

## JUNIOR & SENIOR DIVISIONS - GENERAL DEMANDS

(LT 16 A-G are not listed)

**H. NOUN:** 1. singular\* 2. plural\* 3. collective\*\* 4. nominative case\* 5. objective case\*

\*May not be used if noun used as adjective is the function demand.

\*\*when a collective noun is used as an adjective, it cannot be singular or plural, or have case

**I. PRONOUN:** 1. singular 4. indefinite 7. relative 10. nominative  
2. plural 5. interrogative 8. intensive 11. objective  
3. personal 6. demonstrative 9. reflexive 12. possessive

**J. VERB:** 1. singular form 9. past participle 16. present perfect infinitive  
2. plural form 10. active voice 17. simple tense \*\*  
3. linking 11. passive voice 18. perfect tense \*\*  
4. regular 12. transitive 19. progressive tense \*\*  
5. irregular 13. intransitive 20. perfect progressive tense \*\*  
6. imperative mood 14. present infinitive 21. function for infinitive  
7. emphatic form\* 15. perfect infinitive 22. function for gerund  
8. present participle

\*The player may choose to designate present or past.

\*\*The player may choose to designate present, past or future when tense is called (not as an additional demand)

**FORBIDDEN:** Demanding that the verb be in the conditional tense.

**K. ADJECTIVE:** 1. positive degree of comparison  
2. comparative degree of comparison\*  
3. superlative degree of comparison\*

\*If these are demanded, the player may also indicate regular or irregular.

**L. ADVERB:** 1. positive degree of comparison  
2. comparative degree of comparison\*  
3. superlative degree of comparison\*

\*If these are demanded, the player may also indicate regular or irregular.

**M. CLAUSES\*:** The solution word must be contained in the following clauses:

1. dependent (subordinate) 3. adverb 5. infinitive  
2. adjective 4. noun 6. elliptical (incomplete)\*

\*SEE Dictionary of Terms for definition of elliptical clause.

**N. PHRASES\*:** The solution word must be contained in the following phrases:

1. infinitive 3. participial 5. adjective 7. prepositional  
2. gerund 4. appositive 6. adverb

\*NOTE ON LT 16 M & N: The number of times the two previous demands, M & N, known as the "Must Be that a demand may be made that the word be contained in either a clause or a phrase Contained In..." Demands can be made is limited to two times in this division. This maximum number represents a combination of both phrases and clauses. IT IS NOT two clauses and two phrases, BUT RATHER a total of two in any combination.

EXAMPLE: 2 clauses, 2 phrases, or 1 clause and 1 phrase.

**O. THE WORD MUST BE PART OF:** 1. a direct quote (proper punctuation and capitalization required)\*  
2. an indirect quote \*SEE Dictionary of Terms for the definition of direct quote.

**P. THE WORD MUST BE A COMPOUND WORD**

SEE Dictionary of Terms on the difference between a compound preposition and a preposition which is compound.

SEE ALSO Compound Word in the Dictionary of Terms.

**Q. THE WORD TO BE FORMED MUST NOT BE CONTAINED IN:**

1. adjective clause 5. elliptical clause 9. gerund phrase  
2. adverb clause 6. direct quote 10. participial phrase 12. adjective phrase  
3. noun clause 7. indirect quote 11. appositive phrase 13. adverb phrase  
4. infinitive phrase 8. infinitive phrase

**NOTE:** Dependent clause and prepositional phrase were intentionally omitted from this demand.

**NOTE ON LT 16 Q:** The number of times this demand, known as the "Must NOT Be Contained In ...." and not be contained in one other. demand, can be used is limited to once. Therefore, in combination with LT 16 M & N in the Junior/Senior Divisions, it is possible to demand that a word be contained in two clauses or phrases.

**R. AFTER THE DEMAND HAS BEEN MADE THAT THE WORD MUST BE IN A CLAUSE OR PHRASE, THIS ADDITIONAL DEMAND CAN SPECIFY HOW THAT CLAUSE OR PHRASE IS TO FUNCTION IN THE SENTENCE.**