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Introduction

We hope you will enjoy these simple games and activities and that they will not only get your class geared up for the Olympics, but that they'll also learn some Welsh as well.

The Olympic sports

We have chosen the 28 major Olympic sports as the vocabulary for this topic.

Many of these sports are subdivided into several events:

- ❖ Athletics is the largest Olympic sport with 47 different medal events.
- ❖ There are five aquatic sports: swimming, synchronized swimming, diving, water polo and open water swimming.
- ❖ There are three equestrian disciplines: jumping, dressage and eventing.
- ❖ Gymnastics is actually three events: artistic gymnastics, rhythmic gymnastics and trampoline.
- ❖ There are four cycling events: BMX, mountain bike, road and track.

The modern pentathlon is a two-day competition. It consists of five events: fencing, show jumping, swimming, pistol shooting and a 3 km cross-country run. The modern pentathlon was invented by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympic Games. The event was first held at the 1912 Olympic Games.

The triathlon is also a multi-disciplinary event. It consists of a 1500 m swim, a 43 km cycle race and a 10 km run. The events are held one after the other, with no breaks between events. In fact, the speed of changing from one event to the next can be crucial. The triathlon has been an Olympic sport since only 2000.

Activities in this book

Wales at the Olympics/Wales at the Paralympics

page 8

Use the information on these sheets to help pupils improve their cultural understanding of Wales. Ask questions such as:

- ❖ The Olympics has never been hosted in Wales but some events were held there for the Summer Olympic Games in 2012. Can you find the Millennium Stadium on a map of Wales? Which events were held here?
- ❖ Other countries have hosted the Winter Olympics, but Great Britain has never hosted the Winter Olympics. Why do you think this is? (Great Britain has only won 22 medals in total at the Winter Olympics.)
- ❖ Welsh athletes compete as part of the Great Britain team. Why do you think this is?
- ❖ Welsh athletes had their most successful Olympic Games in 2012 when the games were held in Great Britain. What advantages are there to being the host nation?
- ❖ Investigate the design of the Olympic medals for 2012. 7,400 medals were produced at the Royal Mint in South Wales. How did this affect the people in the area?

See also information on the Olympic flag on page 62.

Some Welsh Olympic and Paralympic medal winners **page 9**

The Welsh athletes listed here all won medals at the London Olympics and Paralympics. Pupils could look at the sports they represent. Are there any that they find surprising? Pupils could research to find out more about these athletes and their sports.

Flashcards and Picture flashcards **pages 11-20**

Cut these up into flashcards and use them to play Pairs, Concentration and other games to practise the vocabulary. Many other ideas for using flashcards can be found in **100+ Fun Ideas for Practising Modern Foreign Languages in the Primary Classroom**.

Colour the pictures **pages 21-22**

Use these sheets to introduce the vocabulary, or as useful reference sheets. Children can colour in the pictures and practise saying the words. The sheets could be cut into flashcards, showing the picture with the word underneath.

Match the word **pages 23-24**

Reinforce vocabulary by asking pupils to match the pictures to the Welsh words.

Design your own logos! **pages 25-26**

For each Olympic Games a new set of logos for each sport is designed. The logos for the Rio 2016 games and for past games are easily found by searching images on the Internet. You could display some examples on the Interactive White Board prior to the task, to give pupils some ideas. They should be diagrammatic, easily recognizable pictures rather than detailed drawings. Pupils could complete this task in groups, with each child designing just some of the logos.

Spelling check **pages 27-28**

These sheets use a read, cover, write, check method of spelling, as children will probably be familiar with this method from their literacy work. This method encourages pupils to study each word as a whole, rather than copy it out letter by letter. Pupils could also practise writing the words in the air or on a friend's back (for the friend to guess).

Listen to the words **pages 29-30**

Read the following lists of words to the children, saying the number in Welsh as well as the word, eg 'Rhif un - tennis'. The children write the number in the appropriate box and write the word on the line. Alternatively, if you don't feel pupils are ready to write the words, you could ask them to just write the number.

Page 29

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. tennis | 5. jiwdo | 9. badminton | 13. golff |
| 2. pêl-foeli | 6. cleddyfaeth | 10. seiclo | |
| 3. pêl-droed | 7. athletau | 11. pêl-law | |
| 4. chwaraeon dŵr | 8. marchogaeth | 12. hoci | |

Page 30

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. codi pwysau | 6. taekwondo | 11. seathu |
| 2. canwio | 7. bocsió | 12. ymaflyd codwm |
| 3. treiathlon | 8. pentathlon modern | 13. seathyddiaeth |
| 4. rhwyfo | 9. hwylio | 14. pêl-fasged |
| 5. gymnasteg | 10. tennis bwrdd | 15. rygbi siath bob ochr |

Word search

page 31

Reinforce the spelling of the vocabulary by getting them to find the words in the word search. Words can go horizontally, vertically or diagonally. None of the words have been written backwards.

Solve the code!

page 32

Pupils use the chart at the top of the page to solve the code and find each of the 28 sports. Note: pupils will need to add accents to the letters as appropriate.

Unscramble the words!

page 33

Pupils will practise spelling the words by unscrambling the letters to find the Welsh sports.

Crossword puzzles

pages 34-35

Pupils will demonstrate their ability to identify and correctly spell the new vocabulary by entering the correct Welsh word for each of the corresponding images.

Loto cards

pages 36-44

There are three types of card: words and pictures, pictures only and words only. For convenience, the words appear in the same place on all three sets of boards so that you can use them with mixed ability classes. When the children win, they could shout out 'Loto!'

Board game

page 45

This is a game for two players. Each pair will need a die and two small counters. Pupils take turns to roll the die. They count the number of spaces and say the word for the sport shown. If they are unable to say the word they must go back to where they were. They must have the exact number to land at the end in order to win the game.

Sentence building activities/More sentence building activities

pages 46-47

These sentence ideas are just a starting point, and it is hoped that you will build on them, depending on what vocabulary and sentence structures your children already know. See also 'Other teaching ideas' on pages 61-62.

Beth ydy dy hoff chwaraeon?

page 48

This mini-dialogue uses sentence structures introduced on page 46. After reading and translating the sheet, children could work in pairs to create their own mini-dialogue on their favourite Olympic sports. Encourage them to include reasons why. These could be performed in front of the class.

Wyt ti'n hoffi chwaraeon?

page 49

This questionnaire will provide reading practice. At the bottom of the sheet there is room for children to write what their favourite sport is and why.

Arolwg - Chwaraeon 1 and 2

pages 50-51

These survey sheets enable pupils to practise their speaking and listening skills. Encourage them to use full sentences when asking their classmates what sports they like to play/do.

Tabl Medalau Gemau Olympaidd Haf 2012 **page 52**

This sheet will help children to practise saying numbers in Welsh. They could work with a partner to try to figure out how to say all the numbers correctly. Encourage pupils to answer the questions using full sentences.

Y Gemau Olympaidd **pages 53**

Y Gemau Paralympaidd **pages 54**

Brasil **pages 55-56**

These sheets provide reading practice related to the 2016 Rio Olympics. Encourage pupils to answer the questions on Brazil using full sentences.

Baner Brasil **page 57**

This sheet provides further reading practice and will reinforce colours. Pupils could colour in the flag according to the instructions.

Anifeiliaid Brasil **page 58**

Pupils will need to use dictionaries to look up some of the words. They may be able to guess many of the words as lots of cognates have been used. Pupils could research what other animals are native to Brazil. Encourage them to find a simple fact in Welsh about each animal they find (eg what colour it is, is it big or small, etc).

Ideas for incorporating Welsh into PE lessons **page 59-60**

Use the vocabulary and ideas here to link your sports related learning in Welsh to your PE lessons.

Other teaching ideas **page 61-62**

Link your Olympics topic to other vocabulary your pupils have already learned. Suggestions are given for using vocabulary for days of the week, times of day, numbers, transport, weather and colours.