

**A collection of different types of multiple choice questions
(in the exam there will be altogether 25)**

1. Constituents with [-F, -N, -V] features are
A. inflections B. degree adverbs C. complementisers D. prepositions
2. Which constituent contains an overt I head in the following sentences?
i) *I love books* ii) *John loves books*
iii) *I should read this book* iv) *We enjoy reading.*
- A. i) and ii) B. ii) and iii) C. ii), iii) and iv) D. all of them
3. Which constituent contains a visible N head in the following DPs?
i) *books* ii) *John's book* iii) *this book* iv) *this*
- A. i), ii) and iii) B. iii) and iv) C. ii), iii) and iv) D. all of them
4. A specifier is
A. the daughter of an X' and the sister of an X.
B. the daughter of an X and the sister of an X'.
C. the daughter of an XP and the sister of an X'.
D. the daughter of an XP and the sister of an X.
5. The structure associated with the sentence *Peter arrived* contains
A. no light verb phrase.
B. one thematic light verb phrase.
C. two thematic light verb phrases.
D. one functional light verb phrase.
6. The ungrammaticality of the sentence **Peter's the book is excellent* is due to
A. the complementary distribution between the possessor and the definite determiner.
B. the complementary distribution between the possessive marker and the definite determiner.
C. the presence of an unaccusative verb.
D. the Case Filter.
7. Choose the best answer.
A. The adjunct rule is recursive.
B. The specifier rule is recursive.
C. The complement rule is recursive.
D. There are no recursive rules in X-bar Theory.

8. Choose the **WRONG!** answer.

- A. Adjuncts are optional.
- B. Specifiers are optional.
- C. Complements are optional.
- D. Heads are optional.

9. The Thematic Criterion

- A. defines the thematic role of arguments.
- B. defines the thematic role of adjuncts.
- C. states that DPs need thematic roles.
- D. states that arguments need thematic roles.

10. Wh-movement targets

- A. the C head position.
- B. the I head position.
- C. the specifier position of the CP.
- D. the specifier position of the IP.

11. Choose the best answer.

- A. DP-movement is always from a Case position.
- B. DP-movement is always to a Case position.
- C. DP-movement is always from an argument position to a non-argument position.
- D. DP-movement is always to a Caseless position.

12. The sentence *I sent a Christmas card to John* is

- A. a dative construction.
- B. a double object construction.
- C. a monotransitive construction.
- D. a structure containing *send* as a light verb.

13. A DP that appears in the specifier position of a vP bears which theta-role?

- A. theme
- B. agent
- C. experiencer
- D. agent or experiencer

14. In which of the following is there an abstract (covert) causative light verb?

- A. *The vase broke.*
- B. *Peter broke the vase.*
- C. *Peter had the door opened.*
- D. *Peter made the door open.*

15. The derivational equivalent of SAI is

- A. I-to-C movement.
- B. Wh-movement.
- C. DP-movement.
- D. V-to-I movement.

16. The canonical subject position is.

- A. Spec,VP. B. Spec,vP. C. Spec,IP. D. Spec,CP.

17. The sentence *Peter was invited* contains

- A. *Wh*-movement B. DP-movement C. Both D. Neither

18. The number of thematic light verbs in the sentence *Mary greeted the students* is

- A. zero. B. 1 C. 2 D 3

19. The DP *the students* in the sentence in (18) is assigned Case by

- A. the transitive verb *greet* B. the light verbal head of the projection
C. the verb *be* D. the inflection.

20. In X-bar Theory adjuncts

- A) are optional B) never follow an XP
C) never precede an XP D) are not allowed

21. The overt subject of the infinitival clause in the sentence *For the students to pass the exam is important* receives Case from

- A. the infinitive. B. the lexical verb.
C. the complementiser. D. the definite article

22. The subject of an ergative verb

- A. is always a theme. B. is always an agent.
C. sometimes an agent, sometimes an experiencer.
D. sometimes an agent, sometimes a theme.

Questions 23, 24 and 25: Match the following sentences with the corresponding clause types. There is an extra sentence you do not have to use and **there is only one good answer for all the questions.**

- i) *He bought a book and a pencil.*
ii) *He bought a book for his sister.*
iii) *He bought his sister a book.*
iv) *He bought a book yesterday.*

23.	SVOO
A.	i)
B.	ii)
C.	iii)
D.	iv)

24.	SVO
A.	i)
B.	ii)
C.	iii)
D.	iv)

25.	SVOA
A.	i)
B.	ii)
C.	iii)
D.	iv)

26. What can occupy the head position of the DP?

- A. a zero determiner B. the possessive marker

C. *a/an or the*

D. all of them

27. What can occupy the specifier position of the DP?

A. a DP B. a PP C. a VP D. all of them

28. Burzio's Generalisation accounts for the lack of accusative Case in

A. passives B. unaccusatives C. VP ergatives D. all of them

29. Ergative verbs

A. can appear in existential *there* constructions.

B. express a change of state.

C. can have cognate objects.

D. never have nominative subjects.

30. The sentence **There sang a parrot* is ungrammatical

A. because the verb is unaccusative. B. because the verb is not unaccusative.

C. because the DP is definite. D. because the DP is indefinite.

31. Which of the following statements is true?

i. Accusative Case can be assigned by finite I.

ii. Accusative Case can be assigned by thematic light verbs.

A. i.

B. ii.

C. both

D. neither

32. Which of the following statements is true?

i. Unaccusative verbs always project a vP.

ii. Unaccusative verbs always project a VP.

A. i.

B. ii.

C. both

D. neither

33. Which of the following statements is true?

i. Transitive verbs always project a vP.

ii. Transitive verbs always project a VP.

A. i.

B. ii.

C. both

D. neither

34. Unaccusative verbs

A. never have an object.

B. have experiencer or theme subjects.

C. always contain a light verb.

D. always have Nominative subjects.

35. What distinguishes the complementiser *if* from the complementiser *that*?

A. force B. finiteness C. tense D. definiteness

36. Which of the following is a three-place predicate?

A. *tall* B. *hit* C. *send* D. *keen*

37. Which of the following sentences is true?.

A. Auxiliaries are always finite. B. Modal auxiliaries are always finite.
C. Both D. Neither

38. Which level of representation contains traces?

A. D-structure B. S-structure C. Both D. Neither

39. What can appear in the specifier position of a CP?

A. a word-level category B. a moved auxiliary
C. a *Wh*-word D. a vP

40. Which of the following is not a derivational morpheme?

A. -ic B. -ment C. -s D. -ness

41. Choose the best answer.

- A. The argument structure includes the arguments, the subcategorisation frame includes only the complements selected by the head.
B. The argument structure includes only the complements, the subcategorisation frame includes the arguments selected by the head.
C. Both the argument structure and the subcategorisation frame include all the arguments selected by the head.
D. Both the argument structure and the subcategorisation frame include only the complements selected by the head.

42. Where does the *wh*-word receive Case in the sentence *What will Peter say*?

A. Spec,CP B. Spec,IP C. Spec, vP D. Spec,VP

43. Where does the *wh*-word receive its theta-role in the sentence in (47)?

A. Spec,CP B. Spec,IP C. Spec, vP D. Spec,VP

44. Where does the DP *Peter* receive Case in the sentence in (47)?

A. Spec,CP B. Spec,IP C. Spec, vP D. Spec,VP

45. Where does the DP *Peter* receive its theta-role in the sentence in (47)?

A. Spec,CP B. Spec,IP C. Spec, vP D. Spec,VP