I. Explain in terms of selection features why the following are ill-formed. Your explanation should indicate whether the relevant features are c-selection features or s-selection features, and which head they are features of.

Example:               *Peter kissed after pigs.  
_The verb ‘kiss’ has an uninterpretable N Feature which cannot be checked because ‘after pigs’ is a PP._

2.  *The saleswoman showed to a customer.  
3.  *We can rely our friends.  
4.  *Pat folded his idea.  
5.  *Kim ran to.

II. Give a theta grid for each of the following verbs, and indicate what thematic role each argument has. Indicate ONLY what is syntactically obligatory. If there is more than one possibility, create a way of representing this.

Example:       
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{kiss} & x & y \\
\mid & \mid \\
\text{agent} & \text{theme} \\
\end{array}
\]

6.  a. walk     b. love     c. melt     d. tell     e. throw

III. Consider the following sentences in the passive voice. State in words a rule that derives passive sentences from active ones. If you can, formalize it in terms of the thematic roles, arguments, and/or c-selection features of the verbs.

7.  The ball was thrown by Margaret.  
8.  The ball was thrown.  
9.  Harry is loved by Ginny.  
10. This bed was slept in by George Washington.  
11. A story was told to Ron by Hermione.  _Note: Assume that sentences like “Ron was told a story” do not exist. These have a structure that we haven’t talked about._

IV. Under the assumption that the underlined words in (21)a are the complement of ‘expect’, state the problem posed by the passive sentence in (21)b.

12. a. We expect Sam to be late.  
    b. Sam is expected to be late.