

4:54

Answer the questions in the spaces provided.
Good luck!!!

10

Name: _____

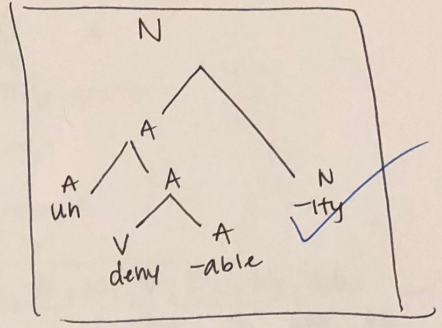
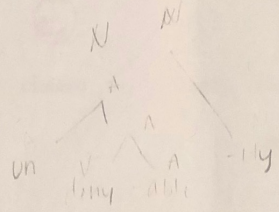
Total points: ~~98~~ / 107

99

N (10 points)

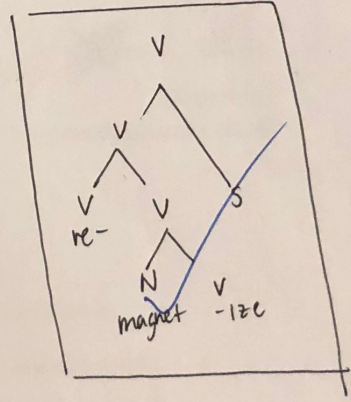
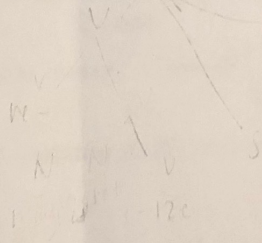
Question 1: Morphology

(a) (5 points) Draw a tree structure for the English word *undeniability*. Make sure to label each node.



(b) (5 points) Draw a tree structure for the English word remagnetizes as used in the example below. Make sure to label each node.

(1) The instantaneity of a flash of lightning constantly demagnetizes the needles of the electric telegraph, and often remagnetizes them in the reverse direction.



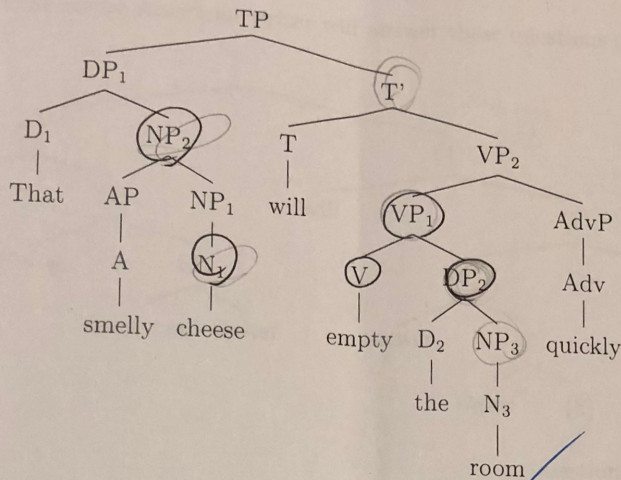
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Question 2: Node relations

Consider the tree in (2) and answer the questions below.

(13 points)

(2)



v?

- (a) (1 point) What is the root node? TP ✓
- (b) (2 points) What are the terminal nodes? D1, A, N1, V, D2, N3, Adv -1
- (c) (2 points) List all the nodes that VP1 dominates. V, DP2, D2, NP3, N3
- (d) (2 points) What nodes dominate NP3? DP2, VP1, VP2, T', TP
- (e) (1 point) Does NP2 precede N1? Yes No
- (f) (2 points) What node exhaustively dominates {will, empty, the, room}? TP T' VP2 none
- (g) (2 points) What node exhaustively dominates {that, smelly, cheese}? TP DP1 NP2 none
- (h) (1 point) Does *smelly* s-precede *cheese*? → yes No -1

Question 3: Coordination rule

(4 points)

Consider the grammatical English sentence in (3) and refer to the coordination rule as stated in class.

(3) Pat is a ^{VP}dolt and ^{PP}of no help.

- (3) is correctly predicted to be grammatical by the coordination rule;
- (3) is correctly predicted to be ungrammatical by the coordination rule;
- (3) is incorrectly predicted to be ungrammatical by the coordination rule;
- none of the above.

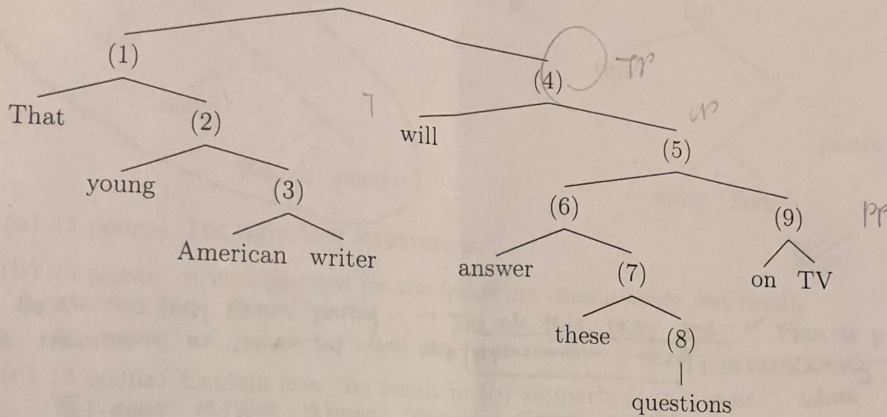
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Question 4: Constituency Tests

Consider the following tree structure for (4).

(12 points)

(4) That young American writer will answer these questions on TV



Your job is to associate each numbered node with the result sentence of a constituency test that gives evidence for it. (1) is already done for you. Make sure to use each of the following types of tests at least once.

- replacement ✓✓
- topicalization ✓✓
- clefting ✓
- coordination ✓

W

1. He will answer these questions on TV. - replacement
- ✓ 2. That guy will answer these questions on TV.
- Subst ✓ 3. That young man will answer these questions on TV.
- Coordination ✓ 4. That young man will answer these questions on TV and should eat his vegetables at home.
- Topicalization ✓ 5. Answer these questions on TV, that young American writer will.
- Coordination ✓ 6. That young American writer will answer these questions and tell his story on TV.
- Replacement ✓ 7. That young American writer will answer those on TV.
- ✓ 8. That young American ^{writer} will answer these questions and doubts on TV.
- ✓ 9. It's on TV that that young American writer will answer these questions.

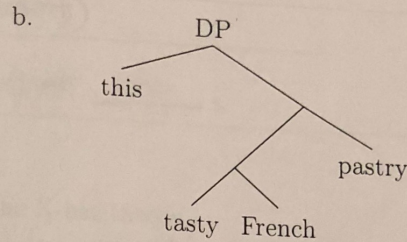
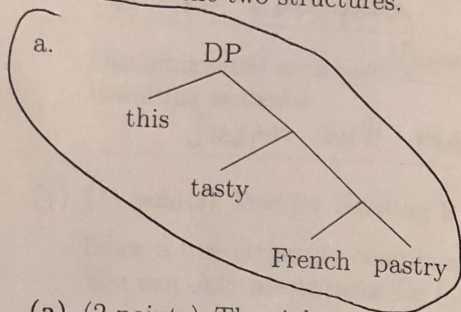
elision
coord.
clefting

hello

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Question 5: Choosing the right structure

Which one is the right constituency for the phrase [DP this tasty French pastry]? You will be asked to support your answer using a constituency test result that is only compatible with one of the two structures. (8 points)



(a) (2 points) The right tree structure is:

(b) (3 points) It is supported by the following constituency test result:

(a) (b)

phrase in sentence:

She ate this tasty French pastry. → She ate this tasty one ✓ French pastry is a constituent as shown by the ~~rep~~ replacement test, invalidating structure (b)

(c) (3 points) Explain how the result in (b) supports your answer. Which doesn't have a node that exhaustively dominates "French pastry" so "French pastry" isn't a constituent in that structure, invalidating the tree.

have a node that exhaustively dominates "French pastry" (thus not a constituent)

Question 6: Structural ambiguities

Sentence (5) is ambiguous.

(30 points)

(5) Susan will marry that guy in the backyard.

Identify the two interpretations and provide an unambiguous paraphrase for each reading (make sure that your paraphrase is actually unambiguous!). Then give the result of a constituency test that makes the sentence unambiguous. Use a *different* test for Reading A and B. Finally, draw a tree structure for Reading B and answer question (d) about the tree structure associated with the other reading (that you don't have to draw!)

(a) (5 points) Reading A

Paraphrase:

~~The wedding~~ Susan will marry that guy, and the wedding will take place in the backyard.

Disambiguated with test: the clefting

Resulting sentence:

It's that guy that Susan will marry in ~~the~~ backyard.

[that guy]

(b) (5 points) Reading B [guy in the backyard]

Paraphrase:

Susan will ~~marry~~ marry a guy who ~~is standing~~ is standing in the backyard.

Disambiguated with test: (~~is standing~~ replacement) Susan will marry that one.

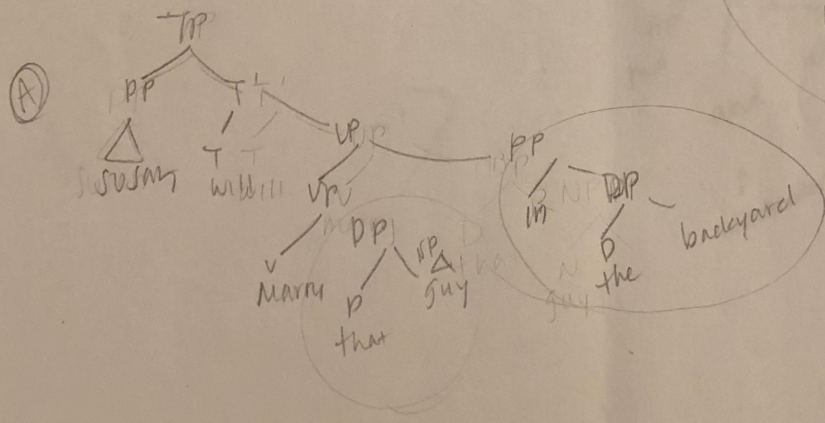
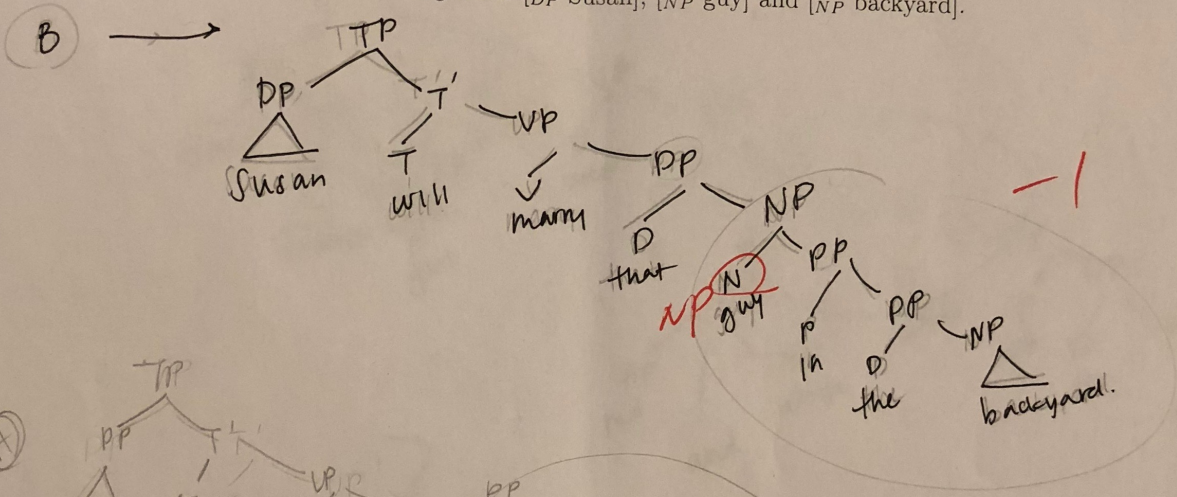
Resulting sentence:

Susan will marry that one.

(c) (15 points) Tree for Reading B

Draw a tree structure compliant with the X-bar theory.

You can only use tringles for [DP Susan], [NP guy] and [NP backyard].



- (d) (5 points) List all the terminal nodes which are exhaustively dominated by the sister of the PP [in the backyard] in the tree structure for Reading A (the tree structure you did not draw).

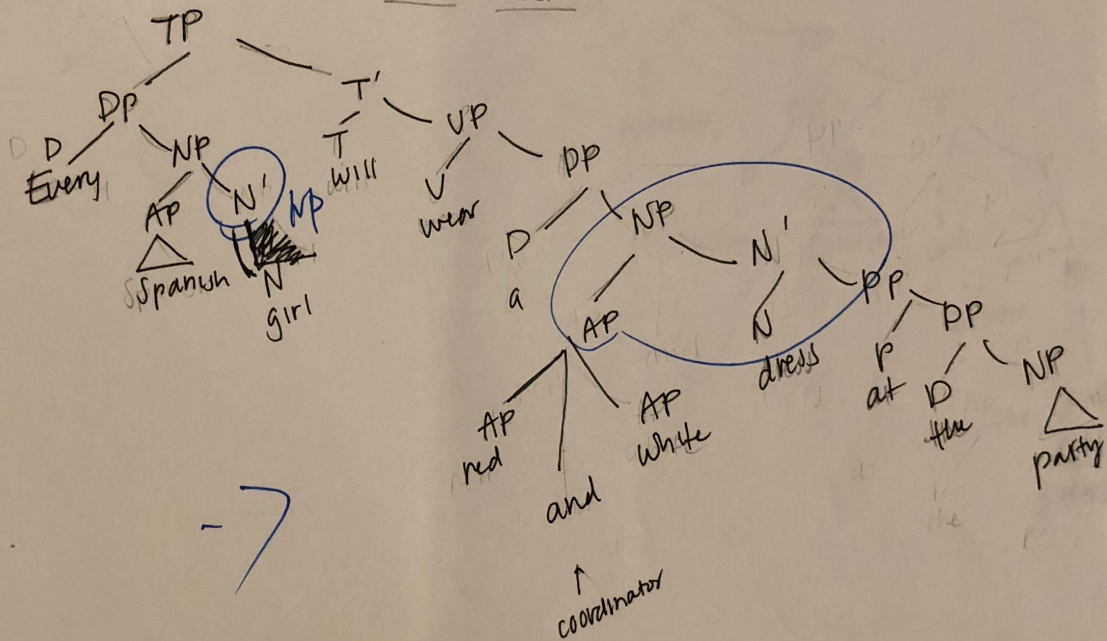
V - marry D - that NP - guy



Question 7: Tree drawing

Draw tree structures compliant with the X-bar schema that you learned in class. (30 points)

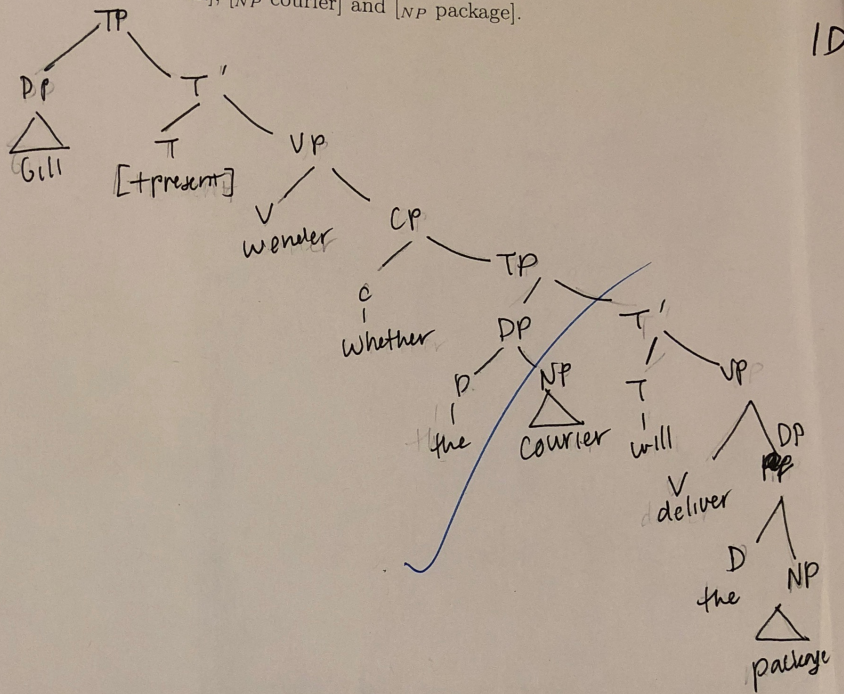
- (a) (15 points) Every Spanish girl will wear a red and white dress at the party.
You can only use triangles for APs and NPs.



-7

(b) (15 points) Gill wonders whether the courier will deliver the package.
You can only use tringles for [DP Gill], [NP courier] and [NP package].

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