

# 词汇部分



## A

a [ei,ə] (an [æn,ən]) *art.*

[词义和用法]

1. 一个(件) ① Autumn is a busy season. 秋季是一个繁忙的季节。② It was only a joke. 这只是个笑话。

2. 任何一个(强调类别) ① A knife is a tool for cutting with. 小刀是切割的工具。② If a pan can have a baby, it can die, too! 如果平锅能生孩子,它也会死亡! ③ A horse is a useful animal. 马是有用的动物。

3. 一个(=one, 用于量词前) ① There is a pound of meat in the basket. 篮子里有一磅肉。② Rome was not built in a day. [谚]伟业非一日可成。

4. 每;每一 ① A spaceship flies at about eleven kilometres a second. 宇宙飞船以每秒大约11公里的速度飞行。② Mike goes to the cinema once a week. 迈克一周看一次电影。

5. 某一 A Mr. Jones lives upstairs. 琼斯先生住在楼上。

6. 又一;另一 The student read it a second time. 这学生又读了一遍。

7. 学业成绩优等 He has got an "A" in the English test. 他英语测验成绩得了优等。

(注) 1. a 用于辅音前, an 用于元音前(辅音、元音是指发音,不是指字母)。例如: a house, a university, an hour, an honest man, an umbrella, an "f"等。

2. a(an)不能用于某些不可数名词前。例如: weather, news, fun, advice, information, clothing 等。

3. a(an)须放在副词 so, too, as 等修饰的形容词之后。例如: so good a boy (=such a good boy) 这么好的孩子, too careless a man 太粗心的人。

[词组搭配]

1. half an hour 半小时 He will finish it in half an hour. 半小时后,他将完成这件事。

2. many a (接可数名词单数) 许多 Many a scientist has made that experiment. 许多科学家都做过那个实验。

(注) an hour and a half (=one and a half hours) 一个半小时

[词义辨析]

a(an) 与 one 的区别:

a(an) 和 one 有时可互换,但 a(an) 侧重于类属,而 one 侧重于数量。例如:

Only a boy can do it. 只有男孩子能做这事。(强调是男孩子,而不是女孩子)

Only one boy knows the secret. 只有一个男孩知道这秘密。(强调只有一个,而不是更多的)

I am a teacher, not a doctor. 我是教师,不是医生。

(强调是教师,而不是医生等其他职业)

**able** ['eɪbl] *adj.*

[词义和用法]

有能力的;能干的 ① Your father is an able man. 你父亲是个能干的人。② Mr. Green is old, but still quite able. 格林先生老了,但仍然相当能干。

[词组搭配]

be able to 能;会 ① When I was young, I was able to run very fast. 我小时候能跑得很快。② Are you able to come tomorrow? 你明天能来吗?

[词义辨析]

be able to 与 can 的区别:

can 表示“能力”时,与 be able to 可以换用。例如:

I think I can/am able to go there on foot. 我想我能步行去那里。

can 只可用于一般现在时,一般过去时用 could。而 be able to 则适用于多种时态,尤其适用于 can 所不能表示的将来或完成的概念,还可以与情态动词(can 除外)连用。例如:

I will soon be able to do so. 很快我将能这样做。

She has been able to drive a car. 她已经能开小汽车了。

[反义词]

able (能的) - unable (不能的)

**about** [ə'baʊt] *adv. & prep.*

[词义和用法]

1. *adv.* (1) 大约; 左右 (1) John works in a factory about ten kilometres from his home. 约翰在离他家约 10 公里的一家工厂工作。(2) In 1620, about half the U. S. A. was covered by forests. 1620 年, 美国大约有一半的地方被森林所覆盖。

(2) 周围; 到处; 在附近 (1) The little boy ran about looking for his mother. 这小孩跑来跑去在找妈妈。(2) Don't drop cigarette ashes about. 不要乱弹烟灰。

2. *prep.* (1) 关于 (1) Robert asked me about the weather here in China. 罗伯特向我询问中国的天气情况。(2) Excuse me, have you got any books about the moon and the stars? 对不起, 你们这儿有关于月球和星星方面的书吗?

(2) 在……周围; 在……身边 (1) They stood all about the teacher as she sat. 当老师坐下时, 他们都站在她的周围。(2) Ampere had no paper about him. 安培身上没带纸。

[词组搭配]

1. be about to do 正要做; 即将做 He was about to start when it began to rain. 他正要出发, 突然下起雨来。

2. look about 四周环顾 Look about and tell me what you see? 向周围看看, 告诉我你看到了什么?

[常用句型]

What/How about ...? 怎么样……? 怎么办……?  
(用于询问消息, 提供建议或征询意见) (1) What about those shoes over there? 那边的一双鞋怎么样? (2) How about playing chess? 下棋怎么样?

## [词义辨析]

about, on 与 of 的区别:

about 常用于比较一般和随便的场合,表示“关于某人或某事的详情”,常与 tell, talk, speak, hear, write, think, read 等词连用。例如:

He talked about the book. 他谈到了那本书的情况。

on 多用于较严肃的或有关学术讨论的场合,也表示“关于某人或某事的详情”,常与 talk, speak, report, lecture 等词连用。例如:

He spoke on the present situation of the world. 他论述了当今世界的形势。

of 常与 tell, talk, speak, hear 等词连用,表示“提及”、“提到”。例如:

He talked of that student. 他提到了那个学生。

above [ə'boʊ] *prep. adv. n. & adj.*

1. *prep.* (1) 在……之上 ① The tree was so tall that fruit hung high above the children. 树很高,树上的水果高高地悬挂在孩子们的上方。② The temperature will stay above zero in the day time. 白天的温度将保持在零度以上。

(2) (表示数量、年龄) 在……以上 ① It weighs above five tons. 这东西有 5 吨多重。② Mr. White is above forty. 怀特先生 40 多岁了。

2. *adv.* 在上方 His bedroom is just above. 他的卧室就在上面。

3. *n.* 在上方(常与 from 连用) He suddenly heard a voice from above. 他突然听到上面的声音。

4. *adj.* 上面的 For the above reason, he is right. 根据上述理由,他是正确的。

## [词组搭配]

1. above all 首要的是;尤其重要的是 Above all, you must get up early. 首要的是,你必须早起。

2. above everything else 高于(其他)一切 I love my motherland above everything else. 我爱我的祖国胜于一切。

## [词义辨析]

above 与 over 的区别:

above 表示(位置)“在……之上”、“高于”,还可表示价值、重要性等方面的“在……之上”。例如:

We were flying above the clouds. 我们飞行在云层之上。

He puts the interest of his country above his own. 他把国家的利益置于个人的利益之上。

over 也表示(位置)“在……之上”、“高于”,但含有“在……正上方”、“垂直在上”之意。例如:

There is a bridge over the river. 河上有座桥。

He flew over the Sahara. 他飞越撒哈拉大沙漠。

Snow is falling over the north of England. 英格兰北部到处都在下雪。

\* ache [eik] *vi.*

## [词义和用法]

痛 My head aches. 我头痛。

accident ['æksɪdənt] *n.* [C]

## [词义和用法]

1. 意外的事;偶然的事 I had a little accident last Sunday. 上星期天我遇到了一点意外的事。

2. 事故;不测 ① His father died from a car accident. 他的父亲死于汽车车祸。② There have been many railway accidents this year. 今年已发生多次火车事故。

## [词组搭配]

1. by accident 偶然;意外地 When I was walking in the street, I saw my first teacher, Mr. Smith, by accident. 我在街上散步时,意外地遇到了我的启蒙老师史密斯先生。

2. without accident 安全地;无恙地 The night passed without accident. 这一夜平安无事地过去了。

across [ə'krɒs] *prep.*

## [词义和用法]

1. 横过;穿过(从一边到另一边) ① Go across the

bridge, and you'll find the museum on the left. 过桥后,在左边你就能找到博物馆了。② China has built a new great wall across the northern part of the country. 中国在北部地区修建了一座新的长城。

2. 在……的另一边;对过 ① Do you see that great tree across the river? 你见到河对面那棵大树吗? ② The cinema is just across the street. 电影院就在马路对面。

3. 交叉;作十字形 He sat there with his arms across the breast. 他坐在那儿,双臂交叉在胸前。

[词义辨析]

across 与 through 的区别:

across “横过”、“穿过”,表示动作从一边到另一边沿物体的表面进行。例如:

The river was frozen so we walked across the ice. 河水结了冰,所以我们从冰上走过。

through “穿过”、“通过”,意为“从中穿过”,表示动作从某一物体中间穿过。例如:

It took us hours to walk through the forest. 我们花了几个小时才穿过这片森林。

\* actor ['æktə] n.

[词义和用法]

男演员 Mingming's father is an actor. 明明的爸爸是位演员。

(注) actress 女演员

address [ə'dres] n. & v.

[词义和用法]

1. n. {C} (1) 地址;通讯处 ① The address was on a piece of paper, but I can't find it now. 地址写在纸上,但我现在找不到它。② What's your address? 你的地址是哪里?

(2) 演说;讲话 The mayor made an opening address. 市长致开幕词。

2. v. (1) 向……讲话 He addressed the students in a high voice. 他高声对学生说话。

(2) 与姓名地址 This letter was wrongly addressed. 这信上的地址写错了。

\* **advice** [əd'vaɪs] *n.* [U]

[词义和用法]

劝告; 忠告; 意见 (1) One by one she answered their questions and gave them some advice. 她一个接一个地回答了他们的问题, 并给了他们一些建议。(2) John went to the beach on the advice of the doctor. 约翰遵照医生的意见, 到海滨去了。

(注) advice 为不可数名词。如 a piece of advice 一项建议; some advice 一些劝告

\* **advise** [əd'vaɪz] *vt.*

[词义和用法]

劝告; 忠告; 建议 (1) The doctor advised a change of air. 医生建议换换空气。(2) We advised that steps (should) be taken at once. 我们建议立即采取步骤。

[词组搭配]

1. advise doing 建议做 I advised waiting for the teacher to come. 我建议等老师来。

2. advise sb. to do 建议某人做 Tom advised Jack not to travel alone. 汤姆劝杰克不要独自去旅行。

**afraid** [ə'freɪd] *adj.* (表语性形容词)

[词义和用法]

担心; 害怕 (1) Don't be afraid. Let's go for a walk. 别担心, 我们去散步吧。(2) "I feel a little afraid." said Kate. 凯特说: "我有点害怕。"

[词组搭配]

1. be afraid of 害怕; 担忧 (1) Don't be afraid of any difficulty. 不要怕任何困难。(2) They're afraid of climbing that tall tree. 他们害怕爬那棵大树。

2. be afraid to do 害怕; 不敢 So the bat was afraid to leave his home. 于是, 蝙蝠不敢离开家。

[常用句型]

I'm afraid (that) 担心; 恐怕 (1) I'm afraid you can't speak to Ann. 对不起, 你不能与安通话。(2) I'm afraid he's



out at the moment. 恐怕此刻他不在家。

(注) I'm afraid 常用作插入语,使语气婉转,相当于 I'm sorry, but ... 例如: That's too expensive, I'm afraid. 恐怕太贵了吧。

[词义辨析]

be afraid of 与 be afraid to 的区别:

be afraid of doing 害怕、担心发生某种不希望出现的情况。例如:

He handed the glass with care, because he was afraid of breaking it. 他小心地拿着杯子,害怕把它打碎。

be afraid to do 害怕或不敢做某事。例如: He was afraid to go out even for food. 他连外出寻找食物都不敢了。

试比较:

The boy was afraid of waking his father. 这孩子担心把父亲吵醒。

The boy was afraid to wake his father. 这孩子不敢喊醒父亲。

after ['ɑ:ftə] *prep. & conj.*

[词义和用法]

1. *prep.* (1) (时间) 在……以后 (1) My teacher often takes a walk with his son after supper. 我的老师经常在晚饭后和儿子一起散步。(2) After that, no one came to the island. 在那之后,没有人来到这个岛上。

(2) (顺序) 跟在……后面; 次于 (1) Shut the door after you. 随手关门。(2) After you, sir. 先生,您先请。(口语,客套语)

2. *conj.* 在……以后 (1) I'll write to you after I arrive in Shanghai. 我到上海后即给你写信。(2) The next day after we arrived, we got up early in the morning before the sun rose. 到达后的第二天早晨,太阳还没出来,我们就早早起床了。

[词组搭配]

1. after all 毕竟; 终究; 别忘了 (1) He is a boy after all. 毕竟他是个孩子。(2) After all, Mike isn't a boy any more. 别忘了,迈克不再是小孩子了。

2. after class /school 下课后/放学后 We play games after class. 下课后我们做游戏。

3. be after 追求;探求 What are you after? 你追求什么?

4. look after 照料;照顾 Would you please look after my baby while I'm out? 我不在时请你照顾一下我的孩子,好吗?

5. run after 追赶;追踪 Who are you running after? 你在追赶谁?

[常用句型]

1. soon after 在……后不久 Soon after he graduated from middle school, he joined the army. 他中学毕业后不久,就参军了。

2. 时间+after 在……后 Two years after her graduation, she moved to the countryside. 毕业两年后,她搬到了农村。

[词义辨析]

after 与 in 的区别:

两者都可指(时间)“在……以后”。

after 表示“从过去某个时间算起若干时间以后”,时间状语常表示“一段”时间,时态为过去时。例如:

Jim came back to China after three months. 三个月后吉姆回到了中国。

或表示某个时间、日期或事件以后,这时的时间状语常表示某一“点”时间,时态为过去时或将来时。例如:

After midnight, the party broke up. 半夜后,晚会结束。

He shall be back after four o'clock. 他将在4点以后回来。

in 表示“从现在或说话时刻算起若干时间以后”,时间状语常表示“一段”时间,时态为一般将来时或过去将来时。例如:

Jim will come back to China in three months. 吉姆将在三个月后回到中国。

He said he would come back in three months. 他说他

将在三个月以后回来。

**afternoon** ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n] *n.*

[词义和用法]

下午 ① Good afternoon, Mr. Green. 格林先生, 下午好! ② All of us will have a meeting this afternoon. 今天下午我们大家都要开会。

(注) 1. 泛指“在下午”用 *in the afternoon*。

2. 特指“某一个下午”用介词 *on*。例如:

*on the afternoon of June 1* 6月1日下午

3. 有定语修饰 *afternoon* 时用介词 *on*。例如:

*on Sunday afternoon* 在星期日下午

*on a warm afternoon* 在一个暖和的下午

4. *afternoon* 与 *one, this, that, all, every* 等连用, 构成副词性词组时, 其前不用介词。例如:

*One afternoon some boys made a lot of noise in class.* 一天下午, 几个男生在课堂上吵吵嚷嚷。

**again** [ə'geɪn] *adv.*

[词义和用法]

又; 再 *Read the passage again and answer the questions in the workbook.* 再读一遍短文并回答练习中的问题。

[词组搭配]

1. *again and again* 再三地; 反复地 *Hearing the good news, we cheered again and again.* 听到这好消息, 我们一次又一次地欢呼起来。

2. *once again* 再次 *Read the poem once again.* 把这首诗再读一遍。

3. *Say it again, please.* 请再说一遍。

4. *time and again* 一次又一次地; 反复地

[词义辨析]

*again* 与 *another* 的区别:

*again* 和 *another* 都有“再”的含义。但 *again* 是副词, 指“再次”, 重复原来动作, 而 *another* 是代词, 意思“另外的”, 指的是物。试比较:

*Please boil the egg again.* 请把那鸡蛋再煮一次。

Please boil another egg. 请再煮一个鸡蛋。

**against** [ə'geɪnst] *prep.*

[词义和用法]

1. 对着; 反对 (1) We were playing football against No. 64 Middle School. 我们在和64中踢足球。(2) They were walking against the wind. 他们正逆着风行走。

2. 倚在; 紧靠 (1) The policeman placed the ladder against the wall. 那位警察把梯子靠在墙上。(2) The teacher leaned against the blackboard. 老师斜靠在黑板上。

3. 以……为背景; 以……为对照; 衬托 Red flags stand out brightly against the blue sky. 红旗在蓝天的衬托下显得分外鲜艳。

(注) against 是介词, 不要误用为动词。

[词组搭配]

be against 反对; 违背 (1) They are against the plan. 他们反对这计划。(2) It is quite against the school rules. 这完全违反校规。

**age** [eɪdʒ] *n.*

[词义和用法]

1. 年龄 (1) Lily is four years of age. 莉莉4岁。(2) At your age, I had to work. 像你这么大时, 我就得干活了。

2. 时代 The incident happened in the age of Shakespeare. 这事件发生在莎士比亚时代。

[词组搭配]

1. at the age of 在……岁 At the age of twelve, Edison began selling newspapers on a train. 爱迪生12岁就在火车上卖报纸。

2. for ages 多年 They haven't met for ages. 他们好多年未见面了。

**ago** [ə'ɡəʊ] *adv.*

[词义和用法]

以前 I found the ruler in my bag five minutes ago. 5分钟以前我在书包里找到这把小尺。

**agree** [ə'ɡri:] *v.*

## [词义和用法]

1. *vi.* 同意;赞成 ① They agreed very soon. 他们很快同意了。② Let me have a try, do you agree? 让我试试,你同意吗?

2. *vt.* 同意;赞成 ① I agree that your plan is better. 我承认你的计划更好。② Most scientists agree that computers can not completely take the place of humans. 大多数科学家认为电脑不能完全替代人。

## [词组搭配]

1. agree to (a plan) 同意(计划) They agreed to the plan. 他们同意这个计划。

2. agree to do 同意做某事 I don't agree to make that experiment. 我不同意做那个实验。

3. agree with sb. 同意某人的意见 All of us agree with the professor. 我们大家都同意教授的意见。

(注) agree 后不能接不定式的复合结构。例如,不能说 She agreed us to use her bike, 而应该说 She agreed to let us use her bike (她同意我们用她的自行车)。

air [eə] *n.*

空气 ① The air today is nice and clear. 今天,天空万里无云。② Let's go out and have some fresh air. 我们出去呼吸一点新鲜空气。

## [词组搭配]

1. by air (= by plane) 乘飞机 Uncle Wang made a journey to Beijing by air last year. 王叔叔去年乘飞机到北京旅行。

2. in the air 在空中 Are there a lot of stars in the air? 天空中有许多星星吗?

3. in the open air 在露天;在户外 They are playing in the open air. 他们在露天玩耍。

\* airport ['eəpɔ:t] *n.*

## [词义和用法]

机场 I'm going to meet my uncle at the airport. 我将去机场接我的叔叔。

\* airsick ['eəsɪk] *adj.*

## [词义和用法]

晕机的 Perhaps you're airsick. 或许你晕机。

\* **alive** [ə'laɪv] *adj.*

## [词义和用法]

1. 热闹的; 充满着……的 ① The whole school is alive today. 今天整个学校很热闹。② The whole square was alive with singing. 整个广场歌声嘹亮。

2. 活着的; 在世的 ① Is your grandma still alive? 你外祖母还活着吗? ② He is the happiest man alive. 他是世界上最幸福的人。

(注) alive 不可放在名词前作定语。

**all** [ɔ:l] *adj. pron. & adv.*

## [词义和用法]

1. *adj.* 全部的; 所有的 ① Of all the students, she studies hardest. 所有学生中, 她学习最努力。② All roads lead to Rome. [谚]条条道路通罗马(殊途同归)。

2. *pron.* (1) (与 of 连用) 每一个; 全部(用于三者或三者以上) The teacher couldn't answer all of them. 老师不能回答全部问题。

(2) 全体(用于同位语) ① The workers all wear thick clothes and glasses over their eyes. 工人们都穿上厚厚的衣服并且戴上眼镜。② The glasses were all broken. 杯子都被打破了。

3. *adv.* 都; 完全 ① I hope that you and everybody at school are all well. 我希望你与在校的每个人身体都很好。② We are wet all over. 我们浑身湿透。

## [词组搭配]

1. all right 好; 行 ① "Shall we watch TV?" "All right." "我们看电视行吗?" "好的。" ② "Thank you very much." "That's all right." "谢谢你。" "没关系。"

2. all the same 仍然; 依然 ① Thank you all the same. 同样感谢。② He gives us a lot of trouble, but I like him all the same. 他给我们带来不少麻烦, 但我依然喜欢他。

3. all the time 一直 ① It rained all the time. 一直

在下雨。② Our knowledge of the universe is growing all the time. 我们对宇宙方面的知识一直在增长。

4. at all 完全;根本(常用于否定句) ① I am not tired at all after the long journey. 走了很长的路,我却一点儿不觉得累。② “Do you mind if I go now?” “Not at all.” “我现在去,你不反对吧?” “不反对。”

5. Not at all. 不用谢。(答谢的客套语) “Thank you for giving us so much help.” “Not at all.” “谢谢你给我们那么多帮助。” “不用谢。”

[词义辨析]

all 与 whole 的区别:

all, whole 都有“整个的”、“完全的”意思,但它们与复数名词连用时,all 表示“所有的”,而 whole 意为“整个的”。例如:

I have read all the books. 所有这些书我都看过了。

It rained for five whole days. 雨下了整整五天。

almost ['ɔ:lmaʊst] *adv.*

[词义和用法]

1. 几乎;差不多 ① I have almost finished my homework. 我的家庭作业几乎都完成了。② If you travel in India, or France, or Germany, or almost any other country in the world, you'll still be able to use English. 如果你去印度、法国、德国或者差不多世界上任何国家,你都可以使用英语。

[词义辨析]

almost 与 nearly 的区别:

almost 和 nearly 都有“几乎”、“差不多”的意思,有时可以通用,但是 almost 可以与 never, no, none, nothing, no one 等否定词连用,而 nearly 则不可以。例如:

Almost no one knows it. 几乎没有人知道这件事。

I almost never saw her. 我几乎从未见过她。

(注) almost 不能修饰 not, 不可说 He is almost not late, 而应该说 He is never late (他从不迟到)。

alone [ə'ləʊn] *adj. & adv.*

[词义和用法]

1. *adj.* 单独的(只作表语) ① "We're alone here," said Jim. 吉姆说:“就我们在这儿。”② Robinson was alone on the island. 罗宾逊一人在岛上。

2. *adv.* 单独地;独自 The old woman lived alone in the mountain village. 这位老妇单独一人住在那个山村。  
[词组搭配]

all alone 独自一人 He did it all alone. 这事全是他一个人干的。

[词义辨析]

alone 与 lonely 的区别:

alone 指孤身一人,单独一个。例如:

She lives alone but never feels lonely. 她单独一人居住,却不感到孤独。

lonely 指心灵上感情上的“孤独”、“寂寞”,或指“荒凉的”、“偏僻的”地方。例如: a lonely old man (一个孤独的老人); a lonely mountain village (一个荒凉偏僻的山村)

**along** ['ɔ:lɒŋ] *prep. & adv.*

[词义和用法]

1. *prep.* 沿着;顺着 ① The bus stop is along that road, on the left. 公共汽车站在那条路的左边。② Walk along the road and take the first turning on the left. 沿着公路走,在第一个转弯处向左拐。③ Pass along the car please. 请向车子里面走。

2. *adv.* 向前(常与表示运动的动词 go, come, move 等连用,表示向前移动) ① Come straight along here. 请直接从这里走过来。② Come along. 来吧,跟我来吧。

[词组搭配]

all along 一直地;一向 She knew all along it was a mistake. 她一直知道这是个错误。

**already** [ɔ:l'redi] *adv.*

[词义和用法]

已经 ① This year alone, we've already planted ten thousand trees. 仅这一年,我们就种了一万棵树。② Have you finished already? 你早已完成了吗?

[词义辨析]



already 与 yet 的区别:

already 常用在肯定句中,疑问句与否定句中用 yet,若在疑问句中用 already,则表示对动作完成得比预期的快而感到惊讶。例如:

I've not yet seen that film. 我还没看过那部影片。

Have you had supper already? 怎么,你们早已吃过晚饭了?

**also** ['ɔ:lsəʊ] *adv.*

[词义和用法]

也 ① They also have fish shops in Australia. 澳大利亚也有鱼食店。② Besides beer, I also like champagne. 除了啤酒外,我也喜欢香槟酒。

[常用句型]

not only ... but also 不但……而且 She not only reads English very well but also writes it beautifully. 她英语不仅读得好,而且书写也很美。

[词义辨析]

also, too 与 either 的区别:

also 一般用于书面语,比较正式,只用于肯定句,常放在行为动词之前,助动词和连系动词之后。例如:

I'm also very interested in your country. 我对你们国家也很感兴趣。

too 一般用于口语或普通用语。用于肯定句,常放在句末,且用逗号分开;有时可插入句中,前后用逗号分开。例如:

John, too, likes English. (= John likes English, too.) 约翰也喜欢英语。

either 只用于否定句,意为“也”,通常放在句末。例如:

I don't know the answer, either. 我也不知道答案。

\* **although** [əl'dəʊ] *conj.*

[词义和用法]

虽然;尽管 ① Although Beibei was tired, he went on with his work. 虽然贝贝很疲倦,但他还继续工作。② Although he is very old, he can do it. 他虽然很老,但还能做事。