1. Description of topic and aims of visit

The objective of this study is to explore the utility of a constraint-based approach to the meaning and use of quantified expressions. In particular, we have been working on the integration of numerical granularity (as discussed by Krifka 2009 i.a.) into the constraint-based model developed by Cummins and Katsos (in preparation).

Prior to this visit, our collaboration had resulted in the articulation of specific research questions concerning the interpretation of single-bounded numerical expressions such as 'more than n' and 'fewer than n' (as discussed by Geurts and Nouwen 2007, Geurts et al. 2010, Cummins and Katsos 2010, and others). We had also conducted experimental work to address these hypotheses.

The purpose of this visit was to discuss the detailed statistical analyses of these experimental findings, and agree the substance of the presentation of this research at the Euro-XPrag workshop in Leuven (10-12 June). We also prepared further experimental materials in order to address outstanding aspects of the research questions, and considered how and when to prepare our findings for submission to a peer-reviewed journal.

The objective of our collaboration remains to evaluate the constraint-based model and its predictions, and determine whether it represents a significant step in adequately modelling the meaning and use of numerically quantified expressions.

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Krifka, M. (2009). Approximate interpretations of number words: a case for strategic communication. In Hinrichs, E. and Nerbonne, J. (eds.), *Theory and Evidence in Semantics*. Stanford: CSLI Publications. 109-132.

2. CV

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2007-8 MPhil (Distinction), Research Centre for English and Applied Linguistics,

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2001-5 BA (Hons., Class I), Trinity College, University of Cambridge.

Part I: Mathematics
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Awards:

2008 University of Cambridge Domestic Research Studentship (tenable 3 years).

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Geurts, B., Katsos, N., Cummins, C., Moons, J. and Noordman, L. (2010). Scalar quantifiers: Logic, acquisition, and processing. *Language and Cognitive Processes*, 25(1): 130-48

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