

Vocabulary collocation and authentic expression

the below material and notes are originated from the bili video, it's website is [daily conversation](#) .

Tutorial 001 Are you a Night Owl or an Early Bird?

It is across from the library and right next door to the restaurant.

In this sentence, **across from** indicates face to face.

A is right/left next door to B means A and B are very close to each other, it usually indicates that A and B are next to each other, and the right/left side of A is B.

Would you like to come by and check out the apartment?

- come by = make a visit
- check out = visit a place in order to learn about it or make an inspection of it

I've prepared a few questions to see if you'd be a good match as a roommate

- a good match = Someone who is well suited to someone else. It can also describe two things fit each other.

Are you ready?

go for it!

- go for it = go ahead

First of all, are you a smoker?

- first of all = in the first place = to begin with. They are exactly the same in sentence.

I'm really glad you don't either.

1. **either** 表示“也”的意思, **neither** 表示“也不”的意思

- **either** = as well; also; too
- “not either”或“neither...nor”: 用于否定句子中, 表示两个选择都不是。
- I have never been to Russia.

- I haven't been there either./ Neither have I.

2. **either or** 两个选择任选一个，用于肯定句

- I can meet you either on Monday or Tuesday.

3. **neither nor** 两个选择都不，用于否定句

- Neither John nor Mary can come to the party.

Are you a night owl or an early bird?

- **night owl** a person who prefers to be active at night.
- **early bird** a person who gets up early.

I tend to get up early because I like to get to the gym early and work out most days.

- **work out** = exercise

I have always liked staying active and fit.

- **fit** = healthy and strong

I'm pretty laid back

- **laid back**
 - having a relaxed style or character

but he is really friendly and easy to get along with.

- **easy to get along with** = easy-going; approachable

I do host a few parties a year; but otherwise, I too just have a few friends over every once in a while.

- **otherwise** = apart from that; in addition; furthermore; more over; besides; additionally
- **every once in a while** = sometimes, but not often
 - 可以直接简化为 **once in a while**

what tasks do you prefer to take on?

- take on
 1. 承担
 - She took on the responsibility of organizing the event.
 2. 接受
 - He is always ready to take on new challenges.
 3. 表现出

- She takes on a very serious tone when discussing important matters.

4. 呈现或具有 (外观、特点等)

- The old building has taken on a new look after the renovation.

I will gladly to help out to make sure we keep the apartment clean.

- **help out** 表示帮助
 - **help out with** 帮助某人进行某项任务或活动。
 - She helps out with the children's soccer team every weekend.
 - **help out in** 在某个特定领域或地方提供帮助。
 - He often helps out in the community garden.
 - **help out by** 强调通过特定方式或手段来提供帮助
 - I helped out by donating money to the charity.

I major in busienss.

- **major in** = specialize in

In general, what are somethings you like to do?

- **In general** = By and large; Overall; 总的来说

I would rather vacation at a beach than at a ski resort.

- **vacation** 直接做动词

I'm fine with parking on the street. My car isn't very fancy. It doesn't need to be in the garbage.

- **be fine with** = Be alright with; 表示对某事物或某种情况感到满意、接受或没有异议
- **fancy** of very high quality

Great! Well. I think we would make a good fit as roommates.

- **make a good fit** = be suitable for each other

You could move in on Monday, if that works for you.

- **if that works for you** = if that acceptable for you

Rent would be \$400 each month

- **each month** = per month

常用家务：

- * do the dishes 洗碗
- * run the vacuum 真空扫地机
- * clean up the kitchen 打扫厨房
- * mop the floor 拖地
- * clean the bathroom 打扫洗手间
- * dust around the apartment 打扫公寓灰尘

Tutorial 002 Daily Routines and Household Chores

- **turn on/off** 打开/关闭，适用于一切电器
 - turn off the alarm 关掉闹钟
 - turn on the air-conditioning 打开空调
- **wake up** 醒来
- **get up** 起床
- **Go to the bathroom to freshen up** 去洗手间梳洗一下
- **wash/dry your face/hands** 洗/擦干，脸/手，
- **shave** 刮胡子
 - I need to shave. 我需要刮胡子
 - He shaved his beard off. 他剃掉了胡子
- **brush teeth** 刷牙
- **put on cream** 擦护肤品
- **take a shower** 洗澡，淋浴
- **comb your hair** 梳头
- **make bed** 整理床铺
- **make/have breakfast/lunch/dinner** 做/吃早饭/午饭/晚饭
- **put on make-up/perfume** 化妆/喷香水
- **go/get home** 往家走/到家
- ***take a nap** 小睡一会
- **take out the garbage/trash** 把垃圾拿出去
- **throw the garbage/trash** 丢垃圾
- **sweep the floor** 扫地
- **do/wash the dishes** 洗碗
- **meet up with friends** 会朋友
- **mop the floor** 拖地
- **clean the window/toilet** 擦窗户/马桶
- **water the plants** 浇花
- **do the dusting | dust around the room** 打扫灰尘

- **hang out the clothes to dry** 晾晒衣服
- **tidy up the room** 整理房间
- **run the vacuum** | **vacuum** 吸尘器扫地
- **phone/text friends** 给朋友带打电话/发消息
- **walk the dog** 遛狗
- **iron the clothes** 熨烫衣服
- **go for a walk** 散步
- **take pictures** 拍照
- **take a bath** 泡澡
- **clip your nails** 剪指甲
- **set the alarm** 订闹钟
- **fall asleep** 睡觉

Tutorial 003 Don't Forget to Live Your Life

- **aspire** 追求、渴望达到某个目标
 - aspire to do
 - I aspire to be a CEO.
- **stay in touch with sb** 与某人保持联系

1. 在某些动词后面接动名词 (gerund) 或不定式 (infinitive) 时, 会改变词义或表达的含义

- **stop**
 - You should stop to enjoy life, too.
 - interrupt an action to do something else
 - Stop worrying about me.
 - the action should not continue any longer.
- **forget**
 - You forget to leave time for yourself.
 - you fail to
 - I will never forget making a fool of myself when I cooked dinner for some friends.
 - forget the memory
- **remember**
 - Remember to relax, have fun and live life along the way.
 - don't forget to
 - I remember sleeping in and waking up to a home cooked breakfast.
 - I have memories of
- **regret**
 - I regret to say that sacrificing your personal life is a pretty big price to pay.

- I'm sorry to say this
- I don't want to regret wasting my life on unimportant things.
 - regret that I wasted my life

○ **mean**

- I've been meaning to pay you a visit.
 - mean to = intend to, 强调动作本身
- That would mean saying goodbye to any chance of promotion.
 - what the result of an action will be, 强调动作带来的结果

○ **try**

- Try to slow your life down and even find a hobby.
 - attempt to, 强调行动本身
- You can try volunteering at the soup kitchen, too.
 - experiment, 强调通过体验或实践来了解某种行为或情况的结果

2. 在某些动词后面接动名词 (gerund) 或不定式 (infinitive) 时, **不会**或者几乎不会改变词义或表达的含义

to do 与 doing 相同, 例如:

I hate to cook | I hate cooking

- **hate**
- **prefer**
- **like**
- **start**
- **continue**
- **love**

3. 部分动词后接动名词

“Common verbs followed by a gerund” 指的是经常与动名词 (gerund) 连用的常见动词。动名词是动词的一种形式, 以-ing结尾, 可以作为名词使用。这些常见的动词后面跟着动名词形式, 形成动词短语。

举例来说, 如果一个动词是“enjoy”, 它常常后接动名词形式, 如: “enjoy swimming” (喜欢游泳), “enjoy reading” (喜欢阅读) 等。这些常见的动词和动名词的组合在英语中非常常见, 表达各种动作、喜好、兴趣、经验等。

* ***suggest***
* ***look forward to***
* ***imagine***
* ***enjoy***
* ***keep***
* ***dislike***
* ***risk***
* ***miss***
* ***avoid***
* ***postpone***
* ***give up***

4. 部分动词后接不定式

不定式是一个动词形式，通常由"to"加上动词原形构成。例如：“to go”、“to eat”、“to study”等。不定式可

以下是一些常见的用法：

作为名词：不定式可以作为名词的主语、宾语、表语等。

To travel is my dream. (旅行是我的梦想。)

He wants to eat pizza. (他想吃披萨。)

作为形容词：不定式可以修饰名词，表示目的、目标、愿望等。

I have a book to read. (我有一本书要读。)

She needs a pen to write with. (她需要一支可以写字的笔。)

作为副词：不定式可以修饰动词、形容词或副词，表示目的、结果等。

He worked hard to succeed. (他为了成功而努力工作。)

The music was too loud to hear anything. (音乐太吵了，什么都听不见。)

不定式可以有时态和语态的变化，如动态不定式（如：“to be going”）、被动不定式（如：“to be eaten”）。

- **decide to**
- **aspire to**
- **want to**
- **need to**
- **get to**
- **plan to**
- **struggle to**
- **can't afford to**
- **manage to**
- **strive to**
- **promise to**
- **protect to**

Tutorial 004 Making Complaints

Will that be all?

- 就这些吗?

It's for here or to go, sir?

- 在这吃还是带走
- 在这吃的表达: **For here, please;**
- 带走的表达: **To go, Please; For takeaway, please;**

Sure. If you could just bear with me for a moment, I will get you the correct order.

- **bear with me** = be patient with
 - If you are patient with me

Your order got mixed up with someone else's.

- **mix up** = confuse
 - I **confuse/mix up** yours with others'
- **(mix up)/confuse with** 和其他的搞混

I gave you some free French fries to make up for it.

- **make up for**
 - compensate for something bad with something good

I hope they do the trick.

- **do the trick**
 - achieve the desired result

I try to sleep in on weekends

- sleep until later in the morning than you usually do

I can't speak for our neighbors, but it's perfectly fine during the weekends.

- **speak for**
 - represent the feelings or opinions of another person

Don't get me wrong, but weekends are the only chance I have to catch up on sleep.

- **get me wrong**
 - don't misunderstand me
- **catch up on**
 - do something that you have not been able to do recently
 - 补充，追赶，强调了通过努力而迅速弥补之前的落后，追回进度或与最新情况保持同步。它常用于描述对于延迟的事情进行赶进度或迎头赶上的情况。

It's all good, you don't need to explain yourself.

- **It's all good** = Don't worry

We're working on this and we promise to have this issue solved in almost no time.

- **in almost no time** = very quickly

Tutorial 005 Renting an apartment

- **schedule a viewing**
 - arrange a time to view a property

Tutorial 006 Reported speech

It will help me with my independence big time.

- **big time** = in a major way
 - 表示重要，口语化表达
 - The meeting is big time.
 - We need to prepare for the meeting big time

Driving will give you a good start in life, and it opens a lot more doors.

- **Open a lot more doors**
 - 某事情可以给人更多的机会或可能性。它表示某个行动或决策可以创造更多的机遇，打开更多的门。
 - Learning a foreign language can open a lot more doors for job opportunities.

Do you know who I bumped into yesterday?

- **bump into** = meet by chance

- I bumped into an old friend at the grocery store yesterday. 昨天我在杂货店无意中遇到了一位老朋友。

He offered to help me with the party.

- *****offer to do***** 表达了主动提供或愿意做某事的意思。这个表达通常用于表示你主动提出或积极主动提供帮助、做某项任务或履行某种责任。
- I offered to do the dishes after dinner. 我主动表示愿意洗碗。

Before we parted, I wished him the best of luck and safe driving in his new car.

- **part** = say goodbye and depart

This is nothing short of a miracle.

- **nothing short of a miracle** = almost a miracle

Even when he faces hardships, he always looks on the bright side of things.

- **looks on the bright side of things** = find good things in a bad situation

Reported Speech

Reported Speech is the exact meaning of what someone said, but not their exact words. We use reporting verbs like *say, tell, ask, admit, promise, explain, announce, invite, claim*, etc.

DIRECT SPEECH

Present Simple

I'm so happy for you!

Present Continuous

I'm getting my own car tomorrow.

Past Continuous

I was turning left when a car hit me.

Present Perfect

Have you started practicing driving?

Past Simple

I had a car accident yesterday.

REPORTED SPEECH

Past Simple

I told him how happy I was for him.

Past Continuous

He said he was getting his own car the next day.

Past Perfect Continuous

He explained that he had been turning left when a car hit him.

Past Perfect

He wanted to know if I had started practicing driving.

Past Perfect

He said that he'd had a car accident the day before .

Reported Speech

Reported Speech is the exact meaning of what someone said, but not their exact words. We use reporting verbs like *say, tell, ask, admit, promise, explain, announce, invite, claim*, etc.

DIRECT SPEECH

Will

I won't be able to come to your birthday party.

How long will you be staying in the hospital?

REPORTED SPEECH

Would

He said (that) he would not be able to come to my party.

I asked him how long he would be staying in the hospital.

Tutorial 007 Tell ME About Yourself

Make sense. What do you know about our company so far?

- **Make sense** = I see; I get it;
 - make sense 指的是听起来很有道理，很合理。
 - I get it 表示我明白了
- **so far** 意思是到目前为止或迄今为止
 - I've finished three chapters of the book so far. 到目前为止，我已经完成了这本书的三章。

But I soon realized I wasn't cut out for that job.

- **be cut out for/to** 意思是某人具备或适合从事某种活动、职业或角色
 - She's really cut out for a career in marketing. 她真的很适合从事市场营销工作。
 - I don't think he's cut out to be a chef. 我认为他不适合当厨师。

What are your strengths?

- **strength** = good characteristics

But I'm working on this, and try to stop myself from being overly direct.

- **overly** = too

where do you see yourself in five years?

- 这句话可以翻译为“五年后你对自己有什么规划？”
- 常见的面试问题，用于了解求职者对自己未来的职业规划和目标的展望。

Tutorial 008 The Passive Voice

I'm really sorry, but I was stuck in traffic.

- **stuck** stick的过去式和过去分词

rush-hour traffic

- 交通高峰时间
- Try to avoid rush-hour traffic. 尽量避开交通高峰时间。

I'll give you the benefit of the doubt for now.

- **give you the benefit of the doubt** 虽然我不确定事实是怎么样的，但是我暂时相信你。

When I was pulled over, the policeman asked me to get out of the car.

- **pull over** 靠边停车

主被动语法总结：

TENSE	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Present Simple	People think that the animals escaped from the zoo.	It is thought that the animals escaped from the zoo.
Present Continuous	The doctors are treating the animal feeder in the hospital.	The animal feeder is being treated in the hospital.
Present Perfect	The police have arrested the robbers.	The robbers have been arrested by the police.
Past Simple	We needed you in that meeting today.	You were needed in that meeting today.
Past Continuous	The police were holding the robbers in custody.	The robbers were being held in custody by the police.
Past Perfect	He said that the police had seen my car on the camera of a gas station.	He said that my car had been seen on the camera of a gas station.
Future Simple	We 'll provide more details soon.	More details will be provided soon.
Modals	You must notify me immediately when something happens to you.	I must be notified immediately when something happens to you.

Tutorial 009 We'd Been Hoping for a Romantic Trip

Past Perfect Continuous

The Past Perfect Continuous shows that an action that started in the past continued up until another time in the past.

subj. + had + been + vb. - ing

The signal words for the past perfect continuous are: **when, for, since, before.**

She **had been looking** for things to do **when** she saw a carousel.

We **had been dreaming** about seeing the Statue of Liberty all lit up at night **for** a long time.

Ever **since** Carl invited me to New York City, I **had been marking** the days off the calendar!

We **had been enjoying** our time together so much **before** she showed up!

Tutorial 010 Years from Now. The Future Perfect Tense