

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 do you want?
Pa un wyt ti eisiau?
Pa un dych chi eisiau?

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

Which colour is?
Pa liw yw ...?

Well done, it's ...!
Da iawn, yw !

Well done!
Da iawn!

Do you want to choose some material?
Wyt ti eisiau dewis deunydd?
Dych 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 ...?
Dych 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:

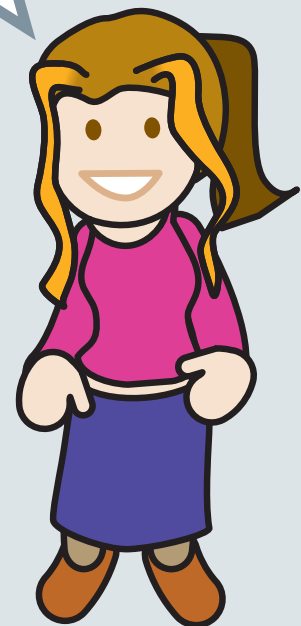
Mae gan ewyrth Ifan fferm
(Mahee gahn ehw-eerth ee-van ffehrm)
i – a – i – ai – o!

Ac ar y fferm mae ganddo fuwch
(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 drahw)
Mŵ, mŵ, mŵ, mŵ ar bob llaw
(moo, moo moo, moo ahr boh b llahw)



Mae gan ewyrth Ifan 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)

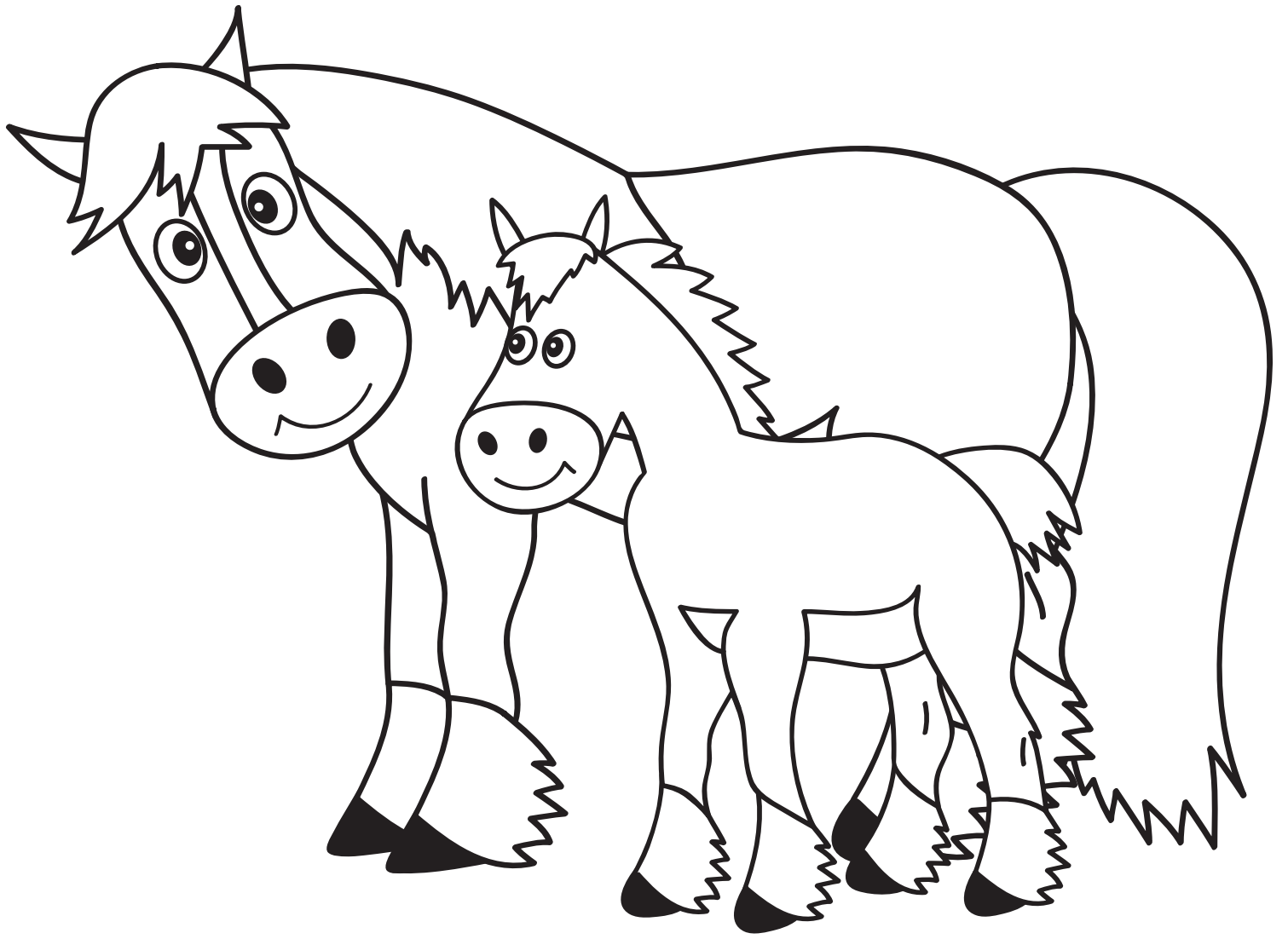
Rough

fflyffi (Fluff-ee)

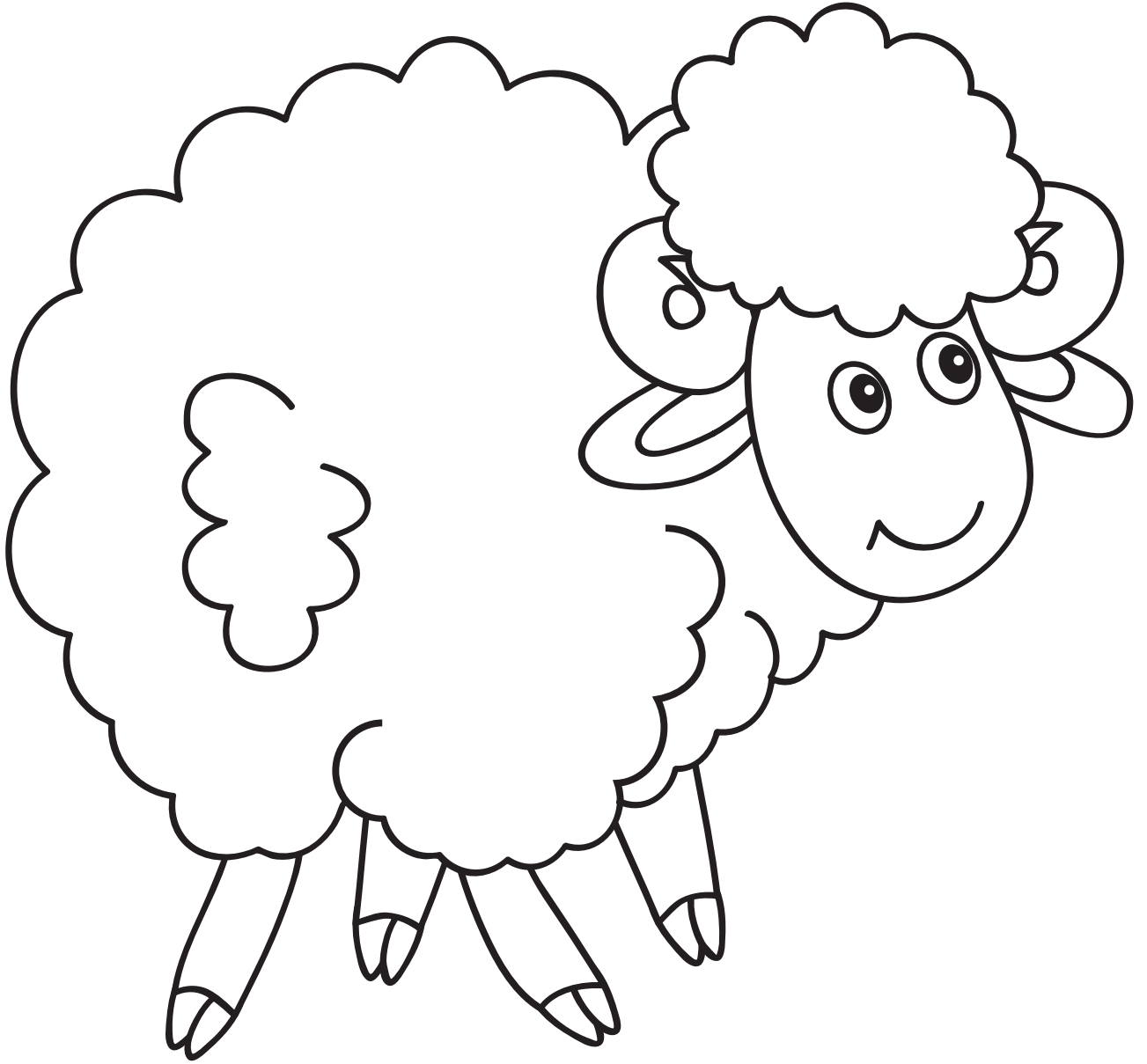
Fluffy

flewog (Vlair-wog)

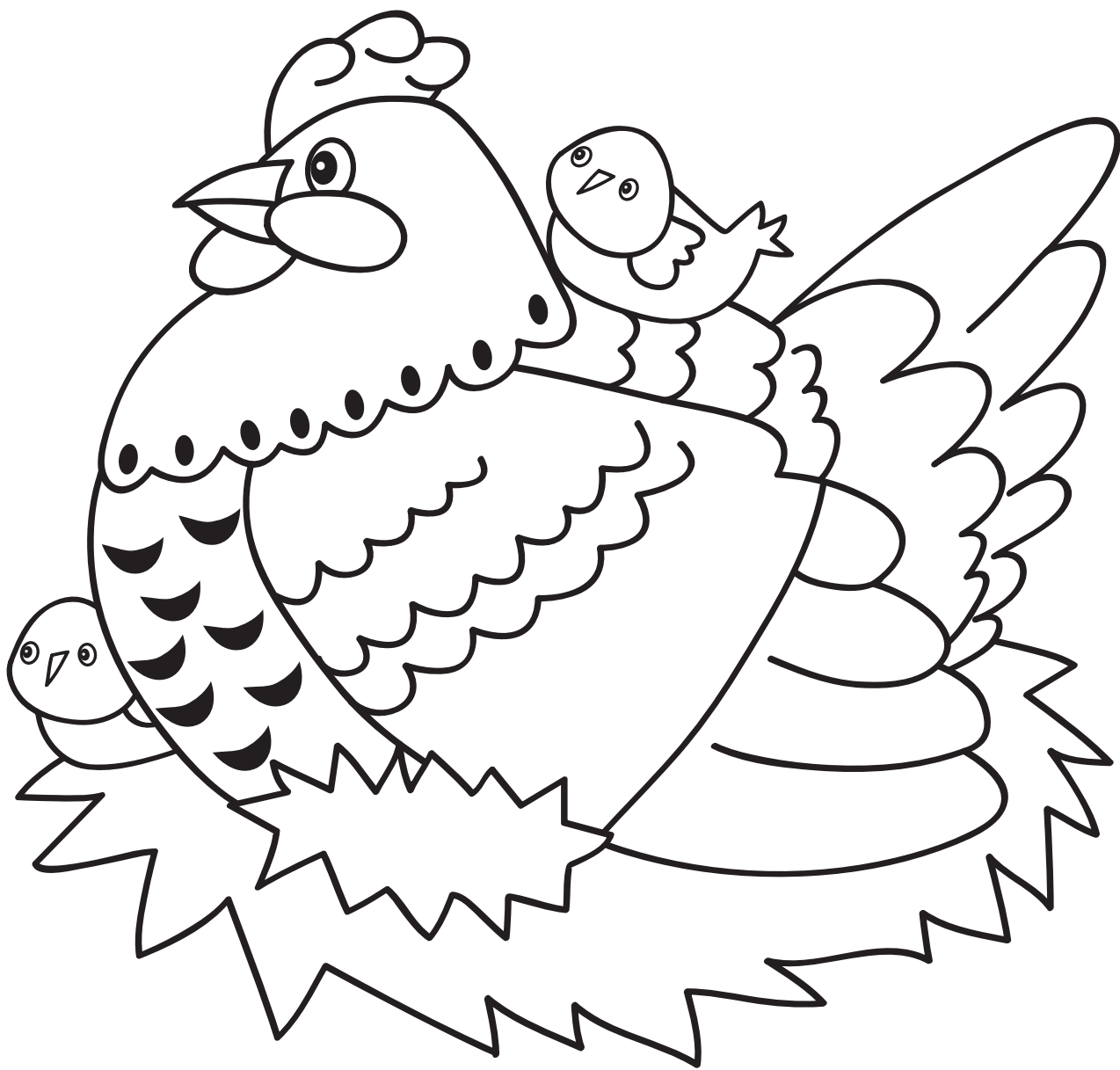
Furry



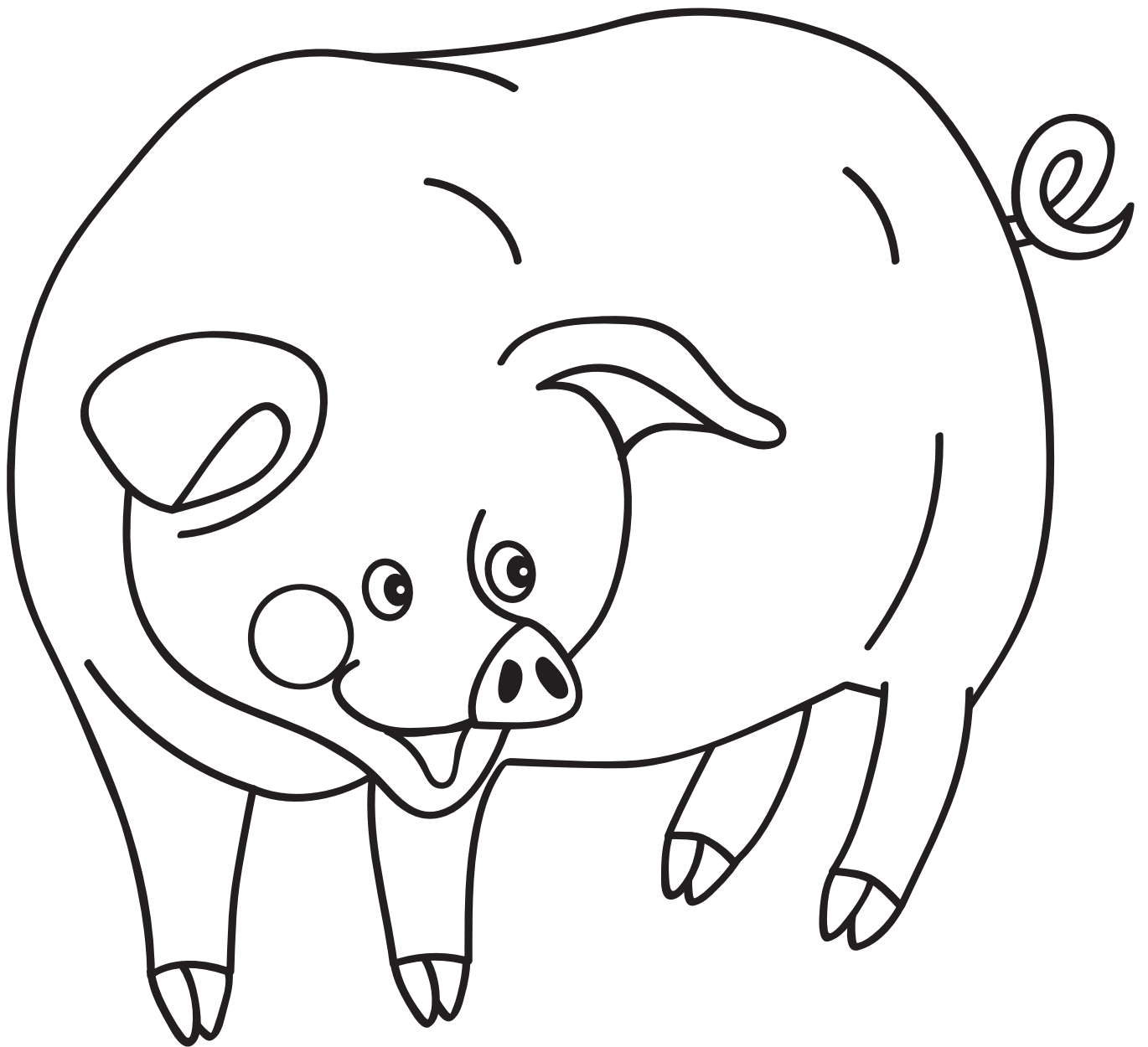
Ceffyl Horse



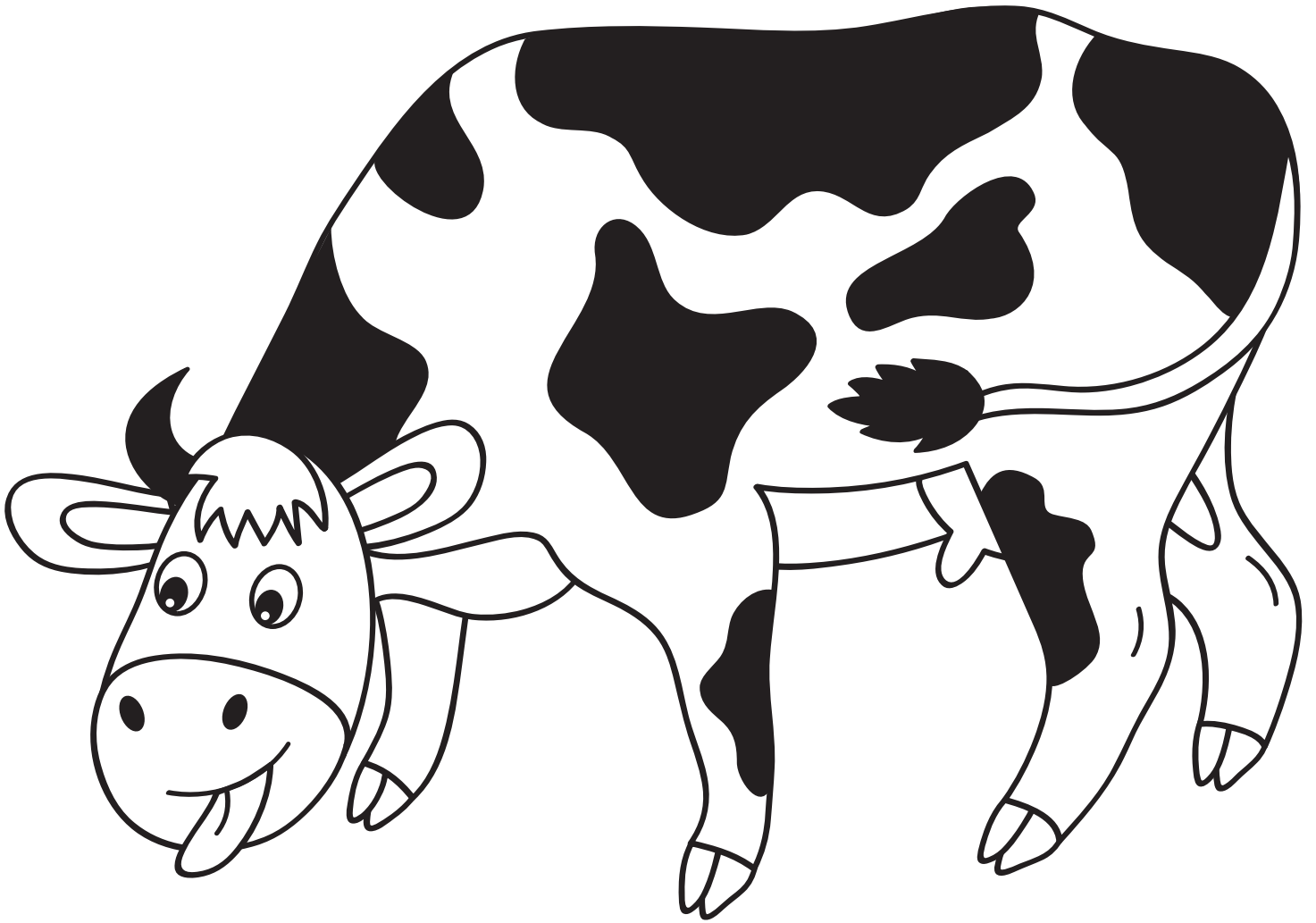
Dafad Sheep



lâr Chicken



mochyn Pig



Buwch Cow