



### Final Exam

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*Answer ALL questions. Remember to pace yourself.*

I. Identify the semantic roles of argument noun phrases in the following sentences:  
(12pts)

- a. Who crammed the drawer with papers?
- b. Make me a sandwich, with pickles, please.
- c. The Louvre is in Paris.
- d. Helen sent a scarf to Jim for Mary.

II. Draw the trees that correspond to the following sentences: (18 pts)

*The two kidnapped children were watching their abductors' recording of the tape.  
Mary said that she likes to hear the band playing every night.*

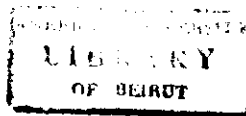
III. Provide a definition for the following TWO terms: distributivity, lexical verb (10 pts)

IV. By referring to the descriptive rules of grammar discussed in class, explain the ungrammaticality of the following sentences: (16 pts)

- (a) \*We haven't got much papers left.
- (b) \*I wanted that to leave.
- (c) \*Two every books are in a box.
- (d) \*I am knowing French.

V. Supply the appropriate tenses of the verbs in brackets. (24 pts)

1. Hurry up! Some visitors (come) this afternoon; they (tell) me so yesterday when they (see) me downtown.
2. A rich man often (have) two or three cars; he usually (keep) one for official occasions and (use) another for his work; sometimes his wife (have) a special one for her own use; she (be) lucky.
3. You (go) to that party last night? No, I (stay) at home and (do) my homework. You (expect) any visitors tonight? If not, I (come) over for a chat with you.
4. When your father (go build) that new house he always (talk) about last year? He (not buy) the land yet?
5. You ever (see) him? Well, I still (remember) a visit he (pay) to our house fifteen years ago. At that time he (just buy) a new car, and he (take) us for a ride in it. A month later he (leave) for the States where he (be) ever since. These days, everyone in our family (look forward) to his visit.



- VI. Consider the following data from a phenomenon called *Ellipsis* (the \_\_\_\_\_ indicates missing material). (20 pts)
- a. Nabokov has been writing a novel and Dostoyevsky has been \_\_\_\_\_ too.
  - b. Nabokov has written a novel and Dostoyevsky has \_\_\_\_\_ too.
  - c. Nabokov might write a novel and Dostoyevsky might \_\_\_\_\_ too.
- (i) What type of constituent has been omitted in the above sentences? State the rule of *Ellipsis* informally.
- (ii) Diagram the sentence in (a), replacing the omitted constituent by a  $\emptyset$  (hint: *too* is an adverb).
- (iii) What happens in sentences such as *Nabokov wrote a novel and Dostoyevsky wrote a novel too*? How does *Ellipsis* apply? What does this tell us about the role of the verb *do* in English grammar?