided where large projects such as wind farms should be built.

Mae'r ardaloedd wedi'u gwasgaru ar draws pob rhan o Gymru, ac eithrio parciau cenedlaethol.

The areas are spread across all parts of Wales, with the exception of national parks.

Mae rhai o'r safleoedd dewiswyd ym Mhowys, lle mae ymgrychwyr wedi ymladd yn erbyn cynlluniau o'r blaen.

Some of the chosen sites are in Powys, where campaigners have fought against plans previously.

Mae fferm gwynt angen llif gwynt uchel, fel ar ucheldir gwastad.

A wind farm needs high wind flow, such as on flat upland.

Ardaloedd gyda phlanhigfeydd conwydd neu rostir gallai fod yn addas.

Areas with conifer plantations or heathland may be suitable.

Mae'r anghenion hyn yn ffitio ardal eang o ganolbarth Cymru.

These requirements fit a wide area of mid-Wales.

Sut bynnag, mae protestwyr yn dweud bod pobl yn ymweld â'r ardal oherwydd ei bryniau gwyllt a'i harddwch naturiol tawel.

However, protesters say that people are visiting the area because of its wild hills and quiet natural beauty.

Gallai'r datblygiadau arwain at ddiwydiannaeth sydd yn dinistrio ein tirweddau.

The developments could lead to industrialisation which destroys our landscapes.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn dweud bod hi'n bwysig i gynhyrchu 100% ynni glan erbyn 2030.

The Welsh Government says that it is important to generate 100% clean energy by 2030.

Efallai y dylai mwy o ynni'n cael ei gynhyrchu o ffermydd gwynt ar y môr sy'n cael llai o effaith ar y dirwedd.

Perhaps more energy should be produced from off-shore wind farms which have less effect on the landscape.

Speaking and writing challenge

Will it be possible to meet future energy requirements for generating electricity, house heating and transport using green renewable energy sources?

Example article:

Ar hyn o bryd, mae tua hanner y trydan a ddefnyddir yng Nghymru yn cael ei gynhyrchu o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy.

Daw llawer o'r gweddill o orsafoedd pŵer nwy.

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o systemau gwres canolog tai yn defnyddio nwy, ac mae mwyaf y ceir yn cael eu pweru gan betrol neu ddiesel a'r trenau gan ddiesel.

Mae gan Gymru gyfleoedd gwych i ddatblygu cynlluniau ynni adnewyddadwy ar gyfer cynhyrchu trydan.

Eisoes mae llawer o ffermydd gwynt yn yr ucheldiroedd Cymru, ac mae ffermydd gwynt pellach yn debygol o gael eu datblygu yn y môr o amgylch yr arfordir.

Mae nifer o orsafoedd pŵer trydan dŵr yng Nghymru, ac mae llawer o gynlluniau trydan dŵr bach yn cael eu hadeiladu ar nentydd mynyddoedd i ddarparu trydan yn lleol i dai neu ffermydd.

Er nad oes gan Gymru hinsawdd heulog iawn, mae nifer yr adeiladau sydd â phaneli solar yn cynyddu.

Un broblem posibl gydag ynni adnewyddadwy ydy na chaiff ei gynhyrchu ar yr adegau pan fydd ei angen fwyaf.

Mae sawl pwerdy pwmpio a storio wedi'u hadeiladu yng Nghymru.

Ar adegau pan mae trydan ar gael, defnyddir hwn i bwmpio dŵr i fyny i gronfa ddŵr uwch.

Pan fo angen, gall y dŵr hwn lifo'n ôl i gronfa ddŵr is er mwyn cynhyrchu trydan.

Yn y dyfodol, efallai y bydd trydan yn cael eu cynhyrchu gan ddefnyddio ynni'r llanw.

Mae bwriad i ddefnyddio mwy o gerbydau trydan ac i drydaneiddio mwy o'r rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd, a fydd yn lleihau'r angen am olew.

Gall cartrefi ac adeiladau eraill gael eu gwresogi yn y dyfodol gan drydan o'r cyflenwad cenedlaethol, neu gan bympiau gwres lleol a all dynnu gwres o'r aer neu'r ddaear.

Story



Roedd Steven yn teithio i gyfarfod ar y trêñ.

Steven was travelling to a meeting by train.

Fel rheol byddai'n ymlacio ac yn mwynhau paned o goffi yn ystod y daith.

Normally he would relax and enjoy a cup of coffee during the journey.

Heddiw roedd yn teimlo'n bryderus.

Today he was feeling anxious.

Roedd y trêñ yn araf ac yn hwyr oherwydd tywydd gwael.

The train was slow and late because of bad weather.

Roedd yn gallu gweld o ffenestr y cerbyd bod y glaw yn mynd yn drymach.

He could see from the carriage window that the rain was getting heavier.

Yn union fel yr oedd yn pendroni a fyddai'n hwyr i'w gyfarfod, daeth y trêñ i stop yn sydyn.

Just as he was wondering whether he would be late for his meeting, the train came to a sudden halt.

Roeddent wedi stopio mewn trychfa ddwfn gydag ochrau serth.

They had stopped in a deep cutting with steep sides.

Edrychodd i lawr a gwelodd bod y trac dan ddŵr.

He looked down and saw that the track was under water.

Ar ôl sawl munud, cerddodd rheolwr y trêñ drwy'r cerbyd.

After a few minutes, the train manager walked through the carriage.

Dyweddodd fod coeden wedi cwympo ar draws y trac o'u blaen, ac na allai'r trêñ symud.

He said that a tree had fallen across the track ahead, and the train could not move.

Gallan nhw fod yno am rhai oriau.

They may be there for some hours.

O'r diwedd, daeth ffermwyr lleol gyda thractorau a threilars.

Eventually, local farmers came with tractors and trailers.

Gwnaethon nhw helpu teithwyr i fynd o'r trêñ i dir sych.

They helped passengers to get from the train to dry ground.

Trefnodd y cwmni rheilffordd dacsis i fynd â phobl i'w cyrchfannau.

The railway company arranged taxis to take people to their destinations.

Collodd Steven y cyfarfod, ond roedd ei reolwr yn gwybod beth oedd wedi digwydd o'r newyddion teledu.

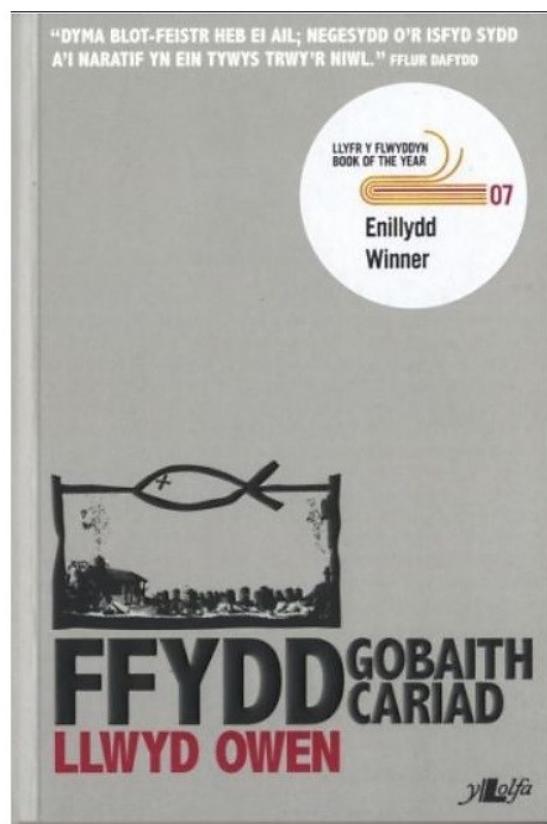
Steven missed the meeting, but his manager knew what had happened from the television news.

Dros yr ychydig ddyddiau nesaf, daeth y peirianwyr rheilffordd ag offer trwm i atgyweirio ac ailagor y trac.

Over the next couple of days, the railway engineers brought heavy equipment to repair and reopen the track.

Use of Welsh: Book review

A review has been written for the Welsh novel 'Ffydd, Gobaith, Cariad' by Llwyd Owen. On the web page you are invited to translate this into Welsh.



Mae'r stori'n dechrau gyda goleuadau glas sy'n fflachio a damwain ofnadwy.

The story begins with flashing blue lights and a dreadful accident.

Dim ond un goroeswr sydd.

There is only one survivor.

Yna byddwn yn darganfod sut y cyrhaeddodd dyn ifanc diniwed Alun Brady y pwynt hwn.

We then discover how an innocent young man Alun Brady reached this point.

Mae'n byw'n gyffyrddus gyda'i rieni yng Nghaerdydd.

He lives comfortably with his parents in Cardiff.

Nid yw Alun yn cael ei wobrwyd am ei ymdrechion i wneud y peth iawn.

Alun is not rewarded for his efforts to do the right thing.

Mae'n ei gael ei hun yn y carchar.

He finds himself in prison.

Mae'n ddigartref ac yn ddi-waith pan gaiff ei ryddhau.

He is homeless and unemployed when he is released.

Wrth iddo grwydro trwy Gaerdydd, mae'n camgymryd gofalwr mewn mynwent, Floyd, am ffrind dibynadwy.

As he wanders through Cardiff, he mistakes a caretaker in a graveyard, Floyd, for a trustworthy friend.

Mae carchar yn ei adael yn hiraethus am fywyd teuluol, ond mae'r berthynas gyda'i frawd hŷn, llawfeddyg, yn anodd iawn.

Prison leaves him nostalgic for family life, but the relationship with his older brother, a surgeon, is very difficult.

Mae Alun wedi gwneud taith o'r dosbarth canol i is-ddosbarth y ddinas, i ddarganfod y gall y ddau ohonynt nhw bod yn bwdr.

Alun has made a journey from the middle class to the city's underclass, to find that they can both be rotten.

Nofel bwerus a dofn yw hon.

This is a powerful and deep novel.

Mae'n dangos i ni sut y gall bywyd undonog gael ei gynhyrfu'n llwyr gan ddigwyddiadau annisgwyl.

It shows us how a monotonous life can be completely upset by unexpected events.

Description



- Pa aelodau o'r teulu sydd yn y llun?
- Sut fyddch chi'n disgrifio waliau'r gegin?
- Pa ddodrefn ac offer sydd i'w gweld?
- Beth mae'r teulu'n ei baratoi?
- Pa gynhwysion ydyn nhw'n eu defnyddio?

Understanding Welsh

'Gofid' ffermwyr o golli cwad, wrth i heddlu rybuddio rhag lladron

Mae ffermwyr o ogledd Sir Gaerfyrddin yn sôn am y 'gofid' a'r 'rhwystredigaeth' o golli beic modur pedair olwyn o'i fferm rai wythnosau'n ôl. Cafodd y cwad ei ddwyn o'i fferm yn Sir Gaerfyrddin.

Ers hynny mae Heddlu Dyfed Powys wedi cadarnhau fod cyfres o feiciau cwad wedi'u dwyn yn y sir. Mae'r heddlu'n rybuddio pobol i fod yn "wyliadwrus" am droseddau o'r fath.

“Mae'r ffaith fod rhywun wedi bod ar y iard ac yn gwybod yn gywir ble'r oedd y cwad yn ofnadwy,” meddai'r ffermwyr, gan ychwanegu fod cloeon wedi'u torri i gael ato. “Mae'r cwad mor bwysig i'n gwaith,” meddai gan ddweud ei fod yn bwysig i fwydo'r creaduriaid a chadw golwg ar bethau o gwmpas y fferm.

Mae'r heddlu yn annog ffermwyr i dynnu allwedi o'r cwadiau ar ôl eu defnyddio, cloi siediau a pheidio â chadw offer mewn mannau heb drefniadau diogelwch. “Rydyn ni'n ymwybodol fod dwyn beiciau cwad a pheiriannau amaethyddol yn amharu ar waith ffermwyr, yn ogystal â chyfrannu at oblygiadau ariannol” meddent.

Mae'r heddlu'n ymchwilio i'r adroddiadau ac yn ymweld â'r ardal yn gyson ynghyd â chynnal cyfarfodydd mewn arwerthiannau amaethyddol i roi gwybodaeth i ffermwyr.

Where have the quad bike thefts taken place?

Mae'r lladradau wedi digwydd ar ffermydd yn Sir Gaerfyrddin.

How did the thief steal the quad bike?

Aeth y lleidr i mewn i iard y fferm a thorri'r clo ar y sied lle cadwyd y beic cwad.

What does the farmer use the quad bike for?

Mae'r ffermwyr yn defnyddio'r beic cwad wrth fwydo'r anifeiliaid, ac i edrych bod popeth yn iawn o gwmpas y fferm.

What advice have the police given to farmers to prevent thefts?

Mae'r heddlu wedi cynghori ffermwyr i dynnu allwedi o'r beic cwad ar ôl eu defnyddio, cloi siediau a pheidio â storio offer mewn ardaloedd nad oes ganddynt fesurau diogelwch mewn lle.

What actions are the police taking to reduce thefts of quad bikes?

Mae'r heddlu'n ymchwilio i'r adroddiadau, yn ymweld â'r ardal yn gyson, a chynnal cyfarfodydd gyda ffermwyr i roi cyngor ar ddiogelwch.

Story board

Television drama series set in Wales

1: Porth Penwaig

A drama set in the fictional seaside village of Porth Penwaig, but actually filmed at Aberdaron in the Lleyn Peninsula. The story follows the lives of the members of a family who run a tavern and guesthouse on the seafront.

Porth Penwaig

Drama wedi'i lleoli ym mhentref glan môr ffuglennol Porth Penwaig, ond wedi'i ffil mio mewn gwirionedd yn Aberdaron ym Mhen Llŷn. Mae'r stori yn dilyn bywydau aelodau teulu sy'n rhedeg tafarn a gwesty bach ar lan y môr.



2: C'mon Midffild!

A comedy set in the fictional village of Bryncoch, located near Caernarfon. The story follows the successes and failures of the village football team. The main characters are members of the club committee, the players, and their friends and families.

C'mon Midffild!

Comedi wedi'i lleoli ym mhentref ffuglennol Bryncoch, sydd wedi'i lleoli ger Caernarfon. Mae'r stori yn dilyn llwyddiannau a methiannau tîm pêl-droed y pentref. Y prif gymeriadau yw aelodau pwylgor y clwb, y chwaraewyr, a'u ffrindiau a'u teuluoedd.



3: Y Gwyll

A dark police drama dealing with crimes which occur in the largely rural area around Aberystwyth. The principal characters are detectives based at the police station on the town's promenade. Locations of crimes include a murder in the seaside village of Borth, and sinister events at a children's home in Devils Bridge.

Y Gwyll

Drama heddlu dywyll yn delio â throseddau sy'n digwydd yn yr ardal wledig i raddau helaeth o amgylch Aberystwyth. Ditectifs yw'r prif gymeriadau sydd wedi'u lleoli yng ngorsaf yr heddlu ar bromenâd y dref. Mae lleoliadau throseddau yn cynnwys llofruddiaeth ym mhentref glan môr y Borth, a digwyddiadau sinistr mewn cartref plant ym Mhontarfynach.



4: Pobol y Cwm

A long running soap opera based in the fictional village of Cwmderi, located in Gwendraeth Valley near Carmarthen. Stories often unfold in the Deri tavern, and in the local small businesses and the homes of villagers. The series is filmed on a specially constructed street at the studios in Cardiff Bay, with scenes also filmed on location at a comprehensive school and farm.

Pobol y Cwm

Opera sebon hirsefydlog wedi'i lleoli ym mhentref ffuglennol Cwmderi, a leolir yng Nghwm Gwendraeth ger Caerfyrddin. Mae straeon yn datblygu'n aml yn nhafarn y Deri, ac yn y busnesau bach lleol a chartrefi'r pentrefwyr. Mae'r gyfres yn cael ei ffil mio ar stryd a adeiladwyd yn arbennig yn y stiwdios ym Mae Caerdydd, gyda golygfeydd hefyd yn cael eu ffil mio ar leoliad mewn ysgol gyfun a fferm.



5: Rownd a Rownd

A soap opera set in the fictional harbour town of Glanrafon, and filmed at Menai Bridge in Anglesey. The stories take place in shops and other businesses in the town, including a café, newsagent, taxi firm, and a boathouse. Scenes are also set in a local school and hospital.

Rownd a Rownd

Opera sebon wedi'i gosod yn nhref harbwr ffuglennol Glanrafon, a'i ffil mio ym Mhorthaethwy yn Ynys Môn. Mae'r straeon yn digwydd mewn siopau a busnesau eraill yn y dref, gan gynnwys caffi, siop bapurau newydd, cwmni tacsis, ac iard gychod. Mae golygfeydd hefyd yn cael eu gosod mewn ysgol leol ac ysbyty.



6: Bang

A drama set in the steelworks town of Port Talbot in South Wales. The story centres around a brother and sister, Sam and Gina, who find themselves on different sides of the community. Gina is a police officer, whilst Sam becomes increasingly involved in crime.

Bang

Drama wedi'i lleoli yn nhref gwaith dur Port Talbot yn Ne Cymru. Mae'r stori'n canolbwytio ar frawd a chwaer, Sam a Gina, sy'n canfod eu hunain ar ochrau gwahanol o'r gymuned. Mae Gina yn heddwas, tra bod Sam yn ymwneud fwyfwy â throseddau.

