Due 12:00 p.m. (= noon) Wednesday, November 24th by e-mail to your TA

(If your TA accepts hard copies and you would prefer to turn in a hard copy, you may do so in lecture Monday, November 22nd.)

For problems (1)–(4), use a syntactic constituenthood test (substitution, movement, short answers to questions) to determine whether the underlined words in part a. are a syntactic constituent. You must also indicate in part b. which type of constituenthood test you used to arrive at your answer, including what type of substitution (pronoun, adverb, or so) if you used substitution.

(1) a. Ophelia thinks that Othello will survive the war.
   i. The underlined words are a syntactic constituent.
   ii. The underlined words are not a syntactic constituent.

b. Select your constituenthood test:
   i. substitution (type = 
   ii. movement
   iii. short answers to questions

(2) Select your constituenthood test:
   a. The dog with the curly tail is chasing a car.
      i. The underlined words are a syntactic constituent.
      ii. The underlined words are not a syntactic constituent.

   b. i. substitution (type = )
       ii. movement
       iii. short answers to questions

(3) Select your constituenthood test:
   a. John is excited about going to China.
      i. The underlined words are a syntactic constituent.
      ii. The underlined words are not a syntactic constituent.

   1
b. Select your constituenthood test:
   i. substitution (type =
   ii. movement
   iii. short answers to questions

(4) a. I’ve read that book.
   i. The underlined words are a syntactic constituent.
   ii. The underlined words are not a syntactic constituent.

b. i. substitution (type =
   ii. movement
   iii. short answers to questions

For problems (5)–(8), use a tree diagram or parentheses to indicate the constituent structure of the phrase. You must include all parentheses!

(5) the book on the table behind the door

(6) the second green ball

(7) the man sitting on the blue and black striped couch

(8) bikes locked to the racks outside

For problems (9)–(10), use a tree diagram or parentheses to distinguish the two possibilities in the ambiguous structures. Here you need only include the minimum number of parentheses to show the difference between the two, but all your parentheses must still be correct (i.e., if you add extra parentheses beyond what is necessary, you will lose credit if they are wrong).


(10) a. The cop chased the criminal with a fast car. (meaning: the cop used a fast car)
    b. The cop chased the criminal with a fast car. (meaning: the criminal used a fast car)

Bonus Question:
Try to explain why the contraction of ‘want’ and ‘to’ to wanna in (11b) is ungrammatical (indicated by the * preceding the example). Comparison with (11a) may be helpful.

(11) a. Who does John wanna dance with?
    b. * Who does John wanna go to the store for him to buy milk?