非谓语动词 (Verbals)，又叫非限定动词，非谓语动词是指在句子中不是谓语的动词，主要包括不定式、动名词和分词（现在分词和过去分词），即动词的非谓语形式。非谓语动词一般在句中作为主语，宾语，定语或状语用。

　　非限制性动词 (infinitive verbs), 它是以to的形式出现,后面跟动词原形。比如，to work， to study， to explore等，它在句中作为名词，比如， To understand requires maturity and acceptance. 红色的部分是非限制性动词，在此句中是名词，做主语。 I hate to swim. 在此句中是名词，做宾语。My favorite hobby is to read. 在此句中作为名词，做表语。 I have only one chance: to defeat myself. 在此句中作为名词，做同位语。Wherever Maria goes in London, she always brings a book to read. 在此句中作为形容词，做定语。 Peter plays to win. 在此句中作为付词，做目的状语。要区别介词to和非谓语动词to， 介词to后面是名词，比如，The soldier listened to the command. command 前面有定冠词，它在这里是名词，所以to是介词。A general's purpose in the army is to command. to 后面的command在这里是动词，所以to是非限制性动词。

　　动名词 (Gerund)动词ing形式的一种，具有名词特征的非谓语动词。它可以做主语,宾语，也能作表语。比如，Seeing is believing. Seeing是动名词，做主语，believing是动名词，做表语。 The job consists of typing, filing and answering the phone. typing, filing和answering the phone是动名词或动名词短语，做介词of的宾语。 Peter considered leaving New York. leaving New York动名词短语，做宾语.

　　分词 (participles)分为现在分词（动词ing形式）和过去分词（动词ed和不规则动词），分词具有动词特征，但在句中不做谓语，做定语，状语。现在分词表示主动，进行而过去分词表示被动，完成。比如，The mother is next to the lady, wearing the red hat. wearing the red hat 是现在分词短语做定语修饰the lady. The box wrapped in orange is for you.wrapped in orange是过去分词短语做定语,表示被动。 Having reached the classroom, she became the object of many questions.蓝色部分为现在分词短语做时间状语。 Accompanied by his father and Steger, he (Cowperwood) ascended to his new room. Accompanied by his father and Steger为过去分词短语做时间状语. 动名词和现在分词都可以作为形容词来修饰名词,那么如何辨别是动名词作定语呢还是现在分词作定语呢? 如果verb-ing具有动词特质，它就是现在分词。如果verb-ing具有名词特质，它就是动名词。比如，It was found that there were some swimming kids who were not supervised by adults in that swimming pool. Swimming kids这里的意思是the kids who were swimming,所以， swimming有动词特质,所以是现在分词而that swimming pool的意思是that pool for swimming,这里的swimming有名词的特质，所以是动名词。

另外，注意以下两个句子的区别：The detective noticed the suspect biting his nails.那个侦探注意到嫌疑犯在咬自己的指甲。这里的biting是进行时。 The detective noticed the suspect bite his nails. 那个侦探注意到嫌疑犯咬了一下自己的指甲。这里的bite是指一次行为的过程。

 相关练习请看高考栏目下非谓语动词.