

Examples of adjective phrases:

1. The below sentences have its adjective phrase underlined and denoted as attributive or predicative.
 - a. I found a small glass bottle.
Small: attributive
Glass: attributive
 - b. These results are interestingly deceptive.
Deceptive: predicative
 - c. You should be kind to others.
Kind: predicative
2. The below sentences have its adjective phrase underlined and denoted as attributive or predicative and gradable or non-gradable.
 - a. The strong boxer toppled his weaker opponent.

| Adjective Phrase | Attributive/Predicative | Gradable/Non-gradable |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| strong | attributive | gradable |
| weaker | attributive | gradable |

- b. The foundation of his incredible structure is not stable.

| Adjective Phrase | Attributive/Predicative | Gradable/Non-gradable |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| incredible | attributive | gradable |
| stable | predicative | gradable |

- c. We sell frames that are circular, square, and rectangular.

| Adjective Phrase | Attributive/Predicative | Gradable/Non-gradable |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| circular | predicative | gradable |
| square | predicative | gradable |
| rectangle | predicative | gradable |

Examples of adverb phrases:

1. The below sentences have its adverbs underlined and told what kind they are.
 - a. Amazingly, we got all the answers right.
Amazingly: Sentence adverb
 - b. Betty searched laboriously through the manuscripts.
Laboriously: Adverb of manner
 - c. You are being very silly.
Very: Intensifier

- d. I'll see you tomorrow.
Tomorrow: Adverb of time
Note: Tomorrow is a noun which functions as an adverb when it is the answer to question when?.
 - e. Stay here for the night.
Here: Adverb of place.
 - f. Slowly, Arleen approached the bobcat.
Slowly: Adverb of manner as it modifies "approached".
2. The below sentences have its adverb phrases underlined and the head of the adverb phrase bolded.
- a. Her cat rather **quickly** learned to catch mice.
 - b. The deer runs **faster** than the antelope.
 - c. **Fortunately** for him, the meter reader **never** returned.

Adjectives vs Adverbs:

1. Linking verbs are followed by adjectives while action verbs are followed by adverbs.
The below examples show this.
 - a. The choir sings too loud. (Adv because sings is an action verb)
The band sounds too loud. (Adj because sounds is a linking verb)
 - b. The men work hard. (Adv because works is an action verb)
The rock feels hard. (Adj because feels is a linking verb)
 - c. The race car is fast. (Adj because is is a linking verb)
The athlete runs fast. (Adv because runs is an action verb)
 - d. The turtle seems slow. (Adj because seems is a linking verb)
The turtle walks slow. (Adv because walks is an action verb)