1. Take one of your sentences from last time and provide a sketch of an FTAG grammar. Specifically, unpack 1–2 phenomena in greater detail, outlining relevant grammatical and ungrammatical variants, providing multiple lexical entries for a given word if need be, and generally working through the analysis from start to finish.

In other words: take one of your sentences and sketch an FTAG grammar fragment, providing:

i) lexical entries (focusing mainly on the phenomena of interest),
ii) a derived tree (with features),
iii) a derivation tree; and
iv) an explanation of the process.

If there is some aspect you still do not know how to handle, be sure to take it as far as you can and then describe in detail what the barrier is for using FTAG to handle it.

2. The phrase *pull X’s leg* can have an idiomatic (non-compositional) reading and a literal meaning:

   (1) a. John pulled Jane’s leg = ‘John fooled Jane.’
   b. John pulled Jane’s leg = ‘John tugged on Jane’s leg.’

   (a) Provide the different TAG lexical entries needed for these two examples, i.e., all relevant elementary trees.
   (b) Provide the final derived trees.
   (c) Provide the final derivation trees.

3. In class, we discussed some aspects of yes/no and *wh* questions (and UDCs more generally), but we didn’t fully go into the mechanisms which license them. Using your knowledge of FTAG, discuss how the following grammatical sentences are licensed and the ungrammatical ones ruled out. Start with the necessary lexical entries (focusing on the crucial entries) and then discuss the mechanisms involved in the licensing.

   (2) a. Did Max read a book?
   b. *Max read a book?
   c. Which book did Max read?
   d. *Which book Max read?
   e. *The book did Max read?
   f. Do you think Max read a book?
   g. *Do you think did Max read a book?
   h. Which book do you think Max read?
   i. *Which book do you think did Max read?