More stories at WordBlanks.com

Case #1

1. Adjective _____
2. Verb Base Form _____
3. Verb Base Form _____
4. Verb Base Form _____
5. Verb Base Form _____
6. Verb Past Tense _____
7. Adjective _____
8. Adverb _____
9. Adjective _____
10. Proper Noun _____
11. Adjective _____
12. Adverb _____
13. Verb Present Ends In Ing _____
14. Adjective _____
15. Noun Plural _____

Case #1

The Court of Appeals made three errors in asserting that "harm" must refer to a direct application of force because the words around it do. First, the court's premise was _____Adjective_____. Several of the words that accompany "harm" in the § 3 definition of "take," especially "_____Verb Base Form_____," "_____Verb Base Form_____," "_____Verb Base Form_____," and "_____Verb Base Form_____," refer to actions or effects that do not require direct applications of force. Second, to the extent the court read a requirement of intent or purpose into the words used to define "take," it _____Verb Past Tense_____ § 11's _____Adjective_____ provision that a "knowing" action is enough to violate the Act. Third, the court employed noscitur a sociis to give "harm" _____Adverb_____ the same function as other words in the definition, thereby denying it _____Adjective_____ meaning. The canon, to the contrary, counsels that a word "gathers meaning from the words around it." The statutory context of "harm" suggests that _____Proper Noun_____ meant that term to serve a _____Adjective_____ function in the ESA, consistent with, but distinct from, the functions of the other verbs used to define "take." The Secretary's interpretation of "harm" to include _____Adverb_____ _____Verb Present ends in ING_____ _____Adjective_____ _____Noun Plural_____ through habitat modification permissibly interprets "harm" to have "a character of its own not to be submerged by its association."

©2026 WordBlanks.com · All Rights Reserved.