1 Predicative degree adjectives [2 points]

Extend the analysis of Kennedy 2007 (as discussed on the ‘Degree constructions’ handout) to examples like Jesse is six feet tall. You can assume that a phrase like six feet simply denotes a degree.

Extra credit (up to 1 point): modify more\textsubscript{phrasal} from the ‘Degree constructions’ handout so that your analysis extends to comparatives like six feet taller than Sandy.

2 Embedded quantifiers [4 points]

Use the A-not-A analysis of phrasal comparatives from the ‘Degree constructions’ handout to analyze the following sentences. You can choose your mechanism for interpreting the embedded quantifier.

(1) a. Jesse is taller than every student.
    b. Jesse is taller than some student.

3 Compared to [2 points]

Summarize Kennedy's (2007) assessment of how compared to differs from a true comparative construction. Include, in your summary, analyses of two minimally different examples, one involving Kennedy's proposed phrasal comparative and the other involving his denotation for compared to. It's fine to use Kennedy's examples, but be sure to give the full compositional analyses. (I'm expecting answers to this to be about half a page long.)

4 Interpretive economy [2 points]

Summarize Kennedy's (2007) argument for interpretive economy (his (66)) as it pertains to interpreting the maximal standard adjective pure. Make sure your argument includes a comparison of the analyses obtained with the three different pos morphemes that Kennedy considers: pos\textsubscript{rel}, pos\textsubscript{min}, and pos\textsubscript{max}. (I'm expecting answers to this to be about half a page long.)