1. The poet contrast Cardiff of the past with the present. Look at the two sets of pictures and make a note of the differences between past and present that you see.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Examples (students may explore other ideas)</th>
<th>New</th>
<th>bright; leisure; clan, affluent; comfortable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>work; dirt; smoke; industry; hard life; poor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Put + or - next to each of the following adjectives to denote whether you think they represent a positive or negative aspect. Then match each adjective with the sets of pictures, old and new (some may be used for both; some might not be used at all). You will have to justify your choice! Some adjectives may be seen as + and -. Students to explain their choice. Matching to the photos is a fairly subjective activity but students must be able to justify each of their choices. Students can work in small groups and then compare their choices with members of other groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hard-working+</th>
<th>old-</th>
<th>new+</th>
<th>dirty-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>noisy+</td>
<td>wealth+y</td>
<td>labouring-</td>
<td>grim-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glittering+</td>
<td>brash-</td>
<td>rich+</td>
<td>various+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merciless-</td>
<td>bleak-</td>
<td>colourful+</td>
<td>colourless-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glossy+</td>
<td>superficial+</td>
<td>multicultural+</td>
<td>diversified+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monochrome-</td>
<td>vivid+</td>
<td>rewarding+</td>
<td>healthy+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After Listening, Watching, Reading

Half of the poem was in the Welsh language. Not more than half a million people speak Welsh as a first language so it probably sounds unusual to you. However, modern Welsh has lexical links with other modern languages, and also contains some loan words from other languages. Look at the following extracts taken from the poem and match some of the words with the pictures. (You'll have to read the words aloud to hear what they might sound like - the spelling might not help you!)

1. Hon yw dinas cariad a cariôce,
2. Dinas babushka a banjos,
3. Gan yfed coffi klatsch a macchiato,
4. Yma, mae delis, cân ‘Delilah’ yn cael ei hymian
5. Lingua franca y dydd yw heddi,
6. Babel o ieithoedd yn Bute St,
7. Yn y Senedd swish yn y bae;
8. Ffenestri’n hawlio’r dŵr a’r aer
9. ger y Mileniwm, lle bydd opera
10. yna, olifau’n llifo gyda siampaen,
11. gwledd al fresco a phasta al dente.

1. cariôce — karaoke
2. babushka — babushka (Russian for ‘granny’ and name of dolls that fit inside each other)
3. banjos — banjos
4. coffi — coffee (also coffee klatsch (social gathering) and macchiato (type of coffee))
5. delis — delis (delicatessen)
6. Lingua franca — Lingua franca (no picture)
7. Babel — Tower of Babel — many languages
8. Ffenestri — Window (similar to Latin fenestra - also French fenêtre, Italian finestra)
9. Mileniwm — Millennium (name of the main arts centre in Cardiff)
10. siampaen — Champagne
11. phasta al dente — pasta al dente (pasta cooked lightly)

Note: Cayrtif and Cairdyf are older spelling of Cardiff, or Caerdydd in Welsh (dd is pronounced like th. For more information about Welsh pronunciation, there are many websites to choose from. Try the British Library extensive archive at http://www.bl.uk/learning/langlit/sounds/text-only/wales/cardiff/)
CAERDYYD
Menna Elfyn

Once Caerdydd, Cardiff to you and me, was bursting at the seams,
Workers from Africa, China, the Caribbea,
A melting pot right from the start
With coal and smelting at its heart.
Thirteen million tons of coal from port to port
As well as tribes who came and went forth
With the tide and sea—
Ah, the sea is always there,
Is unaware
Of who comes and goes,
Its embrace, eight thousand waves a day,
Yet, yesterday’s ebb, is just a grain of salt away.

Coal out, grain home.
Cardiff, the Black Sea, River Plate,
Rio ballast, coal to Karachi
Le Havre via Suez,
Sulphur for Australia,
A magnet for merchants, terra firma
Scott’s ‘Terra Nova’ is terra exotica.

Today, Cardiff is a capital,
No longer a backwater,
Or the back of beyond.
No longer memories
Of Sir Lancelot sailing away
After a tiff with Arthur.

Wales is thriving,
Funny how ‘ffynnu’
Is in Welsh something else,
Mae Cymru’n ffynnu
Wales is thriving.

*
Hon yw dinas cariad a cariôce,
Dinas babushka a banjos,
Gan yfedi coffi klatsch a macchiato,
Yma, mae delis, cân ‘Delilah’ yn cael ei hymian
Lingua franca y dydd yw heddi,
Babel o iethoedd yn Bute St,
‘Beaut’ a ‘butt’- y byd a’r betws,
Swanco rhai fu’n siarad Cymru
Yn y Senedd swish yn y bae;
Ffenestri’n hawlio’r dwr a’r aer
ger y Mileniwm, lle bydd opera
yn a, olifau’n llifo gyda siampaen,
gwledd al fresco a phasta al dente,
a rhieni yn syllu ar y meri-go-rownd
gan yngan ‘down fory a falle y cei’.

Yn y nos, clywn jazz a’r blês a schmaltz,
Rhai’n oedi ger yr harbwr, lle mae Penarth
Yn estyn ei braich at ochr draw’r pier
-a bydd rhai yn sôn am yr hyn a fu
Unwaith yn y mannau hyn.
Fel y daeth llwythau i’r lle hwn o ben draw’r byd
I halio’r aur du gyda’u llafur drud:
Cayrtif—Cairdyf,
Cardiff, prifddinas ifanc
a’r Gymraeg unwaith eto yn cerdded y stryd.