T1 to be	T1 I am a student	T1 negative
T1 shape-shifter	T1 plural	T1 contractions
T1 register	T1 informal	T1 formal

T1 A form that says something is not so, often built with not.	T1 An example sentence that names the speaker as a learner.	T1 The linking verb that names or describes a person or thing.
T1 Short forms that join two words and drop some letters.	T1 The form of a word that means more than one.	T1 A story figure that changes from one body into another.
T1 Following established conventions or an official, carefully structured style.	T1 Using a relaxed style or arrangement rather than strict official conventions.	T1 The style of language chosen for a particular audience, purpose or situation.

T1 apostrophe	T1 flips	T1 Are you a student?
T1 You are really a student?	T1 adjectives	T1 He is very tall
T1 He is a teacher	T1 He is very happy	T2 pronoun

T1 A yes-no question asking whether the listener is a learner.	T1 Changes the usual word order, as in a question.	T1 The mark used when letters are left out of a short form.
T1 An example that describes a man's height.	T1 Words that describe a person or thing, such as tall or happy.	T1 A surprised question that checks the listener's role as a learner.
T2 A small word that stands in for a name: *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*.	T1 An example that describes a man's feeling.	T1 An example that names a man's job.

T2 ownership	T2 subject	T2 capital letter
T2 object	T2 preposition	T2 interchangeable
T2 possessive adjective	T2 bodyguard	T2 possessive pronoun

T2 The large form of a letter, used at the start of a name or a sentence.	T2 The part of a sentence that the verb says something about.	T2 The idea that something belongs to a person.
T2 Able to replace each other without changing the meaning.	T2 A word that relates a noun or pronoun to another part of a sentence, often indicating place, time or direction.	T2 A word or phrase that receives a verb's action or follows a preposition as its complement.
T2 A word such as mine or hers that stands alone and shows who something belongs to.	T2 A person paid to protect someone else.	T2 A word such as my or her that sits before a noun and shows who it belongs to.

T2 my book	T2 the book is mine	T2 he (tā)
T2 she (tā)	T2 it (tā)	T2 his book
T2 her book	T2 It is raining	T3 this (zhè)

T2 The pronoun for a man or a boy.	T2 An example that claims the book for the speaker without repeating the noun.	T2 An example in which the book belongs to the speaker.
T2 An example in which the book belongs to a man.	T2 The pronoun for a thing, an animal, or the weather.	T2 The pronoun for a woman or a girl.
T3 A word that points to something near the speaker.	T2 An example that uses it to talk about the weather.	T2 An example in which the book belongs to a woman.

T3 that (nà)	T3 plural	T3 What is this?
T3 distance	T3 noun	T3 these books
T3 those (nàxiē)	T3 period	T3 stapler

T3 A question that asks the name of something near the speaker.	T3 The form of a word that means more than one.	T3 A word that points to something farther from the speaker.
T3 An example that points to more than one book near the speaker.	T3 A word that names a person, a place, a thing, or an idea.	T3 The total length of a path travelled.
T3 A small office tool that fastens pages together.	T3 A length of time, not the dot that ends a sentence.	T3 A word that points to more than one thing farther away.

T3 narrate	T4 articles	T4 I have a book (wǒ yǒu yì běn shū)
T4 countable	T4 spelling	T4 consonant
T4 vowel	T4 syllable	T4 irregular

T4 An example that says the speaker owns one book.	T4 A determiner such as a, an or the that indicates how a noun is being referred to.	T3 To tell events as a story.
T4 A speech sound made by blocking the air, such as b or t.	T4 The correct order of letters in a word.	T4 Able to be counted one by one, so it can take a plural.
T4 Not following the usual pattern, so the form has to be learned on its own.	T4 A unit of speech organised around a vowel sound, with or without surrounding consonants.	T4 A speech sound made with an open mouth, such as a or e.

T4 kept their old plural forms	T4 bare	T4 one (yí ge)
T4 I am a student (wǒ shì yí ge xuésheng)	T5 yǒu (existence)	T5 roof
T5 default	T5 The table has a book (zhuōzi yǒu…)	T5 yǒu méiyǒu

T4 The number used before a single countable thing.	T4 Used with no small word such as a or the in front of it.	T4 Still uses a historic plural instead of adding s.
T5 The covering on top of a building.	T5 The verb used to say that something is in a place.	T4 An example that names the speaker as one learner.
T5 The yes-no pattern that asks whether something exists or is owned.	T5 A possession wording that does not translate the Chinese example, which says that a book is on a table.	T5 The choice that is used when nobody picks a different one.

T5 There is a book on the table	T6 yǒu	T6 There is a book on the table
T6 possession	T6 I have got a cat (wǒ yǒu yì zhī māo)	T6 British English
T6 American English	T6 past tense	T6 Have you got any brothers or sisters? (nǐ yǒu…)

T6 An example that says a book is located on a piece of furniture.	T6 The verb for having something or for something being in a place.	T5 An example that says a book is located on a piece of furniture.
T6 The variety of English commonly used in Britain.	T6 A British-style example that says the speaker owns one cat.	T6 Having something as your own.
T6 A question that asks whether the listener has siblings.	T6 The verb form that talks about a finished time.	T6 The variety of English commonly used in the United States.

T6 He has got two older brothers (tā yǒu…)	T6 goldfish	T7 present simple
T7 habits	T7 routines	T7 facts
T7 zǒu (to walk)	T7 He likes cats (tā xǐhuan…)	T7 base form

T7 The tense of things that are always true: habits , routines and facts.	T6 A small orange fish often kept in a bowl.	T6 An example that says a man has two older brothers.
T7 Statements or information that can be checked against evidence.	T7 The regular actions that fill an ordinary day.	T7 Things a person does regularly, often without thinking.
T7 The plain verb, with no ending for person or time.	T7 An example of a present simple sentence about a man's preference.	T7 The verb for moving on foot.

T7 He walks to school every day (tā měi tiān…)	T8 ability	T8 permission
T8 huì (can, skill)	T8 kěyǐ (may, can)	T8 néng (able)
T8 I can swim (wǒ huì…)	T8 Can I go now? (wǒ kěyǐ…)	T8 polite

T8 Being allowed to do something.	T8 What a person is able to do.	T7 An example of a daily action in the present simple.
T8 The word for being able to do something in a situation.	T8 The word for being allowed to do something.	T8 The word for a learned skill, and also for a future event.
T8 Showing good manners and respect.	T8 A question that asks to be allowed to leave.	T8 An example that says the speaker has the skill of swimming.

T8 formal	T8 huì shuō (can speak)	T8 It will rain tomorrow (míngtiān huì…)
T8 triangle	T8 register	T9 imperative
T9 question words	T9 information	T9 Stand up (zhàn qǐlái)

T8 An example that predicts tomorrow's weather.	T8 The pattern for saying someone has the skill of a language.	T8 Following established conventions or an official, carefully structured style.
T9 A sentence that tells someone to do something.	T8 The style of language chosen for a particular audience, purpose or situation.	T8 A percussion instrument made from a metal bar bent into a triangular shape and struck with a beater.
T9 A command that tells someone to rise to their feet.	T9 Data or communicated content that conveys meaning or reduces uncertainty.	T9 Words such as what, where and who that ask for information.

T9 aspirational	T9 reason	T9 What do you like? (nǐ xǐhuan shénme)
T9 shénme (what)	T9 nǎr (where)	T9 shéi (who)
T9 stapler	T9 grammatical	T10 prepositions of place

T9 A question that asks about the listener's preferences.	T9 Why something happens or why someone does it.	T9 About a hope or an aim for the future.
T9 The question word that asks for a person.	T9 The question word that asks for a place.	T9 The question word that asks for a thing.
T10 Small words that say where something is, such as on or under.	T9 Correct according to the rules of the language.	T9 A small office tool that fastens pages together.

T10 zài (at/in/on)	T10 surface	T10 container
T10 The book is on the table (shū zài…)	T10 beside	T10 facing
T10 close	T10 opposite (prep.)	T10 phrase

T10 An object that holds something inside it.	T10 The outside or the top of an object.	T10 The word that locates something in, on, or at a place.
T10 Turned towards something.	T10 At the side of something.	T10 An example that places a book on top of a piece of furniture.
T10 Groups of words that act together as grammatical units, without necessarily forming complete clauses.	T10 On the other side, directly across from something.	T10 Near in distance, not the verb that means shut.

T10 above	T11 catching the parts	T11 checklist
T11 strings	T11 frame	T12 consonant ending
T12 -ed	T12 plural s	T12 final clusters

T11 A list used to check that each needed item or step is included.	T11 Listening for the key pieces of information needed to complete a task.	T10 Higher than something, not touching it.
T12 A final consonant sound at the end of a word, such as the /t/ in “most”.	T11 A reusable sentence pattern that helps organize a personal introduction.	T11 Sequences of spoken digits that together form telephone numbers.
T12 Two or more consonant sounds together at the end of a word, as in “first” or “helped”.	T12 The ending that makes a noun plural, said as /s/, /z/ or /ɪz/.	T12 The past-tense ending, said as /t/, /d/ or /ɪd/ depending on the sound before it.

T13 stressed syllable	T13 rhythm	T13 content words
T13 structure words	T14 purpose	T14 signs
T14 note	T14 scan	T15 greeting

T13 Words that carry the main meaning, such as nouns, main verbs and adjectives; they are usually stressed.	T13 A pattern of timing, stress or beats in speech, music or movement.	T13 The part of a word said louder, longer and more clearly than the rest.
T14 Short public notices, often in capitals, that give a rule or information.	T14 The aim or intended result of an action or communication.	T13 Small grammar words such as “a”, “to” and “is”, usually said quickly and without stress.
T15 Words used to say hello when you meet someone.	T14 To look quickly through a text for particular information.	T14 A short written message left for someone, such as a note on a door.

T15 small talk	T15 register	T16 short message
T16 request	T16 sign-off	T16 appointment

T16 A brief note or text that asks the reader to do one thing.	T15 The style of language chosen for a particular audience, purpose or situation.	T15 Short, friendly conversation about everyday topics, such as the weather.
T16 An arranged time to meet someone, such as a doctor.	T16 The closing words and name at the end of a message, such as “Thanks, Anna”.	T16 A message asking a system or service to provide information or perform an operation.