1. Draw the phrase structure tree for the following sentence:

The latest research on dieting always warns people about the dangers of high cholesterol.

2. Consider the tree below, and answer the questions that follow:
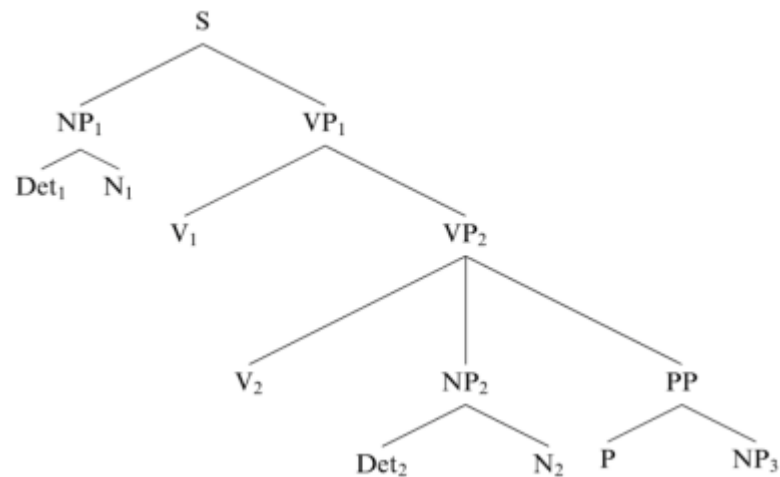
a) What nodes does VP_1 dominate? Immediately dominate?
b) What nodes does S immediately dominate?
c) What nodes does NP_2 dominate? Immediately dominate?
d) What nodes does VP_1? Exhaustively dominate?
e) What nodes are the sisters of NP_1?
f) What nodes are the sisters of V_2?
g) What node is the mother of Det_1?

3. Are the follow patterns accusative or ergative? Explain your answer.

i.   *Inuit*

(1)   a. anguti-up tuktu taku-jaa
         'The man saw the caribou.'
      b. tuktu niri-juq
         'The caribou was eating.'
         [Johns 1987]

ii.   *Russian*

(2)   a. Ja pročital knigu.
         'I read a/the book.'

b. Kniga v komnate.
'The book is in the room.'
c. Ja daval knigu Ivan'e
'I gave the book to Ivan.'
d. Ivan videt mnja.
'Ivan sees me.'

iii. *Nepali*

(3) a. manis-le aymay dekh-yo
'The man saw a woman.'
b. aymay-le manis dekh-yin
'The woman saw a man.'
c. manis uphr-yo
'The man jumped.'
d. aymay uphr-yin
'The woman jumped.'
e. manis ghọr-ma go-yo
'The man went to the house.'
f. aymay ghọr-ma go-yin
'The woman went to the house.'
[Givón 2001:208]

4. If English were an ergative language, what would be the form of the pronoun *they / them* in the position marked by an underscore in each of the following sentences?

a) ___ are sleeping.
b) Do ___ like the music?
c) Sandy doesn't know ___ very well.
d) Why are ___ talking so loud?
e) Put ___ on the table, please.

5. Consider the following sentence, and answer the questions that follow.

(1) *Juliet says that Romeo lies to his parents a lot.*

a) Note that this sentence is ambiguous as to which verb the adverb phrase *a lot* modifies. Paraphrase the two interpretations in your own words.
b) Draw two phrase structure trees for this sentence, each corresponding to one of the two interpretations. (Keep in mind the principle of modification!) .
c) Recall that VP-constituency can be established by using VP-preposing. The sentence below shows that *eat apples* is a constituent. A string that can be preposed by VP-preposing qualifies as a VP.

(2) *Eat apples, Julian does every day.*

Develop a proposal for why the VP preposed version of (1) given below in (3) is not ambiguous anymore, and why it is still ambiguous in (4).

        (3) Lie to his parents *a lot*, Juliet says that Romeo does
        (4) Lie to his parents, Juliet says that Romeo does *a lot*.

6. Consider the following data taken from Mchombo (2004) from the Bantu language Chichewa, and answer the questions that follow.

1)   Mikángo   ikusáká   zigawenga
           lions   hunt.PRES   terrorists
           "The lions are hunting the terrorists."

2)   Asodzi   adzábá   mikángo   yanú
           fisherman   steal.FUT   lions   your
           "The fisherman will steal your lions."

3)   Anyani   akufúná   kuti   mikángo   idzáb   mikanda.
           baboons   want   that   lions   steal.FUT.SUBJUNCTIVE   beads
           "The baboons want that the lions will steal some food."

    a)   Assume that *yanú* is a determiner. What is the NP rule for Chichewa?
    b) What is the VP rule for Chichewa? (stick to the data given.) Assume that the string of words following "want" is a CP.
    c) What is the TP rule for Chichewa?
    d) Draw the trees for sentences (2) and (3).