

本书重点讲解单个 as 的用法和一些常用的 as 搭配。此外,还介绍 as 成语。学生在理解带 as 的句子所遇到的困难,主要是把单个 as 和 as 搭配以及 as 成语混在一起,以致分辨不清。编者从实用出发,编写此书。把单个 as 突出,单独讲。教学实践证明,这对理解带 as 的句子很有帮助。单个 as 的用法和 as 搭配都配有英译汉练习并附答案(包括参考译文和说明)。as 成语则附有索引备查。本书可供非专业英语大学生、研究生、中等程度英语自学者、专业英语大学生和大、中学教师参考。

英语 as 的用法

(配有练习和答案) 吴 琼 编著

*

责任编辑:陈立敏 版式设计:王 颖 封面设计:方 芬 责任校对:张秀恩 责任印制:卢子祥

X

机械工业出版社出版(北京阜成门外百万庄南街一号) (北京市书刊出版业营业许可证出字第 117 号) 机械工业出版社印刷厂印刷 新华书店北京发行所发行。新华书店经售

X

开本 787×1092 ¹/₃₂・印张 4・字数 83 千字 1991 年 5 月北京第一版・1991 年 5 月北京第一次印刷 印数 0,001-4,800・定价: 2.50元

×

ISBN $7 - 111 - 02552 - 0/H \cdot 73$

前 言

英语 as 的用法很多,学生在阅读英语书刊碰到带 as 的句子,有时抓不准它的意思,甚至理解错误。主要原因就是把单个 as 和 as 搭配以及 as 成语混在一起,以致分辨不清。编者从实用出发,把单个 as 突出,单独讲。教学实践证明,这对理解带 as 的句子很有帮助。as 搭配中包括一些常见的成语以便重点讲解或对比,书中对单个 as 的用法和 as 搭配都配有英译汉练习并附答案(包括参考译文和说明)。as 成语则编了索引,可供查阅。

本书编写除根据编者的教学实践外,还参考了一些语法书和词典 (主要参考书目附书后)。由于编者水平和时间有限,错误和缺点难免,欢 迎广大读者批评指正。

编者

目 录

一. 单个 as 的用法 ···································	1
(一)as 作连词 ···································	1
1. as 作并列连词	1
2. as 作从属连词	2
(1)as 引出方式从句	2
(2)as 引出比例从句····································	6
(3)as 引出比较从句····································	7
(4)as 引出时间从句	7
(5)as 引出原因从句····································	7
(6)as 引出条件从句	12
(7)as 引出让步从句	12
(8)as 引出地点从句	1 4
(9)as 引出名词性从句	15
	15
7 - 4 - 4 111 4 12 M	15
(1)基本用法	15
(2)as 引出同位语时的省略 ·······	16
(3)表示不同意思的"as+人称代词主格"和"as+人称	
代词宾格"	16
2. as 引出补足语	17
(1)基本用法	17
(2)可由 as 引出、也可不由 as 引出的补足语 ····································	18
(3)必须由 as 引出的补足语 ······	19
(4)直接由动词引出、不能由 as 引出的补足语 ··············· 2	20

	20
4. as 和 like 的比较 ·······	21
(三)as 作关系代词·······	22
1. 基本用法	22
2. 作定语从句中主语用的关系代词 as	23
(1)as 从句谓语动词中必须有 be 或其他联系动词 ··············	24
(2)as 从句中可用实义动词	24
3. 关系代词 as 引出的定语从句中带有多余的人称代词	21
4. 关系代词 as 引出的定语从句中的省略	25
(四)as 作独立关系代词····································	26
(五)as 表示:介词+独立关系代词;介词+独立关系形容词	
+名词····································	27
1. as 表示"介词+独立关系代词"····································	27
(1)基本用法	27
(2)词语的省略	28
(3)引出插入语的 as	28
2. as 表示"介词+独立关系形容词+名词"·······	29
() () () (i) (ii) (ii)	30
1. 基本用法	30
2. 句中有副词 as 时的省略	31
3. as 和 such as ···································	31
二. as 搭配	32
(→)as···as ·······	32
1. as ···as (so ···as) ······	32
(1)表示同样程度的比较	32
(2)as/so···as+人称代词主格(宾格) ····································	33
(3)第一个 as 的省略 ···································	34
2. as ···a ···as ························	34
3. as ···as(can be/could be) ·······	35
4. as ··· as need be ·······	36

	5. asas any	37
	6. asas ever	37
	7. as many/much() as	38
	(1)as many() as	38
	(2) as much (···) as ······	3 9
()as far as/so far as/in as far as/in so far as/insofar as	41
	1. as far as/so far as+名词 ·······	41
	2. as far as/so far as+不定式(短语)[动名词(短语),that 从句]	
	***************************************	41
	3. so far…as to+动词原形/so far…as+从句	42
	4. as far as/so far as/in as far as/in so far as/insofar as	
	(+从句)的互换	42
(三)as if/as though ·······	43
	1. as if/as though 表示和事实相反的情况、不大可能(或怀疑)	
	或真实情况	43
	2. as if/as though 从句中的省略	44
	3. as if 感叹句所表示的口气	45
	4. 连词 that 代替 as if/as though	46
(四)as many/as much ····································	46
	1. as many	46
	2. as much	46
(五)as…so	47
(;	六)as well as/as well ··································	48
	1. as well as ······	48
	(1)as well as 作并列连词 ·······	48
	(2)as well as 作介词	50
	(3)"as well as"中的 well 作副词 ······	51
	(4)as well+动词+as+动词······	51
	2. as well	52
	3. 岐义句	5.9

(七)inasmuch as/in as much as/insomuch as ···································	53
1. inasmuch as/in as much as	53
2. insomuch as ······	54
(八)so as to/soas to	54
1. so as to/so···as to 引出的不定式(短语) ····································	54
2. "be+so+形容词+as to+动词原形"的替代用法 ·················	55
3. 歧义句	56
(九)so much as/not so much(…)as	56
1. so much as	56
2. not so much ···as ······	57
(+) such as/such as such as to	57
1. such as/such···as ·····	57
2. 带有 such as/such···as 句的省略 ·······	59
3. such as to/such ···as to ···································	59
(+-) (the)same as	59
1. the same as ······	59
2. the same as/the same that	60
3. same as	61
三、as 成语 ·······	62
练习和答案	84
练习 [[一、(一)]	84
练习 [答案(参考译文和说明)	86
练习 『 [一、(二)~(六)]	89
练习『答案(参考译文和说明)	91
练习 ■ [一、(一)~(六)]	95
练习■答案(参考译文和说明)	97
练习№[二、(一)~(四)]	100
练习 N 答案(参考译文和说明) ······· 1	102
练习 V [二、(五)~(十一)]····································	104
练习 V 答案(参考译文和说明) ··············· 1	106

一、单个 as 的用法

单个 as 的用法最广,可作连词、介词、关系代词、副词。此外,单个 as 还可表示"介词十独立关系代词(或独立关系形容词十名词)"。

(一)as 作连词

as可用作并列连词和从属连词。

1. as 作并列连词

as 作并列连词时,可等于 and 或表示"而(while/whereas)"和"也,又,不但……而且(as well as)"。例如:

①They complain that (i. e. the Government's Unemployment Bill) does not provide, as it clearly does not, for all cases of unemployment.

他们埋怨这个议案(即政府的失业议案)没有规定各种失业的情况,它显然没有规定。(句中的 as=and)

②Some persons delight in evil, as others are thought to delight in virtue.

有些人以作恶为乐,而其他人则被认为是以行善为乐。 (句中的 as=while/whereas)

(3) This has been the aim of all students, as of all teachers.

这不但是全体教师的目的,而且也是全体学生的目的。 (句中的 as=as well as 也,又,不但……而且。as 后略去 the aim。)

2. as 作从属连词

as 作从属连词可引出方式从句、比例从句、比较从句、时间从句、原因从句、条件从句、让步从句和地点从句。此外,它还可引出名词从句。

- (1)as 引出方式从句
- 1)基本用法

as 引出方式从句时,可表示"(正)如,象……那样,好象,按照,照……的样子"。例如:

①George writes carefully as his elder brother does. (如,象 ……那样)

乔治象他哥哥一样,书写很仔细。

②Do it as I do。(按照,照……的样子)

照我的样子做这件事。(句中的 I do 后略去 it)

③He spoke as it were in jest. (as=as if 好象)

他好象开玩笑地说。

(4)He always does and says the right thing as by instinct.

他好象出于本能,说话、做事总是没有错。(句中 as=as if 好象。as 的后面略去 he did it。)

⑤Spell this word as in French. (按照)

按照法语的拼法,拼这个词。(句中 as 后略去 you spell it。)

6Yesterday afternoon Prof. Smith came to our university to give a talk on how to study physics as requested.

昨天下午史密斯教授应邀来我们大学作怎样学习物理的报告。[句中 as requested = as (he was) requested (to do so)。 as 本意"按照",这里译为"应"。]

7She took to mathematics as a duck to water.

就象鸭子喜爱水一样,她喜爱数学。(句中 duck 后略去 takes)

(8) They go to the library frequently as does Brown.

他们象布朗那样经常到图书馆去。

(9) I shall act as seems best.

我将照我认为最好的方法行动。[句中 as seems best = as (it) seems best (to me)]

注意:

有些 as 引出的方式从句带有比较的意义,如上列例①、⑦、⑧。这样的句子也可看作比较从句。

2)as 引出方式从句时的省略

as 引出方式从句时,从句中可有省略。由于这种省略,as 后面往往只跟介词短语[见2页(1)1)例④和例⑤]或分词(短语)[见2页(1)1)例⑥]。有时,从句中也可略去动词[见2页(1)1)例⑦]。此外,在 as 引出的方式从句中,有时可略去主语 it[见3页(1)1)例⑨]

3)as 引出的倒装方式从句

as 引出的方式从句中,如果有 do 代替主句的动词,从句的主语、谓语可倒装[见 3 页(1)1)例⑧]

4)A…not(no;too…to+不定式)…as B

在"A···not(no;too···to+不定式)···as B"这个结构中,"A···not"表示否定意义,而"as B"表示肯定意义,可译为"和 B 不一样(不象 B 那样),A 不·····"或"A 不象 B 那样·····"。例如:

1 On Sunday he will not go to the Summer Palace as the other three comrades.

误:和其他三个同志一样(或:象其他三个同志那样),星期日他不到颐和园去。(意思是:四个人都不去颐和园。)

正 a. 和其他三个同志不一样(或:不象其他三个同志那样),星期日他不到颐和园去。(意思是:其他三个同志到颐和园去,只他一人不去。)(as the other three comrades = as the other three comrades will go there)

正 b. 他**不象**其他三个同志**那样**星期日便到颐和园去。 (意思同正 a.)

2 But the response was not always regular, as was often the case with dogs.

误:但反应并不总是有规律的,就如同在狗身上经常出现的那样。(意思是:狗身上的反应也经常没有规律。)

正 a. 反应并不总是有规律的,但是,在狗身上反应常常是有规律的[as 后略去 it(从句中的主语)。it 代替主句中的"the response was always regular"。]

正 b. 但是,反应**不象**在狗身上常常出现的**那样**总是有规律。(意思同正 a.)

3 There seemed to be no difficulty in moving around on the moon as we suspected.

和我们猜想的不一样,在月球上走动似乎没有什么困难。 (或:不象我们猜想的那样,在月球上走动似乎没有什么困难。)

(4) The Romans were too few to change the language and custom of the English people as they did in France and Spain.

罗马人数目太少,不能改变英国人民的语言和习惯。这和他们在法国和西班牙做的**不一样**。(意思是:他们改变了法国和西班牙人民的语言和习惯。)

注意:

在"A···not as···as B"结构中,"A not"表示否定意义,"as

B"表示肯定意义。例如:

This is not as good a typewriter as you think.

这台打字机**没有**你想象的**那样**好。(或:这不是**那样**一台 好打字机,和你想象的**不一样**。)

- 5)歧义句
- i. as 引出方式状语从句,有时会产生句型和它相似的歧义句。试比较:
 - (1) He writes about China as he sees it.

他照他看到的样子描述中国。

②He writes about China as it was thirty eight years ago. 他写 38 年前时中国的情景。

(句中的 as 作从句的表语,引出定语从句,说明 China。)

ii. "A···not···as B"这个结构,有时有歧义。例如:

I did not sing yesterday as I wished.

- a. 虽然我昨天想要唱歌,但我没有唱。
- b. 我昨天唱歌了,但不是照我希望的方式唱的。

上面这个英语句子可有两种不同的理解,因而有两种不同的译法。按译文 a. ,英语句子还是属于"A···not"as B"这个结构的一般理解(但 as=though):"A···not"表示否定意义,"as B"表示肯定意义。按译文 b. ,上列英语句"I did not sing yesterday as I wished."中的 not 已由否定谓语动词 sing 转移到否定 as,也就是说这个句子可转换成 I sang yesterday but not as I wished. (= I sang yesterday but not in the manner that I wished.)。究竟按译文 a. 或译文 b. 理解这个句子,须由上下文或说话时情形决定。

- 6)as/as if 和 like 的比较
- i. 在书面语言或正式语言中,用 as 或 as if(不用 like)引出

方式从句。例如:

1)He writes as he used to when he was a child.

他象儿时习惯的那样写字。

2) He acted as if he were mad.

他的行动好象是疯了一样。

ii. 在英语口语或非正式英语中,往往用 like 代替 as 和 as if。例如:

①He writes like he used to. (like 代替 as)

他象过去习惯的那样写字。

②He sat there smiling like it was his birthday. (like 代替 as if)

他笑着坐在那里好象是过生日似的。

- ③Wood does not contract like steel does. (like 代替 as) 木头不象钢那样收缩。
- (2)as 引出比例从句

as 引出比例从句时,表示"随着,越……越"。在正式英语中,主句有 so 和从句的 as 相呼应。例如:

- 1)One advances in modesty as one advances in knowledge.
- 一个人**随着**知识的长进而更谦虚。(或:一个人知识越长进,便越谦虚。)
 - 2As the steam expands, the temperature falls.

温度随着蒸汽的膨胀而下降。

(3) As it grew darker, it became colder.

天越黑,便越冷。

(4) As you go farther north, so the winters become longer and more severe.

越往北行,冬季时间越长,气候越寒冷。

(3)as 引出比较从句

as 引出比较从句时,意思等于 than,往往和 rather 连用。常见于俗语或方言。例如:

- ①I would rather see him as you. (as=than) 我宁愿见他,不愿见你。
- (2)I rather like him as otherwise.

我还是很喜欢他。(rather…as otherwise 不是别的,而是) 注意:

as 引出的带比较意义的方式从句,也可看作比较从句。 见 3 页(1)1)注意。

(4)as 引出时间从句

as 引出时间从句时,表示"当……的时候","一面……一面"。例如:

1)He winked as he spoke.

他说话的时候眨眼。

2He read the book as he walked along the river.

他一面沿着河走,一面看书。

③I used to swim a lot as a young boy, but now I swim very little.

我是个小孩的时候常常游泳,但是现在我很少游泳。注意:

- i)上例③中的"as a young boy",可看作省略句(=when I was a young boy),但也可以把这短语中的 as 看作介词。[见 15页(二),(二)1.(1)]
 - ii)as 引出时间从句时,它的前面不加逗点,见上例①、②。
 - (5)as 引出原因从句
 - 1)基本用法

as 引出原因从句时,可用 being, because, since, seeing that 替换,表示"由于,因为,既然"。例如:

- ①As he was not there, I spoke to his brother. (As=Since) 因为他不在那儿,我便和他哥哥(或:弟弟)说了。
- 2 I cannot go there now, as I am busy.

我因为很忙,现在不能去那儿。

- ③ As a good comrade, Wang always helps us. (As=Being) 因为老王是好同志,他总是帮助我们。
- (上例也可换成下列句子,意思一样:Wang always helps us because he is a good comrade.)
- 4 As you are here you had better stay. (As = Since/Seeing that)

既然你在这里,你最好留下。

⑤ Our remaining horse was utterly useless, as wanting an eye. (= Our remaining horse was utterly useless because it was wanting an eye.)

我们剩下的那匹马,因为少了一只眼睛,完全没有用了。

® Radiation of light, chemical changes, and so on, as different forms of motion of matter, are governed by the law of the eternity of matter and its motion $(=\cdots,$ because they are different forms of matter, $\cdots)$

光的幅射、化学变化等因为是物质运动的不同形式,都受物质和运动不灭定律的支配。

注意:

as 引出原因从句时,它的前面一般要加逗点","[与 7 页 (4)注意 ii 比较]。见上例②,又如:

He won't be coming, as we didn't invite him.

他不会来,因为我们没请他。

- 2)as 引出原因从句时的省略
- i. as 引出的原因从句,可以是省略句,因而 as 后面往往只跟一个名词(短语)或分词(短语),如 8 页(5)1)例③、⑤、⑥。不过这个 as 也可看作介词[见 15 页(二),(二)1.,17 页(二)2.]。
 - ii. 在英语口语中, as 这个词本身也往往省略。例如:

I can do it,(as)I'm free.(as 可以略去)

我可做这件事,因为我有空。

- 3)as 引出的倒装原因从句
- as 引出倒装原因从句时,词序如下:"名词(形容词,分词) +as+主语·····"。例如:
- ①I will do my best to stop you, madman as you are. (名词+as+主语……)

我一定尽力阻止你,因为你是个疯子。

②Careless as John was, he could never pass his examination.
(形容词+as+主语)

因为约翰很粗心,他决不会考试及格。

- ③Unaccustomed as I am to public speaking, I beg your indulgence for my few inelegant words. (过去分词十as+主语……) 因为我不习惯于演说,请你们宽容我说一些粗俗的话。
- ④Writing hurriedly as she was, she didn't notice the spelling errors. (现在分词……+as+主语……)

她因为匆匆忙忙地写,没有注意到有拼写错误。

注意:

由"形容词+as+名词(短语)或代词"构成的形容词短语,也可表示原因。这种短语多用于书面体。例如:

Cautious as the rest of her family, she would not give an immediate reply to my question.

因为她象她家里其他人那样小心谨慎,她不愿意对我的 问题立刻作出答复。

上例的形容词短语是一个省略结构。Cautious as the rest of her family—Being as cautious as the rest of her family was。

4)由"现在分词+as+主语+谓语动词(由'代动词'do 表示)"引出的原因从句

原因从句可有"现在分词十as+主语+谓语动词(由代动词 do 表示)"这个句型。但是,从句的原因意思并不是由 as 引出,而是由现在分词引出。as 是用来加强语气的,一般译为"如,象"。例如:

1) He has not said anything to me, but knowing him as I do, I know what he would do.

他什么也没跟我说,但是因为**象**我**那样**了解他这个人,我 知道他会做什么。

2 Living as he has done for many years in the country, he likes it very much.

因为象他那样在农村住了许多年,所以他很喜欢农村。

5)as, since 和 because 三者的比较

当重点放在主句、原因或理由为已知或次要时,用 as 和 since。当重点放在从句,原因或理由为句中最重要部分时,用 because。 as 和 since 往往位于句首,because 一般放句末。 since 比 because 语气较弱, as 比 since 语气更弱。 since 比 as 稍微更正式些。

1) As you are ready, we can go at once.

因为(既然)你准备好了,我们可以马上走。