T1 past continuous	T1 disaster	T1 dāngshí (at that time)
T1 yǐjīng (already)	T1 brush	T1 apparently
T1 inseparable	T1 police report	T1 betrayed

T1 The Chinese phrase for the moment being talked about in the past.	T1 A sudden event that causes great harm.	T1 The weather, the past simple is the action, the past perfect is the earlier scene the film flashes back to.
T1 As it seems from the evidence, though it is not certain.	T1 A tool with bristles used to apply paint.	T1 The Chinese word stressing that something is done before a reference time.
T1 Turned against by someone who had been trusted.	T1 An official written account of an incident by the police.	T1 So close that the two are hardly ever apart.

T2 future continuous	T2 future perfect	T2 deadline
T2 This time tomorrow, I'll be at the beach (míngtiān…)	T2 challenge	T2 blanket
T2 by Friday (zhōuwǔ zhīqián)	T2 victories	T2 until Friday (dào zhōuwǔ wéizhǐ)

T2 The latest time by which a task must be finished.	T2 A tense for an action that will already be finished by a later time.	T2 A photo of the future; the future perfect is a deadline with the work already inside it.
T2 A warm covering for a bed.	T2 A difficult task or situation that calls for effort, skill or adaptation.	T2 A future sentence about where the speaker will be one day from now.
T2 Continuing up to Friday and then stopping; compare ”by Friday”, a deadline.	T2 Wins, as in games or contests.	T2 A deadline at or before that weekday, with the exact hour supplied by the situation rather than by the phrase alone.

T3 third conditional	T3 mixed conditional	T3 regret
T3 If I had left earlier, I would have caught the bus (rúguǒ wǒ…)	T3 If only I had studied harder (yàoshi…)	T4 cousins
T4 desire	T4 lamp	T4 dramatic

T3 Sorrow about something one did or failed to do.	T3 A sentence whose if-clause and result sit in different times.	T3 The time machine of regret.
T4 The children of aunts and uncles, a wider group than the paired Chinese label, which names only one part of it.	T3 A wish that more study had happened in the past.	T3 A past hypothetical about missing a bus by leaving too late.
T4 Striking and emotional, as if staged.	T4 A light that, in the lesson's story, grants wishes.	T4 A strong wish for something.

T4 weather forecast	T4 yàoshi... jiù hǎo le (if only)	T4 xīwàng (hope)
T4 possibilities	T4 shelf	T5 structure
T5 flavour	T5 misfortune	T5 promoted

T4 The Chinese word for wanting a future outcome.	T4 A Chinese pattern for wishing the past or the present were different.	T4 A prediction of coming sun, rain, or wind.
T5 The organisation of a text or the arrangement of words and clauses in language.	T4 A flat board for storing things, whether it is fixed to a wall or stands in a piece of furniture.	T4 Outcomes that could really happen.
T5 Moved up to a higher post.	T5 Bad luck, or an unhappy event.	T5 The particular feeling or tone a word adds.

T5 impersonal	T5 beliefs	T5 genius
T5 medal	T5 witnesses	T5 sceptical
T5 attendance	T5 yǒurén shuō (people say)	T6 imperative (mood)

T5 A person with extraordinary ability.	T5 Ideas that people hold to be true.	T5 A grammar pattern with no named human doer, as when a sentence begins it is said that.
T5 Not easily convinced, and wanting better evidence.	T5 People who saw an event and can describe it.	T5 A metal award, often hung from a ribbon.
T6 The verb form used to give an order or an instruction.	T5 A Chinese way of reporting what unnamed people claim.	T5 The record of who was present.

T6 order (command)	T6 advise	T6 authority
T6 gerund	T6 subjunctive	T6 economy
T7 past modals	T7 deduction	T7 detective

T6 The power to give orders that others are expected to follow.	T6 To tell someone what you think they ought to do.	T6 An instruction that someone is expected to obey.
T6 The system of production, trade, and money in a country.	T6 A verb mood used for wishes, demands, or unreal situations.	T6 An -ing verb used as a noun, such as swimming in a sentence about liking it.
T7 A person whose job is to investigate crimes.	T7 A conclusion drawn from evidence.	T7 In this lesson, a modal followed by have and a participle, which judges a past event and is not every past form of a modal.

T7 You should have revised (nǐ běnlái…)	T7 He must have missed the bus (tā yīdìng…)	T7 the běnlái…de structure
T8 defining	T8 non-defining	T8 my brother in Beijing (wǒ zhù zài…)
T8 rent	T9 causative	T9 achievement

T7 In this lesson, a Chinese pattern for what was expected but did not happen, not a pattern for every duty.	T7 A deduction that a man failed to catch the bus.	T7 A sentence criticising a failure to study in the past.
T8 A noun phrase that picks out the brother who lives in that city.	T8 Adding extra information about a person or thing already identified.	T8 Needed to identify which person or thing is meant.
T9 A success that brings a sense of having done something worthwhile.	T9 A structure such as “have/get something done”, meaning you arrange for someone else to do it.	T8 Money paid regularly to live in someone else’s property.

T9 fork	T9 tragedy	T9 salon
T9 ambiguous	T9 I had a haircut (wǒ lǐfà le)	T9 persuade
T9 exhausting	T9 structure	T10 argument

T9 A shop where hair is cut.	T9 A story that ends in serious loss.	T9 A point where a path or a choice splits in two.
T9 To bring someone to accept an idea or a course of action.	T9 A sentence about hair being cut, with the speaker as the customer.	T9 Open to more than one reading.
T10 A line of reasoning that uses claims and evidence to support a conclusion.	T9 The organisation of a text or the arrangement of words and clauses in language.	T9 So tiring that it uses up one's energy.

T10 linkers	T10 clause	T10 informal
T10 emphasis	T10 brutal	T10 heroic
T10 comma splice	T10 suīrán (although)	T10 dànshì (but)

T10 Using a relaxed style or arrangement rather than strict official conventions.	T10 A word group with its own verb, which may be a whole sentence or a part that cannot stand alone; the paired Chinese label names only the second.	T10 Words that show how one clause relates to another.
T10 Brave in a way people admire.	T10 Harsh and cruel.	T10 Special weight given to one part of a sentence.
T10 The Chinese word for a contrast that follows.	T10 The Chinese word that introduces a contrast.	T10 Two full sentences joined with only a comma.

T10 dawn	T10 colleagues	T11 discourse markers
T11 turns	T14 essay	T14 report
T14 criticism	T14 thesis	T14 criteria

T11 The road signs: however, having said that, let us be clear.	T10 People who work together.	T10 The time when daylight first appears.
T14 A structured account of findings, events or information for a particular purpose and audience.	T14 A structured piece of writing that develops a position or argument about a topic.	T11 Points where an argument changes direction, often marked by “however” or “but”.
T14 The standards used to judge something, such as clarity, evidence or value.	T14 The main claim that an essay or argument develops and supports.	T14 A piece of writing that judges a work, such as a film or book, using clear criteria.

T15 guided tour	T16 objections weighed	

	T16 The part of a proposal that states likely objections and answers them.	T15 A visit in which a guide leads a group and explains what they see.