

Name _____

Date _____

ANSWERS

Identifying Alliteration, Descriptive Adjectives, and Nouns

Part 1: Read each sentence. Write a “Y” if the sentence contains alliteration and an “N” if the sentence does not contain alliteration.

For example: Billy has baby bubbles and a bumblebee. Y
Billy has six frogs and a pig. N

1. She has ten terrifying tigers. Y
2. The lion ate his meat for lunch. N
3. He loves to wear his wonderful wetsuit. Y
4. He slaps the slippery slime. Y
5. The kangaroo jumped higher than the cricket. N

Part 2: Use the word bank to fill in the sentence frames to create alliterative sentences. Then, write an “A” above the descriptive adjectives and an “N” above the nouns. Reminder: A **descriptive adjective** is a word or phrase that describes the qualities of a noun such as size, color, and shape. A **noun** is a person, place, or thing.

tiny

skeletons

frogs

naughty

A

N

1. I saw five freckled frogs sitting on a log.

A

N

2. There were two tiny tortoises in the pond.

A

N

3. She saw six scary skeletons in the haunted house.

A

N

4. His nine naughty nephews were born yesterday.

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Part 3: Read this nursery rhyme "Betty Botter" by Mother Goose and circle the examples of alliteration. Write an "A" above the descriptive adjectives and an "N" above the nouns.

Betty Botter

^N ^N ^N
Betty Botter bought some butter,
^N ^A
But she said, the butter's bitter'
^N
if I put it in my batter
^N ^A
it will make my batter bitter,
^A ^N
but a bit of better butter
^N ^A
will make my batter better.
^N
So she bought a bit of butter
^A ^N
better than her bitter butter,
^N
and she put it in her batter
^N ^A
and the batter was not bitter.
^N ^N
So 'twas better Betty Botter
^A ^N
Bought a bit of better butter.