(iv) All hell *tends* to break loose.
(v) The chickens *tend* to come home to roost.

Assuming that *tend* is a raising predicate , we could say that sentence (i) has the following structure:

(vi) [$_{IP}$ She INFL [$_{VP}$ *t* [$_{V}$ tends [$_{IP}$ *t* [$_{I}$ to] [$_{VP}$ *t* [$_{V}$ exaggerate]]]]

The relevant derivation satisfies the θ- **criterion** (i.e. one θ- role is assigned to *She).* It also satisfies the **shortest movement principle** because movement applies in a successive cyclic fashion. It also satisfies the principle of **greed** in that the subject moves only the minimal distance required in order to get into a position where it can check its nominative case (i.e. specifier of the INFL constituent in the main clause). In this position (i.e. main clause INFL) , the *present-tense* head features and *third person nominative singular* specifier -features of *tends* are attracted.

2. Discuss the derivation of the following sentences:

(i) He may get arrested.
(ii) They do not seem to like syntax.
(iii) The prisoners were thought to be planning to escape from jail.
(iv) Nobody was intended to get hurt.

Model answer for 2

He in sentence (i) is the PATIENT argument of *arrested* (i.e. representing the person taken away for questioning) ;therefore, it originates as the complement of *arrested.* It is then raised in the successive cyclic fashion to become the first subject of *arrested,*