



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!



Read these notes carefully before you start your diary.

- a. Write your name neatly on the lines under 姓名 (xìngmíng = surname and name) on page 1.
- b. 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.
- c. Always add the <u>day of the week</u> and <u>date</u> at the top **in Chinese**.
- d. 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.
- e. **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.
- f. 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 <u>after</u> the subject and directly <u>before</u> the verb: 我也喜欢吃水果。

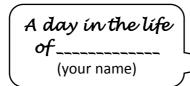
Careful <u>not</u> to use 和 hé (and) unless you are connecting two nouns!

When you're ready, turn over for Day 1!

第一天

Day 1 - Guidance Notes

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! \mathfrak{K} (I) goes before or straight after $\diamondsuit \mathfrak{K}$ (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 zuovè = 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 <u>underlined</u> bits.

Remember, you don't have to use every example sentence and you <u>can</u> add your own sentences too!

十一月十一日 星期五 11th of November Friday

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.

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

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第二天

Day 2 – Guidance Notes

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.

<u>CITIES</u>

北京 Běijīng

上海 Shànghǎi

香港 Xiānggǎng = Hong Kong

WEATHER WORDS

有雨 yǒu yǔ <u>or</u> 下雨 xià yǔ = rainy 下大雨 xià dà yǔ = raining heavily 有雪 yǒu xuě <u>or</u> 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 <u>underlined</u> bits.

Remember, you don't have to use every example sentence and you <u>can</u> add your own sentences too!

<u>十一</u> 月 <u>十四</u> 日	星期 <u>一</u>
14 th 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 <u>clear</u> (and) <u>cold</u>.

下午有大风,不冷不热。晚上多云。

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

北京明天上午多云,下午有雾,晚上晴。

In Beijing tomorrow morning it will be $\underline{\text{cloudy}}$, in the afternoon it will be foggy and in the evening it will be clear.

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第三天 Day 3 – Guidance Notes

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

Comparisons in Chinese

Use 比 (bǐ) to compare two things

Formula

X 比 Y adjective.

E.g. 中国<u>比</u>英国<u>大</u> = China is bigger than the UK

Negative comparisons

Use 没有 (méi yǒu) for negative comparison:

Formula

X 没有 Y adjective.

E.g. 中国<u>没有</u>英国<u>小</u>。

China is not as small as the UK

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!

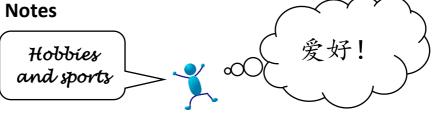
十一月十五日 星期二 15th of November Tuesday

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.

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第四天 Day 4 - Guidance Notes

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 zúgiú = football

篮球 lángiú = 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) + <u>最 + 喜欢 + 的 + 运动 + 是</u> + 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 <u>can</u> add your own sentences too!

<u>十一</u> 月 <u>十六</u> 日	星期 <u>三</u>
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.



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 <u>underlined</u> bits.

Remember, you don't have to use every example sentence and you <u>can</u> 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 <u>Emma Watson</u>。我最不喜欢 <u>Leonardo DiCaprio</u>。

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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第六天

Day 6 – Guidance Notes

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 π (hé = and) between the last two. Use Ψ yě to say 'also', putting it <u>after</u> the subject and <u>before</u> 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 <u>underlined</u> bits.

Remember, you don't have to use every example sentence and you <u>can</u> add your own sentences too!

<u>十一</u> 月 <u>十二</u> 日	星期 <u>六</u>
12 th of November	Saturday

早饭我吃了一碗玉米片。我喜欢吃玉米片。

For breakfast I ate $\underline{a\ bowl\ of\ cornflakes}$. I like $\underline{cornflakes}$.

我也喝了一杯茶。

I also drank <u>a cup of tea</u>.

午饭我吃了鸡肉和菜,很好吃。我喝了果汁。

For lunch I had $\underline{\text{chicken and vegetables}}$, it was yummy. I drank some $\underline{\text{juice}}$.

晚饭我吃了比萨饼, 喝了水。

For dinner I had <u>pizza</u> and drank <u>water</u>.

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.

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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:	
	EN

If your teacher signs you off, you will collect 1 Badge!