1. **How are the luminosities obtained such that the target stars can be plotted on a real H-R diagram like in Figure 1?**

   Hipparcos data was available for the target stars, from which the distance can be calculated from parallax. If the distance to an object is known, then the apparent brightness can be combined with the distance to give intrinsic brightness, or luminosity.

2. **What motivates the authors' statement ". . .for the red giants in our sample, interstellar reddening cannot be neglected", while for the main-sequence stars it can be ignored?**

   The red giants are at a greater distance than the main-sequence stars, and therefore there will be more reddenening due to the presence of more dust between us and the stars.

3. **3. Discuss a couple reasons why the radius comparison (seismo vs. interferometry) for giants does not seem to be in as good agreement as the comparison for dwarfs.**

   The authors mention that there are larger uncertainties in the asterseismology observations for the giant stars. The scaling relations (equations (3) and (4)) depend on mass, frequency separation, and temperature. It may be easier to detect dwarf oscillations, or to determine their masses, since evolved stars tend to the same mass.