## Chapter Five (307-312)

- 1 What does derivation mean in this context
- 2 What does overgenerate mean
- 3 What does the following statement mean: 'that one constituent "belongs" to two positions in the structure' (p 309)
- 4 What is the *semantic core* 5 What is *topic* 6 What structure is (7a)
- 7 What is *illocutionary force*

Chapter Five (313- 331)

- 1 How does SAI work in this X-bar context 2 What elements can precede the subject
- 3 What is a *wh-constituent* 4 What types of clause are there 5 What is a *conjunction*
- 6 What is a *complementiser*
- 7 How many complementisers does Haegeman recognise
- 8 What structure accommodates the inverted auxiliary and the wh-phrase
- 9 What is an *indirect constituent question*
- 10 What is a multiple question
- 11 What is a subject interrogative
- 12 What does *I-to-C movement* involve
- 13 What are *V-to-I*, *I-to-V* movements

Chapter Five (332-352)

- 1 What does (40a) show
- 2 How many clauses does (39b) contain
- 3 What are the arguments of eat
- 4 Where does what sit
- 5 What is *long* about the movement of what
- 6 What do (42a-k)
- 7 In what sense is the sentence structure tripartite
- 8 What does step-by-step movement involve
- 9 What does (46b) show
- 10 What is ungrammatical about (46c)
- 11 What is *local* about *wh*-movement
- 12 What do the clauses in (48) show
- 13 What does subject-object asymmetry consist in
- 14 What does whether do
- 15 In which structure(s) do relative clauses appear
- 16 Study the examples in (67)
- 17 In what way are RCs similar to wh-interrogatives
- 18 What is *pied-piping*
- 19 Explain *non-overt* relative pronoun
- 20 What is that in a RC

## Terms

boundary, complementiser, copy, CP, derivation, domain, embedded, extract(ion), finite clause, illocutionary force, IP, landing site, leftward movement, local(ity), long movement, movement, projection, non-finite clause, pied-piping, RC, relative pronoun, scope, short movement, SpecCP, SpecIP, SpecVP, stranded, thematic role, tripartite, VP