T1 timetables	T1 stative verbs	T1 bamboo
T1 schedules	T1 The train leaves at nine (huǒchē…)	T1 He likes cats (tā xǐhuan…)
T1 I am knowing (wǒ zhèngzài…)	T2 present continuous	T2 zài (in progress)

T1 A tall woody grass with hollow stems.	T1 Verbs that name a state, such as liking or owning, rather than an action.	T1 Charts that show when classes or transport run.
T1 A present-simple sentence about a lasting preference for cats.	T1 A present-simple sentence about a departure that runs to a fixed clock time.	T1 Plans that set what will happen at which time.
T2 The Chinese marker that an action is underway.	T2 The tense of *right now*: actions in progress at this moment.	T1 An incorrect progressive built on a verb of knowing.

T2 zhèngzài (right in progress)	T2 I am eating (wǒ zhèngzài…)	T2 double the consonant
T2 I am meeting Li tomorrow (wǒ míngtiān…)	T2 I am eating (wǒ zài…)	T2 commentator
T3 past simple	T3 I watched a film yesterday (wǒ zuótiān…)	T3 le (completion marker)

T2 Repeating the final consonant before an -ing ending, as in sitting.	T2 A progressive sentence about a meal happening at this very moment.	T2 A stronger Chinese marker that an action is underway at this moment.
T2 A person who describes an event while it is still going on.	T2 A progressive sentence about a meal in progress, paired with the marker zai.	T2 A progressive sentence for an arrangement already fixed for the next day.
T3 The Chinese particle that presents an action as bounded, which is not the same as a fully finished result.	T3 A past-simple sentence about seeing a film on a day that is over.	T3 A closed door.

T3 I walk to school every day (wǒ měi tiān…)	T3 I walked to school yesterday (wǒ zuótiān…)	T4 present perfect
T4 past participle	T4 guo (experience marker)	T4 I have eaten hotpot (wǒ chī guo…)
T4 I saw that film yesterday (wǒ zuótiān…)	T5 huì (will)	T5 yào (going to)

T4 The tense of the open door: a past event with a connection to now.	T3 A past-simple sentence about a finished journey to school on foot.	T3 A present-simple sentence about a daily habit of going to school on foot.
T4 A perfect sentence about having tried a shared simmered meal at some time.	T4 The Chinese particle for having done something at least once.	T4 The verb form that follows have, such as eaten or seen.
T5 The Chinese word for a plan or for something about to happen.	T5 The Chinese word for a future event or for an ability.	T4 A past-simple sentence about one particular film on a finished day.

T5 evidence	T5 It will rain tomorrow (míngtiān huì…)	T5 promises
T5 I'm going to study medicine (wǒ dǎsuàn…)	T5 I'm meeting Li tomorrow (wǒ míngtiān…)	T6 bǐ (comparison marker)
T6 I am taller than my older brother (wǒ bǐ…)	T6 adjective	T6 superlative

T5 Statements that one will definitely do something.	T5 A future sentence about rain expected on the next day.	T5 Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim.
T6 The Chinese word placed between two things being compared.	T5 A progressive sentence for a next-day arrangement.	T5 A going-to sentence about a plan to train as a doctor.
T6 The form that marks the highest degree, such as tallest.	T6 A word that describes a noun, such as tall or hot.	T6 A sentence that puts the speaker's height above an older brother's.

T6 comparative	T6 trophy	T6 syllable
T6 referees	T6 compared-with brother tall (wǒ bǐ gēge gāo)	T7 first mention
T7 organ	T7 communication	T7 shared knowledge

T6 A unit of speech organised around a vowel sound, with or without surrounding consonants.	T6 A cup or other prize given to a winner.	T6 A fight between two; the superlative is a trophy ceremony.
T7 The earliest time something is named in a text.	T6 A Chinese-order example that puts the comparison before the quality.	T6 Officials who apply the rules during a game.
T7 Close the door. (There is one door; we both see it.).	T7 The exchange of information, ideas or meaning between people or systems.	T7 A body part with its own job, such as the heart.

T7 general statements	T7 institutions	T7 directions
T7 doomed	T7 nàge (that one)	T8 countable
T8 uncountable	T8 measure words	T8 a book (yì běn shū)

T7

Words that say which way to go.

T7

Established bodies such as schools, banks, or hospitals.

T7

Sentences about a whole kind of thing, not one example.

T8

A noun that can take a number, such as one book or two books.

T7

The Chinese pointer for a thing farther from the speaker.

T7

Sure to fail.

T8

An example of one book with its Chinese classifier.

T8

Classifiers that Chinese places between a number and a noun.

T8

A noun such as water that is not split into numbered items.

T8 a bottle of water (yì píng shuǐ)	T8 separated	T8 soup
T8 positive	T8 negative (feeling)	T8 furniture
T8 staples	T8 accident	T8 loaf

T8 A liquid dish, usually eaten with a spoon.	T8 Kept apart, rather than joined.	T8 An example that counts water by the container holding it.
T8 Movable objects in a room, such as tables and chairs.	T8 A gloomy or unwilling feeling.	T8 A hopeful attitude that looks for a good outcome.
T8 One whole piece of bread, and it is still that piece after it has been sliced.	T8 An unplanned event that causes harm.	T8 The main foods a community eats day after day.

T8 inventory	T9 modal verbs	T9 mood
T9 remote controls	T9 You should drink more water (nǐ yīnggāi…)	T9 advice
T9 politeness	T9 forbidden	T9 not necessary

T9 The attitude a verb shows, such as fact, wish, or command.	T9 Helpers such as can or must that add ability, duty, or permission.	T8 Counting and recording the items held, present or available.
T9 A suggestion about what a person ought to do.	T9 A sentence that advises someone to drink a greater amount.	T9 Hand-held devices used to operate a machine from a distance.
T9 Something a person is allowed to skip.	T9 Not allowed by a rule.	T9 Wording chosen so that a request sounds respectful.

T9 prison	T9 lab	T10 connectors
T10 bridge	T10 contrasts	T10 result
T10 Because I was late, so... (yīnwèi...suǒyǐ...)	T10 sequence	T10 although (suīrán)

T10 Words that link clauses, such as because or but.	T9 A room equipped for science work.	T9 A building where people are held as punishment.
T10 What follows from a cause.	T10 Differences placed side by side.	T10 A link that joins two ideas in a piece of writing.
T10 A linker that grants a contrasting fact.	T10 The order in which items appear or operations are carried out.	T10 An error that uses both a reason linker and a following result linker.

T10 conditions	T10 Chinglish	T11 frequency words
T11 arrangement	T12 subject, verb, object	T12 I met a friend yesterday
T12 I studied in the library yesterday	T12 I do not understand this question	T14 email

T11 Adverbs that say how often something happens: always, usually, often, sometimes, never.	T10 English sentences shaped by Chinese word order.	T10 A requirement or circumstance that affects what happens or whether something is true.
T12 Example of English order: subject, verb, object, then the time at the end.	T12 The basic English sentence order: who, then the action, then what or whom.	T11 A plan fixed with another person, often said with the present continuous: “I’m meeting her on Friday.”
T14 A written electronic message with a greeting, a purpose and a sign-off.	T12 Example of English order: the object follows the verb, unlike the Chinese topic-first order.	T12 Example of English order: place before time at the end of the sentence.

T14 notice	T15 request engine	T16 apologise
T16 proposal	T16 convenient	

T16 To say sorry for a problem you have caused.	T15 The lesson's name for asking politely with can, could and would.	T14 A public email: bold heading, date, and the four answers in any order.
	T16 Easy to use or suitable for your plans.	T16 A suggestion of a new plan or time for the other person to accept.