

# Animal activity Crefft creaduriaid

## Context:

Arts & Crafts

## Learning Outcomes:

- Language
- Motor Skills
- Shape Recognition
- Colour Recognition

## Overview:

A game similar to musical chairs to get children moving and talking about fruit, colours, numbers and textures.

## Resources:

- Coloured Materials (various textures and colours – to match the colours of the animals)
- Laminated Animal Templates (various)
- Glue

## Instructions:

- Place the animal shape templates, glue and materials on a table or flat surface.
- Invite the child/children to select a template and materials of their choice to decorate, assisting younger children in doing so if necessary, naming the colours and inviting them to feel the various textures as you go.
- Next, ask the child/children to glue the material onto the template. Take this opportunity to ask the children simple questions about the animal they have chosen (see list of example questions in the dialogue below)
- You may also sing relevant songs such as the Welsh version of 'Old McDonald', which is presented below.



Wales Pre-school  
Providers Association  
Cymdeithas Darparwyr  
Cyn-ysgol Cymru



Dysgu  
Learn



Images: Thinkstock

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## Phrases

There are many animals here!  
**Mae llawer o anifeiliaid yma!**

Which one would you like?  
**Pa un wyt ti eisiau?**  
**Pa un dach chi eisiau?**

The ... That's nice!  
**Y/Yr ... Dyna neis!**

Which colour is a ...?  
**Pa liw ydy ...?**

Well done, it's ...!  
**Da iawn, ... ydy ... !**

Well done!  
**Da iawn!**

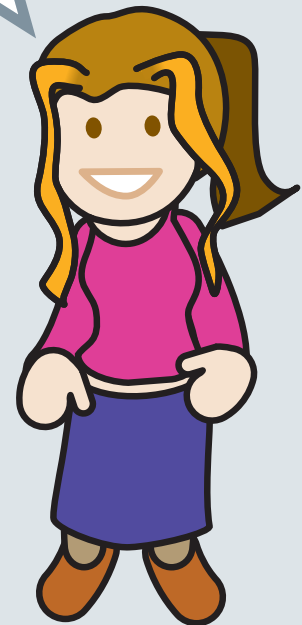
Do you want to choose some material?  
**Wyt ti eisiau dewis deunydd?**  
**Dach chi eisiau dewis deunydd?**

This is very (soft / fluffy / shiny etc..)!  
**Mae hwn yn (feddal / fflyffi / ddisglair..) iawn!**

Can you glue it on the ...?  
**Wyt ti'n gallu ei ludo ar y ...?**  
**Dach chi'n gallu ei ludo ar y ...?**

Here's the glue  
**Dyma'r glud**

Well done – it looks great!  
**Da iawn – mae'n edrych yn fendigedig!**



Following or during the activity, you may sing the Welsh version of Old McDonald



### Song:

**Mae gan ewyrth lfan fferm**  
(Mahee gahn ehw-eerth ee-van ffehrm)  
i - a - i - ai - o!

**Ac ar y fferm mae ganddo fowch**  
(ahk ahr ugh ffehrm mahee gahn-thoh veewch)  
i - a - i - ai - o!

**Gyda mŵ fan hyn, mŵ fan draw,**  
(guh-dah moo vahn heen, moo vahn draw)  
**Mŵ, mŵ, mŵ, mŵ ar bob llaw**  
(moo, moo moo, moo ahr boh b llaw)



**Mae gan ewyrth lfan fferm**  
(Mahee gahn ehw-eerth ee-van ffehrm)  
i - a - i - ai - o!

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## Grammar points:

**1** In sentences such as 'Mae'n ... (It's ...)', the 'n' at the end of 'mae'n' causes certain describing words - which immediately follows - to change their initial letter. This change is called mutation.

E.g. 'Meddal' (soft). The 'm' at the start of this word changes to 'f': So now – 'Mae'n feddal' (it's soft)

Some initial letters disappear completely:

E.g. 'Garw' (rough). The 'g' disappears, so 'Garw' changes to 'arw'. 'Mae'n arw' (It's rough)

**2** If you want to say something is very big, very small, very soft etc, the word 'iawn' (very) in Welsh comes at the end:

Mae'n feddal **iawn** (it's **very** soft)

Mae'n fawr **iawn** (it's **very** big)

**3** The Welsh word for 'the' has more than one form. The version you use depends on the word that immediately follows it.

If the following word begins with a consonant, you use 'y' (pronounced 'ugh'). So:

**Y** fowch (the cow), **y** ceffyl (the horse), **y** gath (the cat)

If the following word begins with a vowel, you use 'Yr' (pronounced ughrr) So:

**Yr** anifail (the animal), **yr** afal (the apple), **yr** oren (the orange)

Finally, the word 'the' ('y' or 'yr') causes feminine words to mutate. For example: the Welsh word for 'cow' ('buwch',) is feminine, so 'The cow' becomes 'Y fowch'.

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## Useful Vocabulary

**Anifail (Annie-vile)**

Animal

**Fferm (Pherrm)**

Farm

**Pa liw? (Pah leew?)**

Which colour?

**Da iawn! (Dah yáhnw!)**

Well done!

**Dyna neis! (Done-ah nehys!)**

That's nice!

**Buwch (Beewch)**

Cow

**Dafad (Dav-ahd)**

Sheep

**Ceffyl (Keph-ill)**

Horse

**Tarw (Ta-roo)**

Bull

**Iâr (Yahr)**

Chicken

**Mochyn**

(more-ch- as in the Scottish loch -in)

Pig

**Pysgodyn (Puss-gohd-in)**

Fish

**Cath (Car-th - 'th' as 'thing')**

Cat

**Meddal**

(méh-thahl - 'th' as in 'this')

soft/spongy

**Sych (seech)**

dry

**Gwlyb (gleeb)**

wet

**Gludiog (gleed-iog)**

sticky

**Moel (móeel)**

bald/bare

**Blewog (blehw-og)**

hairy /furry/fluffy

**Llyfn (llívn)**

smooth/flat/even

**Garw (gáh-ru)**

rough/coarse

**Hyblyg (húb-lig)**

Flexible/pliable

**Anhyblyg (ahn-húb-lig)**

inflexible/rigid

**Mawr (máhwr)**

big/large

**Bach (Bahch)**

small/little/tiny

**Glân (glahn)**

clean/spotless

**Budr (beedir)**

dirty/grimy/grubby

**Lliwgar (lléew-ghar)**

colourful

(the descriptive words below are in their mutated form)

**Mae'n ... iawn (Mah-in ... ya-wn)**

It's very ...

**Feddal (Ve-th-al - 'th' as in 'the')**

Soft

e.g - **Mae'n feddal iawn** - it's very soft

**wlanog (Oohlan-ogg)**

Woolly

**galed (Gáhl-ed)**

Hard

**ddisglair**

(Th-ees-glaheer -'th' as in 'the')

Shiny

**arw (Ah-roo)**

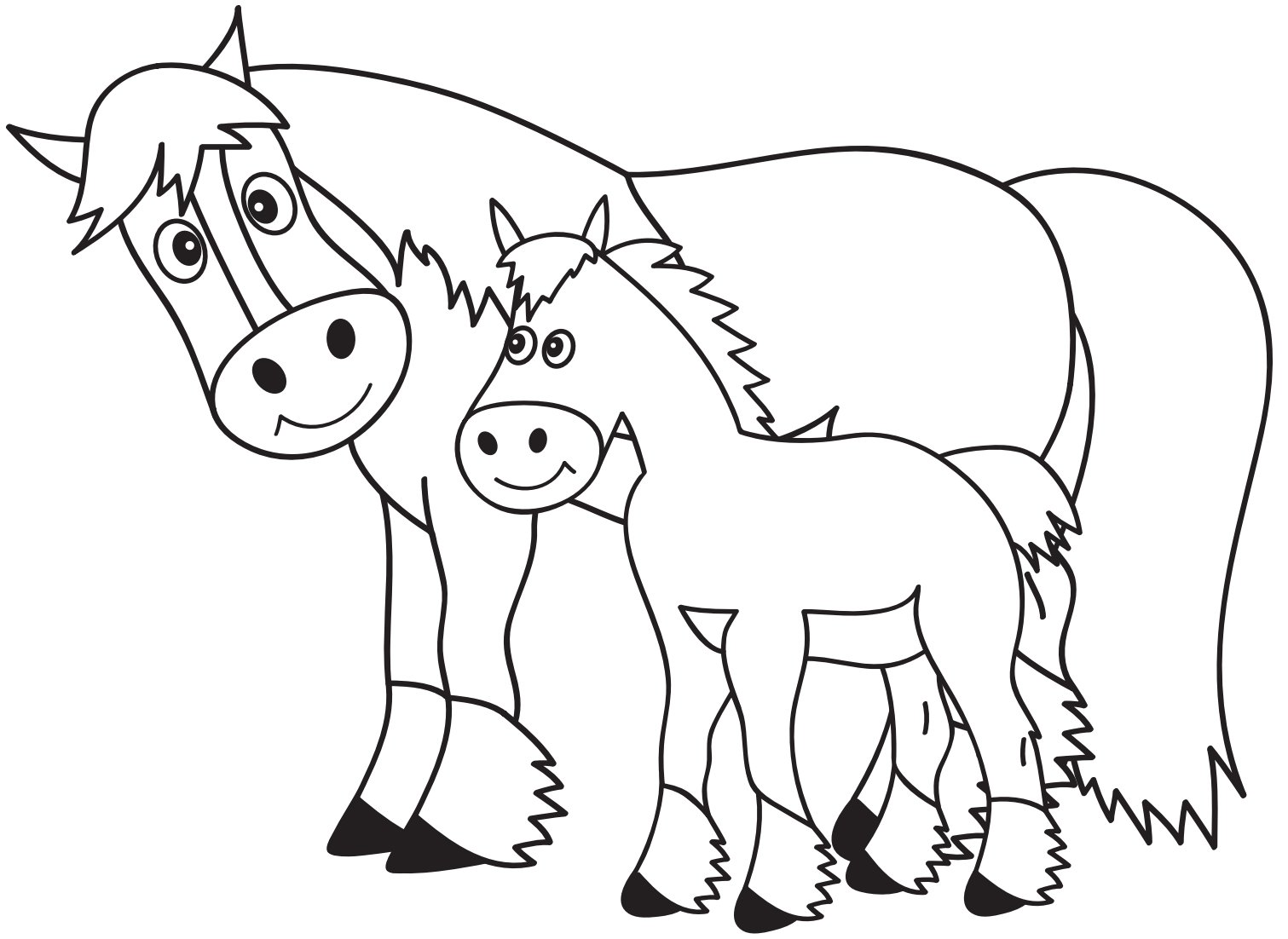
Rough

**fflyffi (Fluff-ee)**

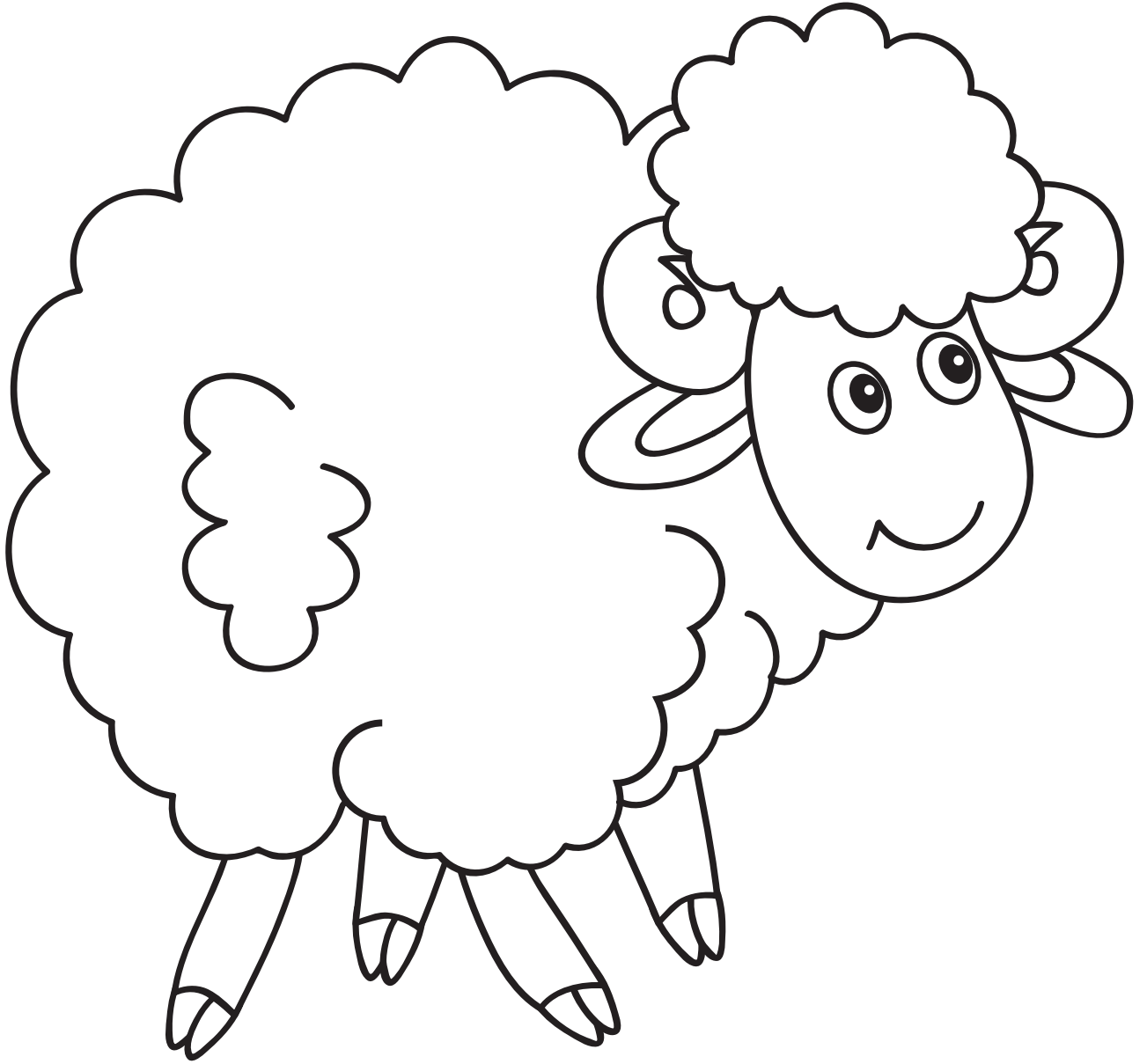
Fluffy

**flewog (Vlair-wog)**

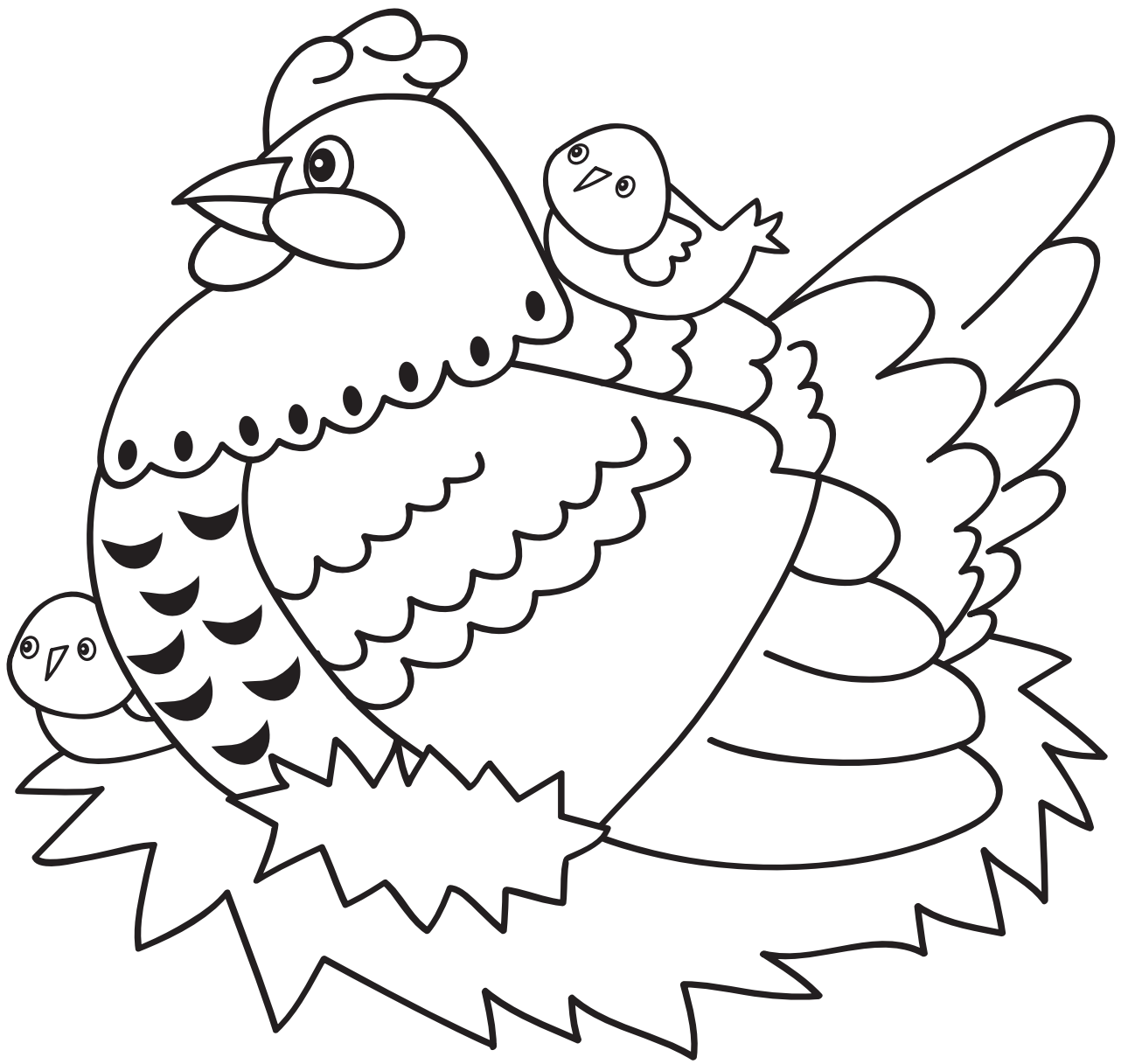
Furry



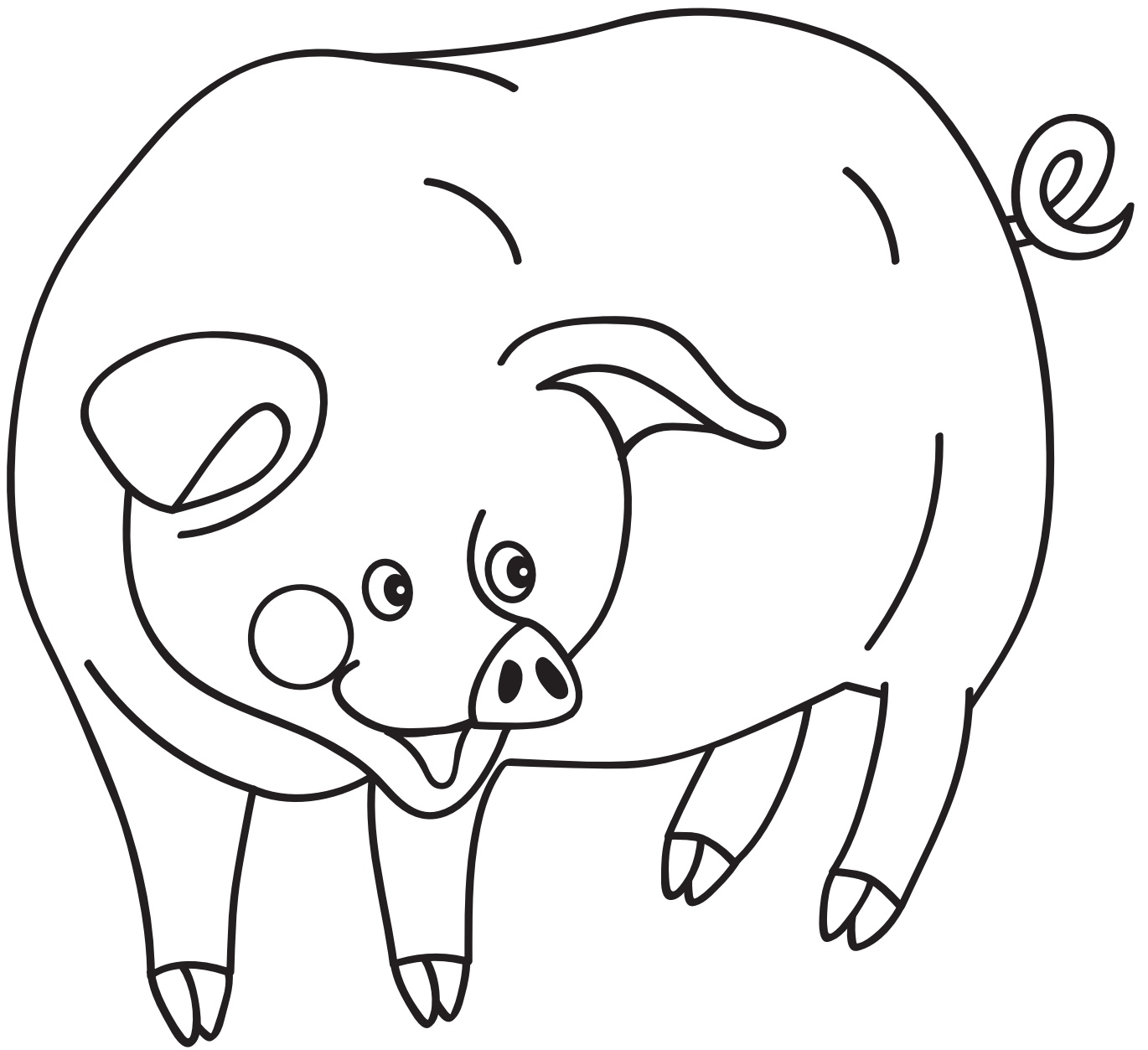
Ceffyl Horse



**Dafad Sheep**

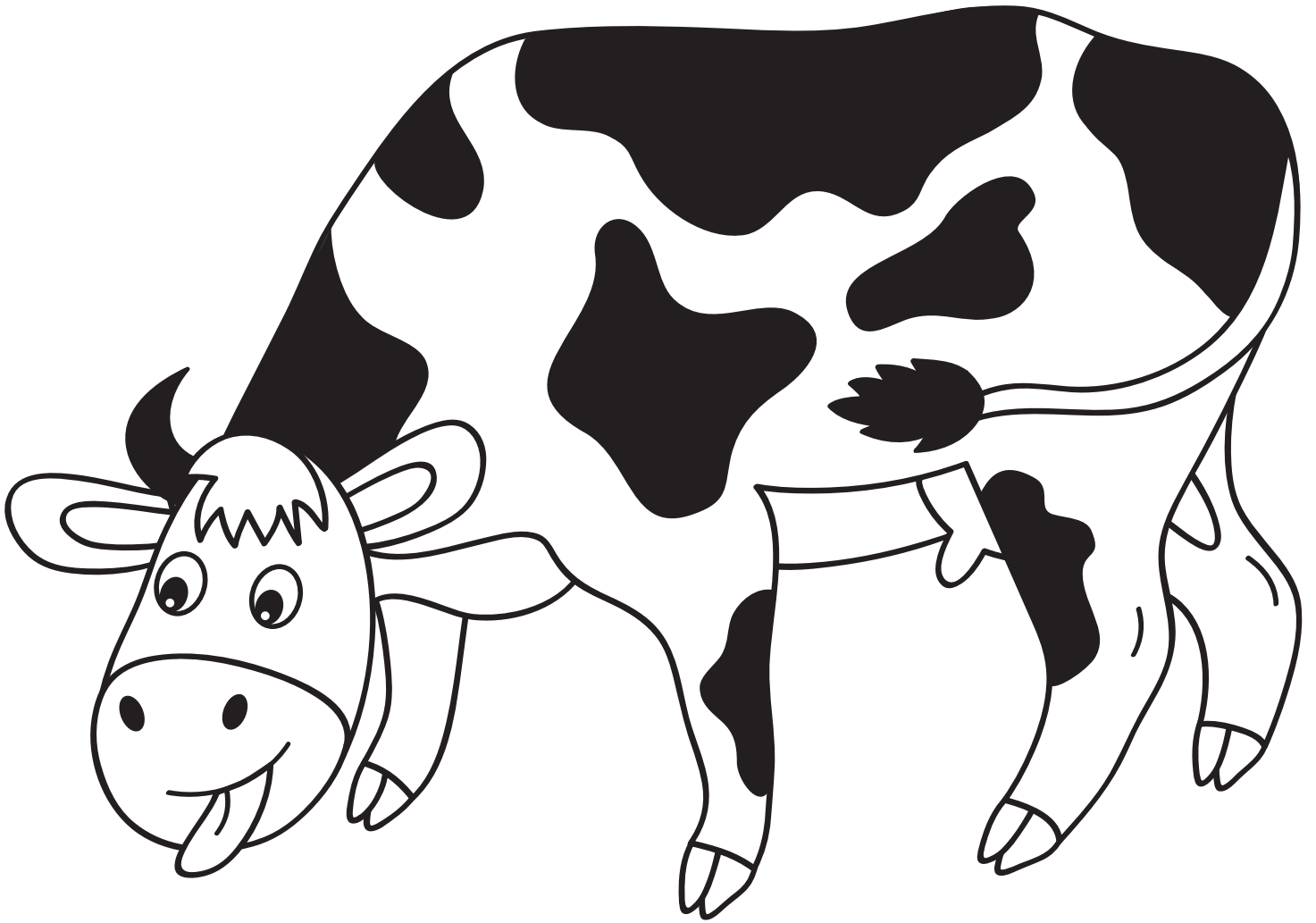


**lâr Chicken**



**mochyn Pig**





**Buwch Cow**