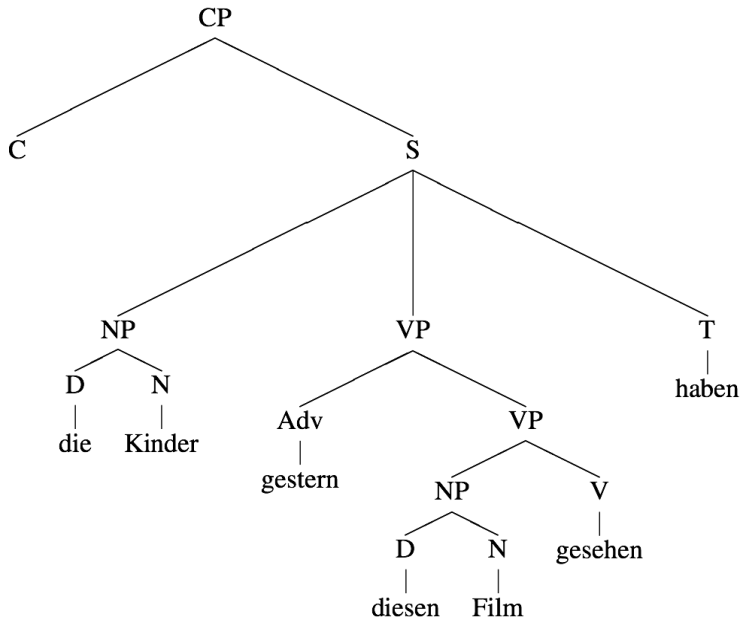


Part A. V2 in German.

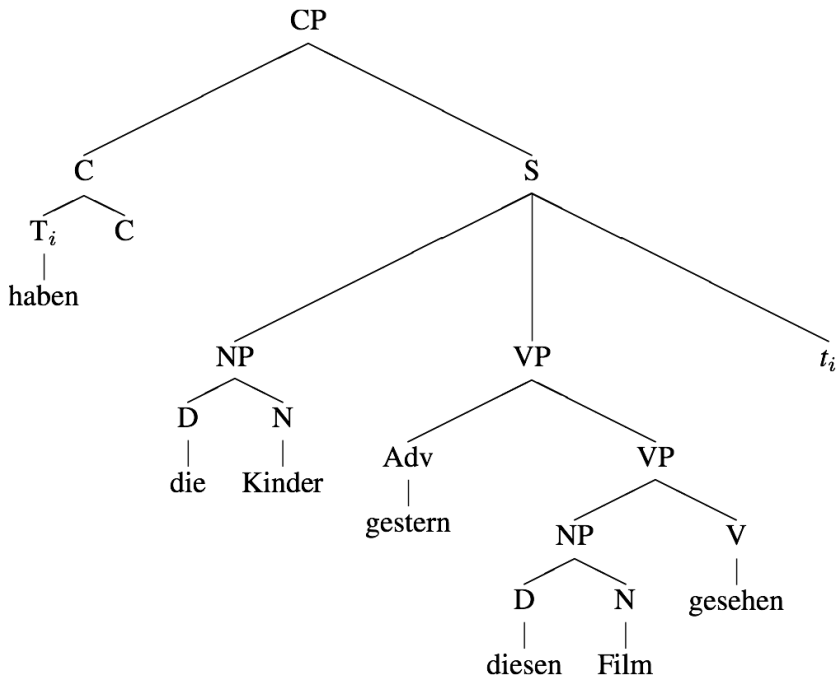
Provide derivations for the following sentences:

- (1) Diesen Film haben die Kinder gestern gesehen.
 this film have the children yesterday seen
 "The children saw this film yesterday."

DS:

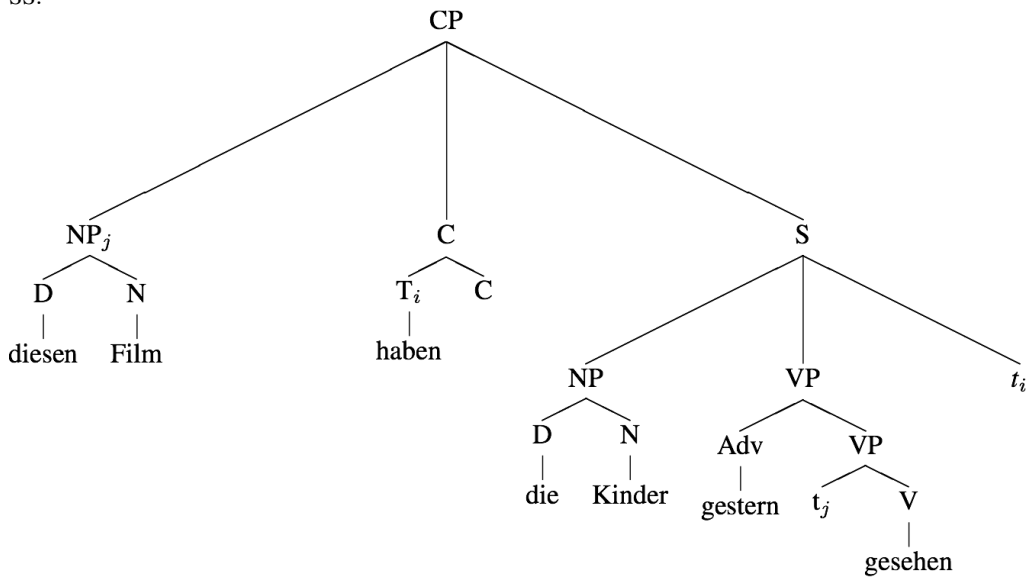


T-to-C Movement →



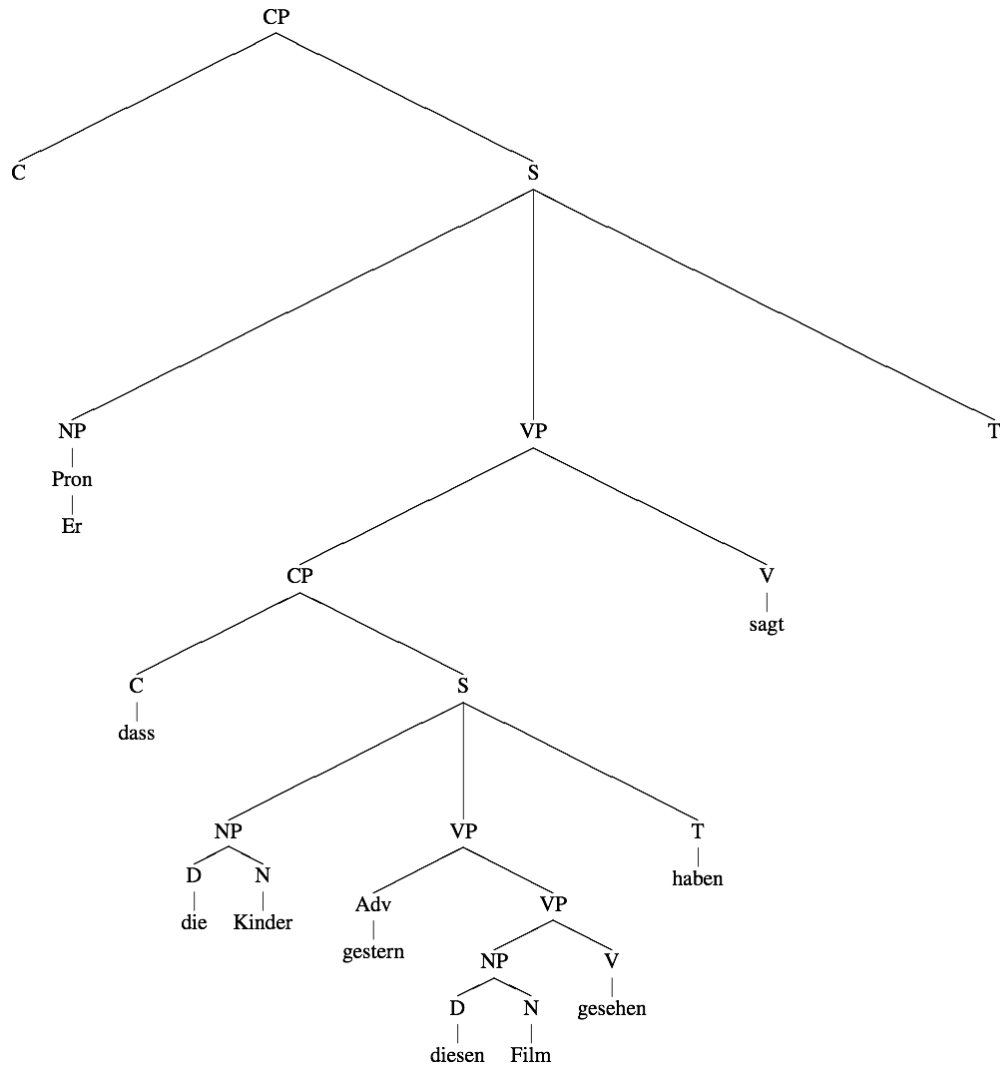
Topicalization (A-bar Movement) →

SS:

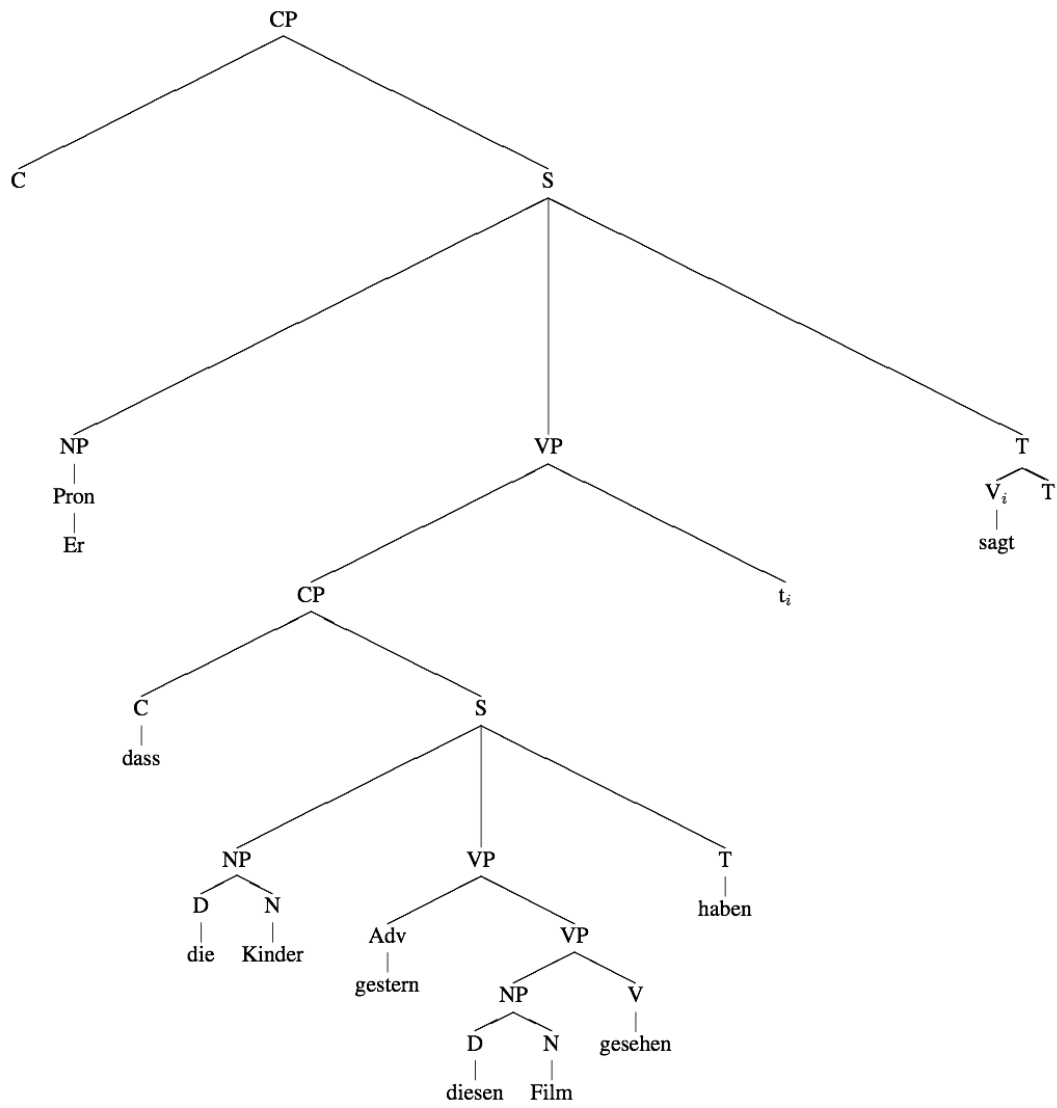


- (2) Er sagt, dass die Kinder gestern diesen Film gesehen haben.
 he said that the children yesterday this film seen have
 "He said that the children saw this film yesterday."

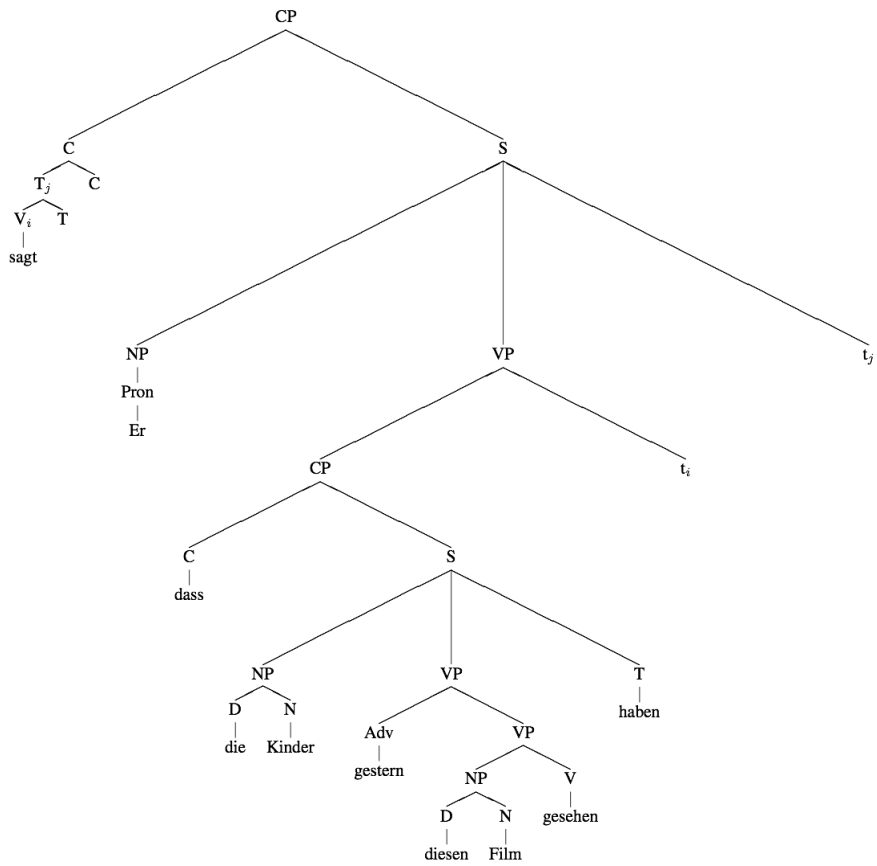
DS:



V-to-T Movement →

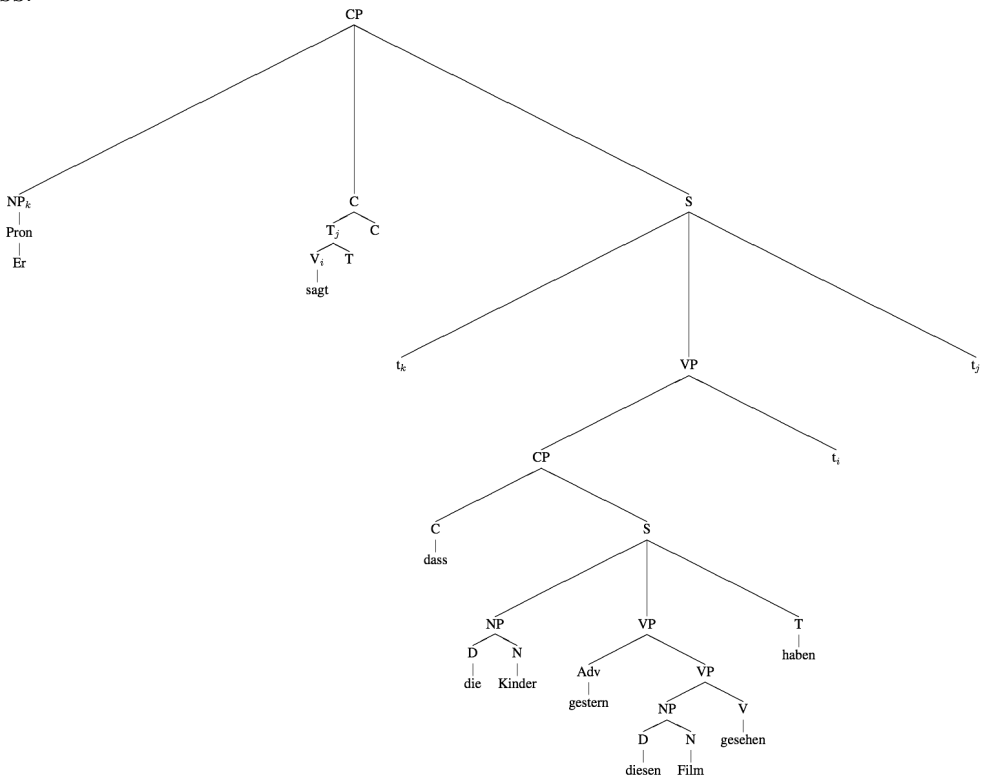


T-to-C Movement →



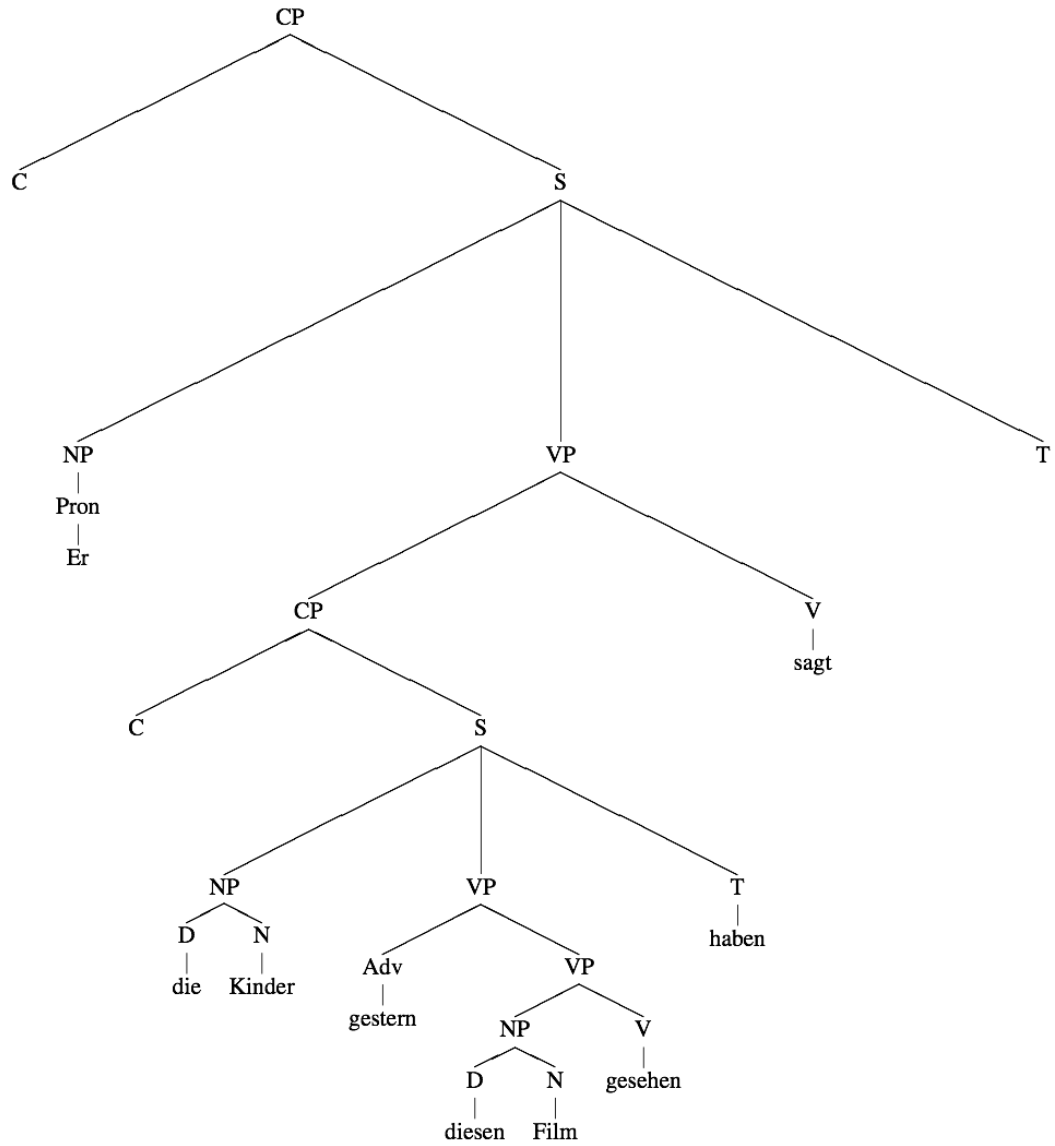
Topicalization →

SS:

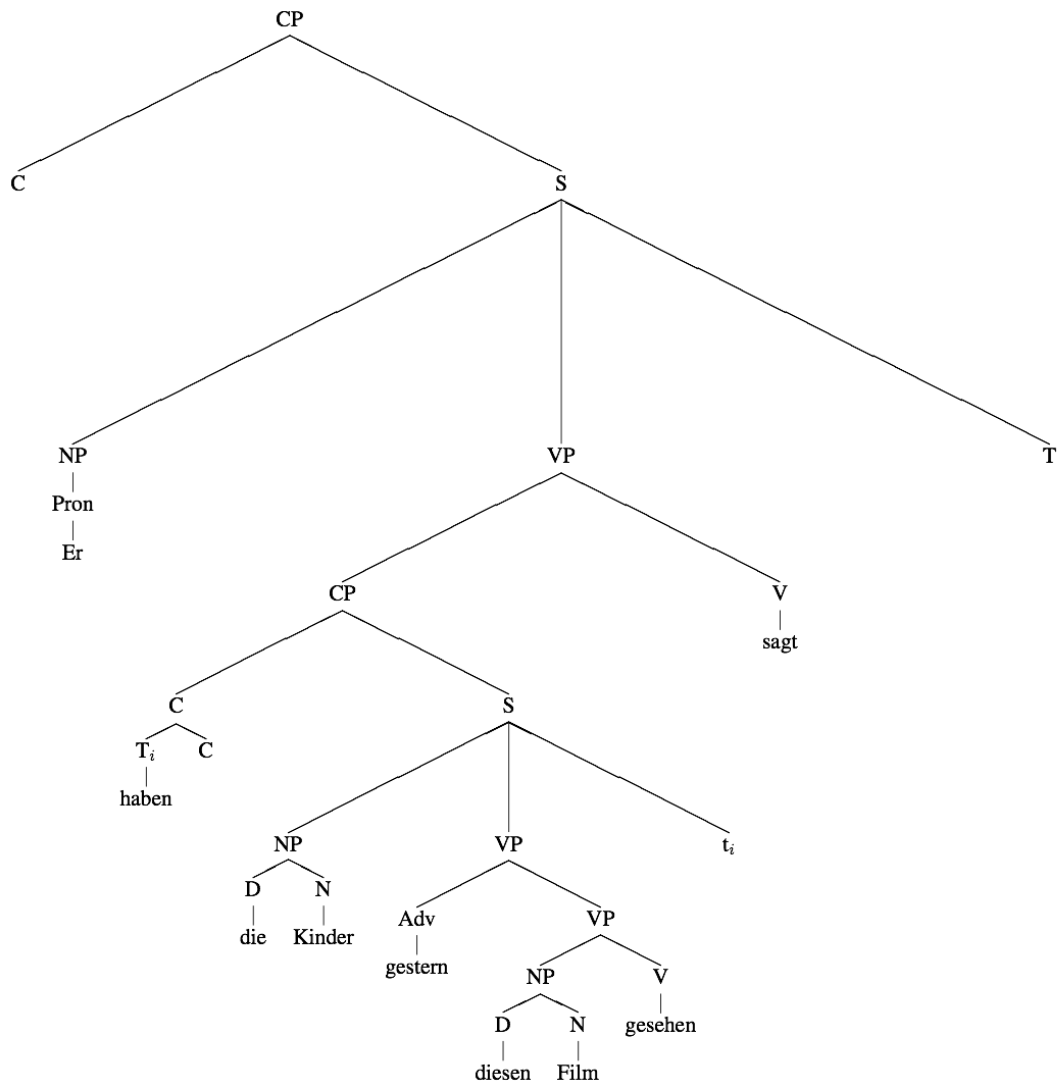


- (3) Er sagt, diesen Film haben die Kinder gestern gesehen.
 he said this film have the children yesterday seen
 "He said that the children saw this film yesterday."

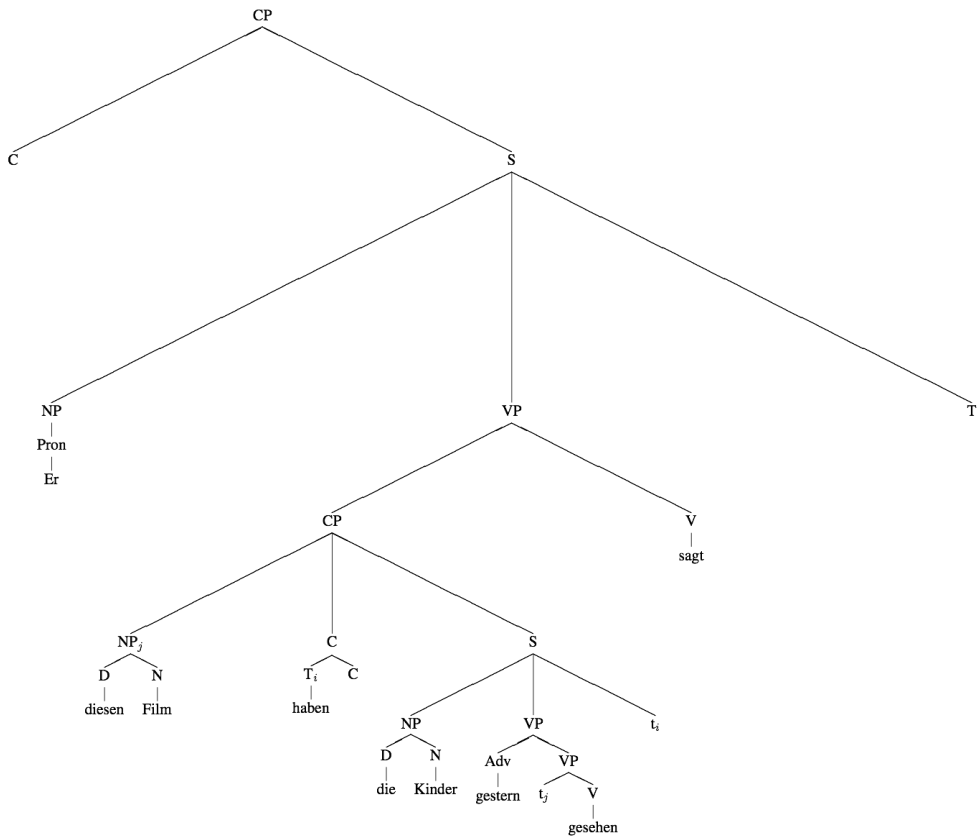
D.S:



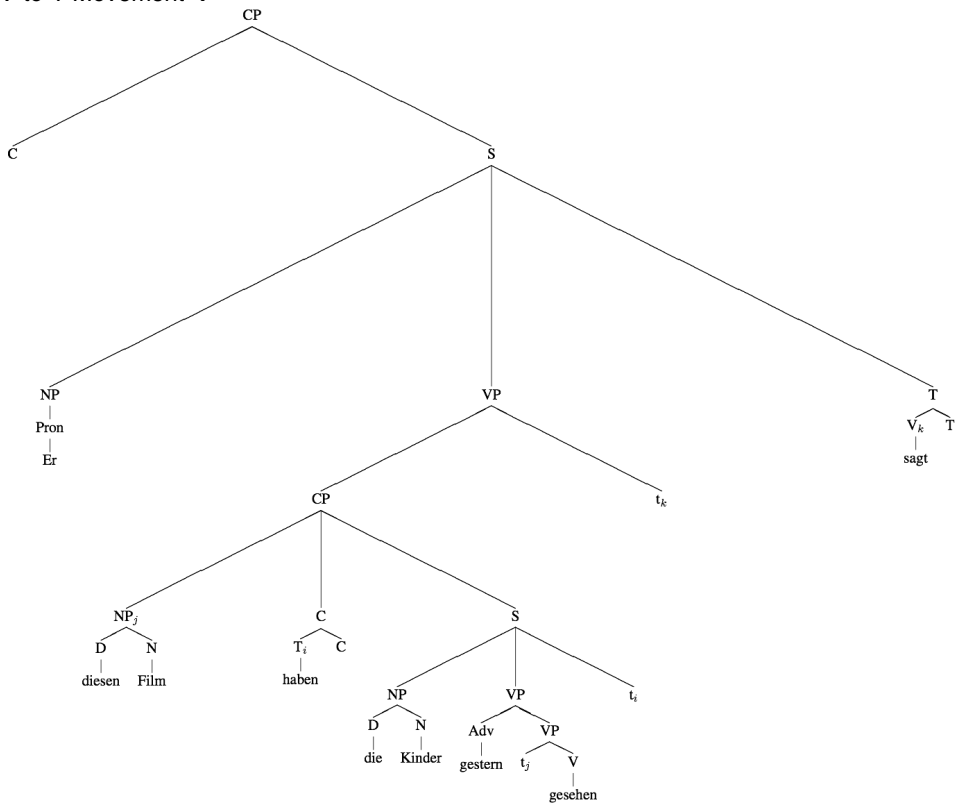
T-to-C Movement →



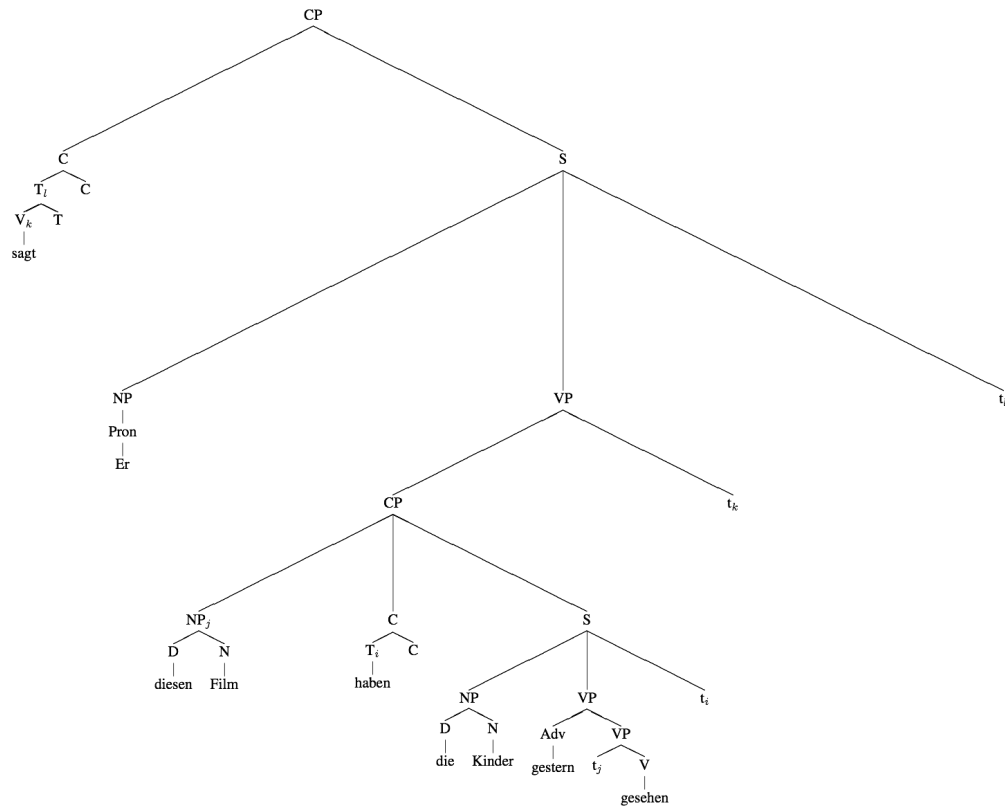
Topicalization →



V-to-T Movement →

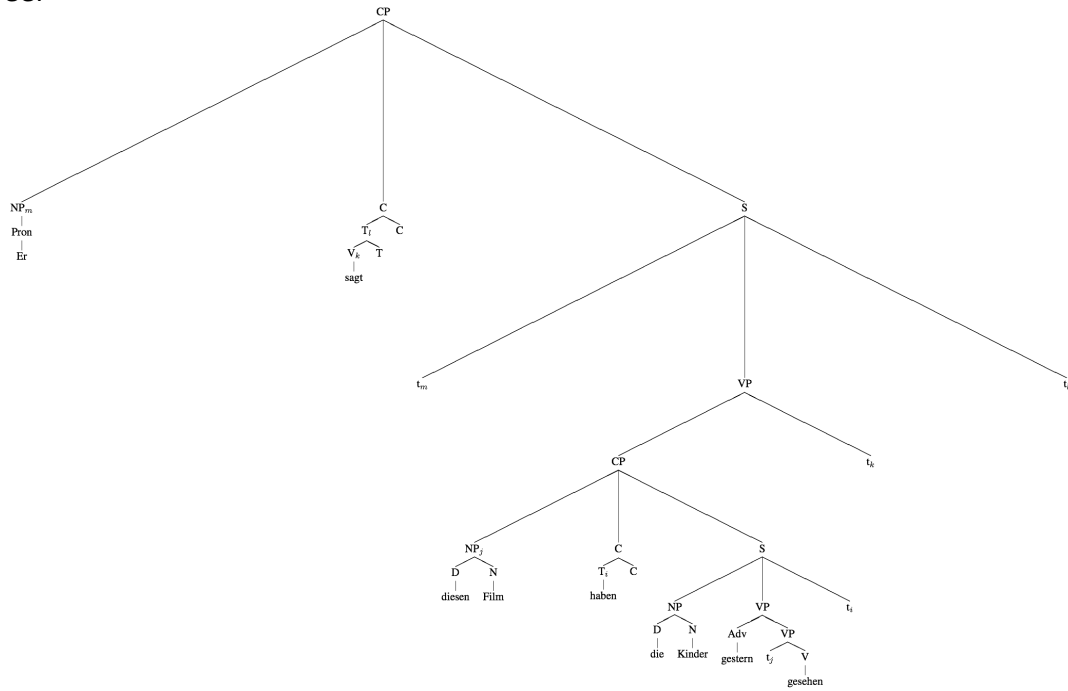


T-to-C Movement →



Topicalization →

SS:

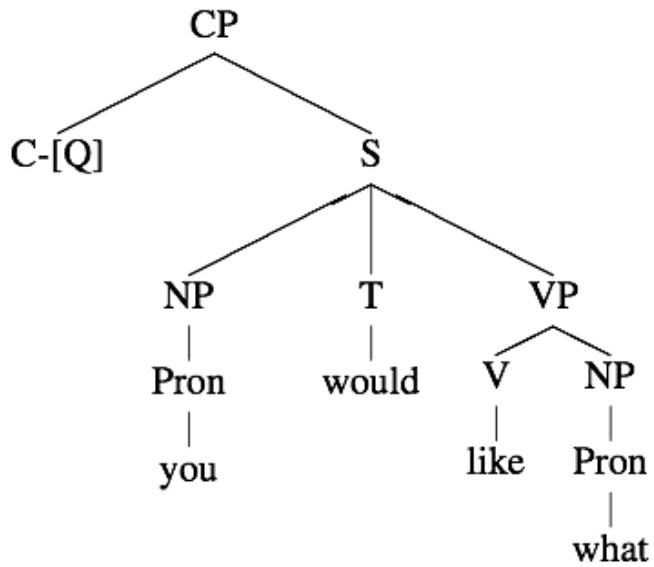


Part B. *Wh*-Movement in English.

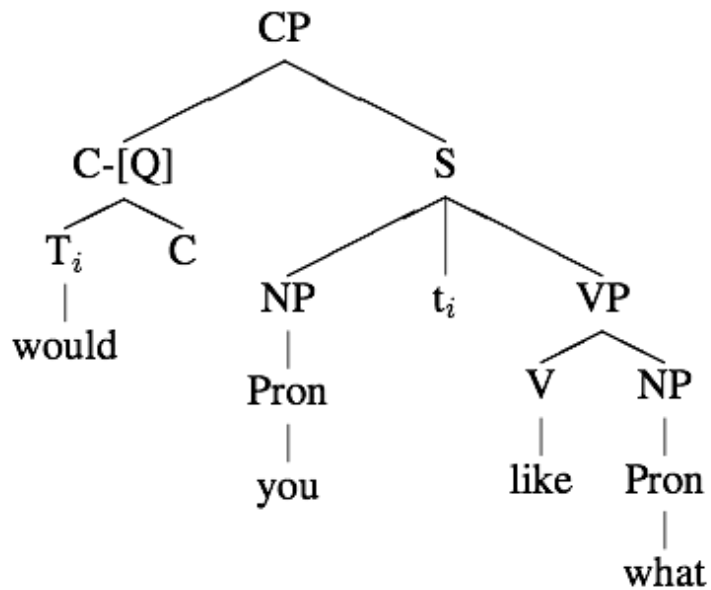
Provide derivations for the following sentences:

(4) What would you like?

D.S.:

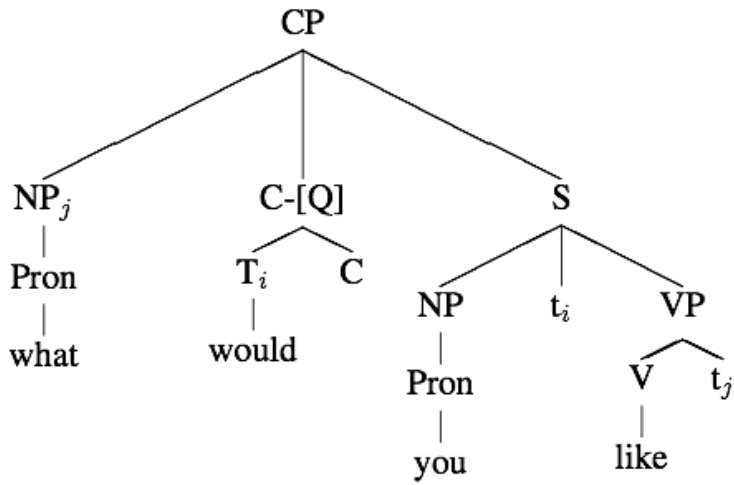


T-to-C Movement →



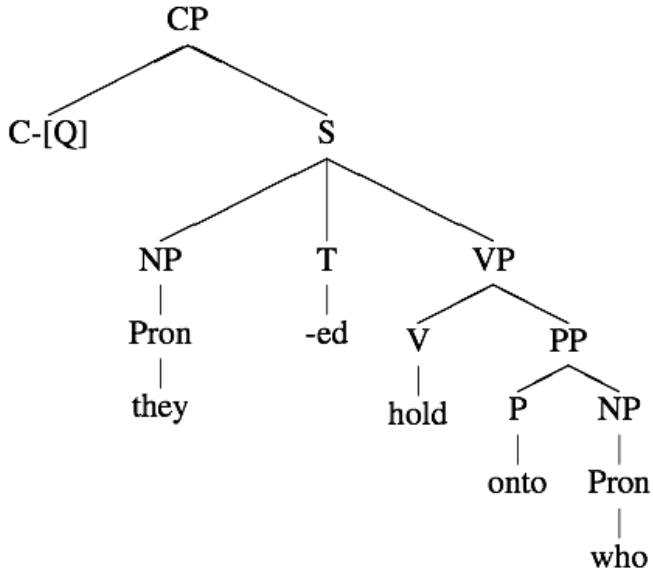
Wh-Movement →

SS:

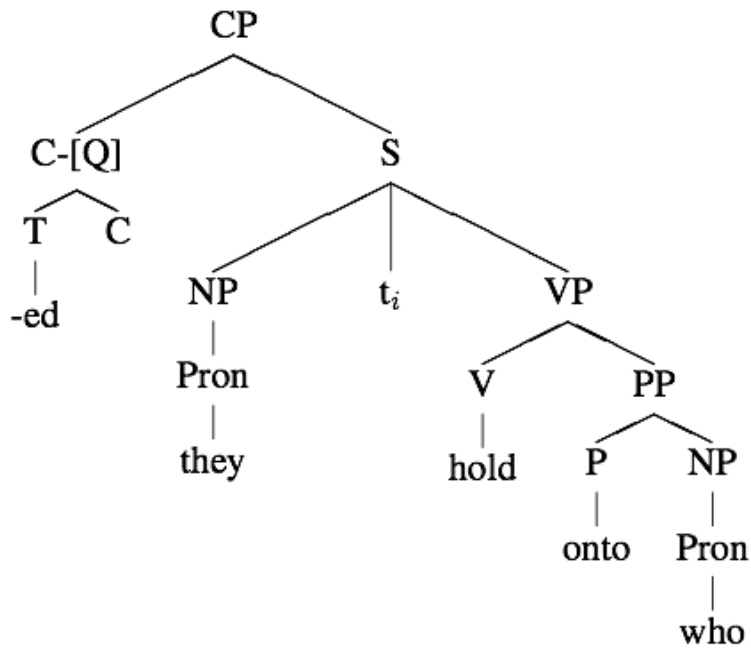


(5) Who did they hold onto?

DS:

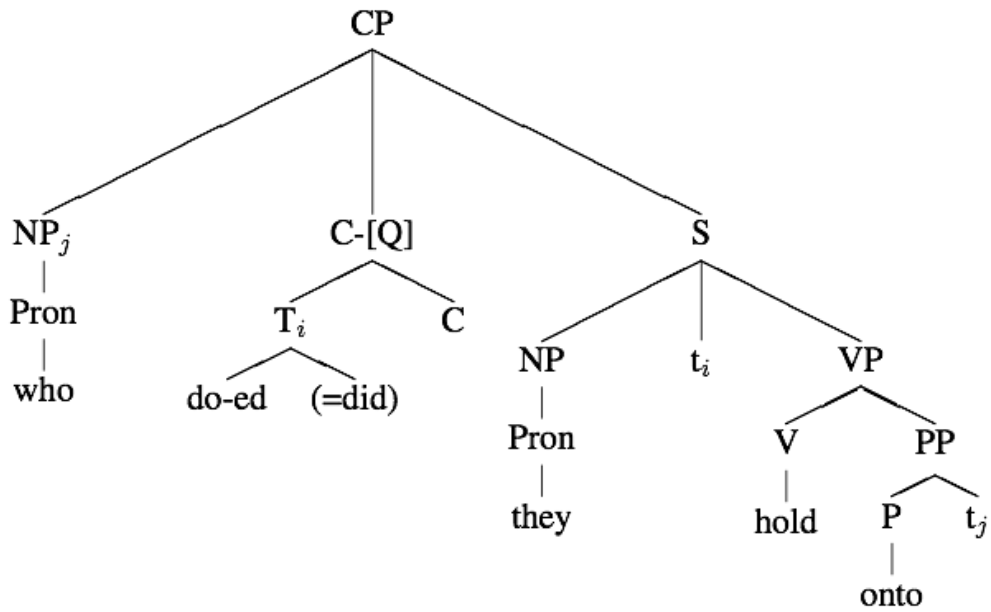


T-to-C Movement →



Wh Movement →

SS:



Part C. VP Ellipsis in Hebrew. (Data from Goldberg 2005).

In English, it is common to apply VP Ellipsis in answers to *yes-no* questions. For example, the VP *buy coffee* is elided in (b), and *do* is inserted via *Do-Support*:

(6) a. Question: Did Tamara buy coffee?

b. Answer: Yes, she did.

In analogous examples in Hebrew, the main verb is repeated in answers to *yes-no* questions:

(7) Question: (Ha'im) Tamar kanta kafe?
Q Tamar bought coffee
“(Did) Tamar buy coffee?”

Answer: Ken, hi kanta.
Yes she bought
“Yes, she did.”

(8) Question: (Ha'im) Miryam hisi'a et Dvora la-makolet?
Q Miryam drove ACC Dvora to.the-grocery.store
“(Did) Miryam drive Dvora to the grocery store?”

Answer: Ken, hi hisi'a.
Yes, she drove
“Yes, she did.”

What might you conclude from these examples about the position of the main verb at surface structure in Hebrew, assuming that VP Ellipsis deletes the whole VP in Hebrew, just as in English? A short, one- or two-sentence answer is sufficient.

These examples suggest that Hebrew has a rule of V-to-T Movement, which moves V up into the T position before VP Ellipsis applies. In effect, main verbs ‘survive’ VP Ellipsis, just like main verb *be* in English.