quantifier modifies the specifier of the complement of a finite INFL is the sentence fully grammatical, as shown in sentences (2).

2.
(i) The men do *all* seem to understand the situation.
(ii) ? The men do seem *all* to understand the situation.
(iii) ?? The men do seem to *all* understand the situation.

Therefore, nonauxiliary verbs like *seem* resemble auxiliaries in that they do not theta mark their subjects (192), according to which they are called raising predicates. Likewise, "**raising verbs** like *seem* take an infinitive complement with a trace subject ".(178)

Raising predicates differ from **control verbs** like *try* , which take an infinitive complement with a PRO subject , as shown in (3).

3. *She* will try [to **PRO** help him]

Thematic considerations differentiate between **control verbs** and **raising verbs** : it is a thematic property of verbs like *try* that they assign the thematic role AGENT to their subjects ,requiring an expression denoting a rational being. In other words, verbs which theta -mark their subjects (i.e. **control verbs**) impose restrictions on their choice of subject. But as verbs like *seem* do not theta mark their subjects ,they may have an expletive *there*. This is illustrated by sentences (4).

4.
(i) There **seemed / * tried** to be no milk left in the fridge.
(ii) John tried to understand the problem.
(iii) ? My goldfish tried to escape.
(iv) ! My goldfish tried to understand the problem.