



TAG Uwch

1385/01

**CYMRAEG AIL IAITH
(WELSH SECOND LANGUAGE)**

CA5

Y Stori Fer a Thrawsieithu

A.M. DYDD GWENER, 15 Mehefin 2012

A.M. FRIDAY, 15 June 2012

1³/₄ awr

1³/₄ hours

DEUNYDDIAU YCHWANEGOL

Llyfryn ateb 8 tudalen.

CYFARWYDDIADAU I YMGEISWYR

Defnyddiwch inc neu feiro du.

Atebwch **bob** cwestiwn yn Adran A ac Adran B.

GWYBODAETH I YMGEISWYR

Rhoddir nifer y marciau mewn cromfachau ar ddiwedd pob cwestiwn neu ran o gwestiwn.

Ni chaniateir defnyddio copïau o'r straeon byrion na geiriaduron.

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

8 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

*Answer **all** questions in Section A and Section B.*

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks allocated for each question or part-question is given in brackets.

*Copies of the short stories and dictionaries are **not** permitted.*

ADRAN A

Y Stori Fer

1. (i) Yn y stori, *Pe Bai'r Wyddfa i Gyd yn Gaws* gan Mihangel Morgan, disgrifiwch yr hyn sy'n digwydd i Robyn yn y stori hon. [20]
- (ii) Dadansoddwch arddull y **darn isod** gan nodi unrhyw dechnegau y mae'r awdur yn eu defnyddio. [20]

Ciliodd Wendy mewn cwmwl o oerni. Arllwysodd Robyn ei gorff mawr meddal i'w gar bach. Prin ei fod yn ffitio.

Wrth feddwl am y noson yn awr teimlai'n isel ei ysbryd.

Yna daeth ei fam ato â dau *pizza* crwn gyda chig a chaws a selsig a llysiau, pupur coch a gwyrdd, a madarch a chorgimychiaid a ham a thiwna ac ansiofis ac olifau du ar eu pennau nhw.

- Ar ôl iti f'ytta rheina mae 'da fi ddau *gâteau* siocled a hufen iti, meddai'i fam.

* * * * *

Gorffennodd Robyn ei waith am y dydd. Gofynnodd i'w fam wneud pryd mawr o basta a chig moch a chig eidion a chaws. A gwnaeth hithau hynny yn unol â'i gyfarwyddiadau. Pan ddaeth y bwyd roedd y caws yn toddi i'r pasta a'r cig fel cig ifanc, tyner, yn toddi, bron, ar y tafod. Golchodd Robyn y cyfan i lawr â sawl peint o gwrw. Doedd e ddim yn cadw cyfrif.

Yna, un bore ar ôl brecwast o uwd a siwgr ac wyth tocyn o dost yn nofio mewn menynd a chwech sleisen o facwn, a selsig a thri wy a bara wedi'i ffrio a thri chwpaned o goffi hufennog â phum llwyaid o siwgr ymhob un ohonynt, cusanodd Robyn ei fam ar ei boch â'i fwstas gwlyb gan ddweud:

- Ta ta, Mam. Dw i'n mynd i'r swyddfa nawr. Fe wela i di heno.

- Ta ta, fy neiamwnt, meddai'i fam.

Ond daeth Robyn yn ôl yn syth.

- Beth sy'n bod, deryn bach? gofynnodd ei fam.

- Alla i ddim mynd i'r swyddfa heddi, Mam.

- Pam fy ngheiriosyn bach? Dwyt ti ddim yn dost nag wyt ti?

- Nag ydw, ond alla i ddim mynd heddi.

- Wel, gwêd pam, fy nhrysor i.

- Alla i ddim mynd mewn i'r car. Mae'n rhy fach.

- Paid â phoeni, meddai'i fam, aros di yma 'da fi.

Yna cafodd y ddau bryd o fwyd.

TUDALEN WAG

ADRAN B**Trawsieithu****2. Darllenwch yr erthygl ganlynol.**

Ysgrifennwch lythyr yn Gymraeg (tua 350 o eiriau) at olygydd cylchgrawn Cymraeg yn ymateb i'r erthygl. [40]

Gan gyfeirio at yr wybodaeth sydd yn yr erthygl **dylech drafod**:

- (a) problemau plant yn dioddef llosg haul;**
- (b) eich ymateb chi i'r erthygl gan geisio awgrymu'r hyn y dylid ei wneud i ateb y sefyllfa.**

Ni ddylid cyfieithu'r testun.

experts – *arbenigwyr*;
 sun safety – *diogelwch haul*;
 suffer – *dioddef*;
 sunburn – *llosg haul*;
 sun awareness campaigns – *ymgyrchoedd diogelu rhag yr haul*;
 guidance – *arweiniad*;
 over-exposed to the sun – *yn rhy agored i'r haul*;
 sun cream – *eli haul*;
 consultant – *arbenigwr*;
 dangers – *peryglon*;
 suntan – *lliw haul*;
 sheltered areas – *mannau cysgodol*;
 evidence – *tystiolaeth*;
 doubles – *dwblu*;
 developing – *datblygu*;
 protect – *gwarchod*;
 delicate – *tyner*;
 skin cancer – *canser y croen*.

Children should be taught sun safety in schools

Cancer experts have called for children to be taught about sun safety. A recent report reveals almost 40% of pupils have suffered sunburn while at school.

Skin Cancer UK says that just 1p per person is currently being spent on sun awareness campaigns. It wants the government to introduce a policy on sun safety guidance for schools.

Richard Clifford of Skin Cancer UK said, “Children who are over-exposed to the sun will have problems for the future. It is therefore important to encourage the use of sun cream to reduce the risk.”

A hospital consultant says that girls know more of the dangers of sunburn than boys. Girls still want a suntan because a tan is considered as being healthy and beautiful. Boys, however, do not know about the risks and are out playing football, cricket and taking their shirts off in the sun. They also want to look good with their suntan.

The consultant adds that schools should play a part in educating children about the sun. Schools should be encouraged to provide sheltered areas in playgrounds and allow children to wear hats during breaktime. Children should be allowed to use sun cream. Teachers should be able to help them to do that.

Evidence shows that sunburn as a child doubles the risk of developing skin cancer later in life. Children must be protected from the sun especially in the middle of the day during the summer. A child’s skin is delicate and easily damaged by the sun.

The Welsh Assembly Government is campaigning to educate people about the risk of skin cancer and enjoying the sun sensibly.