

“As” 在药学英语中的用法 (下)

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(三) “As” 作关系代词: 连接的是定语从句, “As” 前面常有 “such” 或 “the same”, “As” 在从句中往往做主语、宾语或表语。

1. They have special ways of find out that there really are such things as molecules. (P. 1 / 32)

他们有特殊的方法能查清确实存在象分子这样的物质。

(“as” 作从句的主语, 从句应该是 as are molecules, as 等于关系代词 which, are 省略掉。参阅 P. 3 / 4, P. 27 / 13, P. 27 / 27, P. 37 / 11, P. 48 / 5)

2. ...such additional standards as the management of the firm may adopt. (P. 37 / 6)

...公司管理措施所能采用的一些附加标准。

(“as” 在从句中作宾语, 其先行词为 standards。)

3. This morning we consulted the same doctor as you consulted yesterday. 今天早上我们找了昨天请的那位大夫看病。

(“as” 在从句中作宾语, 其先行词为 doctor)

4. such as 前面无一逗号, 这时 as 可看作是引导省略定语从句的关系代词。

In their native environment, alkaloids usually exist in the form of salts, frequently of the simple organic acids such as lactic, malic, tartaric, and citric. (P. 59 / 32)

在自然环境中, 生物碱常常以简单的有机酸如乳酸、苹果酸、酒石酸和柠檬酸的盐类形式存在的。

(“As” 为引导省略定语从句的关系代词, and citric 后面省略了 are, 亦可把 such 放在 simple 前面, 把 the 删掉, 变成和 (三) 1. 形式实例一样。参阅 P. 29 / 8, P. 50 / 2)

5. 有时 “As” 的先行词是指的主句所表达的整个意思:

Such changes that result in the formation of new kinds of matter with new properties and of different composition are called, as has already been indicated, chemical changes or reactions.

(P. 15 / 10)

正如已被指出的那样, 导致生成具有新性质和不同成份的一类新物质的这种变化称为化学变化或化学反应。

(关系代词 as 代替整个主句的意思, 即从 such... reactions, 它在从句中起主语

作用。参阅p.14/4, p.74/17, p.74/31)

6. “As”作为关系副词时，引导定语从句，在从句中作状语，相当in which, with which等，这时主句中大都以the same、such等构成的作状语用的介词短语。
In a carbohydrate, hydrogen and oxygen are present in the same ratio as in water, that is, two atoms of hydrogen to one of oxygen. (p.3/23)
氢和氧在碳水化合物中的比率与（氢和氧）在水中的比率一样，也就是说，二个氢原子对一个氧原子。

(as in water为省略了的定语从句，不省略形式为as hydrogen and oxygen are present in water, as 在此为关系副词，其先行词为in the same ratio=in which, 在从句中作状语。)

7. When heating gases we find they act in exactly the same way as (=in which) liquid acts.

气体受热时，我们发现它们作用的方式与液体受热时完全一样。

(as为关系副词，引导定语从句，在从句中作状语)

(四) “As”引起插入句及“such as”引起同位语：

1. As you know, the normal temperature of an adult human being is 98.6F.
(p.3/2)

正如你们知道的，成年人的正常体温为华氏98.6度。

(插入句，一般说来，具有状语作用，但其明显特点是在句中位置比较自由，插前、插后或居中均可，通常有逗号同句中其它部分隔开，并具有有一种加强或缓和语气作用，如果去掉它，句子基本意义不变。)

2. As the name implies, the subject is a dynamic one. (p.56/6)

正如这个名词所表示的那样，这门学科是属于动力学的范畴。

(“As”作为连接词，引导同位语从句。)

常见的医药文献中插入句和插入语如下：

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1) as things (matters) stand | 按目前情况来看 |
| 2) as it is (was) | 事实上，照原样 |
| 3) as I see it | 如我所见 |
| 4) as it appears to me | 在我看来好象 |
| 5) as the case may be | 看情况，按具体情况 |
| 6) as a matter of course | 当然，势所必然 |
| 7) as a matter of fact | 事实上，其实 |
| 8) as a general rule | 通常，照例 |

3. such as为复合连接词，引出同位语，注意such as前面有逗号：

Elaborations, such as the use of boiling solvents, mixed solvents, multiple extractions and solid-liquid and liquid-liquid extractions are common place in the laboratory. (p.5/34)

精细的操作方法，例如沸溶剂、混合溶剂、多次提取、固液提取、液液提取等法的使用在实验室中是很平常的，

4. It was discovered centuries ago that preparations could be made from certain plants, such as poppies and coca, which, when taken by human being, serve to deaden pain (are analgesics) . (p.19/3)

几世纪以前业已发现，人们服了某些诸如罂粟、古柯一类植物所制成的制剂可以止痛（称为镇痛药）。

（参阅p.14/7, p.29/5, p.69/8, p.72/4）

（五）“As”的习惯用法：由“As”构成的习语在医药文献中相当多，常见的有：

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. as long as | 只要（用作连词） |
| 2. as soon as | 一…就…（用作连词） |
| 3. as a result of | 由于…的结果（用作介词） |
| 4. as well | 也，同样（用作副词） |
| 5. as with | 正如…的情况一样（用作介词） |
| 6. as such | 象这样的（物、人）（用作介词） |
| 7. as for | 至于，就…来说（用作介词） |
| 8. as to | 关于，至于（用作介词） |
| 9. as well as | 和…一样，不但…而且（用作连词） |
| 10. as yet | 迄今（用作副词） |
| 11. so as to | 以便（用作介词，to后要用不定式） |
| 12. according as | 随着（作连词） |

现举几例说明：

1. As long as there is room for improvement in the things we need, there will be challenging opportunities for the analytical chemist. (p33/24)
只要我们需要的事物还有改进余地的话，分析化学家就具有许多繁重的任务。
(as long as作连词引导状语从句)
2. Recover may usually be predicated as long as there is no complications.
只要没有并发症，复原通常可以预期。
(as long as作连词引导状语从句)
3. As soon as the value of sulfanilamide was recognized chemists synthesized hundreds of related substances, and investigations were made of their usefulness as bacteriostatic agents. (p.51/2)
一当磺胺的价值被公认后，化学家们立即合成了几百种相关的物质，并对它们作为抑菌剂的效用进行了研究。
(as soon as作连词，引导状语从句。参阅p.74/3)
4. Legend places its discovery prior to 1633 as the result of a violent storm, (p.5/7)

传说它是在1633年以前由于一次强烈暴风雨的结果而发现的。

(as the result of为介词习语, 作状语用)

5. The principle of extraction, of course, has its basis in the fact that compounds differing greatly in their structural characteristics are quite likely to differ greatly in their chemical and physical characteristics as well. (p. 5 / 11)

当然提取的原理基于这样的事实, 就是在其结构特性上越是不相同的化合物, 很可能在其理化特性上也越不相同。

(as well为副词短语作状语用, 修饰are likely too 参阅p.24/21)

6. Sometimes, as with penicillin and cyanocobalamin (vitamin B₁₂) the correct structural formula has been discovered through a complete determination of the crystal structure by x-ray diffraction method. (p.29 / 21)

有时候, 如同测定青霉素和氰钴胺(维生素B₁₂)的结构一样, 一个正确的结构式是通过X线衍射法对晶体结构进行全面测定而发现的。

(as with为介词词组作状语用)

7. In 1820 quinine and cinchonine were isolated from cinchona, and the use of the alkaloids as such gained favor rapidly. (p.79 / 30)

在1820年, 奎宁和辛可宁从金鸡纳树皮中分离提取到, 此类生物碱的应用因而很快得到推广。

(as such为介词词组, 作定语用修饰the use of alkaloids)

8. The thermometer rises and falls according as the air is hot or cold. (according as 作连词, 引导状语从句)

寒暑表随着天气的冷热而升降。

9. As for an adult, eight hours of sleep is quite enough.

就成年人来说, 八小时的睡眠是足够的。

(as for介词词组作状语用)

10. Secondly, the physician is also concerned with chemical agents that are not used in therapy but are commonly responsible for household and industrial poisoning as well as environmental pollution. (p.53 / 11)

其次, 医生也要关心那些虽在治疗上不用但通常不仅能引起环境污染而且能引起家庭和工业中毒的化学物质。

(as well as 作连接词用, 连接poisoning和pollution。参阅p. 8 / 9, p.40 / 4, p.53 / 24) (续完) [张紫洞审校]