The coverage parameter measures the extent to which a gradable adjective’s absolute sense of applicability affects the standard of comparison. C scales the value of the integral (the area under the curve) from above the threshold in the distribution up to its maximum value, weighing parameter communication efficiency and applicability.  
Since, the speaker uses the gradable adjective *big* more often than is preferred over saying nothing (in 11/14 degrees), such that it seems to be generally applicable to many individual instances (different *bigish* stimuli) in the context. For example, in a museum that generally display big dinosaurs, the speaker would use the word big even for less big dinosaurs (e.g. located in the lower quartile). Thus, a child (speaker) that would experience almost all of the dinosaurs as big, even the somewhat less big dinosaurs, would be inclined to use the gradable adjective *big* for many of those instances (dinosaur). Because for this speaker the word big is applicable in many instances, I would assume that c must be **positive** and somewhat larger in this case, such that communicative efficiency is not the dominant factor in determining Θ, but the absolute sense.