

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 day of the week and date 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

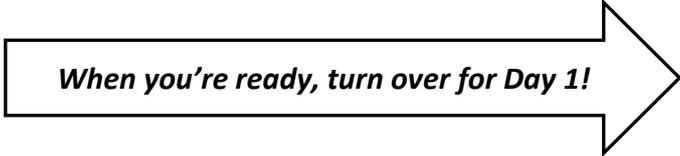
月 yuè (month) comes before 日 rì (day) when giving the date.

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 **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!



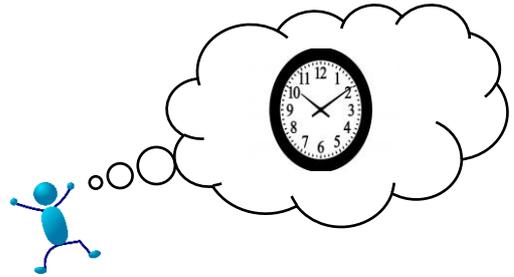
When you're ready, turn over for Day 1!

第一天

Day 1 – Guidance Notes

Today's topic is:

A day in the life
of _____
(your name)



You are going to 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**

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.

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

CITIES

北京 Běijīng

上海 Shànghǎi

香港 Xiānggǎng = Hong Kong

(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

WEATHER WORDS

有雨 yǒu yǔ or 下雨 xià yǔ = rainy

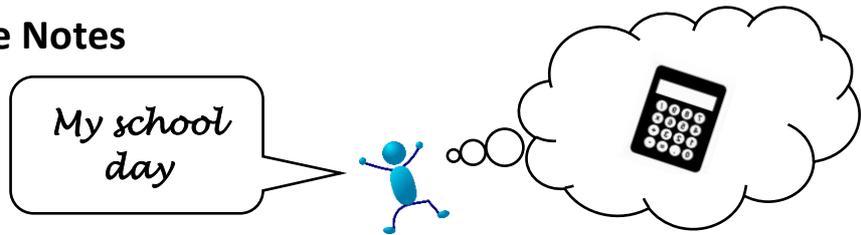
下大雨 xià dà yǔ = raining heavily

没有 méi yǒu = there isn't, don't have

E.g. 没有雨

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. 中国比英国大
= China is bigger than the UK

Negative comparisons

Use 没有 (méi yǒu) for negative comparison:

Formula

X 没有 Y adjective.

E.g. 中国没有英国小。
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.

第四天 Day 4 – Guidance Notes

Today's topic is:

Hobbies
and sports



爱好!

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 diànnào 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:

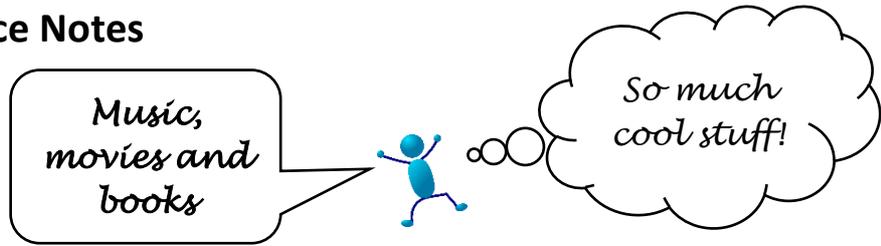
Subject (e.g. 他=he) + 最 + 喜欢 + 的 + 运动 + 是 + type of sport.

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: _____.

第五天 Day 5 – Guidance Notes

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 hěnduō = lots of, a lot of, many

Be sure to use 最 zài 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

17th of November

星期四

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.

第六天

Day 6 – Guidance Notes

Today's topic is:

*What I ate
and drank*



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 bolognese, 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 niúnnǎi = 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.: 一碗玉米片 (a bowl of cornflakes), 一杯茶 (a cup of tea)

Well done!



太棒了!

Your Achievements

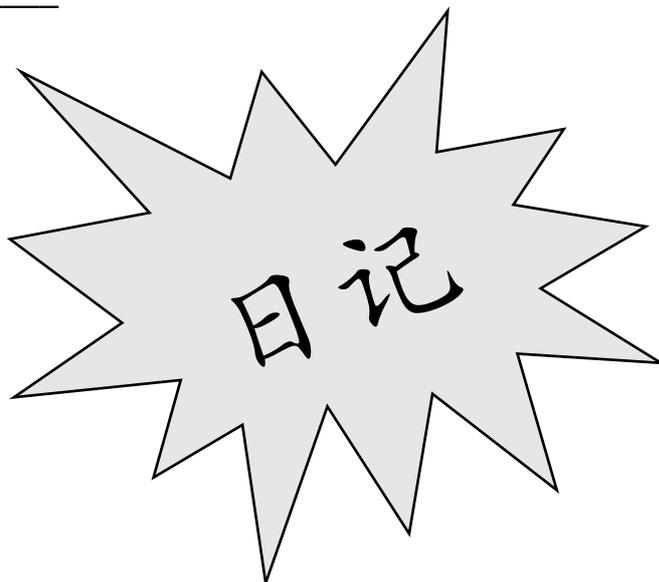
Congratulations on completing 1 MEP Project!

- 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: _____



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