

40 points total; 21 for #1, 2 for #2, 7 for #3, 1 for #4, 9 for #5

**SENTENCES FOR PROBLEM #1**

- (i) My stupid browser always *crashes*.
- (ii) It *seems* to have *rained* heavily.
- (iii) Who can we *expect* to *bring* the eggnog?

**Problem 1.** For each of the sentences in (i-iv):

**(22 points total)**

- a. **(1 point each, 5 points total)** For each *italicized* predicate, for each  $\theta$ -role that the predicate assigns, list the  $\theta$ -role (one of: Agent, Experiencer, Theme, Goal, Proposition) and indicate what constituent it is assigned to.

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

- b. **(3 points for (i), 4 each for (ii-iii))** 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. **Connect** the initial trace (at the original Merge position) to each subsequent trace and to the final position of the moved element with arrows. (Also note, CP should be the top node.)

**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.

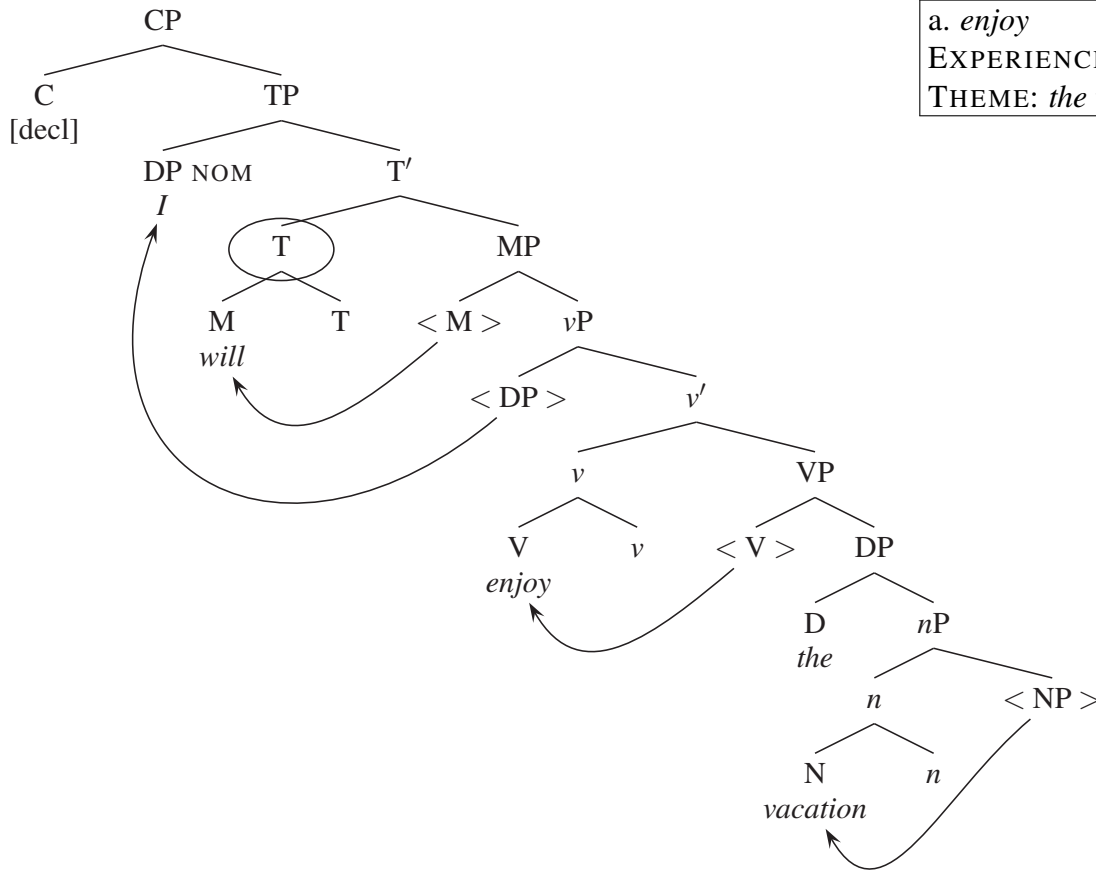
- c. **(1 point each, 5 points total)** On the tree you drew for part (b), for each underlined DP **circle the head** that checks its case feature. Then, **write the case it receives by the DP** (one of: nominative, accusative, genitive, of).

**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.



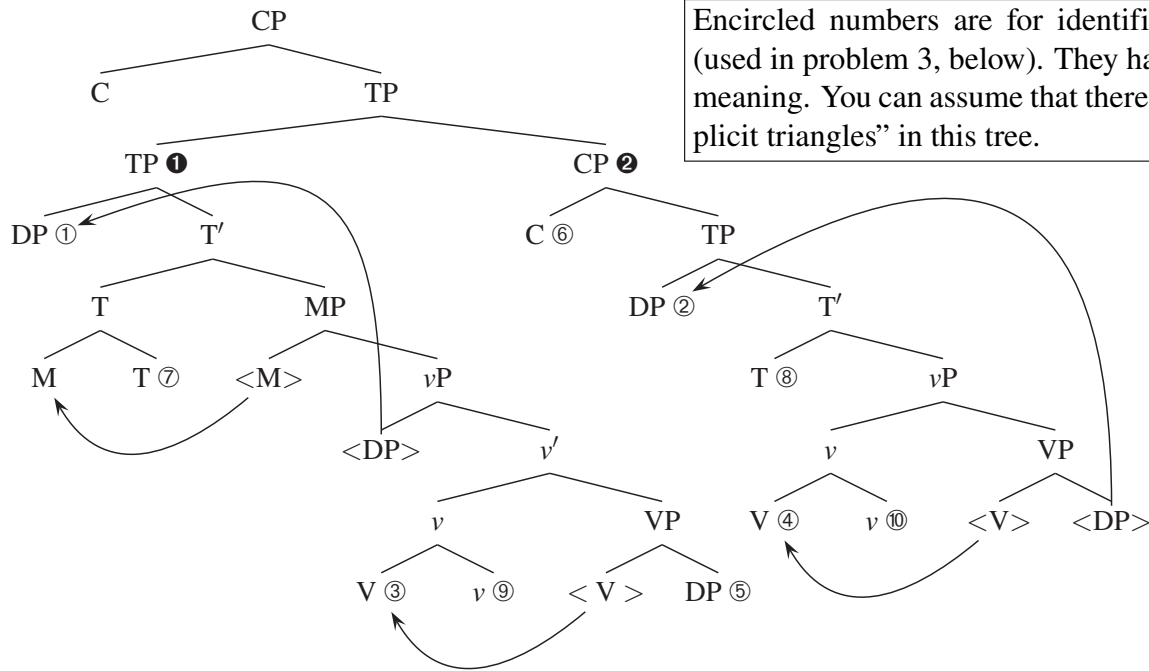
a. <i>enjoy</i> EXPERIENCER: <i>I</i> THEME: <i>the vacation</i>
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**Problem 2. (2 points)** Suppose that there is a dialect of English, Ghelsin, that has all the same properties as English does (including vocabulary), except for the following:

- a. T lacks the “EPP” feature: T does not have a [*uD\**] feature.
- b. When valued by T, [*uInfl:*] is strong (always, not just for auxiliaries)

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

- (i) Lisa fervently hopes that it does not snow.
  
- (ii) Bart does not seem to understand Binding Theory.



**Problem 3. (7 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 a Theme.          | h. ___ C ⑥ values the case feature of DP ② as accusative. |
| b. ___ DP ② is a Theme.          | i. ___ T ⑧ checks the case feature of DP ② as nominative. |
| c. ___ DP ⑤ is a Theme.          | j. ___ v ⑩ values the case feature of DP ② as accusative. |
| d. ___ V ③ is unaccusative.      | k. ___ v ⑨ values the case feature of DP ⑤ as accusative. |
| e. ___ V ④ is unaccusative.      | l. ___ T ⑦ values the [ <i>uInfl</i> :] feature of v ⑨.   |
| f. ___ DP ⑤ could be an anaphor. | m. ___ T ⑧ values the [ <i>uInfl</i> :] feature of v ⑩.   |
| g. ___ DP ② could be an anaphor. | n. ___ TP ① is adjoined to CP ②.                          |

**Problem 4. (1 point)** Come up with an English sentence that the tree for problem 3 could be the structure for.

