

Chap 4: exercises

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Exercises 1

Suppose we gave the following example sentence:

- (1) He knew [he would be reprimanded] before he went in to see the boss.

Here's a model answer:

- (2) a. *He knew.
b. He knew/expect/realize/understand he would be reprimanded.
- (3) a. He enjoyed/loathed/inquired it.
b. *He enjoyed he would be reprimanded.

Exercises 2

Suppose we gave this example:

(4) Someone will be coming to take a statement from you.

Here's a model answer:

- (5) a. Case: He/*Him will be coming...
b. Inversion: Will someone be coming...?

Exercises 3: subject test

Subject tests: case, agreement, tag question, subject-aux

- (6) a. Tomorrow Pat will be back from skiing.
b. Tomorrow she will be back from skiing.
c. Tomorrow, will Pat be back from skiing?
- (7) a. Down the road ran the crazy dogs, didn't they?
b. Down the road runs the crazy dog.
- (8) a. Isn't it the program that's at fault?
b. It isn't the program that's at fault, is it?
- (9) a. *Got Dan bitten on the neck by a bat?
b. Dan got bitten on the neck by a bat, wasn't he?
c. Dan is bitten on the neck by a bat.

Exercises 4: action

This asks you which of the clauses given are clauses for which it would be implausible to say that the subject identifies the performer of an action, and to give reasons for your answer. Here's the idea. Suppose we gave you these sentences:

- (10) a. She closed the door.
b. She has pneumonia.

She closed the door describes an action, but She has pneumonia does not: it describes a state. She is the subject in both, but only in the first does it refer to the performer of an action

Exercises 6: object test

- passivization
 - (11) a. Most of them did it [the old way].
b. Most of them prefer [the old way].
 - (12) a. It was done the old way.
b. *The old way was done it by most of them.
c. The old way was preferred by most of them.
- an intervening element between the verb and object & the pronoun replacement
 - (13) a. Most of them did it still [the old way].
b. *Most of them did it it.
 - (14) a. *Most of them prefer still the old way
b. Most of them prefer it.

Exercises 7: complement types

Suppose your verb was *lend*. Then you could say:

- (15) a. I lent her my copy.
b. I lent my copy to one of my students.
c. *I lent my copy for one of my students.

Exercises 8: object vs. predicative complement

Let's take as an illustrative example

(16) Liz detected some serious mistakes.

(17) a. AP: *Liz detected serious.

b. bare role NP: *Liz detected president.

c. Passive: Some serious mistakes were detected by Liz.

Exercises 9: types of verb

- (18) a. monotransitives: I found my keys.
b. the complex-transitives: I find his arguments very persuasive.
c. ditransitives: I found him a seat.

Exercises 10: DO vs. object predicative complement

(19) a. They made him a robot

This can be an example of the complex-transitive construction, and have the meaning "They turned him into a robot." Here a robot is a predicative complement with the object *him* as its predicand. The structure in this case is like that of *They made him what he is today* or *They made him their slave*. The meaning is "They made him into a robot."

This sentence can also be an example of the ditransitive construction, with *him* as indirect object of made and a robot as direct object, and the meaning "They constructed a robot for him" (to give to him as a present, perhaps). The structure in this case is like that of *They made him some soup* or *They bought him*

One more quiz next Tuesday

We will have a similar quiz once more next week. Those who didn't do well in the last quiz, please study hard. Of the two quiz scores, I will choose the higher score.