

**Ling 1ZZ3 – Assignment 1**  
**/30**

**Due date: January 25 at 7 pm**  
**Weight: 10%**

Please submit your assignment on Avenue under Assessments > Assignments. Your assignment must be submitted in **PDF format**. All answers should be **typed** except for the tree structures. You can draw the tree structures by hand, take a picture of your tree and insert the picture into your document. **Only one file** will be accepted for each student so ensure that your trees are inserted into your document before creating a PDF. You can also draw your trees using the tree drawing software linked on Avenue. Late submissions will **not** be accepted and will be given a grade of 0.

**1) Constituency – 5 points**

Determine if the bolded phrases are constituents in the following sentences. Provide one constituency test to explain how you determined your answer.

- a. The kids ate **chocolate and candy**.
- b. Jessica **drove to** Toronto.
- c. The student **bought a new laptop**.
- d. James enjoyed **cookies** with icing.
- e. Tara baked **a cake in the oven**.

**2) Tree structures – 6 points**

Draw tree structures to depict the following English phrases.

- a. wore the very beautiful dress
- b. gracefully asked an important question

**3) English *do* – 5 points**

Consider the following sentences which both contain the verb *do*. Is the same verb *do* found in both sentences? Provide evidence for your answer.

- a. I **did** my homework.
- b. I **did** invite John to the party.

**4) Passive voice – 3 points**

Provide the passive voice of the following English sentences.

- a. Jack was cleaning the house.
- b. The students had studied the passive voice.
- c. Lucy bakes cookies every Sunday.

5) **A passive puzzle (based on exercise 4 in Lobeck & Denham, p. 109) – 11 points**

A. In class, we learned about how the passive voice is formed in English. Consider the sentences in (1)-(4) where we are unable to form a grammatical passive sentence. The active sentences are found in (a) and the intended passive sentences are found in (b). Can you explain why the passive form of these examples is ungrammatical? Provide a hypothesis to explain why the passive is ungrammatical and give evidence for your hypothesis. – 5 points

**Hint:** Review the steps that must be taken to turn an active sentence into the passive voice in English.

- (1) a. The students walked to the store.  
b. \*The store was walked to (by the children).
- (2) a. The hikers ran from the wild boar.  
b. \*The wild boar was run from (by the hikers).
- (3) a. Mabel laughed with Sue.  
b. \*Sue was laughed with (by Mabel).
- (4) a. Lucy sat with Oliver.  
b. \*Oliver was sat with (by Lucy).
- B. Now consider the sentences in (5)-(8) where we see that the passive form of each sentence is grammatical. Why are these examples different from those shown in (1)-(4)? Develop a hypothesis to explain why the passive voice is ungrammatical in (1)-(4) but grammatical in (5)-(8) and provide evidence for your hypothesis. Feel free to add your own examples to support your hypothesis. – 6 points
- (5) a. The man paid for the car.  
b. The car was paid for (by the man).
- (6) a. The grandparents cared for the child.  
b. The child was cared for (by the grandparents).
- (7) a. The police looked into the matter.  
b. The matter was looked into (by the police).
- (8) a. Mabel laughed at Sue.  
b. Sue was laughed at (by Mabel).