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| T1<br>showdown | T1<br>photograph | T1<br>shadow |
| T1<br>rhythm | T1<br>durian | T1<br>biography |
| T1<br>le (completion marker) | T1<br>I have eaten (wǒ chī le fàn) | T2<br>present perfect continuous |

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| T1<br>A dark shape cast when light is blocked. | T1<br>Images recorded by a camera using light-sensitive film or an electronic sensor. | T1<br>A final confrontation that forces a result. |
| T1<br>An account of a real person's life written by someone other than that person, in a book or in a shorter form. | T1<br>A large tropical fruit with a strong smell and a spiky husk. | T1<br>A pattern of timing, stress or beats in speech, music or movement. |
| T2<br>A smoke trail – the action is still smoking. | T1<br>A perfect sentence about a meal that is already finished. | T1<br>The Chinese particle that presents an action as bounded, without proving that every result of it is finished. |

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| T2<br>evidence | T2<br>process | T2<br>duration |
| T2<br>I have been learning English (wǒ yīzhí…) | T3<br>past perfect | T3<br>already (yǐjīng) |
| T3<br>flashback | T3<br>I arrived, the train had left (wǒ dào le…) | T3<br>anchor |

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| T2<br><br>How long something continues. | T2<br><br>A series of actions or changes that produces an outcome. | T2<br><br>Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim. |
| T3<br><br>The Chinese word for something having happened before now. | T3<br><br>A flashback. | T2<br><br>A perfect-progressive sentence about study that started earlier and is still going. |
| T3<br><br>A fixed point in time that other events are measured from. | T3<br><br>A sentence in which the train's departure was already over when the speaker got there. | T3<br><br>A jump back to an earlier moment in a story. |

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| T3<br>I have eaten (wǒ yǐjīng chī le) | T4<br>museum | T4<br>I used to play football every day (wǒ yǐqián…) |
| T4<br>literary | T4<br>accustomed to | T4<br>I used to drink milk (wǒ yǐqián…) |
| T4<br>I am used to getting up early (wǒ xíguàn le…) | T4<br>yǐqián (before, in the past) | T4<br>céngjīng (once, ever in the past) |

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| T4<br><br>A sentence about a past habit of playing football that has stopped. | T4<br><br>A building where objects of art or history are kept for the public. | T3<br><br>A sentence that stresses a meal was finished before the moment of speaking. |
| T4<br><br>A sentence about a past habit of drinking milk. | T4<br><br>Familiar with something through repeated experience. | T4<br><br>Belonging to careful, artistic writing rather than everyday chat. |
| T4<br><br>The Chinese word for something that happened at some former time. | T4<br><br>The Chinese word for an earlier time. | T4<br><br>A sentence about being comfortable with an early start. |

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| T5<br>time clause | T5<br>fossil | T5<br>whether |
| T5<br>tomorrow (míngtiān) | T6<br>rúguǒ (if) | T6<br>reality |
| T6<br>costume | T6<br>If it rains tomorrow, we'll stay home (rúguǒ míngtiān…) | T6<br>lottery |

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| T5<br><br>A word that introduces two possibilities, including yes and no. | T5<br><br>The preserved remains or trace of a living thing from long ago. | T5<br><br>A clause that says when the main event happens. |
| T6<br><br>What is actually the case, as opposed to a wish. | T6<br><br>The Chinese word that introduces a condition. | T5<br><br>The day after today. |
| T6<br><br>A game in which prizes go to people picked by chance. | T6<br><br>A conditional sentence about staying in if the next day is wet. | T6<br><br>Clothes worn to play a part or to match an occasion. |

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| T6<br>If I were you (rúguǒ wǒ shì nǐ) | T6<br>If I had a million yuan (rúguǒ wǒ yǒu…) | T7<br>passive |
| T7<br>bèi (passive marker) | T7<br>The homework was eaten by the cat (zuòyè bèi…) | T7<br>science and news |
| T7<br>formal writing | T7<br>objective | T7<br>comment |

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| T7<br><br>A spotlight swap. | T6<br><br>An if-clause imagining a very large sum of Chinese currency, which is not a full sentence on its own. | T6<br><br>An if-clause imagining the speaker is the listener, which needs a result clause before it is a full sentence. |
| T7<br><br>The kinds of writing that prefer an impersonal style. | T7<br><br>A passive sentence in which a cat is the doer and schoolwork is the receiver. | T7<br><br>The Chinese word that marks the receiver of an action. |
| T7<br><br>A remark, opinion or explanation about something. | T7<br><br>Based on evidence and observable facts rather than primarily on personal feelings or preferences. | T7<br><br>Writing for an official reader, with full forms and a distant tone. |

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| T7<br>celebrated | T8<br>reported speech | T8<br>retelling |
| T8<br>recording | T8<br>She said she was tired<br>(tā shuō...) | T8<br>rumour |
| T9<br>relative clause | T9<br>the book that I like | T9<br>backpack |

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| T8<br><br>Saying a story or a message again in one's own words. | T8<br><br>A retelling , not a recording. | T7<br><br>Marked with a special occasion or public joy. |
| T8<br><br>A story passed from person to person without a firm source. | T8<br><br>Reported speech in which a woman stated that she felt tired. | T8<br><br>Stored sound that can be played again. |
| T9<br><br>A bag carried on the shoulders. | T9<br><br>A noun phrase in which a clause identifies which book. | T9<br><br>A clause that adds information about a noun. |

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| T9<br>possession | T9<br>legendary | T9<br>non-defining |
| T10<br>two costumes | T10<br>gerund | T10<br>infinitive |
| T10<br>I like swimming (wǒ xǐhuan…) | T10<br>I want to go swimming (wǒ xiǎng…) | T10<br>stubborn |

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| T9<br><br>A relative clause between commas that adds extra information instead of saying which one. | T9<br><br>Famous enough to be told as a story beyond ordinary fact. | T9<br><br>The relation of something belonging to someone. |
| T10<br><br>The base form of a verb, with to or without it. | T10<br><br>The -ing form of a verb used as a noun. | T10<br><br>An example of a plural noun for two sets of special clothes. |
| T10<br><br>Unwilling to change a view or a plan. | T10<br><br>A sentence that uses a to-infinitive after a verb of wanting. | T10<br><br>A sentence that uses an -ing form as the thing enjoyed. |

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| T10<br>journey | T10<br>diary | T11<br>story |
| T11<br>directions | T11<br>opinion | T11<br>signposts |
| T14<br>blog | T14<br>review | T14<br>article |

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| T11<br><br>A chain, and the chain has named links. | T10<br><br>A private dated record of each day's events. | T10<br><br>Travel from one place to another. |
| T11<br><br>Words that show where a speaker or text is going next, such as "first", "however" or "in the end". | T11<br><br>A personal view or judgement that may be supported by reasons but is not itself an established fact. | T11<br><br>Instructions for how to get somewhere, step by step. |
| T14<br><br>A piece of writing about a particular topic, often published in a newspaper, magazine or website. | T14<br><br>A judgement with evidence. | T14<br><br>A personal online article, usually written in time order. |

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| T15<br><br>turn-taking | T16<br><br>make a case, not a scene | |
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| | T16<br><br>To argue calmly with reasons and a clear request, instead of complaining emotionally. | T15<br><br>Taking turns to speak in a conversation without interrupting rudely. |
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