~~75~~ 70 points total; ~~42~~ 40 for #1, 6 for #2, 14 for #3, 4 for #4, ~~9~~ 6 for #5

SENTENCES FOR PROBLEM #1

   (i)   What should your landlord *ask* me to fix?

  (ii)   The cat seems to want to *bite* me.

 (iii)   The incompetent mechanic was *persuaded* to retire.

Problem 1. For each of the sentences in (i-iii):   **(42 points total, 14 for each sentence)**

   a. **(2 points)** For each *italicized* predicate, for each θ-role that the predicate assigns, list the θ-role (one of: Agent, Experiencer, Theme, Goal, Proposition) and indicate what constituent it is assigned to.

       Notes: Include whatever θ-roles are assigned by *v* or *n* as well as whatever θ-roles are assigned by V or N—as in the example tree.

   b. **(8 points) Draw a tree**, showing where all the elements of the structure are after all of the movements are finished. **See the example tree.** Where something moves, put traces in the tree at each position occupied by the moving element (don't forget intermediate positions). **Connect** the initial trace (at the original Merge position) to each subsequent trace and to the final position of the moved element with arrows.

       Notes: You do *not* need to list all of the features for each head. Draw everything in full (adjunction, DPs, etc.), as on the example tree. No triangles—*except*: If you have already drawn a similar DP in full (e.g., proper names), you may use a triangle for subsequent DPs with identical structure. Such triangles must be actually drawn (no "implicit triangles").

   c. **(4 points)** On the tree you drew for part (b), for each underlined DP **circle the head** that checks its case feature. Then, **write the case it receives by the DP** (one of: nominative, accusative, genitive, of).

       Notes: If the head is a complex head, circle the top node (see example tree). If the head has moved away after checking the case feature, circle the trace that is in the position where the case feature was checked.

  Example tree on next page

Example for Problem 1: I will *enjoy* the vacation.

b.,c.
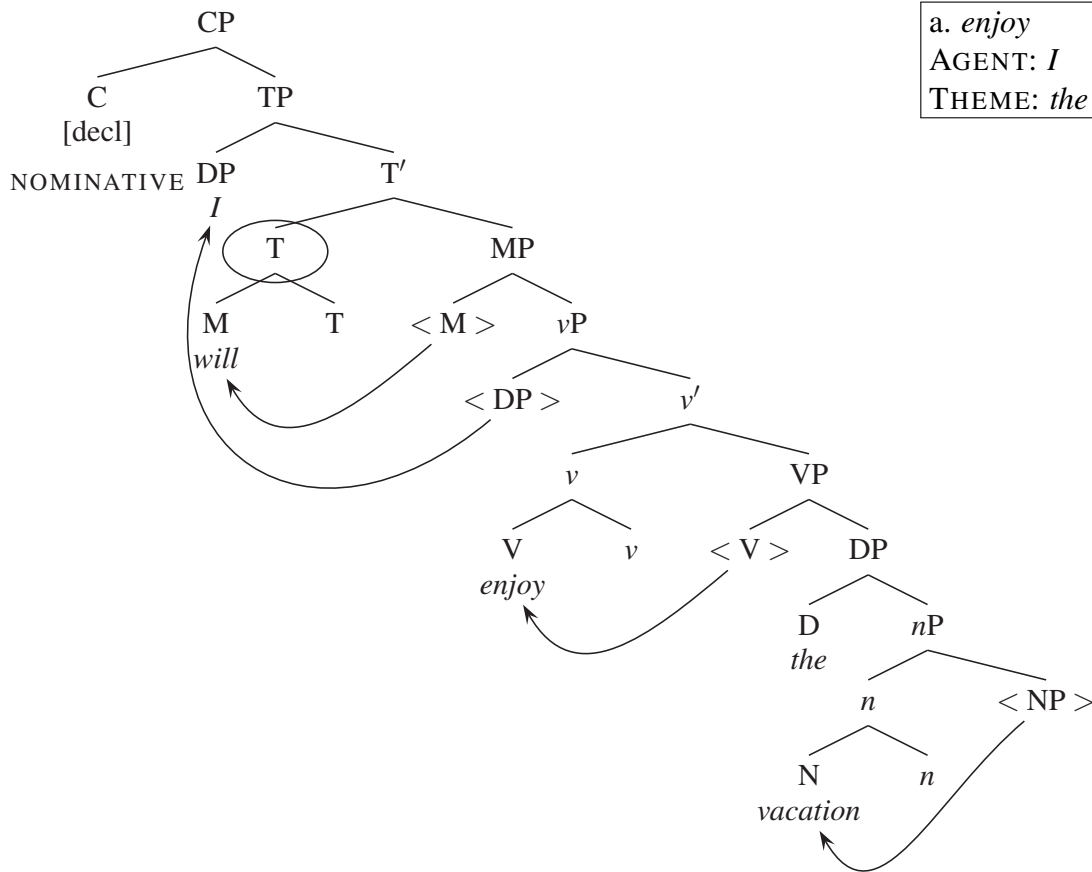
	a. *enjoy* AGENT: *I* THEME: *the vacation*

CP
- C [decl] NOMINATIVE
- TP
  - DP I
  - T′
    - T
      - M *will*
      - T
    - MP
      - < M >
      - vP
        - < DP >
        - v′
          - v
            - V *enjoy*
            - v
          - VP
            - < V >
            - DP
              - D *the*
              - nP
                - n
                  - N *vacation*
                  - n
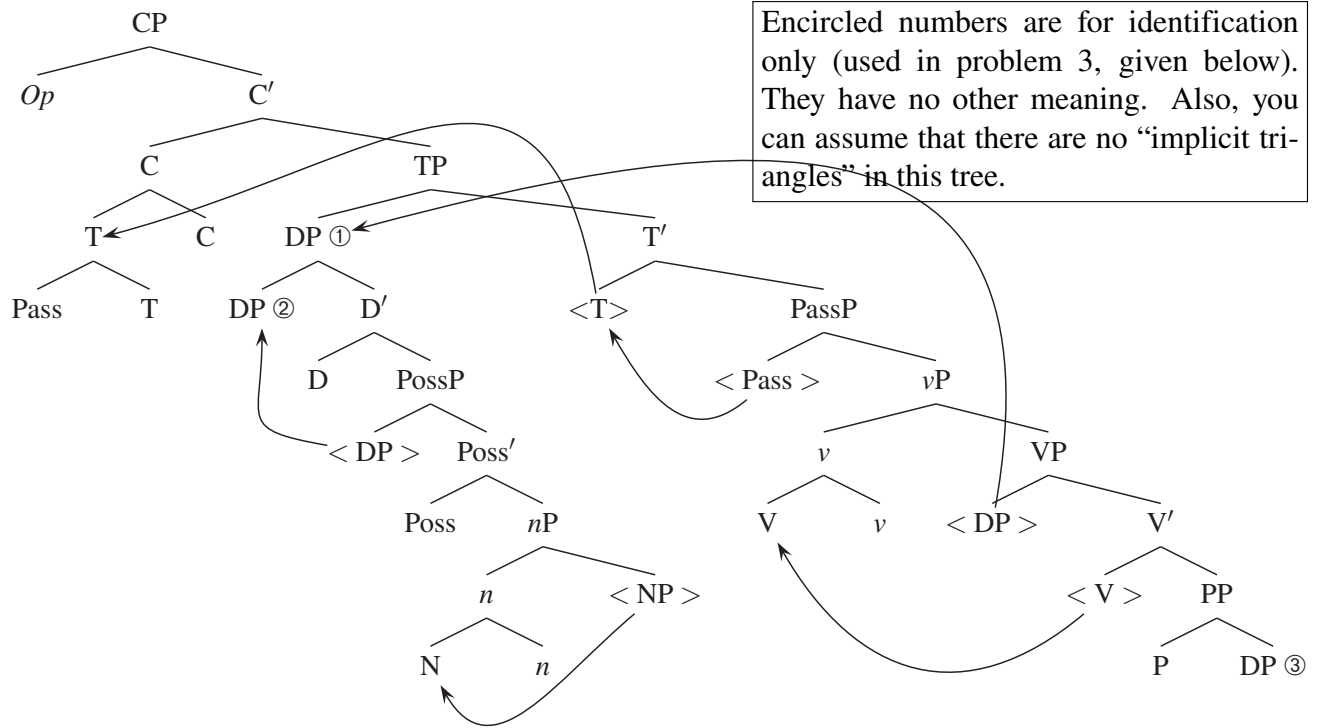   - < NP >

Problem 2. (6 points) Suppose that there is a dialect of English, Snighel, that has all the same properties as English does (including vocabulary), except for the following:

a. When valued by T, [*u*Infl:] is *not* valued as strong (not even for auxiliaries).

b. Any silent D ($\emptyset_{GEN}$, $\emptyset_{PLURAL}$, $\emptyset_{MASS}$, …) has a strong [*un**] feature (causing head-movement).

Write the Snighel translations of the following two English sentences (that is, put the words in the correct order for Snighel). *Note:* Snighel doesn't exist. But it could, in principle.

(i) Will he have prepared my favorite sandwich?

(ii) Depressing books of poetry were not assigned.

CP

Op   C′

        C   TP

    T   C   DP ①   T′

Pass   T   DP ②   D′   <T>   PassP

                D   PossP   < Pass >   vP

            < DP >   Poss′   v   VP

                  Poss   nP   V   v   < DP >   V′

                      n   < NP >   < V >   PP

                    N   n   P   DP ③

Encircled numbers are for identification only (used in problem 3, given below). They have no other meaning. Also, you can assume that there are no "implicit triangles" in this tree.

Problem 3. (14 points) Concerning the tree above, on each of the following statements, write T if it is true, or F if it is false.

a. ___ DP ① is an Agent.

b. ___ DP ② is a pronoun.

c. ___ D′ is adjoined to DP ②.

d. ___ DP ① c-commands Poss.

e. ___ DP ② c-commands Poss.

f. ___ DP ③ is the specifier of P.

g. ___ DP ① is the specifier of T.

h. ___ TP is the complement of C.

i. ___ DP ③ was Merged with P to check a [uD*] feature.

j. ___ T was merged with PassP to check a [uPass*] feature of T.

k. ___ P values the case feature of DP ③ as accusative.

l. ___ C values the case feature of DP ① as accusative.

m. ___ Poss values the case feature of DP ② as genitive.

n. ___ Pass values the [uInfl:] feature of v.

Problem 4. (4 points) Come up with an English sentence that the tree for problem 3 could be the structure for.

Problem 5. (9 points; 1.5 per sentence x 6 sentences) For each of the ungrammatical sentences below, indicate what principle(s) of grammar is/are violated (there may be more than one).

- **Note:** Pay close attention to the *indices*.

- **Note:** Assume that the pronunciation matches the features: the problems are in the structures, not in the pronunciation of the features.

- **Note:** Principles will be one of: Superiority, *wh*-island, CNP island, Adjunct island, Principle A, Principle B, Principle C, Hierarchy of Projection, ~~Unique θ generalization~~, uninterpretable feature unchecked (name the feature).

i.   * Sonia$_i$ promised Jon$_j$ to recuse her$_i$.

ii.   * Who did Trent bite the hand that feeds?

iii. * Tony could not be having been monitored.

iv.   * Pat was persuaded Mary to leave.

v.   * Who did John know whether Mary gave a trophy to?

vi.   * John seems Mary to be happy.