

## 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 case  
2. plural 5. interrogative 8. intensive 11. objective case  
3. personal 6. demonstrative 9. reflexive 12. possessive case

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

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

*\*\*The player may choose to designate present, past or future when tense or form 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. appositive 3. gerund 5. prepositional 7. adverb  
2. infinitive 4. participial 6. adjective  
**\*NOTE ON LT 16 M & N:** The two previous demands, M & N, known as the "Must Be Contained In..." Demands are limited to two times per shake 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 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.*

- P. 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.*

### 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 clause 8. infinitive phrase

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

**NOTE ON LT 16 Q:** *The "Must NOT Be Contained In ...." Demand is limited to once per shake. 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 and not contained in one phrase or clause.*

- 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.**