

## **UKLO Round 1 2012**

### **3w. Welsh libraries (10 marks) [corrected 2014]**

[Corrections by [Dr Gwen Awbery](#)]

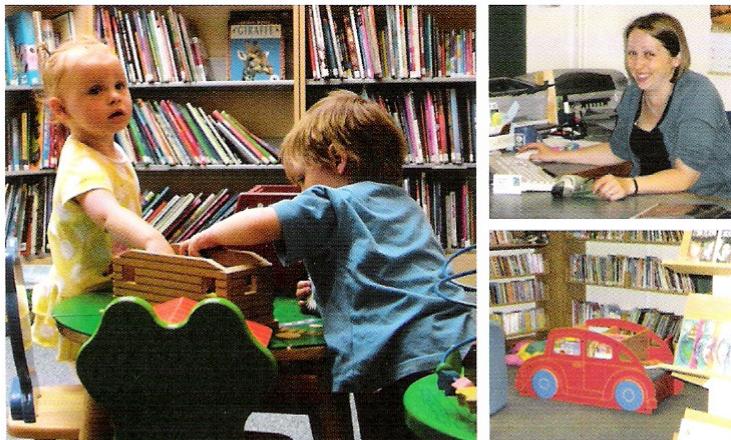
Below is a leaflet in Welsh, with English translations, about the library service in the Welsh county Gwynedd. Use the leaflet to answer the questions about Welsh.

**Question 3w.** (Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.)

What is the Welsh for the following?

1. Anglesey
2. library (give two alternatives)
3. service
4. Wales
5. Gwynedd (give two alternatives)
6. within
7. card
8. computers (give two alternatives)
9. requests
10. your
11. and (give two alternatives)
12. only requests
13. free requests
14. local
15. any books

# GWASANAETH LLYFRGELL GWYNEDD LIBRARY SERVICE



- Cyfrifiaduron at ddefnydd cyhoeddus am ddim –  
Free public use computers
- Ceisiadau llyfrau am ddim oddi fewn Cymru –  
Free book requests within Wales
- Llyfrau Llafar – Audio Books
- Llyfrau Print Bras – Large Print Books
- Cylchgrawn Which? – Which? Magazine
-  ancestry.co.uk  
gwefan hel achau teuluoedd, ar gyfrifiaduron  
y llyfrgelloedd yn unig  
website to search family history, on  
library computers only.

Gallwch ddefnyddio eich cerdyn llyfrgell yn unrhyw  
llyfrgell yng Ngwynedd, Conwy ac Ynys Môn  
You can use your library card at any library in  
Gwynedd, Conwy and Anglesey

Am fwy o wybodaeth am eich llyfrgell leol a  
Gwasanaeth Llyfrgell Gwynedd  
For more information about your local library  
and Gwynedd Library Service

[www.gwynedd.gov.uk/llyfrgell](http://www.gwynedd.gov.uk/llyfrgell)  
[www.gwynedd.gov.uk/library](http://www.gwynedd.gov.uk/library)

E-bost – [llyfrgell@gwynedd.gov.uk](mailto:llyfrgell@gwynedd.gov.uk)  
E-mail – [library@gwynedd.gov.uk](mailto:library@gwynedd.gov.uk)



### **Q3w. Welsh libraries (10 marks)**

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	

## SOLUTION

### Q3w. Welsh libraries (10 marks, 15 points)

- 1 per correct answer
- $\frac{1}{2}$  if the only error is wrong order
- $\frac{1}{2}$  for one correct form when two are requested
- half points for one correct word in two
- no points for right word with wrong mutation (changed first letter) or wrong suffix.

1 Ynys Môn	2 llyfrgell, lyfrgell	3 gwasanaeth	4 Cymru
5 Gwynedd, Ngwynedd	6 oddi fewn	7 cerdyn	8 gyfrifiaduron, cyfrifiaduron
9 ceisiadau	10 eich	11 a, ac	12 ceisiadau yn unig
13 ceisiadau am ddim	14 leol	15 unrhyw lyfr/lyfrau	

## Comments:

Comments on Welsh libraries

Generally a straightforward problem, but the questions get harder because the later questions build on patterns that emerge while you're answering earlier questions.

- To find the Welsh for *Anglesey*, find all the places where *Anglesey* occurs in the English and see what's special about their Welsh equivalents; and do the same for all the other words 1-10. These questions merely ask you to retrieve information from the data.
- 11-14: These questions ask you to put words together, which is straightforward so long as you follow the word order of Welsh, not English.
- 15: This question is about two basic characteristics of Welsh which you can work out from the data:
  1. singular-plural differences. You can find *llyfrau* translating *books* in several places, but in *Ceisiadau llyfrau* it is translated as the singular: *book requests*. To understand what is going on here you have to first recognise that the English *book requests* means the same as *requests for books* (where *books* is plural), and secondly to recognise that the *-au* at the end of *llyfrau* is the same as on the plural *ceisiadau* ('requests'), and that the remainder of the word, *llyfr* is also found in *llyfrgell*, 'library' - i.e. a library is a book-place (*gell* in fact means 'place'). (You might find it helpful to relate *llyfr* to the French *livre* or even to the *libr-* of English *library*.) In short, *llyfrau* is in fact the plural of *llyfr*, 'book'.
  2. 'mutation', a peculiarity of all Celtic languages, whereby initial consonants mutate (change) from one sentence context to another. This is why some words have two forms (e.g. *llyfrgell* or *lyfrgell*; *cyfrifiaduron* or *gyfrifiaduron*). This question asks you to spot that in the phrase *unrhyw lyfrgell*, 'any library', the *ll* of *llyfrgell* changes to *l*, and to apply the same rule in constructing 'any books'.