**My MEP Projects**



**Project: Chinese Diary**

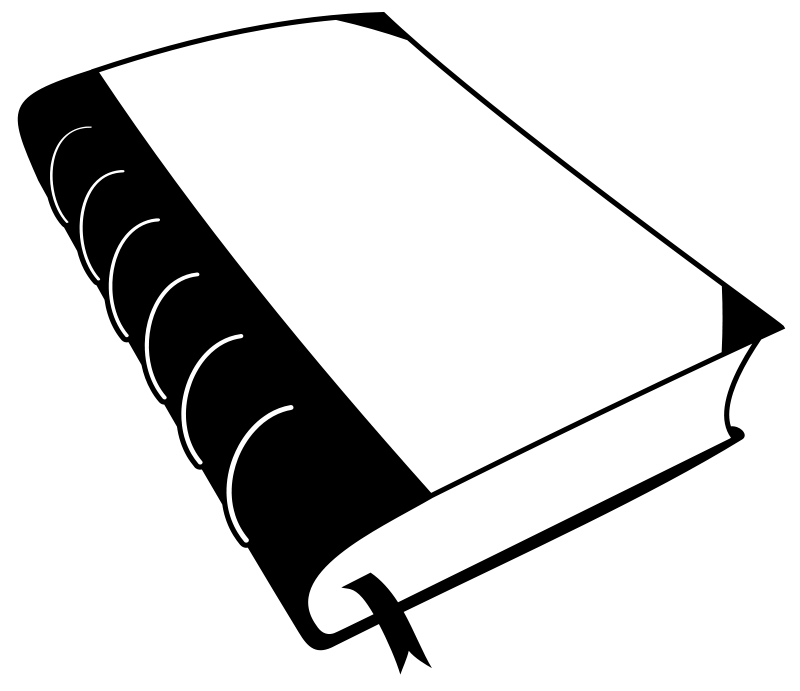
**Series: Personal**

***This is a fabulous Project in which you get to write about your life all in Chinese and practise your characters at the same time!***

***Don’t worry – it’s not as hard as you might think. Read the instructions on the next page to help you.***

***By completing this Project you can earn 1 Badge. Remember to tick the box at the bottom of every Task or Day you complete.***

***Go for it!***



**姓名：**

**My Chinese Diary**

**我的中文日记**

Wǒ de zhōngwén rìjì

**Read these notes carefully before you start your diary.**

* 1. Write your name neatly on the lines under 姓名 (xìngmíng = surname and name) on page 1.
  2. Each of the six days has a different topic. Be sure to read the **Guidance Notes** and then the **example sentences** at the top of each diary page. They will help you to write in good Chinese! You don’t have to use every sentence from the examples, but you may use as many as you like and can also add your own sentences if you want to.
  3. Always add the day of the week and date at the top **in Chinese**.
  4. Use your knowledge gained from the Project **‘Learning Chinese Through Technology’** to help you look up any extra words you might want to use, or to see how they’re written.
  5. **HAVE FUN** with this Project! **Don’t worry** about making every sentence 100% perfect. The main thing is that you enjoy doing your diary entries and try to write neatly.
  6. If you want to use your own paper and include pictures, you can, but you must hand all your work in at the end.

***Essential for any diary are days of the week and dates. Here’s a refresher:***

星期一 xīngqī yī = Monday

星期二 xīngqī èr = Tuesday

星期三 = Wednesday

星期四 = Thursday

星期五 = Friday

星期六 = Saturday

星期日xīngqī rì / 星期天 xīngqī tiān = Sunday

月yuè (month) comes before日rì (day) when giving the date.

For example: 八月二十九日 = 29th August

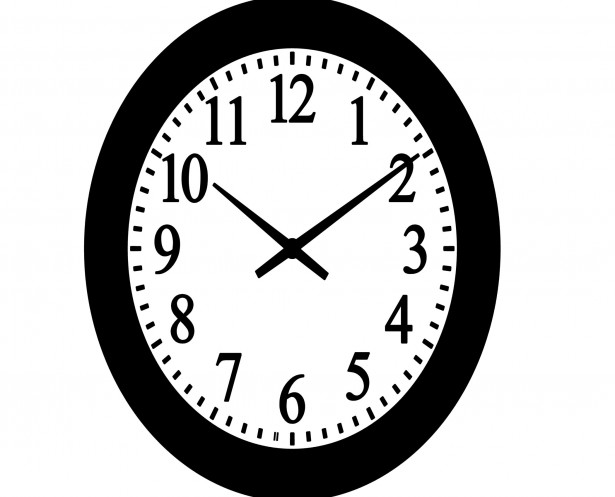
***And finally …***

You will often see **也yě** used in the examples. It means ‘also’; it comes **after** the subject and directly **before** the verb: 我也喜欢吃水果。

Careful **not** to use **和hé** (and) *unless* you are connecting two nouns!

***When you’re ready, turn over for Day 1!***

**第一天**

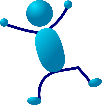


**Day 1 – Guidance Notes**

**A day in the life of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

(your name)

***Today’s topic is:***

****

You are going make a record of some of the different **things you did today** and at **what time** you did them. **If you have forgotten** some of the exact times you did something, just guess the time as closely as you can.

Read the useful words and phrases below to help you, and use Pleco (app) or MDBG (online dictionary) to check extra words if you want to. You do not need to mention school subjects as there will be a separate diary entry for subjects.

**Useful words and phrases**

TIME WORDS

**Tip!**

Remember to put time words near the start of a sentence before action words! 我 (I) goes before or straight after 今天 (today)。

今天 jīntiān = today

点 diǎn = o’clock

半bàn = half (past)

分fēn = minute(s) past

上午 shàngwǔ = morning, a.m.

***E.g.*** 今天上午，我 …

= This morning I …

下午 xiàwǔ = afternoon, p.m.

***E.g.*** 昨天下午， 我爸爸 …

= Yesterday afternoon, my dad…

晚上 wǎnshang = evening, p.m.

***E.g.*** 今天晚上，我弟弟 …

= This evening my brother …

ROUTINE WORDS

起床 qǐchuáng = get up

穿衣服 chuān yīfu = get dressed

吃早饭 chī zǎofàn = eat breakfast

上学 shàngxué = go to school

上课 shàngkè = start class

吃午饭 chī wǔfàn = eat lunch

放学 fàngxué = finish school

回家 huíjiā = go home

吃晚饭 chī wǎnfàn = eat dinner

做作业 zuò zuoyè = do homework

看电视 kàn diànshì = watch TV

上网 shàngwǎng = go online

听音乐 tīng yīnyuè = listen to music

看书 kànshū = read

睡觉 shuìjiào = go to bed (sleep)

开始 kāishǐ = to start

**Tip!**

Time always goes ‘from big to small’ in Chinese, e.g. starting with the ***month***, then ***date***, then ***a.m. or p.m., then hour, then minute***

***EXAMPLE SENTENCES – You can copy as many of the sentences as you like, BUT replace the underlined bits.***

***Remember, you don’t have to use every example sentence and you can add your own sentences too!***

**十一月十一日 星期五**

**11th of November Friday**

**Tip!**

You’ll notice that ‘and’ has often been put in brackets. This means 和 has not been used. 和 is ***only*** used between nouns.

今天,我七点起床、穿衣服，七点十分吃早饭。

Today, I got up at 7 o’clock and got dressed; at 7:10 I ate breakfast.

我七点四十分上学，八点半开始上课。

At 7:40 I went to school (and) lessons began at 8:30.

我十二点半吃午饭，四点放学回家。

At 12:30 I ate lunch. At 4 o’clock I finished school (and) went home.

我五点开始做作业，六点吃晚饭。

At 5 o’clock I started doing (my) homework. At 6 o’clock I ate dinner.

晚上六点半,我看书、上网、听音乐。我十点睡觉。

At 6:30 p.m., I read a book, went online (and) listened to music. I went to bed at 10 o’clock.

Day

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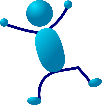
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|  | **Day 1 complete** |  |

**第二天**

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**Day 2 – Guidance Notes**

**Weather**

***Today’s topic is:***

Think about how the weather has been today and write down details for **this** **morning**, **afternoon** and **evening**. If you can’t remember any part of the day’s weather, just write what you think it was.

If it has been the same all day, you could also say how the weather wasn’t. For example: 今天下午晴，没有风。(This afternoon was clear, there was no wind.)

Then check the weather forecast for **tomorrow** and write down details for **morning**, **afternoon** and **evening**. You can add one of your own predictions as well to practise using another weather word! ☺

Finally, see if you can find a forecast online for tomorrow’s weather in Beijing **OR** Shanghai **OR** Hong Kong. Note down your findings as well (for the three parts of the day again).

But first, check the useful words and phrases. You may look up extra words.

**Useful words and phrases**

今天 jīntiān = today

明天 míngtiān = tomorrow

上午 shàngwǔ = morning, a.m.

下午 xiàwǔ = afternoon, p.m.

晚上 wǎnshang = evening, p.m.

CITIES

北京Běijīng

上海Shànghǎi

香港Xiānggǎng = Hong Kong

WEATHER WORDS

有雨yǒu yǔ or 下雨xià yǔ = rainy

下大雨xià dà yǔ = raining heavily

有雪yǒu xuě or 下雪xià xuě = snowy

有雾yǒu wù = foggy

有风 yǒu fēng = windy

有大风dà fēng = strong winds, gale

晴 qíng = clear

多云duō yún = cloudy

(很)冷 (hěn) lěng = (quite) cold

(很)热 (hěn) rè = (quite) warm

不冷不热 bù lěng bú rè = mild

非常 fēicháng = extremely

没有 méi yǒu = there isn’t, don’t have

***E.g.*** 没有雨

***EXAMPLE SENTENCES – You can copy as many of the sentences as you like, BUT replace the underlined bits.***

***Remember, you don’t have to use every example sentence and you can add your own sentences too!***

**十一月十四日 星期一**

**14th of November Monday**

今天上午有雨，很冷。下午多云，没有雨。

This morning was rainy (and) cold. In the afternoon it was cloudy, there was no rain.

晚上非常冷，没有云。

In the evening it was extremely cold, there were no clouds.

明天上午晴,很冷。

Tomorrow morning will be clear (and) cold.

下午有大风，不冷不热。晚上多云。

In the afternoon there will be strong winds, and it will be mild. The evening will be cloudy.

北京明天上午多云，下午有雾，晚上晴。

In Beijing tomorrow morning it will be cloudy, in the afternoon it will be foggy and in the evening it will be clear.

Day

Date

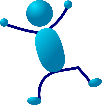
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|  | **Day 2 complete** |  |

**第三天Day 3 – Guidance Notes**



**My school day**

***Today’s topic is:***

You’re going to write about your day at school today. You will refer to all the classes you had (both a.m. and p.m.) and will also be able to compare subjects and say which are fun, interesting, difficult or easy for you. If your subjects are not listed below, you can look them up in your textbook, a mobile app or online.

You haven’t studied how to compare things yet, but if you want to try in this diary entry, then you can see below how to do it.

**Useful words and grammar**

SCHOOL SUBJECTS

科目 kēmù = subject

英文(+ 课 to mean class, lesson) yīngwén (kè) = English class

中文zhōngwén = Chinese

数学shùxué = maths

地理dìlǐ = geography

历史lìshǐ = history

体育tǐyù = PE

音乐yīnyuè = music

美术měishù = art

科学kēxué = science

ADJECTIVES

难nán = difficult

容易róngyì = easy

有趣yǒu qù = interesting

无聊wúliáo = boring

VERBS

上 … 课shàng…kè = have … class

喜欢xǐhuan = like OTHER

但是dànshì= but 因为yīnwèi = because

***EXAMPLE ENTRY – You can copy the sentences to help you BUT replace the underlined bits.***

***Remember, you don’t have to use every example sentence and you can add your own sentences too!***

**十一月十五日 星期二**

**15th of November Tuesday**

我今天有很多课。上午我有历史课和地理课。

I had lots of lessons today. In the morning I had history and geography classes.

历史很有趣，但是历史比地理难。地理很无聊。

History is interesting, but history is harder than geography. Geography is boring.

下午我上英文课和数学课。我喜欢数学，因为数学很有趣。

In the afternoon I had English and maths lessons. I like maths because it’s interesting.

但是数学没有英文容易。科学也比英文难，我不喜欢科学。

But maths isn’t as easy as English. Science is harder than English, I don’t like science.

Day

Date

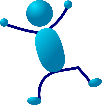
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|  | **Day 3 complete** |  |

**第四天Day 4 – Guidance Notes**

爱好！

**Hobbies and sports**

***Today’s topic is:***

In this entry you will list which of your hobbies you managed to do today? You will also mention what exercise you did. If you didn’t do any hobbies or exercise you can say so, but then you should still say which ones you like.

You will also say which sports you can (or can’t) play and what your favourite sport is. Look up any words you need if they’re not in the list below.

**Useful words and grammar**

HOBBIES

爱好àihào = hobby

看书kàn shū = reading

听音乐tīng yīnyuè = listening to music

看电视kàn diànshì = watching TV

看电影kàn diànyǐng = watching films

买东西mǎi dōngxī = shopping

玩儿电脑游戏wánr diànnao yóuxì

= play video games

画画儿huà huàr = painting, drawing

跳舞tiàowǔ = dancing

玩儿滑板 wánr huábǎn

= skateboarding

SPORTS

运动yùndòng = exercise, sport, do sport

跑步pǎobù = running

游泳yóuyǒng = swimming

散步sànbù = walking

足球 zúqiú = football

篮球 lánqiú = basketball

网球wǎngqiú = tennis

橄榄球gǎnlǎnqiú = rugby

VERBS

踢tī = kick, play (football)

打dǎ = hit, play (most ball games)

会huì= can

没有 méi yǒu = did not

**How to say ‘my favourite sport’ in Chinese**

最zuì means ‘most’, and to say ‘favourite sport’, use this formula:

**Subject (e.g. 他=he) + 最 + 喜欢 + 的 + 运动 + 是 + type of sport.**

***For example*,**‘My favourite sport (or exercise) is football’ would be 我最喜欢的运动是足球。***Can you translate this one?*** 她最喜欢的运动是游泳。

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

***EXAMPLE SENTENCES – You may copy sentences to help you BUT replace some parts.***

***Remember, you don’t have to use every example sentence and you can add your own sentences too!***

**十一月十六日 星期三**

**16th of November Wednesday**

我今天上午看书、上课、玩儿电脑游戏。

This morning I did some reading, had classes and played video games.

我喜欢看书，看书比看电视有趣。

I like reading, reading is more interesting than watching TV.

下午我听音乐，我也买东西。我今天没有运动。

In the afternoon I did some shopping. I didn’t exercise today.

我会踢足球、也会打网球。我不会打篮球。我最喜欢的运动是跑步。

I can play football and tennis. I can’t play basketball. My favourite exercise is running.

Day

Date

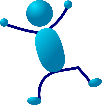
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|  | **Day 4 complete** |  |

**第五天Day 5 – Guidance Notes**

So much cool stuff!

**Music, movies and books**

***Today’s topic is:***

Today you are going to write about your favourite bands, music artists, film stars, films, books and authors.

**Useful words and grammar**

歌星gēxīng = singer, pop star

电影明星diànyǐng míngxīng = film star

乐队yuèduì= (music) band

作家zuòjiā = author

很多hěn duō = lots of, a lot of, many

**Be sure to use 最 zuì again for favourite (see Day 5 for how to use it)!**

***EXAMPLE SENTENCES – You can copy the sentences to help you BUT replace the underlined bits.***

***Remember, you don’t have to use every example sentence and you can add your own sentences too!***

**十一月十七日 星期四**

**17th of November Thursday**

我很喜欢听音乐。我最喜欢的歌星是Beyonce。

I really like listening to music. My favourite pop star (or singer) is Beyonce.

我也喜欢很多乐队，我喜欢Coldplay和Maroon 5。

I also like lots of bands; I like Coldplay and Maroon 5.

我最喜欢的电影明星是Emma Watson。我最不喜欢Leonardo DiCaprio。

My favourite movie star is Emma Watson. My least favourite is Leonardo DiCaprio.

我最喜欢的电影是The BFG。

My favourite film is *The BFG*.

我看很多书，我最喜欢的书是Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone。

I read a lot of books. My favourite book is *Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone*.

我最喜欢的作家是J.K. Rowling。

My favourite author is J.K. Rowling.

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|  | **Day 5 complete** |  |

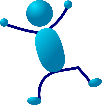
**第六天**

Mmm …

**Day 6 – Guidance Notes**

**What I ate and drank**

***Today’s topic is:***

****

Record some of the foods and drinks you have had. Try to mention something for all three meals of the day (see glossary below). If you say more than one dish for a meal, use 和 (hé = and) between the last two. Use 也yě to say ‘also’, putting it after the subject and before the verb.

You **DO NOT NEED** to give the exact names of dishes. For example, if you had toast with jam, it is enough to just write 面包 (bread). If you had spaghetti bolognaise, you can write 面条 or just 面. Spaghetti and vegetables could be 面和菜 or 面、菜. For any fruit you have, just put 水果 (fruit).

**OR,** try using Pleco or MDBG to find more precise words for dishes.

**Useful words and phrases**

今天jīntiān = today

早饭zǎofàn = breakfast

午饭wǔfàn = lunch

晚饭wǎnfàn = dinner

吃 chī = eat

面包miànbāo = bread

烤面包 kǎo miànbāo = toast

鸡蛋 jīdàn = egg

水果 shuǐguǒ = fruit

玉米片 yùmǐpiàn = cornflakes

米饭 mǐfàn = rice

面 miàn = noodles

菜cài = vegetables, greens

比萨饼 bǐsàbǐng = pizza

牛肉niúròu = beef

鸡肉jīròu = chicken

冰淇淋bīngqīlín = ice cream

喝hē = to drink

水 shuǐ = water

果汁guǒzhī = fruit juice

茶 chá = tea

牛奶 niúnǎi = milk

汽水qìshuǐ = fizzy drink

好吃hǎo chī = tasty (food)

好喝 hǎo hē = tasty (drink)

不好吃 / 喝 bù hǎo chī / hē = bad-tasting

**Tips!**

1. Never use 是shì with 好吃 or 好喝 because they are adjectives and 是 HATES adjectives!

2. Try using the measure word 杯bēi for ‘a cup of’ or 碗wǎn for ‘a bowl of’.

E.g.: 一晚玉米片 (a bowl of cornflakes), 一杯茶 (a cup of tea)

***EXAMPLE SENTENCES – You can copy as many of the sentences as you like, BUT replace the underlined bits.***

***Remember, you don’t have to use every example sentence and you can add your own sentences too!***

**十一月十二日 星期六**

**Tip!**

You’re going to need **了**le to create the past tense here. 了 shows that an action has been completed. It goes straight after a verb: 我去了美国。= I went to the USA.

**12th of November Saturday**

早饭我吃了一碗玉米片。我喜欢吃玉米片。

For breakfast I ate a bowl of cornflakes. I like cornflakes.

我也喝了一杯茶。

I also drank a cup of tea.

午饭我吃了鸡肉和菜，很好吃。我喝了果汁。

For lunch I had chicken and vegetables, it was yummy. I drank some juice.

晚饭我吃了比萨饼，喝了水。

For dinner I had pizza and drank water.

Day

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|  | **Day 6 complete** |  |



太棒了！

Well done!

**Your Achievements**

Congratulations on completing 1 MEP Project!

* If you completed all six days, then you deserve much praise as it requires great skill to write so many characters in Chinese.
* Now that you’ve had some practice, why not get yourself your own notebook or diary that you can write some daily ‘Chinese thoughts’ in to continue using your excellent skills?

**Final Fun Challenge**

Can you work out or look up what the word below could mean?

***Answer***:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

日记

***If your teacher signs you off,***

***you will collect 1 Badge!***