

- 1 What does *Aux* do in (1b) → linking device, brings together a situation (VP) and an entity (S) to which the situation applies
- 2 What is the role of the subject → it determines what the sentence is about (cf. *it*-clauses, clausal S)
- 3 In what way are verbal inflectional endings similar to *aux* → they have the same role as *aux* in relating S to VP
- 4 What does *finiteness* involve
- 5 What does *VP-fronting* demonstrate → that VP and inflection are separable, ie. two distinct constituents
- 6 In what other constructions are the VP separated from the inflection → 1 VP fronting, 2 pseudo cleft, 3 substitution: so, do so
- 7 What elements count as *I* → 1 modals, 2 verbal inflections (f, nf)
- 8 What does *I* do → 1 links S and VP, 2 qualifies the linking in time/assigns modal value to it
- 9 When is *do* inserted → 1 when *I* is inflection and would remain alone, 2 emphasis
- 10 What is the point of considering/analysing modal auxiliaries and verbal inflections in the same way → uniformity of structure (see 1, 8)/uniformity of treatment
- 11 What is a *VP-adjunct* → different from a S-adjunct, modifies the V
- 12 What do the *raising/lowering* solutions involve → 1 V-to-I; 2 I-to-V
- 13 What does adjunction involve in (16a) → VP fronting, IP, VP-IP, NP...
- 14 How does a French direct question differ from an English one → instead of SAI, SVI
- 15 What does *merge* mean → V merges with its complements to create a core VP
- 16 What is *base position* → abstract positions that show the real gr and sem relations
- 17 What does *strength* refer to in this context → strong inflection can attract the verb, V-to-I
- 18 What evidence is there in favour of I-to-V movement → adverb placement
- 19 In what role do non-finite clauses appear → subordinate
- 20 What evidence is there for treating *to* as I → ellipsis/coordination+ellipsis
- 21 What subject does a *to-infinitive clause* take → accusative
- 22 What is *split infinitive* → to+adv+VP