**Motorcycle Pack**

Combine the following sentence kernels to create one sentence for each set. Vary your use of phrases and clauses to create effective syntax in the telling of this story.

* 1. We could hear them coming.
	2. They were way off in the distance.
	3. They were winding down the road.
	4. The road was through the mountains.
	5. The road was east of town.

2.1 The sound made us think of power saws.
2.2 It was more sustained.
2.3 It was deeper.
2.4 It was louder.

3.1 The first rider broke into view.
3.2 He was at the edge of town.
3.3 The edge is where the brush is thick.
3.4 The brush was full of shadows.

4.1 The others swarmed behind him.
4.2 They rapped their pipes.
4.3 They brought the noise.
4.4 The noise was like a wave.

5.1 The leader geared down at the grocery store.
5.2 The leader set the pace.
5.3 The pace was swaggering.
5.4 The pace was through the middle of town.
5.5 He did not glance to the side.
5.6 He did not acknowledge people.
5.7 The people watched from the sidewalk.

6.1 He personified seriousness.
6.2 He personified bravado.
6.3 Their seriousness was leather.
6.4 The bravado was chrome.

7.1 The others stared at his back.
7.2 They tried to imitate him.
7.3 They tried their best.

8.1 He lifted his right hand.
8.2 The lifting was at the state highway.
8.3 The highways intersected Main Street.

9.1 The pack leaned to the right.
9.2 It followed him.
9.3 It accelerated toward the road.
9.4 The road was open.

10.1 Exhaust ripped the air.
10.2 The exhaust was from motorcycles.
10.3 The exhaust was like an insult.
10.4 Its healing took all day.

**INVITATION**: Practice using participles-modifiers like “gearing down at the grocery store.” After completing the exercise, trying putting a sentence of your own between each of the combined clusters to add more detail to the narrative.

**Body Defenses**

Combine the following sentence kernels to create one sentence for each set. Vary your use of phrases and clauses to create effective syntax in this prose.

1.1 The body is safeguarded by defense.
1.2 The defenses are a series.
1.3 The series is remarkable.

2.1 These defenses are like an army.
2.2 The army is read.
2.3 It forms chemical lines.
2.4 The lines are in succession.
2.5 They ward off invaders.

3.1 Suppose an example.
3.2 Suppose some dust gets in your eyes.
3.3 The dust is germ-laden.

4.1 There is probably nothing to worry about.
4.2 The eye’s surface is bathed in tears.
4.3 The bathing is quick.

5.1 Tears help wash away dust.
5.2 They also serve another purpose.
5.3 This purpose is perhaps more important.

6.1 The tears contain an antiseptic.
6.2 It is called lysozyme.
6.3 It is very powerful.
6.4 It destroys most bacteria.
6.5 The bacteria might be harmful.
6.6 Harm might come to the eye’s surface.
6.7 The surface is delicate.

7.1 The body this “overprotects” itself.
7.2 Overprotection is for self-defense.
7.3 Overprotection is for survival.

8.1 Lysozyme is a case in point.
8.2 It dramatizes this idea.

9.1 Teardrops can be diluted.
9.2 The dilution is in half-gallon solution.
9.3 Lysozyme will destroy germs.
9.4 The germs are dangerous.
9.5 Their danger is potential.

**INVITATION**: Notice how this paragraph uses an example to develop support for the generalizations in clusters 1 and 2. Using this paragraph as a model, discuss how reflexes help protect us against unexpected dangers.

**High Noon**Combine the following sentence kernels to create one sentence for each set. Vary your use of phrases and clauses to create effective syntax in the telling of this story.

1.1 Tex steps into the dust.
1.2 The dust is ankle deep.
1.3 The dust is on Main Street.
1.4 Main street is in Dodge City

2.1 The sun booms down.
2.2 The booming is like a hammer.
2.3 The hammer is heavy.
2.4 Tex waits.
2.5 His waiting is tense.

3.1 Sweat rolls from under the band.
3.2 The band is on his white hat.
3.3 The hat is high-peaked.

4.1 A stranger is down the street.
4.2 He strides toward Tex.
4.3 The stride is arrogant.

5.1 Tex blinks at the sweat .
5.2 He wishes he hadn’t worn the hat.
5.3 The hat is heavy.
5.4 The hat is sweltering.

6.1 The stranger looks mean.
6.2 He is dressed in black.

7.1 Tex swallows the dryness.
7.2 The dryness is in his throat.
7.3 He squints.
7.4 He licks his lips.
7.5 He hopes to slow down the stranger.

8.1 The stranger pauses.
8.2 His face is shadowed.
8.3 The shadowing is beneath his hat.
8.4 The hat is black.

9.1 “Draw!”
9.2 The stranger shouts.

10.1 But Tex holds his ground.
10.2 Tex is trembling.
10.3 Tex is in the sun.
10.4 The sun is sizzling.

11.1 People are watching from storefronts.
11.2 The people are curious.

12.1 “I’d prefer not to.”
12.2 Tex whispers.
12.3 The whisper is husky.

13.1 The stranger looks stunned.
13.2 “What?”
13.3 The stranger asks.

14.1 “I work the graveyard shift.”
14.2 Tex answers.
14.3 “I’m not on duty.”

15.1 The stranger’s face darkens.
15.2 Rage darkens his face

16.1 The stranger speaks.
16.2 “I traveled fifty miles.”
16.3 “This is a showdown.”

17.1 Tex realizes something.
17.2 He forgotten to use deodorant.
17.3 He begins to feel embarrassed.

18.1 “I’m sorry.”
18.2 He mumbles.
18.3 “The marshal is out of town.”

19.1 “Then you’re going to die.”
19.2 The stranger speaks.
19.3 His tone is venomous.

20.1 Tex feels a rock.
20.2 The rock is in his boot.
20.3 The rock is next to his toe.
20.4 He sits down in the dust.
20.5 He takes off the boot.

21.1 “But I’m a pacifist.”
21.2 Tex cries out.
21.3 The cry is a shout.
21.4 The shout is loud.
21.5 “I don’t believe in violence.”

22.1 The stranger shakes his head.
22.2 The stranger is confused.
22.3 The stranger is bewildered.

**INVITATION**: Concentrate on using quotation marks correctly as you combine kernels. Begin a new paragraph each time there is a new speaker. Finish “High Noon” with an ending in keeping with the tone developed so far.