Use the LGB framework for these exercises (summarized in Part D of the HO "Overview of Binding Theory 1973-1986").

4 points
1. We have seen evidence for the following binding conditions:
    A An anaphor must be A-bound in its governing category (GC).
    B A pronoun must be A-free in its GC.
    C An r-expression must be A-free.
    Discuss what would go wrong if the conditions on pronouns and r-expressions were switched in the following fashion:
    B' A pronoun must be A-free.
    C' An r-expression must be A-free in its GC.

3 points
2. Suppose that the binding conditions apply at exactly one level of representation. Use the following examples, and other evidence you can find, to show that that level must be S-structure rather than D-structure.
    a. *John is believed is intelligent
    b. They seem to each other to be intelligent

3 points
3. Lexical NPs can be anaphors, 'antecedents', and SUBJECTS (i.e., they invoke "SSC" GC effects). 'Empty categories' (trace and PRO) can function in all three of these ways also. Demonstrate and discuss this.

4.5 points
4. As far as Binding Theory is concerned, the trace of NP movement has the same abstract distribution as a lexical anaphor (i.e., they occur in the same kinds of structural positions (as proposed by Chomsky "Conditions on Rules of Grammar" and carried over into LGB)).
    a) Discuss and illustrate this parallelism with grammatical and ungrammatical examples.
    b) Show that the actual, as opposed to the abstract, distribution of NP-t and lexical anaphors is complementary rather than identical.
    c) Explain the phenomenon in (b). That is, show how the complementary distribution follows from independent principles.

10.5 points
5. Explain the ungrammaticality of each of the following examples within the LGB framework. **Be explicit about all the rules or principles you use in your explanation**, and show relevant portions of the structures. If some example cannot be handled by devices we have discussed, indicate precisely how they fail.
    a. *I gave John's pictures to himself
    b. *Mary saw Bill's picture of herself
    c. *Myself solved the problem
    d. *They persuaded Harry to hire each other
    e. *Mary believes her to be clever [with Mary and her coreferential]
    f. *Susan admires PRO
    g. *Barbara tried PRO to solve the problem [with Barbara and PRO **not** coreferential]