1. State formal and semantic constraints on the following sorts of examples:

   She went to bed.
   She stayed in bed.
   She came from school.
   He was at dinner.
   She loves to go to work.
   He was in hospital. (British)

   That is, what’s odd about the form of the bold faced phrases? What’s special about their meaning? (Try to come up with formal and semantic generalizations that hold across all items listed). I.e., how can you characterize this construction?

2. Does your syntactic and semantic characterization of the construction distinguish the sentences above from the following examples (it should)? How?

   She went to the room.
   She went to her school to pick up her backpack.

3. Provide at least one prepositional phrase that adheres to the syntactic and semantic constraints (you’ll need to specify what it would mean), but that is just not acceptable:
4. The “way” construction is exemplified by the following types of sentences:
   a. She dug her way out of prison.
   b. She inched her way along the ledge.
   c. She made her way into the room.
   d. She married her way into the family.

4a. Is the path phrase obligatory (to keep the general interpretation constant)? Give an example sentence to make your point:

4b. Does the subject argument need to be volitional? Provide a sentence to make your point.

4c. State the form and meaning of the construction exemplified in a-d in as general a way as possible:

   Form:

   Meaning: