



刘重德编著

# 英语AS的 用法研究

湖南人民出版社



# 英语 AS 的用法研究

刘重德 编著

湖南人民出版社

# 英语 AS 的用法研究

刘重德 编著

•

湖南人民出版社出版

湖南省新华书店发行

湖南省新华印刷一厂印刷

•

1979年5月第1版 1981年8月第2次印刷

字数: 60,000 印张: 3 印数: 60,001—82,000

统一书号: 9109·49 定价: 0.31元

## 引 言

As 这个词，从拼写的角度看，可以说是最简单的单词之一；但从用法看，它却极其活跃，几乎到处可见。譬如说，徐燕谋主编的《英语》第八册《我的书》这篇课文，总共73句，出现 as 这个词的竟达19句，平均不到四句就出现一次。还有人拿高尔斯华绥的小说和麦考莱的批评文章进行过统计，结论是 as 这个词的使用率非常高。

本书专就 as 的各种用法，归纳分类，并在分析方面，参酌一些语法学家的意见提出一些粗浅看法，以供参考。

As 的用法，我认为，可分为关系代词、指示副词、关系副词、连接词和介词 5 种。作指示副词用的 as 只出现于 as...as 句型，其中第一个 as 即指示副词，用法简单，不拟多讲，其余四种用法，将在下面分五章阐述，至于包含 as 的成语和谚语，则作为附录加以译注例解，并编有索引，以便查阅。

## 目 录

第一章 As 作关系代词 .....	(1)
(一) As 与别的词搭配作关系代词 .....	(1)
(二) As 单独作关系代词 .....	(3)
第二章 As 作关系副词和不定关系副词 .....	(9)
(一) As 用作关系副词引导比较状语从句 .....	(9)
(二) As 用作不定关系副词引导表语从句或宾补从句 .....	(11)
第三章 As 在一定句型中、跟别的词搭配或单独作 连接词 .....	(12)
(一) As 在 such...as, so...as和as...as句型中作连接词引导 状语 .....	(12)
(二) As 在 so...as和as...as句型中用作连接词引导比较状语 从句 .....	(14)
(三) As 跟 such 或 same 搭配用作连接词分别引导同位语 和状语从句 .....	(18)
(四) As 单独或者跟别的词搭配作连接词引导状语从句 .....	(20)
第四章 As 跟别的词结合构成各种习惯表现法 .....	(30)
(一) 状语 .....	(30)
(二) 插入语 .....	(33)
(三) 定语 .....	(34)

<b>第五章 As 单独或者跟别的词搭配作介词</b> .....	(35)
(一) 简单介词 .....	(35)
(二) 跟别的词结合构成复合介词 .....	(43)
<b>附录 含有 as 的谚语和成语</b> .....	(47)
(一) 谚语 .....	(47)
(二) 成语 .....	(53)
<b>结束语</b> .....	(85)
<b>附注</b> .....	(86)
<b>谚语成语索引</b> .....	(87)
(一) 谚语 .....	(87)
(二) 成语 .....	(88)

## 第一章 As作关系代词

### (一) As与别的词搭配用作关系代词

As常与the same, such, so和as等词搭配,构成the same...as, such...as, so...as和as...as之类句型①。例如:

1. A lot of the colonial people in Asia, Africa and Latin America are already not the same as they were before.

(as在从句中作表语)

亚、非、拉美三洲许多殖民地人民现在已经不是从前那种样子了。

2. Have you bought the same dictionary as I referred to yesterday? (as在从句中作介词to的宾语)

你已经买到我昨天提到的那种词典吗?

3. Marxism is such a theory as all the revolutionary people in the world are ready to accept. (as在从句中作不定式动词to accept的宾语)

马克思主义是全世界革命人民都乐意接受的理论。

4. Here is so big a stone as no man can lift. (as在从句中作谓语动词的宾语)

这里是一块没有人搬得动的大石头。

5. There's as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. (as 在从句中作主语)

只要有水，何患无鱼。

在上面例句中，as 都有一个名词或代词作它的先行词，或作主语，或作宾语，或作表语，这是符合引导定语从句的关系代词的一般规律的。寇姆等许多语法学家都把这样的as 看作关系代词并把这种 as 分句 (as-clause) 看作定语从句，这都是为当前一般人所接受的，毋庸赘述。但有个现象值得注意，即 as 常引导省略的 as-clause。例如：

1. They do the same work as I [do].

他们和我做同样的工作。

2. I have the same opinion as you [have].

我和你的意见一样。

3. Such men as he [is] are rare.

象他这样的人是少见的。

4. We have never doubted the sincerity of so good a man as you [are].

我们从没有怀疑过象你这样一个好人的真诚。

5. Have you ever seen as lovely goldfish as these[are]?

你曾经看见过象这样可爱的金鱼吗？

6. Rosey is as good a creature as [anybody] can be.

罗西是一个再好不过的人。

7. They parted as good friends as [any people] can be.

他们象最好的朋友那样彼此离别了。



方括号中的 do, have, is 和 are 等都是时常省略的词, 而 anybody 和 any people 则是习惯上不表达出来的词, 但是如果时态不同, 动词就不能省略。例如:

They are doing the same work as I did last year.

他们正在做着我去年做过的那样的工作。即使时态相同, 如果两个有关动词的形式不同, 也以不省略为宜, 例如:

They do the same work as he does.

他们和他做同样的工作。

## (二) As单独作关系代词

As 单独用作关系代词的时候, 它的先行词的情况比较复杂, 大致可归纳为下列四种:

一、As代表有关分句中的一种行为的概念。例如:

1. To write a dull book, as any poor writer could do, was unworthy of him.

写一本枯燥无味的书, 这是任何一个蹩脚的作家都会做的, 但对他来说, 是不相称的。

2. It is absolutely wrong to think foreign languages useless, as quite a few people did before.

认为外语无用是绝对错误的, 不少人过去有过这种想法。

两个例句中的 as 分别代表“写一本枯燥无味的书”(to write a dull book)和“认为外语无用”(to think foreign languages useless) 这些行为的概念, 同时, 两个不定式动词词组在句中都起名词的作用, 作主语, 因此, 这种as是关系代词, 在

从句中作 verb to do 的宾语。

二、As代表有关分句中一个相同或类似的名词、名词词组可以推论出来的概念。例如：

1. Now many young people wish to be scientists, as (= scientists) it is quite possible for them to be on condition that they work hard.

现在许多青年都希望当科学家，在自己刻苦努力的条件下，这是大有可能如愿以偿的。

2. His grandfather was a simple-mannered man, as (= simple-mannered men) the large-hearted and large-minded men are apt to be.

他祖父(在世时)是一个很大方的人，慷慨而心胸开阔的人们往往是这样。

3. He seemed a foreigner, as (= a foreigner) in fact he is.

他似乎是个外国人，事实上，他也是个外国人。

三、As代表有关分句中一个形容词所表达的概念。例如：

1. He was not sick, as (= sick) some of the other passengers were.

(当时)他并没有病，其余乘客有些人倒是病了。

2. He thinks her answer incorrect, as (= incorrect) it probably is.

他认为她的回答不正确，她的回答大概也是不正确的。

二、三两种用法的 as，有两个共同的特点：(1) 都在从句

中作表语；(2) 从句中必定有个 verb to be.

四、As 代表一个现在分词或过去分词所表达的概念。  
例如：

1. Realizing as I do that I shall be very much occupied in the afternoon, I must send off all these letters this morning.

由于我确实感到今天下午很忙，所以今天上午我必须把所有这些信件都发出去。

2. Absorbed as he was in a mathematical problem, he did not notice my entering the room.

由于他确实正在聚精会神地解决一个数学问题，所以他没有发觉我走进房来。

这两个英文例句均见葛传槩编著《英语惯用法词典》。他只说这类 as 不作“虽然”解，但并没有讲如何分析。寇姆等语法学家把这样结构中的 as 看作关系代词，我同意这种看法，因为如前所述，关系代词是可以代表一个动作和性质或状态的概念的。句中现在分词 realizing 说明一个动作，而过去分词 absorbed 则表示一种状态，完全符合上述原则。as I do 和 as he was 可以看作是表示加强语气的、起插入语作用的特种定语从句，即是说，把它们删掉也无损于原句的基本意义。

五、As 代表有关分句所表达的整个概念。例如：

1. As has been said before, grammar is not a set of dead rules.

从前讲过，语法并不是一套死规则。

2. The author was brought up in a small village, as is recounted in some of his stories.

这位作者是在一个小村庄长大的，他在自己的一些故事中讲述过这一点。

3. As is announced in papers, our country has launched another man-made satellite.

报上宣布，我国又发射了一颗人造卫星。

4. The man was run over by a motor-car, as often happened in pre-liberation Shanghai.

那个人被汽车压死了，这是解放前上海常常发生的现象。

5. Helen was somewhat crazy, as her acquaintances could see.

海伦有些神经错乱，这种情况她的熟人都看得出。

6. As you will find out, all is now settled.

你会发现，现在一切都解决了。

7. As is often the case, the girl forgot to bring her dictionary.

那个女孩忘记了带词典，这是她常有的情况。

8. As is very natural, man can't live without air.

没有空气，人就不能生存，这是十分自然的。

9. He must be an African, as may be seen from the colour of his skin.

他必定是个非洲人，这可以从他的肤色看得出来。

10. If he comes late, as is usual, for another time, we'll not receive him.

如果他再象以往那样迟到，我们就不接待他了。

上述各例句中的as都指有关的分句所包含的整个概念，如第一句as代表主句所表达的“语法并不是一套死规则”这个含义，第十句as指条件从句中所提出的“他迟到”这种现象。葛传槩说，as这种用法很普通，但也很容易被误认作连接词而加用it.②

根据上列十个例句加以观察，这样用法的as，归纳起来，共有四个特点：(1) as在从句中作主语或宾语；(2) as一定是单数，因为它代表整个概念；(3) as所引导的从句中谓语如为be + 过去分词，be常可省略，只留过去分词，如第一句中的As has been said before可以省略成As said before，但带有情态动词时则不能省略，如第九句的as may be seen from the colour of his skin；(4) 这类as-clause，就其位置而言，都具有插入语性质，既可以放在有关分句前，也可以夹在有关分句中，还可以摆在有关分句后，一般都用逗号跟有关分句隔开。

但习惯用语as follows应当如何分析呢？As究竟是什么词类呢？罗伯茨教授在《理解语法》中，甘希娜和瓦西列夫斯卡娅在“英语语法”中都把这个as看作连接词，后面省略了it之类的主语。至于所引导的从句，前者看作是方式状语从句，而后者则看作是比较状语从句。例如You will proceed as follows,

.....

北大编的《英语常用词用法词典》把as看作关系代词，但所

引导的是什么从句，没有讲。例如：

The two manifestoes are as follows;

.....

以上两家的讲解，从他们所举的例句分别来看，都有道理；但把两种情况摆在一起，显而易见，也都有片面性。因此，这个问题有进一步研究的必要。

根据《英语惯用法词典》编者福勒的研究，as follows 这个习用短语的形成，已经有好几百年的历史了。以 He spoke as follows 为例，它也是经过了一个发展过程的。当初正常的说法是 He spoke thus，加以扩充，就成为 He spoke so as I shall tell you，或 He spoke so as it shall be told，或 He spoke so as the tale follows。后者在 as 前后再有所省略，就演变成了 He spoke as follows 这么一种形式。这个发展过程是很自然的。同理，His words were thus 这一类句子，经过上述发展过程，也就演变成了 His words were as follows。福勒并把这个 as 叫做非人称代词<sup>③</sup>，但未说明 as follows 的从句种类。

综合上述各家意见，取长补短，我认为，在 as 的词法分析上，以采用福勒的提法为宜，即把 as 看作非人称代词。至于 as follows 这个从句的种类，则最好实事求是，具体情况，具体分析，如在 proceed 和 speak 等行为动词之后，可看作状语从句；如在 be 之类连系动词之后，便可看作表语从句。

在一九七二年出版的《现代英语语法》一书的一九七三年修正版中，编者对 as follows 提出了新见解，把它整个地看作是一种同位语（指如下的内容）的明确指示词（explicit indicator

of apposition)。这个新提法十分简单明了，而且也颇有道理，建议今后在教学过程中予以采用。这样，在语法分析上，就可以避免一些烦琐的论证和无谓的争论了。

## 第二章 As 作关系副词和不定关系副词

### (一) As 用作关系副词引导比较状语从句

这样用法的 as 常出现于 the same...as, such...as 和 so...as 句型。例如：

1. The African and Latin American people oppose hegemonism in the same way as we do (= oppose hegemonism).

非洲和拉丁美洲人民同我们一样反对霸权主义。

2. We will resolutely support the struggle of the world colonial people until such time as they win their complete independence.

我们坚决支持世界上殖民地人民的斗争，直到他们赢得完全独立为止。

3. She dances in so graceful a manner as her sister does.

她的舞跳得同她姐姐一样优美。

在这三个例句中，as 是关系副词，因为一则前面有 same, such 和 so 之类的指示词，二则在从句中作状语，三则所引导的是分别修饰主句中 in the same way, until such time 和 in so graceful a manner 等状语的比较状语从句。

比较 You must do so much as is required of you.

这个句子，我认为，可以容许作两种解释。一是把 much 看作起宾语作用的代词，那么，as 便是引导定语从句的关系代词，在从句中作主语，这样分析比较简便；另一种解释是把 do 看作不及物动词，much 看作是起状语作用的副词，那么，as 便是引导比较状语从句的关系副词了。这样一来，从句中就缺少一个主语。有人认为可以补充一个 what，意思是讲得通的，只是在语法结构上仍不完全，因为 what-clause 只能起一个名词的作用，至于还缺少什么，就很难设想了。

要解决第二种解释中存在的矛盾，我认为可以采用下列三种办法：

(1) 把这类缺少主语的 as-clause，干脆象寇姆 (Curme) 那样，看作是一种不必补充也不再作进一步分析的节略状语从句 (abridged adverbial clause)；

(2) 按照波茨玛 (Poutsma) 的看法<sup>④</sup>，补充一个引导词 it (anticipatory it) 和 that-clause. 上述例句补充起来就成为：You must do [so much] as it is required of you that you should do;

(3) 根据甘希娜和瓦西列夫斯卡娅的见解，把从句看作是省略了主语 it. 她们在所编《英语语法》第315页说：“在比较从句里，主语 it 是常常被省略的。”例如 I leave you to act as seems best. 美国罗伯茨教授也有类似的看法。他在《理解语法》(Understanding Grammar) 一书第322页说，“方式从句中有时省略主语，”并举 Do as seems best (比较 as it seems best) 为例。



## (二) As用作不定关系副词、引导表语从句或宾补从句。

1. This is as it should be.  
这本应如此。
2. Things are not as they seem to be.  
事物并不是象它们表面上看起来那样的。
3. This is just as I imagined it would be.  
这正是我当时想象会发生的情况。
4. Let's keep it as it is.  
让我们把它照原样保存起来吧。
5. Leave the children as they are.  
不要去管孩子们。

寇姆把这类 as-clause 跟不定关系代词 what 和不定关系副词 where 等所引导的从句统统摆在他所谓的谓语句(predicate clause) 项下。他说这类从句是由不定关系代词 who 和 what 所引导,有时也由 why, as, where 等所引导。既然他把 as 跟 why, where 相提并论, as 显然只能理解为关系副词,他并且说这类从句都是名词性从句,既可以说明主语的情况,又可以说明受及物动词支配的宾语的情况,也就是说,既可作表语从句,又可作宾补从句。

谈到这里,问题似乎还没有彻底解决,因为可能有人会提出这样的疑问:为什么寇姆要把这种用法的 as 看作不定关系副词而不把它看作从属连接词呢?理由他自己并没有讲,但我认

为我们可以拿前面提到的福勒解释习惯用语 as follows 的发展过程的方法来加以推论。那就是说，这种不定关系副词as都暗含着一个作先行词的指示副词so，因为在这类句型中补充一个so来说明，在意思上都是讲得通的，而且也只有加so，才能适合每一个这类的句子。既然如此，也就有充分理由把as看作是不定关系副词了。同时，由于as所在从句中的动词总是连系动词，它在从句中起表语作用也就十分明显。就这一点来说，也不能简单地把这种用法的as看作从属连接词。至于副词能否作表语，那就不成问题了，因为副词作表语用的情况是存在的。例如：

1. Class is over.

下课了。

2. Is the train in?

火车到站了吗？

3. He is out.

他不在家。

4. The tide is up.

潮水在上涨。

### 第三章 As在一定句型中、跟别的词 搭配或单独作连接词

#### (一) As 在 such...as, so...as和as...as句型中用作 连接词引导状语

请看下面四个例句：

1. This is not such weather as to encourage out-door sports.

这不是鼓励户外运动的那样天气。

2. He is not such a fool as not to be able to see that.

他并不是连那一点都看不出的那种傻瓜。

3. He spoke so loudly as to be heard by all in the auditorium.

他讲话声音这样大，是为了全礼堂的人都听得见。

4. The students study so hard as to become people's red and expert teachers.

学生们学习这样努力，以便成为又红又专的人民教师。

在上举四个例句中，as 所引导的四个不定式短语都是修饰指示词 such 或 so 的状语，前两个含有程度意义，后两个含有目的意义。As 有两个分析方法：一是从历史的观点看，如寇姆<sup>①</sup>所说，as 在古老一些的英语中常用来代替 that 这个连接词，引导状语从句，在密尔顿(Milton)的作品中还可以找到这样的用法。因此，我们可以说，根据来源，as 是个连接词，“as + 不定式短语”可以看作是不必补充的节略状语从句。一是从发展的观点看，as 在现代英语中已经失去代替 that 来引导状语从句的作用，实际上只能引导不定式短语。因此，我们也可以象看待 in order to do something 那样把 as to do something 整个地看作不定式短语作强势状语，不再作进一步分析。

So 和 as 两个词有时当中不夹副词，构成 so as 句型。有两种不同的具体情况：一是 so 有词汇意义，重读，是一个指示

副词，在句中起状语作用。例如：

He laid out his work so as to be able to finish it by six o'clock.

他这样安排自己的工作，以便能够在六点以前做完。

另一种情况是，so as 原来一起作连接词，不重读，寇姆说过：“在古老一些的英语中，so as 时常用来代替 so that。”<sup>④</sup>因此，可以把 so as 看作复合连接词。例如：

Put on your gloves so as to be ready.

戴上你的手套，作好准备。

至于“as+to do something”和“so as+to do something”的分析方法，概如上述。也就是说，或者把它们看成不必补充的节略状语从句，或者看成不定式短语作强势状语。—

## (二) As在so...as和as...as句型中用作连接词引导比较状语从句

有人把这种用法的as看作关系副词，有一定道理，但多数语法学家都把它看作引导比较状语从句的连接词，我在这里采用了多数人的说法。

这类句型虽然极其普通，可是也有一点值得注意：照一般语法书的说法，as...as用于肯定句，so...as用于否定句，但其实也不尽然，as...as也常用于否定句，在口语中isn't, wasn't, don't, can't之类缩写式之后更是如此。例如：

He isn't as old as she [is].

这句话可能含有两种不完全相同的意思：(1) 他没有她年

纪大，用于二者均非老年人的情况；(2) 他还没有到她那样老的年纪，用于后者已是老年人的情况。如果句中有了 quite 一词，则以用 so 为宜。例如：

He isn't quite so old as she. ⑦

这个句子的意思和上句基本上相同，只不过后者语势较强罢了。如果想表达“他并不是和她同样年纪，而是比她大些（老些），”或者“比她小些（年轻些）”这种意思，那就非用 not as...as 不可。例如：

He is not as old as she, but older (or younger) than she.

此外，还有一点应该注意：as-clause 中如有代词，用什么格应有所考虑。假若句中谓语是连系动词加形容词的结构，主格和宾格都可以，不致引起误解，只有文体的区别。例如：

You are not so old as I. (书面语)

You aren't as old as me. (口语)

谓语如为行为动词，用格则必须十分小心。例如：

1. They love him as much as she.

他们和她同样爱他。

2. They do not (don't) love him so (as) much as she.

他们不象她那样爱他。

3. They love him as much as her.

他们爱他象爱她一样。

4. They do not (don't) love him so (as) much as her.

他们不是象爱她那样爱他。

显而易见，格不同，意思也就迥然不同。

在这里，打算着重讨论一下几个结构相似都表示最大程度的句型<sup>⑧</sup>。请比较下列各句：

1. I shall work as hard as I can.

我将尽可能（尽量）努力工作。

2. I shall work as hard as possible.

我将尽可能（尽量）努力工作。

3. Please come as soon as possible.

请尽可能（尽量）快来。

4. He was as careful as possible might be.

他（当时）是尽量小心的。

5. I can read the article as plain as can be.

我可以把这篇文章尽量读清楚。

6. They save paper as much as may be.

他们尽量节省纸张。

7. He is as diligent as diligent can be.

他勤奋到无以复加。

8. They were determined, as far as in them lay, to give pleasure.

他们（当时）决心尽自己的能力使人愉快。

现在让我们来看看如何分析这些句子。在分析中，第一句是不会有争论的。但第二、三两句就存在着不同看法了，〈英语常用词用法词典〉的编者认为第二句中的 as possible 是 as it is possible to work 的省略，因而 as 被看作连接词或关系副词，

而葛传槩则认为第三句中的 *as possible* 是 *as is possible* 的省略，因而 *as* 被看作关系代词。两种分析方法都有道理。不过，在比较之下，我个人认为前者的理由更为充分，因为从本书第一章所讲的 *as* 单独用作关系代词而代表前述概念的例句来看，*as*-clause 一般都有逗号和有关分句隔开。第四句和其他类似结构的句子都可以仿照二、三两句的办法进行分析。

五、六两句均属 “*as* + 副词 + *as* + verb to be” 结构。前一个 *as* 是指示副词，后一个 *as* 是引导程度状语从句的连接词或关系副词，verb to be 可以看作表示存在 (exist) 意义的不及物动词。至于省略的主语，似乎可理解为代表 “动词 + 副词” 这一概念的不定或情况 (indefinite or situational) 代词 *it* 的省略。

第七句，主句中形容词在从句中的重复出现，是一种强调方式，在从句中作表语，*as* 仍为引导程度状语从句的连接词。但问题在于省略了什么主语。这就要看具体情况才能决定。有时可以把省略的主语理解为跟主句中主语相同的代词或者说指相同的人或事物的代词，这样不仅讲得通，而且还有不省略主语的类似结构作根据，例如罗伯茨在《理解语法》第94页就有这么一个例句：*In came the children, as cross as they could be.*

(孩子们进来了，非常生气。)可是，这种解释不能应用于所有情况，有时必须把省略的主语理解为跟主句中的主语不同的代词或者说指不同的人或事物的代词，例如：

I will make it as clean as anything can be.

从这个例句看，*anything* 跟 *it* 指的并不是同样的东西。因

此，我们可以推论说，指事物的时候，省略的主语应该是 anything；指人的时候，应该是 anybody。

第八句，far 这个副词修饰不定式短语 to give pleasure, as-clause 是修饰指示副词 as 的程度状语从句，lay 是谓语，但省略的主语是什么呢？我认为，最好干脆把 as far as in them lay 之类的表现法看作象 as follows 一样的缺乏主语的习惯用法，不再作进一步分析。

### (三) As 跟 such 或 same 搭配用作连接词分别引导同位语和状语从句

Such 有时可以和 as 结合在一起放在名词后面，并用逗号和中心词(head word)隔开，引导同位语。例如：

Most nouns have a singular and a plural form, such as boy and boys.

大多数名词都有单复数形式，例如 boy 和 boys。

根据寇姆的意见，such as 等于 for example 或 for instance，可以看作是举例连接词<sup>①</sup>，其意义相当于汉语的“例如”。

作连接词用的 such as 后面的同位语，只是举例性质，葛传槿认为不必一一列出，也最好不用 etc. 例如可以说 He knows six languages, such as Chinese and Russian (他懂六种语言，例如汉语和俄语)，却不可把六种语言的名称都列举出来。如要全部列出，就应该把 such as 改成 namely，意思相当于汉语的“即”字，并在 namely 后面加逗号。namely 也是引导同位语的连接词之一。



但《英语常用词用法词典》的编者却持相反意见，认为必须加 etc，否则就是错误⑩。

我个人赞成葛传棻的说法，因为就语言现象而论，有时逻辑用不上，同时英语也不能完全拿汉语来比。即使相比，在这种情况下，汉语加上“等等”字样固然很好，但不加也不能算错。英语也是一样，加不加都对，而且多半不加。例如：

I require books of reference, such as a grammar, a dictionary.

我需要参考书，例如语法，词典。

奎克 (Randolph Quirk) 等人把举例用的 such as 叫作同位语明确指示词 (explicit indicator of apposition)⑪。他的提法，也颇有道理，特在此一并提出，以供参考。

引导同位语的连接词 such as 有时可以把 such 省略，简化成 as，时常见于学术著作，例如：

So far as the climate is concerned, countries in the north of Europe, (such) as Finland, Norway, Sweden, are all in the frigid zone.

就气候而论，北欧国家，如芬兰、挪威、瑞典等，均处于寒带。

比较下面两句：

1. Dictionaries such as those are very valuable.

象那些词典一样的词典是很有价值的。

2. Young people such as Liu Xiuying are quite promising.

象刘秀英这样的青年是大有希望的。

这两句中的 *such as* 都不是引导同位语的连接词，可以看作是引导省略定语从句的关系代词，*those* 后省略了“*are*”，*Liu Xiuying* 后省略了“*is*”。实际上，把 *such* 提到先行词 *Dictionaries* 和 *young people* 之前，仍然合乎英语表达的习惯，第一章中已经举了类似的例句。*Such as* 之前有无逗号，是区别连接词和关系代词的重要标志。

现在再来谈谈 *same as* 这个结构，就目前情况来说，已经发展到等于 *just as* 的地步，引导方式状语从句，只不过在口语体中不常用而已。例如：

1. He has put his energy into literature—same as his sisters have put theirs into music.

正如他的姊妹们把她们的精力放到音乐上那样，他已经把他的精力放到文学上了。

2. The modern revisionists oppose every kind of war, same as the old ones [did].

正象老修正主义者过去反对一切战争那样，现代修正主义者也反对一切战争。

#### (四) *As* 单独或者跟别的词搭配作连接词引导状语从句

这种用法的 *as* 有两种情况：一是单独使用，一是跟别的词结合构成复合连接词。按其所引导的状语从句的作用来分，可以表示下列各种概念<sup>②</sup>：

## 一、表示时间(Time)

表示时间的有 as, as soon as, as long as, as often as. 例如:

1. As a child (= as he was a child), he joined the Red Army.

还是小孩子的时候, 他就参加了红军。

2. As soon as he comes, I'll tell him about it.

他一来, 我就告诉他这件事。

3. We must study so(as) long as we are alive.

活到老, 学到老。

4. So(as)long as hegemonism exists, we'll resolutely oppose it.

霸权主义存在一天, 我们就坚决反对它一天。

5. As often as (= each time that) he tries to get an answer from her, she keeps silent.

每当他设法得到她的答复的时候, 她总是默不作声。

## 二、表示方式(Manner)

表示方式的有 as, as if, as though. 例如:

1. You must come as you are; don't dress.

你应该照平常样子来; 不要打扮。

2. He writes about China as he sees it.

他照他亲眼看见的样子描述中国的情况。

3. Spell the word as in French.

按法文拼法来拼写这个词。

4. He heard a whimpering as from a frightened child.

他听到好象一个受惊的小孩哭泣的声音。

5. You had better manage the business as before.

你最好照从前那样来经营这个商店。

省略句的补充，应该根据意思的要求，譬如说，第三句可补充成 *as it is [spelt] in French*，第四句可补充成 *as [if] it were from a frightened child*，第五句可补充成 *as you did before*。

6. He works hard as if he never knew fatigue.

他工作努力，仿佛他从来不知道疲倦一样。

以 *as if* 或 *as though* 引导的从句，有四点值得注意：

(1) 在及物动词或一般不及物动词后 *as if* 或 *as though* 从句起方式或比较状语的作用，这是没有异议的；但在 *look*, *seem*, *appear* 等动词之后，看法就不一样了。有把这些动词看作连系动词因而从句为表语从句的，例如甘希娜和瓦西列夫斯卡娅；有把这些动词看作一般不及物动词的，例如罗伯茨教授在《理解语法》一书第238页就十分明确地说 *as if* 和 *as though* 引导状语从句，他举的例句是 *It looks as if it might rain* (看起来天可能下雨)。我认为最好把这类动词看作连系动词，这类从句看作表语从句。理由有两个：(A) 这些动词本可以作连系动词用；(B) 意思上好讲些，中国学生容易接受。例如：

1. We pass a streetcar. It looks to me as though it were draped with white.

我们越过一辆电车。我觉得它好象披挂着什么白色的东西。(伏契克)

2. It seems as if it were going to rain.

看来天好象就要下雨了。

3. It appears to me as if you had something on mind.

在我看来，你好象有什么心事。

(2) 在 look, seem, appear 等连系动词所在的主句中的主语，既可以是名词，例如 Some revisionists still appear as if they were the leaders of the world communist movement, but in fact they are infamous traitors to it (有些修正主义分子仍然装着好象他们自己是世界共产主义运动领袖的样子，但事实上，他们却是这一运动的无耻的叛徒)；又可以是人称代词，例如 He talks as though he were an expert (他谈起话来仿佛自己是个专家似的)；也可以是非人称代词或者说情况代词 it，但要注意 it 这个词并非在任何时候都是非人称代词或情况代词，这只有根据具体情况才能确定。譬如说，在上面第一句中的主句 It looks to me 里的主语 it 就是一个人称代词，因为它代替上句 we pass a streetcar 中的名词 streetcar；但第二句主句 It seems 和第三句主句 It appears to me 里的 it 就只能是一个非人称代词或情况代词，因为它不代替上文的任何具体名词或任何具体事物。也就是说，二、三两句可以单独存在，把意思表达得百分之百的清楚。

(3) As if 或 as though 从句中的动词一般用虚拟语气，但在 It looks (seems, appears) 后面的从句中也可用陈述语气。例如：

It looks (seems, appears) as if (as though) our side is going to win.

看样子我们这一边要赢了。

(4) As if 和 as though 常引导省略句。例如：

1. As I spoke, I observed a large dog lying on the sunny grass beneath raise its ears as if [it were] about to bark, and then smoothing back, announced by a wag of the tail, that someone approached whom it did not consider a stranger. (E. Brontë)

我在讲话的时候，看见卧在下边阳光照耀的草地上的大狗竖起耳朵，好象就要吠叫的样子，接着缓和下来了，摇了一下尾巴，表示有人来了，他认为来客不是生人，(布朗蒂)

2. He reached out his hand as though [he were] trying to catch something.

他伸出手来，好象在设法捉一个什么东西。

### 三、表示原因 (Cause)

表示原因的有 as 和词组连接词 inasmuch as. 例如：

1. As he was not well, I went there alone.

因为他身体不好，我独自到那里去了。

2. His impressions of her cannot be valuable, as he does not understand her at all.

她对她的印象不会有价值，因为他根本不了解她的情况。

注意(1)as 所引导的原因状语从句，一般都放在主句前面；(2)也有人用 as..., so 这个关联连接词来表达这类因果关系。

例如：

As he studies very hard, (so) he has made great progress.

因为他学习很努力，(所以)他已经有了很大的进步。  
这类表现法不宜提倡，因为so这个词颇使人有累赘之感。

3. Inasmuch as we serve the people, we are not afraid to have our shortcomings pointed out.

因为我们是为人民服务的，所以不怕别人指出我们的缺点。

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

我们剩下的这匹马完全没有用处，因为瞎了一只眼睛。

5. They criticized the boy as showing no interest in his work (= as he showed no interest in his work).

他们批评了那个男孩，因为他表示对自己的工作不感兴趣。

寇姆把四、五两句中的两个as短语看作分词从句。这自然是一种可以采用的分析方法，但我认为也可以把它们看作不必补充的节略状语从句。如果定要补充，就必须根据时态的要求将分词的形式加以改变并补充主语，正象把 as to do something 这种不定式短语扩展成 that-clause 的时候必须把不定式加以改变并补充主语一样。

#### 四、表示条件 (Condition)

表示条件的有 so long as 和 as long as. 例如：

1. We can surely overcome the difficulties so long as we are closely united.

只要我们紧密团结，就一定能够克服这些困难。

2. As long as imperialism remains, there is no real peace in the world.

只要帝国主义仍然存在，世界上就没有真正的和平。

#### 五、表示限制 (Restriction)

表示限制的有 so far as 和 as far as. 例如：

1. As (or so) far as I can see, he can not be more than thirty.

据我看，他不会超过三十岁。

2. That is all right, so far as I am concerned.

就我来说，这就很好。

#### 六、表示让步 (Concession)

表示让步的有 as. 例如：

1. Deep as her sympathy was, she still had no words to offer.

虽然(尽管)她深表同情，但她仍然无话可说。

2. Badly wounded as he was, he remained quite optimistic.

虽然(尽管)他伤势严重，但他仍然十分乐观。

3. Child as he is, he can tell black from white.

虽然(尽管)他是个孩子，但他能够分辨黑白。

这种 as-clause 有两个特点：(1) 语气比 though- 或 although-clause 强些；(2) 表语一般放在本从句之首，如为可数名词单数，前面也不要冠词。

这种句型多半表示让步，但偶尔也表示原因。例如：

He has made no progress at all, lazy (fellow) as he is.

因为他懒惰(是个懒汉)，所以毫无进步。



再举两个在结构上比较特殊的让步从句的例句：

1. Get up as early as he may (= However early he may get up), he will find the room ready.

不管他起得多么早，他总会发现房间已经准备就绪。

注意 will 在此并非表示将来的动作，而是表示时常发生的事情。

2. Try as he would (= However hard he would try), John could not remember a word of the sermon.

不管多么努力，约翰却连说教的一个词也记不住。

叶斯柏森把这两句另列一类，说 as-clause 表示无关紧要 (indifference)。根据他的意见，原形动词是受后面的助动词支配的，例 1 的第二个 as 和例 2 的 as 都是连接词，其作用类似表示让步意义的 as。既然如此，所以我就把 as-clause 归入让步从句这一类。

### 七、表示类比 (Parallelism or Proportionality)

表示类比的有 as, according as 和 in proportion as. 例如：

1. He is a brave man, as are all of his house.

他也象他全家一样，人很勇敢。

2. Harry is unusually tall, as are his brothers.

哈利也象他的弟兄们一样，身材奇高。

3. You will be praised or blamed, according as your work is good or bad.

根据你(们)工作的好坏，你(们)将受到奖励或批评。

4. Generally speaking, a man will succeed in proportion

as he exerts himself.

一般说来，一个人成功的大小是和他努力的程度成比例的。

我认为as...，so这种句型也可以归入这一类。例如：

1. As the desert is like a sea, so is the camel like a ship.

沙漠似海，骆驼似舟。

2. As is the teacher, so is the pupil.

有什么样的老师，就有什么样的学生。

意思也就是说，“有其师必有其徒”。

在as...so这个句型中，so-clause是主句，as...so可看作关联连接词。

《英语常用词用法词典》编者说，在as...so这类句子中，so所引导的从句里的主语和动词应该颠倒。但实际上，也有不颠倒的。例如：

As you treat me, so I shall treat you. ⑬

你怎样对待我，我也将怎样对待你。

3. As time went on, (so) their hopes began to wane.

随着时间的推移，他们的希望开始越来越小了。

4. As the lane got narrower, (so) the overhanging branches made it more difficult for us to keep sight of our quarry.

随着巷子越来越窄，头顶上悬垂的树枝使得我们要跟踪我们所追求的目标就越来越难了。

《现代英语语法》把这两个句子叫做“比例从句”(clauses of

proportion). 为了简便起见, 我把表示“比拟”和“比例”的句子都归并成“表示类比”一类。

注意一、二两例句中, 关联连接词 as..., so 中的 so 不能省略, 而在三、四两例句中, so 这个词则可有可无。可以这样说: 凡是 as 含有汉语“随着”这个意思的时候, 特别是句中出现有比较级的情况下, so 就可以省略。

以上七种, 都是单独的 as 或同其他词搭配的 as 作从属连接词的用法。

As 和别的词搭配起来可以作等立连接词用的只有 as well as 和 as..., so...。例如:

1. Of course, the Marxist-Leninist world outlook is opposed to dogmatism as well as to revisionism.

当然, 马克思列宁主义世界观不仅和修正主义而且也和教条主义相对立。

2. The socialist revolution requires a change of the superstructure as well as a change of the economic basis.

社会主义革命不仅需要经济基础的变革, 而且也需要上层建筑的变革。

3. I don't lie as well as you.

你撒谎, 我可不撒谎。

4. I, as well as you, don't lie.

我跟你一样, 也不撒谎。

用“A as well as B”这一句型的时候, 要注意三点: (1) A 和 B 可以代表各种各样的同等成分; (2) 重点在 A, 而不在 B;

(3) as well as 在否定句中地位和标点不同时，全句意义也就不同。

5. As politically, so commercially, Central Europe divides into two parties. (Poutsma)

不仅政治上，而且商务上，中欧都分成两派。(波茨玛)

As..., so..., 溯其来源，当然可以看作是表示类比的那样的句型，也就是as属于从句，so属于主句，as politically是个省略的状语从句。但这种用法的as..., so...往往可以拿not only... but also...这个等立连接词来替换，而且无损于原句的基本意义。因此，为了简便起见，在教学中分析这类句子的时候，不妨直截了当地把as..., so...看作起并列作用的关联连接词。

## 第四章 As跟别的词结合构成 各种习惯表现法

### (一) 状语

这类短语，将以as good as 和 as well等八个习惯表现法为例加以说明：

#### 一、As good as

1. The man as good as promised the orphan girl that he would adopt her.

那个人实际上答应过把那个孤儿收为养女。

2. He is as good as dead already.

他实际上已经死了。

3. The work is as good as done.

那项工作实际上已经作好了。

上列各句中的as good as都相当于practically(实际上)的意思,在第一句中修饰谓语promised,在二、三两句中分别修饰表语dead和done.

## 二、As well

这个状语短语是汉语“也”的意思。例如:

1. She is a great scientist, and a courageous fighter as well. (修饰复合谓语[is]a courageous fighter)

她是一位伟大的科学家,而且也是一位勇敢的战士。

2. We Chinese people combat modern revisionism, but we oppose dogmatism as well. (修饰谓语oppose)

我们中国人民反对现代修正主义,同时也反对教条主义。

As well必须与and或but搭配使用。因此,有人把and...as well或but...as well整个看作连接词,这可以看作是一种可行的分析方法。

此外,as well还可以跟may或might搭配使用,表示“等于”或“不妨”这类意思。例如:

1. You may as well sneer at him if you say so.

如果你这样说,你就等于嘲笑他。

2. You might as well begin at once.

你不妨即刻开始。

在这里,might并非指过去,也是指眼前,只是比may在语

气上更为委婉。

三、As soon as not

1. He would go there as soon as not.

他情愿去那里。

2. She'd stay at home as soon as not.

她情愿呆在家里。

四、(Just) as soon

1. I'd (just) as soon not go to the cinema tonight.

我今晚宁愿不去电影院。

2. I would (just) as soon go for a walk.

我宁愿去散步。

五、Not so much as (= not even)

1. She did not so much as glance at him.

她甚至没有向他看一眼。

2. He had not so much as his fare home.

他甚至连回家的车费都没有。

Not so much as 在两个例句中分别修饰谓语did...glance和had.

六、As often as not (= very frequently)

He goes to the library as often as not.

他常常去图书馆。

七、As the crow flies (= in a crow line)

1. We cut over the fields...—straight as the crow flies...  
—through hedge and ditch. (Ch. Dickens)

我们象乌鸦飞翔那样笔直地切过田野…，越过篱笆和濠沟。(狄更斯)

2. It is not more than thirty miles from London as the crow flies... (Wells)

这里到伦敦，走直线，至多三十英里…。(韦尔斯)

八、As they make 'em (= them)

1. ...he's as straight and honest as they make 'em. (Th. Dreiser)

…他非常爽直诚实。(德莱塞)

2. He is as clever as they make them.

他非常聪明。

## (二) 插入语

插入语，一般说来，都同时具有状语的作用，但有其明显的特点：(1)在句中的位置比较自由，插前、插后或居中均可；(2)通常有逗号同句中其他部分隔开，不隔开的情况比较少见；(3)插入语只是一种加强或者缓和语气的手段，因此，去掉它，句子依然能够存在，而且基本意义不变。根据上述特点，举例如下：

1. As a (general) rule, we get up about six o'clock.

通常，我们是六点左右起床。

2. As a matter of course, I like English very much.

理所当然，我很喜欢英语。

3. As a matter of fact, John is an honest man.

事实上，约翰是个老实人。

4. As a matter of routine, a contract must be signed by the two parties concerned before it comes into force.

按照常规，合同要在有关双方签字后才能生效。

5. As a starter, I'd like to give you a talk about the nature of translation.

首先，我想先对你们谈谈翻译的性质问题。

6. As it(the matter)stands, it is certain that our country can realize the four modernizations ahead of schedule.

根据目前情况来说，我国肯定能够提前实现四个现代化。

7. This book gives, as it were, a vivid picture of the Chinese revolution.

这本书，可以说，对中国革命作了生动的描绘。

8. As things (matters) stand, we can accomplish our task in time.

照目前情况看，我们能够按时完成任务。

9. She will study English or Japanese, as the case may be.

根据可能出现的情况，她将学英语或日语。

### (三) 定语

仅举 as many 和 as many as + 数词两例：

1. as many

He made five mistakes in as many lines.

他在五行里错了五处。



## 2. as many as + 数词

I have been living here for as many as twenty-eight years.

我已经在这里住了整整二十八年了（住了二十八年之久了）。

最好把词组“as many”和as many as + 数词”整个地看作定语，不再作进一步分析。在意思上，“as many”以前面出现的数字为转移，而“as many as + 数词”则相当于汉语“整整……”、“多达…”或“…之久”之类表现法。

## 第五章 As单独或者跟别的词搭配作介词

As用作介词，可分简单介词和复合介词两种：

### （一）简单介词

根据介词短语所起的作用，大致可分状语、定语、宾补和表语四类：

#### 一、状语

1. The nation rose as one man against foreign aggression.

（方式）

全国人民团结一致，起来反对外来侵略。

2. As prose style, this is very bad.（限制）

就散文风格而论，这是很糟糕的。

3. As a newspaper reporter, he is naturally very much interested in the hero's deeds.（原因）

由于他是新闻记者，所以他对于这位英雄的事迹很感

兴趣。

注意这个原因状语兼起表示身分的作用。

4. He's the dean of the department, and as such has to sign this paper. (原因)

他是系主任；作为系主任，他必须在这个文件上签字。

5. He is a distinguished guest. We should receive him as such. (方式)

他是一位贵宾。我们应该按贵宾的身分接待他。

6. One day some armed soldiers from abroad intruded into our territory. First we warned them to withdraw, but they did not listen. Then we annihilated them as a last resort. (方式)

有一天，一些武装的外国士兵侵入我国国境，我们先警告他们撤退，但他们不听，于是只好采取最后手段，把他们消灭了。

7. How can it be said that the distinction in essence between the two social systems of capitalism and socialism will automatically vanish as a result of the change in the world balance of forces? (原因)

怎么能够说资本主义和社会主义两种社会制度之间的本质差别会由于世界力量对比的改变而自动消失呢？

注意，分析这个句子的时候，最好把as a result of看作一个词组介词 (phrasal preposition)，因为它在意思和作用上都等于because of 或 owing to，引导原因状语。

## 二、定语

1. You are to be responsible for the work as a whole.  
你要负责整个工作。

As a whole, 也可作其他成分, 比较: The climate of China proper is mild as a whole (中国大陆的气候, 就整体来说, 是温和的)。You must take it as a whole (你应该把它看作一个整体)。前者在句中作限制状语, 后者在句中作宾语补语。

2. His career as a statesman is glorious.  
他的政治家的一生是光荣的。

3. He has got a position as teacher of English.  
他已经得到一个英语教师的职位。

注意as后面的名词, 如指职位, 常省略冠词a, 但有时也可不省, 例如:

She has [got] a job as a teacher. (Hornby)

她有一个教师的工作。(荷恩比)

### 三、宾补

1. We regard Lei Feng as a shining example for us to learn from.

我们把雷锋看作我们学习的光辉榜样。

2. A Marxist should not view the contradictions in the world simply as contradictions between the imperialist and socialist countries.

一个马克思主义者不应该把世界上的矛盾看作只是帝国主义国家和社会主义国家之间的矛盾。

3. They have chosen Essential English as their textbook.

他们已经选了《基础英语》作他们的课本。

4. The revolutionary people in the world universally acknowledge the People's Republic of China as a socialist country.

世界革命人民普遍认为中华人民共和国是一个社会主义国家。

5. They look upon him as a great man.

他们把他看作一个伟大的人物。

6. She does not own him as her own husband.

她不承认他是自己的丈夫。

7. The Party recognized the martyr posthumously as a Party member.

党追认这位烈士为共产党员。

8. Every citizen of China must consider the realization of the four modernizations of his or her country as of first importance.

每个中国公民都必须把实现自己国家的四个现代化看做头等大事。

在这个句子里，of first importance 这个介词短语作 as 的宾语。这种现象时常可以碰见，例如 from under 和 from between 等等。当然，把 as of 合在一起看成双重介词 (double preposition) 也行。

#### 四、表语

1. The world is as a stage.

世界好比是个舞台。

2. All bourgeois parliaments serve as ornaments for bourgeois dictatorship.

所有资产阶级议会都是资产阶级专政的装饰品。

3. He works as an engineer in a factory.

他在一个工厂当工程师。

4. He acts as the paws of the tiger.

他为虎作伥。

二、三、四三个例句中的as短语之所以被看作表语，是因为着眼于as跟动词 serve, work和act等结合所构成的词汇意义。serve as, work as和act as都相当于汉语“是”、“作”、“当”或“充当”之类的意思，其结构和作用颇有些类似look like（看起来象）。因此，分析的时候，最好把介词as跟前面的动词划在一起，看作一个单位。但也有不同的解释，例如美国罗伯茨教授着眼于这种as短语回答how的问题而把它看作是起方式状语作用的介词短语，也很有道理，只是出发点不同。

5. How can this be described merely as lack of experience?

这怎么能够说成只是缺乏经验呢？

Lack of experience是个动名词短语，作介词as的宾语，而整个as短语则作表语，说明主语“this”被描述的情况。

6. That act of yours struck people as ridiculous.

你的那个举动使人们觉得好笑。

关于“用作介词”这一章中所举例句的分析，意见是不一致的。有把这类 as 看作虚词 (expletive) 的，例如拉提摩尔的《英文典大全》；有把它看作常引导谓语同位语 (predicate appositive) 而没有给它一个确切的名称的，例如寇姆的《英语语法》；也有综合这两家意见把它看作引导词 (introductory word) 的。这些分析，都有一定的道理，但我觉得，从语言的现状出发并根据发展的观点和实用的观点把这类 as 统一看作介词，倒是一种简便的分析问题解决问题的办法。《新英汉词典》就是把这类 as 划作介词的。

在最后的那个例句中，把 as 看作介词，可能有人不赞成，理由就是 as 后面是一个形容词；可是我认为仍然是讲得通的，因为介词以形容词作宾语的情形虽属少见，但并非绝对没有，例如 He is far from diligent (他很不勤快) 和 Things in China are now much better instead of worse (中国的情况现在好多了，决不是恶化)。显而易见，前句介词 from 以形容词 diligent 为宾语，后句词组介词 instead of 则以形容词 bad 的比较级 worse 为宾语。如果实在觉得不放心，不妨把动名词 being 补充进去。这样，你就可以看出这类短语的演变过程了。这是要讨论的第一点。第二点要讨论的，是有人把这个 as 短语分析作修饰 v. to strike 的方式状语，也有道理，例如《现代高级英语辞典》的编者就是这样看的。我认为还是象张道真那样把 as 短语看作表语好些，因为在这种情况下，v. to strike 已经不是一个普通的及物动词，而是一个不带表语意思就不完全的、兼起连系动词作

用的特殊动词，此其一；它在这里用的不是“打击”的原义，而是“使人觉得”或者“使人认为”的转义，此其二；这个 as 短语所表示的也确实就是动作主体的情况，此其三。如果把这个句型概括成为一个公式的话，那就是  $S + V + O + P$ ，而且不妨把  $vop$  部分看作双重谓语的一种。把甘希娜等人双重谓语的观点作这样的发展和补充，我认为是完全符合实事求是的原则的。

把具有原因状语作用兼表身分的、作定语、表语以及宾补的四种 as 短语中的 as 统统归入介词，而不采取“虚词”或“引导词”的说法，有如下几点理由：

(1) 有几本词典，外国出版的象《韦氏辞典》，中国出版的象《综合英汉大辞典》、《英汉四用辞典》、《英华大辞典》、《英语常用词用法词典》以及新出版的《新英汉词典》，都提到 as 可作介词。

(2) 介词短语除可以用作表示原因、方式、条件和限制等等意义的状语外，也可以作表语和宾补。例如：

1. We are all of the same opinion.  
我们大家意见相同。
2. He's always in difficulties.  
他经常有困难。
3. He found himself heavily in debt.  
他发觉自己债务累累。
4. She considers herself above others.  
她认为自己高人一等。

同理，as 短语也可以起表语和宾补的作用。

(3)所谓“虚词”或“引导词”，象 *there + v. to be* 结构中的 *there* 和作语法主语或宾语的 *it*，都只有语法作用，但没有词汇意义，而 *as* 则含有汉语“作”“为”或“象”之类的意义，跟前两者显然不尽相同。

(4)所谓引导同位语的 *as* 加其所引导的词这样一种结构，在多数情况下，实际上，正象一个分词短语一样，既与主语有关系，也与谓语有关系，更重要的倒是它的状语作用，例如 *As teachers, you should set good examples to your pupils.* (作为教师，你们应该为自己的学生树立好榜样。) *As teachers* 这个短语，既表示了主语 *you* 的身分，又说明了谓语部分 *should set good examples* 的原因。这是一个方面。另一方面，按同位语解释，有时也是有困难的，因为我们晓得同位语应该是跟它的中心词 (*head word*) 表达同类概念，例如 *Peking, the capital of China*；但象前面一个例句中的 *his career as a statesman*，拿同位语来解释 *statesman* 就不好办了。若说它跟 *career* 同位，固然讲不通，显得不伦不类；即使是说它同 *his* 同位，也终嫌牵强。如果把 *as* 作为介词，*statesman* 作为介词的宾语，整个 *as* 短语作为修饰 *career* 的定语，这个矛盾就会迎刃而解。

在这里，可能有人会提出 *consider* 这个动词后面 *as* 的用法问题，例如：

*I do not consider the affair [as] a calamity.*

我不认为这件事情是件不幸的事情。

在这个句子里，*as* 的确是可有可无。当然，一般说来，介词并非可有可无的词，但实际上省略介词的情况还是存在的，例如：



It's no use trying to do that.

设法做那件事情是没有用的。

谁都知道在no use 前面省略了介词of。我觉得我们可以拿类似理由来解释consider后面省略介词as的情况。

(5)从历史上看, as 本来是一个副词, 后来演变为连接词, 再发展为关系词。由于英语中副词、连接词和介词关系非常密切, 有些词就同时具有这三个词类的作用, 例如 before和since等。列入“用作介词”这一部分的 as 短语, 追根究底, 原来都是连接词所引导的省略从句, 这是没有疑问的。但正如罗伯茨教授所说, 当省略从句演变到更为常见的时候, 就会产生把连接词理解作介词的趋势。从俗语体 “younger than me” 和 “as old as me” 之类的表现法, 不难看出连接词在省略句中演变为介词的强烈倾向。Except 和 like两词, 已经演变成为公认的介词。在前面简单介词项下所列举的 as, 也可以说已经是水到渠成, 完成了它的演变过程。从实际情况出发, 运用发展的观点, 我认为我们有充分理由把这类用法的 as 看作介词, 而且其介词的作用也是十分明显的。比较He took me for my brother(他把我当作我弟弟了) 这个句型, 就某种意义说, as跟介词for颇有相似之处。<sup>⑮</sup>

## (二) 跟别的词结合构成复合介词

这类复合介词有as for, as to, as from, as of, as against, as regards等等。例如:

1. As for her, she has nothing to complain of.

至于她，她没有什么可抱怨的。

2. As to (for) this, I have a few words to say.

谈到这一点，我有几句话要说。

3. As for (to) his mother, I know nothing about her.

至于他母亲，什么情况我都不了解。

4. As for you, I never want to see you here again.

至于你，我永远都不想再在这里见面了。

5. He inquired as to whether her old grandfather was still alive.

他询问她老祖父是否还在世。

6. The value of a book is as to its content, and not as to its size.

一本书的价值同它内容的好坏成比例，与版本大小无关。

关于这两个复合介词的用法，应注意：(1) As for和as to (=so far as someone or something is concerned) 都可以作汉语“至于”或“谈到”解，而且一般都放在句首，既能用于人，也能用于事物；(2) As to作汉语“关于” (= about) 或“成比例” (= in proportion to) 解的时候，一般放在句中。

7. The contract will be in force as from 1st proximo.

合同将于下月一日生效。

8. There has been an increase in the industrial and agricultural output in China as of 1978.

根据1978年的材料来看，中国工农业产量已经有所

增长。

9. We will deliver the goods as per your order.

我们将根据你们的定单发货。

七、八、九三句中的复合介词，只用于文件，一般不用。

10. The earth is small as against the sun.

跟太阳相比，地球很小。

As against 是科技用语。

含有“对比”意义的，还有 as compared with 和 as opposed to 两个词组，究其来源，它们当然是省略的状语从句，但把它们看作词组介词，也不失为一种简便的办法，因为两者在作用和意义上都可以拿词组介词 in comparison with 来替换。

11. As regards (or as concerns) that matter, I have no objection.

关于那个问题，我没有反对意见。

《综合英汉大辞典》编者把 as regards 和 as concerns 中的 as 看作关系代词，这是正确的，但为了实用起见，我们也不妨把它们看作词组介词。在教学中，实际上已经有不少人这样分析了。在作用和意义上，as concerns 等于 concerning。大家知道，concerning 本是个现在分词，现在已经发展到很多人把它看作介词的地步，而且《新英汉词典》已经把它另立条目，注明是介词 (prep.)。至于 as regards，在作用和意义上，则等于词组介词 in regard to (or of) 或 with regard to，因此，根据语言发展情况，我们有理由把 as regards 和 as concerns 看作词组介词。

12. Can you throw a stone as far as that tree?

你能把一块石头抛到那棵树那里吗？

13. As early as (as far back as) 1942, the Party unfolded the rectification campaign among all its members.

早(远)在1942年,党就在全体党员中开展了整风运动。

克拉克 (A.M.Clark) 在《英语口语语法》一书中把第十二句里as far as的第二个as + 名词这种结构看作是一个省略的状语从句,这是对的,也是可以采纳的;不过,我觉得,还是把这种用法的as far as连同第十三句的as early as或as far back as看作词组介词则较为简便实用。

总之,在语法分析这个问题上,我有这么一个观点,就是我们应该根据语言发展的现状进行实事求是的分析,不必拘泥于某一语法书和某一词典的说法。怎样有利于人们更好地理解、掌握和运用语言,我们就应该用怎样的方法来教学、来分析,决不能死背语法规则和词典注释,到处搬用,以不变应万变;否则,就会变成书呆子。譬如说,有些语法书说,each other不能用于两人以上,可是实际上,现在已经发展到可以和one another换用。也就是说,each other既可以用于两人,又可以用于两人以上。再如有些语法书说,作表语的不定式一定要带符号to,否则就算错误,可是你在流行的《英语900句》这本书中就会找到不定式不带to作表语的用法。对这些新发展的语言现象,你怎么看呢?是承认,还是否定?答案是很清楚的。照理讲,语法书和词典也是应该随着语言的不断发展而不断修订的。例如新出版的《新英汉词典》和奎克等人新编《现代英语语法》就吸收了不少语言发展的新成果,并在某些问题上提出了新看法,这是值得赞扬的。

## 附 录 含有as的谚语和成语

这类成语和谚语，也颇不少，现只选择一些比较实用的加以翻译例解，由此一斑，可窥全豹。

成语和谚语，都是比较难译的。有的可以照字面直译，保留原来形象；有的需要略加变动，把形象加以斟换；有的则不得不采用意译的办法。通过下列成语和谚语的对比研究，即可举一反三。

为了便于读者学习、掌握和运用这类成语和谚语，本书对每条成语都提供了力求恰当的释义、举例和译句，并作了必要的说明；对每条谚语也提供了力求恰当的译文和解释。

### (一) 谚语 (Proverbs)

谚语部分，共选辑二十四条，并按 as 后面第一个词的字母顺序，排列先后。除逐条给以适当的译文外，对其寓意也作了解释。

1. As a man makes his bed so must he lie.

A、自己铺床自己睡。(直译)

B、自作自受。(意译)

说明：一个人必须对自己的行为负责并自食其果，正如一个人自己床铺得不好，他一定睡得不舒服一样。

跟这句谚语寓意相同的，还有：

As you brew, so must you drink.

A、自己酿酒自己喝。(直译)

## B、自作自受。(意译)

这两句谚语都含有“后果自负，怪不得别人”的意思。

2. As a tree falls, so shall it lie.

树倒落地。

说明：这个谚语来自圣经，指自然规律无法违抗。树倒落地，这是一种自然现象。人死伸腿，把尸体用火化或其他方式加以处理，这也是极其自然的情况，谁也改变不了。

3. Enough is as good as a feast.

吃饱等于赴宴。

意思是：吃得饱的一餐，实际等于一次盛大的筵席——也许还好些，因为在宴会上可能吃得过饱，招致疾病。

在孩子们想多吃的时候，父母常向他们引用这句谚语。当然，它也适用于自我安慰的情况。

4. A miss is as good as a mile.

A、功败垂成仍为失败。

B、死里逃生也总是生。

这个英语谚语，曾有不少人拿汉语“失之毫厘，谬以千里”来解释，例如《英华大辞典》的编者就是其中之一，以致以讹传讹，习而不察，现根据约翰逊 (A. Johnson)《普通英语谚语》、荷恩比 (A.S.Hornby) 等人《现代高级英汉双解辞典》以及《综合英汉大辞典》和《新英汉词典》的注解，特将这句英语谚语改译如A如B，以供参考。

5. An inch is as good as an ell.

小错大错，其错一也；东西虽小，价钱不贱。

说明：这个谚语，正如译文所表达的那样，可分别应用于两种情况：一是应用于一个人不承认错误的时候；一是应用于买了个小东西价钱相当贵的时候。

6. A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse.

A、对瞎马点头等于对瞎马眨眼。

B、勿对瞎子作眉眼。

意思是：对那些看不见或者不愿睁眼看的人，重复示意是没有用处的。对举一隅不以三隅反的人，应该适可而止，多说无益。这个谚语适用于一个比较固执不肯接受意见的人。

7. Give as good as one gets.

一报还一报。

解说：好事坏事都可以用，就是说，以德报德可以，以怨报怨也可以。譬如说，我们对友好国家，应该同舟共济，互相支援；但对敌对国家，则应毫不留情地揭露谴责其罪恶活动。

8. Handsome is as handsome does.

为人漂亮才是真正的漂亮。

意思是：把一个过着罪恶生活、长着一副好看面孔的人叫做“漂亮”是错误的。这个格言强调“美行”重于“美貌”。比较另一谚语：Beauty is but skin deep. (美貌只不过是一层皮罢了。)

9. Do as I say, not as I do.

按我说的做，不要按我做的做。

意思是：尽管我自己有时做不到，但我的劝告是好的，不要因为我自己有时不能身体力行而就不接受我的意见。

这个谚语在实际生活中仍然有它适用的情况。譬如说，一个吸烟的老头子劝自己的孩子们不吸烟或者少吸烟的时候，便可引用。

10. Dying is as natural as living.

死和生一样自然。

意思是：不应害怕死亡，因为死、生都是不能避免的自然现象。

11. Nothing so bad, as not to be good for something.

凡物皆有用，不顶大用顶小用。

说明：这个谚语有时可用于自我安慰。有时则指不可乱丢东西，应该节约。一颗钉子、一个绳头、一片废纸到时候都有各自的用处。

12. A man is as old as he feels(himself to be).

老当益壮，何虑白发。

意思是：年老身体好，精神焕发，不怕人说老。一个人只要身体强健，精力充沛，年老也没有多大关系。那些仍然觉得自己年轻力壮的老人，时常引用这句谚语，特别是在有人暗示或提到他们越来越老的时候。

13. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

玫瑰花，改叫另外一个名字，香味如故。

意思是：一个东西的名称，并不见得就能表明它的本质。假若玫瑰花叫另外一个名字，其香味必然如故，因为名称无关紧要，最重要的是本质。

14. Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow.



欲速则不达。

说明：工欲善其事，必先利其器。要想多快好省地做一件事情，就必须事前考虑周到，做好充分准备。有了充分准备，动起手来就会事半功倍。如果是没有必要的准备而仓促上阵，结果一定是欲速则不达，以至彻底失败。

15. As the call, so the echo.

有什么叫声，就有什么回声。

意思是：你怎么对待别人，别人也就怎么对待你。

比较：

Do as you would be done by.

要想别人如何对待你，你就应该如何对待人。

说明：这句谚语源自《圣经》，在意思上类似汉语“己所不欲，勿施于人”。

16. As the fool thinks, so the bell clinks.

愚人一想，钟铃就响。

说明：天下的事情决非如此简单。只有愚蠢的人才会相信自己的如意算盘。实际上，钟铃都是不打不响的。

17. "The grapes are sour," as the fox said when he could not reach them.

正如狐狸摘不到葡萄时所说的那样，“葡萄是酸的。”

讽喻人们时常对于自己想要但得不到的东西吹毛求疵。这个谚语来自《伊索寓言》，狐狸极力设法摘葡萄，但够不到。于是他便自己解嘲说：“这些葡萄一定没有熟，还是酸的。”说过之后就自鸣得意地走开了。

18. When in Rome do as the Romans do.

A. 入国问禁，在乡随俗。

B. 在罗马，就要象罗马人那样行动。

这句谚语在欧洲许多国家语言中都有，意思是我们应当适应环境，住在哪里，就要按照哪里的风俗习惯行事，其来源大概是指罗马帝国鼎盛时期，各地畏服，追随其风尚，仿效其举止。

19. As the tree, so the fruit.

有其树必有其果。

说明：这句谚语同汉语“什么藤结什么瓜”等说法寓意近似。

20. None so deaf as those that will not hear.

最聋的人，莫过于那些不愿意听的人。

说明：这句谚语可以用于一个不愿意听或者不愿意了解什么事情、装聋作哑的人。

21. None so blind as those that will not see.

那些睁眼不顾事实的人，才是最瞎的人。

意思是：对自己不愿看的事实就拒绝去看的人，乃是最瞎的人，与上句意思基本相同。

22. If we can't as we would, we must do as we can.

A. 如果我们不能做合乎自己心愿的事，也应该尽其所能，努力以赴。(直译)

B. 事不随人，人须就事。(意译)

意思是：事难尽如人意，遇到不合乎自己心愿的事情，也

应该根据客观需要，尽力把它做好，不应拒绝不做，或者消极怠工。

23. Speak of a man as you find him.

要根据自己的看法评论人。

意思是：评论任何人的时候，都应根据自己对他的亲身了解，不可人云亦云，照搬别人的意见。

24. As you sow you shall mow. (or: As a man sows, so he shall reap.)

种瓜得瓜，种豆得豆。

意思是善有善报，恶有恶报。与人为善，人亦以善报之；如多行不义，则必终将自食其恶果。

## (二) 成语 (Idioms)

成语部分，共选辑一百二十三条，按as后面第一个词的字母顺序排列先后，逐条提供了适当的释义、举例、译文和必要的讲解。

1. watch one as a cat watches a mouse

象猫盯耗子那样监视一个人 (直译), 例如:

The security men should watch the hidden enemy agents as a cat watches a mouse at any time.

公安战士随时都应该象猫盯耗子那样监视暗藏的特务。

跟这个成语意思类似的，还有：

[as] watchful as a hawk

象鹰一样地注视（直译），例如：

We must be as watchful as a hawk against the activities of the enemy all the time.

我们必须时刻象鹰一样地注视着敌人的活动。

2. be used as a door-mat 用作门前的擦鞋棕垫（直译）；任人践踏（意译）。例如：

The Kapuchean people would rather die a heroic death in their struggle against aggression than be bullied and used as a door-mat.

柬埔寨人民宁肯在反侵略斗争中英勇战死，也不愿受欺侮，任人践踏。

跟这个成语寓意近似的，还有：

as a sheep among the shearers—A. 好象剪羊毛人手下的绵羊（直译）；B. 任人摆布（意译）。例如：

A. Both Yugoslavia and Romania are independent countries. They deem it shameful to be mild as a sheep among the shearers.

罗、南两国都是独立国家。他们认为驯顺得象剪羊毛人手下的绵羊是可耻的。

B. It's intolerable to be regarded as a sheep among the shearers.

被看作可以任人摆布是不能容忍的。

3. drunk as a fiddler (a lord, an owl)

酩酊大醉（意译），例如：

That old man is often drunk as a fiddler.

那个老人时常喝得酩酊大醉。

4. close as an oyster (as wax) 嘴巴紧 (意译); 守口如瓶(斟换形象)。例如:

Mr Smith may serve as a good secretary, for he is close as an oyster.

史密斯先生可以当个好秘书,因为他守口如瓶(或嘴巴紧)。

5. as black as coal 黑得象煤炭一样 (直译), 例如:

This sort of ore looks as black as coal.

这种矿石看起来黑得象煤炭一样。

6. as black as thunder (sin, a thunder cloud) 面带怒容 (意译), 例如:

Some boys were making a great noise outside his window. He could not stand it, went out as black as thunder and shouted to them: "Get away, all of you!"

一些男孩子正在他窗外大吵大闹。他受不了, 就走出去, 面带怒容并向他们大声喊道: "全都滚开!"

描写 black 的, 还有 [as] black as a crow (a raven, a raven's wing, a sloe, ebony, ink, jet, soot, the ace of spades, hell, my or your hat, night, midnight, pitch) 等等。

7. as blind as a bat 瞎得象蝙蝠一样 (直译), 例如:

A. John is as blind as a bat.

约翰瞎得象蝙蝠一样, 什么也看不见。

这句话在不同的上下文或具体情景中, 可以表达两种不同

的意思：(一)约翰瞎了；(二)约翰虽没有瞎，但他眼光短浅，看不到周围事物的变化。

B. Jack is so short-sighted that without his glasses he is as blind as a bat.

杰克非常近视，不带眼镜，就瞎得象蝙蝠一样，什么也看不见。

这句话的意思是：杰克实际上并不瞎，只是高度近视，不带眼镜就看不清东西。

描写 blind 的，还有 [as] blind as a beetle, (brickbat, mole, owl) 等等。

8. as bold as a lion 勇猛如狮(直译)，例如：

Nelson was as bold as a lion and his fearlessness gave him many victories.

奈尔逊勇猛如狮，而且他的无畏精神使他多次获得胜利。

9. [as] brisk as a bee 动作轻快得象燕子一般(斟换形象)，例如：

The girl player is [as] brisk as a bee.

那个女运动员动作轻快得象燕子一般。

10. [as] brittle as glass 脆得象玻璃一样(直译)，例如：

This kind of metal is [as] brittle as glass.

这种金属脆得象玻璃一样。

11. [as] brown as a berry 黑里透红，象熟浆果一样。(直译)，例如：

They came back [as] brown as a berry after they had

worked a whole summer in the open air.

在露天工作整整一个夏天之后，他们回来的时候，皮肤晒得黑里透红，象熟浆果一样。

12. as busy as a bee 忙得蜜蜂似的(直译)，例如：

His mother is always as busy as a bee from morning till night.

他母亲从早到晚经常是忙得蜜蜂似的。

13. [as] chaste as ice 象冰一样纯洁(直译)，例如：

Generally speaking, youngsters are [as] chaste as ice both in their thought and in their deed.

一般说来，青少年在思想上和行为上都是象冰一样纯洁的。

14. [as] cheap as dirt 便宜透顶(意译)，例如：

I bought this second-hand book for 2 yuan. It might be said to be [as] cheap as dirt.

我花了两元钱买了这本旧书，可以说是便宜透顶。

15. [as] cheerful (gay) as a lark 快活得象云雀一样(直译)，例如：

The children in our country have nothing to worry about. Each of them is [as] cheerful as a lark.

我国的儿童无忧无虑，(他们)个个都快活得象云雀一样。

跟这个成语意思类似的，还有：

(一) [as] jolly as a sandboy 非常快活(意译)，例如：

——Why are you always as jolly as a sand-boy?

——Because now I have the chance to make contributions

to the realization of the four modernizations of our country.

——你为什么总是那么快活呢？

——因为现在我有了为我国实现四化作贡献的机会。

(二) [as] merry (lively) as a grig 快活得象蟋蟀一样(直译), 例如:

He is as merry (lively) as a grig though he has not had all the luck he expected.

虽然他没有碰到他所期望的那种好运气, 但他仍然快活得象蟋蟀一样。

描写 merry 的, 还有 [as] merry as a cricket (marriage-bell, as maids) 等等。

16. [as] clear as crystal 象水晶一样清晰(直译), 例如:

His style is always [as] clear as crystal, and so his works are easy to read.

他的文体总是象水晶一样清晰, 因此他的著作容易读。

17. [as] clear as day (daylight) 昭然若揭(意译), 例如:

The matter is already [as] clear as day. It can be disposed of at once.

这个问题已经是昭然若揭。马上就可以得到处理。

18. [as] clear as mud A. 十分明显(意译, 正面意思); B. 模模糊糊(意译, 反面意思)。例如:

A. He wants to marry your daughter—it is [as] clear as mud.

他想同你女儿结婚——这是十分明显的。



B. —Have I made it clear to you?

——[As] clear as mud so far! Would you explain it once more?

——我讲清楚了吗?

——至今还是模模糊糊! 你再讲一遍好吗?

19. [as] clear as that two and two make (makes) four  
象二加二等于四一样明显(直译), 例如:

I'm right and you are wrong—it is [as] clear as that two and two make four.

我对了, 你错了——这是象二加二等于四一样明显。

描写 clear 的, 还有 [as] clear as a bell (the sun at noon-day) 等等。

20. [as] cold as a stone 冷(冻)得象石头一样(直译),  
例如:

The north wind is blowing hard. If you go out, you would grow [as] cold as a stone.

北风正吹得厉害。如果你要出去, 你就会冻得象石头一样。

描写 cold 的, 还有 [as] cold as ice (marble, church, a wagon tire) 等等。

21. [as] common as dirt 极端平常(意译), 例如:

Why do you keep such a leaf in your book? It's [as] common as dirt.

你为什么在书里保存这样一片树叶呢? 它极端平常。

22. as cowardly as a rat 胆小如鼠(直译); as timid as

a rabbit 胆小如鼠 (置换形象)。例如:

At first Pavel's mother was as timid as a rabbit, but finally she became a staunch proletarian fighter.

最初,巴维尔的母亲胆小如鼠,但她终于成为一个坚定的无产阶级战士。

23. [as] crooked as a corkscrew (as a dog's hind leg)  
极不正直 (意译), 例如:

If a man is [as] crooked as a corkscrew, he will surely fail in the end.

假若一个人极不正直,到头来他一定会失败。

24. [as] cross(sulky, surly) as a bear [with a sore head]  
怒气冲冲 (意译), 例如:

The two brothers had a fight just now. The younger one is still as cross as a bear with a sore head.

两弟兄刚才打了一架。弟弟还在怒气冲冲。

25. [as] cunning as a fox 象狐狸一般狡猾 (直译),  
例如:

Brent seems to be [as] cunning as a fox. You should pay enough attention to his education. Otherwise, he'll get nowhere.

布伦特似乎是象狐狸一般狡猾。对他的教育,你应十分注意。否则,他将一事无成。

26. [as] dark as pitch (night, midnight) 漆黑 (意译),  
例如:

It is [as] dark as pitch in this cave.

这个山洞里一片漆黑。

27. as dead as mutton 一命呜呼(意译), 例如:

I thought the man who was run over was only injured, but he was as dead as mutton.

我原以为那个被压的人只是受了伤, 但事实上他却是一命呜呼了。

象这样的比喻, 是不能按字面直译的。如果硬要译为“死得象羊肉一样”, 就会变成一个大笑话, 因为在实际生活中我们对于死亡没有这样的联想。这个比喻含有贬义, 不可滥用。

描写 dead 的, 还有 [as] dead as a doornail (a herring, Julius Caesar) 等等。

28. [as] dry as a bone A. 全干(意译); B. 十分枯燥(意译)。例如:

A. The brushwood has been sunned for many days. It's [as] dry as a bone now.

这柴已经晒了好多天了。现在全干了。

B. He has written a lot of books, but his language is [as] dry as a bone.

他已经写了很多书, 但他的文字十分枯燥。

描写 dry 的, 还有 [as] dry as a mummy 等等。

29. [as] fair as a rose (lily) 象玫瑰花(百合花)一样好看(直译), 例如:

Mary often dresses herself up as fair as a rose.

玛丽时常把自己打扮得象玫瑰花一样好看。

30. trust as far as one could fling a bull by the tail  
除非太阳从西边出来才相信 (斟换条件), 例如:

“This is not enmity, sir, it is a matter of profit and loss, trust me...” “I’d trust you as far as I could fling a bull by the tail. (Ch. Reade)

“这不是敌意, 先生, 这是盈亏问题, 相信我...” “除非太阳从西边出来我才相信。” (里德)

31. [as] fast as a hare 象野兔一样快 (直译), 例如:

The boy runs as fast as a hare.

那个男孩跑得象野兔一样快。

描写 fast 的, 还有 [as] fast as one’s legs can (could, would) carry one 等等。

32. [as] fat as a pig 肥得象猪一样 (直译), 例如:

William is [as] fat as a pig.

威廉肥得象猪一样。

描写 fat 的, 还有 [as] fat as butter 等等。

33. [as] fierce as a tiger 凶猛如虎 (直译), 例如:

That knight was [as] fierce as a tiger.

那个武士凶猛如虎。

34. [as] fine as silk A. 象绸缎一样漂亮 (直译); B. 身体非常好 (意译)。例如:

A. This kind of cloth is [as] fine as silk.

这种布象绸缎一样漂亮。

B. —How is your old grandmother now?

—She is [as] fine as silk.

—你老祖母现在身体好吗?

—她身体非常好。

35. [as] flat as a board 平得象块板子(直译), 例如:

This piece of ground is [as] flat as a board.

这块地平得象块板子。

描写 flat 的, 还有 [as] flat as a flounder(a pancake, your hand) 等等。

36. [as] fleet as a deer 快捷如鹿(直译), 例如:

Her younger brother is a well-known runner. He is [as] fleet as a deer.

她弟弟是个有名的赛跑运动员。他快捷如鹿。

37. [as] free as the wind 自由自在(意译), 例如:

His father has retired from office. Now he is living a life as free as the wind.

他父亲已经退休, 现在正过着自由自在的生活。

38. [as] fresh as flowers in May 焕发青春(意译), 例如:

All the old intellectuals in our country are now [as] fresh as flowers in May in spirit and have made up their minds to contribute everything of theirs to the great cause of the realization of the four modernizations of their motherland.

我国所有的老知识分子现在都在精神上焕发了青春，并决心将自己的一切贡献给实现祖国四化的伟大事业。

描写 fresh 的，还有 [as] fresh as a daisy (rose, paint, new paint) 等等。

39. [as] funny as a crutch 没有什么可笑(意译)，例如：  
He likes to crack a joke, but his joke is often [as] funny as a crutch.

他喜欢讲笑话，但他的笑话却往往没有什么可笑。

40. [as] fussy as a hen with one chick 在琐事上瞎操心(意译)，例如：

In fact, that old woman has nothing to worry about, but she is always [as] fussy as a hen with one chick.

事实上，那个老太婆没有什么可劳神的，但她总是在琐事上瞎操心。

41. as game as a cockeral 象小公鸡一样勇敢(直译)，例如：

That boy is as game as a cockerel, although he knows he's beaten.

那个男孩象小公鸡一样勇敢，虽然他晓得自己已经被打败。

42. [as] gaudy as a peacock A. 象孔雀一样华丽(直译)；B. 很漂亮(意译)。例如：

A. It's National Day today. You can see every young girl in the city dressed as gaudy as a peacock.

今天是国庆节。你可以看到城里的每个年轻的姑娘都打扮

得象孔雀一样华丽。

B. Although she is over forty, yet she often dresses herself as gaudy as a peacock.

虽然她已经四十出头,可是她还时常把自己打扮得很漂亮。

43. [as] gentle (mild) as a lamb 驯顺得象羔羊一般(直译), 例如:

This little boy is quite naughty at school, but he always pretends to be [as] gentle as a lamb in the presence of his parents.

这个小男孩在学校里十分淘气,但在父母面前却总是装出驯顺得象羔羊一般。

描写 mild 的, 还有 [as] mild as a dove (May, milk) 等等。

44. [as] good as a play A. 象看戏那么有趣(直译); B. 非常有趣(意译)。例如:

A. It is as good as a play to see her dancing.

看她跳舞就象看戏那么有趣。

B. It is as good as a play to see the old man teasing his grandchildren.

看那位老人逗弄他的小孙子小孙女非常有趣。

45. [as] graceful as a swan A. 象天鹅一样优美(直译), 姿态优美(意译); B. 举止端庄(意译)。例如:

A. When she dances, she looks as graceful as a swan.

她舞蹈的时候,看起来象天鹅一样优美(姿态优美)。

B. That woman teacher is [as] graceful as a swan.

那位女教师举止端庄。

46. [as] grave as a judge 摆起一付法官的严肃面孔(直译), 例如:

What's the matter with you that makes you look as grave as a judge?

你出了什么事, 竟摆起一付法官的严肃面孔?

描写 grave 的, 还有 [as] grave as an owl 等等。

47. [as] greedy as a wolf 象(饿)狼一般贪得无厌(直译), 例如:

The landlord was as greedy as a wolf.

那个地主象(饿)狼一般贪得无厌。

48. [as] green as grass A. 绿得象青草一样(直译, 本义); B. 浑然无知(意译, 转义)。例如:

A. These tender seedlings here are as green as grass.

这里的这些嫩树苗绿得象青草一样。

B. That lad appears to be very proud, but practically he is still as green as grass.

那个小伙子样子很骄傲, 但实际上他仍然是浑然无知。

描写 green 的, 还有 [as] green as a gooseberry 等等。

49. [as] handsome as paint 壮丽如画(直译), 例如:

The Great Wall is as handsome as paint.

长城壮丽如画。

50. [as] handy as a pocket in a shirt 非常方便(意译),



例如：

There is a big library near our teaching building. It's as handy as a pocket in a shirt. You may go there at any time if you want to borrow books.

靠近我们的教学楼，有个大图书馆，非常方便。要是想借书，你随时可到那里去。

51. [as] happy as a king 象国王一样幸福（直译），例如：

So long as one can devote oneself to the great cause of one's motherland, one will be as happy as a king.

只要一个人能献身于祖国的伟大事业，他就会象国王一样幸福。

描写 happy 的，还有 [as] happy as a clam [at high tide] 和 as happy as the day is long 等等。

52. [as] hard as a bone 硬得象骨头一样（直译），例如：

To us old people, the sugarcane is as hard as a bone.

对我们老年人，甘蔗硬得象骨头一样。

53. [as] hard as a stone A. 坚硬如石（直译，本义），B. 铁石心肠（部分直译，转义）。例如：

A. This sort of wood is as hard as a stone.

这种木头坚硬如石。

B. It's quite wrong that you are as hard as a stone with your wife.

你以这样的铁石心肠对待自己的爱人，这是十分错误的。

54. [as] hard as nails 象钉子那么结实(直译), 例如:

Boys and girls, do physical exercises regularly. They will soon make you as hard as nails.

男女孩子们, 要经常进行体育锻炼。体育锻炼不久就会使你们的身体象钉子那么结实。

此外, 描写 hard 的, 还有 [as] hard as a flint (iron, the nether millstone) 等等。

55. [as] hard as rock 坚如磐石(直译), 例如:

The foundation of the new building is as hard as rock.

新大楼的地基坚如磐石。

56. [as] harmless as a dove 象鸽子一般无害(直译), 例如:

The rabbit is as harmless as a dove.

家兔象鸽子一样无害。

57. [as] hungry as a hawk 饿得象老鹰一样(直译), 例如:

He made a hearty meal of supper, for he was [as] hungry as a hawk.

他大吃了一顿晚餐, 因为他饿得象老鹰一样。

描写 hungry 的, 还有 [as] hungry as a hunter (wolf) 等等。

58. as if rooted (riveted) to the spot 仿佛在地上扎了根(铆住了)似的一动不动(直译), 例如:

He had been walking fast about the room, and he stopped, as if suddenly rooted to one spot. (Ch. Brontë)

他原来一直是在房间里很快地走着，这时他停了下来，仿佛突然在地上扎了根似的一动不动。(布朗蒂)

59. [as] innocent as a babe unborn 清白无辜(意译)，  
例如：

Quite a lot of people were illegally arrested when they were mourning over the passing away of the beloved premier on April 5, 1976. But in fact each of them was [as] innocent as a babe unborn.

一九七六年四月五日，不少人在悼念敬爱的总理逝世的时候被非法逮捕了。但事实上，他们每个人都是清白无辜的。

60. [as] keen as mustard 极端热情(意译)，例如：

This master worker is [as] keen as mustard in his work at any time, so he is really worthy of the name of "Labour Hero".

任何时候，这位工人师傅在工作中都极端热情，因此他真正无愧于劳动英雄这个称号。

61. [as] large as life A. 栩栩如生(意译)；B. 全貌(意译)；C. 明明白白(意义)。例如：

A. This photo of yours is as large as life.

你这张相片照得栩栩如生。

B. you can see the city of Changsha as large as life on this hill top.

在这个山头上，你可以看到长沙市的全貌。

C. He is here as large as life.

明明白白，他在这里。

62. [as] lean as a rake 骨瘦如柴(斟换形象)，例如：

Before liberation he was a boy as lean as a rake. But only a few years after liberation he grew into a stout young man.

解放前，他是一个骨瘦如柴的孩子，但解放后过了几年，他就长成一个粗壮的青年了。

跟这个成语意思相同的，还有：

[as] thin as a lath (rail, thread-paper, whipping-post)  
骨瘦如柴(斟换形象)，例如：

Both were over six feet, and thin as rails ... (J. Galsworthy)

两人身长均超过六英尺，而且也都骨瘦如柴。(高尔斯华绥)

63. [as] light as feather 轻如羽(鸿)毛(直译)，例如：

A. She danced, light as a feather, eyes shining ... (J. Galsworthy)

她跳起舞来，轻如羽毛，两只眼睛闪闪发光……(高尔斯华绥)

B. The death of any bad egg is as light as a feather.

任何一个坏蛋的死亡，都是轻如鸿毛。

描写light的，还有[as] light as thistle-down (a butterfly) 等等。

64. as like as an apple to an oyster 毫不相象(意译)，  
例如：

The two sisters are as like as an apple to an oyster in their countenance.

在相貌上，这两姊妹豪不相象。

65. as like as two peas 一模一样(意译)，例如：

The twin brothers are simply as like as two peas. You can hardly tell one from the other.

这对双生弟兄简直是长得一模一样。你很难分辨他们。

66. [as] mad as a March hare 疯狂得象三月的野兔一般(直译)，例如：

Keep your eye upon him in the meanwhile, and don't talk about it. He's as mad as a March hare. (Charles Dickens)

同时要盯着他，而且不要跟他谈那件事。他正在疯狂得象三月的野兔一般。(狄更司)

三月为野兔交尾期。在此期间，野兔显得特别暴躁不安。

描写 mad 的，还有 [as] mad as a hatter (buck, wet hen, hornet) 等等。

67. [as] melancholy as a cat 非常忧郁(意译)，例如：

In the old society she used to be as melancholy as a cat, but she has become as gay as a lark since liberation.

在旧社会，她总是非常忧郁，但自从解放以来，她已经变得象云雀一样快活了。

68. [as] mute as a fish ( mackerel, mouse, poker, statue, stone) 噤若寒蝉(斟换形象)，例如：

That old scientist once kept as mute as a fish, but now

he is talkative again.

那位老科学家曾一度噤若寒蝉，但现在又十分健谈了。

69. [as] numberless as the sands 象沙粒一样数不尽（直译），例如：

The stars in the sky are as numberless as sands.

天空中的繁星象沙粒一样数不尽。

70. [as] obstinate as a mule 犟得象头骡子（直译），例如：

That son of his is as obstinate as a mule. He doesn't listen to anybody.

他的那个儿子犟得象头骡子。谁的话他都不听。

71. [as] old as Methuselah 寿比麦休塞拉（直译）；寿比彭祖（斟换形象），例如：

We wish that he could live to be as old as Methuselah.

我们希望他能够寿比麦休塞拉（彭祖）。

Methuselah（麦休塞拉）是《圣经》所载寿命最长的人。

描写old的，还有[as]old as Adam(the hills)等等。

72. [as] open as the day 光明磊落（意译），例如：

Communists should be as open as the day.

共产党人应该光明磊落。

73. [as] pale as a ghost(ashes, death) 面无人色（意译），例如：

She was greatly frightened and looked as pale as a ghost.

她吓得面无人色。

跟这个成语意思基本上相同的，还有：

[as] white as a sheet (as ashes, death) 面色苍白(意译),  
例如:

On hearing the bad news she turned white as sheet and burst into tears.

一听到这坏消息,她就面色苍白,哭了起来。

74. [as] plain as a pikestaff (the day, daylight, the nose on your face, the sun at noonday) 非常清楚(意译), 例如:

That's as plain as a pikestaff. Why can't you understand it?

这非常清楚。你为啥不懂呢?

75. [as] pleased (proud) as Punch 洋洋得意(意译), 例如:

Since he got into the university, his parents have been as pleased (proud) as Punch.

自从他进大学以来,他父母一直是洋洋得意。

76. [as] plentiful (thick) as blackberries 多得很(意译),  
例如:

The oranges in this orchard are [as] plentiful as blackberries. It's certain that the production team will have a good harvest this year.

这个果园里桔子多得很。生产队今年肯定会有个好收成。

77. [as] plump as a partridge 胖都都的象个鹌鹑(直译),  
例如:

This baby is as plump as a partridge.

这个婴儿长得胖都都的象个鹌鹑。

78. as poisonous as a toad 非常恶毒(意译), 例如:

Since he is as poisonous as a toad, I have never trusted him.

因为他非常恶毒, 所以我从来没有信任过他。

79. [as] poor as a church mouse (as a rat, as Job) 一贫如洗(意译), 例如:

The film A Million Pounds tells us a story about a young man. He had been as poor as a church mouse, but all of a sudden he became a millionaire.

电影《百万英镑》告诉我们一个青年人的故事。他本来一贫如洗, 但是突然一下子他就变成了一个百万富翁。

80. [as] pretty as a picture (as paint) 象图画一样秀丽, (直译), 例如:

The Yuelu Hill looks as pretty as a picture.

岳麓山看起来象图画一样秀丽。

81. [as] proud (vain) as a peacock 骄傲(虚荣)得象孔雀一样(直译), 例如:

Don't be as proud (vain) as a peacock.

不要骄傲(虚荣)得象孔雀一样。

82. [as] quick (swift) as lightning 快如闪电(直译), 例如:

The meteor fell down as quick (swift) as lightning.

那颗流星快如闪电地落下去了。

描写 quick 的, 还有 [as] quick as a flash, as wink; 描



写 swift 的, 还有 [as] swift as an arrow, as thought 和 as the wink 等等。

83. [as] red as a rose 红润得象朵玫瑰花 (直译), 例如:

His young daughter looks as red as a rose.

他的小女儿面庞红润得象朵玫瑰花。

描写 red 的, 还有 [as] red as a cherry (lobster, turkey-cock, as blood, fire) 等等。

84. [as] regular as clockwork 象钟表机件那样有规律 (直译), 例如:

It is as regular as clockwork that we play pingpong in the club every Sunday.

象钟表机件那样有规律, 我们每星期日都在俱乐部打乒乓球。

85. [as] rich as Croesus 象克利索斯一样富有 (直译) 或富比陶朱 (斟换形象), 例如:

Big monopolist capitalists in the U. S. A. are as rich as Croesus.

美国大垄断资本家都象克利索斯一样富有 (富比陶朱)。

Croesus 是六世纪时候里底亚的国王, 非常富有。

86. [as] right as a trivet (as nails, as rain) A. 非常健康 (意译); B. 一切顺利 (意译)。例如:

A. —I hope you are well.

—As right as a trivet.

——希望你身体好。

——非常健康。

B. ——How are you getting on with your neighbors?

——As right as a trivet.

——你和邻居处得怎么样?

——一切顺利。

87. [as] round as a ball 圆得象个皮球(直译), 例如:

This water melon is as round as a ball.

这个西瓜圆得象个皮球。

88. [as] scarce as hen's teeth 非常稀有(意译), 例如:

Such new books are still as scarce as hen's teeth in China.

这类新书在中国仍然非常稀有。

89. [as] scared as a rabbit 惊慌得象兔子一样(直译); 大为惊慌(意译)。例如:

The spy got into the encirclement of the militia-men without noticing it. But as soon as he discovered that, he was scared as a rabbit.

那个特务不知不觉地陷入民兵的包围圈, 但他一发现这一点, 他就惊慌得象兔子一样(或大为惊慌起来)。

90. [as] sharp as a needle 异常精明(意译), 例如:

Bob has a mind as sharp as a needle.

保布有一个异常精明的头脑。

91. [as] sharp as a razor 象匕首那么锋利(置换形象),

例如：

Lu Xun's epigrams were often as sharp as a razor.

鲁迅的警句往往象匕首那么锋利。

92. [as] silent as the grave A. 默不作声(意译); B. 沉寂得象座坟墓(直译)。例如：

A. Now all comrades are criticizing his wrong ideas. Why do you keep as silent as the grave?

现在同志们都在批判他的错误思想。你为啥默不作声呢？

B. I passed and repassed the house, and stopped and listened at the door, all was dark and silent as the grave. (B. Shaw)

我在那座房子前面走了几趟，并在门口停下来听了听，一片漆黑，沉寂得象座坟墓。(肖伯纳)

93. as sleek as a cat 象猫一般圆滑谄媚(直译)，例如：

I don't like that fellow because he is as sleek as a cat all the time.

我不喜欢那个家伙，因为他总是象猫一般圆滑谄媚。

根据我个人的理解，圆滑这个概念可能来自猫的皮毛的柔软光滑，使人摸起来觉得很舒服，而谄媚则可能是由于联想到猫喜欢卧在主人身边不住地咕咕“念经”。

94. [as] slow as a snail (tortoise) 慢得象蜗牛(乌龟)爬行(直译)，例如：

If you keep as slow as a snail, we can't get to our destination in time.

如果你仍然慢得象蜗牛爬行,我们就不能按时到达目的地。

95. [as] smart as paint (as a steel trap) 非常聪明伶俐  
(意译), 例如:

You are a lad, you are, but you're as smart as paint. I see that when you first came. (R. Stevenson)

你是个孩子, 是的, 可是你非常聪明伶俐。你刚进来的时候, 我就一眼看出来。 (斯蒂文森)

96. [as] snug as a bug in a rug 非常舒服(意译), 例如:

Now the old man is wrapped in his new bedding, sleeping as snug as a bug in a rug.

现在那个老人钻在自己的新被窝里, 睡得非常舒服。

97. [as] sober as a judge 十分清醒(意译), 例如:

—Have you got drunk?

—No, not at all. I'm as sober as a judge.

—你喝醉了吗?

—没有, 一点也不醉, 我十分清醒。

98. [as] sound as a bell 十分健康(意译), 例如:

Look at me! I've no symptoms. I'm as sound as a bell.

(B. Shaw)

看我! 我没有任何症状。我十分健康。(肖伯纳)

99. [as] sour as vinegar 酸得象醋(直译), 例如:

The grape is unripe, so it is as sour as vinegar.

这葡萄不熟, 所以酸得象醋。

100. [as] stiff as a poker A. 又硬又直(意译); B. 笔直(斟换形象)。例如:

A. The horns of goats are as stiff as a poker.

山羊角又硬又直。

B. You know he always carried himself as stiff as a poker. (J. Conrad)

你知道他老是把身子挺得笔直。(康拉德)

描写 stiff 的, 还有 [as] stiff as a pike staff (ramrod) 等等。

101. [as] still as death (the grave) A. 象死(坟墓)一样静(直译); B. 象死了一样, 一动也不动(意译)。例如:

A. The wasteland is simply as still as the grave at night.

这片荒野夜间简直静得象坟地一样。

B. Old Jolyon stood, still as death, his eyes fixed on the body. (J. Galsworthy)

老乔里恩站在那儿, 象死了一样, 一动也不动, 眼睛盯着尸体。(高尔斯华绥)

102. [as] straight as an arrow 象箭一样直(直译), 例如:

You can't lose your way. The road is as straight as an arrow.

你不会迷路。路象箭一样直。

103. [as] straight as a poker (ramrod) 直得象个通火棍(通条)(直译), 例如:

And he didn't look a broken-down old man either. You can see yourself what he is. Straight as a poker, and life enough in him. (J. Conrad)

他看起来也不象个衰弱的老头，你自己可以看得出他是怎样一个人。身子直得象个通火棍，而且也满有精神。(康拉德)

104. [as] strong as a horse 健壮如牛(斟换形象), 例如:  
The wrestler is as strong as a horse.

那个摔跤运动员健壮如牛。

105. [as] strong as brandy 跟白兰地一样厉害(直译),  
例如:

This kind of wine is as strong as brandy.

这种酒跟白兰地一样厉害。

106. [as] stupid as a donkey 笨得象驴(笨驴)(直译),  
例如:

You are simply as stupid as a donkey.

你简直笨得象驴(你简直是个笨驴)。

107. [as] stupid (silly) as a goose 笨得象猪一样(斟换形象), 例如:

That fat fellow is as stupid as a goose.

那个胖家伙笨得象猪一样。

我们中国人形容人笨的时候，并不用鹅打比方，而是用猪或狗熊打比方的。在不能完全直译的情况下，斟换形象仍不失为一种比较好的解决办法，因为它依然保存了语言的形象化。

108. [as] sure as a gun (as death, as shooting) 一点

不错(意译), 例如:

As sure as a gun—this is he. (H. Fielding)

一点不错——这就是他。(菲尔丁)

109. [as] sweet as honey (sugar) 甜得象蜜(糖)一样  
(直译), 例如:

That sort of fruit tastes as sweet as honey.

那种水果甜得象蜜一样。

描写 sweet 的, 还有 [as] sweet as a nut 等等。

110. [as] tall as a maypole (steeple) 高得象个五朔节  
花柱(尖塔)(直译), 例如:

That basketballer is as tall as a steeple.

那个篮球运动员高得象个尖塔。

111. [as] tame as a chicken 象小鸡一样驯顺(直译), 例  
如:

That boy is as tame as a chicken at home.

那个男孩在家里象小鸡一样驯顺。

112. as...as the sun shines on 世上少有的(意译), 例如:

He is as good a man as the sun shines on.

他是世上少有的好人。

113. [as] thick as thieves 非常亲密(意译), 例如:

Jack and Neil are as thick as thieves.

杰克和尼尔非常亲密。

114. [as] tight as a drum A. 爱钱如命(意译); B. 烂醉  
如泥(意译)。例如:

A. One should practice economy, but not be as tight as a drum.

一个人应当厉行节约，但不应爱钱如命。

B. He drank a lot of wine last night and as a result he was as tight as a drum.

昨晚他喝了很多酒，结果烂醉如泥。

115. [as] tricky as a monkey 诡计多端(意译)，例如：  
He is as tricky as a monkey. Don't make friends with him.

他诡计多端。不要跟他交朋友。

116. [as] true as steel (flint, touch) 忠实可靠(意译)，  
例如：

I admit that she has her faults—she is secret and self-willed...But true as steel, and high-minded and generous to a fault. (W. Collins)

我承认她有她的缺点——她话少，任性…但是她忠实可靠，品格高尚而且宽宏大量。(柯林斯)

跟这个成语意思接近的，还有：

[as] straight as a die 诚实直爽(意译)，例如：

He is [as] straight as a die. What he says you can rely on.

他诚实直爽。他所说的话可以相信。

117. [as] ugly as a scarecrow (as sin) 丑极了(意译)，  
例如：



She is as ugly as a scarecrow.

她长得丑极了。

118. [as] unstable as water 反复无常(意译), 例如:

Mary is as unstable as water.

玛丽的性情反复无常。

119. (as) welcome as flowers in May 象五月里的鲜花那样受欢迎(意译), 例如:

You're as welcome as flowers in May.

你象五月里的鲜花那样受欢迎。

120. [as] white as snow 雪白(直译), 例如:

The meat of this kind of fish is as white as snow and makes a good fry.

这种鱼肉雪白, 煎来很好吃。

121. [as] wide as poles apart (asunder) 相差太远(意译), 例如:

Your answers are as wide as poles apart.

你的回答离题(相差)太远。

122. as wise as before (as one went) 仍旧是糊里糊涂(意译), 例如:

He seems to be as wise as before after all this.

经过这一切以后, 他似乎仍旧是糊里糊涂。

123. [as] yellow as gold 色黄如金(直译), 例如:

The vessel is as yellow as gold.

这个器皿色黄如金。

描写 yellow 的, 还有 [as] yellow as a crow's foot (a guinea) 等等。

## 结 束 语

根据百家争鸣的精神，本书对英语 as 的用法进行了初步的探讨；对其中的某些语法分析，也大胆地提出了一些自己的粗浅看法；对含有as的部分谚语、成语的词意和译法也做了简要的说明，并对其中少数的译文作了订正。由于水平有限，疏漏之处，在所难免，衷心地希望读者提出批评，以便修订改正。

编者

一九七九年二月

## 附 注

- ① 参看叶斯柏森《英语语法精义》(Essentials of English Grammar by Otto Jespersen)第364页。
- ② 参看葛传槩《英语惯用法词典》一九六零年修订再版第68页。
- ③ 参看福勒《现代英语惯用法词典》(A Dictionary of Modern English Usage by H. W. Fowler)第185页 follow条和第21页 as条。
- ④ 参看波茨玛《近代晚期英语语法》(A Grammar of Late Modern English by H. Poutsma)第721页。
- ⑤ 参看寇姆《英语语法》(English Grammar by George O. Curme) 161—162页。
- ⑥ 参看上书第182页。
- ⑦ 参看葛编《英语惯用法词典》第65页。
- ⑧ 参看叶斯柏森《现代英语语法》(A Modern English Grammar by O. Jespersen)第三卷第178页。
- ⑨ 参看寇姆《英语语法》154—155页。
- ⑩ 参看《英语常用词用法词典》第465页例句和说明。
- ⑪ 参看奎克 (Quirk) 等人编 (A Grammar of Contemporary English) 627—628页。
- ⑫ 参看叶斯柏森编《英语语法精义》372页。
- ⑬ 参看《现代高级英汉双解辞典》第1040页。
- ⑭ 参看罗伯茨教授编《理解语法》(Understanding Grammar by Prof. Paul Roberts)第241页、330页和寇姆语法139—140页。

(一) 谚 语

1. As a man makes his bed so must he lie,..... (47)
2. As a tree falls, so shall it lie. .... (48)
3. Enough is as good as a feast. .... (48)
4. A miss is as good as a mile. .... (48)
5. An inch is as good as an ell. .... (48)
6. A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse. .... (49)
7. Give as good as one gets. .... (49)
8. Handsome is as handsome does. .... (49)
9. Do as I say, not as I do. .... (49)
10. Dying is as natural as living. .... (50)
11. Nothing so bad, as not to be good for something..... (50)
12. A man is as old as he feels (himself to be). .... (50)
13. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet..... (50)
14. Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow..... (50)
15. As the call, so the echo. .... (51)
16. As the fool thinks, so the bell clinks. .... (51)
17. "The grapes are sour," as the fox said when he could  
not reach them. .... (51)
18. When in Rome do as the Romans do..... (52)
19. As the tree, so the fruit..... (52)
20. None so deaf as those that will not hear. .... (52)

21. None so blind as those that will not see. .... (52)
22. If we can't as we would, we must do as we can. .... (52)
23. Speak of a man as you find him. .... (53)
24. As you sow you shall mow. .... (53)

## (二) 成 语

1. (watch one) as a cat watches a mouse ..... (53)
2. (be used) as a door-mat ..... (54)
3. (drunk) as a fiddler ..... (54)
4. (close) as an oyster ..... (55)
5. as black as coal ..... (55)
6. as black as thunder ..... (55)
7. as blind as a bat ..... (55)
8. as bold as a lion ..... (56)
9. [as] brisk as a bee ..... (56)
10. [as] brittle as glass ..... (56)
11. [as] brown as a berry ..... (56)
12. as busy as a bee ..... (57)
13. [as] chaste as ice ..... (57)
14. [as] cheap as dirt ..... (57)
15. [as] cheerful(gay) as a lark ..... (57)
16. [as] clear as crystal ..... (58)
17. [as] clear as day ..... (58)
18. [as] clear as mud ..... (58)
19. [as] clear as that two and two make four ..... (59)
20. [as] cold as a stone ..... (59)

21.	[as] common as dirt .....	(59)
22.	as cowardly as a rat .....	(59)
23.	[as] crooked as a corkscrew.....	(60)
24.	[as] cross(sulky, surly)as a bear .....	(60)
25.	[as] cunning as a fox .....	(60)
26.	[as] dark as pitch .....	(60)
27.	as dead as mutton .....	(61)
28.	[as] dry as a bone.....	(61)
29.	[as] fair as a rose.....	(61)
30.	(trust) as far as one could fling a bull by the tail.....	(62)
31.	[as] fast as a hare.....	(62)
32.	[as] fat as a pig .....	(62)
33.	[as] fierce as a tiger.....	(62)
34.	[as] fine as silk .....	(62)
35.	[as] flat as a board .....	(63)
36.	[as] fleet as a deer .....	(63)
37.	[as] free as the wind .....	(63)
38.	[as] fresh as flowers in May .....	(63)
39.	[as] funny as a crutch.....	(64)
40.	[as] fussy as a hen with one chick .....	(64)
41.	as game as a cockeral .....	(64)
42.	[as] gaudy as a peacock .....	(64)
43.	[as] gentle(mild)as a lamb.....	(65)
44.	[as] good as a play .....	(65)
45.	[as] graceful as a swan.....	(65)
46.	[as] grave as a judge .....	(66)

47. [as] greedy as a wolf ..... (66)
48. [as] green as grass..... (66)
49. [as] handsome as paint..... (66)
50. [as] handy as a pocket in a shirt..... (66)
51. [as] happy as a king..... (67)
52. [as] hard as a bone ..... (67)
53. [as] hard as a stone..... (67)
54. [as] hard as nails ..... (68)
55. [as] hard as rock ..... (68)
56. [as] harmless as a dove ..... (68)
57. [as] hungry as a hawk..... (68)
58. as if rooted (riveted) to the spot..... (68)
59. [as] innocent as a babe unborn..... (69)
60. [as] keen as mustard..... (69)
61. [as] large as life..... (69)
62. [as] lean as a rake..... (70)
63. [as] light as feather..... (70)
64. [as] like as an apple to an oyster..... (70)
65. as like as two peas ..... (71)
66. [as] mad as a March hare ..... (71)
67. [as] melancholy as a cat..... (71)
68. [as] mute as a fish ..... (71)
69. [as] numberless as the sands ..... (72)
70. [as] obstinate as a mule ..... (72)
71. [as] old as Methuselah..... (72)
72. [as] open as the day..... (72)



73. [as] pale as a ghost..... (72)
74. [as] plain as a pike staff ..... (73)
75. [as] pleased(proud) as Punch ..... (73)
76. [as] plentiful (thick) as blackberry ..... (73)
77. [as] plump as a partridge ..... (73)
78. as poisonous as a toad ..... (74)
79. [as] poor as a church mouse ..... (74)
80. [as] pretty as a picture ..... (74)
81. [as] proud (vain) as a peacock..... (74)
82. [as] quick (swift) as lightning ..... (74)
83. [as] red as a rose ..... (75)
84. [as] regular as clockwork ..... (75)
85. [as] rich as Croesus ..... (75)
86. [as] right as a trivet ..... (75)
87. [as] round as a ball ..... (76)
88. [as] scarce as hen's teeth ..... (76)
89. [as] scared as a rabbit ..... (76)
90. [as] sharp as a needle ..... (76)
91. [as] sharp as a razor ..... (76)
92. [as] silent as the grave ..... (77)
93. as sleek as a cat ..... (77)
94. [as] slow as a snail ..... (77)
95. [as] smart as paint ..... (78)
96. [as] snug as a bug in a rug ..... (78)
97. [as] sober as a judge ..... (78)
98. [as] sound as a bell ..... (78)

99.	[as] sour as vinegar .....	(78)
100.	[as] stiff as a poker.....	(79)
101.	[as] still as death .....	(79)
102.	[as] straight as an arrow.....	(79)
103.	[as] straight as a poker .....	(79)
104.	[as] strong as a horse .....	(80)
105.	[as] strong as brandy .....	(80)
106.	[as] stupid as a donkey .....	(80)
107.	[as] stupid(silly)as a goose.....	(80)
108.	[as] sure as a gun.....	(80)
109.	[as] sweet as honey .....	(81)
110.	[as] tall as a maypole .....	(81)
111.	[as] tame as a chicken.....	(81)
112.	as...as the sun shines on .....	(81)
113.	[as] thick as thieves.....	(81)
114.	[as] tight as a drum.....	(81)
115.	[as] tricky as a monkey .....	(82)
116.	[as] true as steel .....	(82)
117.	[as] ugly as a scarecrow .....	(82)
118.	[as] unstable as water .....	(83)
119.	[as] welcome as flowers in May .....	(83)
120.	[as] white as snow.....	(83)
121.	[as] wide as poles apart .....	(83)
122.	as wise as before .....	(83)
123.	[as] yellow as gold .....	(83)