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**ARHOLIAD AELODAETH TESTUN – SYLFAENOL**

**2 Ebrill 2022**

**PAPUR 1**

**Cyfieithu o’r Saesneg i’r Gymraeg**

**Hyd yr arholiad: 2 awr a 5 munud\***

***Ydych chi wedi cael y papur cywir?***

**\* Cewch 5 munud ar ddechrau’r arholiad i ddarllen y papur. Ni chewch ddechrau teipio’ch cyfieithiad yn ystod y cyfnod hwn.**

**Ffynonellau’r darnau:**

Darn 1 – addasiad o erthygl ar wefan *Somerset Wildlife*

Darn 2 – addasiad o erthygl ar wefan *Ageing Better*

**Rhaid dilyn unrhyw gyfarwyddiadau sydd ar y papur.**

**Mae 4 tudalen i’r papur hwn gan gynnwys y dudalen hon.**

Carai’r Bwrdd Arholi bwysleisio bod croeso i ymgeiswyr ychwanegu troednodiadau at eu gwaith, boed hynny i dynnu sylw at dermau y byddent fel arfer yn eu gwirio ar y we, neu i amlygu unrhyw elfen arall lle teimlir y byddai eglurhad ar y cyfieithiad a ddefnyddiwyd yn fuddiol. Yn naturiol, gan fod amser yn brin, disgwylir i unrhyw droednodiadau a ychwanegir fod yn gryno ac yn bwrpasol.

**PAPUR 1 SYLFAENOL – CYFIEITHU O’R SAESNEG I’R GYMRAEG**

## Darn 1

**The shocking impacts of extracting peat for use in horticulture**

New analysis has estimated that as much as 31 million tonnes of CO2could have been released into the atmosphere since 1990, as a direct result of using peat in gardening, and its use by professional growers of fruit, vegetables, and plants.

**The campaign to stop peat extraction took off in the 1990s but only now are the UK and Welsh Governments conducting a public consultation on ending the use of peat in the retail sector by 2024. The Wildlife Trusts believe we cannot wait this long.**

Despite thirty years of campaigning against extraction and increased public outcry, peat continues to be sold in vast quantities for amateur and professional horticultural use, with huge consequences for nature and climate.

Industry progress towards peat-free alternatives has been slow and inconsistent, and peat consumption in the UK increased rapidly by 9% as lockdown drove more people to buy compost for gardening.

If peat is left undisturbed – in bogs, not bags – it can store many thousands of tonnes of carbon for millennia to come. However, once peatland habitats are disturbed for extraction, stored carbon becomes carbon dioxide (CO2) and is lost to the atmosphere forever, contributing directly to climate change.

The peat extracted for UK horticulture in 2020 could release up to 880,000 tonnes of CO2over its lifetime as a growing medium. This amount is equivalent to driving an average passenger car 2.2 billion miles – to the moon and back more than 4,600 times.

**PAPUR 1 SYLFAENOL – CYFIEITHU O’R SAESNEG I’R GYMRAEG**

**Darn 2**

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, a growing trend towards digital technology was already changing how we do things as a society – with access to services, information and support increasingly going ‘digital by default’.

The outbreak of coronavirus and the subsequent lockdown has accelerated this shift to digital technology. Our ability to work from home, search for a job, stay connected with family or friends, take part in volunteering, shop for groceries and other essential items, attend healthcare appointments, access financial support and banking services, and keep physically active have all – to varying degrees – been dependent on our ability to get online.

COVID-19 has spurred many more people to get online or to use the internet in new ways. However, the pandemic has also further exposed and deepened the divide between the digital haves and have nots. Many activities, information and services have moved exclusively online without offering offline alternatives or with offline alternatives being limited or restricted. This has placed those without digital access at even greater risk of missing out than before.

In general, there has been a rapid increase in the numbers of people aged 55 and over who are now online. However, age remains the biggest predictor of whether or not someone is digitally included, although those who are not online are also likely to be in worse health, poorer and less well educated than their peers. These individuals often have a key need to use the internet, and are seriously disadvantaged by limited or no access to offline alternatives.