

A2 Berfau

Gwyliau`r haf

Ysgrifennwch baragraff yn disgrifio`ch gwyliau haf. Cofiwch, os ydych chi`n teimlo bod eich gwyliau`n ddiflas, mae hawl gyda chi ddweud celwydd.

Yn ystod gwyliau`r haf, es i i...

Ddigwyddodd ddim llawer yr ystod y gwyliau

Uchafbwynt y gwyliau oedd... ..

Roedd yn rhaid i mi.....

Llenwais fy niwrnodau`n... ..

Roedd pob diwrnod yn debyg

Roedd y dyddiau`n undonnog

Achos prinder arian, allwn i ddim....

Ymwelais â

Roeddwn i`n ffodus i gael y cyfle i... ..

Rydw i`n hapus iawn fy mod i yn ôl yn y coleg nawr

Roeddwn i ar bigau`r drain ar ddiwrnod y canlyniadau.

Gwnes i`n wych yn yr arholiadau AS!!!!

Cyn cael y canlyniadau roeddwn i`n crynu fel deilen

Edrychwch ar y patrwm

Rydw i'n bwyta

Rydw i wedi bwyta

Bwytais i

Roeddwn i'n bwyta

Roeddwn i'n arfer bwyta

Roeddwn i wedi bwyta

Bydda i'n bwyta

Bydda i wedi bwyta

Byddwn i'n bwyta

Byddwn i wedi bwyta

Dylwn i fwyta

Dylwn i wedi bwyta

Hoffwn i fwyta

Hoffwn i wedi bwyta

Gallwn i fwyta

Gallwn i wedi bwyta

Beth ydy eu hystyr yn Saesneg?

Nawr cyfieithwch y brawddegau

I dance
I am dancing
I do dance
I have danced
I danced
I was dancing
I used to dance
I had danced
I will dance
I will have danced
I would dance
I would have danced
I should dance
I should have danced
I would like to dance
I would have liked to dance
I could dance
I could have danced

Ymarfer amser y ferf

Gan ddefnyddio ffurfiau *ti*, cyfieithwch y drawddegau canlynol:

You see

You are seeing

You do see

You have seen

You were seeing

You used to see

You had seen

You saw

You will see

You will have seen

You would see

You would have seen

You should see

You should have seen

You would like to see

You would have liked to see

You could see

You could have seen

Cyfieithwch y brawddegau canlynol:

He sings
He is singing
He does sing
He has sung
He was singing
He used to sing
He had sung
He will sing
He will have sung
He would sing
He would have sung
He should sing
He should have sung
She would like to sing
She would have liked to sing
Sian could sing
Sian could have sung
The boy sings
The boy will sing

Cyfieithwch y brawddegau canlynol:

We talk

We are talking

We do talk

We have talked

We were talking

We used to talk

We had talked

We will talk

We will have talked

We would talk

We would have talked

We should talk

We should have talked

We would like to talk

We could have talked

Cyfieithwch y brawddegau canlynol gan ddefnyddio "chi"

You walk
You are walking
You do walk
You have walked
You were walking
You used to walk
You had walked
You will walk
You will have walked
You would walk
You would have walked
You should walk
You should have walked
You would like to walk
You would have liked to walk
You could walk
You could have walked

Cyfieithwch y brawddegau canlynol:

They run

They are running

They do run

They have run

They were running

They used to run

They had run

They will run

They will have run

They would run

They would have run

They should run

They should have run

They would like to run

They would have liked to run

They could run

They could have run

BOD: FFURFIAU'R AMODOL

i.e.: Byddwn i'n marw pe bawn i'n gweld llew.

1. _____ ni'n aros yn y tŷ _____ hi'n bwrw
glaw.

2. _____ nhw'n gweithio, _____ nhw'n
llwyddo.

3. _____ ti'n addo galw heno, _____ i'n
aros yn y tŷ.

4. _____ glaw yn peidio, _____ e'n mynd
adref.

5. _____ chi'n priodi eto?

6. _____ nhw ddim wedi prynu'r tŷ _____
nhw wedi gweld ei gyflwr.

7. _____ i'n derbyn y swydd, _____ cyflog
yn uwch.

8. _____ Mair yn gweithio, _____ hi'n
llwyddo, rwy'n siwr.

9. _____ i'n codi nawr, _____ i'n dal y bws.

10. _____ e'n deall _____ ti'n gwrthod.

11. _____ hi'n dod, _____ i'n mynd.

12. _____ ti wedi helpu _____ e wedi
gofyn?

13. _____ nhw ddim wedi gwneud hynny _____
nhw'n sylweddoli'r canlyniadau.

14. _____ rhaid imi symud, _____ i'n hoffi
byw yn y gorllewin.

15. _____ gen ti gi, _____ ti'n cerdded mwy.

16. _____ tywydd yn gwella, _____ ni'n
gallu mynd ma's am dro.

17. _____ ni'n ifanc eto, _____ ni'n ymfudo.

18. _____ nhw byth yn dy gredu di.

19. _____ well iti ddweud wrth ei fam.

20. _____ i yn eich lle chi, _____ i'n
gwerthu'r car.

Y DYFODOL PERFFAITH

Bydda i wedi
Byddi di wedi
Bydd e wedi
Bydd hi wedi
Bydd y myfyrwyr wedi
Byddwn ni wedi
Byddwch chi wedi
Byddan nhw wedi

Fyddda i ddim wedi
Fyddi di ddim wedi
Fydd e ddim wedi
Fydd hi ddim wedi
Fydd y myfyrwyr ddim wedi
Fyddwn ni ddim wedi
Fyddwch chi ddim wedi
Fyddan nhw ddim wedi

Fyddda i wedi?
Fyddi di wedi?
Fydd e wedi?
Fydd hi wedi?
Fydd y myfyrwyr wedi?
Fyddwn ni wedi?
Fyddwch chi wedi?
Fyddan nhw wedi?

Cyfieithwch y canlynol:

I will have finished the work by three o'clock

She will have left to catch the train

We will have arrived at the theatre on time

They will have been in collage for three years

The students will have started in university by September next year

The programme will have finished at four o'clock

You will not have watched the television for a month

They will not have insisted on going to the game

I will not have attended the meeting

The students will not have been studying during the Christmas holidays

We will not have been for a walk together for years

Will you have been to a foreign country by the year 2020?

Will he have been employed for five years after leaving college?

Will they have joined the Police Force?

Will she have been famous for her beauty or her voice by 2015?

Will Rhodri Morgan have been to London to meet the Queen next year?

Y GORBERFFAITH

Roeddwn i wedi
Roeddet ti wedi
Roedd e wedi
Roedd hi wedi
Roedd y bobl wedi
Roedden ni wedi
Roeddech chi wedi
Roedden nhw wedi

Doeddwn i ddim wedi
Doeddet ti ddim wedi
Doeddd e ddim wedi
Doedd hi ddim wedi
Doedd y myfyrwyr ddim wedi
Doedden ni ddim wedi
Doeddech chi ddim wedi
Doedden nhw ddim wedi

Oeddwn i wedi?
Oeddet ti wedi?
Oedd e wedi?
Oedd hi wedi?
Oedd y plant wedi?
Oedden ni wedi?
Oeddech chi wedi?
Oedden nhw wedi?

Cyfieithwch y canlynol

I had been to see the Prime Minister during the holidays

You had attended the conference (y gynhadledd)

He had played football for Wales for ten years

The coach had asked us to run four miles (yr hyfforddwr)

We had said that she would be late because of the traffic

They had not considered the problems (ystyried)

You had not thought about the work before writing the story

The council had not listened to the Government

Had you eaten the food by seven o'clock?

Had he read the book before seeing the film?

Had they paid for the holiday on time?

Had I posted the letter to say that you would be able to stay for a week?

Defnyddio patrymau gyda i

I ddechrau, rhaid gwybod sut i redeg i

I fi
I ti
Iddo fe
Iddi hi
I Sian/I Sion
Iddo fe
I ni
I chi
Iddyn nhw

Nawr dysgwch y canlynol:

Mae'n rhaid i fi fwyta

Roedd yn rhaid iddo fe fwyta

Bydd yn rhaid iddi hi fwyta

Basai'n rhaid iddyn nhw

Cyn i ti fwyta

Ar ol iddo fe fwyta

Mae'n hen bryd i ni fwyta

Tan iddi hi fwyta

Unwaith iddi hi fwyta

Rhag ofn iddyn nhw fwyta

Erbyn i chi fwyta

Rhaid

I must leave

You have to sing

They must go to the shop

The country must learn

Rhian has to succeed

We had to dance

He had to work

She had to appreciate

The girl had to ask

I had to write

You will have to listen

Rhian and Rhodri will have to get married

The young people will have to develop

They will have to know the truth

Cyn, ar ol

Before I leave, I will buy a new car

Before he finished, he left the country

Before the party will start, we must clean

Before Sian sings, she must drink

I revise before I sit an exam

After they fell they went to the doctor

After you eat we will go for a walk

After she passes the test she will drive on her own

After the bird died, we buried it(claddu) in the garden

I will cry after Rhian and Rhodri get married

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

A. The following are used as link words :

PAN (When)	- Cyrhaeddais i <u>pan</u> ganodd y gloch.
ERS PAN (Since when)	- Doeddwn i ddim wedi ei weld e <u>ers pan</u> oeddwn i'n fach
TRA (While)	- Es i i'r caffi <u>tra</u> roedd fy mam yn siopa
OS (if)	- Fyddda i ddim yn mynd <u>os</u> bydd hi'n wlyb
OTHERWYDD / ACHDS (because)	- Es i ddim ^{oherwydd} <u>achos</u> roedd hi'n bwrw glaw
LLE / BLE (Where)	- Dydw i ddim yn gwybod <u>ble</u> mae e'n byw

B. The following are used with BOD / Y BYDD / BASAI :

EFALLAI (Perhaps)	- Efallai bod y siop ar gau
AM / GAN (since)	- Am fod y bws wedi mynd
CYHYD A (As long as)	- Cyhyd a'i fod e'n hapus

C. Link word + "i" + subject + Verb Noun (Soft Mutated) :

CYN	i fi	fynd
AR DL	i ti	adael
ERBYN	iddo fe	godi
ER MWYN	iddi hi	ddal y bws
RHAG OFN	i ni	gyrraedd
WRTH	i chi	fod yn hwyr
ER	iddyn nhw	gael te
HYD / NES / TAN		wisgo
HEB	i'r bachgen etc	golli'r bws

*** Note : THERE IS NO NEED TO USE "WEDI / DEDD / FYDD" etc WITH THIS PATTERN. THIS PATTERN IS USED FOR ALL TENSES. E.g. :

<u>Cyn</u> i fi adael	{	- before I leave	
		- before I went	
		- before I'll leave	
		- before I had left	etc.

Translate :

- Before I leave the house I have breakfast
- Before I left I had breakfast.
- Before we had time to start the bus came.
- After I arrived I had tea.
- After I finished my work I went out.
- By the time I had arrived the match had finished.
- I left early in order to catch the bus.
- I ran in case I missed the bus.
- As I reached the bus stop the bus came.
- I stayed in till it stopped raining.
- I had breakfast before I left the house.
- After I arrive home I'll have tea.
- Although I got up early I missed the bus.
- I stayed in till the film ended.
- After I get up in the morning I wash and dress.

Cyn, ar ol

Before I leave, I will buy a new car

Before he finished, he left the country

Before the party will start, we must clean

Before Sian sings, she must drink

I revise before I sit an exam

After they fell they went to the doctor

After you eat we will go for a walk

After she passes the test she will drive on her own

After the bird died, we buried it(claddu) in the garden

I will cry after Rhian and Rhodri get married

Gloywi Iaith.

er mwyn in order to
for the sake of

er fy mwyn i for my sake
er dy fwyn di
er ei fwyn e
er ei mwyn hi
er ein mwyn ni
er eich mwyn chi
er eu mwyn nhw

1. For my sake, come to the conference on Saturday.
2. For the sake of the country, I hope things will improve.
3. For his sake, she should tell him the truth.
4. For their sake, I hope the weather will be fine in France.
5. For the sake of Wales, I am glad that the people voted Yes for a Welsh assembly.

SUT I GYFIEITHU "HAS/HAVE/HAD"

1. CAEL (h.y. "to get / to receive") e.e.
 Rydw i'n cael tost i frecwast
 Ces i dost i frecwast y bore 'ma.
2. GAN/GYDA (h.y. "To possess /to own" - "got") e.e.
 Mae dau frawd gyda fi / gen i.
 Roedd digon o arian gen i
3. WEDI (h.y. "has/have/had" cyn Berf - "has/have done something")
 Rydw i wedi gweld y ffilm o'r blaen.
 Roeddwn i wedi ateb pob cwestiwn
4. RHAID (h.y. "must" neu "had to") e.e.
 Mae rhaid i fi aros i mewn heno
 Roedd rhaid i fi godi'n gynnar heddiw
5. SALWCH (ILLNESS) - "gan/gyda" pan yn son am ran o'r corff
 "ar" pan ddim yn son am ran o'r corff
 Mae pen tost ofnadwy gyda fi
 Roedd gwddw tost gyda fi ddoe
 Mae annwyd trwm arno fe
 Roedd peswch cas arni hi

CYFIEITHWCH

1. The Urdd has over 60,000 members
2. He doesn't have a lot of homework
3. The rain had stopped, thank goodness
4. They didn't have any snow until the end of January
5. Luckily they had one week available in June
6. Do you have Cookery lessons in school?
7. Two of them had guitars they had brought with them
8. He has a heavy cold and has to stay in bed
9. Many churches have Youth clubs today
10. Because he didn't have a coat he got very wet
11. Rhys only had a ^Asirt and was soon cold
12. we had some climbing gear with us
13. I'll have a meal after the game
14. I have ten pounds from my mother every Friday night

GWALLAU TGAU

1. The two girls arrived at the house.
2. The two boys went there on Saturday night.
3. They wanted to go to the boy's home.
4. They passed the factory.
5. Outside the house, they saw a huge creature.
6. He turned left and went round the corner of the street.
7. We go to the seaside every summer.
8. The house is for sale.
9. Who owns the lost dog?
10. She is eighteen and he is nearly twenty.
11. My father gives me fifty pence a week.
12. They cost forty pence a pound.
13. Mum expects me to fetch the coal.
14. They usually arrive on Sundays.
15. It has just turned 25 past 11.
16. When they arrived they had a warm welcome.
17. The weather was rather cold.
18. The bottle is almost full.
19. Will you come? Yes. I think so.
20. They scarcely see one another.
21. The thieves stole a thousand pounds.
22. Half the cake was on the floor.
23. Judging by his appearance he is poor.
24. They sell the cloth by the yard.
25. These are a pound each and those two pounds.
26. I was about to go to see her.
27. So many people came to the wedding!
28. She had invited too many.
29. The one was white and the other blue.
30. I had terrible toothache.

31. Can you come out? No I can't.
32. He asked me if I was ill.
33. If i wren't so old.
34. I owe you a pound.
35. She lives at the bottom of this road.
36. That's strange! There is somebody following me.
37. Do you Know the price of the boy's bike?
38. He is quite godd but she is exceedingly poobr.
39. She is smaller but he is the smallest.
40. The boy is worse than his sister.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Why not? | ..... |
| 2. May I? | ..... |
| 3. Perhaps | ..... |
| 4. wonderful | ..... |
| 5. Jealous | ..... |
| 6. I wander | ..... |
| 7. on tenterhooks | ..... |
| 8. absolutely full | ..... |
| 9. to attack | ..... |
| 10. to gaze at | ..... |
| 11. as bad as | ..... |
| 12. a white loaf | ..... |
| 13. such a place! | ..... |
| 14. Probably | ..... |
| 15. The majority of the people | ..... |
| 16. fiftieth anniversary | ..... |
| 17. to celebrate | ..... |
| 18. 25 years old | ..... |
| 19. to her house | ..... |
| 20. Here is their teacher | ..... |
| 21. Those children | ..... |
| 22. That girl | ..... |
| 23. These were expensive | ..... |
| 24. I saw him myself | ..... |
| 25. She went there on her own | ..... |
| 26. Go together | ..... |
| 27. She didn't allow me to go | ..... |
| 28. I didn't touch the wet paint | ..... |
| 29. I departed | ..... |
| 30. opposite her | ..... |
| 31. for a month | ..... |
| 32. It was Kept quiet | ..... |
| 33. He interrupted me | ..... |
| 34. She insisted on going | ..... |
| 35. as good as | ..... |
| 36. He was ashamed | ..... |
| 37. Take one twice a day | ..... |
| 38. terribly cold | ..... |
| 39. very monotonous | ..... |
| 40. unconscious | ..... |

PERSON CYNTAF

1. Rydw i'n byw
2. Roeddwn i'n hapus
3. Dydw i ddim wedi bod
4. Doeddwn i ddim yn hoffi
5. Ces i amser gwyach
6. Mwynheuais i'r profiad yn fawr
7. Bydda i'n siopa fel arfer yn ..
8. Byddwn i wrth fy modd yn ..
9. Symudon ni i fyw yn ...
10. Dylwn i fod wedi gweithio
11. Hoffwn i fod yn ..
12. Wnes i ddim llawer o ffrindiau
13. Aethon ni ddim yno'n aml
14. Es i ar fy mhen fy hun
15. Ces i fy ngeni yn
16. Ces i fy magu yn
17. Roedd rhaid i fi adael
18. Doedd dim amser gennyf
17. Mae'n well gyda fi wyllo rygbi
18. Cwrddais i â fy nhad
19. Welais i mo'r rhaglen
20. Roedd hiraeth arna i
21. Cawson ni amser bendigedig
22. Bues i'n ffodus iawn
23. Es i i'm cartref newydd
24. Aethon ni gyda'n gilydd
25. Ymunais i â'r cwmni

TRYDYDD PERSON (g)

Mae e'n byw

IDIOMAU YN SEILIEDIG AR "GYDA/GAN"

MAE'N DDA GYDA FI	I'm pleased / glad
MAE'N DDA GYDA TI	You're pleased / glad
MAE'N DDA GYDA FE	He is pleased / glad
MAE'N DDA GYDA HI	She is pleased / glad
MAE'N DDA GYDA NI	We are pleased / glad
MAE'N DDA GYDA CHI	You're pleased / glad
MAE'N DDA GYDA NHW	They are pleased / glad

MAE'N DDA GYDA'R BACHGEN / JOHN (The boy / John is glad)

RORDD YN DDA GYDA FI I was glad
 BYDD YN DDA GYDA FI I will be glad
 BASAI'N DDA GYDA FI I would be glad

HEFYD :

MAE'N DDRWG GYDA FI I'm sorry
 MAE'N FLIN GYDA FI
 MAE'N GAS GYDA FI I hate
 MAE'N WELL GYDA FI I prefer

gen i
gennyti
ganddo fe
ganddi hi
gennyn ni
genny ch
ganddyn nhw

N.B.

(i) Mae treigladd meddal i'r ferf sy'n dilyn. E.e.
 Mae'n ddrwg gyda fi glywed / ddweud / fod / weld

(ii) Mae'r cymal enwol yn gallu dilyn. E.e.
 Mae'n ddrwg gyda fi glywed bod Gwyn yn dost
 Mae'n dda gyda fi dy fod di'n gallu dod
 Mae'n flin gyda fi ei bod hi'n dost

CYFIEITHWCH :

1. I'm glad to hear you are better
2. She was pleased to meet him
3. Were you glad to see him?
4. I would be glad to hear from you
5. I was sorry to see him leave
6. I hated the work very much
7. They prefer to stay at home
8. She was sorry to hear the news
9. I'm glad you are able to come
10. I'm sorry to hear that he is ill
11. I hate to tell you the bad news
12. The boys prefer to play football
13. Did she prefer to travel by bus
14. Was she glad to see you?
15. She is sorry she will not be able to come

