

“As”在药学英语中的用法(上)

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“As”是我们在阅读药学文献中常见的一个词，它在句子中的作用和关系比较难于掌握。仔细分析起来，我们认为这种困难有三个原因。第一，“As”的词性有很多变化，既可作连词用，又可作介词，关系代词或副词用。第二，“As”有好几种不同的含义。第三，英语中有许多由“As”构成的习语。现在我们就以全国高等医药院校统编英语教材下册为主，再结合一些药学、医学例句，看一看“As”在药学英语中的用法。

《英语》下册由三十篇短文共804句组成，文章均系原著，有一定代表性。其中出现“As”这个词的竟达103句，占13%，由此可见，“As”这个词的使用率相当高。现就“As”的各种用法，归纳分类，作适当分析，提出一些肤浅看法，希望对药学工作者、药科学生在学习这本书时有所助益。

(例句后括号内的分子表示页数，分母表示行数。)

(一) “As”作连词：

1. Chemists study substances in order to learn as much as they can about their properties and about the reactions that change them into other substances. (P.17/32)

化学家研究物质，以便尽可能地多懂得物质的特性和有关使这种物质变成另一种物质的反应。

(前一个as是副词，后一个as是连词，作“如”解，连接比较状语从句。)

2. It was soon found by other workers that sulfanilamide itself is just as effective in the treatment of these diseases, and that it could be administered by mouth. (P.50/33)

不久后，其它研究人员发现磺酰胺本身对治疗这些疾病恰与百浪多息一样有效，而且还可以口服。

(as effective后省略了as the compound prontosil is effective是比较状语从句。“As”在这种用法中所连接的从句，其中某些部分常被省略。再举一例：Suppose you were only as tall as a molecule. (P. 2 / 3)。同类的可参阅P.11/34, P.37/17, P.62/27, P.62/28)

3. Then, as the water continues to climb, the ink and the mercurochrome accompany it, but the ink travels faster than the mercurochrome. (P. 32/24)

然后, 随着水继续上升, 蓝墨水和红汞也随之一起上升, 不过蓝墨水比红汞走得快。

(“AS”作“随着”解, 连接时间状语从句。参阅P.11/11, P.48/24)

4. AS the alchemists discovered or made new chemical substances, these substances were tried out to see if they had physiological activity, and many of them introduced into early medical practice. (P.50/10)

当炼丹士发现或制造出新的化学物质时, 他们就对这些物质进行试验以搞清它们是否有生理活性, 其中有许多物质就被引入早期的医疗实践。

(“AS”作“当……时候”解释, 连接时间状语从句。)

5. The latter becomes redder and redder as the iodine leaves it behind.
(P.33/6)

由于碘走在红汞前面, 所以后者(指红色汞带)就变得越来越红。

(“AS”作“由于”解, 连接原因状语从句。)

6. Cold sterilization is the method of choice for all sharp instruments as boiling dulls the edges.

冷法灭菌对所有锐利器械最为合适, 因为煮沸会弄钝刀口。

(“AS”作“因为”解, 连接原因状语从句。)

7. Poor as the patient's condition is, we shall not miss the chances for cure.

尽管患者的情况很不好, 我们不应放过治愈他的机会。

(“AS”作“尽管”解, 连接让步状语从句。)

(二) “AS”用作介词时, 以“当作”“作为”“做”解释, 它常与一些特定的动词连用构成动词短语, 如果动词是主动语态, 则称为复合宾语或宾语补足语, 相反, 则称为复合主语或主语补足语。这类结构在医药文献中常见的有下列一些, 以被动语态为多。

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|---------------------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. to be used as…… | 被用作为 | (P.12/8) |
| 2. to be referred to as…… | 被认为是 | (P.8/20) |
| 3. to serve as…… | 用作, 当作 | (P.3/29) |
| 4. to be classed as…… | 被划分为 | (P.6/9) |
| 5. to be recognized as…… | 被认为是 | (P.11/24) |
| 6. to be defined as…… | 被定义为 | (P.43/7) |
| 7. to be mentioned as…… | 被提及到 | (P.62/9) |
| 8. to be thought of as…… | 被认为是 | (P.27/7) |
| 9. to be deduced as…… | 被推断为 | (P.29/27) |
| 10. to use……as…… | 把……用作…… | (P.33/4) |
| 11. to be described as…… | 被描绘成 | (P.38/3) |
| 12. to be regarded as…… | 被看作为 | (P.40/18) |
| 13. to be taken as…… | 被当作为 | (P.50/14) |
| 14. to be reported as…… | 被报告为 | (P.59/10) |

15. to be considered as..... 被认为是 (P.62/16)

现举例说明:

1. The liquid portion returned is referred to as reflux, and the method is called fractional distillation or rectification. (P.8/24)

回流的液体称为回流液, 这个方法叫做分馏或精馏。

(as reflux作主语the liquid portion returned的补足语或是把 the liquid portion returned + as reflux构成复合主语。)

2. They may be defined as chemical compounds that inhibit the growth of microorganisms or destroy them. (P.43/7)

我们可给它们定义为抑制微生物生长或消灭微生物的化学化合物。

(as chemical compounds作主语they的补足语, 叫主语补足语或是把 they + as chemical compounds一起构成复合主语。that引导定语从句修饰chemical compounds)

3. We regard chronic gastritis as an important and by no means infrequent disease.

我们把慢性胃炎看作是一种重要的而且是极其常见的疾病。

(as...infrequent disease作为宾语chronic gastritis的补足语或是把chronic gastritis和as...infrequent disease合在一起称复合宾语。)

4. Chronic gastritis is regarded as an important and by no means infrequent disease.

慢性胃炎被看作是一种重要的而且是极其常见的疾病。

(as...infrequent disease作主语chronic gastritis的补足语或是把 chronic gastritis加上as...infrequent disease一起称为复合主语。)

5. 介词“AS”后跟名词、代词或其它词构成介词短语, 在句中作定语、状语等:

Chemistry as a science is concerned with a determination of the relative proportions of materials involved in reactions. (P.15/2)

化学作为一门科学就是研究如何来测定参与化学反应物质的相对比率。

(介词“AS”和a science组成介词短语作定语修饰chemistry)

6. Children with tuberculosis rarely have a cough as symptom of the disease.

儿童结核患者中很少有咳嗽的症状(很少有以咳嗽作为此病的症状)。

(as symptom of the disease为介词短语作定语修饰cough)

7. Some alkaloids, e.g., solanine and tomatine, actually occur as glycosiders. (P.60/4)

有些生物碱如茄碱和番茄碱实际上是以甙类的形式存在的。

(as glycosiders为介词短语作状语修饰occur. 参阅P.62/19, P.79/29,)

(未完待续)