I. **Typological comparison.** What is the semantic distinction between the **imperfective** construction (as found in languages like French) and the **progressive** construction in English? In answering this question, you will probably want to talk about contrasts like the following:

(a) Elle avait du fric.
    She had **imperfective** some cash
    ‘She had some cash.’

(b) *She was having some cash.*

Even though (b) is odd, are there examples in which stative verbs like *have* appear in the progressive form? Describe the circumstances using the theory of **coercion** developed in De Swart’s article and in class.

II. **Reference time.** The following sentence is ambiguous:

*Ira was in London yesterday.*

In one reading, Ira may have stayed in London for, say, a week—it just happens that he was there at the time of interest (yesterday). This time is known as **reference time.** In the other reading, yesterday exhausted the duration of Ira’s stay in London. Describe this semantic difference in terms of the relationship between the situation and the (past-tense) reference time described as ‘yesterday’.

III. **Iteration.** All of the following examples have been analyzed as involving iteration. Using whatever explanatory tools you’d like, differentiate among the various notions of iteration that are intuitively involved:

(1) Brown bats become active at dusk.
(2) Sue was blinking.
(3) Myron dribbled the basketball.
(4) The trees get shorter as you reach the timberline.
(5) Dan does the *Times* crossword every Sunday.

IV. **Aspectual selection vs. coercion.** Following are attested examples in which two Latin verbs, *esse* (‘to be’) and *habere* (‘to have’) are combined with the **perfective** past. Focus on those verb uses which are in boldface, and don’t worry about verb mood.

(i) *Filium habeo.*
    Son.ACC have.1sg.indicative.present Immo
    **habui:** have.1sg.indicative.perfective nunc have.1sg.subjunctive.present
    have.1sg.indicative.perfective nunc habeam
    nece incertum est. whether uncertain have.3sg.indicative.present
'I have a son, or rather I had one. Whether or not I have one now is uncertain.' (Terentius, Heaut. 93)

(ii) \[ \text{Fuimus} \quad \text{Troes,} \quad \text{fuit} \quad \text{Illium.} \]
Be.1pl.indicative.perfective Trojans.NOM, be.3sg.indicative.perfective Troy:NOM

'We were Trojans. There was Troy.' (Aeneus to fellow Trojans after the sack of Troy, Vergilius, Aeneid 2.325) Note that this passage has been loosely translated to read: "We have ceased to be Trojans; Troy is no more."

Explain what affect is being achieved in the two passages through the combination of the particular verb stem with the perfective inflection by using (a) Bickel's model of aspectual selection and then (b) De Swart's model of aspectual coercion. If one model is obviously easier to use than the other, comment on that.

V. Tense and aspect. Briefly explain the difference between tense and aspect. Now describe two important intersections between the two systems, using any language that you'd like.