

TASGAU DOSBARTH CLYCHAU'R GOG

Helo a chroeso yn ôl disgyblion bl. 4, 5 a 6! Gobeithio cafoch chi hanner tymor braf.
Dyma eich tasgau ar gyfer yr wythnos yma (22/2/21). Mae hi'n wythnos **Saesneg**.
Byddwch yn siwr o bostio eich gwaith ar Seesaw i mi ei weld os gwelwch yn dda!
Mwynhewch a cheisiwch gwblhau'r **tasgau i gyd** erbyn ddiwedd yr wythnos.



TASG 1

Gwrandewch ar benodau **Secrets of a Sun King** ac atebwch y cwestiynau. Dyma'r playlist i bob rhan os nad ydych wedi dechrau eto:
shorturl.at/irGUV

TASG 2

Cwblhewch gwis SAFMEDS ar-lein! Cewch ddewis unrhyw agwedd fathemategol o'r dabl sydd ar:
ysgolterrig.org.uk/safmeds

TASG 3

Cwblhewch y 2Dos sydd ar Purplemash a chwaraewch J2Blast i helpu hefo'ch tablau.

TASG 4

Darlennwch lyfr, unai o'n llyfrgell PDFs ar y wefan neu ar **EpicBooks**. Ewch i'r EpicBooks app neu **www.getepic.com/students** a teipiwch y côd: **sbn2604** i logio i mewn. (Dim ond ar gael o 7:00-16:00)

TASG 5

Cwblhewch dasg darllen a deall ar Seesaw, lawrlwythwch app "**Darllen y Ddraig**", neu llyfrau Ditectif Geiriau ar wefan Peniarth:
shorturl.at/mrzQ6

TASG 6

Cwblhewch sialens Rhif y Dydd bob dydd! Mae rhif newydd ar gyfer pob diwrnod o'r wythnos. Dewch o hyd iddo ar Seesaw.

TASG 7

After you've finished reading **Secrets of a Sun King**, plan and write your own story about finding an ancient Egyptian relic/artifact or the curse of a pharaoh/Egyptian God.

TASG 8

Cwblhewch y tasg amseru ac amcangyfrif. Dewch o hyd iddo ar Seesaw.

TASG 9

Gwyliwch ac ymunwch gyda James yn ei sesiwn Addysg Gorfforol:
shorturl.at/hnryB

TASG 10

Crewch galendr ffermio i helpu i ddeall pan fydd ffermwyr o'r Hen Aifft yn plannu a chynaeafu eu cynydau. Yna, cwblhewch y tasg bwyd Eifftaidd yn y pecyn.

TASK 7 - STORY PLANNER, CHOOSE WHICH ONE YOU'D LIKE TO USE

Introduction

- Introduce the main characters
- Introduce the story setting

Build-Up

- Develop the characters and the setting
- The points that lead up to the conflict or climax (high point) in the story

Conflict/Climax

- The conflict or climax in the story
- How do the characters react?

Resolution

- How the conflict is resolved and the ending to the story



TASK 7 - STORY MOUNTAIN



Climax

Problem

Opening

Characters

Setting

Vocabulary

Resolution



Ending

Moral

TASK 7 - INSPIRATION



TASK 7 - WORD MATS

abandoned	chilling	discover	frightened	shadowy
alarmed	conscious	disturbing	furiously	splendid
ancient	creature	eerie	glorious	strange
awful	crumbling	enchanted	hero	sturdy
beastly	dangerous	enemy	magical	swooped
bizarre	darkness	escape	mysterious	terrifying
bold	determined	evil	perilous	weird
bravely	disastrous	familiar	rapidly	wicked

crumbly	ancient	sacred	Pharaoh	Cairo
hook	Natron	sawdust	jars	Canopic
priest	pray	preserve	worship	sarcophagus
tight	prepare	dead	gods	amulets
judged	explore	coffin	afterlife	journey
Horus	raider	jewels	underworld	jewellery
temple	archaeologist	rulers	weighed	gold
dynasty	twisted	maze	heavy	expensive
Tutankhamun	Sphinx	hieroglyphs	scribe	scroll
wealthy	excavated	beautiful	idolised	historic
mysterious	frail	sparkly	scary	precious
mummification	goddess	ankh	scarab	dry
heavy	intricate	stuffed	fragile	dusty
tomb	important	impressive	stiff	king
pyramid	wrapped	bandages	soul	Anubis
dry	famous	servant	brain	process
old	discovered	discovery	throne	papyrus
Egypt	Osiris	heart	lungs	liver
kidney	genuine	valuable	Nile	stomach
Amun	treasures	honour	entombed	ritual
hot	relic	cursed	respected	Khufu

Adventure Story



It was just an ordinary day...

The rain began to pour...

When it was all over...

As the day drew to a close...

Suddenly...

After the rain...

The next day...

Without warning...

abandoned	alarmed	ancient	awful
bizarre	bold	bravely	chilling
creature	crumbling	dangerous	darkness
disastrous	discover	disturbing	eerie
enemy	escape	evil	familiar
furiously	glorious	hero	magical
perilous	rapidly	shadowy	splendid
sturdy	swooped	terrifying	weird
beastly	conscious	determined	enchanted



after	because	who
before	if	whose
	while	which
	when	since

bellowed	boomed	laughed	stuttered
mumbled	muttered	replied	whispered
roared	screamed	shrieked	yelled

Prompts

Write a dilemma that includes action, e.g. emergency or disaster.

Use short, snappy sentences for effect.

Don't be afraid to go into detail when describing things, use adjectives, WOW words, similes, metaphors, personification, alliteration!

Add a cliffhanger question.

Use speech marks when writing dialogue, make sure when a different character speaks, it goes on a different line

Split your story into paragraphs to ensure it's easy to read. Create a new paragraph when you change topic/subject.

Use dialogue to create atmosphere and to move the action on.

TASG 10 - CALENR FFERMIO YN YR HEN AIFFT

Gan fod yr hinsawdd yn yr Aifft yn boeth ac yn sych, roedd yr hen Eifftiaid yn dibynnu ar afon Nîl i ddarparu tir ffrwythlon i blannu eu cnydau. Mewn gwirionedd, roedd mor bwysig bod Herodotus, hen hanesydd o Groeg, wedi nodi mai'r Aifft oedd 'rhodd y Nîl'.

Crewch galendr ffermio i helpu i ddeall pan fydd ffermwyr o'r Hen Aifft yn plannu a chynaeafu eu cnydau.

Byddwch angen:

- Y tri cylch i greu'r olwyn
- Sîswrn
- Pin hollt (Split pin)
- Pensiliau lliw
- Lluniau o'r Hen Aifft
- Taflen wybodaeth am yr Aifft

1. Torrwch y tri chylch o'r daflen weithgaredd.
2. Mae'r cylch lleiaf wedi ei ranun'n 12 rhan. Ysgrifennwch misoedd y flwyddyn yn eu trefn.

3. Lliwiwch y misoedd isod gan ddefnyddio'r lliwiau canlynol:

Glas: Mehefin, Gorffennaf, Awst, Medi, Hydref
Gwyrdd: Tachwedd, Rhagfyr, Ionawr, Chwefror
Coch: Mawrth, Ebrill, Mai

4. Mae'r cylch canolig wedi ei rannu yn dair rhan. Ar hyd ymyl allanol pob rhan, ysgrifennwch y wybodaeth ar gyfer tri thymor ffermio hynafol yr Aifft: akhet, proyet neu shomu. Dewch o hyd i'r y wybodaeth ar y daflen weithgareddau.

5. Lliwiwch y misoedd isod gan ddefnyddio'r lliwiau canlynol:

Akhet (llifogydd) - glas
Proyet (plannu) - gwyrdd
Shomu (cynhaef) – coch

6. Mae'r cylch mawr hefyd wedi'i rannu'n dair rhan. Ar hyd yr ymyl allanol, ysgrifennwch naill ai akhet, proyet neu shomu yn y mis priodol. Yna gellir ei ddangos i ddangos yr hyn y byddai ffermwyr hynafol yr Aifft yn ei wneud yn ystod pob tymor.

7. Gosodwch bob cylch un ar ben y llall a'i drwsio ynghyd â'r pin hollt.

8. Symudwch y cylchoedd i gyd-fynd â'r tymhorau ffermio a darganfod pa swyddi oedd yn cadw ffermwyr hynafol yr Aifft yn brysur.

TASG 10 - FFERMIO YN YR HEN AIFFT

As the climate in Egypt is hot and dry, the ancient Egyptians relied on the river Nile to provide fertile land to plant their crops. In fact, it was so important that Herodotus, an ancient Greek historian, remarked that Egypt was 'the gift of the Nile'.

Create an ancient Egyptian farming calendar to help children understand when farmers planted and harvested their crops.

What you need:

- A set of three circles to make the wheel
- Scissors
- Split pin
- Coloured pencils
- Examples of ancient Egyptian drawings
- Information sheet



What to do:

1. Cut out the three circles from the activity sheet.
2. The smallest circle is divided into 12 parts. Write the months of the year in order.
3. Colour the months below using the following colours:
Blue: June, July, August, September, October 
Green: November, December, January, February 
Red: March, April, May 
4. The middle-sized circle is divided into three parts. Along the outside edge of each section, write the information for the three ancient Egyptian farming seasons: **akhet**, **proyet** or **shomu**. The information is provided on the activity sheet. Children can copy it, rewrite it in their own words or research each season and create their own text. Remind them to write along the outside edge only as the text should not be covered when the circles are fitted together.
5. Colour the months below using the following colours:
Akhet (flood) - blue 
Proyet (planting) - green 
Shomu (harvest) - red 

Here is an English translation of Task 10 for parents.
The task itself should be completed in Welsh

6. The large circle is also split into three parts. Along the outside edge, write either **akhet**, **proyet** or **shomu** in the appropriate month. It can then be illustrated to show what ancient Egyptian farmers would be doing during each season. The children could colour the headings to match the other two wheels.
7. Lay each circle one on top of the other and fix together with the split pin.
8. The children can now move the circles to match up the farming seasons and discover what jobs kept ancient Egyptian farmers busy.

Ancient Egyptian Farming Information

Months of the Year

January	April	July	October
February	May	August	November
March	June	September	December

The Farming Seasons of Ancient Egypt

Akhet: Flooding

At this time of year, the Nile flooded the land. During these months, farmers could not work. Instead, they worked as labourers often building temples and pyramids.

Proyet: Planting

As the floods retreated, the fields reappeared. Farmers repaired any damage, making sure channels were clear for drainage and watering. During this season, fields were ploughed and crops, such as barley, cucumber, lentils, beans, onions and dates, were planted.

Shomu: Harvest

During this season, fields were baked hard by the hot desert sun. Farmers used shadufs to transport water from the Nile to their crops. It was a busy time when farmers gathered their crops before the floods returned. Some farmers even used baboons to pick hard-to-reach fruit.

TAFLEN WYBODAETH

Misoedd y flwyddyn			
Ionawr	Chwefror	Mawrth	Ebrill
Mai	Mehefin	Gorffennaf	Awst
Medi	Hydref	Tachwedd	Rhagfyr

Tymhorau Ffermio'r Hen Aifft

Akhet: Llifogydd

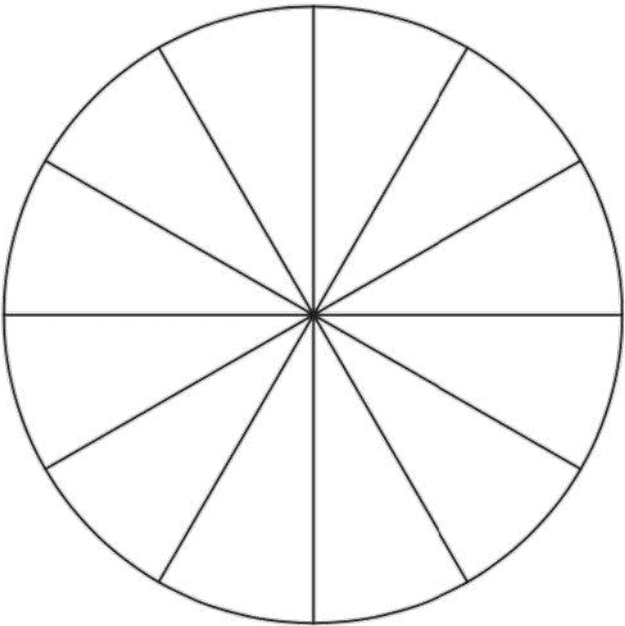
Yn ystod yr adeg hon o'r flwyddyn, gorlifodd y Nîl. Yn ystod y misoedd hyn, ni allai ffermwyr weithio. Yn lle hynny, roeddent yn gweithio fel llafurwyr yn aml yn adeiladu temlau a phyramidiau.

Proyet: Plannu

Wrth i'r llifogydd gilio, ailymddangosodd y caeau. Atgyweiriodd unrhyw ffermwyr unrhyw ddifrod, gan sicrhau bod sianeli yn glir ar gyfer draenio a dyfrio. Yn ystod y tymor hwn, aredig caeau a phlannwyd cnydau, fel haidd, ciwcymbr, corbys, ffa a nionod.

Shomu: Cynhaeaf

Yn ystod y tymor hwn, cafodd caeau eu pobi'n galed gan haul poeth yr anialwch. Defnyddiodd ffermwyr shadufs i gludo dŵr o'r Nîl i'w cnydau. Roedd yn amser prysur pan gasglodd ffermwyr eu cnydau cyn i'r llifogydd ddychwelyd. Roedd rhai ffermwyr hyd yn oed yn defnyddio babw̃ns i ddewis ffrwythau anodd eu cyrraedd.





Farming

With the land that they had, the Egyptians would grow a large variety of crops including wheat, barley, figs, melons, pomegranates and vegetables. The water used in the flood from the Nile helped the soil stay fertile.

Of the crops that they grew, their most important harvest was grain. The grain was used to make beer, bread and porridge. Once the grain was safely cut, the farmers could start growing the vegetables like onions, cabbages, beans and lettuces.



The Seasons

A farmer's year was split into three seasons:

Akhet (June-September): The Flooding Season.

In the floods, no farming could be done so the workers would have to do other jobs to make money and pass the time like taking care of animals, serving their King (the Pharaoh) and fixing their tools for the year ahead.

Peret (October-February): The Growing Season.

The flood water leaves behind the rich soil so the farmers can go into the fields to plot and sow them.

Shemu (March-May): The Harvesting Season.

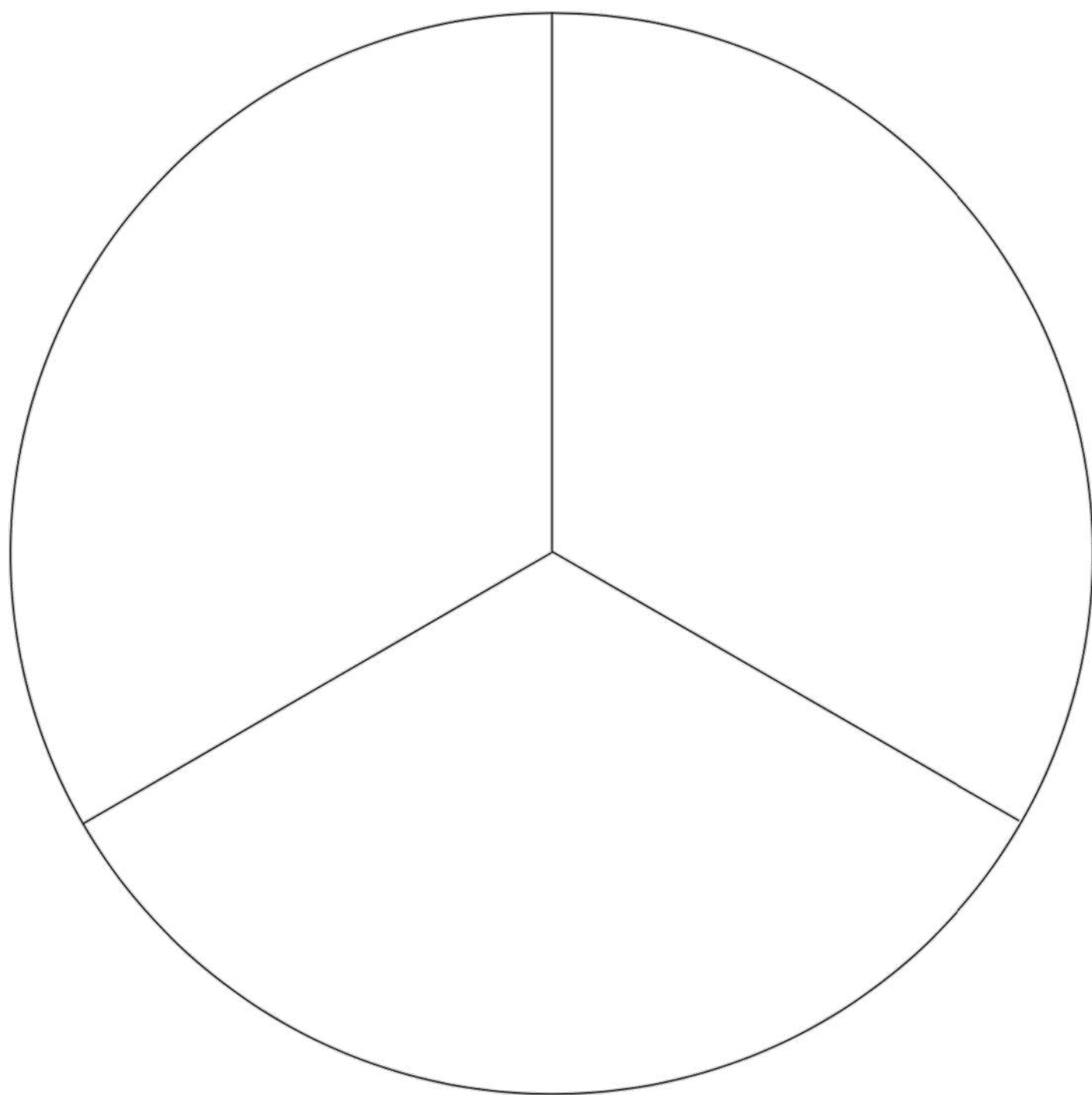
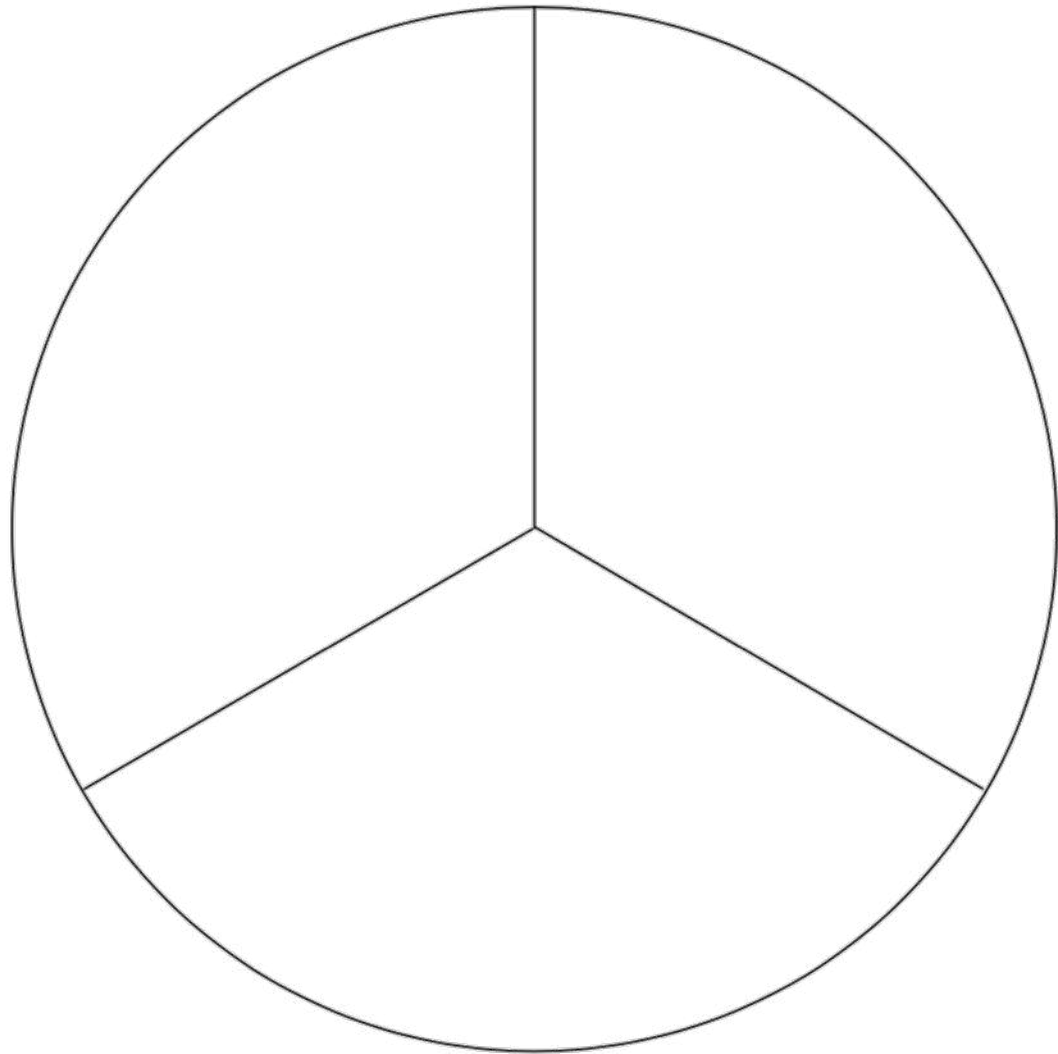
By March, many of the crops are ready to be harvested. This job must be done quickly before the floods return.

Tools They Used

The Egyptians used very similar tools that a lot of the world still uses today. They would use a hand plough or use an oxen to pull a larger plough. They also had tools like the mattock (left) which was a mix between a hammer and an axe, used to loosen the soil and remove stones. Other useful tools used in farming were rakes, hoes and a sickle; a curved piece of wood with a sharp blade of copper or flint on the inside, used to harvest crops (top left).



CYLCHOEDD

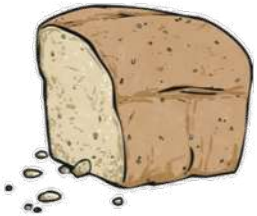
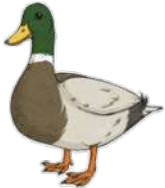
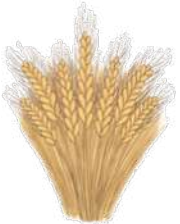


TASG 10 - TAFLEN WYBODAETH BWYD YR HEN AIFFT

Roedd yr Eifftiaid yn dibynnu ar afon Nile a'r pridd ffrwythlon cyfoethog a amgylchynodd yr afon am bron eu holl fwyd a diod. Pysgota ac amaethyddiaeth oedd dwy o'r swyddi pwysicaf yn yr hen Aifft.

Chwaraeodd y tywydd ran fawr yn llwyddiant cnydau. Gallai sychder hir olygu y byddai cnydau blwyddyn gyfan yn cael eu colli a byddai angen i bobl oroesi ar fwyd ag oedd yn cael ei storio o gynhaeaf y flwyddyn flaenorol.

Pa fath o bethau roedd yr hen Eifftiaid yn eu bwyta ac yfed?

Bara Bara oedd y bwyd pwysicaf ac roedd yn cael ei fwyta amlaf. Roedd yna lawer o wahanol fathau o fara ac roedd mewn ystod eang o siapiau a meintiau.		Adar Roedd yr hen Eifftiaid yn cadw hwyaid am eu cig yn ogystal â'u hwyau. Byddent hefyd wedi hela a bwyta gwyddau, elyrch a cholomennod!	
Grawnfwydydd Tyfwyd gwenith, haidd ac âd yn y caeau cyfoethog gerllaw afon Nîl. Roedd cnydau grawn, yn union fel heddiw, yn bwysig wrth gynhyrchu ystod eang o fwyd a diod, gan gynnwys bara a chwrw.		Cwrw Hwn oedd y diod mwyaf a ddefnyddir yn gyffredin ar gyfer y dosbarthiadau isaf yr Hen Aifft. Roedd y broses fragu yn golygu bod cwrw yn fwy diogel i'w yfed na ddŵr, a oedd yn aml yn llygredig. Gwnaed cwrw gan ddefnyddio bara a burum.	
Ffrwythau a Llysiau Byddai llawer o lysiau a ffrwythau rydyn ni'n eu hadnabod heddiw wedi cael eu bwyta gan yr hen Eifftiaid. Roeddent yn bwyta letys, ciwcymbr, nionod, pys, ffa, garlleg, ffigys, 'dates', pomgranad a melon ddŵr.		Gwin Roedd yr hen Eifftiaid yn dda am dyfu grawnwin a gwneud gwin. Mae yna lawer o baentiadau a lluniadau yn dangos y broses gwneud gwin.	
Pysgod Roedd gan yr afon Nîl lawer o wahanol rywogaethau o bysgod y gellid eu dal a'u bwyta. Mae lluniadau a phaentiadau wedi dweud llawer wrth haneswyr am sut y gwnaeth yr hen Eifftiaid ddal eu pysgod.		Sudd Ffrwythau Roedd yr ystod eang o ffrwythau a dyfodd yn hinsawdd boeth yr Aifft yn golygu bod gan yr hen Eifftiaid ystod eang o sudd ffrwythau i'w hyfed. Roedd y rhain yn cynnwys ffigys, grawnwin a phomgranad.	
Cig Cafodd anifeiliaid eu bridio mewn caethiwed neu hela ar gyfer eu cig. Dim ond y bobl gyfoethocaf oedd yn bwyta cig yn rheolaidd fel rhan o'u deiet a byddai hyn wedi cynnwys gwartheg, geifr, moch a hyd yn oed antelop!		Cynnyrch Llaeth Roedd yr hen Eifftiaid yn yfed llefrith ac yn gwneud caws o lefrith buwch a gafr.	

TASG 10 - TAFLEN WYBODAETH BWYD YR HEN AIFFT

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The Egyptians relied on the river Nile and the rich, fertile soil that surrounded the river for nearly all of their food and drink. Fishing and agriculture were two of the most important jobs in ancient Egypt. The weather played a big part in the success of crops. A long drought could mean a whole year's crops would be lost and people would need to survive on food that was stored from the previous year's harvest. What sort of things did the ancient Egyptians eat and drink?

Bread

Bread was the most important and frequently eaten food. There were many different types of bread and it came in a wide range of shapes and sizes.



Cereals

Wheat, barley and corn were cultivated in the rich fields nearby to the river Nile. Cereal crops, just like today, were important in the production of a wide range of food and drink, including bread and beer.



Fruit and Vegetables

Lots of vegetables and fruit that we recognise today would have been eaten by ancient Egyptians. They were known to have eaten lettuce, cucumber, onions, peas, beans, garlic, figs, dates, pomegranate and watermelon.



Fish

The river Nile had many different species of fish that could be caught and eaten. Drawings and paintings have told historians a lot about how ancient Egyptians caught their fish.



Meat

Animals were bred in captivity or hunted for their meat. Only the wealthiest people ate meat regularly as part of their diet and this would have included cows, goats, pigs, and even antelope!



Birds

Ancient Egyptians kept ducks for their meat as well as their eggs. They also would have hunted and eaten geese, swans and pigeons!



Beer

This was the most commonly consumed beverage for the lower classes of ancient Egypt. The brewing process meant that beer was safer to drink than water, which was often polluted. Beer was made using bread and yeast.



Wine

The ancient Egyptians were good at growing grapes and making wine. There are many paintings and drawings showing the winemaking process.



Fruit Juice

The wide range of fruits that grew in the hot climate of Egypt meant that the ancient Egyptians had a wide range of fruit juices to drink. These included figs, grapes and pomegranate.



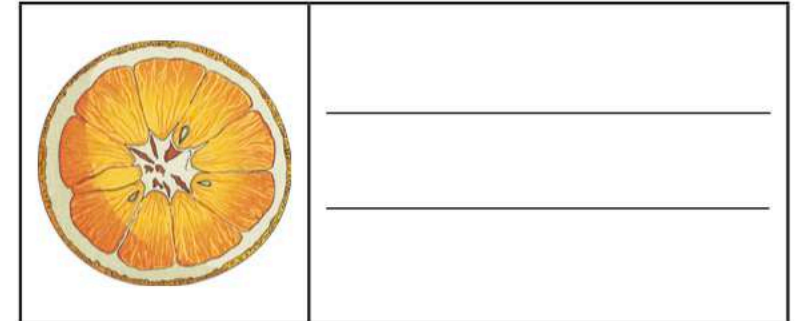
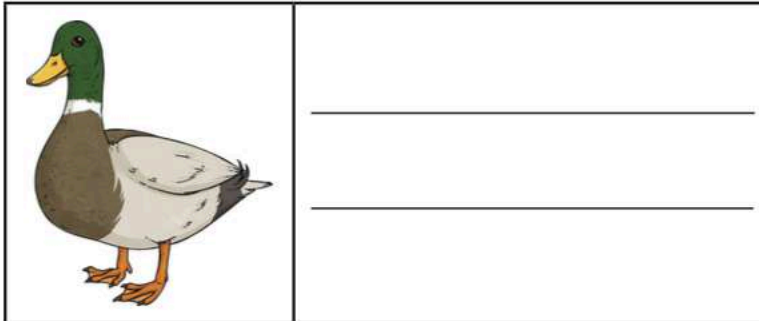
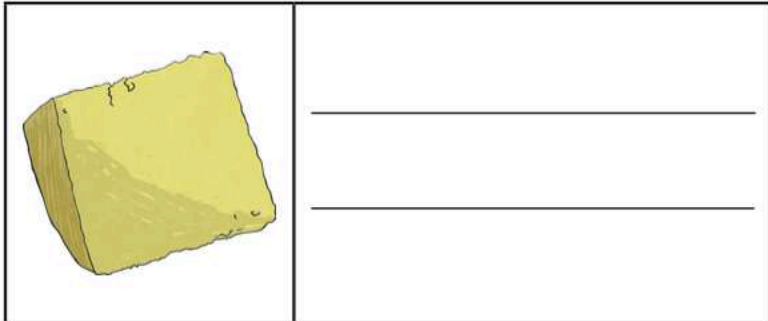
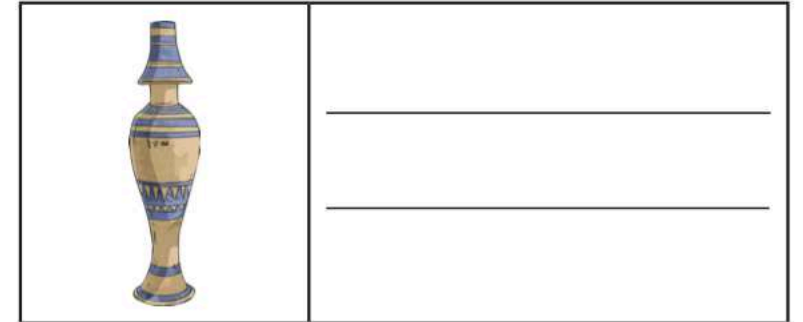
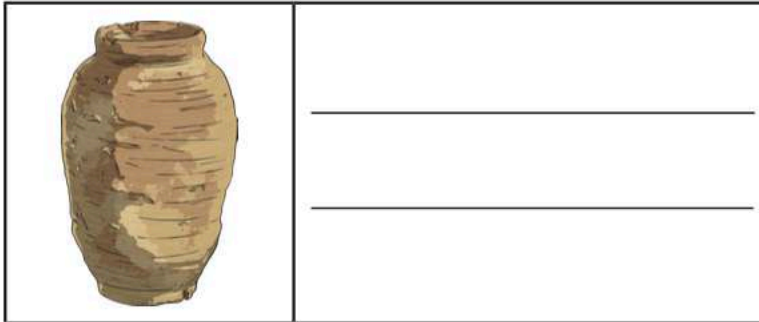
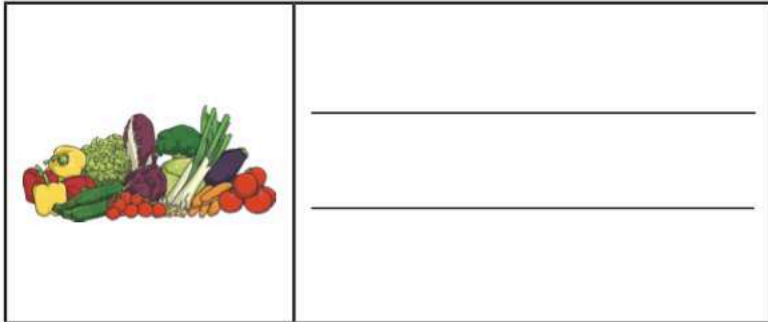
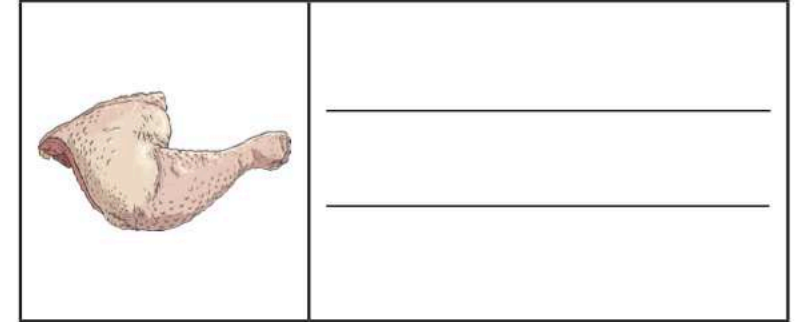
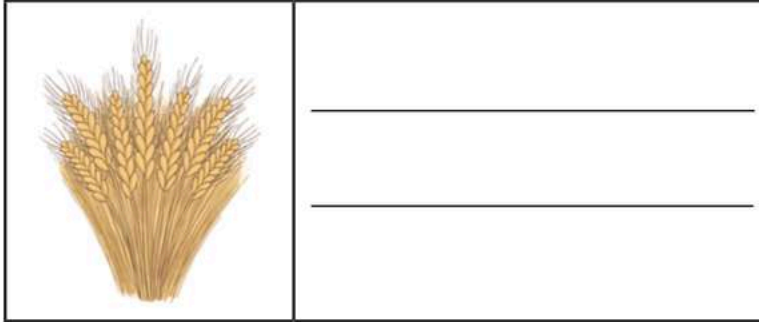
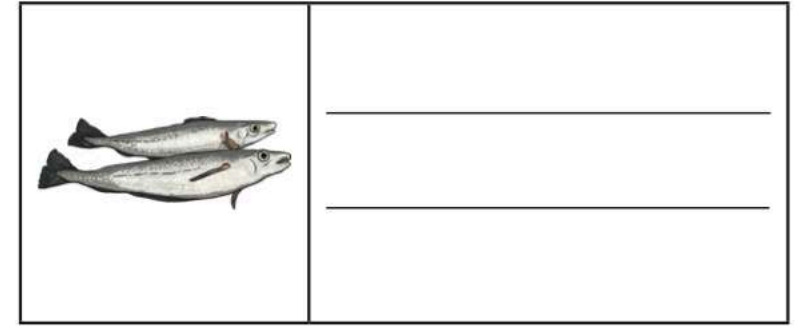
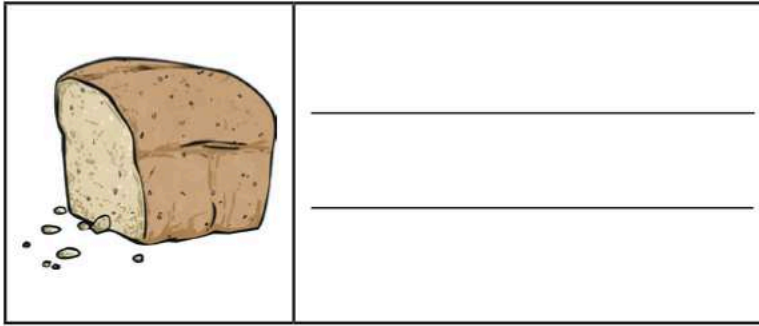
Dairy

The ancient Egyptians drank milk and made cheese from cow's and goat's milk.





Bwyd yn yr Hen Aifft





Bwyd yn yr Hen Aifft



