Stage 4: National Competition

• **Teachers should allocate the extra 50 words** to the stage 3 regional winners

• **Regional winners should practise weekly:** this could be done at break or lunchtime

with other students. Additionally, the relevant class(es) could test the winner(s) each week

as a starter or plenary.

• **A National Competition** will be heldon13th July 2011 at the National Museum Cardiff.

The same rules apply as for stages 1, 2 and 3, the only difference being that students will be

tested on 200 words rather than 50, 100 or 150 words.

• **The National Winners will be announced on the day** and there will be a

prize-giving ceremony.

Confirmation of rules

Accents and other punctuation must be spelled in the following way:

o French

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **What does the accent look like?** | **What is its name?** |
| â ê î ô û | accent circonflexe |
| ç | cédille |
| é | accent aigu |
| è | accent grave |
| ë ï ö ü | tréma |

* Space - blanc
* Pass – je passe
* Apostrophe – l’apostrophe
* Hyphen – trait d’union

o Spanish

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **What does the accent look like?** | **What is its name?** |
| á é í ó ú | acento |
| ñ | tilde |

* Space – espacio
* Pass – paso
* Hyphen – guión

o German

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **What does the accent look like?** | **What is its name?** |
| ä ö ü | Umlaut |
| ß | S-Zett / scharfes S |

* Space – Leerzeichen / Abstand
* Pass – ich passe
* Hyphen – Bindestrich

o Welsh

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **What does the accent look like?** | **What is its name?** |
| â ê î ô û ŷ | Acen grom (informal – to bach) |
| ß | S-Zett / scharfes S |

* Space – bwlch
* Pass – nesaf
* Apostrophe - collnod
* Hyphen – cysylltnod

**Punctuation marks**

All words that have punctuation marks (? or !), the punctuation mark does not have to be verbalised.

**Genders**

Either the feminine or masculine version of the word will be accepted as correct. Both genders do not need to be verbalised

e.g. rojo = correct

roja = correct

In order to get a mark, the gender needs to be correct. Even if the word is spelled correctly, a mark would not be awarded if the gender is incorrect.

e.g. INCORRECT

prompt rubber

translation un gomme

spelling g o m m e

CORRECT

prompt rubber

translation une gomme

spelling g o m m e

**Articles**

When translating the word into the target language, the article must be verbalised. The articles do not need to be spelled:

e.g. prompt arm a pen the dog

translation el brazo un stylo der Hund

spelling b r a z o s t y l o h u n d

In order to win a point the article must correspond to the article printed on the word list:

e.g. une gomme – CORRECT=1 point

la gomme – INCORRECT=O point

If the word begins with a vowel, the article becomes part of the word and therefore must be spelled, making sure to verbalise the apostrophe in the target language:

e.g. prompt uncle

translation l’oncle

spelling l ‘ o n c l e

**Welsh – regional differences**

Either the Northern version or the Southern version of the word needs to be used and spelled. Both versions do not need to be given to get a mark.

**Corrections to words**

**PLEASE BE SURE TO NOTE THE FOLLOWING CORRECTIONS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Word list** | **Word number** | **Correction** |
| Almaeneg | word 29 | prompt should be y geiriadur (not y dyddiadur) |
| German & Almaeneg | word 46 | should be Deutsh (not das Deutsh, please omit the article) |
| Almaeneg | word 109 | prompt should be naw ar hugain (not naw hugain) |
| Sbaeneg | word 109 | prompt should be naw ar hugain (not naw hugain) |
| Sbaeneg | word 138 | should be tío (not tio – accent is missing) |