

최진호 영어학 ♥적중률이 최고

2025년 B1 Entailment

최진호 영어학 Advanced pp. 370~371

1. Read the passages in <A> and , and follow the directions.
[2 points]

<A>

An important truth relation between sentences is *entailment*. A sentence *p* entails another sentence *q* when the truth of *p* guarantees the truth of *q*, and the falsity of *q* guarantees the falsity of *p*. Consider the following examples:

- (1) a. I saw my mother today.
b. I saw someone today.

If (1a) is true, (1b) is necessarily true. In other words, it is impossible that (1a) is true and (1b) is false: The sentence *I saw my mother today and I didn't see anyone today* is a contradiction. In addition, if (1b) is false, (1a) must be false. These truth relations show that (1a) entails (1b). However, (1b) does not entail (1a) since it is possible that (1b) is true and (1a) is false: The sentence *I saw someone today and I didn't see my mother today* is not a contradiction. This kind of entailment in (1) is called one-way entailment.

There is another type of entailment where two sentences are logically equivalent to each other (i.e., they are *paraphrases*). Consider the following examples:

- (2) a. Jane built this house.
b. This house was built by Jane.

If (2a) is true, (2b) is also true, and if (2b) is false, (2a) is false. Furthermore, if (2b) is true, (2a) is true, and if (2a) is false, (2b) is false. These truth relations mean that the two sentences in (2) always have the same truth-value. In other words, if (2a) describes a situation, so will (2b), and vice versa; while if either incorrectly describes a situation, so will the other. This kind of entailment in (2) is called *mutual entailment*.

- (a) The two sentences, *Jane finished the presentation* and *Jane stopped the presentation*, show a(n) ① _____ entailment relation.
- (b) The two sentences, *The Internet is not connected* and *The Internet is disconnected*, show a(n) ② _____ entailment relation.

Fill in the blanks ① and ② in each with the ONE most appropriate word from <A>, in the correct order.

Other sources for entailment are *syntactic*: for example, active and passive versions of the same sentence will entail one another. Sentence (7) below entails (8), and vice versa:

- (7) The Etruscans built this tomb.
(8) This tomb was built by Etruscans.

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In fact, the relationship of entailment allows us to define *paraphrase*. Paraphrases, like (7) and (8), are sentences which have the same set of entailments, or, to put it another way, mutually entail each other. The truth table for the synonymy goes as follows.

- (9) Truth table for *mutual entailment*

P	Q
T	→ T
F	→ F
T	← T
F	← F

7. Read the passage and follow the directions. 【4 points】

In general, the matrix subject is semantically associated with the matrix verb, which is called an *ordinary* subject. In (1a), *Chris* experienced the feeling of wanting to convince *Max*. In some cases, the matrix subject does not have a direct semantic relationship with the matrix verb, but semantically it belongs solely in the embedded clause. This is called a *raised* subject. The meaning of (1b) is very close to that of *Chris seemingly convinced Max*.

- (1) a. Chris wanted to convince Max.
b. Chris seemed to convince Max.

There are **diagnostic tests** to distinguish one from the other, which include using meaningless dummy pronouns and voice transparency. First, a **dummy pronoun**, such as *there* or *it*, cannot appear in the ordinary subject position, as shown in (2a), which suggests that the subject of *want* is an ordinary subject. In contrast, **the pronoun can appear in the raised subject position**, so the appearance of *there* in (2b) suggests that the subject of *seem* is a raised subject.

- (2) a. *There wants to be plenty of time.
b. There seems to be plenty of time.

The second diagnostic test involves voice transparency between active and passive forms, and only the sentence with a raised subject can denote the same meaning with its passive counterpart. Consider the sentences (3a) and (3b), which are the passive counterparts of (1a) and (1b), respectively.

- (3) a. Max wanted to be convinced by Chris.
b. Max seemed to be convinced by Chris.

Note that (3a) does not share the same truth condition with (1a) as the subject of *want* refers to *Max* in (3a) but *Chris* in (1a). In contrast, (3b) is logically equivalent to (1b). Thus, the test results for voice transparency demonstrate that the subject of *want* is an ordinary subject and that of *seem* is a raised subject. Now, consider the sentences (4a) and (4b).

- (4) a. The fire fighter attempted to save the man.
b. The fire fighter happened to save the man.

The two diagnostic tests can reveal that (4a) contains a(n) ① _____ subject and (4b) contains a(n) ② _____ subject.

Note: "*" indicates the ungrammaticality of the sentence.

Fill in the blanks ① and ② each with the ONE most appropriate word from the passage, in the correct order. Then, first, for the raised subject in (4), explain your answer by providing a **sentence with a meaningless dummy**, using the structural frame, 'to rain'. Second, for the ordinary subject in (4), explain your answer by providing a sentence, using voice transparency.

8. Read <A> and , and follow the directions. 【4 points】

<A>

There are **several tests** to determine whether a predicate is **a raising or control predicate**.

(1) Idioms

The shit is certain to hit the fan. **raising**
*The shit is anxious to hit the fan. **control**

(2) Clausal Subjects

That Bill likes beef-waffles is certain.
*That Bill likes beef-waffles is anxious.

(3) Expletive Subjects / Extraposition

It is certain that Bill likes beef-waffles.
*It is anxious that Bill likes beef-waffles.

From the three tests (1-3), we can conclude that *is certain* is a raising predicate whereas *is anxious* is a control predicate.

Let us test two other predicates, *is bound* and *is able*.

- (4) a. The shit is bound to hit the fan.
b. The shit is able to hit the fan.
c. That Bill likes beef-waffles is bound to be the case.
d. That Bill likes beef-waffles is able.

Note. The asterisks (*) indicating ungrammaticality have been intentionally left out in (4).

Below are the tests for the predicate *is ready*:

- (i) The shit is ready to hit the fan. **about**
(ii) *That Bill likes beef-waffles is ready. **be prepared**
(iii) *It is ready that Bill likes beef-waffles.

The test results seem **contradictory**. There are really **two predicates** *is ready*. One means "is prepared for", and the other means "about to".

역대 적중 사례

(★는 난이도. 🚩은 적중문제)

21년 (20점)	<p>◆형태론(2점) A2 Word-Formation Processes</p> <p>◆음운론(8점) A6 Eurhythmy & Feet</p> <p>B4 Pre-/l/ Monophthongization 🚩 20191102 모고 8회</p> <p>◆통사론(6점) A3 The sister position of the head (2점)</p> <p>B5 Coordination & Focus position in a pseudo-cleft sentence 🚩 20181006 모고 5회</p> <p>◆Grammar (4점) A7 Locative Inversion</p>
22년 (20점)	<p>◆음운론(10점) A4 Phonotactics — *[θl] *[tl] *[dl] *[ʃl] *[sl] (2점) 🚩 20191109 모고 9회</p> <p>A6 Foot-based rule —Aspiration ★★</p> <p>B4 Syllabic Consonants (describing with distinctive features)</p> <p>◆통사론(10점) A7 Complements and Adjuncts in NPs —one-substitution (Korean professor)</p> <p>B2 VP-ellipsis & Head Movement (2점) ★★★</p> <p>B5 Subjacency ★★★</p>
23년 (20점)	<p>◆음운론(10점) A2 -en suffix (Constraints on Derivation) (2점)</p> <p>A6 SSP in the onset 🚩 20221022 모고 6회</p> <p>B4 -al suffix (Constraints on Derivation) & foot</p> <p>◆통사론(6점) A7 No Crossing Branches (NCB) constraint & S-adverbs 🚩 20221112 모고 9회</p> <p>B2 the parts of speech under distributional criteria (2점)</p> <p>◆Grammar (4점) B5 clausal and phrasal coordination</p>
24년 (18점)	<p>◆음운론(10점) A4 variants of a morpheme (2점)</p> <p>A6 Feet — rhythm reversal ★★ 🚩 20210710 모고 1회/ 20220924 모고 3회/ 20221001 모고 4회</p> <p>B4 /ɹ/-deletion (due to dissimilation)</p> <p>◆통사론(4점) A7 Burzio's Generalization 🚩 20231118 모고 10회</p> <p>◆Grammar (4점) B5 Scope Ambiguity (Scope of Negation)</p>
25년 (20점)	<p>◆ 의미화용론 (4점) A2 a maxim & conversational implicature</p>

	<p>B1 Entailment (one-way or mutual) 심화서 pp. 370~371</p> <p>◆ 음운론(8점)</p> <p>A6 comparative affix <i>-er</i></p> <p>B4 Prosodic condition for the name game</p> <p>◆ 통사론(8점)</p> <p>A7 Raising vs. Control (Two tests — dummy subjects & voice) 20240914 모고 2회</p> <p>B5 The theta-criterion ★</p>
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