

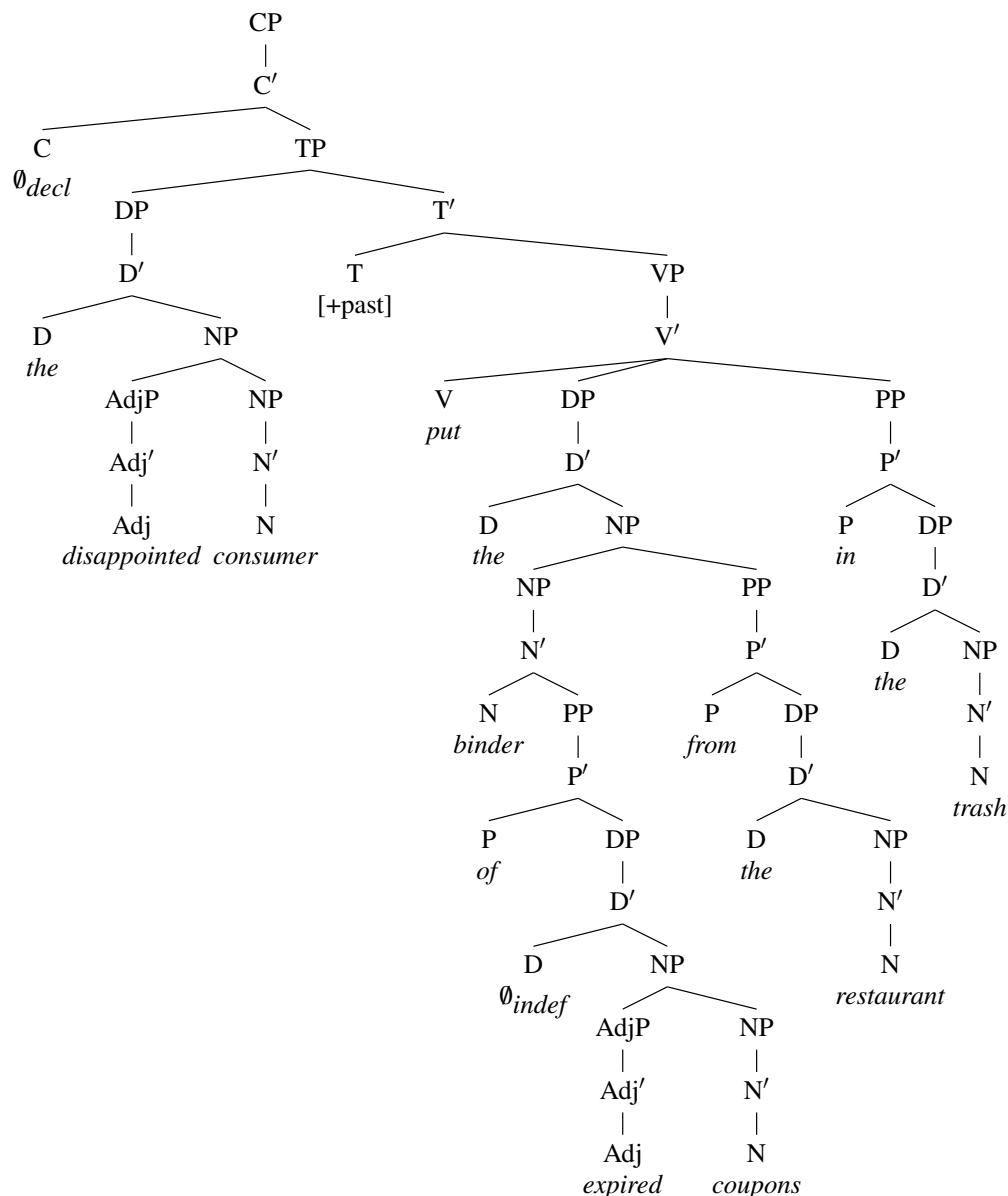
1 From trees to rules and *vice versa* (8 points, combined)

1.1 Tree to PS rules [2 points]

Provide the phrase structure rules required to derive the N parts of the tree below. Only the rules that have something of category N (noun) on the left. Include only those rules needed for this specific tree. No lexical items needed either.

As an example: If I had asked for the P parts, you would have written:

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{\text{PP} \rightarrow \text{P}'} \\ \text{P}' \rightarrow \text{P DP} \end{array}$$



1.2 X-bar structure [1 point]

Which phrases are adjuncts in the structure above? (Based on the tree alone, use the words in the phrase to identify them)

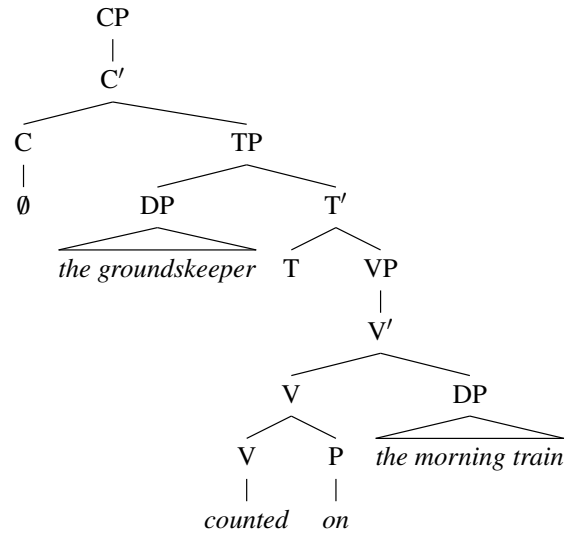
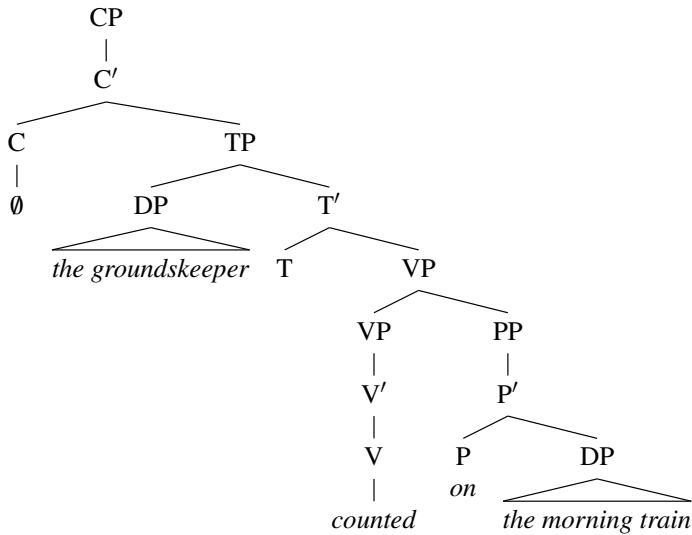
1.3 PS rules to tree [5 points]

Provide a tree diagram for the following sentence based on the grammar below. (Assume the lexical items that would be appropriate, you can consider *might* and *will* to be instances of T.) The root node of the tree should be CP.

The students might sensibly wonder if the instructor will return the homework.

$\text{CP} \rightarrow \text{C}'$	$\text{DP} \rightarrow \text{D}'$	$\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{AdvP VP}$
$\text{C}' \rightarrow \text{C TP}$	$\text{D}' \rightarrow \text{D NP}$	$\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{V}'$
$\text{TP} \rightarrow \text{DP T}'$	$\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{N}'$	$\text{V}' \rightarrow \text{V DP}$
$\text{T}' \rightarrow \text{T VP}$	$\text{N}' \rightarrow \text{N}$	$\text{V}' \rightarrow \text{V CP}$
		$\text{AdvP} \rightarrow \text{Adv}'$
		$\text{Adv}' \rightarrow \text{Adv}$

2 Developing an argument (4 points)



Task. The two tree diagrams for *The groundskeeper counted on the morning train* above represent two different meanings, one where the morning train is crucial to the groundskeeper's goals, and the other where the groundskeeper runs through sequential numbers while located on the morning train.

- **Part A:** Provide a sequence of words that form a constituent only in the first tree.
- **Part B:** Provide a sequence of words that form a constituent only in the second tree.
- **Part C:** Write one constituency test sentence for each of those potential constituents you identified in the two parts above (so, two test sentences in total), and indicate what you expect the available meanings will be for each. (You don't need to judge whether they do in fact have the predicted meanings, just say what the predictions are.) You can refer to the meanings as the "crucial-train" meaning and the "location-train" meaning. I would suggest a clefting test for the first one and a coordination test for the second one.

3 Building a lexicon (5 points)

Observe the following data. For each, come up with a lexical entry for the underlined word. (Primarily, this is about constructing (a) subcategorization frame(s) for each.) You may add a few words how your lexical entry explains the data in question, if there is anything you'd want to say beyond just what it says in the lexical entry. (No need to just restate the lexical entry in prose.)

- (1) a. The balloon popped
b. Pat popped the balloon

- (2) a. Tracy seems unhappy
b. * Tracy seems
c. * Tracy seems the winner
d. * Tracy seems behind the door

- (3) a. Pat adores pizza
b. * Pat adores
c. * Pat adores in the evening.
d. Pat adores pizza in the evening.

- (4)
- a. Pat escorted Tracy.
 - b. Pat escorted Tracy to the polling place.
 - c. Pat escorted Tracy through town to the polling place.
 - d. * Pat escorted.
 - e. * Pat escorted to the polling place.

- (5)
- a. Pat set the timer.
 - b. Pat set the timer on the table.
 - c. * Pat set the sandwich through town.
 - d. * Pat set on the table.
 - e. * Pat set the sandwich.