

Name _____

Date _____

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. _____
2. The lion ate his meat for lunch. _____
3. He loves to wear his wonderful wetsuit. _____
4. He slaps the slippery slime. _____
5. The kangaroo jumped higher than the cricket. _____

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

1. I saw five freckled _____ sitting on a log.
2. There were two _____ tortoises in the pond.
3. She saw six scary _____ in the haunted house.
4. His nine _____ 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

Betty Botter bought some butter,

But, she said, the butter’s bitter’

if I put it in my batter

it will make my batter bitter,

but a bit of better butter

will make my batter better.

So she bought a bit of butter

better than her bitter butter,

and she put it in her batter

and the batter was not bitter.

So ‘twas better Betty Botter

Bought a bit of better butter.