1. Derivations. In the text (see p. 144 for a model—and the class handout), we saw a full example derivation for a vP. You should use this as a model to construct similar derivations for the vPs in the following sentences. Include category features and uninterpretable features. I’ll provide the first step, although it looks just like what is in the textbook.

Notes:
- Write gave as gave (rather than as v+have or v+go).
- Include category features and uninterpretable features, no others.
- Cross out uninterpretable features as they are checked.
- You can cross out the features on the terminal nodes (as I suggested in class and on the handouts) rather than on the nonterminal nodes (as is done in the book). It’s a bit less confusing.

(1) Claudia gave mustard to Oliver.
(2) Claudia gave Oliver mustard.
(3) Matt read reports about polls with concern.

Step 1 (for (1)). Select to and Oliver, Merge, satisfying uN feature of to.

Output

```
    PP
      └── to [P, uN] ─── Oliver [N]
```

2. Tree relations. Answer the following questions about the tree below:

(1) Which nodes in this tree does F c-command?

(2) Which nodes in this tree does J c-command?

(3) Which nodes in this tree does E c-command?

(4) Which nodes in this tree c-command F?

(5) Which nodes in this tree does E dominate?

(6) Which nodes in this tree dominate F?
3. Binding theory. For each ungrammatical sentence below, name the principle of Binding Theory that is violated. Circle the anaphor, pronoun, or R-expression that is in violation of the principle of Binding Theory you identified. If the noun you circled is bound, underline any nouns that bind it.

Example. * She\(i\) lost(Kate\(j\)’s) flashlight. **Principle C.**

(1) *Jack, remembered that himself, had met Desmond before.

(2) *He, wanted Jack, to run a complete tour de stade.

(3) *He, was not happy to discover that Jack, hurt himself,.

(4) *Jack, considered him, lucky not to have broken a bone.

(5) *Jack, vowed that he, would take better care of him,.