I. Account for the grammaticality contrast in the following sets of sentences. (25%)
1. a. It turns out that Melvin is incoherent.
   b. Melvin turns out to be incoherent.
   c. * To be incoherent turns out Melvin.
2. a. It happens that I am leaving.
   b. I happen to be leaving.
   c. * To be leaving happens me.
3. a. It is easy to please John.
   b. John is easy to please.
   c. * To please is easy John.
4. a. It will be a cinch to solve that problem.
   b. That problem will be a cinch to solve.
   c. * To solve will be a cinch that problem.
5. a. Harry believes (that) Joan is pregnant.
   b. Harry believes Joan to be pregnant.
   c. * Harry believes to be pregnant Joan.
6. a. Harry expects (that) Joan will return.
   b. Harry expects Joan to return.
   c. * Harry expects to return Joan.

II. Account for the ambiguity involved in the sentences below. (15%)
1. Smith's murderer is insane.
2. John believes that Smith's murderer is insane.
3. John wants to marry a girl with green eyes.

III. Elaborate on why Phrase Structure Rules (PS Rules) are inadequate. Use English interrogative sentences to explain what transformational rules are and further justify the need of transformational rules. (20%)

IV. Describe what corpus linguistics is concerned with and discuss its possible applications in English teaching. (20%)

V. What is cognitive grammar? Provide examples to show its differences in ways to account for linguistic structure as compared with the generative grammar. (20%)