



# Cymdeithas Cyfieithwyr Cymru

## ARHOLIAD AELODAETH GYFLAWN

### PAPUR 1

Cyfieithu o'r Saesneg i'r Gymraeg

4 Ebrill 2009

Dwyawr

#### Cyfarwyddiadau i ymgeiswyr

- Gwnewch yn siŵr eich bod chi wedi cael y papur cywir
- Cyfieithwch y ddau ddarn
- Cewch gyfieithu'r darnau mewn unrhyw drefn
- Peidiwch â chyfieithu ffynhonnell y darn a nodir ar ei ddiwedd

#### Cyn cyflwyno'ch sgript derfynol

- Sicrhewch fod eich rhif arholi, a'ch rhif arholi'n unig, ar ben pob tudalen o'ch sgript
- Dylech olygu eich gwaith yn fanwl o safbwynt ystyr, cywair, cystrawen a chywirdeb technegol cyn ei gyflwyno

## PAPUR 1 CYFLAWN – CYFIEITHU O’R SAESNEG I’R GYMRAEG

### Darn 1

Off the east coast of North Jutland are houses with seaweed roofs, some of which have survived for as long as 300 years. The seaweed (*Zostera marina*), grows up to two metres or more long. It was collected from the seashore by horse and cart and, once dried, bundled and twisted into thick ropes that were then woven through a home’s rafters to form a roof a metre thick which formed a habitat for wildflowers and grasses. Today only 20 of the houses survive.

A fungal disease wiped out much of the seaweed in the 1920’s and the beds have not recovered but in its heyday creating a seaweed roof involved the labour of at least 40 women, whilst the men were out at sea. It has been estimated that it takes 300kg to thatch just 1 sq m of roof. Once complete, the roof’s ridge is covered with squares of turf to weigh it down. As rain permeates the layers of dried seaweed, it causes them to “glue together”, becoming watertight.

Not only is a seaweed roof fire-resistant, it is also possible to walk on one without damaging it, which was important to the residents of the island centuries ago. They would regularly stand atop their homes with a telescope, looking out across the flat, then-treeless island for ships caught in storms. The main source of wood for the interiors of the houses came from shipwrecks.

Today, the island has been reforested and residents can no longer see the sea from their rooftops. Once the area had been deforested, the air would have been full of sea salt. Now many houses are surrounded by trees, protecting them from salt-laden winds. The seaweed roofs eventually rot and have to be replaced.

[*The Financial Times*]

## **PAPUR 1 CYFLAWN – CYFIEITHU O’R SAESNEG I’R GYMRAEG**

### **Darn 2**

While the majority of people who work and use the NHS are honest, there is a minority who will seek to defraud the NHS of its valuable resources. The NHS Counter Fraud Service, part of the NHS Counter Fraud and Security Management Service, is responsible for tackling all fraud and corruption in the NHS and protecting resources so that they can be used to provide the best possible patient care.

Our aim is to reduce fraud in the NHS to an absolute minimum and then ensure that it stays at that level, permanently.

Who commits NHS fraud?

Patients, professionals, managers and staff, contractors and suppliers

Case examples

A patient obtained three prescriptions by giving false names and addresses. She also stole a number of prescriptions from a GP’s surgery and used them to obtain drugs including dihydrocodeine and temazepan, which are commonly misused.

A hospital engineer claimed he had requisitioned heating and engineering parts from a local engineering company, which were paid for by the trust. However, rather than the trust receiving the requisitioned parts, the company supplied the engineer with IT and electrical equipment for his own use.

A dentist created hundreds of ghost patients in one of the biggest ever NHS frauds. The dentist – who won £64,000 on the television programme ‘Who Wants to be a

Millionaire?’ in the midst of his deception – made more than 3,800 claims for payment from the NHS, cheating taxpayers out of up to £613,000 over nine years.

A finance director of an NHS trust falsified accounts in order to meet government targets. The man, who was also the trust’s deputy chief executive, was caught after he faked official valuation reports related to the sale of trust-owned land and properties.

Contact your NHS Local Counter Fraud Specialist. All calls are dealt with by trained staff and professionally investigated.

[NHS Counter Fraud Service]