

1 Generating examples

Give an English sentence illustrating each of the following. It is not necessary that we have figured out a way to draw the structures exactly, this is about coming up with examples that show certain configurations.

1. A wh-object question.
2. A multiple wh-question.
3. An embedded finite declarative.
4. An embedded infinitival wh-interrogative.
5. A finite yes-no question containing an embedded infinitival wh-interrogative.
6. A finite declarative containing an embedded finite yes-no question.
7. A finite declarative containing an embedded finite wh-interrogative.
8. A finite declarative containing an embedded multiple wh-interrogative.

2 Simple trees

To begin, we'll just draw some X-bar-compatible trees. Consult the handout for the policies here, but generally:

- Pronouns are just D (meaning, DPs with a D below them, no NP).
- Bar-level nodes are only required when there is a specifier (so, T' , sometimes D').

Your task: Draw trees for each of the following sentences:

- (1) I bought cheese.
- (2) I should buy cheese.
- (3) His brother bought cheese.
- (4) Pat thought that Chris bought cheese.

3 Movement and auxiliaries

Now, here are some trees that involve movement. Our assumption about how movement works is that

- First, the tree is constructed according to the rules and lexicon.
- Then, after that, things that move are re-located.

In particular, there is a “deep structure” that exists before things move, and then things move to result in the structure that ultimately gets pronounced (the “surface structure”).

With respect to *do*-support (in the last sentence below), if:

- The complement of T (sister of T) is not VP, and
- V does not move to T (so, V is not [+AUX]), then
- T (PAST or PRES) gets pronounced as a form of *do* (write *does/did/etc.* under T).

Your task: Draw trees for each of the following sentences.

When drawing the trees, draw the “deep structure” (pre-movement) tree first, then draw an arrow from the initial position to the ending position of the thing that’s moving. (The ending position in this problem will always be T.)

- (5) I have eaten cheese.
- (6) I should have eaten cheese.
- (7) I should not have eaten cheese.
- (8) I should not have been eating cheese.
- (9) I am eating cheese.
- (10) I am always eating cheese.
- (11) I did not eat cheese.
- (12) I never eat cheese.

4 Yes-no questions

In simple yes-no questions, T moves to C.

Your task: Draw trees for each of the following sentences:

- (13) Has Pat eaten the cheese?
- (14) Do you always eat the cheese?
- (15) Should I not eat the cheese?

Your task: Draw a tree for the following sentence.

- (16) I wonder if Pat has eaten the cheese.

Question: Why, do you suppose, does T not move to C in (16)?

5 Wh-questions

Your task: Draw trees for each of the following sentences:

- (17) What has Pat eaten?
- (18) Who will Pat introduce to Chris?