

Adolygiad - 03/02/2017

Dweud Yr Amser / Telling Time

In this lesson, we learned more about telling time. We saw that the key question word was “**pryd**” (“when”). We used in two types of sentences. In the first, we asked when someone was doing something. Our syntax was:

Pryd dach chi’n + verb?

- When do/are you + verb? (NW)

Pryd dych chi’n + verb?

- When do/are you + verb? (SW)

When answering such a question, we saw that the word for “at” in the sense of “at particular time” was “**am**”. “**Am**” causes one of those funny letter changes (called “mutations”). Here is a chart with “**am**” and the various hours showing this mutation or letter change:

| Saesneg | Cymraeg |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| at 1 o’clock | am un o’r gloch |
| at 2 o’clock | am <u>dd</u> au o’r gloch |
| at 3 o’clock | am <u>dri</u> o’r gloch |
| at 4 o’clock | am <u>bed</u> war o’r gloch |
| at 5 o’clock | am <u>bump</u> o’r gloch |
| at 6 o’clock | am chwech o’r gloch |
| at 7 o’clock | am saith o’r gloch |
| at 8 o’clock | am wyth o’r gloch |
| at 9 o’clock | am naw o’r gloch |
| at 10 o’clock | am <u>ddeg</u> o’r gloch |
| at 11 o’clock | am un ar ddeg o’r gloch |
| at 12 o’clock | am <u>ddeuddeg</u> o’r gloch |

Note that “**am chwarter wedi**” (“at quarter after”), “**am hanner wedi**” (“at half past”) and “**am chwarter i**” (“at quarter to”) don’t change in this situation. This allows us to ask and answer questions such as the following:

Pryd dach chi'n mynd i'r dosbarth? - When are you going to class?
Dw i'n mynd i'r dosbarth am saith o'r gloch. - I'm going to class at 7:00.

Pryd dych chi'n mynd i'r gwaith? - When do you go to work?
Dw i'n mynd i'r gwaith am wyth o'r gloch. - I go to work at 8:00.

Tasg: One person will ask the following questions while the next person will answer in a full sentence

1. When do you get up? (“**codi**” = “get up”)
2. When do you have breakfast? (“**cael brechwast**” = “have breakfast”)
3. When do you leave for work? (“**gadael i'r gwaith**” = “leave for work”)
4. When do you eat lunch? (“**bwyta cinio**” = “eat lunch”)
5. When do you leave work? (“**gadael y gwaith**” = “leave work”)
6. When do you eat supper? (“**bwyta swper**” = “eat supper”)
7. When do you watch TV? (“**edrych ar y teledu**” = “watch TV”)
8. When do you go to bed? (“**mynd i'r gwely**” = “go to bed”)

The other use of “**pryd**” at which we looked was when we wanted to ask when things happen. We used the following pattern:

Pryd mae (thing) yn (verb)? - When does (thing) (verb)?

This allowed us to ask and answer such questions as:

Pryd mae'r siop yn agor? - When does the shop open?
Mae'r siop yn agor am naw o'r gloch. - The shop opens at 9:00.

Pryd mae'r pwll nofio'n cau? - When does the pool close?
Mae'r pwll nofio'n cau am ddeg o'r gloch. - The pool closes at 10:00

Pryd mae'r bws yn cyrraedd? - When does the bus arrive?
Mae'r bws yn cyrraedd am dri o'r gloch. - The bus arrives at 3:00.

Pryd mae'r ffilm yn dechrau? - When does the film start?
Mae'r ffilm yn dechrau am bump o'r gloch. - The film starts at 5:00.

Tasg:

Here's the bus schedule when buses leave the bus station and arrive at their destination. Here's an example of the syntax we might use:

Pryd mae'r bws i Hamilton yn gadael?
Mae'r bws i Hamilton yn gadael am 6 o'r gloch

Pryd mae'r bus yn cyrraedd Hamilton?
Mae'r bws yn cyrraedd Hamilton am 7 o'r gloch.

| Bws | Gadael | Cyrraedd |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| I Montreal | 6:00 | 12:00 |
| I Sudbury | 4:00 | 11:00 |
| I Windsor | 2:00 | 5:30 |
| I Ottawa | 2:30 | 5:00 |
| I Barrie | 4:45 | 6:15 |

Ask your partner the following questions:

1. When does the bus to Ottawa leave?
2. When does the bus arrive in Montreal?
3. When does the bus to Barrie leave?
4. When does the bus arrive in Sudbury?
5. When does the bus to Montreal leave?
6. When does the bus arrive in Windsor?
7. When does the bus to Sudbury leave?
8. When does the bus arrive in Barrie?
9. When does the bus to Windsor leave?
10. When does the bus arrive in Ottawa?

Mynd I Leoedd / Going Places

In our last lesson, we discussed where we had gone in the past. Our forms were:

Es i

- I went

Aethon ni

- We went

We also saw that we could talk about going to special places at special times. Some of the phrases and times that we used were:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| i (place) | - to (place) |
| ar wyliau i | - on holiday / vacation to |
| yn yr haf | - in the summer |
| dros y Pasg | - over Easter |
| dros y Nadolig | - over Christmas |

This allowed us to say when we went places. For example:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Aethon ni i Gymru yn y haf | - We went to Wales in the summer |
| Es i i Hamilton dros y Pasg | - I went to Hamilton over Easter. |
| Aethon ni i'r Barbados dros y Nadolig | - We went to the Barbados over Christmas. |

When we want to ask someone where they went, we can ask:

Lle aethoch chi?

Ble aethoch chi?

We can then answer with where we went. For example:

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Lle aethoch chi? | - Where did you go? |
| Es i i Awstralia. | - I went to Australia. |
| Ble aethoch chi? | - Where did you go? |
| Aethon ni i'r Aiff | - We went to Egypt |

When we wanted to ask someone when they went somewhere, we can ask:

Pryd aethoch chi?

One possible answer is to use the months of the year. These were:

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| ym mis Ionawr | - in January, | ym mis Gorffennaf | - in July, |
| ym mis Chwefror | - in February, | ym mis Awst | - in August, |
| ym mis Mawrth | - in March, | ym mis Medi | - in September, |
| ym mis Ebrill | - in April, | ym mis Hydref | - in October, |
| ym mis Mai | - in May, | ym mis Tachwedd | - in November, |
| ym mis Mehefin | - in June, | ym mis Rhagfyr | - in December. |

If asked when we went somewhere, we can then answer:

Pryd aethoch chi? - When did you go?
Es i ym mis Chwefror. - I went in February

Pryd aethoch chi? - When did you go?
Aethon ni ym mis Awst - We went in August

If we want to ask with whom someone went somewhere, we can ask:

Efo pwy aethoch chi?
Gyda pwy aethoch chi?

We can then say with whom we went:

Efo pwy aethoch chi? - With whom did you go?
Es i efo'r cariad. - I went with my boyfriend / girlfriend.

Gyda pwy aethoch chi? - With whom did you go?
Aethon ni gyda Mr. Jones. - We went with Mr. Jones

Finally, if we want to ask why someone went somewhere, we can ask:

Pam aethoch chi?

For example, we could ask:

Pam aethoch chi i Gymru? - Why did you go to Wales?
Es i i weld Nain. - I went to see Grandma.

Pam aethoch chi i'r siop lyfrau? - Why did you go to the book store?
Aethon ni i brynu llyfrau. - We went to buy books.

Tasg: Time to build a story sentences again using **lle**, **pryd**, **efo pwy** and **pam**