Two Notes on Control and Binding
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(1)   John believes [himself to be clever]

(2)   John tries [PRO to be clever]

(3)   *John believes [himself is clever]

(4)   *John promises [PRO will attend class]
          cf. John promises [PRO to attend class]

(5)   *John considers [Mary to believe [himself to be clever]]

(6)   *John$_i$ considers [Mary to try [PRO$_i$ to be clever]]

(7)   John injured himself

(8)   *John injured PRO

(9)   They wanted [PRO to visit each other]

(10)   They agreed [PRO to hire each other's students]

(11)   They contracted [PRO to grant each other parking
    privileges]

(12)   *John believes [PRO to be clever]

(13)   *John tries [himself to be clever]

(14)   *John believes sincerely [Mary to be clever]
          cf. John believes sincerely that Mary is clever

(15)   *John believes sincerely [PRO to be clever]

(16)   *It is likely [PRO to solve the problem]

(17)   It is important [PRO to solve the problem]

(18)   *John believes [it to be likely [PRO to solve the problem]]

(19)   John$_i$ believes [it to be likely [that pictures of himself$_i$
    will be on display]]

(20)   *My belief [Harry to be intelligent]
          cf. My belief that Harry is intelligent

(21)   *My belief [PRO to be intelligent]

(22)   PRO must be ungoverned.

(23)A   An anaphor must be bound in its governing category.
    B   A pronominal must be free in its governing category.

(24)   John told Mary$_i$ [PRO$_i$ to leave]

(25)   John told Mary$_i$ about herself$_i$

(26)   *John$_j$ told Mary [PRO$_j$ to leave]

(27)   John$_j$ told Mary about himself$_j$

(28)   Jan$_i$ opowiadał Marii$_j$ o   swoim$_i$ ojcu
        John telling Mary ^{j} about self's father
        (John was telling Mary about his father)

(29)   *Jan$_i$ opowiadał Marii$_j$ o   swoim$_i$ ojcu
        John telling Mary ^{j} about self's father
        (John was telling Mary about her father)

(30)   Jan$_i$ kazał Marii$_j$ [PRO$_j$ napisać artykuł]
     *
        John told Mary ^{i} write   article
        (John told Mary to write an article)

(31)a   John tried [PRO to visit Bill]
    b   *John tried [PRO to resemble Bill]

(32)a   John tried [PRO to deliver good news]
    b   *John tried [PRO to receive good news]

(33)a   John persuaded Mary [PRO to visit Bill]
    b   *John persuaded Mary [PRO to resemble Bill]

(34)a   John persuaded Mary [PRO to deliver good news]
    b   *John persuaded Mary [PRO to receive good news]

(35)a   The ice melted
    b   *The ice served to melt

(36)a   The ice chilled the beer
    b   The ice served to chill the beer

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(37) "...the subject of the complement verb must be interpretable
as an instrument....Since any verb in English whose subject
can be understood as an instrument of necessity has an
object, the verb in the complement sentence must have an
object." Higgins, p.174

(38) *John served to eat lunch

(39) *Edison served to invent the light bulb

(40) *The ice served [PRO to melt]

(41) *Edison served [PRO to invent the light bulb]

(42)a John wanted [Sue to visit Bill]
    b John wanted [Sue to resemble Bill]

(43)a John wanted [Sue to deliver good news]
    b John wanted [Sue to receive good news]

(44) Edison wanted [Sue to invent the light bulb]

(45)a John wanted [PRO to visit Bill]
    b John wanted [PRO to resemble Bill]

(46)a John wanted [PRO to deliver good news]
    b John wanted [PRO to receive good news]

(47) Edison wanted [PRO to invent the light bulb]

(48) When PRO is merely an option, no thematic requirement
obtains; when PRO is demanded, there is generally (perhaps
always) such a requirement.

(49)a John$_i$ would prefer [PRO$_i$ solving the problem]
    b .... Mary's
    c?? .... his$_i$

(50)a John$_i$ attempted [PRO$_i$ solving the problem]
    b *............. Mary's
    c *............. his$_i$

(51) *I want [PRO to seem that Mary is crazy]

(52) *I tried [PRO to seem that Mary is crazy]

(53) *(There) being a rainstorm, the game was cancelled

(54) *(For there) to be an investigation would upset John

(55) John wants [PRO to solve the problem]

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(56) [PRO to solve the problem] is important

(57) *(There) having been a robbery, there was an investigation

(58) There was a crime without *(there) being a victim

(59)a There is a man in the room
    b A man is t in the room

(60) *There is likely [someone to solve this problem]
    cf. Someone is likely [t to solve this problem]

(61) *I want [there someone here at 6:00]
    cf. I want someone here at 6:00

(62) There$_i$ is a man$_i$ in the room

(63) A man$_i$ is t_i in the room

(64)a *He$_i$ likes [everyone that John$_i$ knows]
    b [Everyone that John$_i$ knows] [he$_i$ likes t]

(65) *He$_i$ likes the philosopher that John$_i$ knows

(66) [Who that John$_i$ knows] [does he$_i$ like t]

(67) *Who thinks [he$_i$ likes [who that John$_i$ knows]]

(68)a There is a man in the room
    b *   are

(69)a There are men in the room
    b *   is

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