

考研英语试题语法难点精析（11）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/231/2021_2022__E8_80_83_E7_A0_94_E8_8B_B1_E8_c72_231519.htm 【语法难点精析之用to

do还是of doing作后置定语】不同的名词,对这两种后置定语的选择是有区别的,有的只能用to do,有的只可用of doing,有的两种都可以.现分述如下: will, willingness, suggestion, conclusion, decision, permission, agreement, refusal, determination, proposal, resolution等,一般用不定式作后置定语. 如: Mary has the will to win the first prize.(不用of winning) 玛丽有获得一等奖的决心. He has drawn a conclusion to go abroad with his family.(不用of winning) 他已作出了携家去国外的决定. hope, risk, possibility, impossibility, probability, intention, prospect, responsibility, aim等,一般只能用of doing作后置定语. 如: In fact, there is no hope of their winning the game. 事实上,他们没有希望赢得这场比赛.(不能说for them to win) He will run the risk of losing his life to save the child. 他将冒生命危险去救那个孩子.

way, chance, need, necessity, right, freedom, power, opportunity, ability等,既可用不定式短语,又可用of doing短语作后置定语. 如: Their chance to go(of going) abroad was lost. 他们失去了出国的机会. He has the right to do (of doing) that. 他有权那样做.

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