## 1 Movement and auxiliaries

Now, here are some trees that involve movement. We assume:

- 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 $d o$-support (in the penultimate 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.) All of these trees contain "they" and "bagels"-you only need to draw those out for the first one, you can use DP and a triangle for the rest of these (because they'll be identical). The important part here is the stuff between the subject and the object really.
(1) They have eaten bagels.
(2) They should have eaten bagels.
(3) They should not have eaten bagels.
(4) They should not have been eating bagels.
(5) They are eating bagels.
(6) They are always eating bagels.
(7) They did not eat bagels.
(8) They never eat bagels.

## 2 Yes-no questions

### 2.1 Main clause questions

Your task: Draw trees for each of the following sentences. In simple yes-no questions, T moves to C . You can keep drawing triangles for they and bagels.
(9) Have they eaten bagels?
(10) Do they always eat bagels?
(11) Should they not eat bagels?

### 2.2 Embedded question

Your task: Draw a tree for the following sentence. You can keep drawing triangles for they and bagels, and, you know, even for I.
(12) I wonder if they have eaten bagels.

### 2.3 Nonmovement

Your task: Speculate on why T does not move to C in (12).

