Lefel Sylfaen

Darlith 2

Sgil gwrando *Listening skill*

"Our brains are wired to pick up language through listening."
(Tud 1, Breaking the Sound Barrier)

Yn fiolegol, yn gyntaf, rydyn ni'n clywed a gwrando.

Biologically, firstly, we hear and listen.

Sut ydyn ni'n dysgu iaith?
How do we learn a language?

Mae'n bwysig addysgu'r sgil o wrando.

It's important to teach listening as a skill.

Rhaid cynllunio tasgau gwrando'n fwriadus er mwyn rhoi cyfle i'r dysgwr sylwi ar yr iaith a ddefnyddir ac a ddysgir.

You must plan listening tasks so that the learner can observe the language being used and learnt.

Pam fod dysgu geirfa'n bwysig?
Why is learning vocabulary important?

Wrth ddysgu geirfa, gall y dysgwr:

- gyfathrebu'n well ac yn gyflymach
- ddeall yn well
- gynyddu ei hunan hyder
- gynyddu ei hunan-effeithlonrwydd
- ddysgu'n well

By learning vocabulary, learners can:

- *communicate better and quicker*
- *show better understanding*
- *increase confidence*
- *increase self-efficacy*
- *learn better*

Pryd dylwn ni ddrilio?
When should we use language drills?

Gellir defnyddio drilio wrth addysgu:

- llythrennau a synau
- geirfa
- patrymau iaith
- ymadroddion
- ynganu
- ymadroddion bob dydd
- unrhyw batrwm iaith newydd

You can use language drills when teaching:

- *letters and sounds*
- *vocabulary*
- *language patterns*
- *phrases*
- *pronunciation*
- *everyday phrases*
- *any new language pattern*

Sut mae drilio?

Mae nifer fawr o ffyrdd o ddrilio geirfa a phatrymau iaith newydd. Dyma rai esiamplau:

- ailadrodd fel grŵp gan ddefnyddio cardiau fflach fel sbardun wrth gyflwyno geirfa newydd;
- ailadrodd ar ôl y tiwtor iaith gan ddefnyddio lleisiau amrywiol, e.e. llais uchel, llais tawel, llais cryf, llais gwichlyd, a.y.y.b.
- rapio (a chlapio);
- canu (a chlapio)
- pasio'r cwestiwn – un yn holi, nesaf yn ateb cyn holi'r un cwestiwn, a.y.y.b
- pasio'r bêl – pasio'r bêl a'r person sy'n ei dal sy'n dweud y gair / patrwm iaith;
- cadwyn – "Es i i'r siop a phrynais .." – gyda'r rhestr o eirfa'n cynyddu wrth symud o un person i'r nesaf.

How to use language drills?

There are numerous ways in which you can use language drills. Here are some examples:

- *group repetition by using flashcards to introduce new vocabulary;*
- *group repetition after the language tutor using different voices, e.g. loud voice, quiet voice, strong voice, high-pitched voice, etc.*
- *rapping (and clapping);*
- *singing (and clapping);*
- *pass the question – one asks the question, the next answers before asking the same question to the next person, etc.*
- *pass the ball – the person with the ball repeats the pattern;*
- *chain – "I went to the shop and I bought…" – the vocabulary list increases as it moves from one person to the next.*

Beth ydy manteision drilio?

What are the advantages of using language drills?

- ynganu
- cywirdeb
- rhoi cyfle i ymarfer mewn ‘amgylchedd ddiogel’
- cynhwysol
- codi hunanhyder dysgwyr
- rhoi cyfle i gywiro yn y fan a’r lle
- rhoi cyfle i asesu’n ffurfiannol
- gallu newid cyflymdra gwers

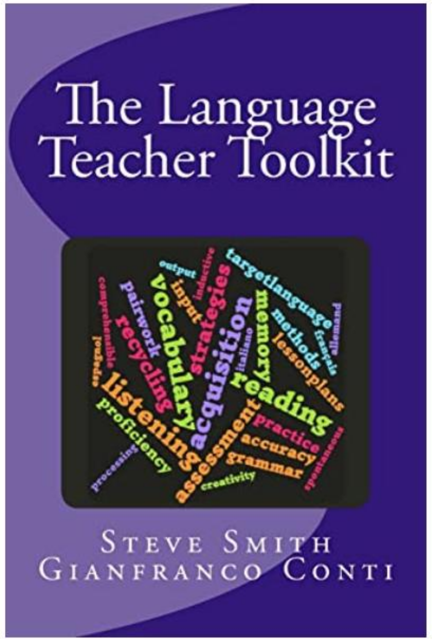
- *pronunciation*
- *correctness*
- *provides an opportunity to practice in a ‘safe environment’*
- *inclusive*
- *raises self-confidence of learners*
- *provides an opportunity to correct*
- *provides an opportunity to formative assess*
- *can change the pace of a lesson*

Canu *Singing*

There is some research which confirms what most language teachers feel: the use of song and music can aid progress in second language acquisition. Research has found, for example, that setting language to memory with a tune helps with its subsequent retrieval memory. ....

Added to this are the motivational factors associated with music and singing, along with the fact that .... retention of vocabulary is aided by having memorable associations with the words, it is not surprising that most teachers incorporate song into their teaching.

(Smith and G. Conti, 2016, t.271)



Y frechdan iaith *The sandwich technique*

Mae'r dechneg "y frechdan iaith" yn cael ei defnyddio wrth gyflwyno geirfa a phatrymau iaith newydd. Rydych chi'n cyflwyno'r iaith darged yn y modd canlynol:

Mae hi'n bwrw glaw eto!
It's raining again!
Mae hi'n bwrw glaw eto!

Neu, gallwch gyflwyno geirfa newydd yn y modd canlynol:

Rydw i'n hoffi nofio.
swimming
Rydw i'n hoffi nofio.

Yn yr un modd, does dim rhaid defnyddio'r dull hwn gyda'r patrwm uchod oherwydd gallech chi ddefnyddio cerdyn fflach. Bryd hynny, fyddai dim angen defnyddio'r iaith Saseneg o gwbl. Felly, cadwch hyn mewn cof wrth gynllunio!

The "sandwich technique" is used when introducing new vocabulary and patterns. You introduce the target language as follows:

Mae hi'n bwrw glaw eto!
It's raining again!
Mae hi'n bwrw glaw eto!

Or, you can introduce new vocabulary as follows:

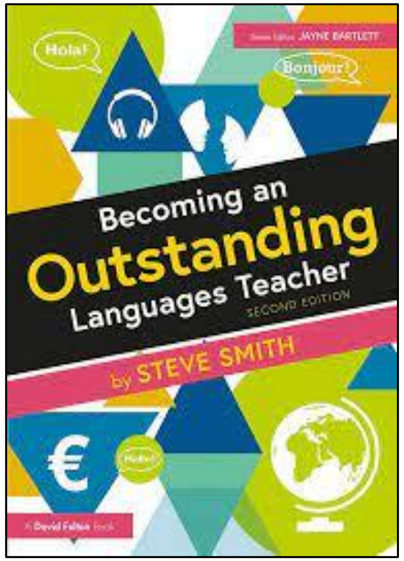
Rydw i'n hoffi nofio.
swimming
Rydw i'n hoffi nofio.

However, you don't have to use this technique with regards to the above pattern as you could use flashcards. With the use of flashcards, you wouldn't need to use the English language at all. So, remember to think about this when planning!

Rhyngweithio *Interaction*

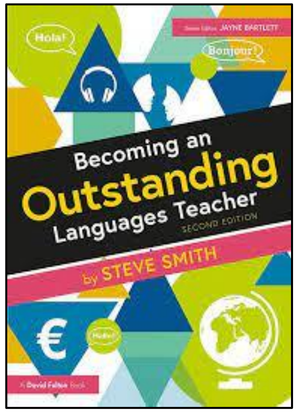
Questioning is not the only way to engage in dialogue with a class. It's useful to have a range of different speaking interactions in your repertoire. Your teaching will be less predictable and students may enjoy the variety of approaches. Note that many of these are not just designed for beginners and intermediates. ………………Remember that just changing the type of interaction can make a task seem different to a class while ensuring repetition.

(Smith, 2018, t.158)



Ffyrdd gwahanol o ryngwethio *Types of interaction*

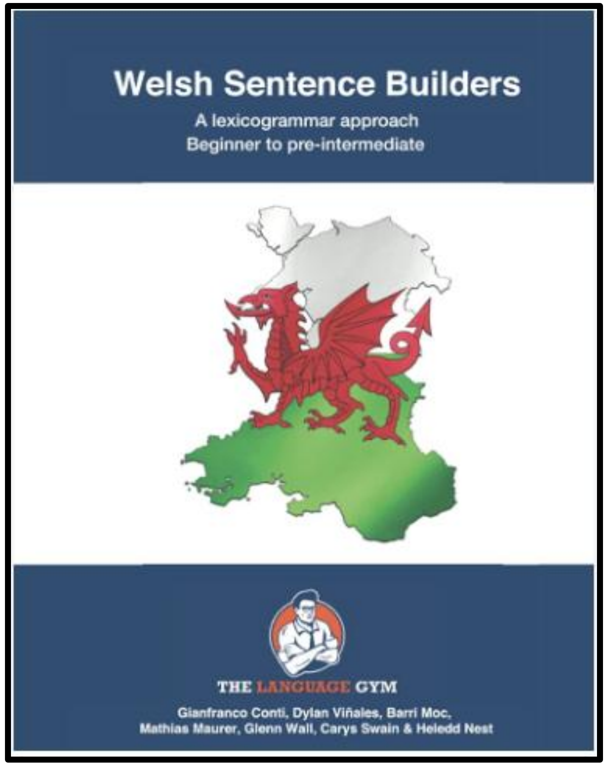
1. Coral repetition: whispering, shouting, singing, different voices, etc.
2. Small groups repetition
3. Reading aloud individually or chorally
4. In pairs: take it in turns to say words / phrases
5. Pair work: Information gap task (communicate with partner to find the missing information)
6. Whole class games
7. Pair work: dictation
8. Asking questions (to the teacher or each other)
9. Transformation drills (led by the teacher): words change at the end of the pattern / a sentence is changed from a positive statement to a negative statement, etc.
10. Dice games, e.g. to learn vocabulary / sentence structure / questions, etc.



Adeiladu brawddegau
Sentence builders

Rydych chi'n gallu defnyddio adeiladwyr brawddegau fel taflen gymorth wrth gyflwyno geirfa a phatrymau newydd.

Sentence builders can be used as a support sheet for introducing new vocabulary and sentence structures.



UNIT 4
Saying where I live and am from

	dw i'n byw mewn *I live in a*	**tŷ** *house* **byngalo** *bungalow* **ffermdy** *farmhouse*	**bychan** *small* **hardd** *beautiful* **hyll** *ugly* **mawr** *big* **newydd** *new*	**ar lan y môr** *on the seaside* **yng nghanol y dref** *in the town centre* **ar y cyrion** *on the outskirts* **yn y cefn gwlad** *in the countryside*
		fflat *flat*	**fawr** *big* **fechan** *small* **mewn hen adeilad** *in an old building* **mewn adeilad modern** *in a modern building*	
Fy enw ydy Dafydd a... *My name is Dafydd and...*	**dw i'n dod** *I'm /I come*	o **Abertawe** *from Swansea* o **Abergwaun** *from Fishguard* o **Alberta, Canada** *from Alberta, Canada* o **Aberystwyth** *from Aberystwyth* o **Fangor** *from Bangor* o'r **Bala** *from Bala* o **Borthcawl** *from Porthcawl* o **Gaerdydd** *from Cardiff* o **Gaerffili** *from Caerphilly* o **Gasnewydd** *from Newport* o **Lanelwy** *from St Asaph* o **Raeadr** *from Rhaeadr* o **Dyddewi** *from St Davids* o **Drelew, Ariannin** *from Trelew, Argentina* o **Wrecsam** *from Wrexham*	**dinas** *a city* **tref** *a town* **pentref** *a village* **prifddinas** *capital city*	**yn y gogledd** *in the north* **yn y dwyrain** *in the east* **yn y de** *in the south* **yn y gorllewin** *in the west* **yn y canolbarth** *in the midlands* **ar yr arfordir** *on the coast* **yn y cymoedd** *in the valleys*

THE LANGUAGE GYM 20

Lefel Sylfaen

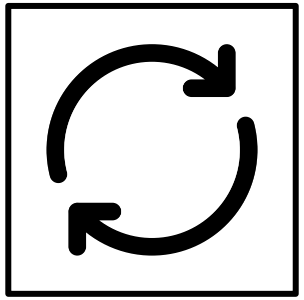
Darlith 2

Yr Wyddor Gymraeg ac Ynganu

Nodiadau i'r tiwtor

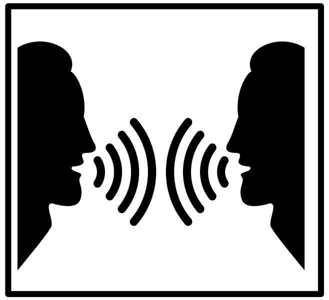
Yn y ddarlith hon, bydd y ffocws ar:	Technegau caffael iaith a ddefnyddir:	Bydd angen yr adnoddau canlynol arnoch chi:
• ynganu'r Wyddor Gymraeg • ddysgu'r Wyddor • ddarllen Cymraeg • eirfa dosbarth • eirfa bynciol	• Drilio – dril ailadrodd / cwestiwn ac ateb • Chwarae gêm – adeiladu geiriau • Chwarae gêm – Splat!	• byrddau gwyn bach unigol • set o gardiau'r Wyddor • gwasgwr pryfed (ar gyfer y gêm Splat!)

Allwedd

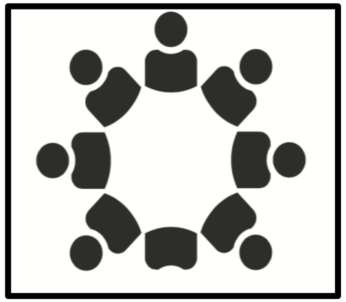

Ailadrodd

Ymarfer ar lafar (yn unigol)

Tasg wrando


Gwaith pâr

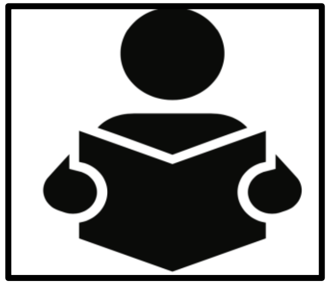
Grŵp o dri


Gwaith grŵp

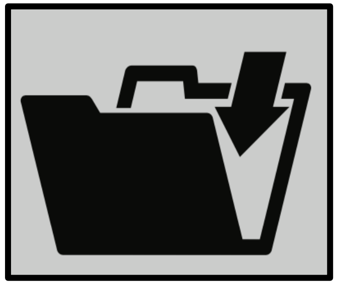
Amser canu

Gwaith ar y byrddau gwyn

Tasg ysgrifennu


Tasg ddarllen

Help llaw


Tystiolaeth i'r Portffolio

Dechrau arni … *Getting started …*

Bore da, Flwyddyn 5!

Good morning, Year 5!

Prynhawn da, blant!

Good afternoon, children!

Noswaith dda, bawb!

Good evening, everyone!

Nos da!

Good night!

Pwy wyt ti? *Who are you?*

Nia

Tommy

Lee

Nel

Rhys

Beth

...... y<u>dw</u> i.

....<u>dw</u> i.

Pwy ydy e? *Who is he?*

Chris

Luke

Aled

…… ydy e.

Rhodri

Gareth

Pwy ydy hi? *Who is she?*

Chloe

Lisa

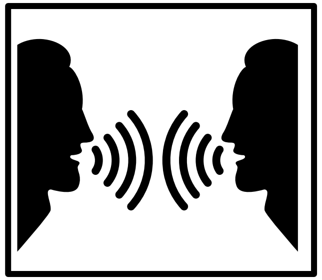
Martha

…… y<u>dy</u> hi.

Helen

Rhian

Pwy wyt ti? / Pwy ydy e? / Pwy ydy hi?



Pwy sy'n ..... ?

Pwy sy’n absennol heddiw?

Pwy sy’n cael brechdanau heddiw?

Pwy sy’n cael cinio ysgol heddiw?

Pwy sy’n barod?

Pwy sy’n gwrando'n ofalus?

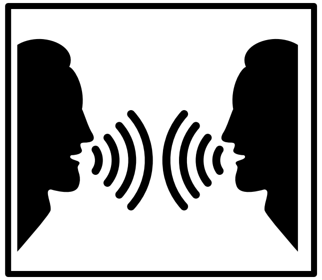
Pwy sy'n ..... ?

“**Pwy?**” means “***Who?***” so the answer is usually the **name of a person**
or a **pronoun**, e.e.

Pwy sy’n chwarae? **Nia sy’n chwarae.**

Pwy sy’n chwarae? **Hi sy’n chwarae.**

Pwy sy'n ..... ?



Pwy sy’n absennol heddiw?

Rhys sy'n absennol heddiw.

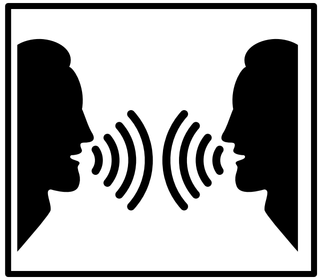
Pwy sy’n cael cinio ysgol heddiw?

Tomos a Bethan sy'n cael cinio ysgol heddiw.

Pwy sy’n cael brechdanau heddiw?

Dylan a Carys sy'n cael brechdanau heddiw.

Pwy sy'n ..... ?



Pwy sy’n gwrando'n ofalus?

Seren sy'n gwrando'n ofalus.

Pwy sy’n barod?

Pawb!

Dyddiau'r wythnos *Days of the week*

Gwrandewch ar y caneuon hyn er mwyn eich helpu i ddysgu enwau dyddiau'r wythnos:
Listen to these songs to help you to learn the names of the days of the week:

https://youtu.be/mFWbUtnG6VE

https://youtu.be/tOyfub5kIYA

https://youtu.be/2DvoGZMcYOM

Dydd Llun

Dydd Mawrth

Dydd Mercher

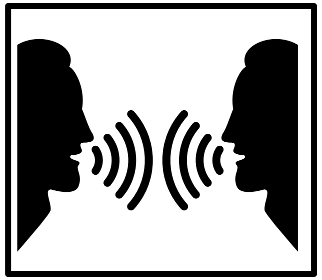
Dydd Iau

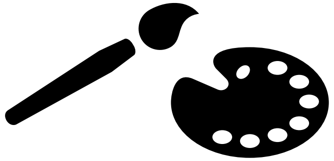
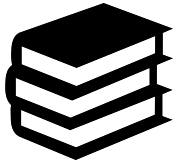
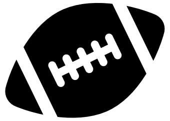
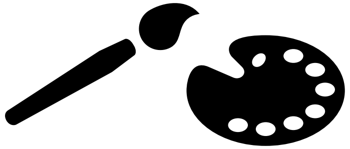
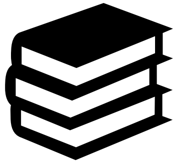
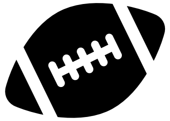
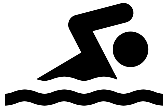
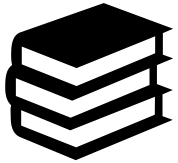
Dydd Gwener

Dydd Sadwrn

Dydd Sul

Pwy sy'n ..... ar ddydd ..... ?



	Dydd Llun	Dydd Mawrth	Dydd Mercher	Dydd Iau	Dydd Gwener
Rhodri					
Gareth					
Steffan					

Yr Wyddor	a	b	c	ch	d
dd	e	f	ff	g	ng
h	i	j	l	ll	m
n	o	p	ph	r	rh
s	t	th	u	w	y

Allwedd

Llafariaid / *Vowels*

Llythrennau Dwbl / *Double letters*

29 llythyren

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

Repeat after the tutor ...

a

mam

apple

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

b

bat

bat

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

c

cath

cat

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

ch

chi

‘a snoring sound’

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

d

dad

*d*ad

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

dd

yn dda

<u>th</u>e

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

e

Elin

then

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

f

fan

van

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

ff

ffôn

phone

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

g

gôl

goal

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

ng

fy ngwers

si<u>ng</u>

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

h

hen

hot

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

i

iâ

k<u>ee</u>p

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

j

jam

jam

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

l

lori

lorry

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

ll

llawr

There is no English equivalent.

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

m

mam

mother

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

n

nawr

no

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

o

oren

orange

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

p

pen

pen

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

ph

ei phen

physics

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

r

roced

rocket

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

rh

rhaw

There's no English equivalent.

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

S

Sara

Sarah

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

t

ti

top

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

th

beth

things

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

u

uwd

cl<u>ea</u>n

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

w

wal

look

Ailadroddwch ar ôl y tiwtor ...

y

ysgol

up

Yr Wyddor *The Alphabet*

- **Ysgrifennwch yr Wyddor Saesneg ar eich bwrdd gwyn unigol**
  Write the English alphabet on your individual white board

- **Pa lythrennau sydd ddim yn yr Wyddor Gymraeg?**
  Which letters are not in the Welsh alphabet? Cross them out

- **Sawl llythyren rydych chi wedi eu croesi?**
  How many letters have you crossed out?

Yr Wyddor

k	q	v	z	x

Yr Wyddor

- **Ysgrifennwch yr Wyddor Gymraeg ar eich bwrdd gwyn unigol**
  Write the Welsh alphabet on your individual white board

- **Pa lythrennau sydd ddim yn yr Wyddor Saesneg?**
  Which letters are not in the English alphabet?

Yr Wyddor	a	b	c	ch	d
dd	e	f	ff	g	ng
h	i	j	l	ll	m
n	o	p	ph	r	rh
s	t	th	u	w	y

29 llythyren

Llythrennau dwbl *Double letters*

- **Mae 8 llythyren ddwbl yn Yr Wyddor Gymraeg**
  There are 8 double letters in the Welsh alphabet

- **Mae'n bwysig gwybod hyn wrth ddefnyddio'r Geiriadur yn gywir, e.e. mae 'cwestiwn' yn dod o flaen 'chwarae'**
  It is important to know this when using a dictionary, e.g. 'cwestiwn' will come before 'chwarae'

Yr Wyddor	a	b	c	ch	d
dd	e	f	ff	g	ng
h	i	j	l	ll	m
n	o	p	ph	r	rh
s	t	th	u	w	y

29 llythyren

Y llafariaid *The vowels*

- **Mae 7 llafariad yn Yr Wyddor Gymraeg**
  There are 7 vowels in the Welsh alphabet

- **Mae'r llafariaid yn bwysig. Mae defnyddio'r ffurf gywir o'r cysylltair 'a' yn ddibynnol ar hyn sy'n dod ar ei ôl, e.e.**
  The vowels are important. Using the correct form of the connective 'and' depends what comes after it, e.g.

  pensil **a ll**yfr
  disgybl **ac a**thro

- **a** cyn cytsain (***'a'*** *before a consonant)*

- **ac** cyn llafariad (***'ac'*** *before a vowel)*

Y llafariaid *The vowels*

- **Mae pob llafariad yn gallu bod yn fyr, neu'n hir:**
  All vowels can be short or long:

O

olaf *(long as in d<u>oo</u>r)*
ond *(short as in <u>o</u>range)*

U

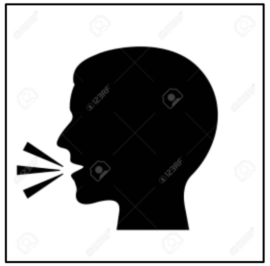
ll**u**n *(long as in tr<u>ee</u>)*
undeb *(short as in dr<u>i</u>p)*

Cytseiniad *Consonants*

- **Newyddion da! Un llythyren – un sain!**
  Good news! One letter – One sound!

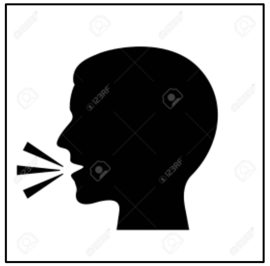
Llythyren *Letter*	**Sain yn Saesneg** *Sound in English*	**Sain yn Gymraeg** *Sound in Welsh*
c	**c**at **C**yril	**c**ath (never ”s”)
g	**g**reat **G**eorge	**g**las (never “j”)
s	**s**ock new**s**	caw**s** (never “z”)

Pa llythyren ydy hon? *Which letter is this?*



Yr Wyddor	a	b	c	ch	d
dd	e	f	ff	g	ng
h	i	j	l	ll	m
n	o	p	ph	r	rh
s	t	th	u	w	y

Pa llythyren ydy hon?



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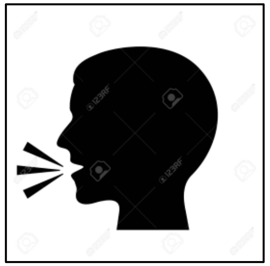
dd	e	f	ff	g	ng
h	i	j	l	ll	m
n	o	p	ph	r	rh
s	t	th	u	w	y

Pa llythyren ydy hon?



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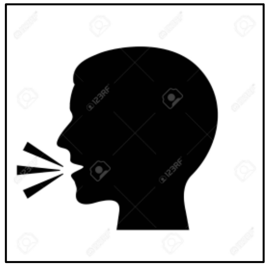
s	t	th	u	w	y

Pa llythyren ydy hon?



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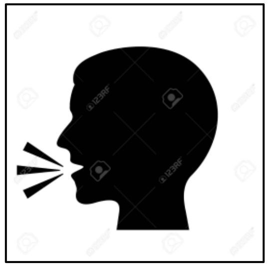
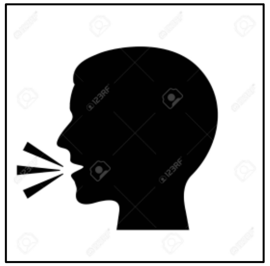
dd	e	f	ff	g	ng
h	i	j	l	ll	m
n	o	p	ph	r	rh
s	t	th	u	w	y

Pa llythyren ydy hon?



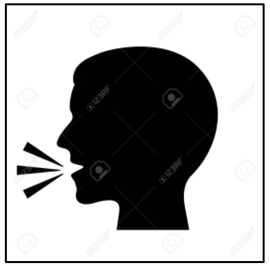
Yr Wyddor	a	b	c	ch	d
dd	e	f	ff	g	ng
h	i	j	l	ll	m
n	o	p	ph	r	rh
s	t	th	u	w	y

Pa llythyren ydy hon?



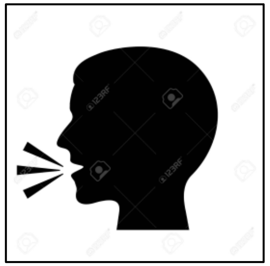
Yr Wyddor	a	b	c	ch	d
dd	e	f	ff	g	ng
h	i	j	l	ll	m
n	o	p	ph	r	rh
s	t	th	u	w	y

Pa llythyren ydy hon?



Yr Wyddor	a	b	c	ch	d
dd	e	f	ff	g	ng
h	i	j	l	ll	m
n	o	p	ph	r	rh
s	t	th	u	w	y

Pa lythyren ydy hon?



Yr Wyddor	a	b	c	ch	d
dd	e	f	ff	g	ng
h	i	j	l	ll	m
n	o	p	ph	r	rh
s	t	th	u	w	y

Pa llythrennau sydd ar goll? *Which letters are missing?*

Yr Wyddor	a	b	c		d
dd	e		ff	g	ng
h	i	j		ll	m
n	o	p	ph	r	rh
s	t	th			y

Pa llythrennau sydd ar goll?

Yr Wyddor	a	b	c	ch	
	e	f	ff	g	
h	i	j	l	ll	m
n		p	ph	r	rh
s	t		u	w	y

Pa llythrennau sydd ar goll?

Yr Wyddor	a	b	c	ch	d
dd				g	ng
h	i	j	l	ll	m
n	o	p		r	
s	t	th	u	w	y

Dysgu'r Wyddor Gymraeg …

Learning the Welsh Alphabet …

- https://youtu.be/mzQyWnG3VW0
- https://youtu.be/h-zu72YpXKY
- https://youtu.be/J0f5wT9dCpY
- https://youtu.be/_xlgp8PfRqw

Dewch i ddysgu'r Wyddor gyda ni,
A, B, C,
Ac i ffwrdd â ni!

Come and learn the Alphabet with us,
A, B, C,
And off we go!

^ To bach! ^

- **yn ymestyn y sain**

  makes the sound a little longer

- **yn newid ystyr gair!**

  changes the meaning of a word!

Cliciwch ar y geiriau.

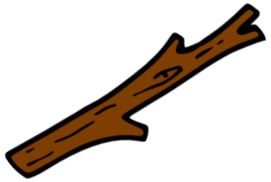
Click on the words.

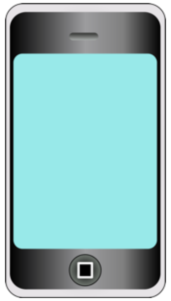
so...

mor **môr**

until...

tan **tân**





ffon **ffôn**

Darllen ac ynganu *Reading and pronunciation*

ysgol	dosbarth
ystafell	athro
athrawes	gwaith
llon	llong
cawr	mawr
llwyd	bwyd
dal	dall
iâ	iâr

Darllen ac ynganu

gwên	Gwen
man	mân
can	cân
hyn	hÿn
môr	mor
twr	tŵr
tân	tan

Llafariaid clwm *Vowels: two-letter sounds*

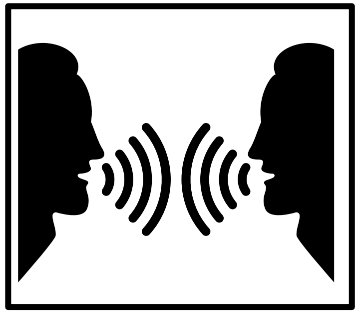
• **ai, ae, au**	*aisle*
• **aw**	*cow*
• **eu, ei, ey**	*say*
• **oe, oi, ou**	*boy*
• **ow**	*own*
• **wy**	bwyd

Llafariaid clwm *Vowels: two-letter sounds*

ai ae au	Similar to English *eye*	gw**ai**th, gw**ai**r, cad**ai**r, Ow**ai**n, llyg**ai**d, bl**ai**dd ll**ae**th, penn**ae**th, chwar**ae**on, gwasan**ae**th, chw**ae**r, g**ae**af c**au**, adnodd**au**, bloci**au**, esgidi**au**, dechr**au**, gol**au**, llyfr**au**.
aw	Similar to English *ow* in *cow*	**aw**r, **aw**yren, c**aw**s, c**aw**l, d**aw**n, ll**aw**n, rh**aw**, b**aw**d, M**aw**rth
ei eu ey	Similar to English *say*	**ei**ch, gw**ei**thio, t**ei**thio, n**ei**dio, cyf**ei**riad, gw**ei**thgaredd, **ei**liad, dw**eu**d, gwn**eu**d, **Eu**rwen, gol**eu**dy, Llangynd**ey**rn.
oi oe ou	Similar to English *oy* in *boy*	cl**oi**, tr**oi**, rh**oi**, **oe**d, **oe**r, dd**oe**, c**oe**den, c**oe**s, cyffr**ou**s, cl**ou**.
ow	Similar to English *ow* in *own*	**Ow**en, cl**ow**ch, tr**ow**ch, rh**ow**ch, tr**ow**sus, br**ow**n, p**ow**len,
wy	This sound doesn't occur in English	s**wy**ddfa, c**wy**n, h**wy**r, h**wy**l, h**wy**aden, d**wy**, ll**wy**, b**wy**d, b**wy**ta, rh**wy**dd, eg**wy**l, m**wy**dyn, ol**wy**n, ll**wy**nog, modr**wy**.

Sut mae dweud …?

How do we say …?



ai

gwaith

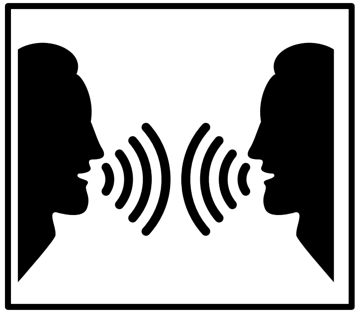
cadair

gwair

llygaid

eye

Sut mae dweud …?



ae

llaeth

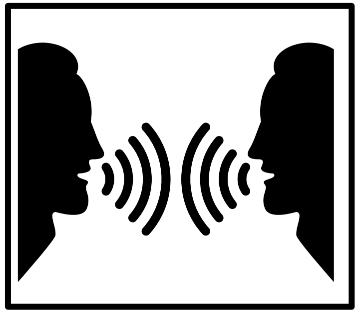
pennaeth

chwaer

gwasanaeth

eye

Sut mae dweud …?



au

aur

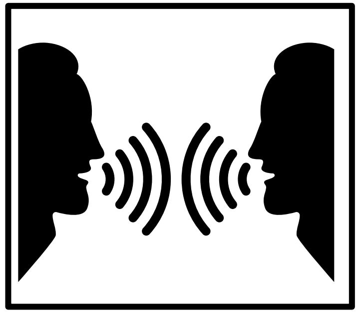
haul

golau

llyfrau

eye

Sut mae dweud …?



aw

awr

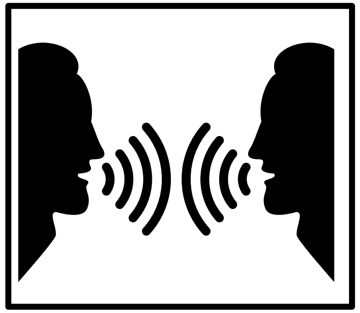
llawr

caws

bawd

cow

Sut mae dweud …?



ei

eich

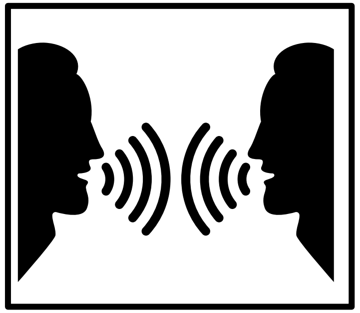
teithio

neidio

eiliad

say

Sut mae dweud …?



eu

dweud

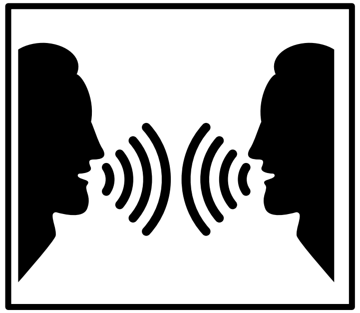
gwneud

goleudy

Eurwen

say

Sut mae dweud …?



oi

cloi

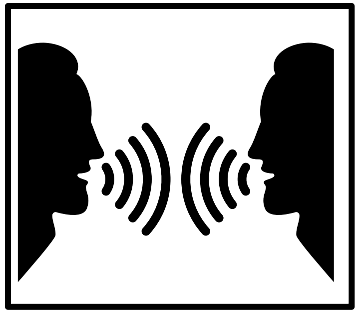
rhoi

troi

lloi

boy

Sut mae dweud …?



oe

oer

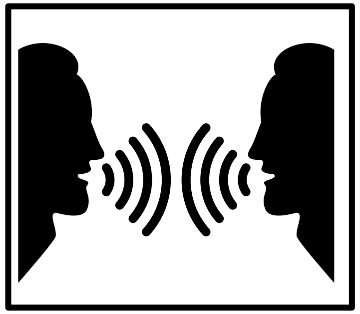
oed

coed

coeden

boy

Sut mae dweud …?



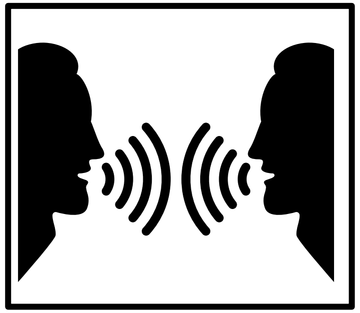
clou

ou

cyffrous

boy

Sut mae dweud ...?



ow

clown

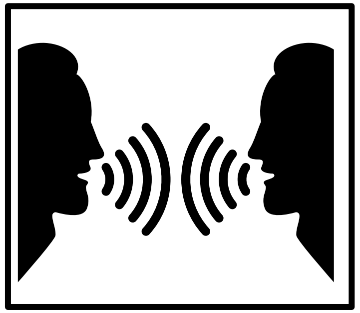
brown

rhowch

trowch

own

Sut mae dweud …?



wy

hwyl

llwy

llwynog

bwyta

No English sound

Gwrandewch yn ofalus …

Cyfarwyddiadau i'r tiwtor:

1. Bydd angen set o lythrennau'r Wyddor Gymraeg arnoch chi.
2. Rhowch 3 cadair ym mlaen y dosbarth.
3. Rhowch un cerdyn llythyren o'r Wyddor i'r myfyrwyr.
4. Dywedwch un gair ar y tro (rhestr isod).
5. Gofynnwch i'r myfyrwyr osod eu hunain yn y drefn gywir ar y cadeiriau er mwyn sillafu'r gair, e.e. Llong - **ll-o-ng**
6. Pwrpas y gweithgaredd ydy hybu sgiliau gwrando (darllen a sillafu).
7. Dyma restr o eiriau addas – mae'r ffocws ar lythrennau dwbl: **llon**, **llong**, **ffôn**, **rhoi**, **rhaff**, **cath**, **llaw**
8. Gellir gwneud yr un gweithgaredd eto drwy gynyddu'r llythrennau i 4 llythyren / 4 cadair.
9. Gellir gwneud yr un gweithgaredd eto drwy newid y ffocws o lythrennau dwbl i lafariaid clwm.

Gwrandewch yn ofalus …

Listen carefully …

Gwrandewch yn <u>o</u>falus …

Listen carefully …

ll-o-ng

Gwrandewch yn ofalus …

Listen carefully …

ll-o-n

Gwrandewch yn ofalus …

Listen carefully …

ff-ô-n

Gwrandewch yn ofalus …

Listen carefully …

rh-o-i

Gwrandewch yn ofalus …

Listen carefully …

rh-a-ff

Gwrandewch yn ofalus …

Listen carefully …

c-a-th

Gwrandewch yn ofalus …

Listen carefully …

ll-a-w

Pwyslais … *Emphasis …*

Yn y Gymraeg mae'r pwyslais, fel arfer, ar y sillaf olaf ond un.

In Welsh, the emphasis is almost always on the last but one syllable.

ti

Nerys

ysgol

Bethan

dosbarth

papur

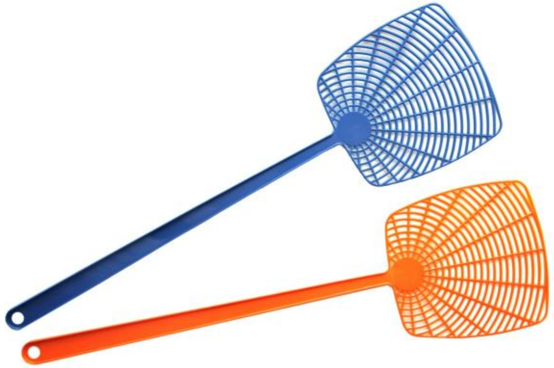
ysgrifennu

Yn y dosbarth … *In the classroom …*

Use a Welsh-English dictionary to find the meaning of the following words:

ysgol	**plant**	**athro**	**athrawes**	**bore**
prynhawn	**disgybl**	**llyfr**	**papur**	**pensil**
drws	**ffenest**	**disgyblion**	**cofrestr**	**gwers**
egwyl	**ysgrifennu**	**darllen**	**llyfrau**	**cinio**

Ap Geiriaduron



Cyfarwyddiadau i’r tiwtor:

1. Ar y sgrîn fawr, rhowch y sleid nesaf (grid o eiriau).
2. Rhannwch y dosbarth yn ddau dîm.
3. Dewiswch un o bob tîm i ddod i’r blaen.
4. Rhowch ‘wasgwr pryfaid’ yr un iddynt.
5. Gwaeddwch enw un o’r geiriau yn y Saesneg.
6. Yr un cyntaf (o’r ddau) i wasgu’r gair fydd yn ennill pwynt i’w tîm.
7. Gallwch newid aelod o’r tîm neu barhau gyda’r un ddau tan ddiwedd y gêm.
8. Mwynhewch!

Yn y dosbarth …

SPLAT!

ysgol	plant	athro	athrawes	bore
prynhawn	disgybl	llyfr	papur	pensil
drws	ffenest	disgyblion	cofrestr	gwers
egwyl	ysgrifennu	darllen	llyfrau	cinio

Yn y dosbarth …

Beth ydy lluosog y geiriau yma?
Edrychwch yn y geiriadur a dwedwch y geiriau.

What is the plural of these words?
Look in the dictionary and say them out loud.

- **ysgol**
- **syniad**
- **mynydd**
- **diddordeb**
- **anifail**
- **llyfr**
- **athro**
- **cwestiwn**
- **brechdan**
- **targed**

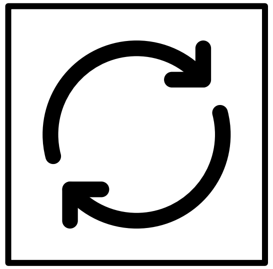
Yn y dosbarth …

Meddyliwch am eiriau fyddech chi'n eu defnyddio yn eich dosbarth chi. Beth ydyn nhw yn y Gymraeg?

Think of every day words that you would use in your classroom.
What are they in Welsh?

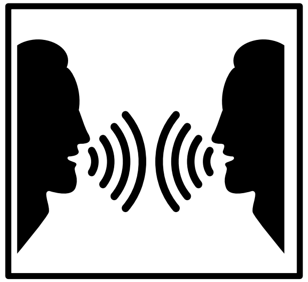
Munud i feddwl ... *Time to think ...*

Pa dechnegau caffael iaith a ddefnyddiwyd yn y ddarlith hon?
Which language acquisition techniques were used in this lecture?

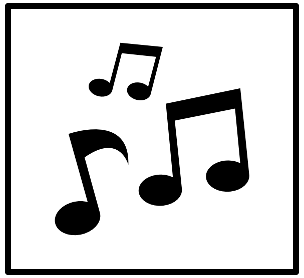


Drilio

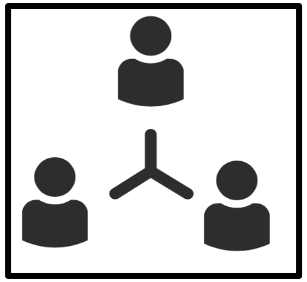
Ymarfer ar lafar (yn unigol)



Gwaith pâr



Amser canu



Grŵp o dri

Da iawn chi!

Daliwch ati!