# Fun with ducks Hwyl yr hwyaid

### Context:

Circle time

## **Learning Outcomes:**

- Recognising numbers
- Counting
- Matching
- Taking turns
- Hand eye co-ordination
- Making predictions

### Overview:

To use the ducks and nets to encourage the child/children to scoop up the ducks, to either recognise the number on the ducks or to count the spots on the ducks. Once the children have discovered what number the duck is match this with the laminated sheet. The activity can either be carried out as a one to one activity or with 2 children.

### Resources:

- Nets
- Numbered Ducks
- Duck Printout (laminated)

(If you do not have numbered ducks use rubber ducks and a marker pen – place spots on the ducks back and the corresponding number on the underside of the duck)

## Instructions:

Place the numbered ducks (either 1-5 or 5-10 taking into consideration differentiation for individual children) into the water tray, with the laminated sheet near by on a flat surface so the children can clearly see the numbers on the printout. Give the child/children a net and explain that you want them to catch 1 of the ducks – using the vocabulary sheet encourage the children to pick up the ducks, and either

 state the number on the bottom of the duck and place on its matching space on the laminate,

or

 encourage the child to count the dots on the back of the duck – then to look at the corresponding number on the bottom of the duck before taking them home (placing on the correct matching space on the laminate sheet)

The activity can also be extended to encourage the children to make predictions, by asking the child/children to guess which number duck they think they have caught, before checking if their prediction was correct. When the children have successfully matched all of the ducks to their homes (laminate sheet) encourage the children to listen and follow instructions to place the ducks back in the water tray e.g – can you put number 3 back in the pond.







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# **Dialogue**

Can you catch 1 duck in your net?

Wyt ti'n gallu dal un hwyaden yn y rhwyd?

Dych chi'n gallu dal un hwyaden yn y rhwyd?

Which duck did you catch? What number?
Pa hwyaden gest ti? Pa rif?
Pa hwyaden gawsoch chi? Pa rif?

Well done, number....

Da iawn, rhif .....

Or

Which duck did you catch? Can you count the spots?

Pa hwyaden gest ti? Wyt ti'n gallu cyfri'r smotiau?

Pa hwyaden gawsoch chi? Dych chi'n gallu cyfri'r smotiau?

Can you take her home?
Where do you think she lives?
(encourage the children to match the number on the bottom of the duck to the number on the laminate sheet)
Wyt ti'n gallu mynd â hi gartre?

Ble mae hi'n byw? Dych chi'n gallu mynd â hi gartre? Ble mae hi'n byw?

Well done number......

Da iawn, rhif .....

Continue this activity until all of the ducks are home

Can you put number ...... in the pond?

Wyt ti'n gallu rhoi rhif ..... yn y pwll?

Dych chi'n gallu rhoi rhif ...... yn y pwll?

Which duck wants to go swimming next?

Pa hwyaden sy eisiau nofio nesa?

Number ....., ok put him in the pond.

Rhif ..... iawn, rho hi yn y pwll.

Rhif .....iawn, rhowch hi yn y pwll.

Which number duck do you think is in the net?

Pa rif hwyaden sy yn y rhwyd?

Number ....., let's see
Rhif ..... gad i ni weld
Rhif ..... gadewch i ni weld

Is that number.....?

Rhif .....yw e?

Yes – good guessing! Can you take her home? le – da iawn! Wyt ti'n gallu mynd â hi gartre? le – da iawn! Dych chi'n gallu mynd â hi gartre?

No – it's not number ...., which number is it?

Na - dim rhif ....., pa rif yw hi?

Well done, number.... can you take her home?

Da iawn, rhif ..... wyt ti'n gallu mynd â hi
gartre?

Da iawn, rhif ..... dych chi'n gallu mynd â hi

gartre?



## Song:

1 and 2 and 3 ducks 4 and 5 and 6 ducks 7 and 8 and 9 ducks 10 ducks are swimming.



Un, dwy, tair hwyaden,
Pedair, pump a chwe hwyaden,
Saith, wyth a naw hwyaden
Deg hwyaden yn nofio

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### **Numbers**

Because we use feminine and masculine ways to describe things, sometimes we need different versions of the other words to go with them. This is true when we use numbers, but thankfully, only some of them have separate masculine and feminine forms.

Separate feminine forms exist only for the numbers 2, 3 and 4. All the other numbers (1, 5,6... etc.) only have one form.

The number '2' has two forms, 'dau' and 'dwy'. 'Dau' is used with masculine words, and 'dwy' with feminine ones.

The forms for the number '3' are 'tri' and 'tair'. Again, 'tri' is used with masculine words and 'tair' with feminine words

The forms for the number '4' are 'pedwar' (masculine) and 'pedair' (feminine).

The word 'ty' (house) is masculine, so 'two houses' in Welsh is 'dau dŷ'

The word 'hwyaden' (duck) is feminine, so 'two ducks' is 'dwy hwyaden'

## Likewise:

Three houses = 'tri  $t\hat{y}$ ' (masculine) and Four houses = 'pedwar  $t\hat{y}$ ' (masculine)

Three ducks = 'tair hwyaden' (feminine) and four ducks = 'pedair hwyaden' (feminine)

The only other slight change with numbers in Welsh is with 5 and 6, but this change has nothing to do with being masculine or feminine.

When the word 'pump' (5) and 'chwech' appear immediately before nouns ( names of things such as house, tree, hand, day, duck etc.), the final 'p' of pump and final 'ch' of 'chwech' are dropped:

Five ducks = **pum** hwyaden

Six ducks = **chwe** hwyaden

Simple!

## **Useful Vocabulary**

**1** One **Un (een)**)

2 Two Dau (dái)

3 Three Tri (tree)

4 Four Pedwar (péd-uahr)

5 Five Pump (pimp)

6 Six Chwech (chooéch)

**7** Seven **Saith** (sáheeth)

8 Eight Wyth (úeeth)

9 Nine Naw (now)

10 Ten Deg (dehg-'hard' g as in 'glass'

not 'j' sound)

Duck

Hwyaden (Hooy-áden)

Count

Cyfri (Kúh-vree)

Spots

Smotiau (Smót-yahy)

Number

Rhif (Rheev)

Can you?

Wyt ti'n gallu?/Dych chi'n gallu? (Úee teen gah-llu? Deech cheen gah-lly?)

Home

Gartre (Gáhrr-treh)

Pond

Pwll (Pooll)

Net

Rhwyd (Rhúid)

To swim/Swimming Nofio (Nóv-yoh)

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