1. Explain the difference in implicatures in the following two utterances (Be sure to state what maxim is involved):
   a. I ate some sushi and I got sick.
   b. I got sick and I ate some sushi.
   How do the implicatures of both examples differ from the following?
   c. I put salt and pepper on my eggs.

2. Here’s an example from the text, some drama from a court case:
   Q: Do you have any bank accounts in Swiss banks, Mr. Bronston?
   A: No, sir.
   Q: Have you ever?
   A: The company had an account there for about six months, in Zurich.
   What’s implicated by A’s last response? What maxim is involved? Is it a generalized or particular implicature? Re-read the facts about the case, and the Supreme Court decision on the case. Does the Supreme Court basically agree that this is an implicature (despite the fact that no one on the court may have read Grice)? Explain.

3. For each of the following, “⇒” means “conversationally implicates”. For purposes of this exercise, it means “possibly conversationally implicates”. Your job in each case is to decide whether the second sentence really is a conversational implicature of the first. You will support your claim by applying one of the tests for conversational implicature in each case (implicatures are cancellable, reinforceable, and detachable). By the time you’re done with the examples below you should have
used each test at least once. If your test indicates that the second sentence is not a conversational implicature of the first, state whether there is alternative semantic relation that does hold (for example, one sentence entails the other, or presupposes it, or conventionally implicates it, or they are contraries or contradictories). You do not need to perform a test to support these alternatives.

a. John’s car is a Buick. ⇒ John has a Buick.
b. I ate some sushi and I got sick. ⇒ I got sick because I ate some sushi.
c. Rita is a linguistics student; therefore she is smart. ⇒ Linguistics students are smart.
d. Alice is a tall taxi driver. ⇒ Alice is tall.
e. Morgan has little money. ⇒ Morgan has money.
f. Frank owns a compact or mid-sized Honda. (assume the reading that means he owns either a compact Honda or a mid-sized Honda) ⇒ Frank owns a Honda.
g. Frank owns a compact or mid-sized Honda. ⇒ Frank does not own both a compact Honda and a mid-sized Honda.
h. Some questions on the pragmatics assignment were hard. ⇒ Not all the questions on the pragmatics assignment were hard.