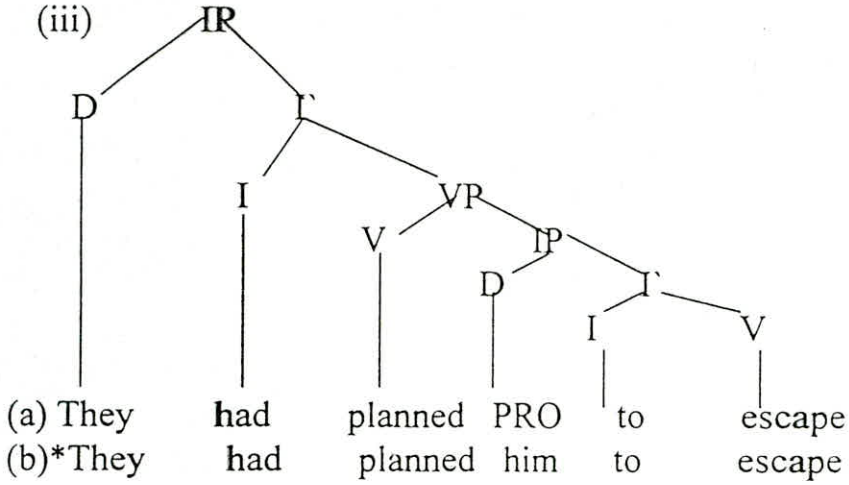
(vii) (a)*You must let yourself have a break.*

(b)* *You must let have a break.* (intended as synonymous with(vii) (a)).

Model Answers for (i) and (ii)

In general, it is clear from the above sentences that different kinds of words select different types of complements, e.g. some select a CP headed by *for*, others select an IP headed by *to*, others select an IP headed by the null infinitive particle 0 (etc.) , and others select more than one type of complement.

(iii)



It is assumed that *plan* has a complement feature that makes it take an IP complement headed by infinitival *to*. There is also a specifier -feature of infinitival *to* that can check the null Case of PRO ,making this sentence (i.e. sentence (i)(a)) grammatical. And the null -Case head feature carried by PRO is checked by *to*.

In order to account for the ungrammaticality of (i) (b), we could say that the infinitive particle *to* can only check for a null Case. As for the verb *plan* , it is regarded as intransitive in this use , leaving *him* Caseless because it does not check its Case .

Similarly, we can say that *consider* selects an IP complement headed by infinitive *to* ,and that *consider* in this use is transitive and