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The Syntactic Side of Time: Processing Adverb-Verb Temporal Agreement

by

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Dissertation submitted to the Department of Psychology and Cognitive
Science in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy 2016

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I have met many people that have supported and inspired me during these three years, and it is definitely time to thank all of them.

First and foremost, I want to thank my advisor, Francesco Vespignani. I started my PhD career as a theoretical linguist with no idea about the cognitive side of language research. Although my inexperience has often led us to inescapable discussions about how and if a psycholinguistic experiment can support specific claims coming from theoretical linguistics (and vice versa), Francesco has patiently guided me and taught me what methodological rigor is. Thanks to him I have learned to think big, to broaden my horizons and to address the right questions, so thanks Francesco.

I want also to thank two valuable researchers that guided me through my research activities when I was abroad, Simona Mancini and Brian Dillon. Simona's work has been extremely inspiring from the very beginning, since the time of my master's studies in Siena. My research project would have not been the same without her seminal work on agreement processing. Moreover, I have also found in her a good friend that supported me during some frustrating moments of my PhD, so thanks Simona.

Similarly, Brian's work on memory access during sentence comprehension has opened a new interesting window in my research path. Moreover, his encouragement and his countless advice have made my stay at UMass the most creative and productive time of my PhD. Thanks to Brian I have really learned to believe in my ideas.

I want also to thank Brian, as well as Francesca Peressotti, for having kindly accepted to review my dissertation. They both gave me interesting comments and useful suggestions.

I want also to thank the scholar that initially guided me through the complex and fascinating world of linguistics, Luigi Rizzi. I had the great opportunity to

work with him when I was a master student in Siena and, despite his copious commitments, he has always found the time to give me useful feedback about my experimental findings or to discuss about big (and controversial) theoretical questions, so thanks Luigi.

Many thanks also go to my new friends in Rovereto, in particular to Francesco, Marco, Alessandra, Teresa, Alessio, Andrea, Giuseppe, Luca, Stefano, Tania, Isabel and to my dearest friends and roommates Noemi, Rossella and Chiara that were there for me, both in the “darkest” and in the “brightest” times.

Last, but not least, I want to thank mamma Piera, Paolo and Lia. In particular, I dedicate my dissertation to my father, who taught me to never give up. He rejoiced in my happiness when I started this PhD program, but he left too early to see my satisfaction in concluding this hard and challenging work.

CONTENTS

Acknowledgments	III
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1. The challenging status of agreement in current models of parsing.....	1
1.2. The current work: investigating adverb-verb temporal agreement.....	3
1.3. <i>Rationale</i> and structure of the dissertation	7
2. Temporal agreement in theoretical linguistics.....	11
2.1. The semantics of Tense and deictic temporal adverbs.....	12
2.2. The syntax of Tense and deictic temporal adverbs.....	18
2.2.1. Tense	18
2.2.2. Deictic temporal adverbs and their relation with tense	20
2.3. Theoretical choices	23
2.4. Terminological choice: agreement or concord?.....	27
3. Past experimental literature and new research questions.....	29
4. Study 1: <i>A self-paced reading study on adverb-verb temporal agreement</i>	37
4.1. Introduction	41
4.2. Experiment 1.....	49
4.2.1. Materials and method	58
4.2.1.1. Participants	58
4.2.1.2. Design and materials	58
4.2.1.3. Procedure	60
4.2.1.4. Data analysis.....	62
4.2.2. Results	63
4.2.2.1. Temporal violations.....	63

4.2.2.2.	Number violations.....	65
4.2.2.3.	N-words violations	66
4.2.2.4.	Across experiment interaction.....	67
4.2.3.	Discussion.....	67
4.3.	Experiment 2.....	72
4.3.1.	Materials and method	73
4.3.1.1.	Participants	73
4.3.1.2.	Design and materials	74
4.3.1.3.	Procedure	74
4.3.1.4.	Analysis	74
4.3.2.	Results	76
4.3.2.1.	Temporal violations.....	77
4.3.2.2.	Number violations.....	80
4.3.2.3.	N-words violations	80
4.3.2.4.	Across experiment interaction	81
4.3.3.	Discussion.....	81
4.4.	Experiment 3.....	85
4.4.1.	Materials and method	86
4.4.1.1.	Participants	86
4.4.1.2.	Design and materials	87
4.4.1.3.	Procedure	90
4.4.1.4.	Data analysis.....	90
4.4.2.	Results	91
4.4.2.1.	Temporal violations.....	91
4.4.2.2.	Number violations.....	92
4.4.2.3.	N-words violations	93
4.4.2.4.	Across experiment interaction	94
4.4.3.	Discussion.....	95
4.5.	General discussion	97
4.5.1.	Late stages of processing	97
4.5.2.	Early stages of processing.....	99

4.5.3. Distance between the pre-verbal adverb and the verb.....	102
4.5.4. Order of the two constituents.....	103
4.6. Acknowledgements	105
5. Bridge between Study 1 and Study 2.....	107
6. Study 2: <i>Widening agreement processing: a matter of time, distance and features</i>	109
6.1. Introduction	109
6.1.1. Person, number and tense from a linguistic perspective	110
6.1.2. Number, person and tense agreement in current models of parsing	113
6.1.3. Feature-based theoretical accounts and some experimental evidence... ..	115
6.1.4. Eye-movements and the detection of agreement violations	119
6.2. The current study.....	121
6.3. Materials and Method.....	127
6.3.1. Participants.....	127
6.3.2. Design and materials.....	128
6.3.3. Procedure.....	132
6.3.4. Data analysis.....	133
6.3.5. Results	136
6.3.5.1. Pre-target region	136
6.3.5.1.1. Number and Person.....	136
6.3.5.1.2. Tense	137
6.3.5.2. Target region.....	137
6.3.5.2.1. Number and Person.....	137
6.3.5.2.2. Tense	139
6.3.5.3. Post-target region.....	140
6.3.5.3.1. Number and Person.....	140
6.3.5.3.2. Tense	143
6.3.5.4. Across experiment interaction	150
6.4. Discussion.....	152

6.4.1. Optionality and discourse-related properties on adjacent constituents	154
6.4.2. Optionality and discourse-related properties on distal constituents	156
6.5. Acknowledgements	163
7. Bridge between Study 1-2 and Study 3.....	165
8. Study 3: <i>Memory retrieval mechanisms in the resolution of the adverb-verb relation, at long distance</i>	167
8.1. Introduction	167
8.2. The current study: Experiment 1	174
8.2.1. Materials and method	179
8.2.1.1. Participants	179
8.2.1.2. Design and materials	179
8.2.1.3. Procedure	182
8.2.2. Data analysis.....	183
8.2.3. Results	184
8.2.4. Discussion.....	187
8.3. Follow-up experiment: Experiment 2.....	189
8.3.1. Design and materials.....	191
8.3.1.1. Adverb-verb manipulation.....	191
8.3.1.2. Context manipulation	192
8.3.2. Procedure	194
8.3.3. Data analysis.....	195
8.3.3.1. Adverb-verb manipulation.....	195
8.3.3.2. Context manipulation	195
8.3.4. Results	196
8.3.4.1. Adverb-verb manipulation.....	196
8.3.4.2. Context manipulation	199
8.3.5. Discussion.....	201

8.4. Post-hoc analysis on unified data.....	203
8.5. General discussion	205
8.6. Acknowledgements	208
9. Summary of all results (Study 1, 2, 3)	209
10. General discussion.....	213
10.1. Temporal agreement in late stages of processing	214
10.2. Temporal agreement in early stages of processing	216
10.3. Nature of the specificity of temporal agreement.....	218
10.4. Temporal agreement and task sensitivity	223
10.5. The sensitivity to an illicit distractor in different types of agreement.....	225
10.6. Agreement is not a unique mechanism as many models of parsing assume.....	227
General References	231
Appendix: Experimental material	247

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The challenging status of agreement in current models of parsing

Agreement is a term that has been used in linguistics and psycholinguistics to encompass all the phenomena that guarantee a consistent covariance of linguistic information between two or more elements in a sentence (Corbett, 2003).

One of the exemplar and better-studied phenomena of agreement is the one between the verb and the subject (e.g. “I_{1st/sg} dance_{1st/sg} flamenco”). This special attention to subject-verb agreement arguably relies on the fact that subjects and verbs carry important information in the building of the sentence structure, such as the number (e.g. singular) and the role (e.g. 1st, speaker) of the agent of the action expressed by the verb (e.g. dancing).

In generative linguistics, the covariance of features between the subject and verb is guaranteed by a unique operation in which all features are copied from the subject to the verb (e.g. Chomsky 1995, 2000) and similarly in psycholinguistics, a unique mechanism for the processing of subject-verb agreement has been predicted in many of the models of sentence parsing (e.g. Frazier & Clifton, 1996; Bornkessel & Schlesewsky, 2006; Gibson, 1998; Hagoort, 2003). Still, recent experimental evidence on online sentence comprehension has shown that agreement is not a unique mechanism, neither

during the processing of different features (e.g. number, person) within the same relation (e.g. subject-verb), nor during the processing of the same feature (e.g. number) across two different relations (e.g. subject-verb, noun-reflexive). Evidence from a differentiation in the mechanisms underlying the processing of subject-verb number and person features comes both from behavioral studies and event-related potential (ERP) studies showing respectively larger parsing costs (Mancini et al., 2014a; Study 2 of this thesis) and qualitatively different ERP components (Mancini et al., 2011a; Zawiszewski et al., 2015) for the processing of person violations compared to number violations (see Chapter 6 for further details). Evidence from a differentiation in the processing of subject-verb agreement and anaphora between a noun and a reflexive (e.g. “*John likes himself*”) comes from other studies investigating the processing of these relations at long-distance within a sentence (e.g. Dillon et al., 2013; Sturt, 2003; Wagers et al., 2009) showing that the retrieval mechanisms implied in the resolution of subject-verb agreement and anaphora are qualitatively different, being the retrieved features equal (see Chapter 8 for further details).

While some studies coming from theoretical linguistics can account for differences between the interpretation of number and person features (Bianchi, 2003; Sigurdsson 2004, Mancini et al. 2013) or for differences between subject-verb agreement and anaphora (e.g. Rizzi, 1990), mainstream models of sentence parsing are rather underspecified in this respect.

1.2. The current work: investigating adverb-verb temporal agreement

In this challenging framework, I attempt to offer new insights about the computation of another agreement relation, namely the *adverb-verb temporal agreement* which entails the coherence in time between the main verb of a sentence and a deictic temporal adverb as ‘yesterday, next year’. A sample of temporal agreement is exemplified in sentence (1) which can be considered grammatical only if the (past) time of the event expressed by the main verb ‘released’ is coherent with the (past) time interval defined by the adverb ‘yesterday’ (that is the day before the speech time ‘now’).

(1) Yesterday_{PAST} the musician released_{PAST}/*releases_{PRES} his new album.

Differently from well-studied phenomena such as subject-verb agreement or anaphora, the nature of the adverb-verb relation is still debated in theoretical linguistics and the experimental evidence on the online comprehension of this relation is relatively deficient. A detailed description of the theoretical aspects of the adverb-verb relation is provided in Chapter 2, while an overview of the past experimental literature investigating the processing of this phenomenon during online sentence comprehension is provided in Chapter 3.

The debated nature of the adverb-verb temporal agreement probably relies on the peculiar properties of the constituents involved in the relation. The relation between temporal adverbs and verbs has been traditionally defined anaphoric

in nature (e.g. Partee, 1973) since verbs can be bound to temporal antecedents, such as the adverb which allows to set a reference time that the event expressed by the verb must refer to. However, other accounts have hypothesized a structural parallelism between the adverb-verb and the subject-verb relation (e.g. Alexiadou, 1997, 2000). Similarly to subject-verb agreement, temporal agreement entails the feature consistency between the verb inflection and an independent constituent, namely a deictic temporal adverb. However, there are several properties that make temporal adverbs different from subject noun phrases. First, deictic temporal adverbs play a secondary role with respect to the core of primary constituents which are fundamental for the construction of a sentence, across languages. The subject is a primary constituent in a sentence since it represents one of the verb's arguments, while the adverb is an adjunct that is an optional and satellite constituent which can thus be omitted in a sentence. Second, not all temporal adverbs need to agree with verb inflection while agreement between the subject and the verb is a necessary operation to preserve sentence coherence. For example, temporal adverbs such as "on Monday, at 9 PM" do not need to agree with the verb and can basically bear any temporal specification encoded by the main verb (e.g. "I will go/went to the concert at 9 PM").

To sum up, these specific properties of the temporal adverbs could have made the adverb-verb temporal agreement "less interesting" for psycholinguistic research: temporal agreement is a secondary relation within a sentence since temporal adverbs are adjuncts and optional; even when a temporal adverb is

present in a sentence, a feature consistency is not always required since only deictic temporal adverbs, among the others, trigger a temporal coherence checking.

Two different issues need to be mentioned at this point. First, one of the most debated topics in the psycholinguistics of sentence comprehension has been the processing and the preference in the attachment of adjunct chunks of a sentence, such as prepositional phrases or relative clauses (c.f. Cuetos & Mitchel, 1988; De Vincenzi & Job, 1993; Carreiras & Clifton, 1993; Carreiras et al., 2004). Second, recent accounts have raised interesting evidence on the status of peculiar subject-verb agreement phenomena in which the flow of feature copying seems to be reversed, from the verb to the subject. For example, in Spanish sentences as “*Los bailarines vamos a bailar toda la noche*” (e.g. “The dancers_{plur/3rd} dance_{plur/1st} all night long”) are considered grammatical since the subject is interpreted as a function of the person features encoded in the verb (i.e. (We) the dancers dance all night long). A description and experimental investigation of the *unagreement* phenomenon in Spanish is provided by Mancini and colleagues (2011b, 2013, 2014b).

Moreover, the processing of adverb-verb agreement has played a more important role in other fields of psycholinguistic research which has provided some evidence for a dissociation within different instances of agreement such as adverb-verb and subject-verb agreement. For example, several studies investigating language impairment in aphasia have reported that aphasic

patients show marked difficulties during the production of the inflected verb when it needed to agree in time with an antecedent temporal adverb, while subject-verb agreement has been proved to be basically unimpaired (e.g. Friedmann & Grodzinsky, 1997; Faroqi-Shah & Thompson, 2007 and references therein). On the other hand, a dissociation between subject-verb agreement and temporal agreement seems to be present in children language acquisition. In fact, at the age of 3 children are sufficiently accurate in the use of subject-verb number agreement (e.g. Belletti & Guasti, 2015), while at the same age some difficulties in coordinating the temporal specification of adverbs and verbs seem to be still present (e.g. Weist, 2014).

To my knowledge, there are two current models of sentence parsing which, being inspired by linguistic theory, seem to open a window on a differentiation in the processing of different types of agreement and could account for the processing of adverb-verb temporal agreement, namely the extended Argument Dependency Model (eADM, Bornkessel & Schlesewsky, 2006) and Construal (Frazier & Clifton, 1996). However, eADM is basically a model of processing of thematic relations between the verb and its arguments and “does not seek to explain processing behavior pertaining nonobligatory constituents” (ibidem, 2006:789), such as temporal adverbs. On the other hand, a differentiation in the processing of primary relations (e.g. subject-predicate) and non-primary relations (e.g. adjunct, relative clauses attachment) has been provided by Construal model. The model explicitly details the mechanism at play when the parser has to deal with the ambiguous attachment of an adjunct, and some

experimental studies have directly addressed this topic (e.g. Van Gompel et al. 2005; Altmann et al. 1998). However, it is not clear what kind of predictions the model draws when the features encoded in two different phrases (subject: primary, adverb: non-primary) need to be checked on the same constituent, namely the verb (primary phrase).

1.3. *Rationale and structure of the dissertation*

To better investigate the behavior of adverb-verb temporal agreement during sentence comprehension, I firstly analyzed past experimental literature.

Experimental evidence on the processing of temporal agreement is sparse and mainly comes from event-related potentials (ERPs) studies.

Among the ERPs studies investigating the processing and the detection of adverb-verb temporal anomalies (e.g. Steinhauer & Ullman, 2002; Baggio, 2008; Qiu & Zhou 2012), results showed congruent evidence about the early detection of temporal violations (around 200 milliseconds after the stimulus onset) but qualitatively different ERP waveforms were elicited by the target word in the different experiments (e.g. LAN, P200, N400). These heterogeneous results can be due to differences in the experimental material (e.g. structural and linear distance between the adverb and the verb) or cross-linguistic variation in the expression of tense (e.g. temporal information can be expressed through verb morphology as in English or Dutch, but also through pre-verbal particles, as in Chinese). Moreover, the same ERP pattern (LAN-P600) drew

some authors to opposite conclusions on the nature of temporal agreement (semantic phenomenon in Baggio 2008, morpho-syntactic phenomenon in Steinhauer & Ullman 2002), showing how unstable the interpretation of the ERP components has been in the last years (cf. Kaan, 2007).

For this reason, the experimental evidence about the processing of adverb-verb temporal agreement I collected basically comes from behavioral techniques such as self-paced reading (Chapter 4) and eye-tracking (Chapters 6 and 8).

In the first set of self-paced reading studies (Chapter 4) I addressed two main questions: how different is the processing of adverb-verb temporal agreement with respect to other better-studied phenomena such as subject-verb number agreement? Is the different configuration between the verb and the temporal adverb that has led to heterogeneous results in past experimental literature?

In the second eye-tracking study (Chapter 6) I addressed three other questions which were inspired by the results previously collected: assuming that there is a clear difference between the processing of subject-verb number agreement and adverb-verb tense agreement, how differently the parser deals with the processing of number, tense and (crucially) person features when encountering a violation on the inflected verb? Does the distance between the two constituents of the dependency play any role in the detection of a violation?

Finally, in the third set of eye-tracking studies (Chapter 8) I addressed the processing of the adverb-verb temporal agreement in a more complex sentential environment (i.e. with the interpolation of an embedded relative clause

containing a distracting temporal element). This type of sentence structure has been largely adopted in the experimental literature investigating the retrieval mechanisms implied in the online resolution of long-distance dependencies. In this set of studies, the main questions I addressed are: how different can be the processing of adverb-verb temporal agreement at a conspicuous distance? Is the temporal adverb-verb relation sensitive to interference effects from an illicit intervener? How differently this relation behaves with respect to subject-verb agreement and anaphora during memory retrieval?

The empirical studies here collected try to give a more fine-grained description of the processing of temporal information conveyed by verbs and temporal adverbs. Moreover, the experimental findings raise some new questions about the factors guiding the linguistic system during online sentence comprehension, with relevant implications for the development of a more accurate parsing model on sentence processing.

2. TEMPORAL AGREEMENT IN THEORETICAL LINGUISTICS

Indo-European languages mainly express time through *tense feature* in the verb inflectional morphology (e.g. play-*ed*) that allows to define if the event expressed by the verb is located in the past, in the present or in the future with respect to the time of utterance, ‘now’. However, temporal information in a sentence can be enriched with other optional linguistic devices such as *deictic temporal adverbs* (e.g. last week, next year). Differently from other temporal adverbs, deictic adverbs are always anchored to the time of utterance, and need to concord with verb tenses to reach a coherent temporal interpretation of the sentence (e.g. Last week the concert was/*will be canceled).

The main aim of this theoretical overview is to highlight some of relevant properties of tense and temporal adverbs, which can inspire research about the processing of the adverb-verb temporal agreement during online sentence comprehension.

Two are the main dimensions of time: a grammatical dimension which entails a system of tenses encoded in the verb morphology, and a semantic dimension dealing with the temporal location of the event expressed in a sentence.

Particular relevance will be given here to the grammatical side of tense and to its interaction with (deictic) temporal adverbs. Given that both dimensions are closely related, an overview of the semantic side of tense and temporal adverbs

is provided to better understand their role and interaction within the sentence structure.

2.1. The semantics of Tense and deictic temporal adverbs

All semantic theories of tense agree that in isolated sentences, the morphological expression of tense (e.g. *play-ed*) is interpreted with respect to the time of utterance¹ ‘now’ (also called speech time S), but theories differ in describing how the temporal interpretation of the sentence is effectively achieved.

In truth-conditional semantics, tenses are considered operators (cf. Prior, 1967) or quantifiers (cf. Dowty 1979, Montague 1973) and “times” are not introduced in the structure of a language, but at the semantic level of representation. However, several arguments have shown that tenses are not operators, but referential expressions denoting temporal entities. First, tenses show pronominal properties as shown by Partee (1973) in a famous example reported in (1.a).

(1) a. I didn’t turn off the stove.

b. Yesterday morning, I didn’t turn off the stove.

¹ In some embedded sentences (e.g. complement clauses) or in the presence of an extra-sentential context (e.g. a narrative context provided before reading the sentence) the temporal interpretation of the sentence is more complex and can be realized as a function of the Reference time provided by previous tenses, and not relatively to the time of utterance as for main clauses or embedded relative clauses (cf. Enc, 1987).

In fact, the tense in (1.a) cannot be interpreted with a truth-conditional semantic approach (i.e. there is no time in the past when I turned off the stove) but relatively to a contextually salient antecedent time (i.e. there is a time in the past when I did not turn the stove off). The antecedent time can be also overtly expressed by a temporal adverb, as in (1.b).

Moreover, two tenses are not always interpreted within their relative scopes as predicted by the tense logic approach and the syntactic context can play a role in tense interpretation. In sentences like in (2) the tense of the adjunct relative clause is independent² from the tense of the main clause, in fact it is interpreted with respect to the time of utterance ‘now’, and can be located either before or after the event expressed by the main clause (Zagona, 2013).

The independency of the tenses of a main and embedded clause is also provided by Giorgi & Pianesi (1997) in sentences as in (3) in which the tense of the embedded clause (i.e. who is crying) is not interpreted with respect to the time of the event of the main clause (i.e. saw) but with respect to the speech time ‘now’.

(2) a. Yesterday Bill met the woman who got married last summer.

b. Last summer Bill met the woman who got married yesterday.

(3) The teacher saw the child who is crying.

² Scopal interpretations are instead present in complement relative clauses. In this case, sentences as “Yesterday Bill said that met the woman who got married last summer” are grammatical while sentences as “*Last summer Bill said that met the woman who got married yesterday” are not. Finite tenses in complement clauses are in fact assumed to be anchored to the event time of the matrix clause in most accounts of Sequence of Tense which will be not directly addressed in this work.

These are just some of the arguments that have led to a referential approach to tense (Reichenbach 1947, but also Partee 1973) in which “times” are referential expressions and can be syntactically realized in the sentence structure.

Several studies have been dedicated to the formalization of the grammatical and semantic features which are needed to represent temporal relations in the syntactic structure of a sentence (e.g. Enç, 1987; Hornstein, 1990; Zagana 1990, 1995; Giorgi and Pianesi, 1997 but see also Sigurðsson 2016), and all these theories have been inspired by the system of Reichenbach (1947).

In the reichenbachian approach, tenses are composed of three main times E, R, S interacting on the basis of two relations, namely precedence (generally indicated by an underscore sign “_”) and simultaneity (indicated by a comma “,”). The *speech time* S refers to the time of utterance ‘now’; the *event time* E represents the moment in which the event takes place; the *reference time* R represents the perspective from which an event is evaluated. An example of the derivation of the main tenses in English is given in (4).

(4) a. Present	E,R,S	e.g. ‘plays’
b. Past	E,R_S	e.g. ‘played’
c. Future	S_E,R	e.g. ‘will play’
d. Present perfect	E_R,S	e.g. ‘has played’
e. Past perfect	E_R_S	e.g. ‘had played’
f. Future perfect	S_E_R	e.g. ‘will have played’

Although reference time is arguably the less intuitive primitive described in the ternary system, it is fundamental to understand the temporal information conveyed in a sentence since it represents the temporal perspective “from which the speaker invites the audience to consider the event” (Taylor, 1997 in Smith, 2007). To better understand the role of R, consider the events described in (5.a) and (5.b).

(5) a. Alexander has eaten the best pizza in town. (E_R,S)

b. Alexander ate the best pizza in town. (E,R_S)

Both events of ‘eating the pizza’ are located in the past with respect to the time of utterance ‘now’, however in (5.a) R is in a relation of simultaneity with S, and both are preceded by E while in (5.b) R as well as E are in a precedence relation compared to the time of utterance S. The difference between the two sentences is that only in (5.a) the event is interpreted from a perspective (R) located in the present, in fact when a past deictic temporal adverb is provided, the sentence becomes ungrammatical as shown in (6.a). On the other hand, the sentence in (5.b) is grammatical even when a past deictic temporal adverb is provided, as shown in (6.b).

(6) a. *Yesterday Alexander has eaten the best pizza in town.

b. Yesterday Alexander ate the best pizza in town.

In other words, in sentence (6.a) the adverb ‘yesterday’ sets R in the past compared to time of utterance, while the present perfect tense entails a relation

of simultaneity between R and S³. This leads to an incoherent temporal interpretation of the sentence. Conversely, the sentence in (6.b) is grammatical because both the adverb and the past tense verb predict a relation of precedence between R and S.

This is one of the reasons why temporal adverbs have been traditionally considered reference time (R) “setters” in the referential approaches to tense (Reichenbach, 1947; Smith, 1981; Hornstein, 1990; Partee, 1973,1984).

Moreover, temporal adverbs can be easily treated as referential expressions, as well as tenses (Enç, 1987). In many languages (e.g. English, Spanish, Italian) temporal adverbs can be treated as NPs (e.g. yesterday) and they can appear in argument positions as shown in (7.a,b,c). According to Enç (1987) temporal adverbs can be considered referential NPs marked [+TEMP] in the lexicon.

- (7) a. I love Fridays!
- b. Me encantan los Viernes!
- c. Amo i venerdì!

There are two considerations that need to be highlighted at this point. First, temporal adverbs play an important role in the definition of the temporal location of a sentence since they can lead to ungrammaticality, in some cases. Second, temporal adverbs cannot be considered as a unique category. As a

³ Cross-linguistic variation needs to be considered for the interpretation of present perfect tenses (e.g. has eaten) since some languages permit the use of past deictic temporal adverbs with present perfect tenses. For example, the Italian translation of the sentence in (6.b), ‘*Ieri Alessandro ha mangiato la pizza più buona della città*’, is acceptable and largely used, especially in the linguistic varieties of the north of Italy.

matter of fact, a classification among different temporal adverbs need to be done to better understand their properties.

Smith (1978, 1981) provided a classification of different temporal adverbs depending on their anchoring to the deictic context, namely the time of the speech. There are, in fact, at least three types of temporal adverbs as shown in (8).

(8) Deictic: yesterday, today, tomorrow, last year, next week etc.

Clock-calendar: on Monday, at noon, at 3 o'clock etc.

Dependent: Previously, afterwards, beforehand etc.

Deictic temporal adverbs need to be 'anchored' to the time of utterance (e.g. 'yesterday' is always interpreted as the 24 hours-time interval preceding today). *Clock-calendar adverbs* may, but do not need to, be anchored to the time of utterance. *Dependent adverbs* never anchor to the time of utterance.

As argued by Alexiadou (1997, 2000), the main difference among these temporal adverbs is that clock-calendar and dependent adverbs are vague while deictic adverbs are marked [\pm PAST], in which [-PAST] denotes present or future time intervals (e.g. today, tomorrow).

This special property of deictic temporal adverbs would explain why adverbs such as 'yesterday' can lead to ungrammaticality when incongruent with the tense encoded in the verb morphology (9), while clock-calendar adverbs (10) would be interpreted according to the tense expressed by the verb.

(9) Yesterday Manuel went/*will go to a jazz concert.

(10) At 10 P.M. Manuel went/will go to a jazz concert.

2.2. The syntax of Tense and deictic temporal adverbs

2.2.1. Tense

Within the temporal information encoded in the verb of a sentence⁴, *tense* is the grammatical category expressed by the verb inflectional morphology whose main function is to locate (in time) the situation described in a sentence (Comrie, 1985).

From the syntactic point of view, at least two different approaches can be mentioned to define the structural position of tense within the sentence structure. In the minimalist program (e.g. Chomsky 1995, 2000), tense is encoded in the T node expressed in the inflectional area of the sentence, together with other features such as phi-features (i.e. number, person and gender) involved in the agreement between the subject and the verb of a

⁴ For the sake of clarity, verbs express different temporal information such as grammatical tense, aspect and mood. Tense allows to locate an event in the temporal axis, namely in the past, in the present or in the future compared to the speech time. Aspect allows to classify the way the event is represented as 'perfective' or 'imperfective'. The former is used to refer to an event as a single temporal unit (e.g. 'Bruce crossed the street') while the latter is used to express continuous events (e.g. 'Bruce was crossing the street'). Mood, on the other hand, allows to express how the event is characterized with respect to the real world. For example, indicative mood is used to define factual statements or positive beliefs (e.g. 'Bruce crossed the street') while imperative mood expresses direct commands or prohibitions (e.g. 'Bruce, cross the street'). Given that the discussion will mainly focus on how the temporal location of the event in time can be achieved through the interaction of tense and temporal adverbs, aspect and mood will not be directly addressed.

sentence. In other words, one unique projection (TP) encodes all the features expressed by the verb morphology, both tense and phi-features.

On the other hand, a finer-grained representation of these features in the inflectional area has been represented within the generative framework.

Different features convey different information, and studies on cross-linguistic variation have shown that these features are not expressed in all languages as a bundle. In fact, languages express a different richness of agreement. For example, there are highly inflected languages (e.g. Italian, Spanish) in which many of the inflectional features are morphologically expressed (e.g. *mang-er-anno*, root – FUT tense – 3rd person, PL number) while other languages are weakly inflected (e.g. English) and they overtly express only some features (e.g. *will eat*, FUT tense(auxiliary), root).

Some previous theoretical accounts (Pollock, 1989; Belletti, 1990; Chomsky, 1992) have thus claimed that phi-features and tense are encoded in two different structural projections, respectively in the Agreement Phrase (AgrP) and in the Temporal Phrase (TP). Then, other theories have followed this seminal work providing a progressive decomposition of the inflectional area, in which each feature has been represented by separate structural projections within the sentence structure (e.g. Shlonsky 1989, 2010; Cinque, 1999; Rizzi, 2013; Cinque & Rizzi 2010, 2016). This linguistic approach is called *cartography* since it provides a detailed map of the feature syntactic configurations, in which each feature can be represented by a distinct phrase.

Within this approach, tense is encoded in the tense phrase (TenseP) and it is separated from the other agreement features of the inflectional area, such as number (NumberP) or person (PersonP).

Both the minimalist approach and the cartographic approach claim that tense is expressed in the inflectional area, in a specific functional projection called (TP, TenseP), but a different representation of features at the inflectional level are presupposed in two accounts.

2.2.2. Deictic temporal adverbs and their relation with tense

Differently from tense, the nature and the location of temporal adverbs is still debated in linguistic theory (Alexiadou, 2013).

Traditionally, adverbs have been considered modifiers since they modify the phrase they refer to (e.g. the verb, in the case of temporal adverbs). However, different theories have been proposed about the way adverbs are located within the syntactic structure.

For some theories (e.g. Chomsky, 1986, 1995; Sportiche, 1988 among others), adverbs are considered adjuncts which are adjoined to the maximal projection of the phrase they modify. They behave as satellites attached to the maximal projection of the element they refer to, since they are not obligatory in a sentence. The way temporal adverbs and tenses are related is not explicitly

addressed within this framework⁵. However, one of the most accredited accounts within the referential approach to tense is the one that considers the relation between temporal adverbs and tenses as anaphoric in nature (Partee, 1973). In fact, in the adverb-tense relation the temporal adverb plays the role of antecedent which sets the reference time and blocks any reference to previous extra-sentential context. On the other hand, the tense expressed by the verb needs to be bound to the temporal adverb (if present) to reach the final temporal interpretation of the sentence.

For other theories (e.g. Kayne, 1994; Alexiadou, 1997, 2000; Cinque, 1999, 2004; Laenzlinger, 1998 among others), adverbs should be seen as an integral part of the syntactic structure, and not as mere appendices. In this approach, adverbs are in fact located in the specifiers of specific functional projections⁶ which are hierarchically organized within the clause structure. The main evidence in favor of this approach comes from a cross-linguistic observation of the adverb ordering within the sentence structure (Cinque, 1999). Within this approach, deictic temporal adverbs are assumed to be located in the specifier of the TP phrase. In particular, this specifier-head configuration allows to reach the consistency in features between the temporal information expressed by the deictic temporal adverb and the tense encoded in the verb morphology

⁵ In fact, among the “concord” relations which could differ from agreement, only adjectival modifiers are considered (Chomsky, 2001:34).

⁶ The X-bar theory (Chomsky 1970, Jackendoff 1977) assumes that each phrase (e.g. VP) is provided with a head (e.g. V), which is an abstract category characterizing the functional projection, a specifier in which other phrases can be hosted (e.g. the subject NP) and a complement which comes closest to the head and can host other phrases (e.g. the object NP)

(Alexiadou, 1997, 2000). Note that in Alexiadou's theoretical analysis (or in other similar approaches such as Cinque, 1999), no specific formalization is provided about the operation which guarantees feature consistency between the deictic adverb and the verb. In other words, no formal feature-checking operation (à la Chomsky, 1995) is expected between the deictic adverb and the verb.

The specifier approach has been also criticized (e.g. Ernst 2002, Nilsen 2004) so, at present, there is not a clear and widely-shared opinion about the adverbs structural location. In my opinion, this lack of uniformity in the linguistic description of temporal adverbs has arguably played a role in the lack of theoretical accounts advanced by psycholinguistics on the processing of the adverb-verb temporal relation.

In conclusion, although different approaches hypothesize different locations and resolutions of the adverb-verb relation within the syntactic structure, all theories assume that the tense expressed by the verb and the temporal adverb need to be *anchored* to the time of utterance, or speech time, 'now' to reach the final temporal interpretation of the sentence. A syntactic implementation of the speech time and its anchoring with the verb and the temporal adverb has been developed in some cartographic analyses (Bianchi 2003, 2006; Sigurðsson 2004, 2016) proposing a structural realization of speech time in the left periphery of the structure⁷, following Rizzi's approach (1997). The main claim

⁷ In Rizzi (1997) the left periphery is a structural zone of the clause (delimited by two heads, respectively Force and Fin) which is located above the inflectional level of the clause (TP or IP).

of this analysis is that every (finite) clause is anchored to the Logophoric Centre, namely a centre of deixis which specifies the role of the participants (i.e. speaker, addressee) and the spatial and temporal coordinates of the speech event (Bianchi, 2003). These syntactically realized deictic coordinates play a fundamental role in the interpretation of some features such as tense and person since, despite a feature consistency verification at the inflectional level, also an anchoring to the structural representation of the deictic context located in the left periphery (namely SpeechTimeP for tense, SpeechParticipantP for person) is required to reach the final interpretation of these features. This anchorage proposed by Bianchi (2003, see also Sigurðsson 2004) has been developed in terms of processing mechanism by Mancini and colleagues (2013, for a more detailed description of the anchoring mechanism see Chapter 6).

2.3. Theoretical choices

Past theoretical studies have shown that a pure semantic (and logic) approach to tense cannot capture some of the tense properties which, conversely, can be explained within a referential account. Within the referential approach to tense, I will consider the syntactic side of time, in particular the syntactic interaction between tense and temporal adverbs which is fundamental to preserve the grammaticality of the sentence.

This zone hosts different functional heads which entail discourse-related properties such as Topic or Focus.

Clearly, the tense system can be very complex within a language and it is also subject to cross-linguistic variation. I thus decided to analyze the processing of adverb-Tense relation in the simplest semantic environment first, considering only simple tense forms in which the reference time R and the event time E always coincide. In other words, I will mainly focus on the processing of the temporal information expressed by the temporal adverb and Tense when they both match or mismatch (in defining the right temporal location of the event expressed by the lexical verb), and on the way this mis/match can have an effect on the anchoring with the speech time S. This might be considered an oversimplification of the temporal aspects which can be conveyed through language, but I think this is a necessary step to analyze the grammatical side of Tense and the cognitive mechanisms underlying the processing of temporal information within the sentence.

Syntactically speaking, I will consider speech time information to be realized in the left periphery of the structure and the event time information to be encoded in the inflectional layer of the sentence (Bianchi 2006, Sigurðsson 2004, 2016).

I will thus adopt a cartographic approach to describe sentence structure.

Basically, three theoretical assumptions of cartography can be relevant in the present work, namely the structural realization of adverbs in the specifier of hierarchically organized functional projections (Cinque, 1999; Cinque & Rizzi, 2010), the separate structural representation of the inflectional features (Pollock, 1989; Belletti, 1990; Shlonsky, 1989) and the structural realization of

discourse-related information (e.g. deictic coordinates) in the left periphery of the sentence structure (Bianchi, 2003; Rizzi, 1997; Sigurðsson 2004, 2016). Differently from the rather underspecified description of temporal agreement provided by the minimalist framework, the cartographic approach offers a very detailed and cross-linguistically reliable representation of tense, temporal adverbs and deictic coordinates within the syntactic structure of the sentence, and this is one of the main reasons for considering cartography a good framework to describe and investigate the online processing of the adverb-verb relation.

Besides its descriptive power, cartography can also offer interesting insights for the development of a more accurate formalization of the mechanisms underlying sentence parsing. For example, previous accounts (in particular Mancini et al. 2013) have shown that the fine-grained representation of the sentence structure offered by cartography can better capture the processing differences of inflectional features, compared to other syntactic (minimalist) approaches, in particular during the processing of subject-verb number and person violations, and during the processing of Spanish unagreement (e.g. “Los linguistas somos...”, (We) linguists are...). Part of the experimental findings collected in the present work will provide new evidence in this sense, showing that reading time differences at the inflectional level (i.e. verb as the target word) during the processing of different feature violations (e.g. number, person and crucially tense), would be better described by an account considering the different interpretive properties of the inflectional features (realized in distinct

functional projections), instead of a single-cluster representation of these features, which would predict a unique comprehension mechanisms during the processing of inflection.

On the other hand, the current work cannot/will not provide experimental evidence for other theoretical assumptions coming from the cartographic approach, such as the specifier-approach over the adjunct-approach to adverbs. As pointed out in section 2.2.2 of this chapter, the topic of the structural location of the adverbs is still debated. Relatively to the adverb-verb temporal relation, both (specifier-based, adjunct-based) approaches do not explicitly describe any specific formal operation which would allow temporal adverbs and verbs to share a coherent temporal specification, although a feature specification is assumed to be present in both constituents (e.g. Alexiadou, 1997; Smith, 1991). In addition, it is not clear whether adjunction, or the specifier position, could play any role in this feature consistency verification. As a consequence, the two theoretical approaches would hardly lead to different predictions about the parsing mechanisms implied during the processing of adverb-verb temporal agreement. In my opinion, a cognitive mechanism which allows deictic temporal adverbs and verbs to share a similar temporal specification would be in line with both assumptions, either in terms of long-distance relation or in terms of local specifier-head relation⁸.

⁸ I do not exclude the possibility of investigating these different theoretical claims adopting the instruments provided by experimental psychology. However, I think this possibility is far beyond the current state of the art both at the theoretical and at empirical level.

Finally, it is worthwhile to clarify that any theoretical speculation on the best representation of sentence structure⁹ will be aimed to the investigation of the cognitive mechanisms underlying the processing of temporal agreement, towards a better modeling of online sentence comprehension.

2.4. Terminological choice: agreement or concord?

There is no a clear and shared opinion about the use of the terms ‘agreement’ and ‘concord’, which have been adopted interchangeably to identify different linguistic phenomena (Corbett, 2003). However, the term ‘agreement’ is often used to refer to the well-known subject-verb agreement in which features are copied from the subject to the verb, through a formal and asymmetric checking operation (e.g. Chomsky, 1981). In other words, the term agreement has been used in two different ways: in a ‘broad’ sense (à la Corbett), agreement should represent a cover term which identifies the covariance of a semantic or formal property between two elements in a sentence; in a ‘narrow’ sense (à la Chomsky), agreement refers to the feature-checking mechanism which has been specifically formalized to describe the feature sharing between the subject and the verb.

Past literature on the processing of the adverb-verb temporal relation collected so far has adopted the broad interpretation of the term agreement, thus using

⁹ In this regard, I would also mention that the detailed description of sentence structure offered by cartography, and the simpler structure offered by the minimalist framework should not be necessarily seen as incompatible, although “the tension between Minimalism's impoverished structures and the richness of cartographic representations is a real one”, as appropriately pointed out by Shlonsky (2010:426).

terms such as ‘Tense agreement’ (cf. Sybesma, 2007; Sagarra, 2008) or ‘temporal agreement’ (cf. Qiu & Zhou, 2012; Baggio, 2008). To guarantee a sort of terminological coherence within the experimental literature investigating this phenomenon, I decided to use the term ‘adverb-verb temporal agreement’ throughout my dissertation.

However, I want to suggest some considerations which would make the use of the term ‘temporal concord’ more suitable to define the adverb-verb relation. First, I do not fully agree with the use of a unique term to identify different linguistic phenomena, although they can share some fundamental linguistic properties, such as feature consistency. In fact, one of the main claims of this dissertation is that agreement phenomena may differ in many aspects, and this differentiation at the theoretical level can also mirror a differentiation at the cognitive level. It would thus be reasonable to use different labels to identify different phenomena dealing with different comprehension mechanisms, to avoid any source of confusion. Given that the term ‘concord’ has been used to identify the adjective-noun relation (Chomsky, 2001), it would be also reasonable to use the same term to refer to another modifier-phrase relation, such as the one between the adverb and the verb. This terminological choice would also account for another property which makes adverbs (and adjectives) dissimilar from subject determiner phrases, namely the optionality of the former compared the obligatoriness of the latter.

3. PAST LITERATURE AND NEW RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Past experimental literature on the processing of temporal agreement mainly comes from electrophysiological studies adopting the ERP (Event-related potential) technique, which provides a record of the brain's electrical activity after the presentation of a stimulus (e.g. a word containing a grammatical error). A complete list of these studies is presented in Table 1.

As already pointed out in the introduction (Chapter 1), among the ERPs studies investigating the processing and the detection of adverb-verb temporal anomalies (e.g. Steinhauer & Ullman, 2002; Baggio, 2008; Qiu & Zhou 2012, De Vincenzi et al. unpub), results showed congruent evidence about the presence of a late component, such as P600 which is generally (but not always) elicited by syntactic violations. On the contrary, in the early time window (200-500ms after the stimulus onset) all studies report an early detection of the temporal violation, but the target word (i.e. the verb) in the different experiments elicited ERP waveforms with different topographies, such as LAN, N400, right lateralized negativities.

One licit question is thus where the source of heterogeneity resides, and how this phenomenon can be better investigated. A deeper look at the experimental material which was adopted in the different studies shows that the configuration between the adverb and the verb was not kept constant, both linearly and structurally, as shown below:

a) *Afgelopen zondag*_{PST} lakte_{PST}/lakt_{PRS} Vincent de kozijnen van zijn landhuis.
(from Baggio 2008)

(Last Sunday painted/*paints Vincent the window frames of his country house)

b) *Demain*_{FUT} l'étudiant lira_{FUT}/*lisait_{PST} le livre. (from Fonteneau et al. 1998)

(Tomorrow the student will read/*read the book)

c) *Ayer por la tarde*_{PST} en la radio un famoso discutía_{PST}/*discutirá_{FUT} sobre cirugía estética. (from De Vega et al. 2010)

(Yesterday evening on the radio a famous person argued/*will argue about aesthetic surgery)

One of the main aim of the experimental studies collected in this work will thus address the role of the reciprocal configuration of the two critical constituents involved during the processing of temporal agreement, through behavioral techniques such as self-paced reading and eye-tracking. In fact, several studies have shown that a rigid correspondence between specific linguistic violations and respective electrophysiological patterns is not anymore adequate: for example, the P600 response generally related to reanalysis processes or to syntactic integration difficulties (e.g. Hagoort et al.1993), has been reported during the processing of sentences with semantic manipulations (e.g. Kuperberg et al.2003), while the N400 response commonly associated with difficulties during the lexical-semantic processing (Kutas and Hillyard, 1980),

has been detected during violations of case marking (e.g. Bornkessel et al. 2004). For this reason, I think that the behavioral investigation of temporal agreement is a necessary step before adopting more sophisticated (but also more controversial) techniques such as ERPs.

The core of the thesis, namely six empirical studies investigating the processing of temporal violations through different designs and techniques, will try to address the research questions presented in the introductory chapter.

The first set of self-paced reading studies (Study 1), in Italian, will thus address two main questions.

Q1: how different is the processing of adverb-verb temporal agreement with respect to other better-studied phenomena such as subject-verb number agreement?

To address the first question, Tense, Number and N-words violations will be compared as in (1).

(1)

a) Il mago ieri sera affascinò/*affascinerà il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e illusionismo.

(The magician yesterday night fascinated/*will fascinate the public with his magic tricks)

b) La ballerina provò/*provarono il vestito per lo spettacolo di fine anno.

(The dancer wore_{sg}/*wore_{pl} the dress for the end-of-the-year show)

c) Gianni dice che le fragole non/*(non) cresceranno mai in questo giardino.

(Gianni says that strawberries won't/*will ever grow in this garden)

Q2: Is the different configuration between the verb and the temporal adverb that has led to heterogeneous results in past experimental literature?

To answer the second question, the position of the adverb will be also manipulated, as shown in (2).

(2)

a) Ieri sera il mago affascinò/*affascinerà il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e illusionismo.

(Yesterday night the magician fascinated/*will fascinate the public with his magic tricks)

b) Il mago ieri sera affascinò/*affascinerà il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e illusionismo.

(The magician yesterday night fascinated/*will fascinate the public with his magic tricks)

c) Il mago affascinò/*affascinerà il pubblico ieri sera con giochi di prestigio e illusionismo.

(The magician fascinated/*will fascinate the public yesterday night with his magic tricks)

In the second (eye-tracking) study (Study 2), in Spanish, two other questions (which were partially inspired by the self-paced reading studies of this dissertation) will be addressed, investigating Number, Person and Tense feature

processing on an inflected verb through a strictly controlled paradigm. In this study, the comparison between number, person and tense features is specifically interesting since number and person mismatches concern the verb and a mandatory subject while tense mismatches concern the verb and an optional deictic adverb. On the other hand, Person and tense entail deictic information while number does not.

Q1: assuming that there is a clear difference between the processing of subject-verb number agreement and adverb-verb tense agreement, how differently the parser deals with the processing of number, tense and (crucially) person features when encountering a violation on the inflected verb?

To answer this question, subject-verb and adverb-verb violations will be compared in the most similar sentential environment, namely keeping the configuration between the two related constituents constant during the investigation of the two relations, as in (3).

(3)

Tense: Los viajeros cansados mañana a mediodía volverán/*volvieron a casa en taxi.

(The tired travelers tomorrow at noon_{FUT} will go_{FUT}/*went_{PST} home by taxi)

Number: Mañana a mediodía el viajero cansado volverá/*volverán a casa en taxi.

(Tomorrow at noon the tired traveler_{SG} will go_{SG}/will go_{PL} home by taxi)

Person: Mañana a mediodía el viajero cansado volverá/*volverás a casa en taxi.

(Tomorrow at noon the tired traveler_{3RD} will go_{3RD}/will go_{2ND} home by taxi)

Q2: Does the distance between the two constituents of the dependency play any role in the detection of the violation?

To also explore the role of distance in the processing of Number, Person and Tense features, the three conditions will be compared by changing the position of the verb-related constituent, as in (4).

(4)

Tense: Mañana a mediodía los viajeros cansados volverán/*volvieron a casa en taxi.

(Tomorrow at noon_{FUT} the tired travelers will go_{FUT}/*went_{PST} home by taxi)

Number: El viajero cansado mañana a mediodía volverá/*volverán a casa en taxi.

(The tired travelers_{SG} tomorrow at noon will go_{SG}/will go_{PL} home by taxi)

Person: El viajero cansado mañana a mediodía volverá/*volverás a casa en taxi.

(The tired traveler_{3RD} tomorrow at noon will go_{3RD}/will go_{2ND} home by taxi)

Finally, in the third set of eye-tracking studies in English (Study 3), the processing of the adverb-verb temporal relation will be tested in a more complex sentential environment, namely in sentence where the temporal adverb and the verb are separated by an embedded relative clause containing a distracting temporal element.

The questions which will be addressed in this study are:

Q1: how different can be the processing of adverb-verb temporal agreement at a conspicuous distance?

Q2: Is the temporal adverb-verb relation sensitive to interference effects from an illicit intervener?

Q3: How differently this relation behaves with respect to subject-verb agreement and anaphora during memory retrieval?

In this case, the processing of verb-adverb violations will be tested in sentences as in (5).

(5)

a) The agent leased_(V1:MATCH) the apartment that was_(V2:MATCH) renovated to a young couple last month after several meetings.

b) The agent leased_(V1:MATCH) the apartment that will be_(V2:MISMATCH) renovated to a young couple last month after several meetings.

c) The agent will lease_(V1:MISMATCH) the apartment that was_(V2:MATCH) renovated to a young couple last month after several meetings.

d) The agent will lease_(V1:MISMATCH) the apartment that will be_(V2:MISMATCH) renovated to a young couple last month after several meetings.

Authors	Language	Experimental sentences	Task	0-300ms	300-500ms	500-750ms	750-1000ms
Fonteneau, Fraunfelder, Rizzi (1998)	French	Demain _{FUT} l'étudiant lira _{FUT} /*lisaite _{PSI} le livre.	Acceptability		Posterior negativity & Frontal positivity(457-556ms)		
Steinhauer, Ullman (2002)	English	Yesterday, I sailed/ sail Diane's boat to Boston. Yesterday, we ate/eat Peter's cake in the kitchen.	Acceptability	LAN		pP600	
Baggio (2008)	Deutch	Afgelopen zondags _{PSI} lakters/*lakt _{PSI} Vincent de koziñnen van zijn landhuis.	Passive reading	LAN		pP600	
de Vega, Urrutia, Dominguez (2010)	Spanish	Ayer por la tarde _{PSI} , en la radio, un famoso discutaba _{PSI} /*discutará _{FUT} sobre cirugía estética. Ayer por la tarde _{PSI} en la radio un famoso discutía _{PSI} /*discutirá _{FUT} sobre cirugía estética.	Acceptability	P200 (right-frontal)	Frontal Negativity		
Qiu, Zhou (2012)	Chinese	Next month/*Last month United Nations jiangyao dispatch a special investigation team. Last month/*Next month United Nations cengjing dispatch a special investigation team.	Acceptability	N400		pP600	
Dillon, Nevins, Austin, Phillips (2012)	Hindi	Although last night (pichle shaam) that traveler fell (gir-aa)/*will fall (gir-e-gaa) upon a stone, he was not injured.	Acceptability	Posterior negativity		pP600	
De Vincenzi, Rizzi, Portolan, Di Matteo, Spitoni, Di Russo (n.p.)	Italian	La segretaria molto tempo fa telefonò/*telefonerà per un appuntamento.	Comprehension question		Frontal Negativity	pP600	

Table 1. Schema of past ERP literature on the processing of adverb-verb temporal agreement

4. STUDY 1: “A self-paced reading study on adverb-verb temporal agreement”¹

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4.1. INTRODUCTION

Linguistic information can be redundantly expressed in more than a constituent within a sentence. In languages with rich morphology such as Italian, the element which mainly shares features with other constituents is the inflected verb. For example, in a simple clause the verb can share number feature with the subject or temporal feature with a deictic temporal adverb (e.g. *Ieri il gatto dormì in soffitta* ‘Yesterday_{PST} the cat_{SG} slept_{SG/PST} in the loft’). The phenomenon which guarantees a coherent covariance of features among constituents has been called agreement or concord (Corbett, 2003) and it is required to preserve the grammaticality of the sentence (i.e. Number violation: *Ieri il gatto dormirono in soffitta* ‘*Yesterday the cat_{SG} slept_{PL} in the loft’, Tense violation: *Ieri il gatto dorme in soffitta* ‘*Yesterday_{PST} the cat sleeps_{PRES} in the loft’).

The main aim of the study is to investigate whether the processes that deal with these ungrammaticalities during sentence comprehension are similar

¹ This manuscript was co-authored by Nicoletta Biondo and Francesco Vespignani.

despite a wide spectrum of different linguistic properties. In other words, one hypothesis is that any of these relations is dealt within the same agreement mechanism (uniform parsing mechanism) while the alternative hypothesis is that mechanisms can differ along dimensions informed by the linguistic theory. In particular, this study will focus on the processing of the adverb-verb relation during sentence comprehension and the role of the adverb position in the detection of Tense anomalies.

Within the agreement phenomena, the most widely-studied and exemplar morpho-syntactic relation is number agreement between the subject and the verb. This attention to number subject-verb agreement has been driven by the fact that it is a relation across constituents (differently from determiner-noun agreement, for instance) which clearly shows the role of redundancy in disambiguating or reinforcing distal syntactic relations. Moreover, the agreement in number between the verb and the subject is a widespread phenomenon across different languages (Corbett, 2003). Subject-verb number agreement has been thus widely addressed both in theoretical linguistics (e.g. Chomsky 1993, 1995, 2000) and from the experimental point of view (e.g. Pearlmutter et al. 1999, De Vincenzi et al. 2003, Mancini et al. 2014a).

Some theoretical accounts (Cinque, 1999; Alexiadou, 1997) have tried to draw a parallelism between subject-verb agreement and temporal agreement, at least in terms of the underlying syntactic structure between the two constituents of the relation (specifier-head configuration between the adverb and the verb).

However, different are the properties that make temporal agreement different from number subject-verb agreement. First, temporal agreement entails a link between the verb morphology and an optional constituent (a temporal adverb) which is not necessary present in all utterances. On the contrary, the subject is a mandatory element in a sentence and it can be implicitly (in pro-drop languages such as Italian) or explicitly expressed through a determiner phrase (DP). Second, temporal agreement plays a role in the discourse-level representation of the sentence since it entails deictic information. In particular, both the event expressed by the verb and the time interval defined by the adverb need to be interpreted with reference to the time of utterance 'now'. Differently, subject-verb number agreement does not entail a deictic/contextual level of representation since the cardinality of the subject can be directly interpreted with reference to the subject DP (Bianchi 2003, Sigurdsson 2004, Mancini et al. 2013), independently from the communicative context. However, not all temporal adverbs bear deictic information so only some of them require an explicit feature consistency with verb morphology. For example, temporal adverbs such as "on Monday" or "at noon", which are not necessarily anchored to the time of utterance 'now' (Smith, 1981), can be compatible with past or future verbs (e.g. On Monday/At noon John went/will go to the hospital) and also with present tense for example in habitual expressions (e.g. "On Friday evening I go to the pub"). Conversely, deictic adverbs such as "yesterday, tomorrow" are always interpreted with reference to the time of utterance and can lead to ungrammaticality when expressing

different temporal information with respect to the inflected verb (e.g. Yesterday/*Tomorrow John went to the hospital).

Moreover, dissociations between temporal and subject-verb agreement have been also provided at the psychological level. For example, an experimental study (Friedmann & Grodzinsky, 1997) on verb form elicitation has shown that the repetition or production of an inflected verb is markedly impaired when involving temporal agreement while subject-verb agreement is successfully produced by aphasic participants. Some other evidence comes from first language acquisition in children. In fact, children seem to accurately use subject-verb number agreement at the age of 3 (Belletti & Guasti, 2015) while failures in coordinating the deictic values of the adverb and the verb are still present in children between 2 ½ and 3 years of age (Weist, 2014).

In summary, there are at least two properties which make number and tense agreement different, namely the optionality of the controller and the context (deictic) relevance of the feature under computation. Moreover, another dimension that can be manipulated in temporal agreement is the relative position of the adverb with respect to the inflected verb. In fact, a temporal adverb can be placed either before (1.a) or after (1.b) the verb, even in languages with rather fixed word order such as English in which the subject always precedes the verb.

1.a *Yesterday* the dancer met the art director in the old theatre.

1.b The dancer met the art director *yesterday* in the old theatre.

In Italian, namely a language in which the post-verbal subject is allowed, even more positions are available for this kind of adverbs (2.a,b,c).

2.a *Ieri* il ballerino incontrò il coreografo nel vecchio teatro.

2.b Il ballerino incontrò il coreografo *ieri* nel vecchio teatro.

2.c Il ballerino *ieri* incontrò il coreografo nel vecchio teatro.

There are thus two important positional variables that can have an impact on the processing of this relation: a) the word at which the agreement computation happens (adverb vs verb) b) the linear distance between the two elements that have to agree.

In particular tense agreement processing may be more effective than number agreement in showing asymmetries on the basis of the order between the target and the controller of the relation. Consider the case in which the adverb has been already parsed and agreement is computed on the following inflected verb. In this case, the word that is being processed is an obligatory element of the clause (i.e. the verb) and during the processing of verb morphology many syntactic dependencies are at play, with a possible important role of hierarchic organization. On the other hand, when verb morphology has already been processed and agreement is computed on the adverb, the computation applies on a non-obligatory element and the relation with verb morphology is the only syntactic aspect that the parser has to deal with at that point.

With respect to linear distance between the two elements, at surface level temporal agreement and subject-verb agreement are very similar: both phenomena imply a relation across phrases which can be linearly and structurally distal. In other words, different phrases (or entire relative clauses) can intervene between the two elements of the relation, such as illusory licensing elements (see Chapter 8 for a better investigation of intervenience effects). Aside from illusory intervenients, the simple linear distance (and thus processing time) between the two elements of the relation may have a larger role for temporal agreement compared to subject-verb number agreement. The two relations express two different features, tense and number. When the parser encounters the subject DP, number information (i.e. the cardinality of the subject of the sentence) can be easily extracted in the form of a binary value (\pm SING). On the other hand, when the parser encounters a deictic temporal adverb, several are the operations that the parser could do to define a binary value (\pm PAST). For example, the deictic temporal adverb can be expressed by a single word (e.g. yesterday) but also by several words (e.g. long time ago) that need to be considered all together, as a whole phrase, to define the temporal value of the adverb. It is thus possible that linear distance can offer more time to build a syntactic representation of the temporal specification that the parser can deal with. The processing of temporal agreement can be thus more sensitive to linear distance with respect to subject-verb number agreement.

We think that all these variables make temporal agreement extremely interesting to study position and order effects in the computation of syntactic relations, across-phrases. Despite this interest, which clearly correlates with a certain complexity in the experimental design, it is likely that inhomogeneity in parsing mechanisms is more likely to emerge in a weaker and more complex relation as temporal agreement compared to the well-studied subject-verb number agreement.

The scientific literature on on-line processing of temporal agreement is however very limited and sparse with respect to the better studied subject-verb number agreement. Number agreement has been in fact considered exemplar for the investigation of the parsing strategies adopted during sentence comprehension because of its stability across methodologies. Many studies have adopted different dependent variables and paradigms to study the behavioral and brain reaction to agreement violations, by assuming that the nature and time course of the reaction to violations can inform us about the agreement processing. In fact, subject-verb number violations on an inflected verb generally give rise to immediate parsing costs (longer reading times) measured by behavioral techniques (e.g. self-paced reading: De Vincenzi et al., 2003; Mancini et al., 2014; eye-tracking: Deutsch, 1998; Pearlmutter et al., 1999) and P600 ERP effects frequently preceded by a LAN/N400 (e.g. De Vincenzi et al., 2003; Molinaro et al., 2011). By comparing ERPs and behavioral data on syntactic and semantic violations, De Vincenzi et al (2003:292) concluded that “(a) syntactic violations are detected earlier than semantic violations and (b) the

perturbations brought about by syntactic violations are short-lived with respect to those brought about by semantic violations”. Aside from the longstanding debate about specific sequencing in parsing (syntax-first versus multiple constrain models) and the parallel debate on the timing of the onset of ERP effects in semantic and syntactic anomalies (N400 vs LAN/eLAN debate, see Steinhauer & Drury, 2012; Tanner & van Hell, 2014), the ease of detection and resolution of a violation is typically taken as a hallmark of (purely) syntactic phenomena.

Only few studies addressed temporal agreement and they typically adopted a violation paradigm. Most of them measured ERPs response (Fonteneau et al. 1998, Steinhauer & Ullman 2002, Baggio 2008, de Vega et al. 2010, Dillon et al. 2012, Qiu & Zhou 2012; De Vincenzi, unpublished) and only three studies adopted behavioral techniques (Roberts & Liszka, 2013; De Vincenzi et al., unpublished; Faroqi-Shah & Dickey, 2009).

With respect to ERPs studies, an early timing of the detection was generally found (around 200 ms after the target stimulus onset) but the effects are referred to qualitatively different ERP components: LAN (Baggio, 2008; Steinhauer & Ullmann, 2002), P200 (de Vega et al. 2010), N400 (Qiu & Zhou, 2012). The heterogeneity of past experimental findings can be related to different factors. Languages can vary in the way temporal information is expressed (e.g. through verb morphology, as in Dutch or Spanish, or through pre-verbal particles as in Chinese) and a close look to the experimental material of the past studies shows that the adverb-verb configuration varies

across experiments (e.g. the adverb was adjacent to the verb or some constituents came between the two critical constituents). Moreover, in some cases (Baggio, 2008; Steinhauer & Ullmann, 2002), the same ERP pattern was found (LAN-P600) but different conclusions were drawn about the nature of temporal agreement (semantic phenomenon in the former study, morpho-syntactic phenomenon in the latter study) showing how the interpretation of ERP components can be controversial in this respect (Kaan, 2007).

Roberts & Liszka (2013) investigated the processing of adverb-verb temporal violations in a self-paced reading study testing English native speakers and L2 (German and French) learners of English. Aside from their claim with respect to L1 influences on the processing of temporal aspect violations in L2, data from native speakers showed that temporal violations caused delayed parsing costs at the post-target region when the target verb was in perfect tense as in (3.b) compared to (3.a), while no parsing costs were found when the target was in past simple as in (3.d) compared to (3.c)

3.a For a year now William has met his best friend after work every Friday.

3.b *A year ago, William has met his best friend after work every Friday.

3.c A year ago, William met his best friend after work every Friday.

3.d *For a year now, William met his best friend after work every Friday.

The Authors explain the absence of cost in the violation with past simple (3.d) assuming that, despite its ungrammaticality in standard English, the sentence can be adjusted since the time interval defined by the adverb (e.g. for a year

now) can include the moment in which the event (e.g. met) happened in the past. On the other hand, the condition in (3.b) cannot be so easily adjusted since the definite past time interval (e.g. a year ago) cannot include the event expressed by the target verb (e.g. has met) which still has an effect in the present.

In a self-paced reading study, De Vincenzi and colleagues (unpublished, Exp1) investigated the processing of tense adverb-verb violations in Italian (4.a,b) in comparison with subject-verb number violations (5.a,b). They found reading time costs for temporal agreement violations only in the spillover region (at the word after the target, “per” in 4.b) while number agreement violations gave significant costs both in the processing of the target word (underlined in 5.b) and of the following one.

4.a La segretaria molto tempo fa telefonò per un appuntamento.

(The secretary a long time ago phoned_{PAST} for an appointment)

4.b *La segretaria molto tempo fa telefonerà per un appuntamento.

(The secretary a long time ago will phone_{FUT} for an appointment)

5.a Molto tempo fa la signorina reclamò per il guasto.

(A long time ago the girl complained_{SG} for the breakdown)

5.b *Molto tempo fa la signorina reclamarono per il guasto.

(A long time ago the girl complained_{PL} for the breakdown)

Both Robert & Liszka (2013) and De Vincenzi et al. (unpublished) showed delayed parsing costs for temporal violations and this is apparently in contradiction with the early onset of ERPs response in the electrophysiological literature reviewed above.

With respect to possible effects of the order of the constituents (adverb-verb *vs* verb-adverb), to our knowledge there is only one study that explicitly manipulated this variable. Faroqi-Shah & Dickey (2009) investigated the processing of the temporal agreement in aphasic participants and control subjects by using a speeded grammaticality judgment task of auditory presented sentences. They presented subjects with sentences as in (6.a,b,c,d) and measured reaction times from the offset to the critical word to the time in which the subject responded.

6.a Last year, my sister lived in New Hampshire.

6.b *Next year, my sister lived in New Hampshire.

6.c My sister lived in New Hampshire last year.

6.d *My sister lived in New Hampshire next year.

Both aphasic and control participants showed longer reaction times costs in judging the ungrammaticality of a temporal violation when the target was the verb (6.b-6.a) compared to the other condition in which the target was the adverb (6.d-6.c). The Authors concluded that it is costlier to process a temporal violation on the inflected verb rather than on the adverb since morphological processing is involved in the former condition, while pure lexical-semantic

analysis is at play in the latter condition. The study gives an interesting indication about a possible asymmetry due to word-order. However, the technique does not provide a truly on-line measure of processing and can also depend on explicit metalinguistic processes related to the task.

To summarize, the picture emerging from the current behavioral and electrophysiological literature is scarce and rather contradictory: while ERP studies found rather early onset of the effect of temporal agreement violations, comparable with the effects elicited by number violations (e.g. Steinhauer & Ullmann, 2002), the two self-paced reading studies (Roberts & Liszka, 2013; De Vincenzi et al, unpublished) suggest that temporal violations are more lately detected compared to other agreement violations (i.e. number). The study by Faroqi-Shah & Dickey (2009) gives indications of possible asymmetries in the processing two orders but using reaction times to a metalinguistic task.

In this study, we want to explicitly address the dynamics involved during the processing of temporal violations. In particular, we want to explore two factors: (a) order of constituents involved in the relation (b) the effect of distance in the processing of this relation. These factors may in fact have a specific impact on the processing of temporal agreement with respect to other agreement relations and can be also related to inconsistencies found in the ERPs literature.

The decision of using the simplest behavioral technique, self-paced reading, was made (a) to avoid complex interpretative problems of ERPs components and (b) because behavioral techniques allow to test more conditions in the

same experiment since less trials per experimental cell are traditionally assumed to be necessary, compared to ERPs.

In particular, three self-paced reading studies have been run in Italian, namely a language which allows a quite free dislocation of temporal adverbs. In two studies (exp. 1 and 3) we asked subjects to read for comprehension and in another study (exp. 2) we asked for grammaticality judgments. We investigated the effect of distance in the same pre-verbal configuration (i.e. adverb-verb) and the effect of the order of two constituents (adverb-verb vs verb-adverb) in a balanced configuration in which both a constituent was intervening between the adverb and the verb (i.e. a subject DP, an object DP/PP).

4.2. EXPERIMENT 1

To test whether the adverb position plays a role in the online processing of the temporal relation, we adopted the traditional violation paradigm which allows to see how much in reading times a mismatching element in a sentence can perturb the cognitive mechanisms underlying language comprehension. We manipulated three positions of the temporal adverb within the structure of Italian sentences, as shown in table 1.

In the *adjacent condition* the adverb was located just before the verb. In the *sentence-initial position* the adverb was located in pre-verbal position and at distance of one constituent from the verb. In the *after-object condition* the

adverb was located in post-verbal condition, namely after the in/direct object phrase. In the after-object condition the adverb was not located in sentence-final position to better distinguish the parsing costs due to the repair of the violations from wrap-up effects. In particular, the wrap-up effect represents an increase of the reaction times at the end of the sentence, due to a processing increment associated with the last word or the last part of the sentence (Mitchell & Green, 1978; Just & Carpenter, 1980). This effect reflects comprehension mechanisms that are linked with the final interpretation/coherence checking of the whole sentence.

Table 1. Experimental material: Temporal agreement

TEMPORAL AGREEMENT	
AFTER-OBJECT	
Correct	<i>Il mago affascinò il pubblico <u>ieri</u> sera con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.</i> The magician fascinated the audience <u>yesterday</u> night with his magic tricks.
Violation	<i>Il mago affascinerà il pubblico <u>ieri</u> sera con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.</i> The magician will fascinate the audience <u>yesterday</u> night with his magic tricks.
ADJACENT	
Correct	<i>Il mago ieri sera <u>affascinò</u> il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.</i> The magician yesterday night <u>fascinated</u> the audience with his magic tricks.
Violation	<i>Il mago ieri sera <u>affascinerà</u> il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.</i> The magician yesterday night <u>will fascinate</u> the audience with his magic tricks.
SENTENCE-INITIAL	
Correct	<i><u>Ieri</u> sera il mago <u>affascinò</u> il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.</i> Yesterday night the magician <u>fascinated</u> the audience with his magic tricks.
Violation	<i><u>Ieri</u> sera il mago <u>affascinerà</u> il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.</i> Yesterday night the magician <u>will fascinate</u> the audience with his magic tricks.

In general, data from past experimental literature (Roberts & Liszka 2013, De Vincenzi et al. unpub) suggest that temporal violations can cause longer reading times with respect to control condition in the post-target region, independently from the structural position of the temporal adverb. Conversely, number violations typically show a cost on the reading times of the target already. Assuming that the overload during the processing of the violation itself (on the target region) can emerge on behavioral RT of the following word, the costs on the post target region in the context of a violation are typically interpreted as spill-over effects. Moreover, these effects are generally assumed to insist on higher levels of processing (Just, Carpenter & Wooley, 1982; Mitchell 1984).

With respect to the order of the two constituents, data from past experimental literature (Faroqi-Shah & Dickey 2009) suggest that longer reading times should be found for violations in which the adverb is sentence-initial (and pre-verbal) compared to the condition in which the adverb is located after the verb. However, as already pointed out, Faroqi-Shah & Dickey did not use a self-paced reading paradigm. In other words, no clear findings have been provided on the way the two violations can lead to different parsing costs distributed over different word regions. If the reciprocal configuration between the two related constituents does not affect the processing of the temporal violations, no differences in reading times are expected in the three conditions. On the contrary, if the adverb position plays a role in the computation of temporal agreement, we expect a modulation in the parsing costs caused by the

violation. Following previous studies, we could expect spillover effects for both configurations but numerically larger parsing costs for the sentence-initial condition.

One can expect that linear distance affects the process of detection (early vs late costs) of temporal agreement violations on the basis of different theoretical models of parsing.

Traditional garden-path models (Frazier & Fodor, 1978) and multiple constraint models (MacDonald et al. 1994) assume that behavioral costs for syntactic processing difficulties caused by an incompatible input emerge only as a consequence of reanalysis, repair or re-ranking of the syntactic structure built so far. On the other hand, no costs are assumed for accessing information that is stored in memory, in structural or linear different positions.

Conversely, search-based memory models (e.g. Gibson, 1998) assume that the processing of a syntactic relation may depend on structural and linear distance: in the case of a pure bottom-up search model, the detection of ungrammaticalities should be faster to detect and possibly easier to resolve for two adjacent constituents. On the basis of other accounts (e.g. Konieczsky, 2000) which assume that top-down predictive processing is at work during comprehension, the longer is the linear distance between the adverb and the verb the more likely is that the adverb temporal information constrains/predicts verb morphology, possibly making ungrammaticality easier to be detected. This latter prediction (faster and earlier effects for the distal configuration), which would predict faster detection in the distal configuration,

is also related to completely different mechanisms. As already pointed out in the introduction, the temporal specification retrieved from the lexical representation of a deictic temporal phrase could be not immediately available to syntactic processing. In other words, some time could be required to build the temporal specification [\pm PAST] and possibly index/anchor this feature in a specific syntactic head, in the left periphery of the sentence (e.g. SpeechTime). If this is true, one may expect that when the verb immediately follows the adverb the system has no time enough to correctly and fully activate a syntactic representation of the temporal information, leading to a more delayed detection of the temporal violation. On the contrary, if some words intervene between the already parsed adverb and the verb, it can be more likely that time information has been fully encoded in terms of binary features, allowing an earlier detection of the temporal mismatch.

In the first experiment we decided to study temporal agreement violations by testing possible effects of linear distance and order by using an ecological version of the self-paced reading task: in order not to focus the attention of the subjects on the specific manipulation under study, we asked subject only to read for comprehension by adding few random comprehension questions (one every 20 sentences, on average) just to check that the subjects actually read the sentences. With the same aim, we also decided to add a large number of fillers with ungrammaticalities that differ in nature from temporal agreement. We choose as fillers subject-verb number violations as in Table 2 and n-word licensing violations as in Table 3.

N-words violations (Table3) are clearly different from subject-verb number violations (Table 2) because of the lack of morpho-syntactic agreement: Italian n-words as “mai” (never) or “nessuno” (nobody) in post-verbal simple declarative sentences, corresponding to NPI in English (ever, anybody), are licensed when they are under the scope of a negation (e.g, “Giovanni non ha bevuto mai una birra”, John not has ever drank a beer) and the absence of such a licenser give rise to an ungrammatical sentence (e.g, “*Giovanni ha bevuto mai una birra”, John has drank ever a beer). These fillers also allow to check, at least in a qualitative way (see Chapter 6 for a closer, systematic and controlled comparison between temporal agreement and subject-verb agreement), whether the time course of behavioral costs caused by the violations is similar to the pattern that will rise from temporal agreement violations.

Table 2. Filler sentences: Subject-verb number agreement

NUMBER	
Correct	<p><i>La ballerina <u>provò</u> il vestito per lo spettacolo teatrale di fine anno.</i></p> <p>The dancer <u>wore</u> the dress for the end of the year show.</p>
Violation	<p><i>La ballerina <u>provarono</u> il vestito per lo spettacolo teatrale di fine anno.</i></p> <p>The dancer <u>wore</u> the dress for the end of the year show.</p>

Table3. Filler sentences: N-words

N-WORDS	
Correct	<i>Gianni dice che le fragole non cresceranno <u>mai</u> in questo giardino.</i> Gianni says that strawberries won't <u>ever</u> grow in this garden.
Violation	<i>Gianni dice che le fragole cresceranno <u>mai</u> in questo giardino.</i> Gianni says that strawberries will <u>ever</u> grow in this garden.

All these linguistic violations were chosen for the following reasons. As already discussed above, subject-verb number agreement is a well-studied case of morpho-syntactic violation, which is assumed to be a model of syntactic agreement in general. For these violations in self-paced reading we expect immediate costs at the target word and possibly a very limited spillover, given the ease of repair of the violation in line with De Vincenzi (2003) and Mancini et al. (2014a). Differently, n-word licensing violations should give rise to ungrammaticality that may involve compositional mechanisms that are not purely syntactic. Traditionally speaking, the licensing mechanisms for n-words and NPI were assumed to be syntactic in nature (e.g. Klima, 1964) and also related to agreement phenomena such as negative concord (Zeijlstra, 2008). However, Krifka (1995) suggests that the nature of the licensing operation is more likely to be linked to the meaning than to a purely formal relation (syntactic head or formal operator). In fact, N-words and NPI are not only licensed by being under the scope (c-command) of negation but can also appear in antecedent of conditionals (e.g. “If I ever drank a beer then...”) and questions

(e.g. “Did you ever drink a beer?”). Chierchia (2006) suggests a semantic entailing property to explain the behavior of N-words and NPI. In particular, downward entailing refers to semantic contexts in which it is possible to extend an inference from a set to a proper subset (e.g. if someone did not drink a *beer*, he/she also did not drink a specific *beer*, like a *red beer*). All the contexts that license NPI (N-words in Italian) are downward entailing mechanisms.

This linguistic explanation has been adopted by several psycholinguistic and neurolinguistic studies (e.g. Panizza, 2009; Xiang et al., 2009) investigating the processing of ungrammatical sentences due to a NPI violations (N-words in Italian). Despite their semantic nature, NPI violations are detected very early and show limited spillover costs, similarly to subject-verb agreement violations. For example, in a self-paced reading experiment Parker & Philips (2015) found longer RT at the target region and on the two following words. With ERPs, Shao & Neville (1998) found an early anterior negativity (onset around 300ms) followed by a P600. Drenhaus et al. (2006) found a N400 followed by a P600 as well as Panizza (2009), whose study showed a very early N400 onset. Although some other studies (e.g. Xiang et al. 2009) report a P600 without a preceding negativity, the overall pattern of results suggests this type of violation should give rise to a self-paced reading immediate behavioral cost (at the target) followed by a limited spillover on the following words, very similarly to subject-verb number violations.

4.2.1. Materials and methods

4.2.1.1. Participants

Thirty-six undergraduate students (23 females, mean age = 25.2 years, range between 19 and 34) from the University of Trento took voluntarily part in this experiment. All participants were native speakers of Italian and had a normal or corrected-to-normal vision. All participants gave informed consent and received a participation certificate valid for course credit recognition in our Department.

4.2.1.2. Design and materials

We crossed three levels of *adverb position* (sentence-initial, adjacent, after-object) with two levels of *grammaticality* (correct, violated) to result in a 3 X 2 within-subject design. We balanced the temporality of the adverb (past, future), but given the complexity of the design we did not consider this variable as an experimental manipulation.

The experimental material consisted of 72 sentences (see the Appendix for a complete list). All of the sentences had the same length (11-13 words) and the same syntactic structure. In particular, each sentence contained a DP subject (e.g. *il musicista*, the musician) followed by a verb in the simple past tense or in the simple future tense, a direct or indirect object and a series of prepositional phrases (e.g. locative). We decided to use only simple past and future tenses

(e.g. *suonò/suonerà*, played/will play) in order to have the temporal information expressed by a single word verb form. In Italian, there are other tenses to express past information (e.g. *ha suonato*, has played) but in this case the past temporal information splits into the auxiliary and the past participle so the two verbal forms must be jointly considered to give the right temporal interpretation. Moreover, several constituents (e.g. prepositional phrases) were added at the end of the sentence to distinguish possible spill-over effects from wrap-up effects.

Finally, each sentence contained a two-word temporal adverb divided into a deictic component (i.e. yesterday, tomorrow) followed by a non-deictic component (i.e. morning, afternoon, evening, night). We decided to use adverbs like “yesterday morning, tomorrow night” so that the deictic feature was encoded by the same word and always in the same position. Given the limited number of deictic adverbs, we added “mattina, pomeriggio, sera, notte” to give more variability to the experimental material. Other adverbials such as *la settimana scorsa*, *il prossimo anno* (i.e. last week, next year) were avoided since in Italian this type of adverbials encode the deictic information in different positions, respectively in the last word “*scorsa*” or in the first word “*prossimo*”. Moreover, the deictic information can be expressed by words with different length (e.g. “*scorsa*” has 6 characters while “*prossimo*” has 8 characters).

From each sentence, 6 experimental conditions were created (see Table 1 above). In the control conditions (Correct) the adverb and the verb shared the

same temporal features. In the mismatch conditions (Violation), the adverb and the verb expressed two different temporal features (past or future). The adverb was located respectively after the object (*after-Object*), just before the verb (*adjacent*) or at the beginning of the sentence (*sentence-Initial*).

Sentences were counterbalanced between subjects in 12 stimulus lists² that contained only one version of each sentence (latin-square design). Each stimulus list also contained 96 filler items that consisted of grammatical and ungrammatical sentences displaying 48 instances of Number agreement between subject and verb (see Table 2 above) and 48 instances of Negative polarity items (Table 3 above). The order of sentences within each list was randomized. In total, each participant read 168 sentences.

4.2.1.3. Procedure

The experiment was conducted in a quiet room on a desktop PC. Sentences were presented word by word using the *moving-window* paradigm. The participant, seated in front of a computer, was asked to press the space bar for reading one word at time, until the end of the sentence.

² We created 12 lists since the past and the future form of each sentence was inserted in a different list. As a consequence, each list contained 6 sentences at the past form and 6 sentences at the future form. During data analysis this level was collapsed so in total we had 12 trials per condition for temporal agreement (while Number had 24 trials per condition, as well as NPI).

Each trial began with the sentence masked as many dashes as the number of characters per word (e.g. “The” is masked by three dashes “---“), with the words separated by spaces. Participants began a trial by pressing the spacebar, upon which the first word of the sentence appeared. They continued to press the space bar to read each successive word. As each word appeared, the previous word was re-masked. Participants were instructed to read at a natural pace and to make sure they understood what they were reading so that they could respond to comprehension questions accurately. Reaction times (RTs) were measured for each word from the time it appeared on the screen until the spacebar was pressed for the next word.

Randomly, some sentences (31 out of 168, 17 filler sentences and 14 experimental ones corresponding to 5% of the sample) were followed by a comprehension question concerning the content of the sentence just read. No questions were addressed about the experimental content of the sentence (i.e. time, subject’s cardinality, action’s negation). Participants answered by pressing one of two lateral keys (corresponding to YES and NO) on a keyboard and could then proceed to the next trial by pressing the spacebar. The experimental session was preceded by 6 practice trials to familiarize the participant with the procedure. Testing sessions lasted approximately 35 minutes.

4.2.1.4. Data analysis

In this experiment, only data from participants with at least the 75% accuracy on the comprehension questions were used in the analyses. One participant was excluded due to poor accuracy so the analyses were conducted on data from 35 subjects. Two items (31 and 72) were discarded from the analysis because of errors in the construction of the lists. Reading times that were larger than 3000ms were considered outlier and removed, affecting 1% of the data.

Average reading times were compared across conditions in the following regions of interest: pre-target region, target region (i.e. the verb for the conditions *sentence-initial* and *before-verb*, the adverb for the condition *after-object*) and the spill-over area (i.e. the four words following the target labelled “+1,+ 2, +3, +4”) as shown in Table 2. Data for each of the regions of interest were entered into a 3×2 repeated measures ANOVA with adverb position and grammaticality main clause as within subject factors. ANOVAs were computed on the subject means collapsing over items (F1), and on the item means collapsing over subjects (F2). Planned pairwise comparisons investigated the difference in grammaticality in each couple of sentences varying in adverb position. Paired t-tests were performed adopting the false discovery rate (“fdr”) p-values correction (Benjamini & Hochberg, 1995) separately for each word position. Given the double purpose of our study we also aggregated the data coming from the spillover area (from the post-target on) and ran two separate

ANOVAs. The first ANOVA compared the *sentence-initial* and *adjacent* conditions to test locality effects when the adverb was pre-verbal while the other ANOVA compared the *sentence-initial* and the *post-object* condition which allowed us to test order effects as a function of the constituent in which the violation was detected.

4.2.2.Results

Participants answered the comprehension questions with an average of 90% accuracy.

4.2.2.1. Temporal violations

Table 4 shows mean reading times (followed by standard errors in brackets) and differences between violated and control conditions at the target word and in the spill-over area.

We ran a general repeated measures ANOVAs for each word in the critical area (target word and spill-over) for all conditions. At the pre-target, the ANOVA revealed a main effect of *adverb position* [$F_1(2,68) = 3.70, p < .05$; $F_2(2,138) = 3.45, p < .05$]. At the target word, a main effect of *adverb position* ($[F_1(2,68) = 11.99, p < .05$; $F_2(2,138) = 9.08, p < .05]$) and a marginal effect of *grammaticality* were found ($[F_1(1,34) = 3.90, p = .06$; $F_2(1,69) = 4.80, p < .05]$) but no interaction between the two factors appeared. A significant main effect of *grammaticality*

was found in the spill-over area, namely in the +1 word ($[F_1(1,34) = 6.36, p < .05; F_2(1,69) = 9.25, p < .05]$) and +2 word ($[F_1(1,34) = 10.33, p < .05; F_2(1,69) = 12.34, p < .05]$) following the target. The latter region presented also a main effect of *adverb position* [$F_1(2,68) = 4.26, p < .05; F_2(2,138) = 2.69, p = .07$]. On the third word following the target (i.e. +3 word) the ANOVA revealed an interaction *adverb position* \times *grammaticality* [$F_1(2,68) = 3.68, p < .05; F_2(2,138) = 4.32, p < .05$]. Despite a numerical difference between the control sentences and the violations appeared in all conditions, pairwise comparisons revealed that the conditions carrying a significant difference in grammaticality in the spillover area were the adjacent condition (+1: $t_1(34) = -2.27, p = .09; t_2(69) = -3.10, p < .05$; +2: $t_1(34) = -2.44, p < .05; t_2(69) = -2.64, p < .05$) and the post-object condition (+1: $t_1(34) = -1.94, p = .09; t_2(69) = -2.10, p < .05$; +2: $t_1(34) = -2.46, p < .05; t_2(69) = -2.37, p < .05$). In particular, only the adjacent condition led to significant grammaticality effects at the third word following the target ($t_1(34) = -3.34, p < .05; t_2(69) = -3.65, p < .05$).

In the ANOVA testing for locality effects in average of the spillover regions (+1, +2, +3), we found a grammaticality effect ($[F_1(1,34) = 5.37, p < .05; F_2(1,69) = 5.18, p < .05]$) and a marginal interaction ($[F_1(1,34) = 3.70, p = .06; F_2(1,69) = 3.23, p = .08]$), while in the ANOVA testing for order effects we found a main effect of grammaticality only ($[F_1(1,34) = 4.84, p < .05; F_2(1,69) = 5.09, p < .05]$).

Table 4. Mean RTs and standard errors by word and condition. EOS stands for end of sentence

	-1	target	+1	+2	+3	+4	eos
	AFTER OBJECT						
Correct	417.4 (19.3)	408.9 (19.1)	423.2 (18.6)	395.1 (17.6)	386.3 (17.1)	399 (20)	519.9 (32)
Violation	407.4 (19.2)	425.6 (21)	463.3 (28)	427.9 (18.5)	403.5 (19.7)	408.5 (20.7)	525.7 (38.8)
diff RTs	-10	16.7	40.1	32.8	17.2	9.5	5.8
	ADJACENT						
Correct	415.5 (19.1)	460.4 (28.8)	406.2 (13.6)	417.1 (20.1)	390.9 (15.9)	377.4 (14.7)	519.7 (36)
Violation	441 (22.2)	502.1 (35.9)	445.3 (20.7)	459.3 (24.5)	436.8 (20.2)	383 (18)	501.1 (31.4)
diff RTs	25.5	41.7	39.1	42.2	45.9	5.6	-18.6
	SENTENCE INITIAL						
Correct	463.2 (32)	494.8 (32.7)	422.8 (16.9)	435.6 (21.5)	408 (17.9)	385.3 (15.4)	511.8 (35.9)
Violation	445.6 (29.6)	507.5 (38.2)	424.5 (16.2)	461.8 (28.4)	402 (16.2)	387.7 (17)	506.1 (30.4)
diff RTs	-17.6	12.7	1.7	26.2	-6	2.4	-5.7

4.2.2.2. Number violations

Mean reading times for violations and control sentences are shown in Table 5.

Number violations compared to control sentences gave rise to significantly longer reading times at the target region ($t_1(34)=-3.96$, $p<.05$; $t_2(47)=-5.95$, $p<.05$) and on the following one ($t_1(34)=-5.99$, $p<.05$; $t_2(47)=-6.84$, $p<.05$).

Table 5. Mean reading times (and standard errors) for subject-verb Number violations. EOS stands for end of sentence

	-1	target	+1	+2	+3	+4	eos
	NUMBER						
Correct	471.2 (48.9)	492.4 (57.1)	426.4 (28.6)	425.8 (37.4)	430 (32.5)	403.9 (31.2)	510 (59.1)
Violation	465.8 (44.4)	587 (78.7)	496.2 (33.5)	450.7 (36.1)	414.7 (30.5)	400.2 (31.3)	506.8 (54.4)
diff RTs	-5.4	94.6	69.8	24.9	-15.3	-3.7	-3.2

4.2.2.3. N-words violations

N-words violations led to longer reading times at the target region ($t_1(34)=-2.89$, $p<.05$; $t_2(47)=-2.98$, $p<.05$) and at the post-target +1 ($t_1(34)=-3.02$, $p<.05$; $t_2(47)=-4.48$, $p<.05$). Mean reading times are shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Mean reading times (and standard errors) for N-words. EOS stands for end of sentence

	-1	target	+1	+2	+3	+4	eos
	N-words						
Correct	433.9 (53.6)	379.3 (26.9)	391.1 (36.4)	386.9 (30.4)	374.6 (26.3)	404.5 (38)	551.5 (65.9)
Violation	429.6 (42.2)	415.7 (32.9)	439.6 (40.3)	404.8 (31.3)	386.8 (29.8)	402.9 (42.1)	564.3 (68.7)
diff RTs	-4.3	36.4	48.5	17.9	12.2	-1.6	12.8

4.2.2.4. Across experiment interaction

Separated analyses on the processing of tense, number and n-words violations showed that there is a difference in the processing of the three types of violations, in particular at the target word (verb).

To test whether this difference was statistically reliable, we also ran an overall³ ANOVA considering two factors, namely *type* (i.e. tense, number, n-words) and *grammaticality* (i.e. correct, incorrect). The interaction resulted significant $F_1(2,68) = 5.42, p[GG] < .05$; $F_2(2,163) = 6.33, p < .05$] supporting the idea of a difference in the processing of the three linguistic phenomena.

4.2.3. Discussion

In general, sentences containing temporal violations showed numerically longer reading times compared to the correct sentences in the spill-over area (words +1 +2 +3), while number and n-words violations showed clear effects in the target and post-target region. These findings are supported by previous literature (De Vincenzi et al., unpublished; Roberts & Liszka, 2013) and show a clear difference between the processing of distinct agreement phenomena.

While number violations are immediately detected and repaired (in the post-

³ Because of the large difference in the material adopted in the three types of violations, a significant violation of the assumption of sphericity (Mauchly's test) was found in some analyses. In these cases, p-values after correction using Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon are reported.

target region), significant effects for temporal violations appeared only lately in the sentence and are more persistent than number (and n-words) violations.

The lack of effect at the target word for tense violations is a null result that needs to be interpreted with specific caution, since all three conditions show numerical trends in direction of longer RT for the violation with respect to control condition (17ms ,13ms ,42ms). In effect, when comparing this lack of effect with the effects found in the filler conditions, signal to noise considerations could explain the difference. Participants read 24 trials for each condition (experimental cell) for number and n-words conditions, while for each temporal agreement violation only 12 trials were presented⁴. However, in the overall ANOVA (considering *adjacent*, *sentence-initial* and *after-object* conditions) temporal agreement had more trials (12x3=36) compared to both number (24 trials) and n-words (24 trials) conditions. Temporal agreement could have shown a strong main effect of grammaticality, as well as number and n-words, if all the three word-order manipulations were showing clear parsing costs at the target region. On the other side, if just one of the three manipulations was showing early costs on the target region, the lack of effect with respect to number and n-words violations could have been due to a lack of statistical power (12 trials vs 24). Numerically, the *adjacent* condition showed the largest numerical trend (43ms) on the target region, which is similar in

⁴ Many fillers with different manipulations were used in order to shift participants' attention away from the main linguistic phenomenon under study.

magnitude to n-words violations and about the half of number violations. However, the *adjacent* condition also showed a numerical difference of 25ms between control and violation in the pre-target region.

The above signal to noise considerations do not apply to the differences between temporal agreement, subject-verb number agreement and n-words that emerged in the spillover region. With respect to the spillover regions, number and n-words violations showed parsing costs at the word following the target (+1), while temporal violations showed costs on the two words following the target (+1, +2), and also on the third word (+3) in particular in the *adjacent* condition. The effect at word +2 thus emerged for temporal agreement but not for number and n-word, despite possible differences in statistical power⁵. We thus think that the longer spillover reading time costs for temporal agreement with respect to the other violations here tested is a solid qualitative difference to be discussed.

As outlined in the introduction, an early detection (at the target word) and an efficient repair (limited spillover) are traditionally assumed to be a signature of syntactic processing (e.g. De Vincenzi et al., 2003). Within two-stages models of sentence parsing architectures (e.g. Frazier & Fodor, 1978), the first integration stage only deals with abstract syntactic information. After this stage in which a

⁵ In this case, pairwise comparisons showed that among the three temporal agreement conditions, the *adjacent* and the *post-object* condition showed a grammaticality effect on word +1 and +2. As a consequence, in the spillover region number, n-words and temporal agreement had a “hypothetically comparable” statistical power (24 trials per cell).

violation can be detected, there is a repair stage in which all the linguistic information available to the parser can be used. The longer spillover for temporal agreement violations can be thus interpreted as a more elaborated process of repair in which the parser is forced to consider pragmatic and communicative aspects of the utterance (i.e. deictic information) in order to choose the more coherent regularization of the input. On the other hand, deictic information is not necessary during the repair of number and n-word violations. In other words, we do not interpret these data as a proof of the different syntactic/semantic nature of the two phenomena (De Vincenzi et al. 2003) since n-words (semantic) violations gave rise to a fast repair with limited spillover effects such as number violations.

As for the processing of temporal violations manipulating the position of the adverb, analyses showed an interaction between grammaticality and adverb position only on the third word following the target (i.e. very late) while only grammaticality effects were found in the previous words of the spillover area. Pairwise comparisons showed that the interaction at the third word was basically driven by the *adjacent* condition.

The two hypotheses-driven ANOVAs (on aggregated spillover reading times) did not show any interaction between adverb position and grammaticality, although clear grammaticality effects emerged. In particular, the condition in which the adverb was sentence-initial showed smaller parsing costs (total parsing cost in the spill-over area: 24.3ms) compared to the condition in which

the adverb was located after the object (total parsing cost in the spill-over area: 99.6ms). These numerical trends seem to go in the opposite direction with respect to the findings of Faroqi-Shah & Dickey (2009) that found larger costs when the temporal violation emerged at the inflected verb. However, Faroqi-Shah & Dickey measured the time spent to judge the sentence as un/grammatical from the offset of the violated word. Aside from the difference in the task, which requires only the detection of the violation in order to provide the correct behavioral response, there is a clear difference between our experimental material and the one used in their study (reported above, in the introduction section). In the experimental material adopted by Faroqi-Shah & Dickey (2009), the adverb-verb condition (6a,b) was tested on a verb in sentence-internal position, while the verb-adverb condition (6c,d) was tested on a temporal adverb located at the end of the sentence. Independently from the fact that a speeded response was asked, it is likely that participants delayed the response waiting for the full development of the auditory stimulus, which was longer in the adverb-verb condition compared to the verb-adverb condition. This difference could explain larger costs for the former condition compared to the latter.

With respect to the manipulation of linear distance, again no clear statistical differences emerged in the hypothesis-driven ANOVA, but only numerical trends for larger costs at the target region, and a difference in the latest spillover region (word +3) both in direction of a larger cost for adjacent Adverb-Verb violations with respect to Verb-Adverb violations.

One possible explanation which can account for our weak results is the naturalistic task we used. We chose a very ecological paradigm in which very few questions were asked. In particular, only the 5% of experimental items were actually followed by a question. In other words, participants were rarely asked to give a feedback about the content of the experimental sentences.

To test whether the task could have influenced the pattern of our data, we conducted a follow-up experiment. Experiment 2 was built with the same experimental material of Experiment 1 but with a different task, namely grammaticality judgment in which participants were asked to judge the grammatical correctness of each sentence. This task should favor a more grammatically-oriented analysis of the sentence and could allow a best comparison of our two distal conditions (sentence-initial/post-object adverb) with respect to past findings (Faroqi-Shah & Dickey, 2009), specifically with respect to the early stage of detection of the anomaly.

4.3.EXPERIMENT 2

The main aim of this study is to complement Experiment 1 with respect to the unsettled topic of the time course of detection of tense anomalies. In particular, we decided to test the same material with a stronger experimental manipulation, namely a grammaticality judgment task which requires a

response on the correctness of each sentence leading to a more attentive reading. This latter aspect should push the system towards an early detection of any type of violation increasing the likelihood of finding early effects for temporal violations during the reading of the target word.

Clearly the presence of a metalinguistic task is not likely to inhibit the natural process of reading, however later effects may be superimposed to variations of the reading times due to task-related strategies. Once the anomaly is detected, the participant does not need to carefully read the whole sentence. For this reason, a grammatical judgment task is less appropriate to better investigate the long-lasting spillover effects found in Experiment 1 (see Experiment 3 for a better investigation of this aspect). To sum up, the task manipulation here implemented was mainly directed to study the pattern of costs at the target region and in the first post-target region, which are more likely to be related to the stage of detection of the violation.

4.3.1. Materials and method

4.3.1.1. Participants

Thirty-six undergraduate students (25 females, mean age = 21.6 years, range between 19 and 37) from the University of Trento took voluntarily part in this experiment. All participants were native speakers of Italian and had a normal or corrected-to-normal vision. All participants gave informed consent and

received course credit for their participation. None of them had participated in Experiment 1.

4.3.1.2. Design and materials

The same design, number and type of experimental and filler sentences used from Experiment 1 were used here.

4.3.1.3. Procedure

As in Experiment 1, subjects read each sentence one word at a time, presented in a non-cumulative moving-window format. Participants were asked to decide for each sentence whether it was a correct, acceptable sentence or not, by pressing “C” to answer “Yes” and “M” to answer “No”. Reading times (RTs) and accuracy were collected.

4.3.1.4. Analysis

In this experiment, only data from participants with at least 75% accuracy on the grammaticality judgments were used in the analyses. No participants were excluded due to poor accuracy in Experiment 2. Reading times that were

higher than 3000ms were removed, using the same outlier removal technique from Experiment 1, leading to less than 1% of data removals.

Reading times were analyzed by using the same statistical tests as in Experiment 1. Table 3 reports mean reading times together with their standard errors, while the statistics resulting from the (general and hypotheses-driven) repeated measures ANOVAs together with pairwise t-tests are reported in the text.

Finally, participants' accuracy in judging the grammaticality of the adverb-verb experimental sentences were analyzed using generalized linear mixed effect model analysis (Jaeger, 2008) that is strongly preferred to by-subject and by-item analyses of mean proportion of correct sentences when mean accuracy is close to 1. Besides fixed factors, the best-fit converging model included random intercepts for subjects and items.

First, an overall analysis was performed considering all experimental conditions (tense, number, n-words). The main aim of this analysis was to test whether there is a substantial difference in participants' accuracy when judging the grammaticality of the linguistic phenomena under investigation. In this analysis, the conditions manipulating the adverb position were collapsed. The reference level of the intercept was the temporal condition, while the comparison between number and n-words conditions was carried out by changing the reference level of the intercept from tense to n-words.

Second, an in-depth analysis of the three temporal conditions was considered. In this case, the predictor had three levels (after object, adjacent, sentence

initial) and the reference level was the sentence initial condition. To compare the adjacent condition with the after object condition, we changed the reference intercept level from *sentence initial* to *adjacent*.

4.3.2.Results

Participants accurately judged the grammaticality of the sentences with a 0.95 overall proportion of correct responses indicating that they understood and correctly performed the task. Accuracy means in judging the un/grammaticality of the experimental material is presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Mean accuracy proportions (and standard errors) for each experimental condition

	accuracy
After Object	0.94 (0.04)
Adjacent	0.92 (0.04)
Sentence initial	0.91 (0.05)
Number	0.98 (0.02)
N-words	0.97 (0.02)

The overall analysis showed that temporal conditions were judged less accurately than number (Intercept: 2.68, Estimate: 1.59, SE: 0.21, Wald's $z = 7.73$, $p < 0.001$) and n-words conditions (Intercept: 2.68, Estimate: 0.94, SE: 0.17, Wald's $z = 5.59$, $p < 0.001$), while n-words conditions were judged less accurately than number conditions (Intercept: 3.62, Estimate: 0.65, SE: 0.24, Wald's $z = 2.77$, $p < 0.01$).

Data coming from the analysis of the three temporal conditions (sentence initial, adjacent, after object) showed that the sentence initial condition was judged less accurately than the after object condition (Intercept: 2.52, Estimate: 0.52, SE: 0.18, Wald's $z = 2.82$, $p < 0.01$) while no difference was found between the two pre-verbal conditions (Intercept: 2.52, Estimate: 0.17, SE: 0.17, Wald's $z = 0.99$, $p = 0.32$). Moreover, the adjacent condition only marginally differed from the after object condition (Intercept: 2.69, Estimate: 0.35, SE: 0.19, Wald's $z = 1.86$, $p = 0.06$).

4.3.2.1. Temporal violations

Mean reading times (RTs) are presented in Table 8. Differences in mean RTs from the second word after the target word showed negative values, meaning that the correct sentences took longer to be read with respect to the ungrammatical sentences. This pattern of response is likely to be strongly related to the specific task we adopted. During the grammaticality judgment task participants are asked to detect a grammatical error to decide whether the

sentence is grammatical or not. Once the error is detected, such as in sentences containing a violation, participants can easily go through the end of the sentence to give the judgment. On the other hand, when a sentence does not contain an error as in the case of control sentences, participants need to accurately analyze the sentence until the end, in search for a possible source of error. As a consequence, the inverted grammatical effect found in the late spillover region reflects the cognitive strategy that participants used to perform the task. Therefore, we considered only the target word and the following one in the statistical analyses.

The overall repeated-measures ANOVAs revealed a main effect of *adverb position* at the target word ($[F_1(2,70) = 17.99, p < .05; F_2(2,142) = 39.27, p < .05]$) and a main effect of *grammaticality* at the post-target word ($[F_1(1,35) = 8.78, p < .05; F_2(1,71) = 6.53, p < .05]$) while no interaction was found between the two factors. Despite the lack of interaction, planned pairwise comparisons were performed to find the source of this lacking effect. Grammaticality effects significantly showed up only in the post-target word and, interestingly, in the condition in which the adverb was sentence-initial ($[F_1(1,35) = -3.64, p < .05; F_2(1,71) = -2.84, p < .05]$). The condition in which the adverb was adjacent to the verb just showed very marginal effects of grammaticality ($[F_1(1,35) = -1.92, p = .1; F_2(1,71) = -1.67, p = .1]$).

In the ANOVA (in the spillover area) testing locality effects of the adverb in pre-verbal position the main effect of sequence at the target word disappeared while

the main effect of *grammaticality* at the post-target word remained stable [$F_1(1,35) = 21.21, p < .05$; $F_2(1,71) = 25, p < .05$].

The other ANOVA testing order effects revealed a main effect of sequence [$F_1(1,35) = 4.25, p = .05$; $F_2(1,71) = 5.89, p < .05$] and a main effect of grammaticality [$F_1(1,35) = 33.43, p < .05$; $F_2(1,71) = 4.82, p < .05$]. In both cases, no interaction between sequence and order was found.

Table 8. Mean RTs (and standard errors) by word and condition. EOS stands for end of sentence

	-1	target	+1	+2	+3	+4	eos
	AFTER OBJECT						
Correct	392.6 (23.1)	402.5 (21.1)	438.1 (27.1)	376.2 (17)	355.8 (16.3)	347.6 (15.5)	522.9 (30)
Violation	397.6 (23.8)	415.6 (26.5)	451.9 (29.5)	350.6 (18.8)	279.5 (11.7)	263.6 (10.5)	391.7 (19.5)
diff RTs	5	13.1	13.8	-25.6	-76.3	-84.0	-131.2
	ADJACENT						
Correct	398.7 (20.4)	520 (39.4)	400.8 (16.3)	419.3 (28.1)	380.9 (20)	351.6 (17.6)	498 (27)
Violation	390.6 (19.6)	531.2 (48.6)	437.1 (22.9)	353.9 (15.1)	301 (13.4)	266.2 (11.9)	409.2 (21.2)
diff RTs	-8.1	11.1	36.4	-65.4	-79.9	-85.4	-88.8
	SENTENCE INITIAL						
Correct	412.3 (25.1)	516.6 (39)	410.5 (19.7)	424 (23.3)	390 (20.4)	347.7 (15.9)	518.1 (31.8)
Violation	407.3 (26.8)	544.3 (49.4)	465.5 (25.8)	374.6 (19.3)	311.6 (16.3)	273.9 (12.4)	409.5 (20.4)
diff RTs	-5	27.7	55.0	-49.3	-78.4	-73.7	-108.5

4.3.2.2. Number violations

Mean reading times for violations and control sentences are shown in Table 9. Number violations compared to control sentences gave rise to significantly longer reading times only at the target region ($t_1(34)=-3.98$, $p<.05$; $t_2(47)=-7.35$, $p<.05$).

Table 9. Mean reading times (and standard errors) for subject-verb Number violations. EOS stands for end of sentence

	-1	target	+1	+2	+3	+4	eos
	NUMBER						
Correct	421.2 (45.3)	482.3 (55.9)	426.3 (32.3)	395.2 (34.5)	381.4 (33.7)	367.5 (33.2)	504 (42.7)
Violation	429.5 (46)	595.3 (92.7)	443.9 (32.3)	280.7 (16.9)	249.9 (17.2)	247.2 (18.7)	377.1 (32.7)
diff RTs	8.3	113	17.6	-114.5	-131.5	-120.3	-126.9

4.3.2.3. N-words violations

Negative polarity items violations led to longer reading times (see Table 10) only at the target region ($t_1(34)=-2.21$, $p<.05$; $t_2(47)=-4.27$, $p<.05$).

Table 10. Mean reading times (and standard errors) for n-words. EOS stands for end of sentence

	-1	target	+1	+2	+3	+4	eos
	N-words						
Correct	401.4 (45.2)	371.3 (27.2)	364.3 (35.9)	348.7 (28.5)	346.4 (23.2)	346.9 (28.6)	549 (50.9)
Violation	457.1 (63.3)	408.2 (37.2)	387.1 (29.7)	306.6 (18.7)	284.8 (19.7)	283.3 (22.9)	424.6 (41.8)
diff RTs	55.7	36.9	22.8	-42.1	-61.6	-63.6	-124.4

4.3.2.4. Across experiment interactions

Separated analyses on the processing of tense, number and n-words violations showed that there is a difference in the detection of the three types of violations. In fact, the overall ANOVA considering the factors *type* (i.e. tense, number, n-words) and *grammaticality* (i.e. correct, incorrect) resulted to be significant [$F_1(2,70) = 9.64$, $p[GG] < .05$; $F_2(2,165) = 9.29$, $p < .05$].

4.3.3. Discussion

Evidence coming from online reading time data showed larger parsing costs at the target region for number and n-words violations while temporal violations showed significant parsing costs at the post-target region only. The spillover regions from the second word following the target, presented longer RTs for the

correct sentences due to task reasons. Again, this null statistical result at the target region is accompanied by numerical trends showing longer RT in the violation condition with respect to the control.

Numerical trends showed larger parsing costs for the *sentence-initial* condition compared to the others (in line with Faroqi-Shah & Dickey, 2009) but in an opposite direction compared to the one found in Experiment 1.

Although we are not allowed to draw strong conclusions on non-significant (but rather large) numerical differences, the following discussion can be of special relevance especially in view of developing hypotheses for further studies. One may hypothesize that the early detection of temporal violations can be task-sensitive. A more naturalistic task (Exp.1) can have favored the detection of a temporal violation in which the two elements of the dependency were adjacent, leading to numerically larger parsing costs in the adjacent condition, while a meta-linguistic task (Exp.2) has favored conditions in which one element of the dependency was in a more prominent position (i.e. sentence-initial adverb), leading to numerically larger parsing costs in the sentence-initial condition.

Note that, although the grammaticality judgment task has favored a more condensed detection of the temporal violations, they were again lately detected compared to number and n-words violation. On the other side, clear costs at the target region were found in both experiments for both n-words and subject-

verb violations⁶. In other words, despite the adoption of a different task which could have forced the system to early detect the temporal violation, only numerical trends emerged, similarly to Experiment 1. This strongly suggests a latency difference in the detection of the temporal agreement violations.

As for the comparison in the processing of temporal violations comparing the sentence-initial and post-object condition, no statistically significant differences were found between the processing of the two violations, although numerical trends are in line with Faroqi-Shah and Dickey's results.

Interestingly, Faroqi-Shah and Dickey did not report any difference in the accuracy of control participants during the speeded judgement task (pre-posed accuracy: 90%, post-posed accuracy: 88%). Conversely, our data coming from the offline (non-speeded judgment task) data showed a difference in the proportion of accuracy for the three investigated phenomena. Data coming from the comparison of offline judgements of the three adverb-verb temporal conditions showed that sentences containing the temporal adverb in post-verbal condition were judged more accurately compared to the conditions in which the adverb was in pre-verbal position. Our offline data do not fit Faroqi-Shah & Dickey's offline results, but they fit Faroqi-Shah & Dickey's online data: the Authors reported longer reaction times (i.e. more difficulty) in judging the conditions in which the adverb was pre-verbal (and the temporal violation

⁶ Note that, in this experiment, statistical power for number and n-words conditions is still higher (when compared with single word order conditions of temporal agreement violations) since the same material as Experiment 1 was adopted.

is detected on the verb), compared to the condition in which the adverb was post-verbal (and it is also the word in which the temporal violation is detected); similarly, we report lower accuracy (i.e. more difficulty) in judging the grammaticality of the sentence in which the adverb is pre-verbal compared to the condition in which it is post-verbal. In other words, all these data support the idea that it is more difficult to judge (and arguably repair) a temporal violation when it is expressed by verb inflection, compared to the conditions in which the temporal violation is due to a mismatching (and post-verbal) temporal adverb. Finally, the overall offline data analysis showed that grammatical and ungrammatical sentences dealing with subject-verb number agreement were judged more accurately than both n-words and temporal sentences. Also, n-words sentences were judged more accurately than temporal sentences. These findings seem to be in line with the online data so far collected, showing stable and early subject-verb (number) violations effects across studies and methodologies, compared to other linguistic phenomena such as n-words or temporal agreement. Moreover, higher accuracy was also found for n-words sentences compared to temporal sentences. All these findings seem to be related with the ease of the detection during online sentence processing: the earlier the detection of a linguistic violation, the higher the accuracy rate.

4.4.EXPERIMENT 3

The goal of Experiment 3 was to rule out whether task-dependency and/or other methodological confounds (e.g. low statistical power) led to weak and opposite numerical trends provided by online reading time data of Exp.1 and Exp.2. for the *sentence-initial* and *adjacent* temporal conditions.

This study was built with the same task of Experiment 1 (comprehension question task), but a slimmer experimental design (only pre-verbal adverb positions were considered) and a larger number of experimental trials for the critical conditions of temporal agreement.

The comprehension question task was chosen to test the task-sensitivity of temporal violations. If a different task can lead to opposite results, we should here reply the pattern found in Exp.1, since both experiments share the same task (comprehension questions). However, in order to mitigate the differences between Experiment 1 and 2 we decided to add a large number of comprehension questions. In fact, in Experiment 1 only 5% of trials were followed by a comprehension question, possibly leading to a low and variable level of attention across subjects, while in Experiment 2 a grammaticality judgement was asked after each trial. In our view, a good compromise to maintain a controlled but quite naturalistic (reading for comprehension) task is to add a random comprehension question every three trials, on average.

Among the conditions tested in the previous studies, we considered the two (pre-verbal) conditions showing an opposite numerical trends of response at the target region in Experiment 1 and 2. This choice allowed to streamline the experimental design. Moreover, experimental trials per condition were almost duplicated to give more power to the design. Given that the temporal violations gave rise to small parsing costs at target region across conditions, we also decided to balance the number of trials of the filler sentences to better compare the phenomena. Filler sentences were subject-verb number violations and n-words violations.

4.4.1. Materials and method

4.4.1.1. Participants

Thirty-two undergraduate students (22 female, mean age = 21.3 years, range between 18 and 35) from the University of Trento took voluntarily part in this experiment. All participants were native speakers of Italian and had a normal or corrected-to-normal vision. All participants gave informed consent and received course credit for their participation. None of them had participated in Experiment 1 and 2.

4.4.1.2. Design and materials

We crossed two levels of *adverb position* (sentence-initial, adjacent) with two levels of *grammaticality* (correct, violation) to result in a 2 X 2 within-subject design.

The experimental material consisted of 120 sentences. Part of the sentences had been already used in Experiment 1 and 2, other sentences were modified and others were added to give more statistical power to this design. Some of the experimental items were modified since they could have been considered semantically odd⁷. All the sentences had the same length and syntactic structure of the sentences already adopted in Experiment 1 and 2. From each sentence, 4 different conditions were created. Sentences were counterbalanced between subjects in 8 lists containing only one version of each sentence (latin-square design) together with 120 filler items (60 number agreement sentences and 60 n-words sentences). In other words, we balanced the number of trials across experimental and filler sentence conditions (30 trials per condition).

However, there are some drawbacks related to the choice of having similar statistical power across conditions. The fact that word order was manipulated only for temporal agreement conditions made the number of sentences

⁷ Fourteen sentences were modified since they were acceptable when containing a past verb-form (e.g. *Yesterday evening I fell from a tree*) while the future version had a wired meaning (e.g. *Tomorrow evening I will fall from a tree*). This was probably due to the fact that these sentences contained verbs expressing unpredictable events (e.g. falling from a tree, slipping off, discovering). In additional analyses (not reported here) we excluded these sentences from the analyses but the pattern of results in Experiment 1 and 2 did not change.

containing temporal manipulations the half of the whole material, leading to a possible over-exposition to this kind of relation. Participant could have more chance to realize what the main objective of the experiment was but, given the null results at the target word for Experiment 1 and 2, we thought that a drawback in naturalness was acceptable in order to look for significant effects.

Experimental material is shown in Tables 11,12 and 13. In total, each participant read 240 sentences. We increased the number of questions (80 comprehension questions, one every three items on average) and we added some questions (8 just for the control conditions) about time and the temporal location of the event reported in the sentence.

Table 11. Temporal agreement sample sentences

TEMPORAL AGREEMENT	
ADJACENT	
Correct	<p><i>Il mago ieri sera <u>affascinò</u> il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.</i></p> <p>The magician yesterday night <u>fascinated</u> the audience with his magic tricks.</p>
Violation	<p><i>Il mago ieri sera <u>affascinerà</u> il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.</i></p> <p>The magician yesterday night <u>will fascinate</u> the audience with his magic tricks.</p>
SENTENCE-INITIAL	
Correct	<p><i>Ieri sera il mago <u>affascinò</u> il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.</i></p> <p>Yesterday night the magician <u>fascinated</u> the audience with his magic tricks.</p>
Violation	<p><i>Ieri sera il mago <u>affascinerà</u> il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.</i></p> <p>Yesterday night the magician <u>will fascinate</u> the audience with his magic tricks.</p>

Table 12. Sample of subject-verb number agreement sentences

NUMBER	
Correct	<p><i>La ballerina <u>provò</u> il vestito per lo spettacolo teatrale di fine anno.</i></p> <p>The dancer <u>wore</u> the dress for the end of the year show.</p>
Violation	<p><i>La ballerina <u>provarono</u> il vestito per lo spettacolo teatrale di fine anno.</i></p> <p>The dancer <u>wore</u> the dress for the end of the year show.</p>

Table 13. Sample of n-words sentences

N-WORDS	
Correct	<p><i>Gianni dice che le fragole non cresceranno <u>mai</u> in questo giardino.</i> Gianni says that strawberries won't <u>ever</u> grow in this garden.</p>
Violation	<p><i>Gianni dice che le fragole cresceranno <u>mai</u> in questo giardino.</i> Gianni says that strawberries will <u>ever</u> grow in this garden.</p>

4.4.1.3. Procedure

The same procedure used from Experiment 1 was here adopted.

4.4.1.4. Data analysis

In this experiment, only data from participants with at least the 75% accuracy on the comprehension questions were used in the analyses. No participants were excluded due to poor accuracy. The outlier removal affected less than 5% of the data.

Average reading times were compared across conditions in the following regions of interest: the verb (“target”) and the four following words (wcode “+1,+ 2,+ 3,+ 4”). Data for each of the regions of interest were entered into a 2 × 2 repeated measures ANOVA with adverb position and grammaticality as within-subject and within-item factors. ANOVAs were computed on the subject means collapsing over items (F1), and on the item means collapsing over subjects (F2). Below we report comparisons that revealed a statistically significant difference

in at least one of the by-subject and by-item analyses. Only one hypothesis-driven ANOVA was run this time (locality effect) collapsing reading times from the spillover regions from 1 to 4.

4.4.2.Results

Participants answered the comprehension questions with an average of 89% accuracy.

4.4.2.1. Temporal violations

Mean reading times (followed by standard errors in brackets), and differences between violation and control conditions at the target word and in the spillover area, are shown in Table 14.

We ran the two-way repeated measures ANOVAs for each word in the critical area (target word and spillover). No effects were found at the target word. No interaction was found at the post-target region, while a significant and sustained main effect of *grammaticality* showed up in all post-target regions: target+1 [$F_1(1,31) = 7.92, p < .05$; $F_2(1,119) = 14, p < .05$]; target+2 [$F_1(1,31) = 8.23, p < .05$; $F_2(1,119) = 10.81, p < .05$]; target+3 [$F_1(1,31) = 29.36, p < .05$; $F_2(1,119) = 10.91, p < .05$]; target+4 [$F_1(1,31) = 11.7, p < .05$; $F_2(1,119) = 9.58, p < .05$]; end of sentence [$F_1(1,31) = 5.65, p < .05$; $F_2(1,119) = 3.89, p < .05$]. For exploratory reasons, planned pairwise comparisons were performed and

showed a more stable effect of grammaticality in the post-target region for the condition in which the adverb was sentence-initial ($t_1(31)=-2.89$, $p<.05$; $t_2(119)=-3.25$, $p<.05$) compared to the condition in which the adverb and the verb were adjacent ($t_1(31)=-1.89$, $p=.07$; $t_2(31)=-1.96$, $p=.05$).

Table 14. Mean RTs (and standard errors) by word and condition. EOS stands for end of sentence

	-1	target	+1	+2	+3	+4	eos
	ADJACENT						
Correct	343.5 (18.2)	372.5 (26.8)	352 (19.3)	347.8 (21.6)	334.3 (17.4)	325.8 (16.6)	390.5 (21.7)
Violation	345.4 (20)	384.2 (32.8)	367.3 (22.5)	367.6 (23.1)	356.1 (18.3)	342.2 (20.1)	402.8 (26)
diff RTs	1.9	11.7	15.4	19.9	21.8	16.5	12.3
	SENTENCE INITIAL						
Correct	344.2 (23.6)	376.1 (29.7)	359.8 (21.4)	350.1 (24.1)	335 (18.6)	322.2 (16.9)	381 (21.7)
Violation	358.6 (29.7)	384.1 (29.6)	388.2 (27.5)	368.7 (23.6)	351.6 (19)	340.1 (18.8)	395.6 (23.2)
diff RTs	14.5	8.0	28.5	18.6	16.6	17.9	14.6

4.4.2.2. Number violations

Number violations gave rise to longer reading times on the target region and on the following ones (see Table 15). However, pairwise comparisons showed that differences in reading times between correct sentences and violations were significantly larger only in the post-target area ($t_1(31)=-4.67$, $p<.05$; $t_2(59)=-7.87$, $p<.05$) while in the target area no significance was reached ($t_1(31)=-1.96$, $p=.2$; $t_2(59)=-1.44$, $p<.3$) or in the other words of the spill-over area.

Table 15. Mean reading times (and standard errors) for subject-verb Number violations. EOS stands for end of sentence

	-1	target	+1	+2	+3	+4	eos
	NUMBER						
Correct	386 (49.5)	408.8 (51)	374.6 (28.8)	360.1 (32.8)	341 (27.1)	342.4 (29.1)	394.9 (35.2)
Violation	382.3 (51.8)	433.2 (62.9)	445.8 (44.8)	371.7 (26.6)	346.1 (25.9)	336.8 (24.4)	383.8 (30.1)
diff RTs	-3.7	24.4	71.2	11.6	5.1	-5.6	-11.1

4.4.2.3. N-words violations

N-words violations led to longer reading times from the target region on (see Table 16). However, pairwise comparisons showed that grammaticality effects are statistically significant only in the post-target word ($t_1(31)=-2.78$, $p<.05$; $t_2(59)=-7.04$, $p<.05$) and on the second word following the target ($t_1(31)=-2.72$, $p<.05$; $t_2(51)=-2.31$, $p<.05$).

Table 16. Mean reading times (and standard errors) for n-words. EOS stands for end of sentence

	-1	target	+1	+2	+3	+4	eos
	N-WORDS						
Correct	356.5 (41.6)	332.9 (24.1)	324.2 (27.2)	320.2 (24.7)	321.5 (24)	310.9 (23)	397.4 (35.5)
Violation	354.9 (38.5)	348 (28.6)	357.1 (33.9)	334.5 (24.3)	330.1 (25.8)	321.3 (27.3)	416.9 (40.9)
diff RTs	-1.6	15.1	32.9	14.3	8.6	10.3	19.5

4.3.2.4. Across experiment interactions

Separated analyses on the processing of tense, number and n-words violations showed that there is a difference in the processing of the three types of violations, but only in the post-target region. In fact, the overall ANOVA between the two factor *type* (i.e. tense, number, n-words) and *grammaticality*

(i.e. correct, incorrect), showed a non-significant interaction at the target region [$F_1(2,62) = 2.91$, $p[\text{GG}] = .08$; $F_2(2,237) = 0.74$, $p = .4$] and a significant one at the post-target word [$F_1(2,62) = 4.98$, $p[\text{GG}] < .05$; $F_2(2,237) = 7.86$, $p < .05$].

4.4.3. Discussion

Although numerical differences between controls and violations showed up from the target region on for number, n-words and temporal violations, all conditions (balanced in the number of trials per condition) showed significant grammaticality effects only from the post-target (+1) region on.

In particular, number violations give rise to significantly larger parsing costs in the post-target region only, n-words violations in the two words following the target (+1,+2), while temporal violations showed grammaticality effects from the post-target area until the end of the sentence.

The experiment thus replicated the large difference in late effects found in Experiment 1: temporal agreement condition showed sustained and prolonged spillover costs while number and n-words violation showed a limited spillover effect on the post target region.

The (lack of) effects for temporal violations at the target word are quite difficult to explain. On the one hand, the temptation would be to limit the discussion to the fact that also in this third experiment no cost emerged at the target word

for temporal agreement. Surprisingly, despite the larger statistical power of the design (30 trials per cell instead than 24 and a similar number of subjects), the costs at the target region did not reach significance neither for number violations nor for n-word violations, although this effect was clearly found both in Experiment 1 (reading for comprehension) and in Experiment 2 (grammaticality judgment). A closer look at means showed that reading times in this study are about 100ms faster than in Experiment 1. It is thus possible that this group of subjects used, by chance⁸, a faster self-paced rhythm and that the difference between Experiment 1 and 3 for number and n-word violations was not due to a difference in stage and time course of violation but on the fact that, for many trials, the cost emerging at about 300ms from word onset affected the post-target region instead of the target region.

As for the specific comparison between the two temporal agreement conditions, no significant differences were found, although numerical trends showed that the sentence-initial condition (as in Experiment 2 and differently from Experiment 1) caused slightly larger parsing costs compared to the adjacent condition, in particular in the post-target region. Only a grammaticality effect reached significance from the post-target area on, in line with previous self-paced reading findings (De Vincenzi, unpublished; Roberts & Liszka, 2013).

⁸ Instructions in Experiment 1 and 3 were the same and the test was administered by the same person.

4.5.GENERAL DISCUSSION

The main aim of the study was to investigate whether the processing of different linguistic phenomena such as subject-verb agreement and temporal agreement are similarly processed during sentence comprehension, despite a wide spectrum of different linguistic properties.

The second aim of the study was to investigate more in depth the processing of a temporal violation between a deictic temporal adverb and the verb, in particular when the two constituents are located at different distance (adjacent, distal) and in a different order (adverb-verb vs verb-adverb).

Data will be thus discussed following this order: first, the time course of temporal agreement, number subject-verb agreement and n-word (NPI) violations will be compared considering late stages and early stages in which the violations were processed; second, a discussion will be provided considering how the processing of temporal violations can vary as a function of the linear distance between the two constituents (Adverb-Subject-Verb vs Subject-Adverb-Verb) and as a function of the constituent in which the violation is detected (Adverb-Verb vs Verb-Adverb conditions).

4.5.1. Late stages of processing

The detection and repair of temporal agreement violations differ in time course with respect to subject-verb number agreement and n-words violations. Data

coming from the self-paced reading studies testing for comprehension (Exp.1,3) showed that temporal violations caused sustained parsing costs in the spillover area, while number and n-words violations caused more parsing costs which were condensed in the target and post-target region.

Sustained parsing costs for temporal violations are in line with previous findings (De Vincenzi et al. unpublished, Roberts & Liszka, 2013). Actually, even larger and more sustained parsing costs for temporal violations were found in our experiment, while De Vincenzi et al. and Roberts & Liszka found grammaticality effects for temporal violations just on some of the words at the spillover area.

These findings support the idea of a differentiation in the processing of agreement phenomena.

Given the long-lasting time course of the temporal violation effect (until the 3rd or 4th word after the target) and the correspondent absence of these long spillover effects for n-words (semantic) violations and number (syntactic) violations, we interpret this sustained effect as a disruption entailing both the grammatical and the discourse-level representation of the sentence, since the deictic role of temporal information is one of the properties which differentiate temporal agreement from both number agreement and n-words licensing.

When asking for comprehension⁹ (Exp.1,3), participants are asked to finally

⁹ When grammaticality judgments are required (Exp.2), parsing costs for temporal violations are limited to the post-target region. A possible explanation is that, after a detection at the

reach a coherent representation of the content of the sentence at all levels of representation, including the anchoring of the temporal coordinates of the adverb and the verb, with respect to the time of utterance ('now'). Differently, no anchoring to the deictic context is needed when processing number or n-words sentences.

4.5.2. Early stages of processing

Temporal violations always gave rise to clear parsing costs at the post-target region while only numerical differences appeared at the target region.

Conversely, number and n-words violations gave rise to significant parsing costs at the target region. Only Experiment 3 is at odd with the picture of a later detection stage for temporal violations with respect to number and n-words, since all three violations showed a significant cost just from the post-target region on. However, as discussed above (section 4.4.3), this result could be interpreted more in terms of a lack of effect on the target for number and n-words, rather than an “anticipation” of detection for temporal violations, probably due to the rather fast reading rhythm that subjects exhibited in this experiment.

grammatical level, subjects reached the goal that the task required and sped up. It was thus difficult to measure behavioral effects linked to repair strategies that need to consult the representation of the temporal coordinates of the sentence at the contextual level.

In the first two studies (Exp.1,2) two methodological considerations were done about the different statistical power that the three phenomena could have had. Considering the overall ANOVA, a hypothetical main effect of grammaticality for temporal agreement conditions collapsing the three word-order levels (*sentence-initial, adjacent, after-object*) would have a larger statistical power (36 trials) with respect to both number agreement (24 trials) and n-words (24 trials)¹⁰. In other words, if all the temporal conditions were going towards the same effect, we should have found a clear grammaticality effect at the target region.

However, effects at the target region emerged for number and n-words but not for temporal agreement. We thus think that the lack of a statistically reliable effect for temporal violations at the target region, across experiments, is a solid evidence about the differentiation between the early detection of temporal violations (overall) compared to both number and n-words.

Moreover, Experiment 2 was specifically planned to drive participant attention to the detection of the violation by using a grammaticality judgment task and thus favor the possibility to find an early effect for all grammatical violations. In this experiment, the cost at the target region for number and n-words violations emerged clearly with ample numerical costs, while only numerical trends emerged for temporal violations with different magnitude for the different word orders, similarly to Experiment 1.

¹⁰ Variance added to differences in type and properties of target words and word position can however imply a larger across item variance that could compensate the larger power due to sample size.

We can thus conclude that, overall, adverb-verb temporal violations are likely to be detected at later stages of processing with respect to subject-verb number violations.

The overall pattern of data is in line with the De Vincenzi (unpublished) findings of a later detection of temporal agreement mismatches with respect to subject-verb number agreement. However, differently from De Vincenzi and colleagues we think that the discussion of this latency difference between the two types of agreement should not be discussed in terms of a simplistic semantic/syntactic division of work during processing, since the semantic violation that we tested (n-word violations) showed clear (despite smaller in magnitude) costs at the same region at which number violations emerged.

Among the properties that make temporal agreement and subject-verb agreement different, we hypothesized a difference in the immediate availability of the features on the constituent that needs to agree with the verb. On the one hand, number features are immediately available to the parser when encountering the subject determiner phrase. On the other hand, the temporal features on the adverb phrase are more lately available since the parser needs to deal with a more complex phrase, in terms of temporal specifications. We thus hypothesize a new interpretation of this difference in the processing of number and tense agreement in the first stages of processing: the availability of the feature under computation could have led the parser to a more immediate detection of a number violation, compared to a temporal violation, on the

mismatching verb. This hypothesis could also explain the numerical trends we found when manipulating the linear distance of the two constituents, as shown in the next section.

4.5.3. Distance between the pre-verbal adverb and the verb

When the temporal adverb was located in sentence-initial position the costs on the target region were numerically larger with respect to the condition in which the temporal adverb was in an adjacent configuration with the verb.

Only Experiment 1 showed a non-significant numerical trend in the opposite direction but, as previously discussed (section 4.2.3), we attribute this difference to the type of task we adopted. Because of the low presence of comprehension questions, participants could have adopted a shallower reading modality. Participants could have thus been more sensitive to priming effects, explaining why a feature mismatch expressed by two contiguous constituents led to slightly longer reading times than a feature mismatch expressed by two distal ones.

Clearly, no strong conclusions can be drawn from statistically weak locality effects, however we present some speculations about these numerical trends. The pattern we found is potentially in line with the new hypothesis we proposed about the differentiation in the processing of temporal violations and subject-verb number violations. In fact, assuming that the availability of the temporal features on the temporal adverb phrase requires time, we could

hypothesize for further (more powerful) experiments that the sentence-initial condition could give rise to larger parsing costs because linear distance allows the system to have enough time to build the temporal specification of the adverb phrase (\pm PAST feature) and thus detect the temporal violation on the mismatching adverb. Conversely, in the condition in which the adverb and the verb were adjacent, the temporal specification of the adverb was not fully available yet, and thus the costs for a temporal mismatch appeared later in the spillover area. Further research with more powerful techniques is however needed to better investigate the role of linear distance in the early detection of agreement violations (see eye-tracking experiment in Chapter 6).

4.5.4. Order of the two constituents

Data coming from the comparison of the conditions in which the adverb is located pre-verbally or post-verbally did not show any statistical difference between the two conditions, but a main effect of grammaticality in the online (reading time) measures. In particular, Experiment 2 showed larger parsing costs in the post-target region for both conditions, although numerical differences showed larger parsing costs (55ms) for the pre-verbal temporal violation compared to the post-verbal temporal violation (16ms). This trend seems to be in line both with our offline accuracy data (of Exp.2) showing lower accuracy and so more difficulty in judging the grammaticality of the pre-verbal condition compared to the post-verbal one, and with the online data reported by Faroqi- Shah & Dickey (2009). In Experiment 1, however, numerical trends

went in the opposite direction since the verb-adverb condition showed larger parsing costs (total parsing cost in the spill-over area: 99.6ms) compared to the adverb-verb condition (total parsing cost in the spill-over area: 24.3ms).

As already pointed out in the discussion section of Experiment 1 (4.2.3) and Experiment 2 (4.3.3), several factors can have played a role in the two experiments, given that the two different tasks were adopted. Moreover, these two relations (adverb-verb vs verb-adverb) can intrinsically differ from different perspectives: nature of the constituent in which the violation is detected (verb vs adverb), structural position within the sentence structure (sentence-initial vs within-sentence) and predictability of the second element of the relation. In particular, when the adverb is pre-verbal, the verb is highly predictable both in terms of word category and in terms of temporal features, while the adverb in post-verbal position cannot be predicted, at least in terms of word category, since the adverb is an optional element within the sentence.

All these differences across tasks and across relations make conclusions hard to be drawn. We thus leave this topic open to future investigations with more sophisticated technique and/or strictly controlled experimental designs.

To conclude, one consistent finding appeared across experiments: a sustained effect in the spillover area for temporal agreement compared to number agreement. We interpreted this finding in terms of a more elaborate repair/regularization due to deictic context required only for the interpretation of the temporal information and not for the interpretation of the cardinality of

the subject. We can thus state that the time course of temporal agreement violation detection and repair is clearly different from that of the subject-verb number violations.

Moreover, the use of n-word violations in the same study (as control) allowed us to precise that the nature of the delay in the detection of the violation is not necessarily attributed to the semantic nature of the violation itself, since costs for detection of n-words violations patterned one-to-one with number agreement violations in all experiments.

All these findings hold for all word-orders configuration tested, although numerical trends and variations across word-orders and experiments suggest that the delayed detection of temporal violations can be a phenomenon that exhibits some variability and that would need further investigation.

4.6. Acknowledgements

The study was designed and data were collected at the University of Trento. Many thanks to Maurizio Soddu for data collection. Part of this work was presented at the (refereed) conference “41st IGG, Incontro di Grammatica Generativa” (Perugia, Italy, February 27, 2015).

5. BRIDGE BETWEEN STUDY 1 AND STUDY 2

The main aim of the eye-tracking study described in the next chapter is to test the processing of number, person and tense features encoded in the verb morphology as strictly as possible.

Previous findings coming from the self-paced reading studies (Chapter 4) showed that the processing of subject-verb number agreement qualitatively and quantitatively differ from the processing of adverb-verb tense agreement. One of the differences between the processing of the two agreement phenomena was the engagement of context of the utterance (i.e. participants, time of the speech act) in the interpretation of these features: while the cardinality of the participants in the speech act can be interpreted just checking the number feature encoded in the subject, the temporal coordinates of the sentence are always interpreted as a function of the deictic context (i.e. speech time 'now'). To analyze the role of the deictic context during sentence comprehension more in depth, subject-verb person agreement was added in the eye-tracking study. Critically, person agreement involves a relation between the subject and the verb, as number, but it also entails deictic properties (i.e. role of the subject as speaker/addressee in the speech act) as tense.

Finally, given that eye-tracking technique is a more valuable technique to test word order effects (Bartek et al. 2011), the position of the subject and the

adverb was also manipulated to further test whether the position of the controller plays a role in the processing of these relations.

6. STUDY 2: “Widening agreement processing: a matter of time, distance and features”¹

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6.1. Introduction

During language comprehension words and constituents are parsed and understood with reference not only to referential information but also to a set of deictic coordinates that convey information about who the participants are in the speech act and when the utterance takes place. Deictic information, similarly to what happens to gender and number, can be involved, in morphological rich languages, in agreement phenomena.

The number and the role of the speech participants, together with the temporal coordinates of the event are linguistically conveyed through number, person and tense features, which, in morphologically rich languages like Spanish, are redundantly expressed on subjects (person and number) and temporal adverbs (tense), and on verbs. The Number feature relates to the cardinality of the subject, that is how many entities the constituent entails (singular or plural), while Person expresses the role of the subject in the speech act (1st - the

¹This manuscript was co-authored by Nicoletta Biondo, Francesco Vespignani, Luigi Rizzi and Simona Mancini.

speaker, 2nd – the addressee, 3rd – neither the speaker nor the addressee).

Tense feature expresses the time at which the event takes place relatively to the time of utterance ‘now’ (past, present, future).

For example, in sentences as in (1) the verb (*fui*, was) shares number and person features with the subject (*yo*, I) meaning that the subject is the speaker of the utterance. Moreover, the verb shares the same tense features with the deictic adverb (*ayer*, yesterday) meaning that the act of going to the concert happened in the past, specifically in the time interval defined by the adverb representing the day before the time of utterance (‘now’).

(1) *Ayer*_{PAST} (*yo*)_{SG/1ST} *fui*_{SG/1ST/PAST} a un concierto de música jazz.

Yesterday I went to a jazz music concert.

However, an open question in the literature on sentence comprehension is to what extent the analysis of temporal coordinates, cardinality and role of the speech participants in a sentence share similar computational mechanisms. To answer this question, in this study we will explore the different impact of number, person and tense agreement violations on sentence parsing, using eye-tracking.

6.1.1. Person, number and tense from a linguistic perspective

From a linguistic perspective, aside from the fact that number person and tense are features morphologically realized on the verb, many are the

differences that can be drawn among them. Firstly, number and person can be redundantly expressed on the subject, while Tense can be expressed on temporal adverbs, which makes the underlying relations different in terms of type and optionality of the controllers. The linguistic phenomenon which guarantees number and person feature checking between the subject and the verb is called *subject-verb agreement*. Analogously, the adverb-verb relation is called *adverb-verb tense agreement*². On the one hand, subject-verb agreement is generally defined as a feature-checking mechanism in which Number and Person features are copied from the subject to the verb (Chomsky, 1995, 2000). On the other hand, the adverb-verb agreement involves consistency between the temporal features encoded in the verb and the deictic temporal adverb such as “yesterday” (Alexiadou, 1997). Deictic temporal adverbs are generally identified as lexical noun phrases bearing temporal features for present, past and future, which are used to define a steady time interval anchored in the past or in the future with respect to the time of utterance ‘now’ (Smith, 1981; Enc, 1987)³. Moreover, the deictic temporal adverb is an *optional* element that

² There is no a clear and shared opinion about the use of the term ‘agreement’ that has been adopted to identify several syntactic phenomena in addition to the well-known subject-verb feature checking phenomenon (Corbett, 2003). For simplicity we will use the term agreement in a broad sense through this paper, by entailing the systematic covariation of features between two constituents in a sentence. This linguistic choice is in line with previous studies identifying the adverb-verb relation as ‘Tense agreement’ (cf. Sybesma, 2007; Sagarra, 2008) or ‘temporal agreement’ (Qiu & Zhou, 2012; Baggio, 2008). For homogeneity’s sake we will also use the terms ‘target’ and ‘controller’ for temporal agreement, without any commitment to specific abstract linguistic operations (e.g. AGREE, Chomsky 1995).

³ Other adverbs such as calendar-clock (e.g. at midnight, on Monday) are not necessarily anchored to the time of utterance (Smith, 1981). In fact, these adverbs do not bear specific [±PAST] features (Alexiadou, 1997) and they can be interpreted as a function of the time expressed by the verb (e.g. At midnight, I went/will go to a jazz music concert).

can be expressed in a sentence to set the Reference Time (Reichenbach 1947, Partee 1984, Hornstein 1990), namely a definite moment in time which the Tense marker needs to refer to. If the adverb is not provided, the temporal location of the event results incomplete, but the Reference Time can still be extracted based on the context or through general heuristic strategies (Smith, 1981). In contrast, the subject is one of the verb's arguments and represents a *mandatory* element in a sentence which can be overtly or covertly (in languages allowing null subjects) expressed. This contrast suggests a different status for number and person subject-verb agreement compared to tense adverb-verb agreement in terms of type and optionality of the controllers.

Moreover, the three features are characterized by different interpretive requirements. It has been suggested that the assignment of a speech participant role and the interpretation of the speech time expressed by person and tense requires linking the morpho-syntactic representation of these features to the discourse representation of the sentence (Bianchi 2003, Sigurdsson 2004, 2016). By contrast, the interpretation of number is limited to a checking of feature consistency between subject and verb in the inflectional layer of sentence structure, without any anchoring to the speech act representation (Mancini et al. 2013). This contrast suggests that person and tense should show some similarities and pattern differently from number.

6.1.2. Number, person and tense agreement in current models of parsing

From a psycholinguistic perspective, classical models of sentence comprehension (e.g. Frazier & Fodor, 1978; McDonald et al. 1994) debated about the independence and the relative time course of the processing of syntactic and semantic information. However, these models are largely underspecified with respect to the impact that different aspects of agreement outlined above may have during comprehension.

Also more recent models of parsing do not posit different computational routines when processing different relations. Memory-based models (e.g. Gibson, 1998; Vasishth & Lewis, 2006) assume similar retrieval mechanisms when parsing words that need to agree or to be licensed by specific elements. These mechanisms are assumed to operate on the basis of linear and/or structural representations but not as a function of the type of dependency being analyzed. In multiple-constraints models, as the one proposed by Vosse and Kempen (2000) and Hagoort (2003, 2013), syntactic structure is stored in memory as chunks that are directly retrieved from the mental lexicon. Word order, agreement relations, lexical, semantic and discourse level information all contribute, once available, to strengthen the structural relations between words in an independent way. With respect to our current investigation, these models would not assume different mechanisms controlling agreement as a function of the type of feature under agree, and they would rather assume an independent processing of deictic information.

Differently, some more recent versions of serial syntax-first models, in particular Construal and eADM models seem to open a window on how syntactic information can be differently treated during parsing, depending on the type of relation (Construal, Frazier & Clifton, 1996) or on the constituent being analyzed (eADM, Bornkessel & Schlesewsky, 2006). eADM (extended Argument Dependency Model) is basically a model of processing of thematic relations and clearly distinguishes between the processing of predicating elements (e.g. inflected verb) and non-predicating elements (e.g. NP subject). However, this model is rather underspecified with respect to the comparison between subject-verb (number and person) agreement and adverb-verb (tense) agreement since i) the mechanism which guarantees feature consistency (“establish agreement”) generically refers to subject-verb agreement with no specifications with respect to different (deictic) properties of the (number or person) features under computation, ii) no prediction can be made with respect to the adverb-verb temporal relation since the model “does not seek to explain processing behavior pertaining nonobligatory constituents” (ibidem, 2006:789). Yet, the processing of nonobligatory constituents has been addressed in the Construal model which classifies syntactic relations into primary (e.g. subject-predicate) and non-primary (e.g. adjunct, relative clauses attachment). Primary relations are assumed to be processed with attachment mechanisms as described by classical syntax-first models, while other relations, such as adjuncts attachment, are initially just associated within the current thematic

domain and then attached on the basis of additional non-structural information. In this model both number and person subject-verb agreement are handled by the same routine, being both classified as primary syntactic relations while adverb-verb temporal agreement would be treated by the parser as a non-primary relation, as the adverb is an adjunct. In other words, the model could predict⁴ a difference in the processing of the subject-verb and adverb-verb relation but no differences are assumed in the processing of number and person features, at least in early stages of attachment.

To sum up, current models of parsing, including the ones more informed by linguistic syntactic theories, are largely underspecified with respect to possible differences in the processing of different features expressed by verb inflection. This is of paramount importance, because such models fail to account for parsing mechanisms at work in morphologically rich languages such as Romance languages, in which verbs systematically and regularly encode tense, number and person information.

6.1.3.Feature-based theoretical accounts and some experimental evidence

Few theoretical accounts based on experimental data have raised the hypothesis of a feature-sensitive language system. Carminati (2005) introduced

⁴ Although the Construal model explicitly details the mechanism at play when the parser has to deal with the ambiguous attachment of an adjunct, it is not clear what kind of predictions can be drawn when the features encoded in two different phrases (subject: primary, adverb: non-primary) need to be checked on the same constituent, namely the verb (primary phrase).

the Feature Hierarchy Hypothesis in which the processing of each agreement feature (Number Person and Gender) varies depending on its “cognitive salience”. The cognitive salience of a feature is defined on the basis of the cross-linguistic occurrence of each feature (e.g. Person is more salient than Number since the former can occur across languages independently from Number, while the latter occurs in a language if also Person does). However, this approach has been called into question by some experimental studies showing larger effects in later stages of processing for less salient features such as gender (Barber & Carreiras, 2005; Molinaro et al. 2008). Moreover, the concept of “cognitive salience” is rather generic in the field of sentence processing and should be detailed in terms of stages of processing and/or in terms of type of cognitive resources that are at play in this hierarchy.

Another theoretical account which suggests a feature-sensitive language parser has been proposed by Mancini et al. (2013). Differently from the Feature Hierarchy Hypothesis, this feature anchoring-approach proposes a specific impact in agreement violation of Number and Person features depending on the anchoring to the deictic context. Mancini et al. (2014a) showed that the presence of a person anomaly in Italian, as in “**Il giornalista*_{3.sg} *scrivo*_{1.sg} *un articolo interessante*” (The journalist_{3.sg} write_{1.sg} an interesting article) generated longer reading times compared to number anomalies, which they interpreted as the result of the impossibility to assign a discourse role to the subject argument (i.e. to establish whether the writing event is told from the

perspective of the speaker, as implied by the 1st person verb, or whether it involves a 3rd party, as implied by the subject). Evidence on the differences between the processing of number and person features has been also found in ERP studies (Mancini et al. 2011, Zawiszewski et al. 2015; but see Silva-Pereyra & Carreiras 2007 for different results). Similarly, relevant differences in the processing of number and tense violations were found by De Vincenzi and colleagues (unpublished) in a study conducted in Italian. In particular, number violations gave rise to a behavioral cost (self-paced reading, Exp.1) at the target region (the verb) and at the following one, while tense violations caused parsing costs only at the post-target region. ERP results (Exp. 2) further confirmed the number and tense agreement dissociation.

If the syntactic mechanisms of parsing are sensitive to the ‘interpretive anchor’ of each feature, the comparison of number, person and tense becomes particularly relevant to investigate how the processing of syntactic relations deals with different interpretive aspects of the sentence and to see how discourse-related information interacts with sentence parsing during comprehension. However, feature-based approaches have mainly dealt with the processing of subject-verb agreement features, while experimental findings on the online processing of adverb-verb tense agreement are rather sparse and heterogeneous. Experimental evidence on the processing of adverb-verb tense violations mainly come from ERPs studies (Steinhauer & Ullman 2002, Baggio 2008, Qiu & Zhou 2012) reporting qualitatively different ERP waveforms (e.g.

LAN, P200, N400) probably due to differences in the experimental material (e.g. structural and linear distance between the adverb and the verb) or cross-linguistic variation (e.g. tense anomalies were tested on verb morphology, in Dutch or Spanish, but also through pre-verbal particles, in Chinese).

Only one study by Fonteneau et al. (1998) investigated number, person and tense violations in the same ERP study in French. Results showed a differentiation in the ERP pattern elicited by number/person violations (posterior negativity around 300ms followed by a P600) compared to tense violations (frontal positivity and posterior negativity around 450ms). However, this study presents some methodological caveats that could have played a role in the detection of the different violations and the resultant ERP components. Specifically, the structure of the sentence was kept constant in all conditions (e.g. adverb – subject – verb – direct/indirect object) so the subject and the adverb were at different linear distance with respect to the verb.

To sum up, there is indirect evidence for a different computation of person, number and tense features. However, it is still unclear whether this difference is related to the optionality of the controller, to the different interpretive properties of each feature or to the interplay of both factors. We think that a detailed comparison of behavioral costs between violations of tense, person and number needs to be established, prior to facing the detailed neurophysiological correlates of these processes that are known to be subject to a larger

interpretative freedom (cf. Kaan, 2007) with respect to reading times differences.

6.1.4. Eye-movements and the detection of agreement violations

The current study will try to fill the gap on the comparison of number, person and tense by investigating the mechanisms involved in the processing of subject-verb and adverb-verb agreement violations using an eye-tracking paradigm. Thanks to the potentially ecological presentation of the materials, eye-tracking allows us to make more specific predictions concerning reading mechanisms compared to other behavioural methods such as self-paced reading. In fact, it permits separate analysis of the time spent in the critical region (generally characterized by longer fixations during the first reading of the wrong constituent) and of the time spent trying to repair the inconsistency (as evidenced by the regressive saccades to previous parts of the sentence).

The studies that have investigated agreement processing using the eye-tracking paradigm report a heterogeneous scenario, with some studies pointing to the early sensitivity (Deutsch, 1998; Deutsch & Bentin, 2001; Mancini et al. 2014b) of subject-verb agreement manipulations, while others to later effects (Pearlmutter et al. 1999). As a consequence, there is not a clear and complete picture about how and when agreement violations and, more specifically, discourse-related (deictic) information can be expected to influence eye-movements measures. Some evidence supporting this assumption comes from

an eye-tracking study conducted by Mancini et al. (2014b, Exp.4) in which the authors tried to temporally dissociate the morpho-syntactic congruence of the subject-verb relation and the discourse plausibility of the relation. They manipulated the morpho-syntactic level comparing standard agreement and *unagreement*⁵ and they also considered human and animal subjects knowing that animal subjects could have been hardly integrated in the unagreement conditions. Results showed that first-pass reading times (i.e. sum of all fixations in a region before leaving it) and go-past duration (i.e. time spent to reread a word and previous parts of a sentence) were only affected by morpho-syntactic subject-verb congruence, independently from the discourse plausibility, the effects of which showed up only in total time (i.e. the sum of all fixations in a region, including possible re-readings). According to the Authors, results showed that formal feature checking drove early processing while processing at the interface between syntax and discourse occurred in late measures, thus showing that “cognitive salience” does not impact all stages of processing in a similar way. Based on these findings, discourse-related factors (deictic content of tense and person features) should be expected to influence mainly late eye-tracking measures.

Existing eye-tracking literature on the processing of the adverb-verb relation, on the other hand, is more limited than the literature on subject-verb agreement. In fact, past studies mainly investigated syntactic ambiguity

⁵ Spanish pattern which allows the presence of a 3rd person plural subject with a 1st person plural verb (e.g. *Los investigadores escribimos artículos*, The researchers_{S3PL} write_{1PL} papers)

resolutions in the attachment of a deictic temporal adverb given two antecedent verbs, in isolated sentences (Van Gompel et al. 2005, Exp.4) or in the presence of an extra-sentential context (Altmann et al. 1998). Both manipulations affected early eye-tracking measures but drawing a parallel with the current study would be inaccurate given the substantial differences between the paradigm adopted in the pre-existing literature (i.e. target adverb, ambiguous grammatical sentences) and ours (i.e. target verb, ungrammatical sentences). We will thus build our hypotheses on the adverb-verb processing based on the existing literature of subject-verb agreement, predicting possible differences in the detection pattern of the two relations as a function of optionality of the controller and anchoring to the deictic context.

6.2. THE CURRENT STUDY

To better understand when and how the parser dealt with the computation of number, person and tense, we conducted an eye-tracking study in Spanish adopting a violation paradigm. In order to cope with differences in linear distance between the two elements that have to agree we decided to compare subject-verb and adverb-verb violations in structural and linear configurations as similar as possible. Spanish is a language with rich morphology and flexible word order that allows the subject and the temporal adverb to be located in different positions; in particular, they can occur immediately before the verb or in sentence-initial position. In 1.a adverb-verb agreement can be observed in a

local configuration since the verb is adjacent to its controller while subject-verb agreement is in a distal one. Conversely, in 1.b subject-verb agreement is in a local configuration while adverb and verb are distal. In the distal configuration, both the subject and the adverb occupy a sentence-initial position as shown respectively in 1.a and 1.b. This way the linear distance (number of intervening words) between the two constituents that need to concord and the role of parafoveal visual information (cf. Balota et al. 1985) can be balanced in the comparison of the two types of agreement. It must be however noted that the distal configuration is created not just by adding words or adjuncts to the sentence initial phrase, but by inserting a phrase which is not embeddable in the first constituent. At the processing level this may make a difference, as in local configuration the inflected verb is processed just after parsing the controller phrase while in the distal configuration the controller phrase analysis has been completed (since a different constituent was also parsed). For both subject-verb agreement and temporal agreement the distal configuration is thus equivalent both in terms of linear distance and of structural distance.

Both word orders as in the examples 1.a and 1.b are grammatical and frequent in Spanish, bearing very similar meaning. In Romance languages as Spanish, the preverbal position of deictic temporal adverbs is natural and does not require any specific prosodic contours. If some difference has to be assumed, one may say that the sentence-initial position is in general more prominent at a

discourse level. With reference to temporal adverbs, some theories assume that this position (1.a) can be favored in that it allows to ‘time-frame’ the utterance with no need of a previous context (cf. Chafe, 1984; Dickey, 2001) and may be more appropriate in de-contextualized sentences.

(1)a. Los viajeros cansados mañana a mediodía regresarán a casa con mucho equipaje.

The tired travelers tomorrow at noon_(FUT) will go_(3SG, FUT) back home with a lot of bags

(1)b Mañana a mediodía los viajeros cansados regresarán a casa con mucho equipaje.

Tomorrow at noon the tired travelers_(3SG) will go_(3SG, FUT) back home with a lot of bags

Agreement violations were first analyzed with respect to their correct counterparts and compared in their local configuration to identify similarities and differences in the reading mechanisms associated with the detection of person, number and tense anomalies. Importantly, this allowed us a more straightforward comparison with previous studies on the processing of sentential relations. Moreover, the three types of anomalies were also analyzed and compared in their distal configuration, to investigate the stability of the mismatch effects for the two dependencies in the two different word orders. A sample of the experimental material is shown in Table 1.

The main goal of this study is to compare the computation of Number, Person and Tense to see whether the computation of cardinality, role of the speech participants and temporal aspects of the sentence are differently parsed during language comprehension. Independently from the feature under computation, we expect all mismatch conditions to lead to longer reading times compared to correct conditions since each violation contains an incongruent person, number or tense marking compared to the subject or the adverb.

Based on the different structural and interpretive requirements of the three features, as well as existing experimental evidence, different hypotheses can be formulated. In the following paragraph we will first consider the predictions, respectively in the local and in the distal configuration, guided by a relation-based approach (Frazier & Clifton 1996, Chomsky 1995, 2000) in which the factor affecting the processing of number, person and tense is the optionality of the controller. Then we will alternatively consider the predictions guided by a feature-based approach (Carminati, 2005; Mancini et al. 2013) in which the intrinsic properties of each feature differently affect the processing of these features during sentence comprehension.

If the processing of person, number and tense violations is modulated by the optionality of the controller of the relation, we should expect two different patterns of response for subject-verb agreement and adverb-verb temporal agreement. Given that the subject is a fundamental and mandatory element of the sentence, a subject-verb agreement mismatch could force the parser to

immediately detect and repair any inconsistency related to this relation. We thus expect immediate and sustained effects from early measures as first-pass to later measures for both Number and Person mismatches compared to the correct agreement condition. Given previous findings on the differential impact of subject-verb violations in different distal configurations (Deutsch, 1998; but see Kaan et al. 2002 for different ERPs results) we also expect less disruption when the subject is more distally located from the verb, compared to violations in the local configuration.

On the contrary, the adverb-verb relation entails a constituent which is not necessarily included in a sentence. This optionality at the linguistic level could be mirrored by optionality at the processing level allowing the parser to delay the detection of a temporal inconsistency (the attempt of the parser to integrate a mismatching element into the morpho-syntactic context) to later stages of processing. In this case we expect temporal mismatch effects to emerge in later measures (total reading time, regressions). No previous studies have tested the stability of tense agreement manipulating the position of the controller in different pre-verbal positions. However, assuming that the optionality of the adverb can leave the parser more flexibility in the processing of the adverb-verb temporal relation and given that even an obligatory constituent (the subject) can lead to smaller perturbations when distally located from the verb, we can hypothesize that the detection of Tense violations in the distal configuration can lead to even shallower parsing costs in late measures, with respect to the

local configuration. This pattern of effects would be in line with previous findings on the difference between the detection of subject-verb agreement violations and adverb-verb tense violations (Fonteneau et al. 1998). On the contrary, if the optionality of the constituents does not play a role during sentence comprehension both person and number subject-verb mismatches and tense adverb-verb mismatches are expected to yield effects from early stages of reading measures.

A different set of hypotheses follows from the assumption that the three features under study have different interpretive properties. If the position of the interpretive anchor of each feature matters for the analysis of person, number and tense violations, we should expect a different mismatch effect for person and tense compared to number, as a result of the discourse relatedness of the former compared to the latter feature. Based on previous findings (Mancini et al. 2014a) we expect larger mismatch effects for person violations compared to number violations, since a person mismatch prevents the parser from identifying a speech role associated with the subject of the sentence. This difference is expected to emerge in the probability of regressions into the verb and in total reading time, a reading measure that has been previously associated with the mapping between morpho-syntactic and discourse-related information (Mancini et al. 2014b). Given that tense interpretation implies anchoring to discourse (Bianchi 2006, Sigurdsson 2013), similarly to person interpretation, we expect the two types of anomalies to pattern together in total

reading times and probability of regressions (into the verb), as a result of the discourse-relatedness of the two features. The lack of a large body of empirical data on the processing of different features during sentence comprehension makes it difficult to predict which factors (e.g. adjacency of the constituents) determine the speed and the efficiency of the checking and anchoring processes. As a consequence, our predictions on feature mismatch detection in the distal configuration will be more exploratory than confirmatory. We know from previous studies (Mancini et al. 2014a,b) that the formal checking mechanism and anchoring process are separated and affect different eye-tracking measures, respectively early measures and late measures. If the distance of the controller affects the formal checking process we can expect differences in the processing of each feature in early measures, while if the distance of the controller affects discourse-related mechanisms, we expect differences in late eye-tracking measures.

6.3. Materials and method

6.3.1. Participants

48 participants (35 female, 19-33 years, mean age = 23 years, SD= 2.5 years) took part in this experiment in exchange for a small payment. They were all native speakers of Spanish and had normal or corrected-to-normal vision.

6.3.2. Design and materials

We manipulated two experimental factors: *condition* (the type of feature mismatch) by comparing the correct version of each sentence with three mismatching versions containing a wrong morphological inflection of the verb (in number, person and tense) and *configuration* (the configuration of the two critical constituents) by locating the subject and the adverb in a local or distal configuration with respect to the verb, as shown in Table 1.

In the conditions in which the adverb-verb temporal relation was observed, we compared the control condition (CONTROL) with the temporal mismatch condition (TENSE) both in a local configuration (the adverb and the verb were adjacent) and in a distal configuration (the adverb was sentence-initial).

In the conditions in which the Number and Person agreement were analyzed, we compared the control condition (CONTROL 2) with both the number mismatch condition (NUMBER) and the person mismatch condition (PERSON).

The verb was preceded by the subject (local configuration) otherwise the subject was sentence-initial (distal configuration).

The experimental material consisted of 144 experimental stimuli. Each sentence contained an animate subject (e.g. *el viajero cansado*), a temporal adverb (e.g. *mañana a mediodía*) and a simple past or future verb followed by a direct (or indirect) object. The subject was always a lexical DP sometimes followed by a modifier to balance the length (in characters) of the subject and the temporal adverb, across items (Subject phrase: mean = 14.54, SD= 3.69;

Adverb phrase: mean = 14.39, SD= 3.63). The temporal adverbs were all deictic so they encoded a specific temporal information depending on the context, namely the time of utterance (e.g. “yesterday” denotes the day before the time of utterance that is “now”). We used deictic temporal adverbs of different forms to avoid participant habituation to the critical constituents (e.g. ayer/ mañana por la tarde, hace/en dos meses, el año próximo/pasado). To vary the set of stimuli, our experimental material contained 50% of items with simple past verbs and the other 50% with simple future verbs.

Table 1. Sample of the material (Adverb-verb temporal concord: *control1, tense*; subject-verb agreement: *control2, number, person*) in the two configurations (adjacent controller: *local*; distal controller: *distal*)

	Local	Distal
CONTROL1	<p>Los viajeros cansados mañana a mediodía regresarán a casa con mucho equipaje.</p> <p><i>(The tired travelers tomorrow at noon_(FUT) will go_(FUT) back home with a lot of bags)</i></p>	<p>Mañana a mediodía los viajeros cansados regresarán a casa con mucho equipaje.</p> <p><i>(Tomorrow at noon_(FUT) the tired travelers will go_(FUT) back home with a lot of bags)</i></p>
TENSE	<p>Los viajeros cansados mañana a mediodía regresaron a casa con mucho equipaje.</p> <p><i>(The tired travelers tomorrow at noon_(FUT) went_(PST) back home with a lot of bags)</i></p>	<p>Mañana a mediodía los viajeros cansados regresaron a casa con mucho equipaje.</p> <p><i>(Tomorrow at noon_(FUT) the tired travelers went_(PST) back home with a lot of bags)</i></p>

CONTROL2	<p>Mañana a mediodía el viajero cansado regresará a casa con mucho equipaje.</p> <p><i>(Tomorrow at noon the tired traveler_(3SG) will go_(3SG) back home with a lot of bags)</i></p>	<p>El viajero cansado mañana a mediodía regresará a casa con mucho equipaje.</p> <p><i>(The tired traveler_(3SG) tomorrow at noon will go_(3SG) back home with a lot of bags)</i></p>
NUMBER	<p>Mañana a mediodía el viajero cansado regresarán a casa con mucho equipaje.</p> <p><i>(Tomorrow at noon the tired traveler_(SG) will go_(PL) back home with a lot of bags)</i></p>	<p>El viajero cansado mañana a mediodía regresarán a casa con mucho equipaje.</p> <p><i>(The tired traveler_(SG) tomorrow at noon will go_(PL) back home with a lot of bags)</i></p>
PERSON	<p>Mañana a mediodía el viajero cansado regresarás a casa con mucho equipaje.</p> <p><i>(Tomorrow at noon the tired traveler_(3RD) will go_(2ND) back home with a lot of bags)</i></p>	<p>El viajero cansado mañana a mediodía regresarás a casa con mucho equipaje.</p> <p><i>(The tired traveler_(3RD) tomorrow at noon will go_(2ND) back home with a lot of bags)</i></p>

To balance the overall experimental material, 72 filler sentences of different nature were included. Twenty-four filler sentences contained number violations with plural subjects (e.g. **Mañana a mediodía los viajeros cansados regresará a casa con mucho equipaje*) to balance the number of singular and plural subjects. Twenty-four items containing samples of unagreement (e.g. *Por la tarde los niños jugaremos a fútbol*) were added to balance the number of correct and incorrect sentences while 24 samples of sentences containing an historical temporal event were added to give more variability to the experimental material (e.g. *Después de un largo viaje en 1492 Colón llegó/llegará al Nuevo Mundo*).

The experimental material was randomly assigned to different lists according to a Latin Square design, so that each subject could see only one version of each sentence. Thus, each subject read 12 sentences in each of the ten experimental conditions in addition to 72 filler sentences, making a total of 192 items.

Before conducting the eye tracking experiment, an offline naturalness judgment task was administered to a different group of 24 participants to check the material. Participants were asked to read each sentence and to evaluate naturalness within a 7 point Likert scale. Results (see Table 2) show that correct sentences were clearly rated as more natural than violations. With respect to the correct version a trend is evident to consider more natural sentences in which the temporal adverb is sentence initial, in line with the time frame hypothesis outlined in the introduction (cf. Chafe, 1984).

Table 2. Mean score and standard errors of the naturalness judgment task.

	Local	Distal
CONTROL1	5.7 (0.3)	6.1 (0.2)
TENSE	2.4 (0.4)	2.2 (0.4)
CONTROL2	6.2 (0.2)	5.7 (0.3)
NUMBER	1.8 (0.4)	1.8 (0.4)
PERSON	1.9 (0.4)	1.7 (0.4)

6.3.3.Procedure

Eye-movements were recorded using an SR Eye-Link 2k machine interfaced with a 19" CRT Viewsonic monitor (60cm from participants' eyes) in which stimuli were displayed via Experiment Builder Software (SR Research, Ontario, Canada). Participants had binocular vision while movements were measured, but only the right eye was tracked. The experimental room was slightly dimmed to provide a favorable viewing environment. A chin rest bar and a forehead restraint were provided for each participant to minimize head movements. Before the experiment, and whenever necessary during the experiment, the experimenter calibrated the eye-tracker asking participants to fixate 13 positions indicated by a red dot, linearly distributed along the bottom, central and top line of the screen. Participants initiated each trial by fixating on a red dot on the left side of the screen, specifically where the first word of the sentence would have appeared. Once a fixation in the target region reached a stable value, the entire sentence was displayed. All sentences were presented in a 20-point font (Times New Roman). Participants ended the presentation of each sentence by indicating they had finished using one of the buttons of the response box. Randomly, some sentences (49 out of 192, corresponding to 25% of the sample) were followed by a comprehension question concerning the content of the sentence just read. Participants answered by pressing either one of two buttons placed on a response box, corresponding respectively to YES and NO. The experimental session was preceded by 5 practice trials to

familiarize the participant with the procedure. Testing sessions lasted approximately 1 hour, including practice, calibration, breaks and debriefing.

6.3.4.Data analysis

Sentences were divided into 5 regions: the adverb/the subject, the verb, the object and the end of the sentence (e.g. prepositional phrases, adverbs, indirect objects). Eye-movements were analyzed at the target region V (the verb in all conditions), at the pre-target region V-1 (the subject or the adverb) and at the post-target region V+1 (the object in all conditions).

We report five measures for each region of interest. As early latency measure, we analyzed *first pass reading time* which was calculated by summing all fixations on an area of interest before leaving it (either to the left or the right).

We also computed late measures as *go-past time* which is the time spent in reading an area before moving to the right (including any time spent re-reading previous parts of the sentence) and *total time* which is the sum of all fixations on an area. In addition to these latency measures, we also report the *probability of regression (in and out)* that is the probability that a regression was made into or out of a specific area before exiting that region to the right to carry on the reading of the sentence.

Data for each region of interest were analyzed separately for subject-verb agreement and adverb-verb agreement. Individual fixations that were shorter than 80 milliseconds (ms) and longer than 800ms were considered outlier and removed. For the latency measures, values that were higher or lower than 2.5

standard deviations around the mean (separately for each subject and current word, across conditions) were also removed using the recursive procedure with moving criterion developed by Selst & Jolicoeur (1994). Overall outlier procedures led to 2.7% of removals for the subject-verb relation and 2.9% of removal for the adverb-verb relation in first-pass reading time, 3.1% and 2.9% in go-past time respectively for subject-verb agreement and adverb-verb agreement, and 2.7% for both agreement relations in total time.

The analysis was carried out fitting linear mixed-effect models (Baayen, Davidson, & Bates, 2008) to our data⁶. The models were built adding complexity to the random-effects structure. For each pair of models in each dependent variable, the results of the likelihood ratio test were applied to evaluate whether the inclusion of additional random-effects parameters provided a better fit of the model to the data. More complex models were disregarded only if the p-value for the significance of the difference between two models was above .20. P-values for the estimated effects in each model were calculated using the R package *lmerTest* (Kuznetsova et al. 2015).

⁶ In this study we decided to use random mixed effect model analysis, differently from Study 1 and Study 3 in which data are analyzed using traditional ANOVAs on data aggregated by subjects and by items (although this traditional analysis has been criticized, cf. Raaijmakers et al. 1999; Baayen et al. 2008). This different methodological choice for the studies presented in this work may seem incoherent. However, the presence of multiple experiments would have made the data-driven model selection quite complex in Study 1 and Study 3. Conversely, the presence of a single experiment in Study 2 allowed a smoother introduction of a data-driven mixed model selection. Moreover, the adoption of a unitary approach to linear mixed effect model analysis in the different studies would have made the methodological part of this thesis very elaborated, since the “gold standard” in the selection of the best-fit model (“keep it maximal” versus “incremental” approach to random effect structure) is still a highly debated topic among researchers in the field of psycholinguistics.

For the analysis of all the dependent variables in the critical regions (V-1, V, V+1) a best-fit model was adopted with by-Subject and by-Item random intercepts, unless more complex models with a by-Subject random slope was required. Finally, the comparison between Number and Person conditions was carried out by changing the reference level of the intercept from Control to Number, within the same model which was selected for the comparison between the Control condition and the two agreement violations. For the analysis of the probability of regression measure, logistic mixed-effect models were employed (Jaeger, 2008).

For the analysis of subject-verb agreement, the factor *condition* had three levels: Control, Number (mismatch) and Person (mismatch). For the analysis of temporal agreement, the factor *condition* had two levels: Control and Tense (mismatch). The factor *configuration* (local, distal) was included in the analyses of the target region and the spillover to verify if the reading patterns were influenced by the relative configuration of subjects and adverbs with respect to the target verb⁷. The analysis of the pre-target area did not include the factor *configuration* since the intrinsic differences between the pre-target constituents in the two configurations (the subject in one case and the adverb in the other) cannot allow a direct comparison of the effect due to our manipulations, even

⁷ Because verbs in the Person and Number mismatch conditions were longer in characters than in the Control condition (*Control* mean = 12.9, SD = 5.5; *Number* mean = 13.3, SD = 4.9; *Person* mean = 13.5, SD = 4.7), the factor length (corresponding to the centered mean value of the number of characters of the target verb) was introduced as a fixed factor in the analysis of the target region. No interaction between length and the experimental conditions was found in any measure (*First-pass* $F(2,1635) = 1.01$, $p = 0.36$; *Go-past* $F(2,1575) = 0.26$, $p = 0.77$; *Total* $F(2,1555) = 1.06$, $p = 0.35$)

supposing that there could be one. As a consequence, in the pre-target area only the results from the local configuration were reported.

For each dependent variable analyzed, non-significant or marginally significant results will be reported only if relevant to the issues discussed in the study.

Bar plots of mean reading times and probability of regressions in each sentence region are respectively illustrated in Figures 1a and 1b for subject-verb agreement manipulations while Figure 2a and 2b represent adverb-verb temporal agreement manipulations. Numeric values are given in Table 3 for subject-verb agreement and in Table 4 for adverb-verb agreement. For each comparison, we report the intercept, the estimated regression coefficient (Estimate), standard error (SE) and t/Wald's z values resulting from the linear mixed effects model analysis.

6.3.5.Results

All participants reached at least 75% accuracy on the comprehension questions.

6.3.5.1. Pre-target region

6.3.5.1.1. Number and Person

In this region, no significant differences among the three experimental conditions were found.

6.3.5.1.2. Tense

In the Tense mismatch condition longer *total* reading times were found when the adverb immediately preceded the verb (Intercept: 620.61 ms; Estimate: 31.23 ms, SE: 14.93, $t = 2.09$, $p < 0.05$).

6.3.5.2. Target region

6.3.5.2.1. Number and Person

First-pass. In the local configuration, Number mismatches (Intercept: 338 ms; Estimate: 47.1 ms, SE: 12.13, $t = 3.88$, $p < 0.001$) and Person mismatches (Intercept: 338 ms; Estimate: 62.67 ms, SE: 11.86, $t = 5.29$, $p < 0.001$) gave rise to longer reading times with respect to the Control condition. The same pattern appeared in the distal configuration, showing longer first-pass for Number mismatches (Intercept: 345.42 ms; Estimate: 32.86 ms, SE: 11.84, $t = 2.76$, $p < 0.01$) and Person mismatches (Intercept: 345.42 ms; Estimate: 35 ms, SE: 11.66, $t = 3$, $p < 0.01$) with respect to Control.

Go-past. Number mismatches led to marginally longer reading times compared to Control (Intercept: 401.72 ms; Estimate: 25.37 ms, SE: 15.21, $t = 1.67$, $p = 0.1$) while Person mismatches gave rise to significantly longer reading times with respect to the Control condition (Intercept: 401.72 ms; Estimate: 45.83 ms, SE: 14.83, $t = 3.1$, $p < 0.05$) in the local configuration. Similarly, longer go-past reading times both for Number (Intercept: 368.50 ms; Estimate: 48.57 ms, SE: 14.85, $t = 3.27$, $p = 0.001$) and Person (Intercept: 368.50 ms; Estimate:

43.14 ms, SE: 14.6, $t = 2.96$, $p < 0.05$) compared to Control, emerged in the distal configuration.

Total. Both Number mismatches (Intercept: 425.72 ms; Estimate: 59.14 ms, SE: 17.55, $t = 3.37$, $p < 0.001$) and Person mismatches (Intercept: 425.72 ms; Estimate: 99.66 ms, SE: 17.15, $t = 5.81$, $p < 0.001$) gave rise to longer reading times with respect to the Control condition, when the subject and the verb were adjacent (local). Similarly, when the subject was located at the beginning of the sentence (distal configuration), longer total reading time for Number mismatches (Intercept: 428 ms; Estimate: 50.35 ms, SE: 17.02, $t = 2.96$, $p < 0.01$) and Person mismatches (Intercept: 428 ms; Estimate: 56.61 ms, SE: 16.74, $t = 3.38$, $p = 0.001$) were found compared to Control. No interaction *condition x configuration* was found when comparing number and person violations (Estimate: -34.26 ms, SE: 21.48, $t = -1.60$, $p = 0.1$). However, pairwise comparisons provided by the overall random mixed model showed no significant difference between Number and Person mismatches in the distal configuration (Intercept: 478.35; Estimate: 6.26, SE: 15.07, $t = 0.42$, $p = 0.68$), while in the local configuration Person mismatches led to significant longer reading times with respect to Number mismatches (Intercept: 484.86 ms; Estimate: 40.51 ms, SE: 15.26, $t = 2.65$, $p = 0.01$). In particular, Person anomalies in the distal configuration led to significantly smaller reading times with respect to Person anomalies in the local configuration (Intercept: 525.37; Estimate: -40.77, SE: 14.85, $t = -2.75$, $p < 0.01$).

Probability of regression (out). In the local configuration, only Number mismatches significantly differed from the Control condition (Intercept: -2.14; Estimate: -0.67, SE: 0.27, Wald's $z = -2.49$, $p = 0.01$) while no differences among the three experimental conditions were found in the distal configuration.

Probability of regression (in). A higher probability of regression into the target region was found for Person mismatches compared to Control in the local configuration (Intercept -2.55; Estimate: 1.14, SE: 0.23, Wald's $z = 4.89$, $p < 0.001$) while it was only marginal in the distal configuration (Intercept -2.09; Estimate: 0.38, SE: 0.21, Wald's $z = 1.83$, $p = 0.07$). As for Number mismatches, a higher probability of regression compared to Control showed up only in the local configuration (Intercept: -2.55; Estimate: 0.97, SE: 0.24, Wald's $z = 4.05$, $p < 0.001$).

6.3.5.2.2. Tense

First-pass. During the first pass through the target region, tense mismatches gave rise to longer reading times (relative to Control), but only in the distal configuration (Intercept: 354.75 ms; Estimate: 26.71 ms, SE: 9.28, $t = 2.88$, $p < 0.01$).

Go-past. Verbs mismatching in Tense led to marginally longer reading times (Intercept: 406.55 ms; Estimate: 19.6 ms, SE: 11.6, $t = 1.7$, $p = 0.09$) compared to the Control condition in a local configuration, while a more robust effect emerged in the distal configuration (Intercept: 384.13 ms; Estimate: 43.28 ms, SE: 11.6, $t = 3.73$, $p < 0.001$).

Total. Significantly longer reading times were found for Tense mismatches compared to Control both in the local (Intercept: 457.47 ms; Estimate: 51.65 ms, SE: 13.18, $t = 3.92$, $p < 0.001$) and in the distal configuration (Intercept: 437.89 ms; Estimate: 61.34 ms, SE: 13.20, $t = 4.65$, $p < 0.001$).

Probability of regression (out). No difference was found among the two experimental conditions in either configuration.

Probability of regression (in). A greater probability of regression was found for Tense mismatches compared to Control both in the local (Intercept: -2.40; Estimate: 0.58, SE: 0.18, Wald's $z = 3.15$, $p < 0.01$) and in the distal configuration (Intercept: -2.14; Estimate: 0.39, SE: 0.17, Wald's $z = 2.23$, $p < 0.05$).

6.3.5.3. Post-target region

6.3.5.3.1. Number and Person

First-pass. In the local configuration, the Number mismatch condition gave rise to shorter reading times compared to the Control condition (Intercept: 496.17 ms; Estimate: -39.26 ms, SE: 12.25, $t = -3.21$, $p < 0.01$), Person mismatches did not differ from Control. Also, reading times for Number were faster than for Person mismatches (Intercept: 456.91 ms; Estimate: 40.45 ms, SE: 12.20, $t = 3.32$, $p < 0.001$). In contrast, in the distal configuration the three conditions elicited equivalent reading times. In fact, an interaction *condition x configuration* was found when comparing number and person violations

(Estimate: -37.35, SE: 17.24, $t = -2.16$, $p < 0.05$). Number violations were also marginally faster in the local configuration than in the distal one (Estimate: 456.91 ms, Estimate: 24.03 ms, SE: 12.18, $t = 1.97$, $p = 0.05$).

Go-past. In both configurations, Person mismatches showed longer reading times with respect to the Control (local: Intercept: 548.56 ms; Estimate: 48.16 ms, SE: 13.54, $t = 3.56$, $p < 0.001$; distal: Intercept: 540.29 ms; Estimate: 44.63 ms, SE: 13.55, $t = 3.29$, $p = 0.001$). No interaction *condition x configuration* was found when the reference level of the model was the number condition (Estimate: -6.90, SE: 19.17, $t = -0.36$, $p = 0.71$). In fact, pairwise comparisons provided by the model showed longer reading times for Person mismatches compared to Number mismatch conditions (local: Intercept: 568.83 ms; Estimate: 27.88 ms, SE: 13.55, $t = 2.06$, $p < 0.05$; distal: Intercept: 550.13 ms; Estimate: 34.78 ms, SE: 13.56, $t = 2.57$, $p < 0.05$). In contrast, Number mismatches did not differ from the Control condition in either configuration.

Total. In the local configuration, Person anomalies elicited longer reading times compared to the Control condition (Intercept: 606.6 ms; Estimate: 40.9 ms, SE: 14.8, $t = 2.76$, $p = 0.01$) while there was no significant difference between Control and Number mismatches. Moreover, Person mismatch reading times were found to be significantly longer with respect to Number mismatch (Intercept: 594.37 ms; Estimate: 53.14 ms, SE: 14.79, $t = 3.59$, $p < 0.001$). In the distal configuration, Number mismatches only marginally differed from Control (Intercept: 587.34 ms; Estimate: 25.30 ms, SE: 14.75, $t = 1.72$, $p =$

0.09) as well as from Person mismatches (Intercept: 587.34 ms; Estimate: 28.43 ms, SE: 14.80, $t = 1.92$, $p = 0.06$). No difference between Person and Number mismatches emerged (Intercept: 612.64 ms; Estimate: 3.14 ms, SE: 14.78, $t = 0.21$, $p = 0.83$). In fact, the interaction term *condition x configuration* between number and person violations was significant in this eye-tracking measure (Estimate: 50.01 ms, SE: 20.91, $t = 2.39$, $p < 0.05$).

Probability of regression out. In the local configuration, Number mismatches led to higher probabilities of regression out of the region with respect to the Control (Intercept: -2.11; Estimate: 0.53, SE: 0.17, Wald's $z = 3.10$, $p < 0.01$). The same pattern was found for Person mismatches compared to Control both in the local configuration (Intercept -2.11; Estimate: 0.67, SE: 0.17, Wald's $z = 3.97$, $p < 0.001$) and in the distal configuration (Intercept: 0.13; Estimate: 0.06, SE: 0.02, Wald's $z = 2.74$, $p < 0.01$). Moreover, when the subject was sentence-initial a higher probability of regression out for Person mismatches compared to Number was found (Intercept: 0.15; Estimate: 0.05, SE: 0.02, Wald's $z = 2.07$, $p < 0.05$).

Probability of regression in. In the local configuration, the comparison between Number mismatch and Control revealed a higher probability of regression in the post-target area for the former condition (Intercept: -2.22; Estimate: -0.44, SE: 0.19, Wald's $z = -2.27$, $p < 0.05$). In contrast, Person mismatches did not significantly differ from the Control condition (Intercept: -2.22; Estimate: -0.14, SE: 0.18, Wald's $z = -0.74$, $p < 0.46$).

6.3.5.3.2. Tense

No differences between tense-mismatching verbs and control verbs were found either in the three reading time measures analyzed or in the probability of regression in, both in the local and in the distal configuration.

Probability of regression out. A greater probability of regression (out) showed up for Tense mismatches compared to Control only in the local configuration (Intercept: -2.21; Estimate: 0.40, *SE*: 0.18, Wald's $z = 2.21$, $p < 0.05$).

Figure 1a. Bar plots of mean reading times in milliseconds (and standard errors) for subject-verb agreement in eye-tracking latency measures. Mean reading times were divided into five regions: the adverb phrase, the subject phrase, the verb (target), the in/direct object phrase, the end of sentence (eos) containing the remaining phrases.

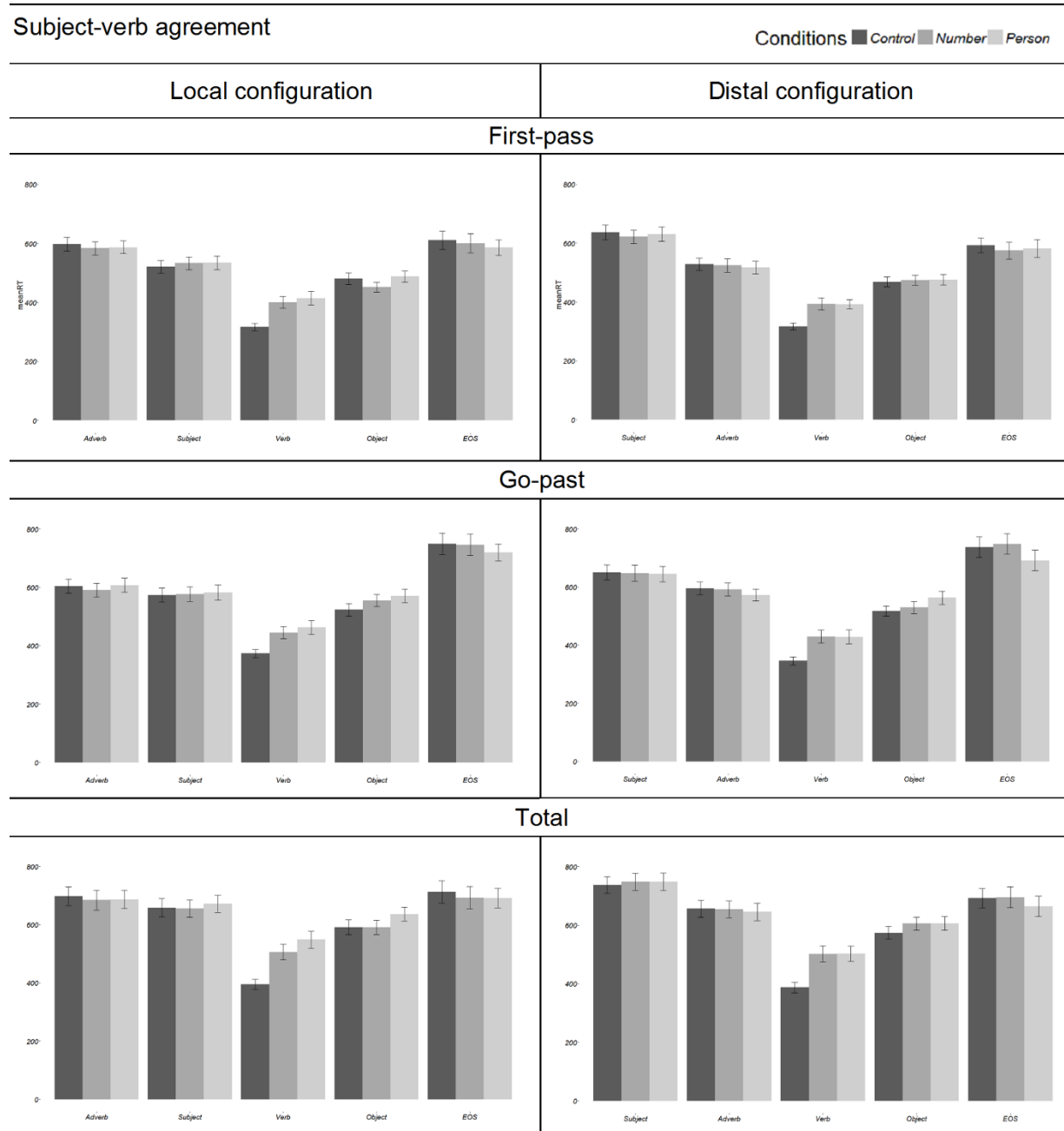


Figure 1b. Bar plots of mean probabilities of regression (and standard errors) for subject-verb agreement conditions in five different regions: the adverb phrase, the subject phrase, the verb (target), the in/direct object phrase, the end of sentence (eos) containing the remaining phrases.

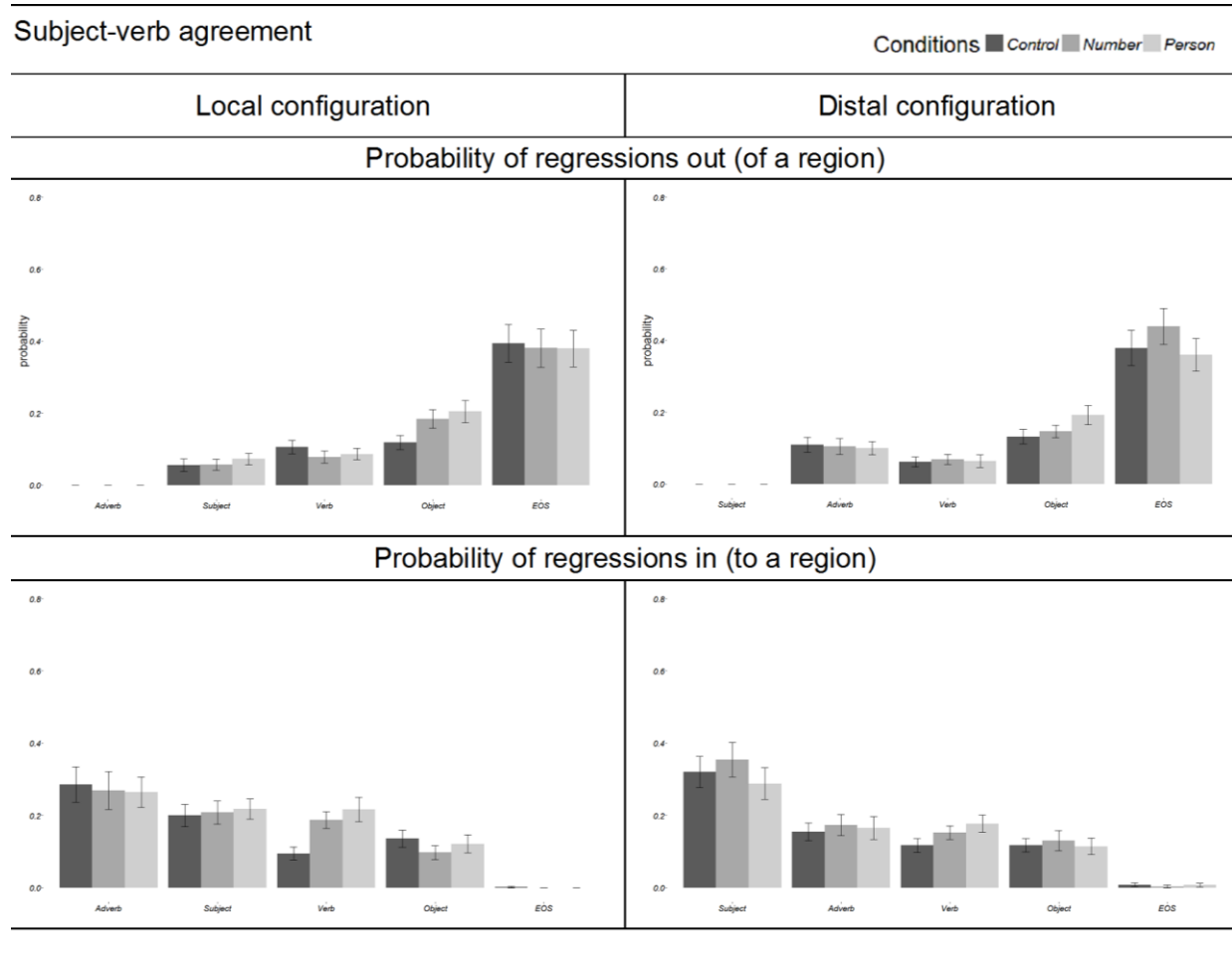


Table3. Mean reading times in milliseconds and probabilities of regressions (standard errors in parentheses) in subject-verb agreement conditions. Mean reading times were divided into five regions: the adverb phrase, the subject phrase, the verb (target), the in/direct object phrase, the end of sentence (eos) containing the remaining phrases.

	Local configuration					Distal configuration				
	Adverb	Subject	Verb	Object	EOS	Subject	Adverb	Verb	Obj.	EOS
First-pass										
Control1	598 (23)	521 (22)	317 (12)	481 (20)	612 (31)	637 (25)	529 (21)	317 (12)	469 (16)	593 (25)
Number	584 (23)	533 (21)	401 (20)	452 (17)	601 (33)	622 (23)	525 (22)	394 (20)	474 (17)	575 (29)
Person	587 (22)	535 (23)	415 (23)	489 (19)	586 (27)	631 (24)	517 (22)	392 (16)	476 (18)	582 (31)
Go-past										
Control1	605 (23)	574 (24)	374 (14)	524 (21)	750 (37)	651 (26)	596 (23)	346 (14)	518 (17)	738 (36)
Number	591 (24)	578 (25)	445 (20)	555 (21)	747 (36)	648 (27)	592 (23)	430 (22)	531 (21)	749 (35)
Person	607 (24)	582 (26)	463 (23)	571 (23)	720 (29)	645 (27)	573 (21)	429 (24)	563 (23)	692 (35)
Total										
Control1	698 (32)	658 (32)	395 (17)	591 (26)	713 (38)	737 (29)	656 (29)	387 (18)	574 (22)	692 (33)
Number	685 (34)	655 (30)	506 (27)	591 (24)	693 (39)	748 (29)	654 (29)	502 (28)	605 (21)	695 (35)
Person	687 (31)	672 (29)	548 (29)	636 (24)	692 (33)	749 (30)	646 (30)	503 (26)	606 (23)	664 (35)
Probability of regressions out										
Control1	0 (0)	0.06(0.02)	0.11 (0.02)	0.12 (0.02)	0.39 (0.05)	0 (0)	0.11 (0.02)	0.06 (0.01)	0.13 (0.02)	0.38 (0.05)
Number	0 (0)	0.06 (0.02)	0.08 (0.02)	0.18 (0.03)	0.38 (0.05)	0 (0)	0.1 (0.02)	0.07 (0.01)	0.15 (0.02)	0.44 (0.05)
Person	0 (0)	0.07 (0.02)	0.09 (0.02)	0.2 (0.03)	0.38 (0.05)	0 (0)	0.1 (0.02)	0.06 (0.02)	0.19 (0.03)	0.36 (0.05)
Probability of regressions in										
Control1	0.29 (0.05)	0.2 (0.03)	0.09 (0.02)	0.14 (0.02)	0 (0)	0.32 (0.04)	0.15 (0.02)	0.12 (0.02)	0.12 (0.02)	0.01 (0)
Number	0.27 (0.05)	0.21 (0.03)	0.19 (0.02)	0.1 (0.02)	0 (0)	0.35 (0.05)	0.17 (0.03)	0.15 (0.02)	0.13 (0.03)	0 (0)
Person	0.26 (0.04)	0.22 (0.03)	0.22 (0.03)	0.12 (0.03)	0 (0)	0.29 (0.04)	0.16 (0.03)	0.18 (0.02)	0.11 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)

Figure 2a. Bar plots of mean reading times in milliseconds (and standard errors) for adverb-verb temporal concord conditions in each eye-tracking latency measure. Mean reading times were divided into 5 regions: the adverb phrase, the subject phrase, the verb (target), the in/direct object phrase, the end of sentence (eos) containing the remaining phrases.

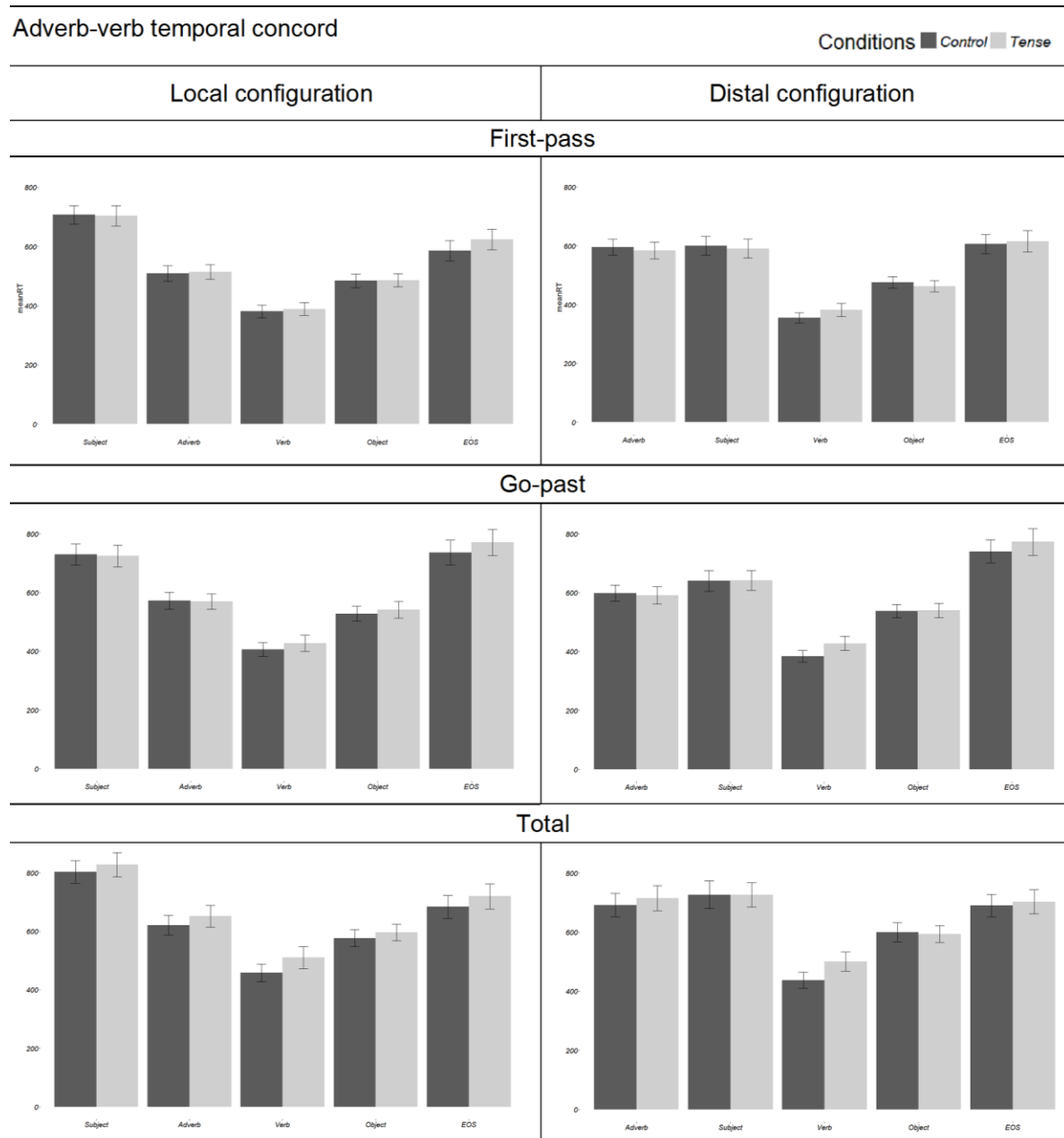


Figure 2b. Bar plots of mean probabilities of regression (and standard errors) for adverb-verb temporal concord conditions in five different regions: the adverb phrase, the subject phrase, the verb (target), the in/direct object phrase, the end of sentence (eos) containing the remaining phrases.

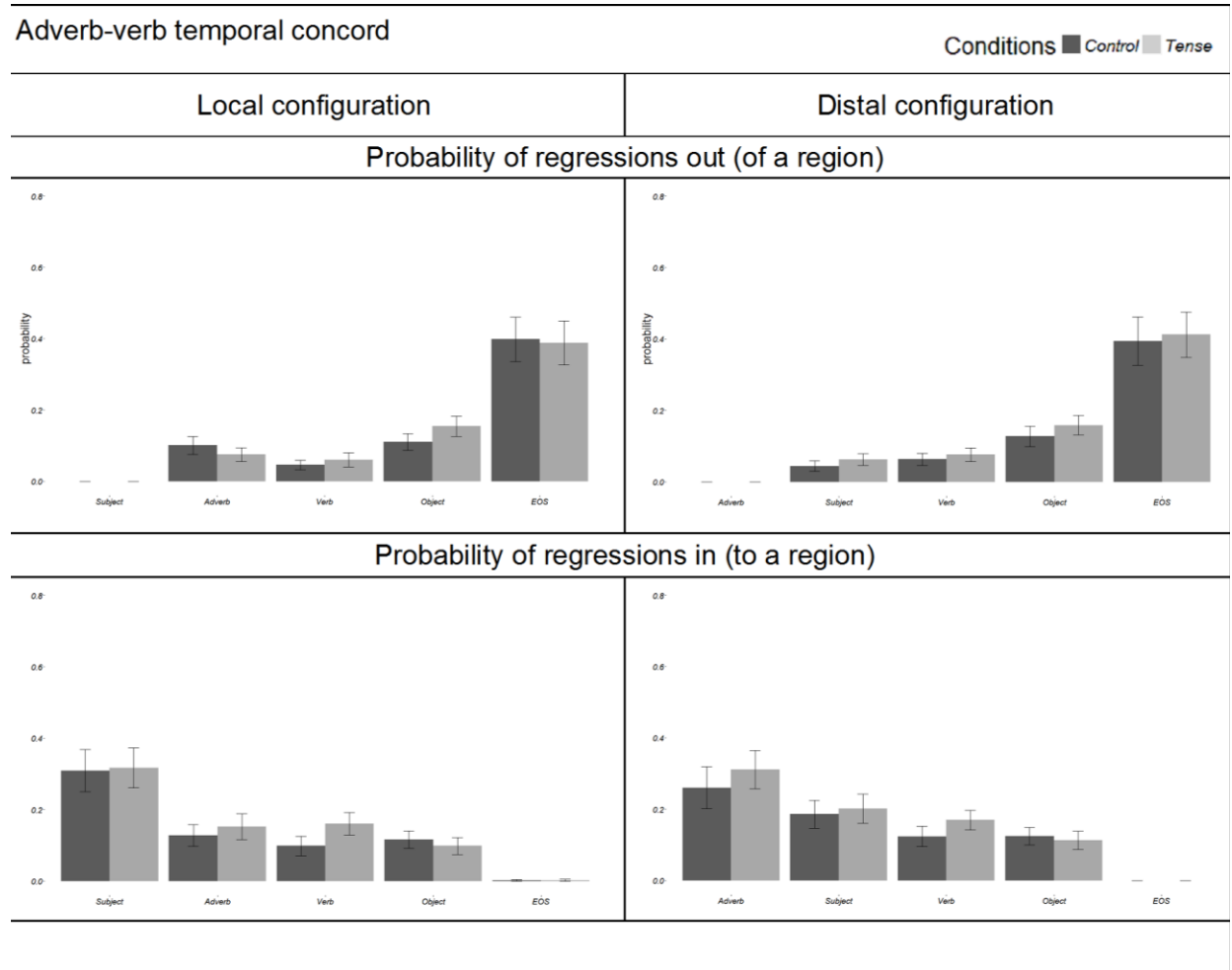


Table4. Mean reading times in milliseconds and probabilities of regressions (standard errors in parentheses) in adverb-verb agreement conditions. Mean reading times were divided into five regions: the adverb phrase, the subject phrase, the verb (target), the in/direct object phrase, the end of sentence (eos) containing the remaining phrases.

	Local configuration					Distal configuration				
	Subject	Adverb	Verb	Object	EOS	Adverb	Subject	Verb	Object	EOS
First-pass										
Control2	707 (32)	509 (26)	381 (22)	484 (23)	586 (34)	595 (27)	600 (32)	355 (17)	476 (20)	606 (33)
Tense	704 (34)	514 (25)	389 (22)	485 (22)	623 (34)	584 (29)	591 (33)	382 (23)	463 (19)	616 (36)
Go-past										
Control2	730 (36)	572 (29)	406 (23)	528 (26)	736 (42)	598 (27)	640 (35)	384 (19)	538 (22)	740 (39)
Tense	724 (37)	569 (26)	427 (28)	542 (29)	770 (45)	591 (30)	642 (33)	428 (24)	540 (24)	773 (45)
Total										
Control2	802 (38)	621 (34)	458 (30)	576 (29)	684 (39)	691 (39)	727 (46)	437 (27)	600 (32)	690 (38)
Tense	827 (41)	652 (37)	510 (38)	596 (29)	720 (43)	715 (42)	726 (40)	500 (32)	594 (28)	703 (41)
Probability of regressions out										
Control2	0 (0)	0.1 (0.03)	0.05 (0.01)	0.11 (0.02)	0.4 (0.06)	0 (0)	0.04 (0.01)	0.06 (0.02)	0.13 (0.03)	0.39 (0.07)
Tense	0 (0)	0.08 (0.02)	0.06 (0.02)	0.15 (0.03)	0.39 (0.06)	0 (0)	0.06 (0.02)	0.08 (0.02)	0.16 (0.03)	0.41 (0.06)
Probability of regressions in										
Control2	0.31 (0.06)	0.13 (0.03)	0.1 (0.03)	0.12 (0.02)	0 (0)	0.26 (0.06)	0.19 (0.04)	0.12 (0.03)	0.12 (0.02)	0 (0)
Tense	0.32 (0.06)	0.15 (0.04)	0.16 (0.03)	0.1 (0.02)	0 (0)	0.31 (0.05)	0.2 (0.04)	0.17 (0.03)	0.11 (0.03)	0 (0)

6.3.5.4. Across experiment interaction

Separate analyses on the processing of adverb-verb and subject-verb violations presented above, showed that there is a difference in the processing of the two types of violations, in particular in early measures such as first-pass, and in go-past duration. Moreover, this difference was present in the local configuration, in which only subject-verb agreement violations showed significantly longer reading times compared to the correct counterpart, while in the distal configuration all agreement violations caused longer reading times from early measures on, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Significant grammaticality effects found in latency measures at the target region (the verb) for tense, number and person. Stars represent significant differences between the violation and the correct condition in all latency measures (first-pass, go-past, total time) and configurations (local, distal).

		First-pass	Go-past	Total
Local configuration	TENSE			*
	NUMBER	*	*	*
	PERSON	*	*	*
Distal configuration	TENSE	*	*	*
	NUMBER	*	*	*
	PERSON	*	*	*

To better compare data coming from adverb-verb and subject-verb agreement violations at the target region in early measures, we ran an overall analysis including three main factors⁸, namely *agreement type* (i.e. adverb-verb, subject verb⁹) *grammaticality* (i.e. correct, incorrect) and *configuration* (distal, local). In particular, we expected to find a three-way interaction between *agreement type*, *grammaticality* and *configuration* in the case in which the increase in reading times triggered by the violation (grammaticality effect) reliably differed during the early processing of the two types of agreement, depending on the position of the controller (i.e. local/distal). Conversely, if the effect of the two agreement violations was not sensitive neither to the position of the controller or to the different properties of the two relations (e.g. optionality), we would expect to find respectively a two-way interaction (*agreement type* x *grammaticality*) or just a grammaticality effect.

All these predictions were based on the evidence coming from first-pass and go-past duration, which were the measures in which tense violations showed no effect compared to subject-verb agreement. Conversely, no interaction was expected in total reading times in which both adverb-verb and subject-verb violations showed a similar grammaticality effect.

Data coming from the target (verb) region showed a significant three-way interaction *agreement type* x *grammaticality* x *configuration* in the first-pass

⁸ The factor length was also included in the analysis since the verbs adopted in the subject-verb agreement conditions and in the adverb-verb agreement conditions differed in length. No interaction was found between length and the other predictors of the model.

⁹ In this analysis, we collapsed subject-verb violations within the same condition (i.e. agreement type: subject-verb, grammaticality: incorrect) since number and person violations did not show any processing difference in early eye-tracking measures.

measure (Intercept: 385.21 ms; Estimate: 45.04 ms, SE: 20.58, $t = 2.19$, $p < 0.05$) while in the go-past duration only a marginal two-way interaction *agreement type x configuration* emerged (Intercept: 420.64 ms; Estimate: -26.98 ms, SE: 14.94, $t = -1.81$, $p = 0.07$). Non-significant interactions were found in total reading time.

6.4. DISCUSSION

The main goal of the current study was to investigate whether the cardinality and the role of speech participants, together with the temporal coordinates of a sentence were similarly or differently processed during sentence comprehension, in view of the different interpretive and structural requirements attributed to number, person and tense agreement.

Data on number and person processing showed that the disruption of the subject-verb relation gives clear and sustained parsing costs at the target region and at the post-target region, both in the local and in the distal configuration, in all measures.

Interestingly, the processing of person mismatch resulted in larger costs compared to that of number mismatch. The magnitude of these costs however depends on the distance between the subject and the verb. Larger parsing costs appeared for person violations at the post-target region, in first-pass and total reading time, when the subject was adjacent to the verb. Differently, in the distal configuration greater costs for person violations, compared to

number, statistically emerged only in the go-past duration of the post-target region.

On the other hand, data on the adverb-verb processing showed that tense mismatches led to numerically smaller parsing costs with respect to subject-verb agreement and these emerged consistently in the total reading time of the target region. Moreover, other measures showed that the processing of the adverb-verb relation is also strongly sensitive to the structural position of the temporal adverb: while in the local configuration the mismatch effect showed up only upon measures that include re-reading of the target region (total time) in the distal configuration the mismatch effect appeared from early measures on.

We will firstly discuss data coming from the local configuration (adjacent verb and controller) which allow us to answer the main question about the computation of the participant and temporal coordinates of the sentence.

Subsequently, more general issues will be discussed about whether a relation-based approach (Frazier & Clifton 1996, Chomsky 1995, 2000) or a feature-based approach (Carminati, 2005; Mancini et al. 2013) are more suitable to describe these and other data available in the literature.

Finally, data coming from the distal configuration (distal verb and controller) will be discussed, providing a speculative implementation of the anchoring-approach (Mancini et al. 2013) and the factors affecting the anchoring process during sentence comprehension.

6.4.1. Optionality and discourse-related properties on adjacent constituents

When the subject and the verb were adjacent, we found immediate and sustained parsing costs in early and late measures for both Number and Person mismatches compared to the correct agreement condition.

These data support previous accounts (Mancini et al. 2011, 2013, 2014a) claiming that Number and Person violations led to similar parsing costs in early stages of processing because of the disruption of the same morpho-syntactic feature mechanism. Furthermore, the immediacy of this disruption is here interpreted as a function of the non-optionality of the controller in the subject-verb dependency. When the verb analyzes agreement features which are inconsistent with the features expressed by the mandatory subject, the parser immediately faces the incongruence, independently from the type of feature under computation. Moreover, a difference in the detection of number and person anomalies showed up in the spillover region, with greater parsing difficulties for person anomalies. Data thus converge in that different interpretive counterparts of the two features, namely the cardinality and the role of speech participants, are differently processed in later stages of processing, in line with the feature-anchoring approach proposed in Mancini et al. (2013). A discrepancy in defining the role of the subject in the context of the utterance generates greater cognitive penalty compared to an inconsistency in the cardinality of the subject of the sentence, as already shown in previous studies (Mancini et al. 2014b).

Tense anomalies also caused longer reading times than grammatical control conditions in late measures (total time) with larger rereading parsing costs on the verb and on the adjacent adverb. In other words, at the same stage in which person anomalies started to differ from number anomalies, also tense anomalies were detected. This predicted parallelism in the processing of person and tense anomalies in late measures is in line with theoretical claims proposing a similar implication of discourse-related information in the interpretation of the two features (Bianchi 2003, Sigurdsson 2004). However, the detection of subject-verb and adverb-verb anomalies differed in the first stages of processing since no parsing costs arose in early measures for tense violations. We attribute this difference to the optionality of the adverb which allows the parser to delay both the control of the feature consistency and the discourse-related congruency between the verb and the adverb to later stages of processing.

Our data on the processing of number, person and tense between the verb and its adjacent controller thus suggest that both the optionality of the controller and feature interpretive properties jointly affect the parser during sentence comprehension, respectively in early and in late stages of processing.

We hypothesized that either optionality or feature-related interpretive properties could independently impact the processing of a morpho-syntactic violation at the verb. Our data on the local configuration show that both dimensions matter during processing and determine distinct effects. The optionality of the controller plays a clear role in the early stage (first pass

reading), while the discourse-related interpretive property of the features plays a clear role in later stages (go past and total reading time).

In general, the reading pattern emerging from the local configuration is in line with theoretical accounts that postulate different structural positions and interpretive properties for each feature (cf. Bianchi 2003, Sigurdsson 2013, Carminati 2005, Mancini et al. 2013). Data also suggest that theoretical accounts that only considered a distinction at the relational level, proposing a binary opposition between subject-verb agreement and other linguistic dependencies (cf. Chomsky 1995, 2000, 2001; Frazier & Clifton 1996) should be detailed with a richer description of the agreement phenomena. These findings should be thus explicitly considered within parsing models that have not yet formalized a dependency of parsing mechanisms on both relational and interpretive aspects of agreement.

6.4.2. Optionality and discourse-related properties on distal constituents

The interpretation of data from the distal configuration is less straightforward. Similarly to the local configuration, subject-verb violations trigger rapid mismatch effects. Yet, when subject and verb are distally located the difference between person and number emerges even later, as evidenced by the go-past effect in the spillover region. In contrast, the distal location of the adverb with respect to the verb yielded a faster tense mismatch effect compared to the local configuration. In other words, subject-verb and adverb-verb agreement appear

to be sensitive to the reciprocal configuration of the controller-target relation, but in opposite ways.

This pattern of data can be only partially explained by existing psycholinguistic models. On the one hand, memory-based models of sentence processing would explain the increase in costs for Tense anomalies as a result of the increasing distance between the two constituents. In this respect, the greater the distance, the larger integration difficulty because of search-related costs (cf. Gibson 1998, Grodner & Gibson 2005). Yet, this explanation does not predict the qualitative difference from late to early measures that we found for tense agreement violations across the two configurations. Similarly, this kind of explanation would not account for the minor disruption generated by Person subject-verb violations in late measures when increasing linear distance. On the other hand, other theoretical accounts (cf. Konieczny 2000, Vasishth & Lewis 2006) would predict decrease in integration costs when linguistic material intervenes between two dependent constituents as a result of the greater predictability of forthcoming material. Assuming that in the distal configuration the system has more time to predict a specific tense morphology at the verb, this would speed up the integration in the control correct condition and possibly make the detection of the violation easier, making a cost appear in the early measures (first-pass). The same mechanism would however not explain why the difference between person and number subject-verb violations are sensitive to linear distance. Overall, it appears that explanations that rely

on memory based, non-syntactic properties of parsing inevitably fail to account for the full set of data reported here. Specifically, any model of parsing should be able to predict: i) why the effect of an optional controller, like a temporal adverb, becomes earlier and stronger when this is distally located with respect to its target; ii) why a person mismatch yields smaller processing disruptions when the obligatory controller (i.e. subject) and its target are distally located.

These two findings can be only partially accounted for under the assumption that subject-verb and adverb-verb agreement are two relations different in nature (primary and non-primary, respectively), as held by a relation-based approach like the Construal model (Frazier & Clifton, 1996). Crucially, this distinction could account for the overall differential pattern evidenced for subject-verb and adverb-verb agreement obtained in the local configuration, but would fall short of an explanation both for the modulation of tense mismatch effects across configuration types, and of the person-number difference that we observe, as this model does not take into consideration any feature-level analysis.

A better framework for the discussion of these data can be provided by feature-anchoring accounts (Bianchi, 2006; Mancini et al. 2013; Sigurdsson, 2004), which assume independent (and often qualitatively different) checking and anchoring mechanisms for person, number and tense features. Importantly, the data reported here can significantly contribute to widen the scope of this

proposal to include tense and the impact that (linear) distance can have in on-line interpretation mechanisms.

Focusing on the interpretive mechanisms licensing features, Mancini and colleagues (2013) have proposed the presence of links – or anchoring relations – between the morpho-syntactic and the discourse representation of the sentence. For a proper feature interpretation, a match must be established between the controller and target morpho-syntactic values (i.e. 1st, 2nd, or 3rd person, singular or plural number), but also between these and their respective “anchors”, i.e. the semantic-discourse content of feature (cardinality vs. discourse role of speech participants). Critically, the two features differ not only in the position of their respective anchors (semantic representation of the subject argument vs. discourse representation of the sentence), but also in the complexity of the anchoring mechanisms. On the one side, number interpretation relies on only one anchoring mechanism (i.e. the one linking verb number specification to the subject semantic representation). On the other side, person interpretation requires that both subject and verb person specifications are anchored to the discourse representation of the sentence, with this multiple anchoring process being motivated by the presence across languages of grammatical person mismatches between subject and verb (i.e. unagreement-like patterns, see Mancini et al. 2011, 2013 for a thorough description of this phenomenon and its anchoring procedures). Given person

and tense similar discourse-related properties, these two features plausibly share equivalent multiple-anchoring mechanisms.

Under the assumption that sentence comprehension proceeds in an incremental way, upon encountering any element bearing a discourse-related feature (be it a potential controller or potential target), the parser will access its content and initiate an anchoring process through which the feature will be linked to the discourse representation, so that interpretively relevant roles (e.g. speaker, addressee) and speech time can be determined. Critically, anchoring mechanisms operate in a cascaded fashion, which makes partial temporal overlap possible between two such processes initiated at two distinct positions (e.g. subject/adverb and verb). In other words, the triggering of an anchoring operation is not contingent on the completion of previous anchoring, but on the identification of discourse-related features in the linguistic input.

Clearly, the mechanism outlined above has important consequences for the interpretation of person and tense features in local and distal configurations.

In a distal controller-target configuration, the linear distance separating the two elements allows completion of subject/adverb anchoring to discourse (before verb anchoring operations are instantiated). The solid subject/adverb anchoring to discourse allows to (a) propagate this information (i.e. participant role/temporal coordinates), possibly in a predictive way, to relevant nodes (e.g. verb phrase) and (b) to solidly link this discourse representation making any discourse inconsistency coming from a mismatching verb more easily resolved.

Property (a) would explain the earlier detection of tense violations since the instantiation of temporal coordinates (predictively propagated to the verb) make tense violations more easily detectable. On the other hand, property (b) would explain the more diluted effects for person violations since any discordant representation of the speech participant role (coming from the mismatching verb) can be more easily resolved.

Conversely, when controller and target are adjacent, the parser does not have time to complete the anchoring of the subject/adverb discourse-related features before the same process is triggered on encountering the verb. In this case, any discourse inconsistency coming from the mismatching verb can more hardly perturb the discourse level representation of the sentence given that the anchoring process for the subject is not completed, leading to larger parsing costs for person compared to number violations.

The empirical data here collected clearly show that sentence and feature processing cannot be simplistically modeled in a unique and homogeneous mechanism, as already pointed out in Mancini et al. (2014b). Similarly, treating feature processing differences by postulating differences in strength or salience (Carminati, 2005) is also very far from explaining the complexity emerging by the interaction between linear distance and type of feature that our data show.

Concretely, the framework here proposed rests on a cognitive architecture in which bottom-up automatic syntactic processing routines depend on the type

of syntactic relation being processed, similarly to what proposed by the Construal model (Frazier & Clifton, 1996) and eADM models (Bornkessel & Schlesewsky, 2006). Yet, at the same it capitalizes on the dynamic way in which anchoring syntactic features to higher-level non-syntactic information (discourse) is able to modify the algorithm in which syntactic phenomena are treated.

One could possibly argue that the scarce literature on the study of feature coherence checking during sentence comprehension in a wider domain of phenomena (most of the empirical studies on agreement refer to subject-verb number agreement that is indeed the exemplar point of reference for feature checking also within our approach) makes it difficult to predict which factors determine the speed and efficiency of this anchoring process. In our study we assume that linear distance has an effect because it allows the system more time to efficiently conclude the anchoring process, but we cannot exclude that this process may be influenced by other, non-syntactic, contextual factors such as the task, presence of a larger discourse context or syntactic directional effects (linear order between controller and target), which were not addressed here. Future research will be primarily aimed at explicitly defining the properties of the anchoring mechanism and testing the robustness and utility of the anchors formalism here developed.

6.5. Acknowledgments

The study was designed and the data were collected during my stay as visiting PhD Candidate at the Basque Center on Cognition, Brain and Language, in Spain, hosted by Simona Mancini. Part of this work was presented at the (refereed) conference “22nd AMLaP, Architectures and Mechanisms for Language Processing” (Bilbao, Spain, September 3, 2016).

7. BRIDGE BETWEEN STUDY 1-2 AND STUDY 3

The main aim of the study presented in the next chapter (Chapter 8) is to test the memory retrieval mechanisms implied during the processing of a long-distance adverb-verb temporal relation.

Current theoretical and experimental analyses investigating the memory retrieval mechanisms involved during the processing of long-distance dependencies have shown that the parser is “selectively fallible” (Phillips et al. 2011) in retrieving the right antecedent, when solving the dependency. For example, during the processing of subject-verb agreement the parser is highly sensitive to interference effects (i.e. the retrieval of the wrong antecedent when solving the dependency) while other phenomena such as anaphora is quite resistant to interference effects. Adverb-verb temporal agreement has never been tested in this respect. This study can thus enlarge the current debate on the selective fallibility of the parser in the resolution of grammatical relations. With respect to previous studies presented in the current work (Chapters 4, 6), this study can give more evidence on the role of linear distance in the early detection of the temporal violations. In fact, in this study an embedded relative clause intervenes between the adverb and the verb. Moreover, some indirect evidence on the nature of temporal agreement is given comparing its sensitivity to interference effects with respect to both subject-verb agreement and anaphora.

8. STUDY 3: “Memory retrieval mechanisms in the resolution of the adverb-verb relation, at long distance”

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8.1. INTRODUCTION

Long-distance dependencies entail all that relations between non-adjacent constituents which need to be integrated, syntactically or semantically, to successfully comprehend a sentence. When dealing with long-distance dependencies such in (1), the language processor needs to encode and preserve the information related to the first encountered element of the dependency (e.g. the subject) until the second element has been reached (e.g. the verb). When this happens, a retrieval mechanism is required to access the first element of the relation and verify whether the two constituents can be coherently integrated.

- (1) **The model** who has greeted *the artist* apparently **is** very famous in France.

An open question is how the parser can retrieve the right antecedent of the dependency. For example, in sentence (1) there are two NPs matching the same features of the verb, namely ‘the model’ and ‘the artist’ and both could be accessed to solve the dependency. A closer look at the syntactic structure

shows that ‘the artist’ is an NP object embedded in a relative clause (i.e. who has greeted the artist) so, for the rules of grammar, only the sentence-initial NP should be considered as the right candidate to be integrated with the main verb ‘is’. However, it is not clear whether the search for the right antecedent does take place in a serial (linear/structural) way. In the architecture proposed by McElree (2000) and McElree et al. (2003), all the representations containing the right set of retrieval cues (e.g. morphological features) can be accessed in memory to solve the dependency.

In fact, recent experimental literature has shown that sometimes the wrong antecedent (e.g. ‘the artist’) can be retrieved when resolving a dependency in online sentence comprehension, and this effect has been called *interference* (e.g. Lewis et al., 2006; Van Dyke & McElree, 2006; Van Dyke, 2007).

The main aim of the study is to investigate how sensitive to interference effects can be the processing of temporal agreement between the verb and a distally located deictic temporal adverb in a sentence like (2), where an illicit distractor (i.e. *was fixed up*) intervenes between the adverb and the main verb of the clause.

(2) The old man **gave** the car that *was fixed up* to his grandson **yesterday** during the birthday party.

Several are the reasons that make the investigation of the retrieval mechanisms implied in the processing of the adverb-verb distant relation relevant.

First, distance plays an important role in the processing of temporal agreement (as shown in Chapter 4 and 6 of the current work), leading to an earlier detection of temporal violations when the two constituents are more distally located. However, in Study 1 and 2 (respectively Chapter 4 and 6) the effect of distance was found in simple sentential environments where the adverb and the verb were separated by a single constituent (i.e. the subject). An open question is thus how the processing of temporal agreement is realized in a more complex environment, that is when an embedded relative clause containing an illicit distractor is interpolated between the two elements of the dependency.

Moreover, the nature of the adverb-verb relation has been long debated in theoretical linguistics. Some theoretical accounts (Alexiadou, 1997; Cinque, 1999) hypothesize that the temporal feature consistency between the adverb and the verb is realized through the same structural configuration (i.e. specifier-head) adopted for the computation of subject-verb agreement, which allows the adverb and the verb to share coherent temporal specifications. On the other hand, other theoretical accounts define this relation as anaphoric (Partee, 1973, 1984): the verb needs to refer to its antecedent, the adverb, which in turn sets the reference time and allows to interpret the temporal location of the event expressed in the sentence, with no reference to a previous context. Although a strict comparison among all these phenomena is hard to be conceived, the investigation of the retrieval mechanisms implied during the

resolution of the adverb-verb relation could shed some light on the nature of this phenomenon.

Several are the requirements (e.g. structural, featural) that can be used to access memory and successfully construct a dependency during syntactic comprehension, and a reasonable assumption could be the existence of a unique set of principles guiding this retrieval mechanism (Lewis et al. 2006). However, the experimental evidence collected so far shows that the parser seems to be “selectively” vulnerable to interference effects (Phillips et al., 2011). In fact, in some cases the long-distance dependencies are successfully implemented, with no interference effects, while in other cases the parser is quite sensitive to the presence of an illicit distractor.

For example, several studies both in production¹ and in comprehension (e.g. Pearlmutter et al., 1999; Wagers et al. 2009, Dillon et al. 2013) have reported interference effects for subject-verb agreement in sentences as in (3).

(3) a. The **key** to the *cabinet(s)* unsurprisingly **was** rusty from years of disuse.

b. *The **key** to the *cabinet(s)* unsurprisingly **were** rusty from years of disuse.

In a self-paced reading study, Wagers et al. (2009) found that subject-verb agreement is sensitive to interference effects only in ungrammatical sentences

¹ Interference effects for subject-verb agreement in production have been largely studied e.g. Bock & Miller, 1991; Vigliocco & Nicol, 1998). This phenomenon (called ‘attraction’) will not be directly addressed in this work.

as in (2.b) in which the plural NP distractor (i.e. “the cabinets”) led to faster reading times at the verb (i.e. ‘were’) compared to the condition in which the NP distractor was singular (i.e. “the cabinet”). In other words, when the sentence was ungrammatical but the illicit distractor shared the same number features with the verb, there was a facilitation in reading the verb compared to the condition in which both nouns mismatched the verb in the sentence. This effect of facilitation in ungrammatical sentences has been called *illusion of grammaticality* since the parser seems to be less perturbed by the violation when there is at least one antecedent noun that shares the same features with the verb. On the other hand, no interference effects from the illicit distractor were found in grammatical sentences as in (2.a). One of the explanations provided by Wagers and colleagues for this lack of interference in the grammatical sentences is a prediction-based explanation: when the parser encounters the subject of the sentence can predict the type of features which are expected to be expressed by the main verb of the sentence. When the verb is encountered and it bears the same features of the subject, no reanalysis is needed to solve the dependency so no interference effects can appear. On the other hand, when the verb does not match the features that were predicted by the subject, a reanalysis process is instantiated and, in that case, a distractor bearing the same features of the verb can be (wrongly) taken as the right candidate to solve the dependency. This would also explain the illusion of grammaticality found in the ungrammatical sentences.

Yet, not all dependencies show the same interference effects. For example, anaphora resolution between a nominal phrase and a reflexive (e.g. “the lady is brushing herself”) hardly shows interference effects (Sturt, 2003; Xiang et al. 2009; Dillon et al. 2013).

In an eye-tracking study Dillon et al. (2013) compared the impact of an illicit distractor in the resolution of both subject-verb agreement and anaphora, respectively in sentences as in (4) and (5).

(4) a. **The new executive** who oversaw *the middle manager(s)* apparently **was** dishonest about the company’s profits.

b. ***The new executives** who oversaw *the middle manager(s)* apparently **was** dishonest about the company’s profits.

(5) a. **The new executive** who oversaw *the middle manager(s)* apparently doubted **himself** on most major decisions.

b. ***The new executives** who oversaw *the middle manager(s)* apparently doubted **himself** on most major decisions.

Data from subject-verb agreement conditions replicated the findings by Wagers et al. (2009), namely an illusion of grammaticality in (4.b) and the lack of interference in sentences in (4.a). On the other hand, data coming from anaphora conditions showed no interference effects, neither in the grammatical (5.a) or ungrammatical sentences (5.b). These findings are particularly interesting since, being the two antecedents equal in features (i.e. number) and

grammatical category (i.e. nominal phrase), the parser seems to adopt two different retrieval strategies to process subject-verb agreement and anaphora.

Note that anaphora is not completely immune to interference effects. For example, in a self-paced reading study Parker & Phillips (2014, Exp.2) tested interference effects for reflexives manipulating the number of matching features between reflexives and antecedents in ungrammatical sentences as in (6).

(6) a. *The talented actress* mentioned that **the attractive spokeswoman** praised **himself** for a great job.

b. *The talented actress* mentioned that **the attractive spokeswomen** praised **himself** for a great job.

In sentence (6.a) the reflexive matches the correct antecedent (i.e. the attractive spokeswoman) in number (i.e. singular) but not in gender (i.e. masculine vs feminine). In sentence (6.b) the reflexive mismatches the correct antecedent both in number (i.e. singular vs plural) and gender (masculine vs feminine). In both sentences the illicit distractor (i.e. the talented actress) just shares one feature (i.e. singular) with the reflexive. The one-feature mismatch condition (6.a) replicated the lack of interference effect already found by Dillon and colleagues. Interestingly, the condition with a double-feature mismatch (6.b) showed an illusion of grammaticality effect at the reflexive region. In other words, anaphora resolution can be selectively sensitive to interference effects, namely when there is a particularly poor “matching environment” between the

reflexive and the right antecedent (i.e. more than one mismatching feature) which can lead the parser to consider other antecedents.

The fact the parser can be highly sensitive to an illicit distractor when processing the subject-verb relation, while it can be more immune to interference effects when dealing with anaphora resolution calls into question the idea of a unique set of principles guiding the retrieval mechanism suggesting a finer-grained type of parsing (in line with other findings in Chapter 6). In this multifaceted framework, the investigation of the adverb-verb temporal agreement can i) enlarge the evidence so far collected on the role of the distance in the processing of this relation; ii) enrich the debate about the differential constraints that the parser uses to retrieve an antecedent; iii) can indirectly advance some new evidence about the nature of adverb-verb dependency.

8.2. THE CURRENT STUDY: EXPERIMENT 1

The main aim of the study is to investigate how sensitive to interference effects can be the processing of temporal agreement between a verb and a distally located deictic temporal adverb. To test interference effects, we adopted sentences as in (2) that for convenience is reported below in example (7).

(7) The old man **gave** the car that *was fixed up* to his grandson **yesterday** during the birthday party.

Differently from the material used for subject-verb agreement, we used the adverb as the target word triggering the retrieval. This choice can have a clear impact, especially in terms of predictability of the second element of the dependency (Wagers et al. 2009) since the adverb is an optional element and cannot be predicted.

To have both a predictable target and two antecedents with the same grammatical category (e.g. adverb, adverb), sentences should have been built as in (8) where the verb (i.e. gave) would be the second element of the dependency and the adverbs (i.e. yesterday, last week) the two antecedents.

(8) **Yesterday** the old man who fixed up the car *last week* happily **gave** it to his grandson during the birthday party.

In standard English, two deictic adverbs in a sentence are rarely used. Moreover, the embedded sentence would have contained two possible sources of temporal ‘intrusion’: the illicit adverb and an inflected verb (i.e. stole). To preserve a sharp paradigm in line with previous literature we thus preferred to investigate the processing of the adverb-verb relation in a structural setting as in (7).

Self-paced reading and eye-tracking are two valuable behavioral techniques that have been adopted to test interference effects. However, previous studies (in Chapter 4 and 6) have provided good evidence for a larger sensitivity of eye movements to the detection of temporal violations (compared to self-paced reading), especially when the adverb and the verb are in a distal configuration.

For this reason, we decided to adopt eye-tracking. Moreover, one of the advantages of the eye-tracking technique is to offer separate analyses of the time spent in integrating the word in the already parsed structure (generally characterized by longer reading times in early measures, such as first-pass) and the time spent trying to repair an inconsistency (generally shown by longer reading times in rereading measures, such as go-past or total time).

Sparse are the eye-tracking studies investigating the adverb-verb relation (Van Gompel et al. 2005, Exp.3; Altmann et al. 1998), and they mainly dealt with syntactic ambiguity resolutions during the attachment of a temporal adverb. For example, in a set of eye-tracking studies Altmann et al. (1998) used sentences containing a main clause and an embedded one followed by a temporal adverb (e.g. “She’ll *implement* the plan he *proposed next week*, of course”). The experimental sentences were preceded by an extra-sentential context that was manipulated to favor the high or low attachment of the temporal adverb (e.g. high attachment: “When will Fiona implement the plan she proposed?”; low attachment: “Which of the plans she proposed will Fiona implement?”). Similar sentences were adopted in a study conducted by Van Gompel et al. (2005) in another eye-tracking study (e.g. “The carpenter *sanded* the shelves he *attached* onto the kitchen wall *yesterday morning*, according to the foreman”). Note that the experimental material adopted in previous studies on the attachment of temporal adverbs is very different from the one adopted here. In fact, in this study the adverb needs to be unambiguously attached to the main verb of the clause (see Table 1), so no ambiguities are expected in this

case. To sum up, previous literature on the processing of the adverb-verb relation cannot provide clear predictions in the present study.

Predictions were thus built with reference to the larger literature on subject-verb agreement interference effects during sentence processing. In particular, subject-verb anomalies in a distracting sentential environment (Dillon et al. 2013) showed an effect of grammaticality both in first-pass and total reading time measures. Moreover, an illusion of grammaticality was found in total time. In the resolution of the adverb-verb dependency, processing difficulties are also expected to occur when the main verb of the clause (V1) does not match the temporal information of the adverb (Table 1.c,d), in comparison to when it does (Table 1.a,b).

Given previous studies on subject-verb agreement and previous results on the detection of temporal anomalies in a distal configuration (see Chap.6), we expect an effect of grammaticality to show up in all (both early and late) measures.

Table 1. Experimental conditions

V1:match V2:match	a) The man <i>sold</i> _(V1) the ring that <i>impressed</i> _(V2) everyone to a rich customer <u>yesterday</u> in the jewelry shop.
V1:match V2:mismatch	b) The man <i>sold</i> _(V1) the ring that <i>will impress</i> _(V2) everyone to a rich customer <u>yesterday</u> in the jewelry shop.
V1:mismatch V2:match	c) The man <i>will sell</i> _(V1) the ring that <i>impressed</i> _(V2) everyone to a rich customer <u>yesterday</u> in the jewelry shop.
V1:mismatch V2:mismatch	d) The man <i>will sell</i> _(V1) the ring that <i>will impress</i> _(V2) everyone to a rich customer <u>yesterday</u> in the jewelry shop.

Moreover, if the processing of the adverb-verb relation is sensitive to the presence of the illicit distractor (V2), an interference effect should be found in the two conditions in which the intervener (V2) shares the same temporal features with the temporal adverb (Table 1.a,c).

If temporal agreement shows the same sensitivity to illicit distractors of subject-verb agreement, we should expect only an illusion of grammaticality effect in the ungrammatical sentences, so smaller processing difficulties for the condition in which the illicit antecedent shares the same features with the adverb (Table 1.c) compared to the condition in which it does not (Table 1.d), in late measures (e.g. go-past, total time). However, we cannot exclude similarity-based interference effect for the adverb-verb processing in the correct

sentences since no top-down predictive mechanisms are expected to be triggered when processing the verb, at least in terms of temporal features to be found on an optional (and unexpected) adverb. For this reason, we can arguably expect longer reading times for the condition in which both antecedents (V1, V2) match the features of the temporal adverb (Table 1.a) compared to the condition in which just the main verb (V1) matches the adverb (Table 1.b), in late measures.

8.2.1. Materials and method

8.2.1.1. Participants

35 undergraduate students from the University of Massachusetts Amherst (31 female, mean age = 19.94 years, range between 18 and 21) participated in this experiment. Participants gave informed consent and received course credit for their participation. They were all native speakers of English and had normal or corrected-to-normal vision.

8.2.1.2. Design and materials

We crossed two experimental factors as shown in Table 1 above. Grammaticality (*V1:match/mismatch*) was manipulated by varying the feature matching between the verb of the main clause and the adverb, while interference

(*V2:match/mismatch*) was manipulated by varying the temporal features of the embedded verb with respect to the adverb.

All of the sentences had the same length (18-22 words) and the same syntactic structure. Each experimental sentence contained a main clause and an embedded object relative clause. The main clause always contained a lexical subject, a ditransitive main verb morphologically derived at the past or future form, the two complements of the verb, respectively the direct (e.g. the ring) and the indirect object (e.g. to a rich customer) and a temporal adverb followed by some continuations as prepositional phrases or locative adverbs. The embedded relative clause was always referred to the direct object of the main clause and contained the complementizer ‘that’ and a past or future verb (e.g. impressed/will impress).

The choice of using ditransitive verbs was guided by two considerations. Firstly, past literature on the processing of temporal adverbs has shown a preference for the low attachment of the adverb phrase in a sentence containing two compatible preceding verb phrases (e.g. Frazier & Clifton, 1996). Secondly, previous studies testing intrusion effects have built experimental sentences containing structurally illicit antecedents embedded in a relative clause (e.g. Dillon et al., 2013). For these reasons, ditransitive verbs were considered good candidates to realize a grammatical high attachment of the temporal adverb together with a structurally embedded and illicit antecedent verb. Moreover, to prevent ambiguities in the attachment of the prepositional

phrase to the embedded verb, we used embedded verbs that do not typically bear the preposition “to” (e.g. impress) avoiding verbs that can lead to ambiguities (e.g. go (to)).

In each experimental condition the temporal features of the adverb (the target word) was held constant thus only the temporal features of the two preceding verbs were manipulated. We used only deictic temporal adverbs since they are anchored to the speech time, which is the time of utterance (e.g. “last summer” denotes the summer before the time of utterance that is “now”), while other temporal adverbs as ‘at noon’ or ‘afterwards’ don’t necessarily anchor to the speech time (Smith, 1981). In other words, only deictic temporal adverbs could lead to ungrammatical sentences while other *calendar-clock* adverbs are plausible both with past and future verbs (e.g. ‘The old man gave/will give the car to his grandson at noon’). Moreover, to vary the set of stimuli and to be sure that the two temporal forms were not recognized as always leading to correct (i.e. past) or wrong (i.e. future) verb forms, the experimental material contained the 50% of items with past temporal adverbs (e.g. last month, yesterday) and the other 50% with future adverbs (e.g. next week, tomorrow). The experimental material consisted of 24 experimental sentences that were randomly assigned to different lists according to a Latin Square design, so that each subject could see only one version of each sentence. Thus, each subject read 8 sentences in each of the four experimental conditions, in addition to 76 filler sentences (24 of this filler sentences contained a different manipulation that is not reported here).

8.2.1.3. Procedure

Eye-movements were recorded using an EYELINK 1000 eye-tracker. The monitor was positioned 66,3 cm away from the participant, and sentences were presented in 11 point Monaco font via EyeTrack Software². Participants had binocular vision while movements were measured, but only the right eye was tracked. A chin rest bar and a forehead restraint were provided for each participant to minimize head movements. Before the experiment, and whenever necessary during the experiment, the experimenter calibrated the eye-tracker asking participants to fixate 9 positions indicated by a black dot, linearly distributed along the central line of the screen. Participants initiated each trial by fixating on a black box on the left side of the screen, specifically where the first word of the sentence would have appeared. Once a fixation in the target region reached a stable value, the entire sentence was displayed. All sentences were presented in a 11-point font (Monaco). After reading, participants ended the presentation of each sentence using one of the buttons of the response pad. Each sentence was followed by a comprehension question concerning the content of the sentence just read. Participants answered by pressing either one of two buttons placed on the response pad corresponding respectively to the answer on the left or on the right of the screen. The experimental session was preceded by 3 practice trials to familiarize the participant with the procedure.

² <https://blogs.umass.edu/eyelab/software/>

Testing sessions lasted approximately 1 hour, including practice, calibration, break and debriefing.

8.2.2. Data analysis

In this experiment, analyses were conducted on 34 subjects since one participant was excluded from the analysis because of more than 25% of missing data per condition which would have unbalanced the ANOVA analysis. All 34 participants reached at least 75% accuracy on the comprehension questions so no participants were excluded due to poor accuracy.

Sentences were divided into 8 regions (subject area, main verb area, direct object area, embedded verb area, indirect object area, adverb area, spillover, end of the sentence). The final part of the sentence was not considered as a unique region to divide possible spill-over effects (Just, Carpenter & Wooley, 1982; Mitchell 1984) due to the experimental manipulation from general wrap-up effects (Mitchell & Green, 1978; Just & Carpenter, 1980) generally visible at the end of the sentence.

Eye-movements were analyzed in three regions of interest: the critical region (the adverb in all conditions), the pre-critical region (the PP indirect object) and the post-critical region (the preposition/ adverb of the spillover region).

We report four measures for each region of interest. As early measures, we analyzed *first pass reading time* which was calculated by summing all fixations on an area of interest before leaving it (either to the left or the right). We also reported late measures as *go-past time* which is the time spent in reading an

area before moving to the right (including any time spent re-reading the region) and *total time* which is the sum of all fixations on an area. In addition to these latency measures, we also report the *probability of regression* which is the probability that a regression was made from a specific area before exiting that region to the right.

Data for each of the regions of interest were entered into a 2×2 repeated measures ANOVA with grammaticality (V1:match/mismatch) and intrusion (V2:match/mismatch) as within subject factors. ANOVAs were computed on the subject means collapsing over items (F1), and on the item means collapsing over subjects (F2). Planned pairwise comparisons investigated the impact of interference in each couple of sentences varying in grammaticality (Table 1: (a) vs (b), (c) vs (d)). Paired t-tests were performed adopting the false discovery rate (“fdr”) p-values correction (Benjamini & Hochberg, 1995) separately for each region.

8.2.3.Results

The by-region reading times for latency measures are presented in Table 2 while probabilities of regression are presented in Table 3.

Prior to the critical region, no significant effects were found.

At the critical region, a main effect of grammaticality was found in first-pass ([F1(1,33) = 4.99, $p < .05$; F2(1,23) = 3.60, $p = .07$]) and in total time measures ([F1(1,33) = 10.99, $p < .05$; F2(1,23) = 10.85, $p < .05$]). A tendency to interaction grammaticalityXinterference was found in go-past duration ([F1(1,33) = 3.91,

$p=.06$; $F2(1,23) = 6.19$, $p<.05$) and pairwise t-tests showed that this tendency was driven by larger reading times in the “V1:match, V2:match” condition compared to the “V1:match, V2:mismatch” condition ($t1(33) = 2.30$, $p=.06$; $t2(23) = 2.66$, $p<.05$) while no differences were found between the “V1:mismatch, V2:match” and “V1:mismatch, V2:mismatch” conditions ($t1(33) = -0.31$, $p=.76$; $t2(23) = -0.83$, $p=.41$).

At the post-critical region (spillover), a main effect of grammaticality was found in total time ($[F1(1,33) = 8.95$, $p<.05$; $F2(1,23) = 4.53$, $p<.05$]).

Table 2. Mean reading times (milliseconds), standard errors in parentheses

	subj	V1	dir.obj	V2	V2.obj	ind.obj	<u>adverb</u>	spillover	eos
First-pass									
<i>V1:match</i>	463	359	485	366	340	624	316 (16)	263 (13)	411 (40)
<i>V2:match</i>	(20)	(17)	(26)	(19)	(18)	(41)			
<i>V1:match</i>	497	347	494	393	311	594	307 (15)	244 (10)	431 (38)
<i>V2:mismatch</i>	(25)	(15)	(33)	(24)	(19)	(29)			
<i>V1:mismatch</i>	494	368	470	390	309	612	338 (16)	268 (17)	396 (35)
<i>V2:match</i>	(30)	(23)	(27)	(25)	(20)	(37)			
<i>V1:mismatch</i>	478	366	505	394	292	627	346 (17)	253 (13)	443 (36)
<i>V2:mismatch</i>	(30)	(19)	(32)	(19)	(14)	(33)			
Go-past									
<i>V1:match</i>	471	490	597	499	482	969	475 (46)	413 (60)	1765 (220)
<i>V2:match</i>	(22)	(52)	(30)	(38)	(53)	(73)			
<i>V1:match</i>	516	490	637	493	426	974	365 (18)	410 (47)	1716 (250)
<i>V2:mismatch</i>	(30)	(33)	(44)	(39)	(28)	(67)			
<i>V1:mismatch</i>	494	474	663	496	484	1022	411 (27)	407 (47)	1781 (238)
<i>V2:match</i>	(30)	(31)	(55)	(39)	(53)	(89)			
<i>V1:mismatch</i>	477	477	626	470	394	958	421 (29)	610 (128)	2100 (235)
<i>V2:mismatch</i>	(30)	(35)	(43)	(25)	(23)	(85)			
Total time									
<i>V1:match</i>	683	650	857	662	564	1113	484 (32)	346 (21)	527 (53)
<i>V2:match</i>	(47)	(54)	(71)	(56)	(40)	(102)			
<i>V1:match</i>	763	673	850	648	537	1114	460 (33)	343 (20)	594 (60)
<i>V2:mismatch</i>	(72)	(62)	(83)	(49)	(56)	(94)			
<i>V1:mismatch</i>	769	760	931	726	605	1149	557 (41)	382 (28)	568 (49)
<i>V2:match</i>	(63)	(72)	(98)	(68)	(81)	(106)			
<i>V1:mismatch</i>	692	701	876	693	544	1167	576 (44)	394 (30)	633 (56)
<i>V2:mismatch</i>	(46)	(63)	(72)	(50)	(48)	(94)			

Table 3. Probabilities of regression

	subj	V1	dir.obj	V2	V2.obj	ind.obj	<u>adverb</u>	spillover	eos
Pr(regression)									
<i>V1:match</i> <i>V2:match</i>	-	0.16 (0.03)	0.16 (0.03)	0.18 (0.05)	0.18 (0.04)	0.27 (0.04)	0.13 (0.03)	0.18 (0.03)	0.64 (0.06)
<i>V1:match</i> <i>V2:mismatch</i>	-	0.18 (0.03)	0.18 (0.03)	0.12 (0.03)	0.23 (0.05)	0.27 (0.04)	0.11 (0.02)	0.22 (0.05)	0.63 (0.06)
<i>V1:mismatch</i> <i>V2:match</i>	-	0.17 (0.04)	0.21 (0.05)	0.17 (0.03)	0.27 (0.05)	0.25 (0.04)	0.1 (0.03)	0.19 (0.05)	0.63 (0.05)
<i>V1:mismatch</i> <i>V2:mismatch</i>	-	0.15 (0.03)	0.16 (0.03)	0.11 (0.02)	0.20 (0.04)	0.26 (0.04)	0.09 (0.03)	0.28 (0.05)	0.71 (0.05)

8.2.4. Discussion

Grammaticality had a significant effect both in early (first-pass) and late measures (total). In other words, participants reliably spent more time in reading the adverb when it did not match the main verb (i.e. the right antecedent of the dependency) compared to the condition in which the adverb and the main verb correctly matched. An interference effect marginally showed up in go-past duration and it was driven by longer reading times in the condition in which both antecedent verbs (V1, V2) matched the adverb in temporal features, while no significant difference was found between the two ungrammatical conditions. In conclusion, a trend towards a similarity-based interference effect showed up when both antecedents matched the adverb in temporal features, while no illusion of grammaticality was found.

A closer look at the reading times in go-past duration, which led to an interference effect in the V1:match,V2:match condition, shows that mean reading times in this condition are even larger than the ones found in the two ungrammatical conditions (V1:match, V2:match: 475ms ; V1:mismatch, V2:match: 411ms ; V1:mismatch, V2:mismatch: 421ms). Even assuming that part of this effect is driven by similarity-based interference, one possible question is whether some other variables could have played a role in the processing of this experimental condition.. We raised both a syntactic-based and a semantic-based explanation. The first possibility is that participants found difficulties in the attachment of the indirect object prepositional phrase (e.g. to a rich customer) to the right verb (V1), which led to a garden path effect on the following (target) region. The second possibility is that participants found semantically difficult to interpret and order the events expressed by the two antecedent verbs when they were both expressing the same tense (past-past, future-future)³. In particular, the syntactic-based explanation was addressed adding an extra-sentential context in the follow-up experiment.

³ To address the semantic hypothesis, an off-line judgement task was run. No specific correlation was found between the inflated reading times in the target region and the participant preferences in ordering the two events. However, these data provided interesting evidence on the way the two events expressed by the main verb and the embedded verb were differently ordered when expressing only past or only future information. In particular, the past event expressed by the embedded clause was considered less recent (with respect to the speech time 'now') than the past event expressed by the matrix clause. Conversely, no clear ordering of the events was found when dealing with future events. These data are particularly relevant for theoretical analyses claiming that the event of an embedded clause is not specifically ordered with respect to the verb of the matrix clause (e.g. Giorgi & Pianesi, 1997; Zagona, 2013).

8.3. FOLLOW-UP EXPERIMENT: EXPERIMENT 2

Experiment 1 demonstrated that the computation of the adverb-verb relation is partially susceptible to interference effects. In very early measures (first-pass) and in very late measures (total time) structural constraints seem to guide the resolution of the temporal agreement. On the contrary, when rereading the adverb and previous parts of the sentence (go-past) a marginal similarity-based interference showed up when both verbs matched the adverb in temporal features. However, mean reading times in the condition driving to interference (V1:match, V2:match) were even longer than the reading times of the ungrammatical conditions (V1:mismatch, V2:match / V1:mismatchc, V2:mismatch). We thus hypothesized that some other effects, beside similarity-based interference, could have played a role in that condition.

During the debriefing session, participants were asked to give comments about the experiment and one recurrent topic was the difficulty in understanding some of the experimental sentences. In effect, a closer look at the mean reading times per region showed quite long reading times at the pre-critical region (mean reading times from 958 to 1167ms in the go-past and in total time measures) which is the region containing the indirect object of the ditransitive verb (e.g. to his grandson).

To exclude the possibility of a garden path effect at the pre-critical region, which could have been influenced the data in the following (target) region, we added an extra-sentential context before each sentence (see Table 4) extending the paradigm of Experiment 1.

A similar context was adopted by Altmann and colleagues (1998, Exp.2B) to facilitate the attachment of a temporal adverb to the main predicate of a sentence. Note that in our experimental material there was no possibility to attach the PP to the verb (V2) of the embedded clause (see section 1.2) so the role of the context in the current experimental paradigm was to facilitate (and not disambiguate) the attachment of the PP indirect object to avoid possible garden-path effects in the following (target) area. Moreover, an extra-sentential context has been already used in experimental study investigating the processing of long-distance dependencies (e.g. Sturt, 2003).

To test whether the manipulation of the context played a role of facilitation in the reading of the prepositional phrase and the following word, 18 filler sentences with three different manipulations were added in the experiment, as shown in Table 5.

The *PP-focused context* condition as in (Table5.a) contained the same type of context that was adopted for the experimental sentences, in which the question (i.e. sentential context: To which teacher did he...?) drew the attention on the prepositional phrase, which in the answer to the question (i.e. experimental sentence: ...to the teacher that) became the focalized element of the sentence.

The *plain context* condition as in (Table3.b) contained a generic context (i.e. “What did he do?”) in which the attention was drawn to the entire sentence, so no specific focalized constituents were present.

If the context that draws the attention to the prepositional phrase allows to integrate the prepositional phrase in the sentence more easily, we expect smaller reading times at the PP region and at the following one in the *PP-focused context* condition (Table5.a) compared to the *plain context* condition (Table5.b).

Moreover, to test whether the difficulty in the processing of the prepositional phrase was driven by the presence of the relative clause, another manipulation was added.

The *plain context (no relative clause)* condition as in (Table5.c) contained the same generic context (as in Table5.b) but the experimental sentence was simplified by removing the embedded relative clause (e.g. “that he won”) located before the prepositional phrase.

If the processing difficulties are driven by the presence of the relative clause, being the context equal, we should expect longer reading times for the *plain context* (Table5.b) condition compared to the *plain context (no relative clause)* condition (Table5.c).

8.3.1.Design and materials

8.3.1.1. Adverb-verb manipulation (experimental conditions)

The same design of Experiment 1 was here adopted for the experimental adverb-verb conditions. The experimental material was built adapting the material used in Experiment 1 to a new task including a context sentence, as shown in Table 4.

Participants were asked to read small dialogues in which there was a character A asking a question (the context sentence) to a character B. The answer of character B represented the experimental sentence.

The context had always the same structure, namely “Tell me more about X. To whom did/will he/she?”. The first character introduced in the context (e.g. the jeweler) was also the subject/agent of the experimental sentence.

Conversely, the question was focused on the object/patient of the action (e.g. a rich customer) to facilitate the expectation of the prepositional phrase in the experimental sentence.

8.3.1.2. Context manipulation (filler sentences)

The design of the filler sentences containing the manipulation of the context contained three different conditions, namely *PP-context*, *plain context*, *plain context (no relative clause)*. The three conditions differed either in the type of context (*PP-context* vs *plain context*, *plain context (no relative clause)*) or in the presence of the relative clause in the target sentence (*PP-context*, *plain context* vs *plain context (no relative clause)*).

Sentences were built as similar as possible to the experimental sentences, in fact they were formed by a main subject, the verb, the object, an embedded relative clause, a prepositional phrase and a relative clause starting with the complementizer “that”. A sample of the filler sentence materials is shown in Table 5.

Given that the experimental sentences represented the answer to a question posited in the extra-sentential context, comprehension questions dealt with information that could have been deduced reading other parts of the sentence, beside the prepositional phrase. In this way only participants reading the entire sentence also reached high accuracy rates.

Table 4. Sample of the experimental material

<p>V1:match V2:match</p>	<p>Context: A: Tell me more about the jeweler. To whom did he sell the ring that impressed everyone? a) B: He <i>sold</i>_(v1) the ring that <i>impressed</i>_(v2) everyone to a rich customer <u>yesterday</u> in the jewelry shop.</p>
<p>V1:match V2:mismatch</p>	<p>Context: Tell me more about the jeweler. To whom did he sell the ring that will impress everyone? b) He <i>sold</i>_(v1) the ring that <i>will impress</i>_(v2) everyone to a rich customer <u>yesterday</u> in the jewelry shop.</p>
<p>V1:mismatch V2:match</p>	<p>Context: Tell me more about the jeweler. To whom will he sell the ring that impressed everyone? c) He <i>will sell</i>_(v1) the ring that <i>impressed</i>_(v2) everyone to a rich customer <u>yesterday</u> in the jewelry shop.</p>
<p>V1:mismatch V2:mismatch</p>	<p>Context: Tell me more about the jeweler. To whom will he sell the ring that will impress everyone? d) He <i>will sell</i>_(v1) the ring that <i>will impress</i>_(v2) everyone to a rich customer <u>yesterday</u> in the jewelry shop.</p>

Table 5. Sample of the filler sentences containing a context manipulation

PP-focused context	Context: A: Tell me more about the student. To which teacher did he dedicate the prize that he won? a) B: He dedicated the prize that he won to the teacher that supported him during high school.
Plain context	Context: A: Tell me more about the student. What did he do? b) B: He dedicated the prize that he won to the teacher that supported him during high school.
Plain context (no relative clause)	Context: A: Tell me more about the student. What did he do? c) B: He dedicated the prize to the teacher that supported him during high school.

8.3.2. Procedure

The same facilities and calibration procedure of Experiment 1 were adopted for the follow-up experiment. However, the procedure for the presentation of the stimuli was different since each trial was composed by a context sentence, an experimental sentence and a comprehension question. In fact, participants initiated each trial by reading the context sentence. After reading the context, participants proceeded to the reading of the experimental sentence using one of the buttons of the response pad. They were asked to fixate on a black box on the left side of the screen, specifically where the first word of the sentence would have appeared. Once a fixation in the target region reached a stable value, the sentence was displayed. All sentences were presented in a 11-point

font (Monaco). After reading, participants ended the presentation of each sentence using one of the buttons of the response pad. Each sentence was followed by a comprehension question concerning the content of the sentence just read. Participants answered by pressing either one of two buttons placed on the response pad corresponding respectively to the answer on the left or on the right of the screen. The experimental session was preceded by 3 practice trials to familiarize the participant with the procedure. Testing sessions lasted approximately 1 hour, including practice, calibration, break and debriefing.

8.3.3.Data analysis

8.3.3.1. Adverb-verb manipulation (experimental conditions)

In this experiment, analyses on the adverb-verb experimental sentences were conducted on 43 subjects since 5 participants were excluded from the analysis because of more than 25% of missing data that could have unbalanced the ANOVA analysis. All 43 participants reached at least 75% accuracy on the comprehension questions so no participants were excluded due to poor accuracy. Item number 22 reported all missing values, so the by-item analysis was conducted on 23 items. The same analysis of Experiment 1 was run.

8.3.3.2. Context manipulation (filler sentences)

In the analysis of the filler sentences manipulating the effect of the context, 8 participants were discarded because of missing data so analyses were run on

40 participants. Sentences were divided into 8 regions (pre-critical area, prepositional phrase area, post-target area, end of the sentence) but only the relevant (target and post-target) areas were analyzed. Paired t-tests were conducted considering only two hypothesis-driven comparisons, namely the effect of the context (*PP-context* vs *plain context*) and the effect of the relative clause in the target sentence (*plain context* vs *plain context (no relative clause)*)

8.3.4.Results

8.3.4.1. Adverb-verb manipulation (experimental conditions)

The by-region reading times for latency measures are presented in Table 6 while probabilities of regression are presented in Table 7.

Prior to the critical region, no significant effects were found, beside a main effect of grammaticality in total time ([$F(1,42) = 10.65, p < .05$; $F(1,22) = 33.33, p < .05$]).

At the critical region, total time measures showed a main effect of grammaticality ([$F(1,42) = 27.18, p < .05$; $F(1,22) = 25.37, p < .05$]) and an interaction grammaticalityXinterference in the by-subject analysis ([$F(1,42) = 5.45, p < .05$; $F(1,22) = 2.39, p = .14$]). Pairwise t-tests showed that the interaction was driven by larger reading times in the “V1:mismatch, V2:mismatch” condition compared to the “V1:mismatch, V2:match” condition but this difference failed to reach significance ($t(42) = -1.7, p = .09$; $t(22) = -1.7, p = .1$), as well as the comparison between “V1:match, V2:match” and “V1:match, V2:mismatch” ($t(42) = 1.42, p = .16$; $t(22) = 0.76, p = .46$).

At the post-critical region (spillover), a main effect of grammaticality was found in first-pass ($F(1,42) = 11.03, p < .05$; $F(1,22) = 7.22, p < .05$), go-past duration ($F(1,42) = 19.1, p < .05$; $F(1,22) = 15.57, p < .05$) and in total time ($F(1,42) = 33.74, p < .05$; $F(1,22) = 33.22, p < .05$). A tendency to interaction was also found in total time ($F(1,42) = 3.75, p = .06$; $F(1,22) = 3.98, p = .06$) which was driven by marginally larger reading times in the “V1:mismatch, V2:match” condition compared to the “V1:mismatch, V2:mismatch” condition ($t(42) = 1.95, p = .06$; $t(22) = 2.12, p = .05$).

Table 6. Mean reading times (milliseconds), standard errors in parentheses

	subj	V1	dir.obj	V2	V2obj	ind.obj	<u>adverb</u>	spillover	eos
First-pass									
<i>V1:match</i>	202	267	326	298	254	602	320	241 (8)	423
<i>V2:match</i>	(10)	(12)	(20)	(14)	(14)	(34)	(13)		(28)
<i>V1:match</i>	215	259	349	289	233	605	321	249 (11)	443
<i>V2:mismatch</i>	(11)	(13)	(23)	(13)	(12)	(30)	(11)		(29)
<i>V1:mismatch</i>	195	277	328	276	220	577	329	279 (11)	427
<i>V2:match</i>	(7)	(15)	(19)	(10)	(12)	(26)	(14)		(26)
<i>V1:mismatch</i>	205	280	354	293	226	627	343	270 (14)	421
<i>V2:mismatch</i>	(10)	(18)	(18)	(16)	(10)	(37)	(17)		(29)
Go-past									
<i>V1:match</i>	225	279	395	351	285	669	446	354 (30)	879
<i>V2:match</i>	(17)	(15)	(25)	(21)	(19)	(37)	(30)		(99)
<i>V1:match</i>	228	265	415	311	260	711	398	314 (24)	989
<i>V2:mismatch</i>	(13)	(14)	(28)	(19)	(19)	(45)	(26)		(105)
<i>V1:mismatch</i>	200	283	398	308	259	750	442	597 (96)	1199
<i>V2:match</i>	(6)	(15)	(29)	(15)	(22)	(37)	(42)		(131)
<i>V1:mismatch</i>	205	285	389	357	281	720	432	423 (44)	1392
<i>V2:mismatch</i>	(10)	(18)	(25)	(26)	(31)	(44)	(32)		(141)
Total time									
<i>V1:match</i>	212	338	430	359	334	793	445	300 (16)	552
<i>V2:match</i>	(13)	(23)	(27)	(24)	(31)	(50)	(26)		(46)
<i>V1:match</i>	245	316	469	369	281	786	417	307 (19)	536
<i>V2:mismatch</i>	(17)	(20)	(36)	(25)	(18)	(45)	(21)		(34)
<i>V1:mismatch</i>	212	358	471	386	343	897	507	418 (22)	596
<i>V2:match</i>	(13)	(20)	(39)	(23)	(28)	(46)	(28)		(38)
<i>V1:mismatch</i>	253	383	517	404	353	904	563	368 (22)	610
<i>V2:mismatch</i>	(20)	(34)	(41)	(34)	(38)	(64)	(34)		(42)

Table 7. Probabilities of regression

	subj	V1	d.obj	V2	V2.obj	i.obj	<u>adverb</u>	spillover	eos
Pr(regression)									
<i>V1:match</i>	0.1	0.02	0.10	0.1	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.26	0.4
<i>V2:match</i>	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.05)
<i>V1:mismatch</i>	0.03	0.02	0.12	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.48
<i>V2:mismatch</i>	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.028)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.05)
<i>V1:mismatch</i>	0.05	0.03	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.18	0.14	0.31	0.54
<i>V2:mismatch</i>	(0.04)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.045)	(0.05)
<i>V1:mismatch</i>	0 (0)	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.22	0.6
<i>V2:mismatch</i>		(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.05)

8.3.4.2. Context manipulation (filler sentences)

The by-region reading times for latency measures are presented in Table 8 while probabilities of regression are presented in Table 9.

At the critical region, the *PP-focused* condition showed significantly smaller reading times than the *plain* condition in all measures: first-pass ($t_1(39) = -3.39$, $p < .05$, $t_2(17) = -1.93$, $p < .07$), go-past ($t_1(39) = -5.84$, $p < .05$, $t_2(17) = -4.87$, $p < .05$) and total time ($t_1(39) = -6.1$, $p < .05$, $t_2(17) = -4.04$, $p < .05$). On the other hand, the *plain (no relative clause)* showed significantly smaller reading times compared to the *plain* condition only in total time ($t_1(39) = -2.1$, $p < .05$, $t_2(17) = -0.88$, $p < .39$).

At the post-critical region, the *PP-focused* condition showed significantly smaller reading times than the *plain* condition in go-past ($t_1(39) = -3.54$, $p < .05$, $t_2(17) = -4.21$, $p < .05$) and total time ($t_1(39) = -2.23$, $p < .05$, $t_2(17) = -3.44$,

$p < .05$). Similarly, the *plain (no relative clause)* showed significantly smaller reading times compared to the *plain* condition in go-past ($t(1(39)) = -2.76$, $p < .05$, $t(17) = -2.23$, $p < .05$) and total time ($t(1(39)) = -2.76$, $p < .05$, $t(17) = -2.27$, $p < .05$).

Table 8. Mean reading times (milliseconds), standard errors in parentheses

	subj	verb	dir.o bj	RC	<u>PP</u>	post- target	eos
First-pass							
<i>PP-focused</i>	196 (10)	258 (16)	271 (19)	461 (32)	337 (22)	268 (17)	695 (59)
<i>Plain</i>	186 (10)	279 (21)	321 (22)	553 (33)	400 (25)	264 (15)	610 (43)
<i>Plain (no RC)</i>	194 (17)	286 (20)	379 (23)	-	393 (24)	245 (13)	625 (47)
Go-past							
<i>PP-focused</i>	196 (9)	264 (17)	315 (26)	513 (37)	370 (27)	286 (19)	999 (104)
<i>Plain</i>	191 (11)	310 (28)	438 (37)	703 (50)	584 (51)	425 (56)	1210 (130)
<i>Plain (no RC)</i>	194 (17)	300 (24)	502 (37)	-	531 (35)	306 (31)	1045 (103)
Total time							
<i>PP-focused</i>	214 (13)	310 (25)	320 (26)	533 (42)	417 (32)	287 (23)	802 (67)
<i>Plain</i>	227 (19)	444 (42)	460 (39)	856 (62)	588 (40)	337 (22)	790 (66)
<i>Plain (no RC)</i>	232 (30)	411 (32)	523 (35)	-	529 (29)	285 (18)	777 (67)

Table 9. Probabilities of regression

	subj	verb	dir.obj	RC	<u>PP</u>	post- target	eos
Pr(regression)							
<i>PP-focused</i>	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.11 (0.04)	0.07 (0.02)	0.06 (0.02)	0.07 (0.04)	0.34 (0.06)
<i>Plain</i>	0.02 (0.02)	0.06 (0.03)	0.22 (0.04)	0.16 (0.04)	0.23 (0.05)	0.22 (0.06)	0.47 (0.06)
<i>Plain (no RC)</i>	0 (0)	0.04 (0.02)	0.24 (0.04)	-	0.22 (0.04)	0.13 (0.06)	0.48 (0.06)

8.3.5. Discussion

Data coming from the set of experimental sentences give positive evidence with respect to the role of facilitation played by a “focused” context in the attachment of a prepositional phrase, compared to a plain context. This facilitation showed up in all measures at the target region (PP) and in later measures in the following region. The lack of an embedded relative clause also caused faster reading times at the target word and on the following one (compared to the condition in which the relative clause was present), but only in later measures. In other words, these findings show that the manipulation we adopted in the current study had a positive effect in the processing of the prepositional phrase, both in the filler sentence conditions and in the experimental ones. In effect, a qualitative look at the data coming from the adverb-verb manipulation in the first experiment (Table 2) and in the follow-up experiment (Table 3) shows smaller mean reading times at the PP (indirect

object) region which seem to support this hypothesis (Exp1: first-pass: 594-627ms, go-past: 958-1022ms, total: 1113-1167ms; Exp2: first-pass: 577-605ms, go-past: 669-750ms, total: 793-904ms). However, this effect of facilitation does not seem to clarify the data in the follow-up experiment. Grammaticality effects were found at the target region in later measures (total time) and in the post-target region in all measures. In other words, sentences in which the adverb mismatched the right antecedent of the dependency (V1) were significantly read more slowly compared to the condition in which the adverb correctly matched the verb, but mainly during sentence re-readings. One possible explanation can be related to the nature of the context adopted in the experimental material. In the previous studies adopting an extra-sentential context, the 'focused' element was the target constituent (the adverb, in Altmann et al. 1998) or one of the constituents that could have played a role in the construction of the dependency (the distractor or the right antecedent, in Sturt 2003). Conversely, in the current study the attention was focused on a different constituent which was not directly involved in the construction of the adverb-verb dependency. We can thus hypothesize that the online behavior of the participants was task-driven: participants firstly looked for the answer (i.e. the indirect object) to the question provided by the context, and only in a second stage they focused the attention on other variables such as lack of grammaticality. In support of this explanation, total reading times (which represents all the time spent in re/reading a region) showed a scattered

grammatical effect in regions (e.g. PP, V1) preceding the target/mismatching word (i.e. the adverb).

As for the manipulation of the distractor, only marginal interference effects showed up on the target region and in the following one. In particular, go-past duration showed numerical trends towards a similarity-based interference while total time showed numerical trends towards an illusion of grammaticality effect but both failed to reach significance.

8.4. Post-hoc analysis on unified data

Both experiments provided weak or unstable interference effects, although there was a trend towards a similarity-based interference and illusion of grammaticality, in particular in late measures.

To test whether the weakness of these effects could be related to the small size of the sample (i.e. 34 in one case, and 43 in the other) we decided to run a post-hoc analysis on unified data. In particular, we merged the data coming from the target region and we ran the same analysis adopted in both experiments. In particular, data coming from the target region were entered into a 2×2 repeated measures ANOVA with grammaticality (V1:match/mismatch) and intrusion (V2:match/mismatch) as within-subject factors, and experiment (exp1, exp2) as between-subject factor. Planned pairwise comparisons were also performed.

First-pass reading times showed a main effect of grammaticality ($[F(1,75) = 8.28, p < .05; F(1,45) = 7.43, p < .05]$).

Go-past duration showed an interaction grammaticalityXinterference ($[F(1,75) = 4.22, p < .05; F(1,45) = 5.72, p < .05]$) that was driven by larger reading times in the “V1:match, V2:match” condition compared to the “V1:match, V2:mismatch” condition ($t(76) = 2.95, p < .05; t(46) = 3.13, p < .05$) while the comparison of the two ungrammatical conditions failed to reach significance ($t(76) = 0.04, p = .97; t(46) = 0.49, p = .63$).

Total reading time showed both a main effect of grammaticality ($[F(1,75) = 35.36, p < .05; F(1,45) = 33.03, p < .05]$) and an interaction grammaticalityXinterference ($[F(1,75) = 6.06, p < .05; F(1,45) = 4.73, p < .05]$).

Pairwise comparisons, however, did not report significant differences, probably due to the p-adjustment. For the sake of clarity we report both t-statistics and numerical differences between “V1:match, V2:match” and “V1:match, V2:mismatch” condition (byS: diff = 26.28ms, $t(76) = 1.48, p = .14$; byI: diff = 79.77ms, $t(46) = 1.28, p = .21$) and between “V1:mismatch, V2:match” and “V1:mismatch, V2:mismatch” condition (byS: diff = 39.78ms, $t(76) = 1.78, p = .14$; byI: diff = 11.60ms, $t(46) = 1.80, p = .16$).

This analysis confirms a grammaticality effect in early measures (first-pass) and a similarity-based interference in the go-past duration, showing the same but statistically stronger pattern found in Experiment 1. Numerical trends towards similarity-based interference and illusion of grammaticality were also found in total time, but they failed to reach significance.

8.5. GENERAL DISCUSSION

Data coming from these eye-tracking studies show a clear detection of temporal violations when the adverb is distally located from the verb from early stages of processing, in line with previous studies (in particular, see Study 2, Chapter 6). In this case, an embedded clause was interpolated between the verb and a mismatch adverb, and grammaticality effects showed up (at the target word) from early measures on, both in the first experiment (section 2.1) and in the unified analysis (section 2.3). Data coming the follow-up experiment showed (at the target word) larger parsing costs for temporal violations, but only in late measures. However, as already pointed out in the discussion (section 2.5), we cannot exclude a task-dependent explanation for these late effects.

Data also suggest that structural constraints are preferred in the resolution of the adverb-verb relation in the first stages of processing, while morphological constraints seem to play a role in later stages of processing (Sturt, 2003). In fact, early measures showed only effects of mismatch between the adverb and the right antecedent, while in late measures (i.e. go-past) also an interference effect was found.

We also predicted both a similarity-based interference effect and an illusion of grammaticality. However, we only found evidence for the first effect while the latter failed to reach significance.

Adverb-verb agreement and subject-verb agreement do not seem to behave in the same way when dealing with an illicit distractor.

In the grammatical conditions, we predicted and found a difference between the two phenomena due to a different property of the target constituent: the resolution of the subject-verb agreement has been tested on an obligatory and predictable verb while we tested the resolution of the adverb-verb temporal agreement on an optional and unpredictable temporal adverb. This is in line with our hypotheses and with more general accounts claiming a different behavior of the parser depending on the type of constituent under computation (e.g. Frazier & Clifton, 1996). However, we did not predict a difference between subject-verb agreement and adverb-verb agreement in the ungrammatical conditions and the clear and replicated effect of illusion of grammaticality for subject-verb agreement hardly reached significance in our study investigating temporal agreement.

On the other hand, anaphora has been proved to be highly resistant to illicit distractors, but even when an interference effect was found (Parker & Phillips, 2014; Exp.1 in Sturt 2003) it was towards an illusion of grammaticality.

In other words, the resolution of the adverb-verb temporal relation seems to differ from both agreement and anaphora phenomena when dealing with an illicit distractor.

More recently, Patil et al. (2016) provided new experimental evidence about the resolution of reflexives showing a similarity-based interference in the number of regressions out of the reflexive region. An effect of grammaticality was also found, but only in later measures (e.g. total reading time, rereading probabilities) together with a marginal effect of illusion of grammaticality.

It must be noted that we found grammaticality effects for the adverb-verb relation, from early measures on. This is the main difference from our findings and the ones provided by Patil et al. (2016).

However, the processing of the adverb-verb relation and the processing of reflexives show some similarities in the other measures. This similarity may rely on the optionality of the target constituent: reflexives, as temporal adverbs, are optional constituents in a sentence. Moreover, in all studies investigating anaphora, reflexives were the second (and target) element of the dependency. Similarly to temporal adverbs, reflexives cannot not thus be predicted when the antecedent of the dependency is parsed.

We thus hypothesize that a possible explanation for the presence of similarity-based interference effects both in the adverb-verb temporal agreement and anaphora relies on the optionality of the constituents and the consequent lack of predictive mechanisms triggered by the antecedent verb, or noun.

In conclusion, our findings on the processing of the adverb-verb relation provide further evidence on the differentiation of concord phenomena during online sentence comprehension, since adverb-verb, subject-verb and reflexives processing shows a different behavior in complex sentential environment including a distractor. All this suggests the necessity of a more fine-grained characterization of the factors affecting the processing of long-distance dependencies.

8.6. Acknowledgements

The study was designed and the data were collected during my stay as visiting PhD Candidate at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, in the United States of America, hosted by Brian Dillon. Many thanks to Amanda Doucette and Anthony Yacovone for data collection. Part of this work was presented at the (refereed) conference “29th Annual CUNY Conference on Human Sentence Processing” (Gainesville, Florida, March 4, 2016).

9. SUMMARY OF RESULTS (STUDY 1, 2, 3)

In the three self-paced reading experiments of Study 1 (Chapter 4), Exp.1 and 3 (comprehension question task) showed immediate and pointwise parsing costs (i.e. target, post-target word) for both Number and N-words violations, while Tense violations gave rise to significant parsing costs from the post-target region until the fourth word following the target. In Exp.2 (grammaticality judgement task), Number and N-words violations gave rise to significant parsing costs at the target word, while Tense violations effects arose only in the post-target region.

Given the long-lasting time course of the temporal violation effect, and the correspondent absence of these long spill-over effects for N-words and Number violations, this sustained effect for temporal violations was interpreted as a disruption entailing both the grammatical and the discourse-level representation of the sentence, since only the adverb-verb temporal relation requires an anchoring of both constituents to the deictic context (i.e. speech time 'now') to reach a coherent temporal interpretation of the sentence.

Differently, no anchoring to the deictic context was needed when processing Number feature or N-words such as "never".

The second finding of Study 1 is that Tense violations are detected later than Number and N-words violations in a naturalistic task (comprehension), and also in a metalinguistic task (grammaticality judgement), which should push

the system towards an early detection of any type of violation. A similar finding was already reported by De Vincenzi et al. (unpub) in a study comparing subject-verb number violations and adverb-verb temporal violations in Italian, and this difference was interpreted as a different syntactic (number) and semantic (tense) processing of the two violations. However, this latency difference was not discussed in terms of a simplistic syntactic-semantic division of work during processing, since the semantic violation that was tested (N-words violations) showed clear (despite smaller in magnitude) costs at the same region in which Number violations emerged. This difference in the processing of Number and Tense agreement was rather interpreted in terms of availability of the features on the constituent agreeing with the verb. In fact, one possibility is that Number features are immediately available to the parser when processing the subject and they can be immediately checked on the verb, while temporal features on the adverb phrase are more lately available since the parser needs to deal with a more complex phrase from which extract the right temporal specification.

Finally, the manipulation of the adverb position within the sentence did not give rise to any significant difference during the processing of a violation.

Results coming from Study 2 (Chapter 6) were discussed considering the local (adjacent), and the distal configuration of the two constituents in which a constituent was intervening between the two elements of the relation.

Data coming from the local configuration showed that Number and Person subject-verb violations gave rise to significantly longer parsing costs (compared

to the control) in all measures. Moreover, Person violations showed significantly larger parsing costs than Number in late measures, which is also the measure in which Tense violation effects appeared. Data from the local configuration thus were in line with theoretical and empirical proposals claiming that the processing of verb inflection and its features cannot be modeled in a unique and homogeneous mechanism, as predicted by many mainstream models of sentence parsing). A finer-grained cognitive architecture was thus proposed, in which both the optionality of constituents (Frazier & Clifton, 1996) and the different interpretive properties associated with each feature (Mancini et al. 2013).

In the distal configuration, all violations gave rise to significantly larger parsing costs compared to their correct counterpart. In other words, differently from the local configuration, Tense violations showed significant effects from early measures on, while the larger parsing costs for Person violations compared to Number violations were more diluted. Data from the distal configuration thus showed that the (linear) distance between the two agreeing constituents can modulate the processing of a violation at the inflectional level. The early detection of Tense violations, together with the shallower difference between Number and Person violations was tentatively explained through an implementation of the anchoring mechanism proposed by Mancini et al. (2013), in which both the subject and the verb need to be anchored to the speech act representation of the sentence. In particular, the larger linear distance between the adverb/subject and the verb arguably lets the parser complete the

anchoring of the subject/adverb before encountering the verb (in a cascade fashion). Conversely, when controller and target are adjacent, the parser does not have time to complete the anchoring of the subject/adverb discourse-related features before the same process is triggered on encountering the verb. In this case, any discourse inconsistency coming from the mismatching verb appears more lately (since the anchoring process for the controller is not completed), and can more hardly perturb the discourse level representation of the sentence, leading to larger parsing costs for person compared to number violations.

Data coming from Study 3 (Chapter 8), in particular in the post-hoc unified analysis, showed longer reading times for the ungrammatical conditions compared to the grammatical ones at the adverb region, both in first-pass measures and in total reading times, with not significant interference effects (coming from the verb embedded in the relative clause). Go-past reading times, on the other hand, shows interference effects. Data suggest that structural constraints are preferred in the resolution of the adverb-verb relation in the first stages of processing while morphological constraints seem to play a role in later stages of processing (Sturt, 2003). In particular, adverb-verb temporal agreement turned out to be sensitive to interference effects from an illicit distractor, but in a different way compared to both subject-verb agreement and anaphora.

9. GENERAL DISCUSSION

The main aim of this work was to offer new evidence about the processing of the temporal agreement between the verb inflection and a deictic temporal adverb. As already pointed out in the introduction, and throughout the studies collected in this work, past ERP studies on the processing of adverb-verb temporal agreement have reported heterogeneous results. In fact, although an early detection of temporal violations was basically found in all ERP studies, different are the ERP components that were elicited in the early time window after the onset of the word containing the violation (e.g. LAN, P200, N400).

In the current work, I tried to investigate the possible source of heterogeneity coming from past experimental literature, in particular adopting behavioral techniques. The behavioral pattern triggered during the processing of a temporal violation is barely known and I think this is a necessary step to define the possible factors affecting the processing of this agreement relation. Given the debated theoretical and experimental past evidence on the processing of this relation, the current work was conducted investigating the pattern elicited by adverb-verb temporal violations compared to other better-studied agreement phenomena, as the one between the subject and the verb, during sentence comprehension.

A traditional way to observe the processing of different linguistic phenomena has been to look at the time course of the effect triggered by a violation: while

syntactic violations produce an immediate perturbation that quickly returns to baseline, the effects of the semantic violations last until the end of the sentence (De Vincenzi et al. 2003:289). In other words, immediate effects have been generally considered a hallmark of syntactic and automatic processing while more delayed and long-lasting effects throughout the sentences have been interpreted as reflecting high-level semantic and pragmatic processing.

Within the six experimental studies here collected, adverb-verb temporal agreement has shown both early and late effects. I will first discuss these effects separately, considering possible parallelisms with the processing of other (subject-verb) agreement phenomena. After resuming which is the behavioral pattern elicited by temporal agreement violation, I will outline what makes the processing of this kind of agreement special compared to the other grammatical violations used (directly or indirectly) as baseline in the different parts of this thesis. Finally, the characterization of the agreement processing emerging from this thesis will be discussed in relation to other recent claims (Mancini et al. 2013, Dillon et al. 2013) that have called into question the idea of a unique mechanism of parsing during the processing of different agreement relations.

9.1. Temporal agreement in late stages of processing

Across all studies collected in this thesis, temporal violations caused clear long-lasting parsing costs that in the self-paced reading studies (Study 1,

Chapter 4) were distributed in the spillover region (e.g. 2/3 words following the target) while in the eye-tracking studies (Study 2, Chapter 6; Study 3, Chapter 8) were collected in the total reading time of the target region and in other measures of the spillover region, independently from the different configuration between the adverb and the verb. This pattern has been traditionally interpreted as hallmark of a semantic violation (De Vincenzi et al. 2003) but a more specific interpretation can be done in the light of all this behavioral studies. In particular, I interpret this long-lasting effect caused by a temporal violation as a perturbation at the discourse/deictic level of representation of the clause. The reason for this specific interpretation relies on two different observations of the data collected in this work.

The self-paced reading studies in Chapter 4 showed that semantic violations triggered by n-words (e.g. *ever*) were early detected and, crucially, showed limited spillover costs, similarly to subject-verb number violations.

On the other hand, the eye-tracking study in Chapter 6 comparing the processing of number, person and tense violations on an inflected verb showed significant larger parsing costs for subject-verb person violations compared to number violations, in total reading time which is also the measure in which temporal violations gave rise to a significant grammaticality effect.

In other words, only the violations of features entailing an anchoring to the deictic context (i.e. tense, person) led to clear larger effects on total reading times compared to both “*pure*” syntactic violations (i.e. subject-verb number agreement) and semantic violations (i.e. n-words).

This interpretation is in line with Mancini et al. (2013, 2014a,b) claiming that the anchoring mechanism, which is required for the interpretation of person features during subject-verb agreement, is triggered in later stages of processing. Moreover, these findings call into question the idea of a unique mechanism during the processing of agreement phenomena since different mechanisms (i.e. feature checking and/or anchoring) are required during the processing of the same (subject-verb) agreement relation and across relations (subject-verb, adverb-verb) depending on the intrinsic properties of the feature under computation. Crucially, at present no model of parsing predicts a feature-based differentiation in the processing of agreement phenomena.

9.2. Temporal agreement in early stages of processing

While a temporal agreement violation systematically caused solid long-lasting perturbations in late stages of processing in all studies, the detection of a temporal violation in early behavioral measures (reading time of the target region in self-paced reading, first-pass in eye-tracking) showed up as a significant effect intermittently across studies, manipulations and tasks. Still, in all experiments non-significant numerical trends in the direction of an early cost emerged. This is in contrast with subject-verb violations that, when tested, solidly showed costs in the early measures (with the exception of Experiment 3 of Study 1, see Chapter 4 for a methodological discussion of this different pattern).

A clear and complete explanation for this variability in the early detection of temporal violations cannot be given on the basis of the experiments presented in this thesis and, arguably, several may be the factors that affect the early stages of processing of the adverb-verb temporal relation.

All studies differ across a large number of methodological variables (e.g. task, list composition, type of measurement and language) and this variability can virtually have an impact on the stage at which the temporal violation is detected. However, the eye tracking experiment in Study 2 (Chapter 6) showed a clear and statistically reliable difference on early measure as a function of linear distance. Specifically, a cost on first-pass reading times emerged only when the adverb-verb relation was distal and not when it was adjacent. This difference was explained by assuming that a complete anchoring of the deictic coordinates expressed by the adverb (to discourse projections in the left periphery of the structure) allows a detection of the violation at early stages through feature-checking mechanism, similarly to the one used for the detection of subject-verb violations. Conversely, the lack of a complete anchoring in the adjacent configuration does not allow such an early detection. The early effect, however, did not show up so clearly in the self-paced reading studies (Chapter 4) that contrasted the same word order configurations: experiments 2 and 3 showed numerical trends in the direction of larger early costs for the distal configuration, while experiment 1 showed a trend in the opposite direction. Similar variability in the reliability of early costs is also evident in Study 3 (Chapter 6) in which, being linear distance equal,

experiment 1 showed a significant cost in first-pass while experiment 2 only a numerical trend. From all these observations one can conclude that i) early effects for temporal violations are in general small and difficult to measure and/or ii) aside from word order (see Chapter 6) other relevant factors can play a role in determining how early a temporal violation can be detected by the parser.

9.3. Nature of the specificity of temporal agreement

The systematic investigation here conducted, on the adverb-verb temporal relation with respect to both early and late effects and also in relation to other agreement phenomena, allows to consider two possible factors that played a role in the processing of adverb-verb temporal agreement: the type of relation (primary vs non-primary) and the linear distance between the two constituents of the dependency.

In the adjacent adverb-verb condition, in Study 2 (Chapter 6) the temporal violation gave rise to significant larger reading times compared to the control, but only in late measures. This pattern was clearly different from the one found for subject-verb number and person violations which, in the local configuration, gave rise to grammaticality effects from early measures on. The main claim advanced in Study 2 was that the difference in the processing of the two agreement relations in the adjacent configuration in early stages of processing was mirroring an intrinsic difference related to the *type of relation*

underlying the two agreement phenomena. In both cases there is a relation between the verb inflection and an immediately preceding lexical constituent, however, the subject-verb relation is primary since it entails two mandatory and fundamental constituents of the sentence, while the adverb-verb relation can be considered non-primary since the adverb is an optional element that can be easily omitted in a sentence.

These differences during on-line processing of two different relations is in line with the framework offered Construal model (Frazier & Clifton, 1996) since primary relations (e.g. subject-verb) are assumed to be immediately processed, while the processing of non-primary relations (e.g. adverb-verb) *can be* delayed to later stages of processing.

Interestingly, in the same experiment (Study 2, Chapter 6), when the adverb was in sentence-initial position and distally located from the verb the temporal violation gave rise to larger parsing costs from early measures on. Subject-verb violations also showed the same immediate effect in the early stages of processing, but, on the other hand, the larger costs for person violations compared to number were shallower and more delayed (i.e. in the go-past measure of the spillover region).

Given that in the two word-order configurations the features showing different patterns were tense and person, an interaction between linear distance and the feature anchoring to the deictic context was proposed as a unique explanation of both variabilities in early and late measures. Developing the mechanisms of

anchoring proposed by Mancini et al. (2013), the main idea is that the *linear distance* separating the two elements of the dependency may give the system more time to efficiently conclude the *anchoring* process for the features encoded on the first element of the dependency (i.e. subject, adverb), before encountering the verb. In this hypothesis, the completion of the anchoring mechanism can allow to fix/index the deictic coordinates of the clause and make any discourse inconsistency coming from a mismatching verb easier to be solved, and at the same time an early detection of temporal agreement violations is allowed. In other words, results showed that, at distance, the different types of relation gave rise to more similar patterns of processing.

This explanation is rather speculative in nature, and further investigation needs to be done to test i) the validity of this hypothesis and ii) whether other factors can play a role in fostering or delaying the anchoring process, beside linear distance. For example, one may ask whether other factors can have been transformed the non-primary relation between the adverb and the verb into a more relevant one: in the experimental material adopted both in the eye-tracking study in Chapter 6 and in the self-paced reading studies in Chapter 4, the more distal constituent (i.e. the adverb for temporal agreement) was also located in sentence-initial position. In other words, linear distance and structural prominence (given by the nearest position to the top node of the sentence, cf. Friederici & Gorrell, 1998) pattern together. Further studies could thus be designed to disentangle these factors, locating another constituent before the first element of the dependency (e.g. In the end, yesterday the tired

traveler went/*will go to a different hostel). If only structural prominence gives a special status to the deictic temporal adverb that is distally located from the verb (in sentence-initial position) early effects should be lacking when the adverb and the verb are located in distal configuration but the adverb is no more in sentence-initial position.

Among the experimental studies, the eye-tracking studies in Chapter 8 presented a more complex sentential environment in which the verb and the adverb were separated by an embedded relative clause containing an illicit distractor. The two sets of eye-tracking studies (Chapter 6,8) cannot be directly compared since they differ in the linear order of the constituents (adverb-verb, verb-adverb). In fact, the two word orders can entail different properties (see section 4.5 in Chapter 4) in terms of predictability of the second constituent, since the verb is highly predictable while the adverb is not. However, we can compare the two sets of eye-tracking studies in a speculative way. One of the eye-tracking studies in Chapter 8 showed an early detection (i.e. first-pass) of the temporal violation on a mismatching adverb, located within the sentence.

This finding seems to rule out the possibility to consider structural prominence as the main factor leading to an early detection of temporal violation both eye-tracking studies, since in Chapter 8 (namely exp.1) the adverb was located in the middle of the sentence, and not in sentence-initial position. This finding also seems to rule out the hypothesis that the temporal feature encoded by a deictic temporal adverb requires time to be available to the parser (this

hypothesis was advanced in Study1, Chapter 4). In fact, no parsing costs should be found in the early measures when a temporal violation is detected on the temporal adverb, since a full temporal specification of the adverb should not be available at that point. On the other hand, these findings are compatible with the implementation of the anchoring process since the temporal violation was early detected when the linear distance was conspicuous (i.e. intervening relative clause).

A way to test whether the completion of the anchoring process is strictly related to the linear distance between the two critical constituents, one possibility is to manipulate the length and the composition of the intervening material between the two elements of the dependency. In Study 2 the constituent intervening between the adverb and the verb was always a subject noun phrase composed by 14 characters on average while in Study 3 the intervening structure was an embedded relative clause. In both cases an early detection of the temporal violation emerged. One possibility can thus be to shorten or lengthen the intervening material (e.g. the tired traveler vs the boy) and investigate whether a specific length of the intervening constituent allows the completion of the anchoring process.

9.4. Temporal agreement and task sensitivity

As already pointed out at the beginning of the previous section, several can be the factors that have influenced the early detection of a temporal violation and I want to briefly consider task-sensitivity factors.

Among the six experimental studies here collected, two experiments (i.e. exp.1, Chapter 4; exp.2, Chapter 8) showed a different numerical trend compared to the others described above. One self-paced reading study (i.e. exp.1, Chapter 4) showed larger numerical differences when the adverb and the verb were adjacent compared to the condition in which the adverb was linearly distant from the verb. One eye-tracking study (exp.2, Chapter 8) show numerical trends towards a grammaticality effect in early measures (i.e. first-pass) but they failed to reach significance, even if the adverb and the verb were at conspicuous linear distance. In both cases I proposed a task-related explanation that I briefly report below (see Chapter 4 and Chapter 8 for a detailed explanation). In the self-paced reading study, a very naturalistic task was adopted since only the 5% of trials was followed by a comprehension question so participant reading accuracy was not strictly monitored. I cannot thus exclude that participants adopted a shallower reading modality that can be more sensitive to priming effects, explaining why a feature mismatch expressed by two contiguous constituents led to slightly longer reading times than a feature mismatch expressed by two distal ones.

In the eye-tracking study, the experimental sentences were preceded by an extra-sentential context (i.e. question) which was built to let participants expect (in a more natural way) the presence of a prepositional phrase (i.e. indirect object). However, this task manipulation could have led participants to anticipate looks to the prepositional phrase in the first reading of the sentence, and this strategy would imply that the cost of the violation is classified in terms of later re-readings measures.

Assuming that the task-related explanations are correct, two considerations need to be done. First, the processing of adverb-verb temporal agreement (in early measures) seems to be more task-sensitive with respect to the processing of subject-verb agreement that in past experimental literature has given a quite stable pattern, across tasks and methodologies. Second, this task-sensitivity raises some important questions about the way temporal agreement has been tested so far: is this task-sensitivity related to adverb-verb specific properties (i.e. non-primary status, involvement of the deictic context)? In the experimental setting, sentences are generally de-contextualized since they are presented in isolation. In light of the role played by the deictic context in the processing of the temporal information, one licit question is whether the methods here adopted are able to capture the contextual aspect of this phenomenon. In other words, one question is whether comprehender behaviors (e.g. reading times) to a linguistic mismatch entailing an inconsistency at the contextual level are measurable and/or measured when sentences are, in effect, de-contextualized. The eye-tracking experiment described above shows

that just adding an extra-sentential context is not enough. In fact, further investigation could and should be done to test whether the deictic context can be particularly emphasized with new experimental (and more naturalistic) paradigms.

9.5. The sensitivity to an illicit distractor in different types of agreement

One of the aim of the set of eye-tracking studies in Study 3 was to test the processing of adverb-verb temporal agreement with respect to interference effects when a structurally illicit distractor intervenes between the two elements of the dependency. One of the interesting and debated issues in the literature of memory-retrieval is that different agreement relations (e.g. subject-verb, anaphora) have shown different sensitivity to interference effects coming from an illicit antecedent which, sometimes, can be wrongly retrieved to solve the dependency.

In this respect, adverb-verb temporal agreement seems to be sensitive to interference effects from an illicit distractor, but in a different way compared to both subject-verb agreement and anaphora. Subject-verb agreement has been shown to be highly sensitive to an illicit distractor (e.g. Wagers et al. 2009, Dillon et al. 2013) showing smaller costs for violations when the illicit distractor shares the same features with the target (i.e. illusion of grammaticality). On the other hand, anaphora resolution between a reflexive

and an antecedent noun phrase is highly resistant to interference effects (e.g. Dillon et al. 2013, Sturt 2003) and only recent studies provided new evidence towards an interference effect during the processing of anaphora (e.g. Patil et al. 2016). Study 3 showed that adverb-verb temporal agreement differs from subject-verb agreement in retrieving the right antecedent since i) the interference effect for adverb-verb temporal agreement is not as strong as the one found for subject-verb agreement, ii) some numerical trends towards an illusion of grammaticality emerged but they failed to reach significance in both studies. On the other hand, the effect that seemed to emerge in Study 3 was a similarity-based interference, namely larger reading times in the grammatical conditions when both the intervener and the right antecedent share the same feature with the target. Similar results were found by Patil et al. (2016) when testing anaphora resolution, but only in probability of regressions.

Relatively to the findings collected in Study 3, one of the properties that make anaphora and temporal agreement similar is the optionality of the second element of the dependency (i.e. reflexive, adverb). In line with one of the explanations proposed by Wagers et al. (2009) with respect to the lack of interference effect for subject-verb agreement in the grammatical conditions, the similarity in interference between anaphora and temporal agreement can be explained on the basis of a difference in prediction: the first element of the dependency (i.e. noun, verb) cannot trigger predictive mechanisms on subsequent nodes of the sentence since the second element of the dependency (i.e. reflexive, adverb) is optional and unpredictable. This comparison of three

different phenomena (subject-verb and adverb-verb agreement and anaphora) with respect to their “fallibility” (Phillips et al. 2011) in retrieving the right antecedent can be particularly relevant in the current theoretical debate on the nature of adverb-verb temporal agreement since theoretical linguistics does not offer a clear and shared “label” for the adverb-verb temporal agreement: in some analyses it has been considered an instance of (subject-verb) agreement while in others an instance of anaphora. One possible way to unravel the knot may be a better investigation of the properties that make different phenomena similar or special, in substitution of the “fixed” labels adopted so far.

9.6. Agreement is not a unique mechanism as many models of parsing assume

All the findings collected in this work provide further evidence for a differentiation in the processing of agreement mechanisms entailing a covariance of features between two constituents within a sentence. This evidence is in line with previous accounts showing a differentiation in the processing of different features within the same relation (e.g. Mancini et al. 2013) and in the processing of the same feature across different relations (e.g. Dillon et al. 2013).

One of the aim of this work was to define the behavioral correlates triggered by a temporal violation. To address the first aim, the adverb-verb relation was investigated in the simplest configuration, that is when the two constituents

were adjacent and the adverb in pre-verbal position. In this configuration, both the type of the (non-primary/primary) relation and the intrinsic (deictic) properties of the feature under computation have been shown to play a role in the processing of this relation.

In other words, my claim here is that the difference in the processing of temporal agreement relies on two specific factors that can affect early or late stages of parsing, respectively the optionality of the agreeing constituents and the anchoring to the deictic context. Moreover, the current work enriches the current debate (Mancini et al., 2013; Dillon et al., 2013) suggesting that even the same agreement relation (i.e. temporal agreement) entailing the same feature (i.e. tense) can be differently processed as a function of other relevant factors, such as linear distance.

Among the mainstream models of parsing, only Construal (Frazier & Clifton, 1996) model assumes a relation-sensitive language system. However, a differentiation in the processing of agreement phenomena is not explicitly addressed in terms of feature-related properties. On the other hand, some recent accounts have proposed different processing mechanisms depending on the feature under computation (e.g. Mancini et al., 2013; Carminati, 2005) but a specific formalization of the role of different features properties within a model of parsing has not been provided yet.

The second challenge that this current work tried to face was to add more complexity into the agreement configuration testing the adverb-verb agreement

relation at different linear distance. The findings here collected seems to give positive evidence on the role played by word order in the processing of the adverb-verb relation, but further investigation needs to address whether other factors may play a role and whether adverb-verb agreement is the only agreement relation which is sensitive to word order. This puzzle thus opens new questions about whether the agreement relation may change even being both the relation and the feature under computation equal. The role played by linear distance in the detection of adverb-verb temporal anomalies also suggests that parsing routines are not “stagnant”, and the language system can deal with redundant information in a very dynamic fashion.

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APPENDIX: Experimental material

Each table contains the number of the item (first column), the codification of the experimental condition (second column) and the experimental sentence (third column).

Study 1 (Chapter 4)

Experiment 1 and 2

Adverb-verb temporal agreement

correct: a,c,e,h,j,l; violation: b,d,f,g,i,k

after-object: a,b,g,h; adjacent: c,d,i,j; sentence-initial: e,f,k,l

- 1 a Stefano ritornò a Roma ieri mattina per questioni di lavoro di estrema urgenza.
- 1 b Stefano ritornerà a Roma ieri mattina per questioni di lavoro di estrema urgenza.
- 1 c Stefano ieri mattina ritornò a Roma per questioni di lavoro di estrema urgenza.
- 1 d Stefano ieri mattina ritornerà a Roma per questioni di lavoro di estrema urgenza.
- 1 e Ieri mattina Stefano ritornò a Roma per questioni di lavoro di estrema urgenza.
- 1 f Ieri mattina Stefano ritornerà a Roma per questioni di lavoro di estrema urgenza.
- 1 g Stefano ritornò a Roma domani mattina per questioni di lavoro di estrema urgenza.
- 1 h Stefano ritornerà a Roma domani mattina per questioni di lavoro di estrema urgenza.
- 1 i Stefano domani mattina ritornò a Roma per questioni di lavoro di estrema urgenza.
- 1 j Stefano domani mattina ritornerà a Roma per questioni di lavoro di estrema urgenza.
- 1 k Domani mattina Stefano ritornò a Roma per questioni di lavoro di estrema urgenza.
- 1 l Domani mattina Stefano ritornerà a Roma per questioni di lavoro di estrema urgenza.
- 2 a Il detective interrogò i testimoni ieri pomeriggio sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 b Il detective interrogherà i testimoni ieri pomeriggio sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 c Il detective ieri pomeriggio interrogò i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 d Il detective ieri pomeriggio interrogherà i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 e Ieri pomeriggio il detective interrogò i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 f Ieri pomeriggio il detective interrogherà i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.

- 2 g Il detective interrogò i testimoni domani pomeriggio sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 h Il detective interrogherà i testimoni domani pomeriggio sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 i Il detective domani pomeriggio interrogò i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 j Il detective domani pomeriggio interrogherà i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 k Domani pomeriggio il detective interrogò i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 l Domani pomeriggio il detective interrogherà i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 3 a Il mago affascino il pubblico ieri sera con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.
- 3 b Il mago affascinerà il pubblico ieri sera con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.
- 3 c Il mago ieri sera affascino il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.
- 3 d Il mago ieri sera affascinerà il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.
- 3 e Ieri sera il mago affascino il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.
- 3 f Ieri sera il mago affascinerà il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.
- 3 g Il mago affascino il pubblico domani sera con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.
- 3 h Il mago affascinerà il pubblico domani sera con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.
- 3 i Il mago domani sera affascino il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.
- 3 j Il mago domani sera affascinerà il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.
- 3 k Domani sera il mago affascino il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.
- 3 l Domani sera il mago affascinerà il pubblico con giochi di prestigio e di illusionismo.
- 4 a Lo sciamano incontrò gli anziani ieri notte accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 4 b Lo sciamano incontrerà gli anziani ieri notte accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 4 c Lo sciamano ieri notte incontrò gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 4 d Lo sciamano ieri notte incontrerà gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 4 e Ieri notte lo sciamano incontrò gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 4 f Ieri notte lo sciamano incontrerà gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 4 g Lo sciamano incontrò gli anziani domani notte accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 4 h Lo sciamano incontrerà gli anziani domani notte accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 4 i Lo sciamano domani notte incontrò gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 4 j Lo sciamano domani notte incontrerà gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 4 k Domani notte lo sciamano incontrò gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 4 l Domani notte lo sciamano incontrerà gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 5 a Il conducente pagò la multa ieri mattina per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 5 b Il conducente pagherà la multa ieri mattina per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 5 c Il conducente ieri mattina pagò la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 5 d Il conducente ieri mattina pagherà la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.

- 5 e Ieri mattina il conducente pagò la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 5 f Ieri mattina il conducente pagherà la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 5 g Il conducente pagò la multa domani mattina per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 5 h Il conducente pagherà la multa domani mattina per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 5 i Il conducente domani mattina pagò la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 5 j Il conducente domani mattina pagherà la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 5 k Domani mattina il conducente pagò la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 5 l Domani mattina il conducente pagherà la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 6 a La diva lesse il copione ieri pomeriggio nella stanza del truccatore vicino al set.
- 6 b La diva leggerà il copione ieri pomeriggio nella stanza del truccatore vicino al set.
- 6 c La diva ieri pomeriggio lesse il copione nella stanza del truccatore vicino al set.
- 6 d La diva ieri pomeriggio leggerà il copione nella stanza del truccatore vicino al set.
- 6 e Ieri pomeriggio la diva lesse il copione nella stanza del truccatore vicino al set.
- 6 f Ieri pomeriggio la diva leggerà il copione nella stanza del truccatore vicino al set.
- 6 g La diva lesse il copione domani pomeriggio nella stanza del truccatore vicino al set.
- 6 h La diva leggerà il copione domani pomeriggio nella stanza del truccatore vicino al set.
- 6 i La diva domani pomeriggio lesse il copione nella stanza del truccatore vicino al set.
- 6 j La diva domani pomeriggio leggerà il copione nella stanza del truccatore vicino al set.
- 6 k Domani pomeriggio la diva lesse il copione nella stanza del truccatore vicino al set.
- 6 l Domani pomeriggio la diva leggerà il copione nella stanza del truccatore vicino al set.
- 7 a Il magnate acquistò dei dipinti ieri sera per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 7 b Il magnate acquisterà dei dipinti ieri sera per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 7 c Il magnate ieri sera acquistò dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 7 d Il magnate ieri sera acquisterà dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 7 e Ieri sera il magnate acquistò dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 7 f Ieri sera il magnate acquisterà dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 7 g Il magnate acquistò dei dipinti domani sera per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 7 h Il magnate acquisterà dei dipinti domani sera per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 7 i Il magnate domani sera acquistò dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 7 j Il magnate domani sera acquisterà dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 7 k Domani sera il magnate acquistò dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 7 l Domani sera il magnate acquisterà dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 8 a Darth Vader atterrò sul pianeta ieri notte in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 8 b Darth Vader atterrerà sul pianeta ieri notte in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.

- 8 c Darth Vader ieri notte atterrò sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 8 d Darth Vader ieri notte atterrerà sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 8 e Ieri notte Darth Vader atterrò sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 8 f Ieri notte Darth Vader atterrerà sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 8 g Darth Vader atterrò sul pianeta domani notte in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 8 h Darth Vader atterrerà sul pianeta domani notte in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 8 i Darth Vader domani notte atterrò sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 8 j Darth Vader domani notte atterrerà sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 8 k Domani notte Darth Vader atterrò sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 8 l Domani notte Darth Vader atterrerà sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 9 a La turista passeggiò in centro ieri mattina tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 9 b La turista passeggerà in centro ieri mattina tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 9 c La turista ieri mattina passeggiò in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 9 d La turista ieri mattina passeggerà in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 9 e Ieri mattina la turista passeggiò in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 9 f Ieri mattina la turista passeggerà in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 9 g La turista passeggiò in centro domani mattina tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 9 h La turista passeggerà in centro domani mattina tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 9 i La turista domani mattina passeggiò in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 9 j La turista domani mattina passeggerà in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 9 k Domani mattina la turista passeggiò in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 9 l Domani mattina la turista passeggerà in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 10 a Il gitano approdò nel paesino ieri notte insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 10 b Il gitano approderà nel paesino ieri notte insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 10 c Il gitano ieri notte approdò nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 10 d Il gitano ieri notte approderà nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 10 e Ieri notte il gitano approdò nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 10 f Ieri notte il gitano approderà nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 10 g Il gitano approdò nel paesino domani notte insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 10 h Il gitano approderà nel paesino domani notte insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 10 i Il gitano domani notte approdò nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 10 j Il gitano domani notte approderà nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 10 k Domani notte il gitano approdò nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 10 l Domani notte il gitano approderà nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.

- 11 a Lo scoiattolo scovò una ghianda ieri sera tra le foglie degli alberi di quercia.
- 11 b Lo scoiattolo scoverà una ghianda ieri sera tra le foglie degli alberi di quercia.
- 11 c Lo scoiattolo ieri sera scovò una ghianda tra le foglie degli alberi di quercia.
- 11 d Lo scoiattolo ieri sera scoverà una ghianda tra le foglie degli alberi di quercia.
- 11 e Ieri sera lo scoiattolo scovò una ghianda tra le foglie degli alberi di quercia.
- 11 f Ieri sera lo scoiattolo scoverà una ghianda tra le foglie degli alberi di quercia.
- 11 g Lo scoiattolo scovò una ghianda domani sera tra le foglie degli alberi di quercia.
- 11 h Lo scoiattolo scoverà una ghianda domani sera tra le foglie degli alberi di quercia.
- 11 i Lo scoiattolo domani sera scovò una ghianda tra le foglie degli alberi di quercia.
- 11 j Lo scoiattolo domani sera scoverà una ghianda tra le foglie degli alberi di quercia.
- 11 k Domani sera lo scoiattolo scovò una ghianda tra le foglie degli alberi di quercia.
- 11 l Domani sera lo scoiattolo scoverà una ghianda tra le foglie degli alberi di quercia.
- 12 a Il padre accompagnò la figlia ieri pomeriggio in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 12 b Il padre accompagnerà la figlia ieri pomeriggio in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 12 c Il padre ieri pomeriggio accompagnò la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 12 d Il padre ieri pomeriggio accompagnerà la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 12 e Ieri pomeriggio il padre accompagnò la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 12 f Ieri pomeriggio il padre accompagnerà la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 12 g Il padre accompagnò la figlia domani pomeriggio in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 12 h Il padre accompagnerà la figlia domani pomeriggio in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 12 i Il padre domani pomeriggio accompagnò la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 12 j Il padre domani pomeriggio accompagnerà la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 12 k Domani pomeriggio il padre accompagnò la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 12 l Domani pomeriggio il padre accompagnerà la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 13 a Il legale difese il colpevole ieri mattina davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 13 b Il legale difenderà il colpevole ieri mattina davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 13 c Il legale ieri mattina difese il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 13 d Il legale ieri mattina difenderà il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 13 e Ieri mattina il legale difese il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 13 f Ieri mattina il legale difenderà il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 13 g Il legale difese il colpevole domani mattina davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 13 h Il legale difenderà il colpevole domani mattina davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 13 i Il legale domani mattina difese il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 13 j Il legale domani mattina difenderà il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.

- 13 k Domani mattina il legale difese il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 13 l Domani mattina il legale difenderà il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 14 a La stilista vesti la modella ieri pomeriggio con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 14 b La stilista vestirà la modella ieri pomeriggio con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 14 c La stilista ieri pomeriggio vestì la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 14 d La stilista ieri pomeriggio vestirà la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 14 e Ieri pomeriggio la stilista vesti la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 14 f Ieri pomeriggio la stilista vestirà la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 14 g La stilista vesti la modella domani pomeriggio con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 14 h La stilista vestirà la modella domani pomeriggio con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 14 i La stilista domani pomeriggio vestì la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 14 j La stilista domani pomeriggio vestirà la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 14 k Domani pomeriggio la stilista vestì la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 14 l Domani pomeriggio la stilista vestirà la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 15 a Il chitarrista dedicò una canzone ieri sera a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 15 b Il chitarrista dedicherà una canzone ieri sera a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 15 c Il chitarrista ieri sera dedicò una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 15 d Il chitarrista ieri sera dedicherà una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 15 e Ieri sera il chitarrista dedicò una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 15 f Ieri sera il chitarrista dedicherà una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 15 g Il chitarrista dedicò una canzone domani sera a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 15 h Il chitarrista dedicherà una canzone domani sera a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 15 i Il chitarrista domani sera dedicò una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 15 j Il chitarrista domani sera dedicherà una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 15 k Domani sera il chitarrista dedicò una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 15 l Domani sera il chitarrista dedicherà una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 16 a Il lemure attraversò la foresta ieri notte alla ricerca di un riparo sicuro.
- 16 b Il lemure attraverserà la foresta ieri notte alla ricerca di un riparo sicuro.
- 16 c Il lemure ieri notte attraversò la foresta alla ricerca di un riparo sicuro.
- 16 d Il lemure ieri notte attraverserà la foresta alla ricerca di un riparo sicuro.
- 16 e Ieri notte il lemure attraversò la foresta alla ricerca di un riparo sicuro.
- 16 f Ieri notte il lemure attraverserà la foresta alla ricerca di un riparo sicuro.
- 16 g Il lemure attraversò la foresta domani notte alla ricerca di un riparo sicuro.
- 16 h Il lemure attraverserà la foresta domani notte alla ricerca di un riparo sicuro.

- 16 i Il lemure domani notte attraversò la foresta alla ricerca di un riparo sicuro.
- 16 j Il lemure domani notte attraverserà la foresta alla ricerca di un riparo sicuro.
- 16 k Domani notte il lemure attraversò la foresta alla ricerca di un riparo sicuro.
- 16 l Domani notte il lemure attraverserà la foresta alla ricerca di un riparo sicuro.
- 17 a Frodo iniziò il viaggio ieri mattina con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 b Frodo inizierà il viaggio ieri mattina con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 c Frodo ieri mattina iniziò il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 d Frodo ieri mattina inizierà il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 e Ieri mattina Frodo iniziò il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 f Ieri mattina Frodo inizierà il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 g Frodo iniziò il viaggio domani mattina con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 h Frodo inizierà il viaggio domani mattina con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 i Frodo domani mattina iniziò il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 j Frodo domani mattina inizierà il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 k Domani mattina Frodo iniziò il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 l Domani mattina Frodo inizierà il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 18 a Il falegname completò la libreria ieri pomeriggio per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 b Il falegname completerà la libreria ieri pomeriggio per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 c Il falegname ieri pomeriggio completò la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 d Il falegname ieri pomeriggio completerà la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 e Ieri pomeriggio il falegname completò la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 f Ieri pomeriggio il falegname completerà la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 g Il falegname completò la libreria domani pomeriggio per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 h Il falegname completerà la libreria domani pomeriggio per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 i Il falegname domani pomeriggio completò la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 j Il falegname domani pomeriggio completerà la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 k Domani pomeriggio il falegname completò la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 l Domani pomeriggio il falegname completerà la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 19 a Il pirata attaccò il galeone ieri sera con i cannoni e le bombe incendiarie.
- 19 b Il pirata attaccherà il galeone ieri sera con i cannoni e le bombe incendiarie.
- 19 c Il pirata ieri sera attaccò il galeone con i cannoni e le bombe incendiarie.
- 19 d Il pirata ieri sera attaccherà il galeone con i cannoni e le bombe incendiarie.
- 19 e Ieri sera il pirata attaccò il galeone con i cannoni e le bombe incendiarie.
- 19 f Ieri sera il pirata attaccherà il galeone con i cannoni e le bombe incendiarie.

- 19 g Il pirata attaccò il galeone domani sera con i cannoni e le bombe incendiarie.
- 19 h Il pirata attaccherà il galeone domani sera con i cannoni e le bombe incendiarie.
- 19 i Il pirata domani sera attaccò il galeone con i cannoni e le bombe incendiarie.
- 19 j Il pirata domani sera attaccherà il galeone con i cannoni e le bombe incendiarie.
- 19 k Domani sera il pirata attaccò il galeone con i cannoni e le bombe incendiarie.
- 19 l Domani sera il pirata attaccherà il galeone con i cannoni e le bombe incendiarie.
- 20 a Il ladro pianificò un furto ieri notte nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 b Il ladro pianificherà un furto ieri notte nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 c Il ladro ieri notte pianificò un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 d Il ladro ieri notte pianificherà un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 e Ieri notte il ladro pianificò un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 f Ieri notte il ladro pianificherà un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 g Il ladro pianificò un furto domani notte nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 h Il ladro pianificherà un furto domani notte nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 i Il ladro domani notte pianificò un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 j Il ladro domani notte pianificherà un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 k Domani notte il ladro pianificò un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 l Domani notte il ladro pianificherà un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 21 a Il falco spiccò il volo ieri mattina verso Sud in cerca di cibo.
- 21 b Il falco spiccherà il volo ieri mattina verso Sud in cerca di cibo.
- 21 c Il falco ieri mattina spiccò il volo verso Sud in cerca di cibo.
- 21 d Il falco ieri mattina spiccherà il volo verso Sud in cerca di cibo.
- 21 e Ieri mattina il falco spiccò il volo verso Sud in cerca di cibo.
- 21 f Ieri mattina il falco spiccherà il volo verso Sud in cerca di cibo.
- 21 g Il falco spiccò il volo domani mattina verso Sud in cerca di cibo.
- 21 h Il falco spiccherà il volo domani mattina verso Sud in cerca di cibo.
- 21 i Il falco domani mattina spiccò il volo verso Sud in cerca di cibo.
- 21 j Il falco domani mattina spiccherà il volo verso Sud in cerca di cibo.
- 21 k Domani mattina il falco spiccò il volo verso Sud in cerca di cibo.
- 21 l Domani mattina il falco spiccherà il volo verso Sud in cerca di cibo.
- 22 a Il progettista convocò una riunione ieri pomeriggio con gli ingegneri dello studio tecnico.
- 22 b Il progettista convocherà una riunione ieri pomeriggio con gli ingegneri dello studio tecnico.
- 22 c Il progettista ieri pomeriggio convocò una riunione con gli ingegneri dello studio tecnico.
- 22 d Il progettista ieri pomeriggio convocherà una riunione con gli ingegneri dello studio tecnico.

- 22 e Ieri pomeriggio il progettista convocò una riunione con gli ingegneri dello studio tecnico.
- 22 f Ieri pomeriggio il progettista convocherà una riunione con gli ingegneri dello studio tecnico.
- 22 g Il progettista convocò una riunione domani pomeriggio con gli ingegneri dello studio tecnico.
- 22 h Il progettista convocherà una riunione domani pomeriggio con gli ingegneri dello studio tecnico.
- 22 i Il progettista domani pomeriggio convocò una riunione con gli ingegneri dello studio tecnico.
- 22 j Il progettista domani pomeriggio convocherà una riunione con gli ingegneri dello studio tecnico.
- 22 k Domani pomeriggio il progettista convocò una riunione con gli ingegneri dello studio tecnico.
- 22 l Domani pomeriggio il progettista convocherà una riunione con gli ingegneri dello studio tecnico.
- 23 a La cameriera ricevette la mancia ieri sera per la velocità del servizio ai tavoli.
- 23 b La cameriera riceverà la mancia ieri sera per la velocità del servizio ai tavoli.
- 23 c La cameriera ieri sera ricevette la mancia per la velocità del servizio ai tavoli.
- 23 d La cameriera ieri sera riceverà la mancia per la velocità del servizio ai tavoli.
- 23 e Ieri sera la cameriera ricevette la mancia per la velocità del servizio ai tavoli.
- 23 f Ieri sera la cameriera riceverà la mancia per la velocità del servizio ai tavoli.
- 23 g La cameriera ricevette la mancia domani sera per la velocità del servizio ai tavoli.
- 23 h La cameriera riceverà la mancia domani sera per la velocità del servizio ai tavoli.
- 23 i La cameriera domani sera ricevette la mancia per la velocità del servizio ai tavoli.
- 23 j La cameriera domani sera riceverà la mancia per la velocità del servizio ai tavoli.
- 23 k Domani sera la cameriera ricevette la mancia per la velocità del servizio ai tavoli.
- 23 l Domani sera la cameriera riceverà la mancia per la velocità del servizio ai tavoli.
- 24 a Il comandante autorizzò una spedizione ieri notte verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 b Il comandante autorizzerà una spedizione ieri notte verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 c Il comandante ieri notte autorizzò una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 d Il comandante ieri notte autorizzerà una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 e Ieri notte il comandante autorizzò una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 f Ieri notte il comandante autorizzerà una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 g Il comandante autorizzò una spedizione domani notte verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 h Il comandante autorizzerà una spedizione domani notte verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 i Il comandante domani notte autorizzò una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 j Il comandante domani notte autorizzerà una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 k Domani notte il comandante autorizzò una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 l Domani notte il comandante autorizzerà una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 25 a Il bambino raggiunse il fiume ieri mattina con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 b Il bambino raggiungerà il fiume ieri mattina con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.

- 25 c Il bambino ieri mattina raggiunse il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 d Il bambino ieri mattina raggiungerà il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 e Ieri mattina il bambino raggiunse il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 f Ieri mattina il bambino raggiungerà il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 g Il bambino raggiunse il fiume domani mattina con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 h Il bambino raggiungerà il fiume domani mattina con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 i Il bambino domani mattina raggiunse il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 j Il bambino domani mattina raggiungerà il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 k Domani mattina il bambino raggiunse il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 l Domani mattina il bambino raggiungerà il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 26 a Lo scultore finì la statua ieri pomeriggio per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 b Lo scultore finirà la statua ieri pomeriggio per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 c Lo scultore ieri pomeriggio finì la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 d Lo scultore ieri pomeriggio finirà la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 e Ieri pomeriggio lo scultore finì la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 f Ieri pomeriggio lo scultore finirà la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 g Lo scultore finì la statua domani pomeriggio per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 h Lo scultore finirà la statua domani pomeriggio per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 i Lo scultore domani pomeriggio finì la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 j Lo scultore domani pomeriggio finirà la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 k Domani pomeriggio lo scultore finì la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 l Domani pomeriggio lo scultore finirà la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 27 a La ballerina partecipò al provino ieri sera insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 27 b La ballerina parteciperà al provino ieri sera insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 27 c La ballerina ieri sera partecipò al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 27 d La ballerina ieri sera parteciperà al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 27 e Iera sera la ballerina partecipò al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 27 f Ieri sera la ballerina parteciperà al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 27 g La ballerina partecipò al provino domani sera insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 27 h La ballerina parteciperà al provino domani sera insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 27 i La ballerina domani sera partecipò al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 27 j La ballerina domani sera parteciperà al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 27 k Domani sera la ballerina partecipò al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 27 l Domani sera la ballerina parteciperà al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.

- 28 a I dubbi assalirono lo studente ieri notte in ansia per le prove finali.
- 28 b I dubbi assaliranno lo studente ieri notte in ansia per le prove finali.
- 28 c I dubbi ieri notte assalirono lo studente in ansia per le prove finali.
- 28 d I dubbi ieri notte assaliranno lo studente in ansia per le prove finali.
- 28 e Ieri notte i dubbi assalirono lo studente in ansia per le prove finali.
- 28 f Ieri notte i dubbi assaliranno lo studente in ansia per le prove finali.
- 28 g I dubbi assalirono lo studente domani notte in ansia per le prove finali.
- 28 h I dubbi assaliranno lo studente domani notte in ansia per le prove finali.
- 28 i I dubbi domani notte assalirono lo studente in ansia per le prove finali.
- 28 j I dubbi domani notte assaliranno lo studente in ansia per le prove finali.
- 28 k Domani notte i dubbi assalirono lo studente in ansia per le prove finali.
- 28 l Domani notte i dubbi assaliranno lo studente in ansia per le prove finali.
- 29 a Il cane cercò del cibo ieri mattina tra i rifiuti del ristorante cinese.
- 29 b Il cane cercherà del cibo ieri mattina tra i rifiuti del ristorante cinese.
- 29 c Il cane ieri mattina cercò del cibo tra i rifiuti del ristorante cinese.
- 29 d Il cane ieri mattina cercherà del cibo tra i rifiuti del ristorante cinese.
- 29 e Ieri mattina il cane cercò del cibo tra i rifiuti del ristorante cinese.
- 29 f Ieri mattina il cane cercherà del cibo tra i rifiuti del ristorante cinese.
- 29 g Il cane cercò del cibo domani mattina tra i rifiuti del ristorante cinese.
- 29 h Il cane cercherà del cibo domani mattina tra i rifiuti del ristorante cinese.
- 29 i Il cane domani mattina cercò del cibo tra i rifiuti del ristorante cinese.
- 29 j Il cane domani mattina cercherà del cibo tra i rifiuti del ristorante cinese.
- 29 k Domani mattina il cane cercò del cibo tra i rifiuti del ristorante cinese.
- 29 l Domani mattina il cane cercherà del cibo tra i rifiuti del ristorante cinese.
- 30 a Il sindaco raggiunse gli assessori ieri pomeriggio nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 b Il sindaco raggiungerà gli assessori ieri pomeriggio nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 c Il sindaco ieri pomeriggio raggiunse gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 d Il sindaco ieri pomeriggio raggiungerà gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 e Ieri pomeriggio il sindaco raggiunse gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 f Ieri pomeriggio il sindaco raggiungerà gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 g Il sindaco raggiunse gli assessori domani pomeriggio nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 h Il sindaco raggiungerà gli assessori domani pomeriggio nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 i Il sindaco domani pomeriggio raggiunse gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 j Il sindaco domani pomeriggio raggiungerà gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.

- 30 k Domani pomeriggio il sindaco raggiunse gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 l Domani pomeriggio il sindaco raggiungerà gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.
- 31 a Il terremoto seminò il panico ieri sera nel villaggio alle pendici del vulcano.
- 31 b Il terremoto seminerà il panico ieri sera nel villaggio alle pendici del vulcano.
- 31 c Il terremoto ieri sera seminò il panico nel villaggio alle pendici del vulcano.
- 31 d Il terremoto ieri sera seminerà il panico nel villaggio alle pendici del vulcano.
- 31 e Ieri sera il terremoto seminò il panico nel villaggio alle pendici del vulcano.
- 31 f Ieri sera il terremoto seminerà il panico nel villaggio alle pendici del vulcano.
- 31 g Il terremoto seminò il panico domani sera nel villaggio alle pendici del vulcano.
- 31 h Il terremoto seminerà il panico domani sera nel villaggio alle pendici del vulcano.
- 31 i Il terremoto domani sera seminò il panico nel villaggio alle pendici del vulcano.
- 31 j Il terremoto domani sera seminerà il panico nel villaggio alle pendici del vulcano.
- 31 k Domani sera il terremoto seminò il panico nel villaggio alle pendici del vulcano.
- 31 l Domani sera il terremoto seminò il panico nel villaggio alle pendici del vulcano.
- 32 a La polizia fece la ronda ieri notte nel quartiere malfamato della periferia newyorkese.
- 32 b La polizia farà la ronda ieri notte nel quartiere malfamato della periferia newyorkese.
- 32 c La polizia ieri notte fece la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia newyorkese.
- 32 d La polizia ieri notte farà la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia newyorkese.
- 32 e Ieri notte la polizia fece la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia newyorkese.
- 32 f Ieri notte la polizia farà la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia newyorkese.
- 32 g La polizia fece la ronda domani notte nel quartiere malfamato della periferia newyorkese.
- 32 h La polizia farà la ronda domani notte nel quartiere malfamato della periferia newyorkese.
- 32 i La polizia domani notte fece la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia newyorkese.
- 32 j La polizia domani notte farà la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia newyorkese.
- 32 k Domani notte la polizia fece la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia newyorkese.
- 32 l Domani notte la polizia farà la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia newyorkese.
- 33 a Il fringuello cantò per ore ieri mattina sul davanzale della finestra in cucina.
- 33 b Il fringuello canterà per ore ieri mattina sul davanzale della finestra in cucina.
- 33 c Il fringuello ieri mattina cantò per ore sul davanzale della finestra in cucina.
- 33 d Il fringuello ieri mattina canterà per ore sul davanzale della finestra in cucina.
- 33 e Ieri mattina il fringuello cantò per ore sul davanzale della finestra in cucina.
- 33 f Ieri mattina il fringuello canterà per ore sul davanzale della finestra in cucina.
- 33 g Il fringuello cantò per ore domani mattina sul davanzale della finestra in cucina.
- 33 h Il fringuello canterà per ore domani mattina sul davanzale della finestra in cucina.

- 33 i Il fringuello domani mattina cantò per ore sul davanzale della finestra in cucina.
- 33 j Il fringuello domani mattina canterà per ore sul davanzale della finestra in cucina.
- 33 k Domani mattina il fringuello cantò per ore sul davanzale della finestra in cucina.
- 33 l Domani mattina il fringuello canterà per ore sul davanzale della finestra in cucina.
- 34 a Il nonno raccontò una fiaba ieri sera per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 b Il nonno racconterà una fiaba ieri sera per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 c Il nonno ieri sera raccontò una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 d Il nonno ieri sera racconterà una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 e Ieri sera il nonno raccontò una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 f Ieri sera il nonno racconterà una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 g Il nonno raccontò una fiaba domani sera per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 h Il nonno racconterà una fiaba domani sera per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 i Il nonno domani sera raccontò una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 j Il nonno domani sera racconterà una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 k Domani sera il nonno raccontò una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 l Domani sera il nonno racconterà una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 35 a Il vigile diresse il traffico ieri pomeriggio nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 b Il vigile dirigerà il traffico ieri pomeriggio nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 c Il vigile ieri pomeriggio diresse il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 d Il vigile ieri pomeriggio dirigerà il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 e Ieri pomeriggio il vigile diresse il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 f Ieri pomeriggio il vigile dirigerà il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 g Il vigile diresse il traffico domani pomeriggio nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 h Il vigile dirigerà il traffico domani pomeriggio nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 i Il vigile domani pomeriggio diresse il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 j Il vigile domani pomeriggio dirigerà il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 k Domani pomeriggio il vigile diresse il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 l Domani pomeriggio il vigile dirigerà il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 36 a Il tifoso festeggiò la vittoria ieri notte nel pub vicino allo stadio comunale.
- 36 b Il tifoso festeggerà la vittoria ieri notte nel pub vicino allo stadio comunale.
- 36 c Il tifoso ieri notte festeggiò la vittoria nel pub vicino allo stadio comunale.
- 36 d Il tifoso ieri notte festeggerà la vittoria nel pub vicino allo stadio comunale.
- 36 e Ieri notte il tifoso festeggiò la vittoria nel pub vicino allo stadio comunale.
- 36 f Ieri notte il tifoso festeggerà la vittoria nel pub vicino allo stadio comunale.

- 36 g Il tifoso festeggiò la vittoria domani notte nel pub vicino allo stadio comunale.
- 36 h Il tifoso festeggerà la vittoria domani notte nel pub vicino allo stadio comunale.
- 36 i Il tifoso domani notte festeggiò la vittoria nel pub vicino allo stadio comunale.
- 36 j Il tifoso domani notte festeggerà la vittoria nel pub vicino allo stadio comunale.
- 36 k Domani notte il tifoso festeggiò la vittoria nel pub vicino allo stadio comunale.
- 36 l Domani notte il tifoso festeggerà la vittoria nel pub vicino allo stadio comunale.
- 37 a Il treno viaggiò con ritardo ieri mattina a causa della tempesta di neve.
- 37 b Il treno viaggerà con ritardo ieri mattina a causa della tempesta di neve.
- 37 c Il treno ieri mattina viaggiò con ritardo a causa della tempesta di neve.
- 37 d Il treno ieri mattina viaggerà con ritardo a causa della tempesta di neve.
- 37 e Ieri mattina il treno viaggiò con ritardo a causa della tempesta di neve.
- 37 f Ieri mattina il treno viaggerà con ritardo a causa della tempesta di neve.
- 37 g Il treno viaggiò con ritardo domani mattina a causa della tempesta di neve.
- 37 h Il treno viaggerà con ritardo domani mattina a causa della tempesta di neve.
- 37 i Il treno domani mattina viaggiò con ritardo a causa della tempesta di neve.
- 37 j Il treno domani mattina viaggerà con ritardo a causa della tempesta di neve.
- 37 k Domani mattina il treno viaggiò con ritardo a causa della tempesta di neve.
- 37 l Domani mattina il treno viaggerà con ritardo a causa della tempesta di neve.
- 38 a La pittrice regalò un quadro ieri pomeriggio al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 b La pittrice regalerà un quadro ieri pomeriggio al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 c La pittrice ieri pomeriggio regalò un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 d La pittrice ieri pomeriggio regalerà un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 e Ieri pomeriggio la pittrice regalò un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 f Ieri pomeriggio la pittrice regalerà un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 g La pittrice regalò un quadro domani pomeriggio al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 h La pittrice regalerà un quadro domani pomeriggio al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 i La pittrice domani pomeriggio regalò un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 j La pittrice domani pomeriggio regalerà un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 k Domani pomeriggio la pittrice regalò un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 l Domani pomeriggio la pittrice regalerà un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 39 a Il tenore rinunciò al concerto ieri sera a causa di un raffreddore improvviso.
- 39 b Il tenore rincerà al concerto ieri sera a causa di un raffreddore improvviso.
- 39 c Il tenore ieri sera rinunciò al concerto a causa di un raffreddore improvviso.
- 39 d Il tenore ieri sera rincerà al concerto a causa di un raffreddore improvviso.

- 39 e Ieri sera il tenore rinunciò al concerto a causa di un raffreddore improvviso.
- 39 f Ieri sera il tenore rincerà al concerto a causa di un raffreddore improvviso.
- 39 g Il tenore rinunciò al concerto domani sera a causa di un raffreddore improvviso.
- 39 h Il tenore rincerà al concerto domani sera a causa di un raffreddore improvviso.
- 39 i Il tenore domani sera rinunciò al concerto a causa di un raffreddore improvviso.
- 39 j Il tenore domani sera rincerà al concerto a causa di un raffreddore improvviso.
- 39 k Domani sera il tenore rinunciò al concerto a causa di un raffreddore improvviso.
- 39 l Domani sera il tenore rincerà al concerto a causa di un raffreddore improvviso.
- 40 a Il brigante inseguì la carrozza ieri notte per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 b Il brigante inseguirà la carrozza ieri notte per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 c Il brigante ieri notte inseguì la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 d Il brigante ieri notte inseguirà la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 e Ieri notte il brigante inseguì la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 f Ieri notte il brigante inseguirà la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 g Il brigante inseguì la carrozza domani notte per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 h Il brigante inseguirà la carrozza domani notte per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 i Il brigante domani notte inseguì la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 j Il brigante domani notte inseguirà la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 k Domani notte il brigante inseguì la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 l Domani notte il brigante inseguirà la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 41 a Giacomo andò a Pamplona ieri mattina per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 41 b Giacomo andrà a Pamplona ieri mattina per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 41 c Giacomo ieri mattina andò a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 41 d Giacomo ieri mattina andrà a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 41 e Ieri mattina Giacomo andò a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 41 f Ieri mattina Giacomo andrà a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 41 g Giacomo andò a Pamplona domani mattina per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 41 h Giacomo andrà a Pamplona domani mattina per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 41 i Giacomo domani mattina andò a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 41 j Giacomo domani mattina andrà a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 41 k Domani mattina Giacomo andò a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 41 l Domani mattina Giacomo andrà a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 42 a Lo scrittore presentò un libro ieri pomeriggio sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 b Lo scrittore presenterà un libro ieri pomeriggio sulla vita degli emigranti in America.

- 42 c Lo scrittore ieri pomeriggio presentò un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 d Lo scrittore ieri pomeriggio presenterà un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 e Ieri pomeriggio lo scrittore presentò un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 f Ieri pomeriggio lo scrittore presenterà un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 g Lo scrittore presentò un libro domani pomeriggio sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 h Lo scrittore presenterà un libro domani pomeriggio sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 i Lo scrittore domani pomeriggio presentò un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 j Lo scrittore domani pomeriggio presenterà un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 k Domani pomeriggio lo scrittore presentò un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 l Domani pomeriggio lo scrittore presenterà un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 43 a Rocky batté il rivale ieri sera nel match decisivo del campionato mondiale.
- 43 b Rocky batterà il rivale ieri sera nel match decisivo del campionato mondiale.
- 43 c Rocky ieri sera batté il rivale nel match decisivo del campionato mondiale.
- 43 d Rocky ieri sera batterà il rivale nel match decisivo del campionato mondiale.
- 43 e Ieri sera Rocky batté il rivale nel match decisivo del campionato mondiale.
- 43 f Ieri sera Rocky batterà il rivale nel match decisivo del campionato mondiale.
- 43 g Rocky batté il rivale domani sera nel match decisivo del campionato mondiale.
- 43 h Rocky batterà il rivale domani sera nel match decisivo del campionato mondiale.
- 43 i Rocky domani sera batté il rivale nel match decisivo del campionato mondiale.
- 43 j Rocky domani sera batterà il rivale nel match decisivo del campionato mondiale.
- 43 k Domani sera Rocky batté il rivale nel match decisivo del campionato mondiale.
- 43 l Domani sera Rocky batterà il rivale nel match decisivo del campionato mondiale.
- 44 a Il filosofo osservò le stelle ieri notte dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 b Il filosofo osserverà le stelle ieri notte dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 c Il filosofo ieri notte osservò le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 d Il filosofo ieri notte osserverà le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 e Ieri notte il filosofo osservò le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 f Ieri notte il filosofo osserverà le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 g Il filosofo osservò le stelle domani notte dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 h Il filosofo osserverà le stelle domani notte dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 i Il filosofo domani notte osservò le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 j Il filosofo domani notte osserverà le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 k Domani notte il filosofo osservò le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 l Domani notte il filosofo osserverà le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.

- 45 a Il medico annullò gli appuntamenti ieri mattina a causa di un intervento urgente.
- 45 b Il medico annullerà gli appuntamenti ieri mattina a causa di un intervento urgente.
- 45 c Il medico ieri mattina annullò gli appuntamenti a causa di un intervento urgente.
- 45 d Il medico ieri mattina annullerà gli appuntamenti a causa di un intervento urgente.
- 45 e Ieri mattina il medico annullò gli appuntamenti a causa di un intervento urgente.
- 45 f Ieri mattina il medico annullerà gli appuntamenti a causa di un intervento urgente.
- 45 g Il medico annullò gli appuntamenti domani mattina a causa di un intervento urgente.
- 45 h Il medico annullerà gli appuntamenti domani mattina a causa di un intervento urgente.
- 45 i Il medico domani mattina annullò gli appuntamenti a causa di un intervento urgente.
- 45 j Il medico domani mattina annullerà gli appuntamenti a causa di un intervento urgente.
- 45 k Domani mattina il medico annullò gli appuntamenti a causa di un intervento urgente.
- 45 l Domani mattina il medico annullerà gli appuntamenti a causa di un intervento urgente.
- 46 a Il pastore guidò il gregge ieri pomeriggio verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 b Il pastore guiderà il gregge ieri pomeriggio verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 c Il pastore ieri pomeriggio guidò il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 d Il pastore ieri pomeriggio guiderà il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 e Ieri pomeriggio il pastore guidò il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 f Ieri pomeriggio il pastore guiderà il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 g Il pastore guidò il gregge domani pomeriggio verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 h Il pastore guiderà il gregge domani pomeriggio verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 i Il pastore domani pomeriggio guidò il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 j Il pastore domani pomeriggio guiderà il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 k Domani pomeriggio il pastore guidò il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 l Domani pomeriggio il pastore guiderà il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 47 a Camilla assaggiò il sushi ieri sera in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 b Camilla assaggerà il sushi ieri sera in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 c Camilla ieri sera assaggiò il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 d Camilla ieri sera assaggerà il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 e Ieri sera Camilla assaggiò il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 f Ieri sera Camilla assaggerà il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 g Camilla assaggiò il sushi domani sera in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 h Camilla assaggerà il sushi domani sera in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 i Camilla domani sera assaggiò il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 j Camilla domani sera assaggerà il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.

- 47 k Domani sera Camilla assaggiò il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 l Domani sera Camilla assaggerà il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 48 a Il prigioniero tentò la fuga ieri notte attraverso il tunnel scavato nella cella.
- 48 b Il prigioniero tenterà la fuga ieri notte attraverso il tunnel scavato nella cella.
- 48 c Il prigioniero ieri notte tentò la fuga attraverso il tunnel scavato nella cella.
- 48 d Il prigioniero ieri notte tenterà la fuga attraverso il tunnel scavato nella cella.
- 48 e Ieri notte il prigioniero tentò la fuga attraverso il tunnel scavato nella cella.
- 48 f Ieri notte il prigioniero tenterà la fuga attraverso il tunnel scavato nella cella.
- 48 g Il prigioniero tentò la fuga domani notte attraverso il tunnel scavato nella cella.
- 48 h Il prigioniero tenterà la fuga domani notte attraverso il tunnel scavato nella cella.
- 48 i Il prigioniero domani notte tentò la fuga attraverso il tunnel scavato nella cella.
- 48 j Il prigioniero domani notte tenterà la fuga attraverso il tunnel scavato nella cella.
- 48 k Domani notte il prigioniero tentò la fuga attraverso il tunnel scavato nella cella.
- 48 l Domani notte il prigioniero tenterà la fuga attraverso il tunnel scavato nella cella.
- 49 a Il barista preparò un caffè ieri mattina per la studentessa seduta al tavolo.
- 49 b Il barista preparerà un caffè ieri mattina per la studentessa seduta al tavolo.
- 49 c Il barista ieri mattina preparò un caffè per la studentessa seduta al tavolo.
- 49 d Il barista ieri mattina preparerà un caffè per la studentessa seduta al tavolo.
- 49 e Ieri mattina il barista preparò un caffè per la studentessa seduta al tavolo.
- 49 f Ieri mattina il barista preparerà un caffè per la studentessa seduta al tavolo.
- 49 g Il barista preparò un caffè domani mattina per la studentessa seduta al tavolo.
- 49 h Il barista preparerà un caffè domani mattina per la studentessa seduta al tavolo.
- 49 i Il barista domani mattina preparò un caffè per la studentessa seduta al tavolo.
- 49 j Il barista domani mattina preparerà un caffè per la studentessa seduta al tavolo.
- 49 k Domani mattina il barista preparò un caffè per la studentessa seduta al tavolo.
- 49 l Domani mattina il barista preparerà un caffè per la studentessa seduta al tavolo.
- 50 a La città ospitò un festival ieri pomeriggio dedicato al tango flamenco e argentino.
- 50 b La città ospiterà un festival ieri pomeriggio dedicato al tango flamenco e argentino.
- 50 c La città ieri pomeriggio ospitò un festival dedicato al tango flamenco e argentino.
- 50 d La città ieri pomeriggio ospiterà un festival dedicato al tango flamenco e argentino.
- 50 e Ieri pomeriggio la città ospitò un festival dedicato al tango flamenco e argentino.
- 50 f Ieri pomeriggio la città ospiterà un festival dedicato al tango flamenco e argentino.
- 50 g La città ospitò un festival domani pomeriggio dedicato al tango flamenco e argentino.
- 50 h La città ospiterà un festival domani pomeriggio dedicato al tango flamenco e argentino.

- 50 i La città domani pomeriggio ospitò un festival dedicato al tango flamenco e argentino.
- 50 j La città domani pomeriggio ospiterà un festival dedicato al tango flamenco e argentino.
- 50 k Domani pomeriggio la città ospitò un festival dedicato al tango flamenco e argentino.
- 50 l Domani pomeriggio la città ospiterà un festival dedicato al tango flamenco e argentino.
- 51 a La band lanciò gli strumenti ieri sera verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 51 b La band lancerà gli strumenti ieri sera verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 51 c La band ieri sera lanciò gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 51 d La band ieri sera lancerà gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 51 e Ieri sera la band lanciò gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 51 f Ieri sera la band lancerà gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 51 g La band lanciò gli strumenti domani sera verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 51 h La band lancerà gli strumenti domani sera verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 51 i La band domani sera lanciò gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 51 j La band domani sera lancerà gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 51 k Domani sera la band lanciò gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 51 l Domani sera la band lancerà gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 52 a Il malavitoso chiamò gli scagnozzi ieri notte per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 b Il malavitoso chiamerà gli scagnozzi ieri notte per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 c Il malavitoso ieri notte chiamò gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 d Il malavitoso ieri notte chiamerà gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 e Ieri notte il malavitoso chiamò gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 f Ieri notte il malavitoso chiamerà gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 g Il malavitoso chiamò gli scagnozzi domani notte per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 h Il malavitoso chiamerà gli scagnozzi domani notte per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 i Il malavitoso domani notte chiamò gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 j Il malavitoso domani notte chiamerà gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 k Domani notte il malavitoso chiamò gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 l Domani notte il malavitoso chiamerà gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 53 a La nuotatrice volò in Brasile ieri mattina per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 53 b La nuotatrice volerà in Brasile ieri mattina per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 53 c La nuotatrice ieri mattina volò in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 53 d La nuotatrice ieri mattina volerà in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 53 e Ieri mattina la nuotatrice volò in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 53 f Ieri mattina la nuotatrice volerà in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.

- 53 g La nuotatrice volò in Brasile domani mattina per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 53 h La nuotatrice volerà in Brasile domani mattina per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 53 i La nuotatrice domani mattina volò in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 53 j La nuotatrice domani mattina volerà in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 53 k Domani mattina la nuotatrice volò in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 53 l Domani mattina la nuotatrice volerà in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 54 a La nonna cucinò una torta ieri pomeriggio per i ragazzi del centro giovanile.
- 54 b La nonna cucinerà una torta ieri pomeriggio per i ragazzi del centro giovanile.
- 54 c La nonna ieri pomeriggio cucinò una torta per i ragazzi del centro giovanile.
- 54 d La nonna ieri pomeriggio cucinerà una torta per i ragazzi del centro giovanile.
- 54 e Ieri pomeriggio la nonna cucinò una torta per i ragazzi del centro giovanile.
- 54 f Ieri pomeriggio la nonna cucinerà una torta per i ragazzi del centro giovanile.
- 54 g La nonna cucinò una torta domani pomeriggio per i ragazzi del centro giovanile.
- 54 h La nonna cucinerà una torta domani pomeriggio per i ragazzi del centro giovanile.
- 54 i La nonna domani pomeriggio cucinò una torta per i ragazzi del centro giovanile.
- 54 j La nonna domani pomeriggio cucinerà una torta per i ragazzi del centro giovanile.
- 54 k Domani pomeriggio la nonna cucinò una torta per i ragazzi del centro giovanile.
- 54 l Domani pomeriggio la nonna cucinerà una torta per i ragazzi del centro giovanile.
- 55 a Il conte trovò il tesoro ieri notte nella caverna sotterranea della famiglia Spada.
- 55 b Il conte troverà il tesoro ieri notte nella caverna sotterranea della famiglia Spada.
- 55 c Il conte ieri notte trovò il tesoro nella caverna sotterranea della famiglia Spada.
- 55 d Il conte ieri notte troverà il tesoro nella caverna sotterranea della famiglia Spada.
- 55 e Ieri notte il conte trovò il tesoro nella caverna sotterranea della famiglia Spada.
- 55 f Ieri notte il conte troverà il tesoro nella caverna sotterranea della famiglia Spada.
- 55 g Il conte trovò il tesoro domani notte nella caverna sotterranea della famiglia Spada.
- 55 h Il conte troverà il tesoro domani notte nella caverna sotterranea della famiglia Spada.
- 55 i Il conte domani notte trovò il tesoro nella caverna sotterranea della famiglia Spada.
- 55 j Il conte domani notte troverà il tesoro nella caverna sotterranea della famiglia Spada.
- 55 k Domani notte il conte trovò il tesoro nella caverna sotterranea della famiglia Spada.
- 55 l Domani notte il conte troverà il tesoro nella caverna sotterranea della famiglia Spada.
- 56 a Il cecchino mancò il bersaglio ieri sera grazie alla squadra speciale di polizia.
- 56 b Il cecchino mancherà il bersaglio ieri sera grazie alla squadra speciale di polizia.
- 56 c Il cecchino ieri sera mancò il bersaglio grazie alla squadra speciale di polizia.
- 56 d Il cecchino ieri sera mancherà il bersaglio grazie alla squadra speciale di polizia.

- 56 e Ieri sera il cecchino mancò il bersaglio grazie alla squadra speciale di polizia.
- 56 f Ieri sera il cecchino mancherà il bersaglio grazie alla squadra speciale di polizia.
- 56 g Il cecchino mancò il bersaglio domani sera grazie alla squadra speciale di polizia.
- 56 h Il cecchino mancherà il bersaglio domani sera grazie alla squadra speciale di polizia.
- 56 i Il cecchino domani sera mancò il bersaglio grazie alla squadra speciale di polizia.
- 56 j Il cecchino domani sera mancherà il bersaglio grazie alla squadra speciale di polizia.
- 56 k Domani sera il cecchino mancò il bersaglio grazie alla squadra speciale di polizia.
- 56 l Domani sera il cecchino mancherà il bersaglio grazie alla squadra speciale di polizia.
- 57 a Lo studente allagò la scuola ieri mattina per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 b Lo studente allagherà la scuola ieri mattina per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 c Lo studente ieri mattina allagò la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 d Lo studente ieri mattina allagherà la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 e Ieri mattina lo studente allagò la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 f Ieri mattina lo studente allagherà la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 g Lo studente allagò la scuola domani mattina per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 h Lo studente allagherà la scuola domani mattina per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 i Lo studente domani mattina allagò la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 j Lo studente domani mattina allagherà la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 k Domani mattina lo studente allagò la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 l Domani mattina lo studente allagherà la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 58 a La signora sfogliò una rivista ieri pomeriggio nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 b La signora sfoglierà una rivista ieri pomeriggio nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 c La signora ieri pomeriggio sfogliò una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 d La signora ieri pomeriggio sfoglierà una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 e Ieri pomeriggio la signora sfogliò una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 f Ieri pomeriggio la signora sfoglierà una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 g La signora sfogliò una rivista domani pomeriggio nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 h La signora sfoglierà una rivista domani pomeriggio nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 i La signora domani pomeriggio sfogliò una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 j La signora domani pomeriggio sfoglierà una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 k Domani pomeriggio la signora sfogliò una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 l Domani pomeriggio la signora sfoglierà una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 59 a Il satiro rincorse le ninfe ieri sera vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 b Il satiro rincorrerà le ninfe ieri sera vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.

- 59 c Il satiro ieri sera rincorse le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 d Il satiro ieri sera rincorrerà le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 e Ieri sera il satiro rincorse le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 f Ieri sera il satiro rincorrerà le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 g Il satiro rincorse le ninfe domani sera vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 h Il satiro rincorrerà le ninfe domani sera vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 i Il satiro domani sera rincorse le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 j Il satiro domani sera rincorrerà le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 k Domani sera il satiro rincorse le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 l Domani sera il satiro rincorrerà le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 60 a La ragazza rivide gli amici ieri pomeriggio a Siena con felicità e nostalgia.
- 60 b La ragazza rivedrà gli amici ieri pomeriggio a Siena con felicità e nostalgia.
- 60 c La ragazza ieri pomeriggio rivide gli amici a Siena con felicità e nostalgia.
- 60 d La ragazza ieri pomeriggio rivedrà gli amici a Siena con felicità e nostalgia.
- 60 e Ieri pomeriggio la ragazza rivide gli amici a Siena con felicità e nostalgia.
- 60 f Ieri pomeriggio la ragazza rivedrà gli amici a Siena con felicità e nostalgia.
- 60 g La ragazza rivide gli amici domani pomeriggio a Siena con felicità e nostalgia.
- 60 h La ragazza rivedrà gli amici domani pomeriggio a Siena con felicità e nostalgia.
- 60 i La ragazza domani pomeriggio rivide gli amici a Siena con felicità e nostalgia.
- 60 j La ragazza domani pomeriggio rivedrà gli amici a Siena con felicità e nostalgia.
- 60 k Domani pomeriggio la ragazza rivide gli amici a Siena con felicità e nostalgia.
- 60 l Domani pomeriggio la ragazza rivedrà gli amici a Siena con felicità e nostalgia.
- 61 a Il professore tenne una lezione ieri mattina sulla grammatica generativa di Noam Chomsky.
- 61 b Il professore terrà una lezione ieri mattina sulla grammatica generativa di Noam Chomsky.
- 61 c Il professore ieri mattina tenne una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Noam Chomsky.
- 61 d Il professore ieri mattina terrà una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Noam Chomsky.
- 61 e Ieri mattina il professore tenne una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Noam Chomsky.
- 61 f Ieri mattina il professore terrà una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Noam Chomsky.
- 61 g Il professore tenne una lezione domani mattina sulla grammatica generativa di Noam Chomsky.
- 61 h Il professore terrà una lezione domani mattina sulla grammatica generativa di Noam Chomsky.
- 61 i Il professore domani mattina tenne una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Noam Chomsky.
- 61 j Il professore domani mattina terrà una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Noam Chomsky.
- 61 k Domani mattina il professore tenne una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Noam Chomsky.
- 61 l Domani mattina il professore terrà una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Noam Chomsky.

- 62 a Il paziente subì un intervento ieri notte per un improvviso attacco di cuore.
- 62 b Il paziente subirà un intervento ieri notte per un improvviso attacco di cuore.
- 62 c Il paziente ieri notte subì un intervento per un improvviso attacco di cuore.
- 62 d Il paziente ieri notte subirà un intervento per un improvviso attacco di cuore.
- 62 e Ieri notte il paziente subì un intervento per un improvviso attacco di cuore.
- 62 f Ieri notte il paziente subirà un intervento per un improvviso attacco di cuore.
- 62 g Il paziente subì un intervento domani notte per un improvviso attacco di cuore.
- 62 h Il paziente subirà un intervento domani notte per un improvviso attacco di cuore.
- 62 i Il paziente domani notte subì un intervento per un improvviso attacco di cuore.
- 62 j Il paziente domani notte subirà un intervento per un improvviso attacco di cuore.
- 62 k Domani notte il paziente subì un intervento per un improvviso attacco di cuore.
- 62 l Domani notte il paziente subirà un intervento per un improvviso attacco di cuore.
- 63 a La zia organizzò una cena ieri sera per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 b La zia organizzerà una cena ieri sera per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 c La zia ieri sera organizzò una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 d La zia ieri sera organizzerà una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 e Ieri sera la zia organizzò una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 f Ieri sera la zia organizzerà una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 g La zia organizzò una cena domani sera per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 h La zia organizzerà una cena domani sera per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 i La zia domani sera organizzò una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 j La zia domani sera organizzerà una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 k Domani sera la zia organizzò una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 l Domani sera la zia organizzerà una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 64 a Il pompiere salvò un anziano ieri notte intrappolato da un incendio in casa.
- 64 b Il pompiere salverà un anziano ieri notte intrappolato da un incendio in casa.
- 64 c Il pompiere ieri notte salvò un anziano intrappolato da un incendio in casa.
- 64 d Il pompiere ieri notte salverà un anziano intrappolato da un incendio in casa.
- 64 e Ieri notte il pompiere salvò un anziano intrappolato da un incendio in casa.
- 64 f Ieri notte il pompiere salverà un anziano intrappolato da un incendio in casa.
- 64 g Il pompiere salvò un anziano domani notte intrappolato da un incendio in casa.
- 64 h Il pompiere salverà un anziano domani notte intrappolato da un incendio in casa.
- 64 i Il pompiere domani notte salvò un anziano intrappolato da un incendio in casa.
- 64 j Il pompiere domani notte salverà un anziano intrappolato da un incendio in casa.

- 64 k Domani notte il pompiere salvò un anziano intrappolato da un incendio in casa.
- 64 l Domani notte il pompiere salverà un anziano intrappolato da un incendio in casa.
- 65 a Il pasticciere farci il dolce ieri mattina con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 b Il pasticciere farcirà il dolce ieri mattina con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 c Il pasticciere ieri mattina farci il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 d Il pasticciere ieri mattina farcirà il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 e Ieri mattina il pasticciere farci il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 f Ieri mattina il pasticciere farcirà il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 g Il pasticciere farci il dolce domani mattina con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 h Il pasticciere farcirà il dolce domani mattina con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 i Il pasticciere domani mattina farci il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 j Il pasticciere domani mattina farcirà il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 k Domani mattina il pasticciere farci il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 l Domani mattina il pasticciere farcirà il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 66 a Alessandra comprò il vino ieri pomeriggio per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 b Alessandra comprerà il vino ieri pomeriggio per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 c Alessandra ieri pomeriggio comprò il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 d Alessandra ieri pomeriggio comprerà il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 e Ieri pomeriggio Alessandra comprò il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 f Ieri pomeriggio Alessandra comprerà il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 g Alessandra comprò il vino domani pomeriggio per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 h Alessandra comprerà il vino domani pomeriggio per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 i Alessandra domani pomeriggio comprò il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 j Alessandra domani pomeriggio comprerà il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 k Domani pomeriggio Alessandra comprò il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 l Domani pomeriggio Alessandra comprerà il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 67 a Il candidato discusse delle elezioni ieri sera in un famoso programma televisivo nazionale.
- 67 b Il candidato discuterà delle elezioni ieri sera in un famoso programma televisivo nazionale.
- 67 c Il candidato ieri sera discusse delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo nazionale.
- 67 d Il candidato ieri sera discuterà delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo nazionale.
- 67 e Ieri sera il candidato discusse delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo nazionale.
- 67 f Ieri sera il candidato discuterà delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo nazionale.
- 67 g Il candidato discusse delle elezioni domani sera in un famoso programma televisivo nazionale.
- 67 h Il candidato discuterà delle elezioni domani sera in un famoso programma televisivo nazionale.

- 67 i Il candidato domani sera discusse delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo nazionale.
- 67 j Il candidato domani sera discuterà delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo nazionale.
- 67 k Domani sera il candidato discusse delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo nazionale.
- 67 l Domani sera il candidato discuterà delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo nazionale.
- 68 a Il castoro costruì la diga ieri notte con ramoscelli e sassi di fiume.
- 68 b Il castoro costruirà la diga ieri notte con ramoscelli e sassi di fiume.
- 68 c Il castoro ieri notte costruì la diga con ramoscelli e sassi di fiume.
- 68 d Il castoro ieri notte costruirà la diga con ramoscelli e sassi di fiume.
- 68 e Ieri notte il castoro costruì la diga con ramoscelli e sassi di fiume.
- 68 f Ieri notte il castoro costruirà la diga con ramoscelli e sassi di fiume.
- 68 g Il castoro costruì la diga domani notte con ramoscelli e sassi di fiume.
- 68 h Il castoro costruirà la diga domani notte con ramoscelli e sassi di fiume.
- 68 i Il castoro domani notte costruì la diga con ramoscelli e sassi di fiume.
- 68 j Il castoro domani notte costruirà la diga con ramoscelli e sassi di fiume.
- 68 k Domani notte il castoro costruì la diga con ramoscelli e sassi di fiume.
- 68 l Domani notte il castoro costruirà la diga con ramoscelli e sassi di fiume.
- 69 a La gatta svegliò la padrona ieri mattina con un miagolio acuto ed incessante.
- 69 b La gatta sveglierà la padrona ieri mattina con un miagolio acuto ed incessante.
- 69 c La gatta ieri mattina svegliò la padrona con un miagolio acuto ed incessante.
- 69 d La gatta ieri mattina sveglierà la padrona con un miagolio acuto ed incessante.
- 69 e Ieri mattina la gatta svegliò la padrona con un miagolio acuto ed incessante.
- 69 f Ieri mattina la gatta sveglierà la padrona con un miagolio acuto ed incessante.
- 69 g La gatta svegliò la padrona domani mattina con un miagolio acuto ed incessante.
- 69 h La gatta sveglierà la padrona domani mattina con un miagolio acuto ed incessante.
- 69 i La gatta domani mattina svegliò la padrona con un miagolio acuto ed incessante.
- 69 j La gatta domani mattina sveglierà la padrona con un miagolio acuto ed incessante.
- 69 k Domani mattina la gatta svegliò la padrona con un miagolio acuto ed incessante.
- 69 l Domani mattina la gatta sveglierà la padrona con un miagolio acuto ed incessante.
- 70 a Gina annoiò gli amici ieri pomeriggio con un giro di shopping completamente inutile.
- 70 b Gina annoierà gli amici ieri pomeriggio con un giro di shopping completamente inutile.
- 70 c Gina ieri pomeriggio annoiò gli amici con un giro di shopping completamente inutile.
- 70 d Gina ieri pomeriggio annoierà gli amici con un giro di shopping completamente inutile.
- 70 e Ieri pomeriggio Gina annoiò gli amici con un giro di shopping completamente inutile.
- 70 f Ieri pomeriggio Gina annoierà gli amici con un giro di shopping completamente inutile.

- 70 g Gina annoiò gli amici domani pomeriggio con un giro di shopping completamente inutile.
- 70 h Gina annoierà gli amici domani pomeriggio con un giro di shopping completamente inutile.
- 70 i Gina domani pomeriggio annoiò gli amici con un giro di shopping completamente inutile.
- 70 j Gina domani pomeriggio annoierà gli amici con un giro di shopping completamente inutile.
- 70 k Domani pomeriggio Gina annoiò gli amici con un giro di shopping completamente inutile.
- 70 l Domani pomeriggio Gina annoierà gli amici con un giro di shopping completamente inutile.
- 71 a Il regista vinse un premio ieri sera alla cerimonia di premiazione degli Oscar.
- 71 b Il regista vincerà un premio ieri sera alla cerimonia di premiazione degli Oscar.
- 71 c Il regista ieri sera vinse un premio alla cerimonia di premiazione degli Oscar.
- 71 d Il regista ieri sera vincerà un premio alla cerimonia di premiazione degli Oscar.
- 71 e Ieri sera il regista vinse un premio alla cerimonia di premiazione degli Oscar.
- 71 f Ieri sera il regista vincerà un premio alla cerimonia di premiazione degli Oscar.
- 71 g Il regista vinse un premio domani sera alla cerimonia di premiazione degli Oscar.
- 71 h Il regista vincerà un premio domani sera alla cerimonia di premiazione degli Oscar.
- 71 i Il regista domani sera vinse un premio alla cerimonia di premiazione degli Oscar.
- 71 j Il regista domani sera vincerà un premio alla cerimonia di premiazione degli Oscar.
- 71 k Domani sera il regista vinse un premio alla cerimonia di premiazione degli Oscar.
- 71 l Domani sera il regista vincerà un premio alla cerimonia di premiazione degli Oscar.
- 72 a Re Artù percorse il sentiero ieri notte in sella al destriero dal manto bianco.
- 72 b Re Artù percorrerà il sentiero ieri notte in sella al destriero dal manto bianco.
- 72 c Re Artù ieri notte percorse il sentiero in sella al destriero dal manto bianco.
- 72 d Re Artù ieri notte percorrerà il sentiero in sella al destriero dal manto bianco.
- 72 e Ieri notte Re Artù percorse il sentiero in sella al destriero dal manto bianco.
- 72 f Ieri notte Re Artù percorse il sentiero in sella al destriero dal manto bianco.
- 72 g Re Artù percorse il sentiero domani notte in sella al destriero dal manto bianco.
- 72 h Re Artù percorrerà il sentiero domani notte in sella al destriero dal manto bianco.
- 72 i Re Artù domani notte percorse il sentiero in sella al destriero dal manto bianco.
- 72 j Re Artù domani notte percorrerà il sentiero in sella al destriero dal manto bianco.
- 72 k Domani notte Re Artù percorse il sentiero in sella al destriero dal manto bianco.
- 72 l Domani notte Re Artù percorrerà il sentiero in sella al destriero dal manto bianco.

Subject-verb number agreement

correct: a,c; violation: b,d

- 1 a Il soldato scavò una trincea per ripararsi dagli attacchi delle truppe nemiche.
- 1 b Il soldato scavarono una trincea per ripararsi dagli attacchi delle truppe nemiche.
- 1 c I soldati scavarono una trincea per ripararsi dagli attacchi delle truppe nemiche.
- 1 d I soldati scavò una trincea per ripararsi dagli attacchi delle truppe nemiche.
- 2 a Il tennista prese una racchetta nuova per giocare al prossimo campionato mondiale.
- 2 b Il tennista presero una racchetta nuova per giocare al prossimo campionato mondiale.
- 2 c I tennisti presero una racchetta nuova per giocare al prossimo campionato mondiale.
- 2 d I tennisti prese una racchetta nuova per giocare al prossimo campionato mondiale.
- 3 a Il pellegrino incontrò un temporale durante il lungo cammino di Santiago.
- 3 b Il pellegrino incontrarono un temporale durante il lungo cammino di Santiago.
- 3 c I pellegrini incontrarono un temporale durante il lungo cammino di Santiago.
- 3 d I pellegrini incontrò un temporale durante il lungo cammino di Santiago.
- 4 a La ballerina provò il vestito per lo spettacolo teatrale di fine anno.
- 4 b La ballerina provarono il vestito per lo spettacolo teatrale di fine anno.
- 4 c Le ballerine provarono il vestito per lo spettacolo teatrale di fine anno.
- 4 d Le ballerine provò il vestito per lo spettacolo teatrale di fine anno.
- 5 a Il partigiano accese la radio per decodificare un messaggio dei nemici.
- 5 b Il partigiano accesero la radio per decodificare un messaggio dei nemici.
- 5 c I partigiani accesero la radio per decodificare un messaggio dei nemici.
- 5 d I partigiani accese la radio per decodificare un messaggio dei nemici.
- 6 a Il contribuente ottenne un rimborso dalla agenzia delle entrate di Milano.
- 6 b Il contribuente ottennero un rimborso dalla agenzia delle entrate di Milano.
- 6 c I contribuenti ottennero un rimborso dalla agenzia delle entrate di Milano.
- 6 d I contribuenti ottenne un rimborso dalla agenzia delle entrate di Milano.
- 7 a Il cameriere ricevette una mancia molto alta a fine serata.
- 7 b Il cameriere ricevettero una mancia molto alta a fine serata.
- 7 c I camerieri ricevettero una mancia molto alta a fine serata.
- 7 d I camerieri ricevette una mancia molto alta a fine serata.
- 8 a Lo studente possedeva un buon manuale per passare il compito di statistica.
- 8 b Lo studente possedevano un buon manuale per passare il compito di statistica.
- 8 c Gli studenti possedevano un buon manuale per passare il compito di statistica.

- 8 d Gli studenti possedeva un buon manuale per passare il compito di statistica.
- 9 a La dama gustò il tè sotto il porticato del giardino reale.
- 9 b La dama gustarono il tè sotto il porticato del giardino reale.
- 9 c Le dame gustarono il tè sotto il porticato del giardino reale.
- 9 d Le dame gustò il tè sotto il porticato del giardino reale.
- 10 a Il paesano preparava i piatti tipici della tradizione trentina durante il Carnevale.
- 10 b Il paesano preparavano i piatti tipici della tradizione trentina durante il Carnevale.
- 10 c I paesani preparavano i piatti tipici della tradizione trentina durante il Carnevale.
- 10 d I paesani preparava i piatti tipici della tradizione trentina durante il Carnevale.
- 11 a Il trafficante nascose un diamante di grande valore dentro una statuetta religiosa.
- 11 b Il trafficante nascosero un diamante di grande valore dentro una statuetta religiosa.
- 11 c I trafficanti nascosero un diamante di grande valore dentro una statuetta religiosa.
- 11 d I trafficanti nascose un diamante di grande valore dentro una statuetta religiosa.
- 12 a La ragazza cercava un vestitino da indossare al compleanno di Sabrina.
- 12 b La ragazza cercavano un vestitino da indossare al compleanno di Sabrina.
- 12 c Le ragazze cercavano un vestitino da indossare al compleanno di Sabrina.
- 12 d Le ragazze cercava un vestitino da indossare al compleanno di Sabrina.
- 13 a Il sommozzatore avvistò un branco di squali durante una immersione in Florida.
- 13 b Il sommozzatore avvistarono un branco di squali durante una immersione in Florida.
- 13 c I sommozzatori avvistarono un branco di squali durante una immersione in Florida.
- 13 d I sommozzatori avvistò un branco di squali durante una immersione in Florida.
- 14 a Il rifugiato chiese delle coperte al gruppo di volontari della protezione civile.
- 14 b Il rifugiato chiesero delle coperte al gruppo di volontari della protezione civile.
- 14 c I rifugiati chiesero delle coperte al gruppo di volontari della protezione civile.
- 14 d I rifugiati chiese delle coperte al gruppo di volontari della protezione civile.
- 15 a Il fantino acquistò delle briglie nuove per partecipare al palio di Siena.
- 15 b Il fantino acquistarono delle briglie nuove per partecipare al palio di Siena.
- 15 c I fantini acquistarono delle briglie per partecipare al palio di Siena.
- 15 d I fantini acquistò delle briglie nuove per partecipare al palio di Siena.
- 16 a Il nano raggiunse la miniera per scavare un nuovo tunnel sotterraneo.
- 16 b Il nano raggiunsero la miniera per scavare un nuovo tunnel sotterraneo.
- 16 c I nani raggiunsero la miniera per scavare un nuovo tunnel sotterraneo.
- 16 d Il nano raggiunsero la miniera per scavare un nuovo tunnel sotterraneo.
- 17 a La donna passeggiava in riva al mare ascoltando il rumore delle onde.

- 17 b La donna passeggiavano in riva al mare ascoltando il rumore delle onde.
- 17 c Le donne passeggiavano in riva al mare ascoltando il rumore delle onde.
- 17 d Le donne passeggiava in riva al mare ascoltando il rumore delle onde.
- 18 a Il muratore lavorava in quel cantiere da quando il Comune autorizzò il progetto.
- 18 b Il muratore lavoravano in quel cantiere da quando il Comune autorizzò il progetto.
- 18 c I muratori lavoravano in quel cantiere da quando il Comune autorizzò il progetto.
- 18 d I muratori lavorava in quel cantiere da quando il Comune autorizzò il progetto.
- 19 a Il bersagliere suonò la tromba per segnalare agli alleati la ritirata da Caporetto.
- 19 b Il bersagliere suonarono la tromba per segnalare agli alleati la ritirata da Caporetto.
- 19 c I bersaglieri suonarono la tromba per segnalare agli alleati la ritirata da Caporetto.
- 19 d I bersaglieri suonò la tromba per segnalare agli alleati la ritirata da Caporetto.
- 20 a Il paparazzo scatta foto che violano la privacy dei personaggi famosi.
- 20 b Il paparazzo scattano foto che violano la privacy dei personaggi famosi.
- 20 c I paparazzi scattano foto che violano la privacy dei personaggi famosi.
- 20 d I paparazzi scatta foto che violano la privacy dei personaggi famosi.
- 21 a Il calciatore corre a bordo campo prima di ogni partita.
- 21 b Il calciatore corrono a bordo campo prima di ogni partita.
- 21 c I calciatori corrono a bordo campo prima di ogni partita.
- 21 d I calciatori corre a bordo campo prima di ogni partita.
- 22 a La pesca aiuta la digestione in caso di gonfiore o infiammazione.
- 22 b La pesca aiutano la digestione in caso di gonfiore o infiammazione.
- 22 c Le pesche aiutano la digestione in caso di gonfiore o infiammazione.
- 22 d Le pesche aiuta la digestione in caso di gonfiore o infiammazione.
- 23 a Il partito apre la campagna elettorale con un programma sulla gestione dei rifiuti.
- 23 b Il partito aprono la campagna elettorale con un programma sulla gestione dei rifiuti.
- 23 c I partiti aprono la campagna elettorale con un programma sulla gestione dei rifiuti.
- 23 d I partiti apre la campagna elettorale con un programma sulla gestione dei rifiuti.
- 24 a La fata aiutò Cenerentola a vestirsi per il gran ballo a corte.
- 24 b La fata aiutarono Cenerentola a vestirsi per il gran ballo a corte.
- 24 c Le fate aiutarono Cenerentola a vestirsi per il gran ballo a corte.
- 24 d Le fate aiutò Cenerentola a vestirsi per il gran ballo a corte.
- 25 a Il pilota atterra sulla pista avvertendo prima la torre di controllo.
- 25 b Il pilota atterrano sulla pista avvertendo prima la torre di controllo.
- 25 c I piloti atterrano sulla pista avvertendo prima la torre di controllo.

- 25 d I piloti atterra sulla pista avvertendo prima la torre di controllo.
- 26 a La commessa sistemò la merce in magazzino dopo la chiusura del negozio.
- 26 b La commessa sistemarono la merce in magazzino dopo la chiusura del negozio.
- 26 c Le commesse sistemarono la merce in magazzino dopo la chiusura del negozio.
- 26 d Le commesse sistemò la merce in magazzino dopo la chiusura del negozio.
- 27 a Il professore andò alla riunione portando il registro delle assenze e dei voti.
- 27 b Il professore andarono alla riunione portando il registro delle assenze e dei voti.
- 27 c I professori andarono alla riunione portando il registro delle assenze e dei voti.
- 27 d I professori andò alla riunione portando il registro delle assenze e dei voti.
- 28 a Il fenicottero vive esclusivamente in zone acquatiche come laghi o paludi costiere.
- 28 b Il fenicottero vivono esclusivamente in zone acquatiche come laghi o paludi costiere.
- 28 c I fenicotteri vivono esclusivamente in zone acquatiche come laghi o paludi costiere.
- 28 d I fenicotteri vive esclusivamente in zone acquatiche come laghi o paludi costiere.
- 29 a Il bambino giocò con la sabbia per tutto il pomeriggio.
- 29 b Il bambino giocarono con la sabbia per tutto il pomeriggio.
- 29 c I bambini giocarono con la sabbia per tutto il pomeriggio.
- 29 d I bambini giocò con la sabbia per tutto il pomeriggio.
- 30 a Il pizzaiolo condiva la pizza con la migliore mozzarella di bufala campana.
- 30 b Il pizzaiolo condividano la pizza con la migliore mozzarella di bufala campana.
- 30 c I pizzaioli condividano la pizza con la migliore mozzarella di bufala campana.
- 30 d I pizzaioli condiva la pizza con la migliore mozzarella di bufala campana.
- 31 a Il musicista emozionò il pubblico con un bellissimo brano di Paco de Lucia.
- 31 b Il musicista emozionarono il pubblico con un bellissimo brano di Paco de Lucia.
- 31 c I musicisti emozionarono il pubblico con un bellissimo brano di Paco de Lucia.
- 31 d I musicisti emozionò il pubblico con un bellissimo brano di Paco de Lucia.
- 32 a Il vampiro uscì dalla cripta quando il sole era già tramontato.
- 32 b Il vampiro uscirono dalla cripta quando il sole era già tramontato.
- 32 c I vampiri uscirono dalla cripta quando il sole era già tramontato.
- 32 d I vampiri uscì dalla cripta quando il sole era già tramontato.
- 33 a Il lupo ulula di notte per comunicare con il branco lontano.
- 33 b Il lupo ululano di notte per comunicare con il branco lontano.
- 33 c I lupi ululano di notte per comunicare con il branco lontano.
- 33 d I lupi ulula di notte per comunicare con il branco lontano.
- 34 a Il monaco coltivò diversi tipi di luppolo per preparare la birra nel monastero.

- 34 b Il monaco coltivarono diversi tipi di luppolo per preparare la birra nel monastero.
- 34 c I monaci coltivarono diversi tipi di luppolo per preparare la birra nel monastero.
- 34 d I monaci coltivò diversi tipi di luppolo per preparare la birra nel monastero.
- 35 a La figlia abbracciò il padre alla vista di tutti quei regali.
- 35 b La figlia abbracciarono il padre alla vista di tutti quei regali.
- 35 c Le figlie abbracciarono il padre alla vista di tutti quei regali.
- 35 d Le figlie abbracciò il padre alla vista di tutti quei regali.
- 36 a La donna lavava i panni con la cenere del camino in riva al fiume.
- 36 b La donna lavavano i panni con la cenere del camino in riva al fiume.
- 36 c Le donne lavavano i panni con la cenere del camino in riva al fiume.
- 36 d Le donne lavava i panni con la cenere del camino in riva al fiume.
- 37 a La guardia scoprì il nascondiglio dei ribelli seguendo le loro tracce.
- 37 b La guardia scoprirono il nascondiglio dei ribelli seguendo le loro tracce.
- 37 c Le guardie scoprirono il nascondiglio dei ribelli seguendo le loro tracce.
- 37 d Le guardie scoprì il nascondiglio dei ribelli seguendo le loro tracce.
- 38 a Lo spartano impugnò la spada urlando contro le milizie nemiche.
- 38 b Lo spartano impugnarono la spada urlando contro le milizie nemiche.
- 38 c Gli spartani impugnarono la spada urlando contro le milizie nemiche.
- 38 d Gli spartani impugnò la spada urlando contro le milizie nemiche.
- 39 a Il consulente rischiò il licenziamento per aver trattato male dei clienti.
- 39 b Il consulente rischiarono il licenziamento per aver trattato male dei clienti.
- 39 c I consulenti rischiarono il licenziamento per aver trattato male dei clienti.
- 39 d I consulenti rischiò il licenziamento per aver trattato male dei clienti.
- 40 a Il gladiatore combatteva contro animali molto feroci nelle arene romane.
- 40 b Il gladiatore combattevano contro animali molto feroci nelle arene romane.
- 40 c I gladiatori combattevano contro animali molto feroci nelle arene romane.
- 40 d I gladiatori combatteva contro animali molto feroci nelle arene romane.
- 41 a Il giocatore prese posizione al tavolo per una nuova partita di poker.
- 41 b Il giocatore presero posizione al tavolo per una nuova partita di poker.
- 41 c I giocatori presero posizione al tavolo per una nuova partita di poker.
- 41 d I giocatori prese posizione al tavolo per una nuova partita di poker.
- 42 a Il quadro cascò dalla parete a causa di una piccola scossa di terremoto.
- 42 b Il quadro cascarono dalla parete a causa di una piccola scossa di terremoto.
- 42 c I quadri cascarono dalla parete a causa di una piccola scossa di terremoto.

- 42 d I quadri cascò dalla parete a causa di una piccola scossa di terremoto.
- 43 a Il toro correva furiosamente verso la folla urlante tra le vie di Pamplona.
- 43 b Il toro correvano furiosamente verso la folla urlante tra le vie di Pamplona.
- 43 c I tori correvano furiosamente verso la folla urlante tra le vie di Pamplona.
- 43 d I tori correva furiosamente verso la folla urlante tra le vie di Pamplona.
- 44 a La studentessa bevve un amaro da Rosi per festeggiare la fine degli esami.
- 44 b La studentessa bevvero un amaro da Rosi per festeggiare la fine degli esami.
- 44 c Le studentesse bevvero un amaro da Rosi per festeggiare la fine degli esami.
- 44 d Le studentesse bevve un amaro da Rosi per festeggiare la fine degli esami.
- 45 a La ragazza andò in piazza per ascoltare Fabio che suonava la chitarra.
- 45 b La ragazza andarono in piazza per ascoltare Fabio che suonava la chitarra.
- 45 c Le ragazze andarono in piazza per ascoltare Fabio che suonava la chitarra.
- 45 d Le ragazze andò in piazza per ascoltare Fabio che suonava la chitarra.
- 46 a Il narciso fiorisce in primavera come le primule e i tulipani.
- 46 b Il narciso fioriscono in primavera come le primule e i tulipani.
- 46 c I narcisi fioriscono in primavera come le primule e i tulipani.
- 46 d I narcisi fiorisce in primavera come le primule e i tulipani.
- 47 a Il poliziotto usò la violenza contro un gruppo di manifestanti non armati.
- 47 b Il poliziotto usarono la violenza contro un gruppo di manifestanti non armati.
- 47 c I poliziotti usarono la violenza contro un gruppo di manifestanti non armati.
- 47 d I poliziotti usò la violenza contro un gruppo di manifestanti non armati.
- 48 a Il galeone parti dalle coste messicane alla scoperta di terre nuove e inesplorate.
- 48 b Il galeone partirono dalle coste messicane alla scoperta di terre nuove e inesplorate.
- 48 c I galeoni partirono dalle coste messicane alla scoperta di terre nuove e inesplorate.
- 48 d I galeoni partì dalle coste messicane alla scoperta di terre nuove e inesplorate.

N-words

correct: a; violation: b

- 1 a Un programmatore sa che un computer non proverà mai emozioni umane.
- 1 b Un programmatore sa che un computer proverà mai emozioni umane.
- 2 a Gianna dice che il suo terapeuta non ha mai letto un libro di psicanalisi.
- 2 b Gianna dice che il suo terapeuta ha mai letto un libro di psicanalisi.
- 3 a Il criminologo spiega che un killer non tornerà mai sul luogo del delitto.
- 3 b Il criminologo spiega che un killer tornerà mai sul luogo del delitto.
- 4 a Il mister credeva che i ragazzi non avrebbero mai giocato sotto la pioggia.
- 4 b Il mister credeva che i ragazzi avrebbero mai giocato sotto la pioggia.
- 5 a Il dermatologo crede che questo sfogo non guarirebbe mai con prodotti omeopatici.
- 5 b Il dermatologo crede che questo sfogo guarirebbe mai con prodotti omeopatici.
- 6 a Lucia si sentiva che questo pezzo non sarebbe mai piaciuto alla giuria.
- 6 b Lucia si sentiva che questo pezzo sarebbe mai piaciuto alla giuria.
- 7 a Alfonso pensa che gli editori non accetterebbero mai il suo ultimo libro.
- 7 b Alfonso pensa che gli editori accetterebbero mai il suo ultimo libro.
- 8 a Linda ha fatto promesse che non hanno mai convinto il suo compagno.
- 8 b Linda ha fatto promesse che hanno mai convinto il suo compagno.
- 9 a Daniela sostiene che Mario rinnegherebbe mai gli insegnamenti di Nietzsche.
- 9 b Daniela sostiene che Mario rinnegherebbe mai gli insegnamenti di Nietzsche.
- 10 a La Juve ha vinto un campionato che non ha mai destato molto interesse.
- 10 b La Juve ha vinto un campionato che ha mai destato molto interesse.
- 11 a Gli storici dicono che gli affreschi non dureranno mai nei secoli.
- 11 b Gli storici dicono che gli affreschi dureranno mai nei secoli.
- 12 a Il poeta scrive di esperienze che non ha mai vissuto in prima persona.
- 12 b Il poeta scrive di esperienze che ha mai vissuto in prima persona.
- 13 a Il governo ha fatto emendamenti che non approverà mai in parlamento.
- 13 b Il governo ha fatto emendamenti che approverà mai in parlamento.
- 14 a Gianni apprezza i cuochi che non hanno mai lavorato per ristoranti raffinati.
- 14 b Gianni apprezza i cuochi che hanno mai lavorato per ristoranti raffinati.
- 15 a Matteo ha comprato dei sandali che non porterà mai in spiaggia.
- 15 b Matteo ha comprato dei sandali che porterà mai in spiaggia.
- 16 a Il marinaio ha visto terre che non ha mai incontrato nei viaggi precedenti.

- 16 b Il marinaio ha visto terre che ha mai incontrato nei viaggi precedenti.
- 17 a La civiltà impone che le maestre non insegneranno mai la violenza a scuola.
- 17 b La civiltà impone che le maestre insegneranno mai la violenza a scuola.
- 18 a Il contadino ha un frutteto che non ha mai concimato con sostanze chimiche.
- 18 b Il contadino ha un frutteto che ha mai concimato con sostanze chimiche.
- 19 a Tutti i compagni sanno che Luisa non accetterà mai un voto appena sufficiente.
- 19 b Tutti i compagni sanno che Luisa accetterà mai un voto appena sufficiente.
- 20 a Marco sostiene che un dilettante non ha mai superato il suo record di palleggi.
- 20 b Marco sostiene che un dilettante ha mai superato il suo record di palleggi.
- 21 a La fisica predice che una navicella non arriverà mai alla velocità della luce.
- 21 b La fisica predice che una navicella arriverà mai alla velocità della luce.
- 22 a Lo scenografo riteneva che il regista non avrebbe mai accettato i suoi suggerimenti.
- 22 b Lo scenografo riteneva che il regista avrebbe mai accettato i suoi suggerimenti.
- 23 a Il Modena è una squadra che non vincerà mai una competizione europea.
- 23 b Il Modena è una squadra che vincerà mai una competizione europea.
- 24 a Maria pensava che Giacomo non avrebbe mai comprato una giacca di pelle.
- 24 b Maria pensava che Giacomo avrebbe mai comprato una giacca di pelle.
- 25 a Paolo ha preso un diario che non aggiornerà mai tutte le settimane.
- 25 b Paolo ha preso un diario che aggiornerà mai tutte le settimane.
- 26 a Anna ha diretto dei film che non hanno mai riscosso molto successo.
- 26 b Anna ha diretto dei film che hanno mai riscosso molto successo.
- 27 a Lo stato ha certe leggi che non sospenderà mai in tempo di pace.
- 27 b Lo stato ha certe leggi che sospenderà mai in tempo di pace.
- 28 a Le insegnanti dicono che il preside non ha mai capito i bisogni degli studenti.
- 28 b Le insegnanti dicono che il preside ha mai capito i bisogni degli studenti.
- 29 a Il cantautore ha scritto un pezzo che non vincerà mai il primo premio.
- 29 b Il cantautore ha scritto un pezzo che vincerà mai il primo premio.
- 30 a Lisa dice che quella pasticceria non ha mai decorato una torta nuziale.
- 30 b Lisa dice che quella pasticceria ha mai decorato una torta nuziale.
- 31 a Armando ha avuto insegnanti che non rimpiangerà mai durante la sua vita.
- 31 b Armando ha avuto insegnanti che rimpiangerà mai durante la sua vita.
- 32 a Il magistrato sentiva che il mafioso non avrebbe mai confessato tutti gli omicidi.
- 32 b Il magistrato sentiva che il mafioso avrebbe mai confessato tutti gli omicidi.
- 33 a Il geometra ha disegnato una casa che non costruirà mai nei tempi previsti.

- 33 b Il geometra ha disegnato una casa che costruirà mai nei tempi previsti.
- 34 a I ragazzi pensavano che Tobia non avrebbe mai accettato un altro rifiuto.
- 34 b I ragazzi pensavano che Tobia avrebbe mai accettato un altro rifiuto.
- 35 a Carlo è convinto che sua sorella non andrebbe mai alle selezioni di Miss Italia.
- 35 b Carlo è convinto che sua sorella andrebbe mai alle selezioni di Miss Italia.
- 36 a Il pirata temeva che quella mappa non avrebbe mai rivelato il sito del tesoro.
- 36 b Il pirata temeva che quella mappa avrebbe mai rivelato il sito del tesoro.
- 37 a I servizi segreti sostengono che un terrorista non contaminerà mai un acquedotto importante.
- 37 b I servizi segreti sostengono che un terrorista contaminerà mai un acquedotto importante.
- 38 a Il carabiniere sapeva che il ragazzo non avrebbe mai svelato il nome del malvivente.
- 38 b Il carabiniere sapeva che il ragazzo avrebbe mai svelato il nome del malvivente.
- 39 a Tutti sanno che il Papa non rifiuterebbe mai una visita del Dalai Lama.
- 39 b Tutti sanno che il Papa rifiuterebbe mai una visita del Dalai Lama.
- 40 a La maestra rimprovera gli alunni che non hanno mai rispettato le sue indicazioni.
- 40 b La maestra rimprovera gli alunni che hanno mai rispettato le sue indicazioni.
- 41 a Giuseppe crede che il suo insegnante non assegnerebbe mai dei compiti molto difficili.
- 41 b Giuseppe crede che il suo insegnante assegnerebbe mai dei compiti molto difficili.
- 42 a Irene scrive degli articoli che non hanno mai deluso gli esperti del settore.
- 42 b Irene scrive degli articoli che hanno mai deluso gli esperti del settore.
- 43 a Il direttore sa che Luciano non ruberà mai dei soldi alla banca.
- 43 b Il direttore sa che Luciano ruberà mai dei soldi alla banca.
- 44 a Gabriele ha dei collaboratori che non hanno mai lavorato per aziende di successo.
- 44 b Gabriele ha dei collaboratori che hanno mai lavorato per aziende di successo.
- 45 a La sarta ha confezionato un vestito che non venderà mai a basso prezzo.
- 45 b La sarta ha confezionato un vestito che venderà mai a basso prezzo.
- 46 a La storia insegna che la Libia non ha mai invaso il nostro paese.
- 46 b La storia insegna che la Libia ha mai invaso il nostro paese.
- 47 a Francesco sostiene che sua sorella non maltratterebbe mai un gattino appena nato.
- 47 b Francesco sostiene che sua sorella maltratterebbe mai un gattino appena nato.
- 48 a Gigi sospettava che Aldo non avrebbe mai cambiato i suoi progetti sul futuro.
- 48 b Gigi sospettava che Aldo avrebbe mai cambiato i suoi progetti sul futuro.

Experiment 3

Adverb-verb temporal agreement

correct: a,d,f,h; violation: b,c,e,g

adjacent: e,f,g,h; sentence-initial: a,b,c,d

- 1 a Ieri mattina Giacomo andò a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 1 b Ieri mattina Giacomo andrà a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 1 c Domani mattina Giacomo andò a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 1 d Domani mattina Giacomo andrà a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 1 e Giacomo domani mattina andò a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 1 f Giacomo domani mattina andrà a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 1 g Giacomo ieri mattina andrà a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 1 h Giacomo ieri mattina andò a Pamplona per il festival della corsa dei tori.
- 2 a Ieri notte il detective interrogò i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 b Ieri notte il detective interrogherà i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 c Domani notte il detective interrogò i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 d Domani notte il detective interrogherà i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 e Il detective domani notte interrogò i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 f Il detective domani notte interrogherà i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 g Il detective ieri notte interrogherà i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 2 h Il detective ieri notte interrogò i testimoni sulla dinamica del recente omicidio.
- 3 a Ieri sera la ballerina partecipò al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 3 b Ieri sera la ballerina parteciperà al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 3 c Domani sera la ballerina partecipò al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 3 d Domani sera la ballerina parteciperà al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 3 e La ballerina domani sera partecipò al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 3 f La ballerina domani sera parteciperà al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 3 g La ballerina ieri sera parteciperà al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 3 h La ballerina ieri sera partecipò al provino insieme ad altre candidate molto competitive.
- 4 a Ieri pomeriggio il mister spiegò ai calciatori il nuovo schema di gioco.
- 4 b Ieri pomeriggio il mister spiegherà ai calciatori il nuovo schema di gioco.
- 4 c Domani pomeriggio il mister spiegò ai calciatori il nuovo schema di gioco.
- 4 d Domani pomeriggio il mister spiegherà ai calciatori il nuovo schema di gioco.

- 4 e Il mister domani pomeriggio spiegò ai calciatori il nuovo schema di gioco.
- 4 f Il mister domani pomeriggio spiegherà ai calciatori il nuovo schema di gioco.
- 4 g Il mister ieri pomeriggio spiegherà ai calciatori il nuovo schema di gioco.
- 4 h Il mister ieri pomeriggio spiegò ai calciatori il nuovo schema di gioco.
- 5 a Ieri mattina la nuotatrice volò in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 5 b Ieri mattina la nuotatrice volerà in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 5 c Domani mattina la nuotatrice volò in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 5 d Domani mattina la nuotatrice volerà in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 5 e La nuotatrice domani mattina volò in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 5 f La nuotatrice domani mattina volerà in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 5 g La nuotatrice ieri mattina volerà in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 5 h La nuotatrice ieri mattina volò in Brasile per le olimpiadi di nuoto sincronizzato.
- 6 a Ieri pomeriggio la diva lesse il copione solo poco prima delle prove.
- 6 b Ieri pomeriggio la diva leggerà il copione solo poco prima delle prove.
- 6 c Domani pomeriggio la diva lesse il copione solo poco prima delle prove.
- 6 d Domani pomeriggio la diva leggerà il copione solo poco prima delle prove.
- 6 e La diva domani pomeriggio lesse il copione solo poco prima delle prove.
- 6 f La diva domani pomeriggio leggerà il copione solo poco prima delle prove.
- 6 g La diva ieri pomeriggio leggerà il copione solo poco prima delle prove.
- 6 h La diva ieri pomeriggio lesse il copione solo poco prima delle prove.
- 7 a Ieri notte il conte arrivò dopo un lungo viaggio in carrozza.
- 7 b Ieri notte il conte arriverà dopo un lungo viaggio in carrozza.
- 7 c Domani notte il conte arrivò dopo un lungo viaggio in carrozza.
- 7 d Domani notte il conte arriverà dopo un lungo viaggio in carrozza.
- 7 e Il conte domani notte arrivò dopo un lungo viaggio in carrozza.
- 7 f Il conte domani notte arriverà dopo un lungo viaggio in carrozza.
- 7 g Il conte ieri notte arriverà dopo un lungo viaggio in carrozza.
- 7 h Il conte ieri notte arrivò dopo un lungo viaggio in carrozza.
- 8 a Ieri notte il prigioniero tentò la fuga attraverso un tunnel sotterraneo.
- 8 b Ieri notte il prigioniero tenterà la fuga attraverso un tunnel sotterraneo.
- 8 c Domani notte il prigioniero tentò la fuga attraverso un tunnel sotterraneo.
- 8 d Domani notte il prigioniero tenterà la fuga attraverso un tunnel sotterraneo.
- 8 e Il prigioniero domani notte tentò la fuga attraverso un tunnel sotterraneo.

- 8 f Il prigioniero domani notte tenterà la fuga attraverso un tunnel sotterraneo.
- 8 g Il prigioniero ieri notte tenterà la fuga attraverso un tunnel sotterraneo.
- 8 h Il prigioniero ieri notte tentò la fuga attraverso un tunnel sotterraneo.
- 9 a Ieri sera Anna ballò break dance al contest nazionale organizzato a Milano.
- 9 b Ieri sera Anna ballerà break dance al contest nazionale organizzato a Milano.
- 9 c Domani sera Anna ballò break dance al contest nazionale organizzato a Milano.
- 9 d Domani sera Anna ballerà break dance al contest nazionale organizzato a Milano.
- 9 e Anna domani sera ballò break dance al contest nazionale organizzato a Milano.
- 9 f Anna domani sera ballerà break dance al contest nazionale organizzato a Milano.
- 9 g Anna ieri sera ballerà break dance al contest nazionale organizzato a Milano.
- 9 h Anna ieri sera ballò break dance al contest nazionale organizzato a Milano.
- 10 a Ieri pomeriggio il contadino piantò più di cinquanta alberi di mele.
- 10 b Ieri pomeriggio il contadino planterà più di cinquanta alberi di mele.
- 10 c Domani pomeriggio il contadino piantò più di cinquanta alberi di mele.
- 10 d Domani pomeriggio il contadino planterà più di cinquanta alberi di mele.
- 10 e Il contadino domani pomeriggio piantò più di cinquanta alberi di mele.
- 10 f Il contadino domani pomeriggio planterà più di cinquanta alberi di mele.
- 10 g Il contadino ieri pomeriggio planterà più di cinquanta alberi di mele.
- 10 h Il contadino ieri pomeriggio piantò più di cinquanta alberi di mele.
- 11 a Ieri sera la band lanciò gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 11 b Ieri sera la band lancerà gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 11 c Domani sera la band lanciò gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 11 d Domani sera la band lancerà gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 11 e La band domani sera lanciò gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 11 f La band domani sera lancerà gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 11 g La band ieri sera lancerà gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 11 h La band ieri sera lanciò gli strumenti verso il pubblico visibilmente in delirio.
- 12 a Ieri notte il collezionista donò la sua raccolta di monete al museo.
- 12 b Ieri notte il collezionista donerà la sua raccolta di monete al museo.
- 12 c Domani notte il collezionista donò la sua raccolta di monete al museo.
- 12 d Domani notte il collezionista donerà la sua raccolta di monete al museo.
- 12 e Il collezionista domani notte donò la sua raccolta di monete al museo.
- 12 f Il collezionista domani notte donerà la sua raccolta di monete al museo.

- 12 g Il collezionista ieri notte donerà la sua raccolta di monete al museo.
- 12 h Il collezionista ieri notte donò la sua raccolta di monete al museo.
- 13 a Ieri sera Sergio guardò un film horror basato su una storia vera.
- 13 b Ieri sera Sergio guarderà un film horror basato su una storia vera.
- 13 c Domani sera Sergio guardò un film horror basato su una storia vera.
- 13 d Domani sera Sergio guarderà un film horror basato su una storia vera.
- 13 e Sergio domani sera guardò un film horror basato su una storia vera.
- 13 f Sergio domani sera guarderà un film horror basato su una storia vera.
- 13 g Sergio ieri sera guarderà un film horror basato su una storia vera.
- 13 h Sergio ieri sera guardò un film horror basato su una storia vera.
- 14 a Ieri pomeriggio la nonna cucinò una torta per i ragazzi del centro sociale.
- 14 b Ieri pomeriggio la nonna cucinerà una torta per i ragazzi del centro sociale.
- 14 c Domani pomeriggio la nonna cucinò una torta per i ragazzi del centro sociale.
- 14 d Domani pomeriggio la nonna cucinerà una torta per i ragazzi del centro sociale.
- 14 e La nonna domani pomeriggio cucinò una torta per i ragazzi del centro sociale.
- 14 f La nonna domani pomeriggio cucinerà una torta per i ragazzi del centro sociale.
- 14 g La nonna ieri pomeriggio cucinerà una torta per i ragazzi del centro sociale.
- 14 h La nonna ieri pomeriggio cucinò una torta per i ragazzi del centro sociale.
- 15 a Ieri pomeriggio il comico scherzò sulla tanto discussa riforma elettorale .
- 15 b Ieri pomeriggio il comico scherzerà sulla tanto discussa riforma elettorale.
- 15 c Domani pomeriggio il comico scherzò sulla tanto discussa riforma elettorale.
- 15 d Domani pomeriggio il comico scherzerà sulla tanto discussa riforma elettorale.
- 15 e Il comico domani pomeriggio scherzò sulla tanto discussa riforma elettorale.
- 15 f Il comico domani pomeriggio scherzerà sulla tanto discussa riforma elettorale.
- 15 g Il comico ieri pomeriggio scherzerà sulla tanto discussa riforma elettorale.
- 15 h Il comico ieri pomeriggio scherzò sulla tanto discussa riforma elettorale.
- 16 a Ieri notte la truppa marciò verso la città assediata dai nemici.
- 16 b Ieri notte la truppa marcerà verso la città assediata dai nemici.
- 16 c Domani notte la truppa marciò verso la città assediata dai nemici.
- 16 d Domani notte la truppa marcerà verso la città assediata dai nemici.
- 16 e La truppa domani notte marciò verso la città assediata dai nemici.
- 16 f La truppa domani notte marcerà verso la città assediata dai nemici.
- 16 g La truppa ieri notte marcerà verso la città assediata dai nemici.

- 16 h La truppa ieri notte marciò verso la città assediata dai nemici.
- 17 a Ieri mattina Frodo iniziò il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 b Ieri mattina Frodo inizierà il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 c Domani mattina Frodo iniziò il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 d Domani mattina Frodo inizierà il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 e Frodo domani mattina iniziò il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 f Frodo domani mattina inizierà il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 g Frodo ieri mattina inizierà il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 17 h Frodo ieri mattina iniziò il viaggio con i compagni verso le terre oscure.
- 18 a Ieri pomeriggio il falegname completò la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 b Ieri pomeriggio il falegname completerà la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 c Domani pomeriggio il falegname completò la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 d Domani pomeriggio il falegname completerà la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 e Il falegname domani pomeriggio completò la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 f Il falegname domani pomeriggio completerà la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 g Il falegname ieri pomeriggio completerà la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 18 h Il falegname ieri pomeriggio completò la libreria per il caffè letterario di Trento.
- 19 a Ieri sera il pirata attaccò il galeone pieno di armi e di oro.
- 19 b Ieri sera il pirata attaccherà il galeone pieno di armi e di oro.
- 19 c Domani sera il pirata attaccò il galeone pieno di armi e di oro.
- 19 d Domani sera il pirata attaccherà il galeone pieno di armi e di oro.
- 19 e Il pirata domani sera attaccò il galeone pieno di armi e di oro.
- 19 f Il pirata domani sera attaccherà il galeone pieno di armi e di oro.
- 19 g Il pirata ieri sera attaccherà il galeone pieno di armi e di oro.
- 19 h Il pirata ieri sera attaccò il galeone pieno di armi e di oro.
- 20 a Ieri notte il ladro pianificò un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 b Ieri notte il ladro pianificherà un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 c Domani notte il ladro pianificò un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 d Domani notte il ladro pianificherà un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 e Il ladro domani notte pianificò un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 f Il ladro domani notte pianificherà un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 g Il ladro ieri notte pianificherà un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.
- 20 h Il ladro ieri notte pianificò un furto nella gioielleria più famosa di Milano.

- 21 a Ieri mattina il biologo liberò la tartaruga dopo mesi di cure.
- 21 b Ieri mattina il biologo libererà la tartaruga dopo mesi di cure.
- 21 c Domani mattina il biologo liberò la tartaruga dopo mesi di cure.
- 21 d Domani mattina il biologo libererà la tartaruga dopo mesi di cure.
- 21 e il biologo domani mattina liberò la tartaruga dopo mesi di cure.
- 21 f il biologo domani mattina libererà la tartaruga dopo mesi di cure.
- 21 g il biologo ieri mattina libererà la tartaruga dopo mesi di cure.
- 21 h il biologo ieri mattina liberò la tartaruga dopo mesi di cure.
- 22 a Ieri pomeriggio il progettista convocò una riunione con gli ingegneri svedesi.
- 22 b Ieri pomeriggio il progettista convocherà una riunione con gli ingegneri svedesi.
- 22 c Domani pomeriggio il progettista convocò una riunione con gli ingegneri svedesi.
- 22 d Domani pomeriggio il progettista convocherà una riunione con gli ingegneri svedesi.
- 22 e Il progettista domani pomeriggio convocò una riunione con gli ingegneri svedesi.
- 22 f Il progettista domani pomeriggio convocherà una riunione con gli ingegneri svedesi.
- 22 g Il progettista ieri pomeriggio convocherà una riunione con gli ingegneri svedesi.
- 22 h Il progettista ieri pomeriggio convocò una riunione con gli ingegneri svedesi.
- 23 a Ieri sera la donna denunciò le ingiustizie subite negli anni.
- 23 b Ieri sera la donna denuncerà le ingiustizie subite negli anni.
- 23 c Domani sera la donna denunciò le ingiustizie subite negli anni.
- 23 d Domani sera la donna denuncerà le ingiustizie subite negli anni.
- 23 e La donna domani sera denunciò le ingiustizie subite negli anni.
- 23 f La donna domani sera denuncerà le ingiustizie subite negli anni.
- 23 g La donna ieri sera denuncerà le ingiustizie subite negli anni.
- 23 h La donna ieri sera denunciò le ingiustizie subite negli anni.
- 24 a Ieri notte il comandante autorizzò una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 b Ieri notte il comandante autorizzerà una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 c Domani notte il comandante autorizzò una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 d Domani notte il comandante autorizzerà una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 e Il comandante domani notte autorizzò una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 f Il comandante domani notte autorizzerà una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 g Il comandante ieri notte autorizzerà una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 24 h Il comandante ieri notte autorizzò una spedizione verso le basi nemiche in Bolivia.
- 25 a Ieri mattina il bambino raggiunse il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.

- 25 b Ieri mattina il bambino raggiungerà il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 c Domani mattina il bambino raggiunse il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 d Domani mattina il bambino raggiungerà il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 e Il bambino domani mattina raggiunse il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 f Il bambino domani mattina raggiungerà il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 g Il bambino ieri mattina raggiungerà il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 25 h Il bambino ieri mattina raggiunse il fiume con la bicicletta della sorella maggiore.
- 26 a Ieri pomeriggio lo scultore finì la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 b Ieri pomeriggio lo scultore finirà la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 c Domani pomeriggio lo scultore finì la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 d Domani pomeriggio lo scultore finirà la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 e Lo scultore domani pomeriggio finì la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 f Lo scultore domani pomeriggio finirà la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 g Lo scultore ieri pomeriggio finirà la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 26 h Lo scultore ieri pomeriggio finì la statua per la galleria con grande soddisfazione.
- 27 a Ieri notte il mago affascinò il pubblico con giochi di prestigio molto pericolosi.
- 27 b Ieri notte il mago affascinerà il pubblico con giochi di prestigio molto pericolosi.
- 27 c Domani notte il mago affascinò il pubblico con giochi di prestigio molto pericolosi.
- 27 d Domani notte il mago affascinerà il pubblico con giochi di prestigio molto pericolosi.
- 27 e Il mago domani notte affascinò il pubblico con giochi di prestigio molto pericolosi.
- 27 f Il mago domani notte affascinerà il pubblico con giochi di prestigio molto pericolosi.
- 27 g Il mago ieri notte affascinerà il pubblico con giochi di prestigio molto pericolosi.
- 27 h Il mago ieri notte affascinò il pubblico con giochi di prestigio molto pericolosi.
- 28 a Ieri notte il detenuto scappò grazie al suo piano ben progettato.
- 28 b Ieri notte il detenuto scapperà grazie al suo piano ben progettato.
- 28 c Domani notte il detenuto scappò grazie al suo piano ben progettato.
- 28 d Domani notte il detenuto scapperà grazie al suo piano ben progettato.
- 28 e Il detenuto domani notte scappò grazie al suo piano ben progettato.
- 28 f Il detenuto domani notte scapperà grazie al suo piano ben progettato.
- 28 g Il detenuto ieri notte scapperà grazie al suo piano ben progettato.
- 28 h Il detenuto ieri notte scappò grazie al suo piano ben progettato.
- 29 a Ieri mattina il cane abbaiò per tutto il giorno come sempre.
- 29 b Ieri mattina il cane abbaierà per tutto il giorno come sempre.

- 29 c Domani mattina il cane abbaio per tutto il giorno come sempre.
- 29 d Domani mattina il cane abbaierà per tutto il giorno come sempre.
- 29 e Il cane domani mattina abbaio per tutto il giorno come sempre.
- 29 f Il cane domani mattina abbaierà per tutto il giorno come sempre.
- 29 g Il cane ieri mattina abbaierà per tutto il giorno come sempre.
- 29 h Il cane ieri mattina abbaio per tutto il giorno come sempre.
- 30 a Ieri pomeriggio il sindaco raggiunse gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 b Ieri pomeriggio il sindaco raggiungerà gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 c Domani pomeriggio il sindaco raggiunse gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 d Domani pomeriggio il sindaco raggiungerà gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 e Il sindaco domani pomeriggio raggiunse gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 f Il sindaco domani pomeriggio raggiungerà gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 g Il sindaco ieri pomeriggio raggiungerà gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.
- 30 h Il sindaco ieri pomeriggio raggiunse gli assessori nella sala principale del Comune.
- 31 a Ieri mattina il geometra revisionò una sezione della planimetria catastale.
- 31 b Ieri mattina il geometra revisionerà una sezione della planimetria catastale.
- 31 c Domani mattina il geometra revisionò una sezione della planimetria catastale.
- 31 d Domani mattina il geometra revisionerà una sezione della planimetria catastale.
- 31 e Il geometra domani mattina revisionò una sezione della planimetria catastale.
- 31 f Il geometra domani mattina revisionerà una sezione della planimetria catastale.
- 31 g Il geometra ieri mattina revisionerà una sezione della planimetria catastale.
- 31 h Il geometra ieri mattina revisionò una sezione della planimetria catastale.
- 32 a Ieri notte la polizia fece la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia romana.
- 32 b Ieri notte la polizia farà la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia romana.
- 32 c Domani notte la polizia fece la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia romana.
- 32 d Domani notte la polizia farà la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia romana.
- 32 e La polizia domani notte fece la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia romana.
- 32 f La polizia domani notte farà la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia romana.
- 32 g La polizia ieri notte farà la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia romana.
- 32 h La polizia ieri notte fece la ronda nel quartiere malfamato della periferia romana.
- 33 a Ieri sera la spia agì secondo il volere del nuovo dittatore.
- 33 b Ieri sera la spia agirà secondo il volere del nuovo dittatore.
- 33 c Domani sera la spia agì secondo il volere del nuovo dittatore.

- 33 d Domani sera la spia agirà secondo il volere del nuovo dittatore.
- 33 e La spia domani sera agì secondo il volere del nuovo dittatore.
- 33 f La spia domani sera agirà secondo il volere del nuovo dittatore.
- 33 g La spia ieri sera agirà secondo il volere del nuovo dittatore.
- 33 h La spia ieri sera agì secondo il volere del nuovo dittatore.
- 34 a Ieri sera il nonno raccontò una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 b Ieri sera il nonno racconterà una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 c Domani sera il nonno raccontò una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 d Domani sera il nonno racconterà una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 e Il nonno domani sera raccontò una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 f Il nonno domani sera racconterà una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 g Il nonno ieri sera racconterà una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 34 h Il nonno ieri sera raccontò una fiaba per i nipotini attorno al camino.
- 35 a Ieri pomeriggio il vigile diresse il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 b Ieri pomeriggio il vigile dirigerà il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 c Domani pomeriggio il vigile diresse il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 d Domani pomeriggio il vigile dirigerà il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 e Il vigile domani pomeriggio diresse il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 f Il vigile domani pomeriggio dirigerà il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 g Il vigile ieri pomeriggio dirigerà il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 35 h Il vigile ieri pomeriggio diresse il traffico nella rotonda accanto al centro commerciale.
- 36 a Ieri notte Marilena festeggiò il compleanno in un chiosco in spiaggia.
- 36 b Ieri notte Marilena festeggerà il compleanno in un chiosco in spiaggia.
- 36 c Domani notte Marilena festeggiò il compleanno in un chiosco in spiaggia.
- 36 d Domani notte Marilena festeggerà il compleanno in un chiosco in spiaggia.
- 36 e Marilena domani notte festeggiò il compleanno in un chiosco in spiaggia.
- 36 f Marilena domani notte festeggerà il compleanno in un chiosco in spiaggia.
- 36 g Marilena ieri notte festeggerà il compleanno in un chiosco in spiaggia.
- 36 h Marilena ieri notte festeggiò il compleanno in un chiosco in spiaggia.
- 37 a Ieri mattina il treno ritardò a causa dello sciopero programmato.
- 37 b Ieri mattina il treno ritarderà a causa dello sciopero programmato.
- 37 c Domani mattina il treno ritardò a causa dello sciopero programmato.
- 37 d Domani mattina il treno ritarderà a causa dello sciopero programmato.

- 37 e Il treno domani mattina ritardò a causa dello sciopero programmato.
- 37 f Il treno domani mattina ritarderà a causa dello sciopero programmato.
- 37 g Il treno ieri mattina ritarderà a causa dello sciopero programmato.
- 37 h Il treno ieri mattina ritardò a causa dello sciopero programmato.
- 38 a Ieri pomeriggio la pittrice regalò un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 b Ieri pomeriggio la pittrice regalerà un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 c Domani pomeriggio la pittrice regalò un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 d Domani pomeriggio la pittrice regalerà un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 e La pittrice domani pomeriggio regalò un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 f La pittrice domani pomeriggio regalerà un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 g La pittrice ieri pomeriggio regalerà un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 38 h La pittrice ieri pomeriggio regalò un quadro al promotore della mostra nel museo.
- 39 a Ieri sera il trio suonò con un famoso cantante americano.
- 39 b Ieri sera il trio suonerà con un famoso cantante americano.
- 39 c Domani sera il trio suonò con un famoso cantante americano.
- 39 d Domani sera il trio suonerà con un famoso cantante americano.
- 39 e Il trio domani sera suonò con un famoso cantante americano.
- 39 f Il trio domani sera suonerà con un famoso cantante americano.
- 39 g Il trio ieri sera suonerà con un famoso cantante americano.
- 39 h Il trio ieri sera suonò con un famoso cantante americano.
- 40 a Ieri notte il brigante inseguì la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 b Ieri notte il brigante inseguirà la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 c Domani notte il brigante inseguì la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 d Domani notte il brigante inseguirà la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 e Il brigante domani notte inseguì la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 f Il brigante domani notte inseguirà la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 g Il brigante ieri notte inseguirà la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 40 h Il brigante ieri notte inseguì la carrozza per le vie deserte di Parigi.
- 41 a Ieri mattina Stefano tornò a Roma per impegni di lavoro molto urgenti.
- 41 b Ieri mattina Stefano tornerà a Roma per impegni di lavoro molto urgenti.
- 41 c Domani mattina Stefano tornò a Roma per impegni di lavoro molto urgenti.
- 41 d Domani mattina Stefano tornerà a Roma per impegni di lavoro molto urgenti.
- 41 e Stefano domani mattina tornò a Roma per impegni di lavoro molto urgenti.

- 41 f Stefano domani mattina tornerà a Roma per impegni di lavoro molto urgenti.
- 41 g Stefano ieri mattina tornerà a Roma per impegni di lavoro molto urgenti.
- 41 h Stefano ieri mattina tornò a Roma per impegni di lavoro molto urgenti.
- 42 a Ieri pomeriggio lo scrittore presentò un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 b Ieri pomeriggio lo scrittore presenterà un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 c Domani pomeriggio lo scrittore presentò un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 d Domani pomeriggio lo scrittore presenterà un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 e Lo scrittore domani pomeriggio presentò un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 f Lo scrittore domani pomeriggio presenterà un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 g Lo scrittore ieri pomeriggio presenterà un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 42 h Lo scrittore ieri pomeriggio presentò un libro sulla vita degli emigranti in America.
- 43 a Ieri sera Roberto nuotò in piscina per più di tre ore.
- 43 b Ieri sera Roberto nuoterà in piscina per più di tre ore.
- 43 c Domani sera Roberto nuotò in piscina per più di tre ore.
- 43 d Domani sera Roberto nuoterà in piscina per più di tre ore.
- 43 e Roberto domani sera nuotò in piscina per più di tre ore.
- 43 f Roberto domani sera nuoterà in piscina per più di tre ore.
- 43 g Roberto ieri sera nuoterà in piscina per più di tre ore.
- 43 h Roberto ieri sera nuotò in piscina per più di tre ore.
- 44 a Ieri notte il filosofo osservò le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 b Ieri notte il filosofo osserverà le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 c Domani notte il filosofo osservò le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 d Domani notte il filosofo osserverà le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 e Il filosofo domani notte osservò le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 f Il filosofo domani notte osserverà le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 g Il filosofo ieri notte osserverà le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 44 h Il filosofo ieri notte osservò le stelle dal santuario deserto della città greca.
- 45 a Ieri mattina il medico annullò gli appuntamenti per andare ad un convegno.
- 45 b Ieri mattina il medico annullerà gli appuntamenti per andare ad un convegno.
- 45 c Domani mattina il medico annullò gli appuntamenti per andare ad un convegno.
- 45 d Domani mattina il medico annullerà gli appuntamenti per andare ad un convegno.
- 45 e Il medico domani mattina annullò gli appuntamenti per andare ad un convegno.
- 45 f Il medico domani mattina annullerà gli appuntamenti per andare ad un convegno.

- 45 g Il medico ieri mattina annullerà gli appuntamenti per andare ad un convegno.
- 45 h Il medico ieri mattina annullò gli appuntamenti per andare ad un convegno.
- 46 a Ieri pomeriggio il pastore guidò il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 b Ieri pomeriggio il pastore guiderà il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 c Domani pomeriggio il pastore guidò il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 d Domani pomeriggio il pastore guiderà il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 e Il pastore domani pomeriggio guidò il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 f Il pastore domani pomeriggio guiderà il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 g Il pastore ieri pomeriggio guiderà il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 46 h Il pastore ieri pomeriggio guidò il gregge verso pascoli più freschi e verdeggianti.
- 47 a Ieri sera Camilla assaggiò il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 b Ieri sera Camilla assaggerà il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 c Domani sera Camilla assaggiò il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 d Domani sera Camilla assaggerà il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 e Camilla domani sera assaggiò il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 f Camilla domani sera assaggerà il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 g Camilla ieri sera assaggerà il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 47 h Camilla ieri sera assaggiò il sushi in un famoso ristorante di Tokyo.
- 48 a Ieri notte Darth Vader atterrò sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 48 b Ieri notte Darth Vader atterrerà sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 48 c Domani notte Darth Vader atterrò sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 48 d Domani notte Darth Vader atterrerà sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 48 e Darth Vader domani notte atterrò sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 48 f Darth Vader domani notte atterrerà sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 48 g Darth Vader ieri notte atterrerà sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 48 h Darth Vader ieri notte atterrò sul pianeta in attesa delle navi dei ribelli.
- 49 a Ieri mattina il chirurgo operò il paziente per la seconda volta.
- 49 b Ieri mattina il chirurgo opererà il paziente per la seconda volta.
- 49 c Domani mattina il chirurgo operò il paziente per la seconda volta.
- 49 d Domani mattina il chirurgo opererà il paziente per la seconda volta.
- 49 e Il chirurgo domani mattina operò il paziente per la seconda volta.
- 49 f Il chirurgo domani mattina opererà il paziente per la seconda volta.
- 49 g Il chirurgo ieri mattina opererà il paziente per la seconda volta.

- 49 h Il chirurgo ieri mattina operò il paziente per la seconda volta.
- 50 a Ieri pomeriggio la città ospitò un festival dedicato al flamenco.
- 50 b Ieri pomeriggio la città ospiterà un festival dedicato al flamenco.
- 50 c Domani pomeriggio la città ospitò un festival dedicato al flamenco.
- 50 d Domani pomeriggio la città ospiterà un festival dedicato al flamenco.
- 50 e La città domani pomeriggio ospitò un festival dedicato al flamenco.
- 50 f La città domani pomeriggio ospiterà un festival dedicato al flamenco.
- 50 g La città ieri pomeriggio ospiterà un festival dedicato al flamenco.
- 50 h La città ieri pomeriggio ospitò un festival dedicato al flamenco.
- 51 a Ieri sera la modella sfilò per la prima volta in America.
- 51 b Ieri sera la modella sfilerà per la prima volta in America.
- 51 c Domani sera la modella sfilò per la prima volta in America.
- 51 d Domani sera la modella sfilerà per la prima volta in America.
- 51 e La modella domani sera sfilò per la prima volta in America.
- 51 f La modella domani sera sfilerà per la prima volta in America.
- 51 g La modella ieri sera sfilerà per la prima volta in America.
- 51 h La modella ieri sera sfilò per la prima volta in America.
- 52 a Ieri notte il malavitoso chiamò gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 b Ieri notte il malavitoso chiamerà gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 c Domani notte il malavitoso chiamò gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 d Domani notte il malavitoso chiamerà gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 e Il malavitoso domani notte chiamò gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 f Il malavitoso domani notte chiamerà gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 g Il malavitoso ieri notte chiamerà gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 52 h Il malavitoso ieri notte chiamò gli scagnozzi per il rapimento di un imprenditore.
- 53 a Ieri mattina il conducente pagò la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 53 b Ieri mattina il conducente pagherà la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 53 c Domani mattina il conducente pagò la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 53 d Domani mattina il conducente pagherà la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 53 e Il conducente domani mattina pagò la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 53 f Il conducente domani mattina pagherà la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 53 g Il conducente ieri mattina pagherà la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.
- 53 h Il conducente ieri mattina pagò la multa per eccesso di velocità in autostrada.

- 54 a Ieri pomeriggio la stilista vestì la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 54 b Ieri pomeriggio la stilista vestirà la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 54 c Domani pomeriggio la stilista vestì la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 54 d Domani pomeriggio la stilista vestirà la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 54 e La stilista domani pomeriggio vestì la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 54 f La stilista domani pomeriggio vestirà la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 54 g La stilista ieri pomeriggio vestirà la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 54 h La stilista ieri pomeriggio vestì la modella con un abito della nuova collezione.
- 55 a Ieri notte il duca acquistò dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 55 b Ieri notte il duca acquisterà dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 55 c Domani notte il duca acquistò dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 55 d Domani notte il duca acquisterà dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 55 e Il duca domani notte acquistò dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 55 f Il duca domani notte acquisterà dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 55 g Il duca ieri notte acquisterà dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 55 h Il duca ieri notte acquistò dei dipinti per la residenza estiva in Inghilterra.
- 56 a Ieri sera il giocatore barò nella finale del torneo di poker.
- 56 b Ieri sera il giocatore barerà nella finale del torneo di poker.
- 56 c Domani sera il giocatore barò nella finale del torneo di poker.
- 56 d Domani sera il giocatore barerà nella finale del torneo di poker.
- 56 e Il giocatore domani sera barò nella finale del torneo di poker.
- 56 f Il giocatore domani sera barerà nella finale del torneo di poker.
- 56 g Il giocatore ieri sera barerà nella finale del torneo di poker.
- 56 h Il giocatore ieri sera barò nella finale del torneo di poker.
- 57 a Ieri mattina lo studente allagò la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 b Ieri mattina lo studente allagherà la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 c Domani mattina lo studente allagò la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 d Domani mattina lo studente allagherà la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 e Lo studente domani mattina allagò la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 f Lo studente domani mattina allagherà la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 g Lo studente ieri mattina allagherà la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 57 h Lo studente ieri mattina allagò la scuola per protesta contro i professori.
- 58 a Ieri pomeriggio la signora sfogliò una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.

- 58 b Ieri pomeriggio la signora sfoglierà una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 c Domani pomeriggio la signora sfogliò una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 d Domani pomeriggio la signora sfoglierà una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 e La signora domani pomeriggio sfogliò una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 f La signora domani pomeriggio sfoglierà una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 g La signora ieri pomeriggio sfoglierà una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 58 h La signora ieri pomeriggio sfogliò una rivista nella sala di attesa del parrucchiere.
- 59 a Ieri sera il satiro rincorse le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 b Ieri sera il satiro rincorrerà le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 c Domani sera il satiro rincorse le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 d Domani sera il satiro rincorrerà le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 e Il satiro domani sera rincorse le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 f Il satiro domani sera rincorrerà le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 g Il satiro ieri sera rincorrerà le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 59 h Il satiro ieri sera rincorse le ninfe vicino al tempio sacro di Diana.
- 60 a Ieri pomeriggio la ragazza rivide gli amici dopo un lungo viaggio in Australia.
- 60 b Ieri pomeriggio la ragazza rivedrà gli amici dopo un lungo viaggio in Australia.
- 60 c Domani pomeriggio la ragazza rivide gli amici dopo un lungo viaggio in Australia.
- 60 d Domani pomeriggio la ragazza rivedrà gli amici dopo un lungo viaggio in Australia.
- 60 e La ragazza domani pomeriggio rivide gli amici dopo un lungo viaggio in Australia.
- 60 f La ragazza domani pomeriggio rivedrà gli amici dopo un lungo viaggio in Australia.
- 60 g La ragazza ieri pomeriggio rivedrà gli amici dopo un lungo viaggio in Australia.
- 60 h La ragazza ieri pomeriggio rivide gli amici dopo un lungo viaggio in Australia.
- 61 a Ieri mattina il professore tenne una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Chomsky.
- 61 b Ieri mattina il professore terrà una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Chomsky.
- 61 c Domani mattina il professore tenne una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Chomsky.
- 61 d Domani mattina il professore terrà una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Chomsky.
- 61 e Il professore domani mattina tenne una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Chomsky.
- 61 f Il professore domani mattina terrà una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Chomsky.
- 61 g Il professore ieri mattina terrà una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Chomsky.
- 61 h Il professore ieri mattina tenne una lezione sulla grammatica generativa di Chomsky.
- 62 a Ieri notte il paziente subì un intervento per la rimozione di un tumore.
- 62 b Ieri notte il paziente subirà un intervento per la rimozione di un tumore.

- 62 c Domani notte il paziente subì un intervento per la rimozione di un tumore.
- 62 d Domani notte il paziente subirà un intervento per la rimozione di un tumore.
- 62 e Il paziente domani notte subì un intervento per la rimozione di un tumore.
- 62 f Il paziente domani notte subirà un intervento per la rimozione di un tumore.
- 62 g Il paziente ieri notte subirà un intervento per la rimozione di un tumore.
- 62 h Il paziente ieri notte subì un intervento per la rimozione di un tumore.
- 63 a Ieri sera la zia organizzò una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 b Ieri sera la zia organizzerà una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 c Domani sera la zia organizzò una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 d Domani sera la zia organizzerà una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 e La zia domani sera organizzò una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 f La zia domani sera organizzerà una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 g La zia ieri sera organizzerà una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 63 h La zia ieri sera organizzò una cena per i parenti giunti dal Perù.
- 64 a Ieri notte il marinaio raggiunse Genova dopo sei mesi di navigazione.
- 64 b Ieri notte il marinaio raggiungerà Genova dopo sei mesi di navigazione.
- 64 c Domani notte il marinaio raggiunse Genova dopo sei mesi di navigazione.
- 64 d Domani notte il marinaio raggiungerà Genova dopo sei mesi di navigazione.
- 64 e Il marinaio domani notte raggiunse Genova dopo sei mesi di navigazione.
- 64 f Il marinaio domani notte raggiungerà Genova dopo sei mesi di navigazione.
- 64 g Il marinaio ieri notte raggiungerà Genova dopo sei mesi di navigazione.
- 64 h Il marinaio ieri notte raggiunse Genova dopo sei mesi di navigazione.
- 65 a Ieri mattina il pasticcere farcì il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 b Ieri mattina il pasticcere farcirà il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 c Domani mattina il pasticcere farcì il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 d Domani mattina il pasticcere farcirà il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 e Il pasticcere domani mattina farcì il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 f Il pasticcere domani mattina farcirà il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 g Il pasticcere ieri mattina farcirà il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 65 h Il pasticcere ieri mattina farcì il dolce con panna e fragoline di bosco.
- 66 a Ieri notte Alessandra comprò il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 b Ieri notte Alessandra comprerà il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 c Domani notte Alessandra comprò il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.

- 66 d Domani notte Alessandra comprerà il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 e Alessandra domani notte comprò il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 f Alessandra domani notte comprerà il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 g Alessandra ieri notte comprerà il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 66 h Alessandra ieri notte comprò il vino per la festa a Villa Serena.
- 67 a Ieri sera il candidato discusse delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo.
- 67 b Ieri sera il candidato discuterà delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo.
- 67 c Domani sera il candidato discusse delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo.
- 67 d Domani sera il candidato discuterà delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo.
- 67 e Il candidato domani sera discusse delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo.
- 67 f Il candidato domani sera discuterà delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo.
- 67 g Il candidato ieri sera discuterà delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo.
- 67 h Il candidato ieri sera discusse delle elezioni in un famoso programma televisivo.
- 68 a Ieri notte il soldato rientrò nella base militare di Livorno.
- 68 b Ieri notte il soldato rientrerà nella base militare di Livorno.
- 68 c Domani notte il soldato rientrò nella base militare di Livorno.
- 68 d Domani notte il soldato rientrerà nella base militare di Livorno.
- 68 e Il soldato domani notte rientrò nella base militare di Livorno.
- 68 f Il soldato domani notte rientrerà nella base militare di Livorno.
- 68 g Il soldato ieri notte rientrerà nella base militare di Livorno.
- 68 h Il soldato ieri notte rientrò nella base militare di Livorno.
- 69 a Ieri mattina la maestra insegnò ai bambini come costruire gli aquiloni.
- 69 b Ieri mattina la maestra insegnerà ai bambini come costruire gli aquiloni.
- 69 c Domani mattina la maestra insegnò ai bambini come costruire gli aquiloni.
- 69 d Domani mattina la maestra insegnerà ai bambini come costruire gli aquiloni.
- 69 e La maestra domani mattina insegnò ai bambini come costruire gli aquiloni.
- 69 f La maestra domani mattina insegnerà ai bambini come costruire gli aquiloni.
- 69 g La maestra ieri mattina insegnerà ai bambini come costruire gli aquiloni.
- 69 h La maestra ieri mattina insegnò ai bambini come costruire gli aquiloni.
- 70 a Ieri pomeriggio Gina annoiò gli amici con dei discorsi stupidi come sempre.
- 70 b Ieri pomeriggio Gina annoierà gli amici con dei discorsi stupidi come sempre.
- 70 c Domani pomeriggio Gina annoiò gli amici con dei discorsi stupidi come sempre.
- 70 d Domani pomeriggio Gina annoierà gli amici con dei discorsi stupidi come sempre.

- 70 e Gina domani pomeriggio annoiò gli amici con dei discorsi stupidi come sempre.
- 70 f Gina domani pomeriggio annoierà gli amici con dei discorsi stupidi come sempre.
- 70 g Gina ieri pomeriggio annoierà gli amici con dei discorsi stupidi come sempre.
- 70 h Gina ieri pomeriggio annoiò gli amici con dei discorsi stupidi come sempre.
- 71 a Ieri sera il sultano cenò nel ristorante più costoso della città.
- 71 b Ieri sera il sultano cenerà nel ristorante più costoso della città.
- 71 c Domani sera il sultano cenò nel ristorante più costoso della città.
- 71 d Domani sera il sultano cenerà nel ristorante più costoso della città.
- 71 e Il sultano domani sera cenò nel ristorante più costoso della città.
- 71 f Il sultano domani sera cenerà nel ristorante più costoso della città.
- 71 g Il sultano ieri sera cenerà nel ristorante più costoso della città.
- 71 h Il sultano ieri sera cenò nel ristorante più costoso della città.
- 72 a Ieri notte il ragazzino uscì senza il consenso dei genitori.
- 72 b Ieri notte il ragazzino uscirà senza il consenso dei genitori.
- 72 c Domani notte il ragazzino uscì senza il consenso dei genitori.
- 72 d Domani notte il ragazzino uscirà senza il consenso dei genitori.
- 72 e Il ragazzino domani notte uscì senza il consenso dei genitori.
- 72 f Il ragazzino domani notte uscirà senza il consenso dei genitori.
- 72 g Il ragazzino ieri notte uscirà senza il consenso dei genitori.
- 72 h Il ragazzino ieri notte uscì senza il consenso dei genitori.
- 73 a Ieri mattina il dottore andò a visitare i pazienti del nuovo reparto.
- 73 b Ieri mattina il dottore andrà a visitare i pazienti del nuovo reparto.
- 73 c Domani mattina il dottore andò a visitare i pazienti del nuovo reparto.
- 73 d Domani mattina il dottore andrà a visitare i pazienti del nuovo reparto.
- 73 e Il dottore domani mattina andò a visitare i pazienti del nuovo reparto.
- 73 f Il dottore domani mattina andrà a visitare i pazienti del nuovo reparto.
- 73 g Il dottore ieri mattina andrà a visitare i pazienti del nuovo reparto.
- 73 h Il dottore ieri mattina andò a visitare i pazienti del nuovo reparto.
- 74 a Ieri sera Marco affrontò la maratona di cinquanta chilometri in Romagna.
- 74 b Ieri sera Marco affronterà la maratona di cinquanta chilometri in Romagna.
- 74 c Domani sera Marco affrontò la maratona di cinquanta chilometri in Romagna.
- 74 d Domani sera Marco affronterà la maratona di cinquanta chilometri in Romagna.
- 74 e Marco domani sera affrontò la maratona di cinquanta chilometri in Romagna.

- 74 f Marco domani sera affronterà la maratona di cinquanta chilometri in Romagna.
- 74 g Marco ieri sera affronterà la maratona di cinquanta chilometri in Romagna.
- 74 h Marco ieri sera affrontò la maratona di cinquanta chilometri in Romagna.
- 75 a Ieri sera Monica indossò la collana che le ha regalato Gabriele.
- 75 b Ieri sera Monica indosserà la collana che le ha regalato Gabriele.
- 75 c Domani sera Monica indossò la collana che le ha regalato Gabriele.
- 75 d Domani sera Monica indosserà la collana che le ha regalato Gabriele.
- 75 e Monica domani sera indossò la collana che le ha regalato Gabriele.
- 75 f Monica domani sera indosserà la collana che le ha regalato Gabriele.
- 75 g Monica ieri sera indosserà la collana che le ha regalato Gabriele.
- 75 h Monica ieri sera indossò la collana che le ha regalato Gabriele.
- 76 a Ieri notte il mercante mostrò ai clienti la nuova seta portata dalla Cina.
- 76 b Ieri notte il mercante mostrerà ai clienti la nuova seta portata dalla Cina.
- 76 c Domani notte il mercante mostrò ai clienti la nuova seta portata dalla Cina.
- 76 d Domani notte il mercante mostrerà ai clienti la nuova seta portata dalla Cina.
- 76 e Il mercante domani notte mostrò ai clienti la nuova seta portata dalla Cina.
- 76 f Il mercante domani notte mostrerà ai clienti la nuova seta portata dalla Cina.
- 76 g Il mercante ieri notte mostrerà ai clienti la nuova seta portata dalla Cina.
- 76 h Il mercante ieri notte mostrò ai clienti la nuova seta portata dalla Cina.
- 77 a Ieri mattina Davide seguì con attenzione la lezione di filosofia e storia.
- 77 b Ieri mattina Davide seguirà con attenzione la lezione di filosofia e storia.
- 77 c Domani mattina Davide seguì con attenzione la lezione di filosofia e storia.
- 77 d Domani mattina Davide seguirà con attenzione la lezione di filosofia e storia.
- 77 e Davide domani mattina seguì con attenzione la lezione di filosofia e storia.
- 77 f Davide domani mattina seguirà con attenzione la lezione di filosofia e storia.
- 77 g Davide ieri mattina seguirà con attenzione la lezione di filosofia e storia.
- 77 h Davide ieri mattina seguì con attenzione la lezione di filosofia e storia.
- 78 a Ieri sera Ligabue presentò il suo ultimo singolo tratto dal nuovo album.
- 78 b Ieri sera Ligabue presenterà il suo ultimo singolo tratto dal nuovo album.
- 78 c Domani sera Ligabue presentò il suo ultimo singolo tratto dal nuovo album.
- 78 d Domani sera Ligabue presenterà il suo ultimo singolo tratto dal nuovo album.
- 78 e Ligabue domani sera presentò il suo ultimo singolo tratto dal nuovo album.
- 78 f Ligabue domani sera presenterà il suo ultimo singolo tratto dal nuovo album.

- 78 g Ligabue ieri sera presenterà il suo ultimo singolo tratto dal nuovo album.
- 78 h Ligabue ieri sera presentò il suo ultimo singolo tratto dal nuovo album.
- 79 a Ieri mattina Laura noleggiò un paio di film per il cineforum.
- 79 b Ieri mattina Laura noleggerà un paio di film per il cineforum.
- 79 c Domani mattina Laura noleggiò un paio di film per il cineforum.
- 79 d Domani mattina Laura noleggerà un paio di film per il cineforum.
- 79 e Laura domani mattina noleggiò un paio di film per il cineforum.
- 79 f Laura domani mattina noleggerà un paio di film per il cineforum.
- 79 g Laura ieri mattina noleggerà un paio di film per il cineforum.
- 79 h Laura ieri mattina noleggiò un paio di film per il cineforum.
- 80 a Ieri pomeriggio Alfredo lesse la sua nuova poesia davanti ai genitori.
- 80 b Ieri pomeriggio Alfredo leggerà la sua nuova poesia davanti ai genitori.
- 80 c Domani pomeriggio Alfredo lesse la sua nuova poesia davanti ai genitori.
- 80 d Domani pomeriggio Alfredo leggerà la sua nuova poesia davanti ai genitori.
- 80 e Alfredo domani pomeriggio lesse la sua nuova poesia davanti ai genitori.
- 80 f Alfredo domani pomeriggio leggerà la sua nuova poesia davanti ai genitori.
- 80 g Alfredo ieri pomeriggio leggerà la sua nuova poesia davanti ai genitori.
- 80 h Alfredo ieri pomeriggio lesse la sua nuova poesia davanti ai genitori.
- 81 a Ieri notte il rapinatore svaligiò tutte le gioiellerie del centro commerciale.
- 81 b Ieri notte il rapinatore svaligerà tutte le gioiellerie del centro commerciale.
- 81 c Domani notte il rapinatore svaligiò tutte le gioiellerie del centro commerciale.
- 81 d Domani notte il rapinatore svaligerà tutte le gioiellerie del centro commerciale.
- 81 e Il rapinatore domani notte svaligiò tutte le gioiellerie del centro commerciale.
- 81 f Il rapinatore domani notte svaligerà tutte le gioiellerie del centro commerciale.
- 81 g Il rapinatore ieri notte svaligerà tutte le gioiellerie del centro commerciale.
- 81 h Il rapinatore ieri notte svaligiò tutte le gioiellerie del centro commerciale.
- 82 a Ieri pomeriggio il giardiniere potò le siepi attorno alla villetta.
- 82 b Ieri pomeriggio il giardiniere potrà le siepi attorno alla villetta.
- 82 c Domani pomeriggio il giardiniere potò le siepi attorno alla villetta.
- 82 d Domani pomeriggio il giardiniere potrà le siepi attorno alla villetta.
- 82 e Il giardiniere domani pomeriggio potò le siepi attorno alla villetta.
- 82 f Il giardiniere domani pomeriggio potrà le siepi attorno alla villetta.
- 82 g Il giardiniere ieri pomeriggio potrà le siepi attorno alla villetta.

- 82 h Il giardiniere ieri pomeriggio potò le siepi attorno alla villetta.
- 83 a Ieri mattina la casalinga pulì tutta la casa in attesa degli ospiti.
- 83 b Ieri mattina la casalinga pulirà tutta la casa in attesa degli ospiti.
- 83 c Domani mattina la casalinga pulì tutta la casa in attesa degli ospiti.
- 83 d Domani mattina la casalinga pulirà tutta la casa in attesa degli ospiti.
- 83 e La casalinga domani mattina pulì tutta la casa in attesa degli ospiti.
- 83 f La casalinga domani mattina pulirà tutta la casa in attesa degli ospiti.
- 83 g La casalinga ieri mattina pulirà tutta la casa in attesa degli ospiti.
- 83 h La casalinga ieri mattina pulì tutta la casa in attesa degli ospiti.
- 84 a Ieri pomeriggio il panettiere sfornò del pane in più da regalare ai senzatetto.
- 84 b Ieri pomeriggio il panettiere sfornerà del pane in più da regalare ai senzatetto.
- 84 c Domani pomeriggio il panettiere sfornò del pane in più da regalare ai senzatetto.
- 84 d Domani pomeriggio il panettiere sfornerà del pane in più da regalare ai senzatetto.
- 84 e Il panettiere domani pomeriggio sfornò del pane in più da regalare ai senzatetto.
- 84 f Il panettiere domani pomeriggio sfornerà del pane in più da regalare ai senzatetto.
- 84 g Il panettiere ieri pomeriggio sfornerà del pane in più da regalare ai senzatetto.
- 84 h Il panettiere ieri pomeriggio sfornò del pane in più da regalare ai senzatetto.
- 85 a Ieri mattina il legale difese il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 85 b Ieri mattina il legale difenderà il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 85 c Domani mattina il legale difese il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 85 d Domani mattina il legale difenderà il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 85 e Il legale domani mattina difese il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 85 f Il legale domani mattina difenderà il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 85 g Il legale ieri mattina difenderà il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 85 h Il legale ieri mattina difese il colpevole davanti al giudice e alla corte.
- 86 a Ieri mattina la commessa aprì il negozio al posto del titolare.
- 86 b Ieri mattina la commessa aprirà il negozio al posto del titolare.
- 86 c Domani mattina la commessa aprì il negozio al posto del titolare.
- 86 d Domani mattina la commessa aprirà il negozio al posto del titolare.
- 86 e La commessa domani mattina aprì il negozio al posto del titolare.
- 86 f La commessa domani mattina aprirà il negozio al posto del titolare.
- 86 g La commessa ieri mattina aprirà il negozio al posto del titolare.
- 86 h La commessa ieri mattina aprì il negozio al posto del titolare.

- 87 a Ieri sera il pittore disegnò un autoritratto come dono per la sua amata.
- 87 b Ieri sera il pittore disegnerà un autoritratto come dono per la sua amata.
- 87 c Domani sera il pittore disegnò un autoritratto come dono per la sua amata.
- 87 d Domani sera il pittore disegnerà un autoritratto come dono per la sua amata.
- 87 e Il pittore domani sera disegnò un autoritratto come dono per la sua amata.
- 87 f Il pittore domani sera disegnerà un autoritratto come dono per la sua amata.
- 87 g Il pittore ieri sera disegnerà un autoritratto come dono per la sua amata.
- 87 h Il pittore ieri sera disegnò un autoritratto come dono per la sua amata.
- 88 a Ieri notte Federico restò in giro a far festa con gli amici.
- 88 b Ieri notte Federico resterà in giro a far festa con gli amici.
- 88 c Domani notte Federico restò in giro a far festa con gli amici.
- 88 d Domani notte Federico resterà in giro a far festa con gli amici.
- 88 e Federico domani notte restò in giro a far festa con gli amici.
- 88 f Federico domani notte resterà in giro a far festa con gli amici.
- 88 g Federico ieri notte resterà in giro a far festa con gli amici.
- 88 h Federico ieri notte restò in giro a far festa con gli amici.
- 89 a Ieri pomeriggio il geometra progettò il nuovo ponte tra Olbia e Roma.
- 89 b Ieri pomeriggio il geometra progetterà il nuovo ponte tra Olbia e Roma.
- 89 c Domani pomeriggio il geometra progettò il nuovo ponte tra Olbia e Roma.
- 89 d Domani pomeriggio il geometra progetterà il nuovo ponte tra Olbia e Roma.
- 89 e Il geometra domani pomeriggio progettò il nuovo ponte tra Olbia e Roma.
- 89 f Il geometra domani pomeriggio progetterà il nuovo ponte tra Olbia e Roma.
- 89 g Il geometra ieri pomeriggio progetterà il nuovo ponte tra Olbia e Roma.
- 89 h Il geometra ieri pomeriggio progettò il nuovo ponte tra Olbia e Roma.
- 90 a Ieri notte il marinaio approdò nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 90 b Ieri notte il marinaio approderà nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 90 c Domani notte il marinaio approdò nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 90 d Domani notte il marinaio approderà nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 90 e Il marinaio domani notte approdò nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 90 f Il marinaio domani notte approderà nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 90 g Il marinaio ieri notte approderà nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 90 h Il marinaio ieri notte approdò nel paesino insieme al gruppo di nomadi spagnoli.
- 91 a Ieri sera Davide tifò per il Napoli nonostante sia milanista.

- 91 b Ieri sera Davide tiferà per il Napoli nonostante sia milanista.
- 91 c Domani sera Davide tifò per il Napoli nonostante sia milanista.
- 91 d Domani sera Davide tiferà per il Napoli nonostante sia milanista.
- 91 e Davide domani sera tifò per il Napoli nonostante sia milanista.
- 91 f Davide domani sera tiferà per il Napoli nonostante sia milanista.
- 91 g Davide ieri sera tiferà per il Napoli nonostante sia milanista.
- 91 h Davide ieri sera tifò per il Napoli nonostante sia milanista.
- 92 a Ieri notte lo sciamano incontrò gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 92 b Ieri notte lo sciamano incontrerà gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 92 c Domani notte lo sciamano incontrò gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 92 d Domani notte lo sciamano incontrerà gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 92 e Lo sciamano domani notte incontrò gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 92 f Lo sciamano domani notte incontrerà gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 92 g Lo sciamano ieri notte incontrerà gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 92 h Lo sciamano ieri notte incontrò gli anziani accanto al totem sacro della tribù.
- 93 a Ieri mattina la nave salpò da Miami verso i Caraibi carica di turisti.
- 93 b Ieri mattina la nave salperà da Miami verso i Caraibi carica di turisti.
- 93 c Domani mattina la nave salpò da Miami verso i Caraibi carica di turisti.
- 93 d Domani mattina la nave salpò da Miami verso i Caraibi carica di turisti.
- 93 e La nave domani mattina salperà da Miami verso i Caraibi carica di turisti.
- 93 f La nave domani mattina salperà da Miami verso i Caraibi carica di turisti.
- 93 g La nave ieri mattina salperà da Miami verso i Caraibi carica di turisti.
- 93 h La nave ieri mattina salpò da Miami verso i Caraibi carica di turisti.
- 94 a Ieri mattina Giulia parlò con il suo nuovo datore di lavoro.
- 94 b Ieri mattina Giulia parlerà con il suo nuovo datore di lavoro.
- 94 c Domani mattina Giulia parlò con il suo nuovo datore di lavoro.
- 94 d Domani mattina Giulia parlerà con il suo nuovo datore di lavoro.
- 94 e Giulia domani mattina parlò con il suo nuovo datore di lavoro.
- 94 f Giulia domani mattina parlerà con il suo nuovo datore di lavoro.
- 94 g Giulia ieri mattina parlerà con il suo nuovo datore di lavoro.
- 94 h Giulia ieri mattina parlò con il suo nuovo datore di lavoro.
- 95 a Ieri sera la banca dichiarò il fallimento a tutti i creditori.
- 95 b Ieri sera la banca dichiarerà il fallimento a tutti i creditori.

- 95 c Domani sera la banca dichiarò il fallimento a tutti i creditori.
- 95 d Domani sera la banca dichiarerà il fallimento a tutti i creditori.
- 95 e La banca domani sera dichiarò il fallimento a tutti i creditori.
- 95 f La banca domani sera dichiarerà il fallimento a tutti i creditori.
- 95 g La banca ieri sera dichiarerà il fallimento a tutti i creditori.
- 95 h La banca ieri sera dichiarò il fallimento a tutti i creditori.
- 96 a Ieri pomeriggio i vicini adottarono un cucciolo del canile comunale.
- 96 b Ieri pomeriggio i vicini adotteranno un cucciolo del canile comunale.
- 96 c Domani pomeriggio i vicini adottarono un cucciolo del canile comunale.
- 96 d Domani pomeriggio i vicini adotteranno un cucciolo del canile comunale.
- 96 e I vicini domani pomeriggio adottarono un cucciolo del canile comunale.
- 96 f I vicini domani pomeriggio adotteranno un cucciolo del canile comunale.
- 96 g I vicini ieri pomeriggio adotteranno un cucciolo del canile comunale.
- 96 h I vicini ieri pomeriggio adottarono un cucciolo del canile comunale.
- 97 a Ieri sera Maurizio scrisse trenta frasi per un esperimento sul linguaggio .
- 97 b Ieri sera Maurizio scriverà trenta frasi per un esperimento sul linguaggio.
- 97 c Domani sera Maurizio scrisse trenta frasi per un esperimento sul linguaggio.
- 97 d Domani sera Maurizio scriverà trenta frasi per un esperimento sul linguaggio.
- 97 e Maurizio domani sera scrisse trenta frasi per un esperimento sul linguaggio.
- 97 f Maurizio domani sera scriverà trenta frasi per un esperimento sul linguaggio.
- 97 g Maurizio ieri sera scriverà trenta frasi per un esperimento sul linguaggio.
- 97 h Maurizio ieri sera scrisse trenta frasi per un esperimento sul linguaggio.
- 98 a Ieri mattina il presidente giunse in tribunale per subire la giusta condanna .
- 98 b Ieri mattina il presidente giungerà in tribunale per subire la giusta condanna.
- 98 c Domani mattina il presidente giunse in tribunale per subire la giusta condanna.
- 98 d Domani mattina il presidente giungerà in tribunale per subire la giusta condanna.
- 98 e Il presidente domani mattina giunse in tribunale per subire la giusta condanna.
- 98 f Il presidente domani mattina giungerà in tribunale per subire la giusta condanna.
- 98 g Il presidente ieri mattina giungerà in tribunale per subire la giusta condanna.
- 98 h Il presidente ieri mattina giunse in tribunale per subire la giusta condanna.
- 99 a Ieri pomeriggio lo stilista espose gli abiti realizzati a Parigi.
- 99 b Ieri pomeriggio lo stilista esporrà gli abiti realizzati a Parigi.
- 99 c Domani pomeriggio lo stilista espose gli abiti realizzati a Parigi.

- 99 d Domani pomeriggio lo stilista esporrà gli abiti realizzati a Parigi.
- 99 e La stilista domani pomeriggio espone gli abiti realizzati a Parigi.
- 99 f La stilista domani pomeriggio esporrà gli abiti realizzati a Parigi.
- 99 g La stilista ieri pomeriggio esporrà gli abiti realizzati a Parigi.
- 99 h La stilista ieri pomeriggio espone gli abiti realizzati a Parigi.
- 100 a Ieri pomeriggio il padre accompagnò la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 100 b Ieri pomeriggio il padre accompagnerà la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 100 c Domani pomeriggio il padre accompagnò la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 100 d Domani pomeriggio il padre accompagnerà la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 100 e Il padre domani pomeriggio accompagnò la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 100 f Il padre domani pomeriggio accompagnerà la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 100 g Il padre ieri pomeriggio accompagnerà la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 100 h Il padre ieri pomeriggio accompagnò la figlia in chiesa con felicità e commozione.
- 101 a Ieri sera Antonio mangiò così tanto da non riuscire più ad alzarsi.
- 101 b Ieri sera Antonio mangerà così tanto da non riuscire più ad alzarsi.
- 101 c Domani sera Antonio mangiò così tanto da non riuscire più ad alzarsi.
- 101 d Domani sera Antonio mangerà così tanto da non riuscire più ad alzarsi.
- 101 e Antonio domani sera mangiò così tanto da non riuscire più ad alzarsi.
- 101 f Antonio domani sera mangerà così tanto da non riuscire più ad alzarsi.
- 101 g Antonio ieri sera mangerà così tanto da non riuscire più ad alzarsi.
- 101 h Antonio ieri sera mangiò così tanto da non riuscire più ad alzarsi.
- 102 a Ieri notte il sarto cucì un abitino nuovo per la figlia.
- 102 b Ieri notte il sarto cucirà un abitino nuovo per la figlia.
- 102 c Domani notte il sarto cucì un abitino nuovo per la figlia.
- 102 d Domani notte il sarto cucirà un abitino nuovo per la figlia.
- 102 e Il sarto domani notte cucì un abitino nuovo per la figlia.
- 102 f Il sarto domani notte cucirà un abitino nuovo per la figlia.
- 102 g Il sarto ieri notte cucirà un abitino nuovo per la figlia.
- 102 h Il sarto ieri notte cucì un abitino nuovo per la figlia.
- 103 a Ieri notte il comitato pubblicò un avviso sui protocolli di ricerca.
- 103 b Ieri notte il comitato pubblicherà un avviso sui protocolli di ricerca.
- 103 c Domani notte il comitato pubblicò un avviso sui protocolli di ricerca.
- 103 d Domani notte il comitato pubblicherà un avviso sui protocolli di ricerca.

- 103 e Il comitato domani notte pubblicò un avviso sui protocolli di ricerca.
- 103 f Il comitato domani notte pubblicherà un avviso sui protocolli di ricerca.
- 103 g Il comitato ieri notte pubblicherà un avviso sui protocolli di ricerca.
- 103 h Il comitato ieri notte pubblicò un avviso sui protocolli di ricerca.
- 104 a Ieri mattina la dottoressa fece il vaccino a tutti i bambini della scuola .
- 104 b Ieri mattina la dottoressa farà il vaccino a tutti i bambini della scuola.
- 104 c Domani mattina la dottoressa fece il vaccino a tutti i bambini della scuola.
- 104 d Domani mattina la dottoressa farà il vaccino a tutti i bambini della scuola.
- 104 e La dottoressa domani mattina fece il vaccino a tutti i bambini della scuola.
- 104 f La dottoressa domani mattina farà il vaccino a tutti i bambini della scuola.
- 104 g La dottoressa ieri mattina farà il vaccino a tutti i bambini della scuola.
- 104 h La dottoressa ieri mattina fece il vaccino a tutti i bambini della scuola.
- 105 a Ieri notte il fumatore andò al distributore per comprare le sigarette.
- 105 b Ieri notte il fumatore andrà al distributore per comprare le sigarette.
- 105 c Domani notte il fumatore andò al distributore per comprare le sigarette.
- 105 d Domani notte il fumatore andrà al distributore per comprare le sigarette.
- 105 e Il fumatore domani notte andò al distributore per comprare le sigarette.
- 105 f Il fumatore domani notte andrà al distributore per comprare le sigarette.
- 105 g Il fumatore ieri notte andrà al distributore per comprare le sigarette.
- 105 h Il fumatore ieri notte andò al distributore per comprare le sigarette.
- 106 a Ieri mattina la maestra pianificò la visita al museo di storia.
- 106 b Ieri mattina la maestra pianificherà la visita al museo di storia.
- 106 c Domani mattina la maestra pianificò la visita al museo di storia.
- 106 d Domani mattina la maestra pianificherà la visita al museo di storia.
- 106 e La maestra domani mattina pianificò la visita al museo di storia.
- 106 f La maestra domani mattina pianificherà la visita al museo di storia.
- 106 g La maestra ieri mattina pianificherà la visita al museo di storia.
- 106 h La maestra ieri mattina pianificò la visita al museo di storia.
- 107 a Ieri notte Filippo rimase sveglio per completare il progetto di psicologia dinamica.
- 107 b Ieri notte Filippo rimarrà sveglio per completare il progetto di psicologia dinamica.
- 107 c Domani notte Filippo rimase sveglio per completare il progetto di psicologia dinamica.
- 107 d Domani notte Filippo rimarrà sveglio per completare il progetto di psicologia dinamica.
- 107 e Filippo domani notte rimase sveglio per completare il progetto di psicologia dinamica.

- 107 f Filippo domani notte rimarrà sveglio per completare il progetto di psicologia dinamica.
- 107 g Filippo ieri notte rimarrà sveglio per completare il progetto di psicologia dinamica.
- 107 h Filippo ieri notte rimase sveglio per completare il progetto di psicologia dinamica.
- 108 a Ieri pomeriggio il maratoneta corse duramente in vista della gara a New York .
- 108 b Ieri pomeriggio il maratoneta correrà duramente in vista della gara a New York.
- 108 c Domani pomeriggio il maratoneta corse duramente in vista della gara a New York.
- 108 d Domani pomeriggio il maratoneta correrà duramente in vista della gara a New York.
- 108 e Il maratoneta domani pomeriggio corse duramente in vista della gara a New York.
- 108 f Il maratoneta domani pomeriggio correrà duramente in vista della gara a New York.
- 108 g Il maratoneta ieri pomeriggio correrà duramente in vista della gara a New York.
- 108 h Il maratoneta ieri pomeriggio corse duramente in vista della gara a New York.
- 109 a Ieri pomeriggio Dario giocò con i videogiochi nonostante gli esami da preparare.
- 109 b Ieri pomeriggio Dario giocherà con i videogiochi nonostante gli esami da preparare.
- 109 c Domani pomeriggio Dario giocò con i videogiochi nonostante gli esami da preparare.
- 109 d Domani pomeriggio Dario giocherà con i videogiochi nonostante gli esami da preparare.
- 109 e Dario domani pomeriggio giocò con i videogiochi nonostante gli esami da preparare.
- 109 f Dario domani pomeriggio giocherà con i videogiochi nonostante gli esami da preparare.
- 109 g Dario ieri pomeriggio giocherà con i videogiochi nonostante gli esami da preparare.
- 109 h Dario ieri pomeriggio giocò con i videogiochi nonostante gli esami da preparare.
- 110 a Ieri sera il mazziere diede le carte migliori al suo amico di infanzia.
- 110 b Ieri sera il mazziere darà le carte migliori al suo amico di infanzia.
- 110 c Domani sera il mazziere diede le carte migliori al suo amico di infanzia.
- 110 d Domani sera il mazziere darà le carte migliori al suo amico di infanzia.
- 110 e Il mazziere domani sera diede le carte migliori al suo amico di infanzia.
- 110 f Il mazziere domani sera darà le carte migliori al suo amico di infanzia.
- 110 g Il mazziere ieri sera darà le carte migliori al suo amico di infanzia.
- 110 h Il mazziere ieri sera diede le carte migliori al suo amico di infanzia.
- 111 a Ieri mattina il manager licenziò quattro impiegati per i troppi ritardi consecutivi.
- 111 b Ieri mattina il manager licenzierà quattro impiegati per i troppi ritardi consecutivi.
- 111 c Domani mattina il manager licenziò quattro impiegati per i troppi ritardi consecutivi.
- 111 d Domani mattina il manager licenzierà quattro impiegati per i troppi ritardi consecutivi.
- 111 e Il manager domani mattina licenziò quattro impiegati per i troppi ritardi consecutivi.
- 111 f Il manager domani mattina licenzierà quattro impiegati per i troppi ritardi consecutivi.

- 111 g Il manager ieri mattina licenzierà quattro impiegati per i troppi ritardi consecutivi.
- 111 h Il manager ieri mattina licenziò quattro impiegati per i troppi ritardi consecutivi.
- 112 a Ieri mattina il postino consegnò i pacchi con la nuova macchina aziendale.
- 112 b Ieri mattina il postino consegnerà i pacchi con la nuova macchina aziendale.
- 112 c Domani mattina il postino consegnò i pacchi con la nuova macchina aziendale.
- 112 d Domani mattina il postino consegnerà i pacchi con la nuova macchina aziendale.
- 112 e Il postino domani mattina consegnò i pacchi con la nuova macchina aziendale.
- 112 f Il postino domani mattina consegnerà i pacchi con la nuova macchina aziendale.
- 112 g Il postino ieri mattina consegnerà i pacchi con la nuova macchina aziendale.
- 112 h Il postino ieri mattina consegnò i pacchi con la nuova macchina aziendale.
- 113 a Ieri mattina la turista passeggiò in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 113 b Ieri mattina la turista passeggerà in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 113 c Domani mattina la turista passeggiò in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 113 d Domani mattina la turista passeggerà in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 113 e La turista domani mattina passeggiò in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 113 f La turista domani mattina passeggerà in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 113 g La turista ieri mattina passeggerà in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 113 h La turista ieri mattina passeggiò in centro tra i monumenti della grande città.
- 114 a Ieri pomeriggio il fantino spazzolò il cavallo per prepararlo alla parata in città.
- 114 b Ieri pomeriggio il fantino spazzolerà il cavallo per prepararlo alla parata in città.
- 114 c Domani pomeriggio il fantino spazzolò il cavallo per prepararlo alla parata in città.
- 114 d Domani pomeriggio il fantino spazzolerà il cavallo per prepararlo alla parata in città.
- 114 e Il fantino domani pomeriggio spazzolò il cavallo per prepararlo alla parata in città.
- 114 f Il fantino domani pomeriggio spazzolerà il cavallo per prepararlo alla parata in città.
- 114 g Il fantino ieri pomeriggio spazzolerà il cavallo per prepararlo alla parata in città.
- 114 h Il fantino ieri pomeriggio spazzolò il cavallo per prepararlo alla parata in città.
- 115 a Ieri sera Marcello cantò due canzoni al karaoke per conquistare Marta.
- 115 b Ieri sera Marcello canterà due canzoni al karaoke per conquistare Marta.
- 115 c Domani sera Marcello cantò due canzoni al karaoke per conquistare Marta.
- 115 d Domani sera Marcello canterà due canzoni al karaoke per conquistare Marta.
- 115 e Marcello domani sera cantò due canzoni al karaoke per conquistare Marta.
- 115 f Marcello domani sera canterà due canzoni al karaoke per conquistare Marta.
- 115 g Marcello ieri sera canterà due canzoni al karaoke per conquistare Marta.

- 115 h Marcello ieri sera cantò due canzoni al karaoke per conquistare Marta.
- 116 a Ieri pomeriggio lo chef stupì i clienti con una nuova pietanza.
- 116 b Ieri pomeriggio lo chef stupirà i clienti con una nuova pietanza.
- 116 c Domani pomeriggio lo chef stupì i clienti con una nuova pietanza.
- 116 d Domani pomeriggio lo chef stupirà i clienti con una nuova pietanza.
- 116 e Lo chef domani pomeriggio stupì i clienti con una nuova pietanza.
- 116 f Lo chef domani pomeriggio stupirà i clienti con una nuova pietanza.
- 116 g Lo chef ieri pomeriggio stupirà i clienti con una nuova pietanza.
- 116 h Lo chef ieri pomeriggio stupì i clienti con una nuova pietanza.
- 117 a Ieri sera Gigi scongelò la faraona che aveva messo in freezer.
- 117 b Ieri sera Gigi scongelerà la faraona che aveva messo in freezer.
- 117 c Domani sera Gigi scongelò la faraona che aveva messo in freezer.
- 117 d Domani sera Gigi scongelerà la faraona che aveva messo in freezer.
- 117 e Gigi domani sera scongelò la faraona che aveva messo in freezer.
- 117 f Gigi domani sera scongelerà la faraona che aveva messo in freezer.
- 117 g Gigi ieri sera scongelerà la faraona che aveva messo in freezer.
- 117 h Gigi ieri sera scongelò la faraona che aveva messo in freezer.
- 118 a Ieri pomeriggio Luca giocò a tennis con gli amici.
- 118 b Ieri pomeriggio Luca giocherà a tennis con gli amici.
- 118 c Domani pomeriggio Luca giocò a tennis con gli amici.
- 118 d Domani pomeriggio Luca giocherà a tennis con gli amici.
- 118 e Luca domani pomeriggio giocò a tennis con gli amici.
- 118 f Luca domani pomeriggio giocherà a tennis con gli amici.
- 118 g Luca ieri pomeriggio giocherà a tennis con gli amici.
- 118 h Luca ieri pomeriggio giocò a tennis con gli amici.
- 119 a Ieri sera il chitarrista dedicò una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 119 b Ieri sera il chitarrista dedicherà una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 119 c Domani sera il chitarrista dedicò una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 119 d Domani sera il chitarrista dedicherà una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 119 e Il chitarrista domani sera dedicò una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 119 f Il chitarrista domani sera dedicherà una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 119 g Il chitarrista ieri sera dedicherà una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.
- 119 h Il chitarrista ieri sera dedicò una canzone a tutte le donne del pubblico.

- 120 a Ieri sera il mago ipnotizzò le sue vallette per concludere lo spettacolo.
- 120 b Ieri sera il mago ipnotizzerà le sue vallette per concludere lo spettacolo.
- 120 c Domani sera il mago ipnotizzò le sue vallette per concludere lo spettacolo.
- 120 d Domani sera il mago ipnotizzerà le sue vallette per concludere lo spettacolo.
- 120 e Il mago domani sera ipnotizzò le sue vallette per concludere lo spettacolo.
- 120 f Il mago domani sera ipnotizzerà le sue vallette per concludere lo spettacolo.
- 120 g Il mago ieri sera ipnotizzerà le sue vallette per concludere lo spettacolo.
- 120 h Il mago ieri sera ipnotizzò le sue vallette per concludere lo spettacolo.

Subject-verb number agreement

correct: PP, SS; violation: PS, SP

- 121 PP I soldati scavarono una trincea per ripararsi dagli attacchi delle truppe nemiche.
121 PS I soldati scavò una trincea per ripararsi dagli attacchi delle truppe nemiche.
121 SP Il soldato scavarono una trincea per ripararsi dagli attacchi delle truppe nemiche.
121 SS Il soldato scavò una trincea per ripararsi dagli attacchi delle truppe nemiche.
122 PP I tennisti presero una racchetta nuova per giocare al prossimo campionato mondiale.
122 PS I tennisti prese una racchetta nuova per giocare al prossimo campionato mondiale.
122 SP Il tennista presero una racchetta nuova per giocare al prossimo campionato mondiale.
122 SS Il tennista prese una racchetta nuova per giocare al prossimo campionato mondiale.
123 PP I pellegrini incontrarono un temporale durante il lungo cammino di Santiago.
123 PS I pellegrini incontrò un temporale durante il lungo cammino di Santiago.
123 SP Il pellegrino incontrarono un temporale durante il lungo cammino di Santiago.
123 SS Il pellegrino incontrò un temporale durante il lungo cammino di Santiago.
124 PP Le ballerine provarono il vestito per lo spettacolo teatrale di fine anno.
124 PS Le ballerine provò il vestito per lo spettacolo teatrale di fine anno.
124 SP La ballerina provarono il vestito per lo spettacolo teatrale di fine anno.
124 SS La ballerina provò il vestito per lo spettacolo teatrale di fine anno.
125 PP I partigiani accesero la radio per decodificare un messaggio dei nemici.
125 PS I partigiani accese la radio per decodificare un messaggio dei nemici.
125 SP Il partigiano accesero la radio per decodificare un messaggio dei nemici.
125 SS Il partigiano accese la radio per decodificare un messaggio dei nemici.
126 PP I contribuenti ottennero un rimborso dalla agenzia delle entrate di Milano.
126 PS I contribuenti ottenne un rimborso dalla agenzia delle entrate di Milano.
126 SP Il contribuente ottennero un rimborso dalla agenzia delle entrate di Milano.
126 SS Il contribuente ottenne un rimborso dalla agenzia delle entrate di Milano.
127 PP I camerieri ricevettero una mancia molto alta a fine serata.
127 PS I camerieri ricevete una mancia molto alta a fine serata.
127 SP Il cameriere ricevettero una mancia molto alta a fine serata.
127 SS Il cameriere ricevete una mancia molto alta a fine serata.
128 PP Gli studenti possedevano un buon manuale per passare il compito di statistica.
128 PS Gli studenti possedeva un buon manuale per passare il compito di statistica.
128 SP Lo studente possedevano un buon manuale per passare il compito di statistica.

- 128 SS Lo studente possedeva un buon manuale per passare il compito di statistica.
- 129 PP Le dame gustarono il tè sotto il porticato del giardino reale.
- 129 PS Le dame gustò il tè sotto il porticato del giardino reale.
- 129 SP La dama gustarono il tè sotto il porticato del giardino reale.
- 129 SS La dama gustò il tè sotto il porticato del giardino reale.
- 130 PP I paesani preparavano i piatti tipici della tradizione trentina durante il Carnevale.
- 130 PS I paesani preparava i piatti tipici della tradizione trentina durante il Carnevale.
- 130 SP Il paesano preparavano i piatti tipici della tradizione trentina durante il Carnevale.
- 130 SS Il paesano preparava i piatti tipici della tradizione trentina durante il Carnevale.
- 131 PP I trafficanti nascosero un diamante di grande valore dentro una statuetta religiosa.
- 131 PS I trafficanti nascose un diamante di grande valore dentro una statuetta religiosa.
- 131 SP Il trafficante nascosero un diamante di grande valore dentro una statuetta religiosa.
- 131 SS Il trafficante nascose un diamante di grande valore dentro una statuetta religiosa.
- 132 PP Le ragazze cercavano un vestitino da indossare al compleanno di Sabrina.
- 132 PS Le ragazze cercava un vestitino da indossare al compleanno di Sabrina.
- 132 SP La ragazza cercavano un vestitino da indossare al compleanno di Sabrina.
- 132 SS La ragazza cercava un vestitino da indossare al compleanno di Sabrina.
- 133 PP I sommozzatori avvistarono un branco di squali durante una immersione in Florida.
- 133 PS I sommozzatori avvistò un branco di squali durante una immersione in Florida.
- 133 SP Il sommozzatore avvistarono un branco di squali durante una immersione in Florida.
- 133 SS Il sommozzatore avvistò un branco di squali durante una immersione in Florida.
- 134 PP I rifugiati chiesero delle coperte al gruppo di volontari della protezione civile.
- 134 PS I rifugiati chiese delle coperte al gruppo di volontari della protezione civile.
- 134 SP Il rifugiato chiesero delle coperte al gruppo di volontari della protezione civile.
- 134 SS Il rifugiato chiese delle coperte al gruppo di volontari della protezione civile.
- 135 PP I fantini acquistarono delle briglie per partecipare al palio di Siena.
- 135 PS I fantini acquistò delle briglie nuove per partecipare al palio di Siena.
- 135 SP Il fantino acquistarono delle briglie nuove per partecipare al palio di Siena.
- 135 SS Il fantino acquistò delle briglie nuove per partecipare al palio di Siena.
- 136 PP I nani raggiunsero la miniera per scavare un nuovo tunnel sotterraneo.
- 136 PS Il nano raggiunsero la miniera per scavare un nuovo tunnel sotterraneo.
- 136 SP Il nano raggiunsero la miniera per scavare un nuovo tunnel sotterraneo.
- 136 SS Il nano raggiunse la miniera per scavare un nuovo tunnel sotterraneo.

- 137 PP Le donne passeggiavano in riva al mare ascoltando il rumore delle onde.
- 137 PS Le donne passeggiava in riva al mare ascoltando il rumore delle onde.
- 137 SP La donna passeggiavano in riva al mare ascoltando il rumore delle onde.
- 137 SS La donna passeggiava in riva al mare ascoltando il rumore delle onde.
- 138 PP I muratori lavoravano in quel cantiere da quando il Comune autorizzò il progetto.
- 138 PS I muratori lavorava in quel cantiere da quando il Comune autorizzò il progetto.
- 138 SP Il muratore lavoravano in quel cantiere da quando il Comune autorizzò il progetto.
- 138 SS Il muratore lavorava in quel cantiere da quando il Comune autorizzò il progetto.
- 139 PP I bersaglieri suonarono la tromba per segnalare agli alleati la ritirata da Caporetto.
- 139 PS I bersaglieri suonò la tromba per segnalare agli alleati la ritirata da Caporetto.
- 139 SP Il bersagliere suonarono la tromba per segnalare agli alleati la ritirata da Caporetto.
- 139 SS Il bersagliere suonò la tromba per segnalare agli alleati la ritirata da Caporetto.
- 140 PP I paparazzi scattano foto che violano la privacy dei personaggi famosi.
- 140 PS I paparazzi scatta foto che violano la privacy dei personaggi famosi.
- 140 SP Il paparazzo scattano foto che violano la privacy dei personaggi famosi.
- 140 SS Il paparazzo scatta foto che violano la privacy dei personaggi famosi.
- 141 PP I calciatori corrono a bordo campo prima di ogni partita.
- 141 PS I calciatori corre a bordo campo prima di ogni partita.
- 141 SP Il calciatore corrono a bordo campo prima di ogni partita.
- 141 SS Il calciatore corre a bordo campo prima di ogni partita.
- 142 PP Le pesche aiutano la digestione in caso di gonfiore o infiammazione.
- 142 PS Le pesche aiuta la digestione in caso di gonfiore o infiammazione.
- 142 SP La pesca aiutano la digestione in caso di gonfiore o infiammazione.
- 142 SS La pesca aiuta la digestione in caso di gonfiore o infiammazione.
- 143 PP I partiti aprono la campagna elettorale con un programma sulla gestione dei rifiuti.
- 143 PS I partiti apre la campagna elettorale con un programma sulla gestione dei rifiuti.
- 143 SP Il partito aprono la campagna elettorale con un programma sulla gestione dei rifiuti.
- 143 SS Il partito apre la campagna elettorale con un programma sulla gestione dei rifiuti.
- 144 PP Le fate aiutarono Cenerentola a vestirsi per il gran ballo a corte.
- 144 PS Le fate aiutò Cenerentola a vestirsi per il gran ballo a corte.
- 144 SP La fata aiutarono Cenerentola a vestirsi per il gran ballo a corte.
- 144 SS La fata aiutò Cenerentola a vestirsi per il gran ballo a corte.
- 145 PP I piloti atterrano sulla pista avvertendo prima la torre di controllo.

- 145 PS I piloti atterra sulla pista avvertendo prima la torre di controllo.
- 145 SP Il pilota atterrano sulla pista avvertendo prima la torre di controllo.
- 145 SS Il pilota atterra sulla pista avvertendo prima la torre di controllo.
- 146 PP Le commesse sistemarono la merce in magazzino dopo la chiusura del negozio.
- 146 PS Le commesse sistemò la merce in magazzino dopo la chiusura del negozio.
- 146 SP La commessa sistemarono la merce in magazzino dopo la chiusura del negozio.
- 146 SS La commessa sistemò la merce in magazzino dopo la chiusura del negozio.
- 147 PP I professori andarono alla riunione portando il registro delle assenze e dei voti.
- 147 PS I professori andò alla riunione portando il registro delle assenze e dei voti.
- 147 SP Il professore andarono alla riunione portando il registro delle assenze e dei voti.
- 147 SS Il professore andò alla riunione portando il registro delle assenze e dei voti.
- 148 PP I fenicotteri vivono esclusivamente in zone acquatiche come laghi o paludi costiere.
- 148 PS I fenicotteri vive esclusivamente in zone acquatiche come laghi o paludi costiere.
- 148 SP Il fenicottero vivono esclusivamente in zone acquatiche come laghi o paludi costiere.
- 148 SS Il fenicottero vive esclusivamente in zone acquatiche come laghi o paludi costiere.
- 149 PP I bambini giocarono con la sabbia per tutto il pomeriggio.
- 149 PS I bambini giocò con la sabbia per tutto il pomeriggio.
- 149 SP Il bambino giocarono con la sabbia per tutto il pomeriggio.
- 149 SS Il bambino giocò con la sabbia per tutto il pomeriggio.
- 150 PP I pizzaioli condivano la pizza con la migliore mozzarella di bufala campana.
- 150 PS I pizzaioli condiva la pizza con la migliore mozzarella di bufala campana.
- 150 SP Il pizzaiolo condivano la pizza con la migliore mozzarella di bufala campana.
- 150 SS Il pizzaiolo condiva la pizza con la migliore mozzarella di bufala campana.
- 151 PP I musicisti emozionarono il pubblico con un bellissimo brano di Paco de Lucia.
- 151 PS I musicisti emozionò il pubblico con un bellissimo brano di Paco de Lucia.
- 151 SP Il musicista emozionarono il pubblico con un bellissimo brano di Paco de Lucia.
- 151 SS Il musicista emozionò il pubblico con un bellissimo brano di Paco de Lucia.
- 152 PP I vampiri uscirono dalla cripta quando il sole era già tramontato.
- 152 PS I vampiri uscì dalla cripta quando il sole era già tramontato.
- 152 SP Il vampiro uscirono dalla cripta quando il sole era già tramontato.
- 152 SS Il vampiro uscì dalla cripta quando il sole era già tramontato.
- 153 PP I lupi ululano di notte per comunicare con il branco lontano.
- 153 PS I lupi ulula di notte per comunicare con il branco lontano.

- 153 SP Il lupo ululano di notte per comunicare con il branco lontano.
- 153 SS Il lupo ulula di notte per comunicare con il branco lontano.
- 154 PP I monaci coltivarono diversi tipi di luppolo per preparare la birra nel monastero.
- 154 PS I monaci coltivò diversi tipi di luppolo per preparare la birra nel monastero.
- 154 SP Il monaco coltivarono diversi tipi di luppolo per preparare la birra nel monastero.
- 154 SS Il monaco coltivò diversi tipi di luppolo per preparare la birra nel monastero.
- 155 PP Le figlie abbracciarono il padre alla vista di tutti quei regali.
- 155 PS Le figlie abbracciò il padre alla vista di tutti quei regali.
- 155 SP La figlia abbracciarono il padre alla vista di tutti quei regali.
- 155 SS La figlia abbracciò il padre alla vista di tutti quei regali.
- 156 PP Le nonne lavavano i panni con la cenere del camino .
- 156 PS Le nonne lavava i panni con la cenere del camino .
- 156 SP La nonna lavavano i panni con la cenere del camino .
- 156 SS La nonna lavava i panni con la cenere del camino .
- 157 PP Le guardie scoprirono il nascondiglio dei ribelli seguendo le loro tracce.
- 157 PS Le guardie scopri il nascondiglio dei ribelli seguendo le loro tracce.
- 157 SP La guardia scoprirono il nascondiglio dei ribelli seguendo le loro tracce.
- 157 SS La guardia scopri il nascondiglio dei ribelli seguendo le loro tracce.
- 158 PP Gli spartani impugnarono la spada urlando contro le milizie nemiche.
- 158 PS Gli spartani impugnò la spada urlando contro le milizie nemiche.
- 158 SP Lo spartano impugnarono la spada urlando contro le milizie nemiche.
- 158 SS Lo spartano impugnò la spada urlando contro le milizie nemiche.
- 159 PP I consulenti rischiarono il licenziamento per aver trattato male dei clienti.
- 159 PS I consulenti rischiò il licenziamento per aver trattato male dei clienti.
- 159 SP Il consulente rischiarono il licenziamento per aver trattato male dei clienti.
- 159 SS Il consulente rischiò il licenziamento per aver trattato male dei clienti.
- 160 PP I gladiatori combattevano contro animali molto feroci nelle arene romane.
- 160 PS I gladiatori combatteva contro animali molto feroci nelle arene romane.
- 160 SP Il gladiatore combattevano contro animali molto feroci nelle arene romane.
- 160 SS Il gladiatore combatteva contro animali molto feroci nelle arene romane.
- 161 PP I giocatori presero posizione al tavolo per una nuova partita di poker.
- 161 PS I giocatori prese posizione al tavolo per una nuova partita di poker.
- 161 SP Il giocatore presero posizione al tavolo per una nuova partita di poker.

- 161 SS Il giocatore prese posizione al tavolo per una nuova partita di poker.
- 162 PP I quadri cascarono dalla parete a causa di una scossa di terremoto.
- 162 PS I quadri cascò dalla parete a causa di una scossa di terremoto.
- 162 SP Il quadro cascarono dalla parete a causa di una scossa di terremoto.
- 162 SS Il quadro cascò dalla parete a causa di una scossa di terremoto.
- 163 PP I tori correvano furiosamente verso la folla tra le vie di Pamplona.
- 163 PS I tori correva furiosamente verso la folla tra le vie di Pamplona.
- 163 SP Il toro correvano furiosamente verso la folla tra le vie di Pamplona.
- 163 SS Il toro correva furiosamente verso la folla tra le vie di Pamplona.
- 164 PP Le studentesse bevvero un amaro da Rosi per festeggiare la fine degli esami.
- 164 PS Le studentesse bevve un amaro da Rosi per festeggiare la fine degli esami.
- 164 SP La studentessa bevvero un amaro da Rosi per festeggiare la fine degli esami.
- 164 SS La studentessa bevve un amaro da Rosi per festeggiare la fine degli esami.
- 165 PP Le ragazze andarono in piazza per ascoltare Fabio che suonava la chitarra.
- 165 PS Le ragazze andò in piazza per ascoltare Fabio che suonava la chitarra.
- 165 SP La ragazza andarono in piazza per ascoltare Fabio che suonava la chitarra.
- 165 SS La ragazza andò in piazza per ascoltare Fabio che suonava la chitarra.
- 166 PP I narcisi fioriscono in primavera come le primule e i tulipani.
- 166 PS I narcisi fiorisce in primavera come le primule e i tulipani.
- 166 SP Il narciso fioriscono in primavera come le primule e i tulipani.
- 166 SS Il narciso fiorisce in primavera come le primule e i tulipani.
- 167 PP I poliziotti usarono la violenza contro un gruppo di manifestanti non armati.
- 167 PS I poliziotti usò la violenza contro un gruppo di manifestanti non armati.
- 167 SP Il poliziotto usarono la violenza contro un gruppo di manifestanti non armati.
- 167 SS Il poliziotto usò la violenza contro un gruppo di manifestanti non armati.
- 168 PP I galeoni partirono dalle coste messicane alla scoperta di terre inesplorate.
- 168 PS I galeoni partì dalle coste messicane alla scoperta di terre inesplorate.
- 168 SP Il galeone partirono dalle coste messicane alla scoperta di terre inesplorate.
- 168 SS Il galeone partì dalle coste messicane alla scoperta di terre inesplorate.
- 169 PP Le ginnaste danzeranno con molta grazia per aggiudicarsi il premio.
- 169 PS Le ginnaste danzerà con molta grazia per aggiudicarsi il premio.
- 169 SP La ginnasta danzeranno con molta grazia per aggiudicarsi il premio.
- 169 SS La ginnasta danzerà con molta grazia per aggiudicarsi il premio.

- 170 PP I pastori sonnacchiano sotto la quercia quando le pecore pascolano.
- 170 PS I pastori sonnacchia sotto la quercia quando le pecore pascolano.
- 170 SP Il pastore sonnacchiano sotto la quercia quando le pecore pascolano.
- 170 SS Il pastore sonnacchia sotto la quercia quando le pecore pascolano.
- 171 PP Le donne spettegolano sempre durante la pausa caffè con le amiche.
- 171 PS Le donne spettegola sempre durante la pausa caffè con le amiche.
- 171 SP La donna spettegolano sempre durante la pausa caffè con le amiche.
- 171 SS La donna spettegola sempre durante la pausa caffè con le amiche.
- 172 PP Gli studenti marineranno la scuola per andare alla manifestazione pacifista.
- 172 PS Gli studenti marinerà la scuola per andare alla manifestazione pacifista.
- 172 SP Lo studente marineranno la scuola per andare alla manifestazione pacifista.
- 172 SS Lo studente marinerà la scuola per andare alla manifestazione pacifista.
- 173 PP I fantini trotteranno per due ore di fila nel recinto.
- 173 PS I fantini trotterà per due ore di fila nel recinto.
- 173 SP Il fantino trotteranno per due ore di fila nel recinto.
- 173 SS Il fantino trotterà per due ore di fila nel recinto.
- 174 PP Gli scapoli schiamazzarono fino a tardi quella notte.
- 174 PS Gli scapoli schiamazzò fino a tardi quella notte.
- 174 SP Lo scapolo schiamazzarono fino a tardi quella notte.
- 174 SS Lo scapolo schiamazzò fino a tardi quella notte.
- 175 PP I pescatori pazientano molto prima che il pesce abbocchi.
- 175 PS I pescatori pazienta molto prima che il pesce abbocchi.
- 175 SP Il pescatore pazientano molto prima che il pesce abbocchi.
- 175 SS Il pescatore pazienta molto prima che il pesce abbocchi.
- 176 PP I fulmini illuminarono il cielo nella notte.
- 176 PS I fulmini illuminò il cielo nella notte.
- 176 SP Il fulmine illuminarono il cielo nella notte.
- 176 SS Il fulmine illuminò il cielo nella notte.
- 177 PP Le caprette brucarono tutto il giorno nella grande distesa erbosa.
- 177 PS La capretta brucarono tutto il giorno nella grande distesa erbosa.
- 177 SP La capretta brucarono tutto il giorno nella grande distesa erbosa.
- 177 SS La capretta brucò tutto il giorno nella grande distesa erbosa.
- 178 PP I pensionati gestiscono il nuovo torneo di briscola in cinque.

- 178 PS I pensionati gestisce il nuovo torneo di briscola in cinque.
- 178 SP Il pensionato gestiscono il nuovo torneo di briscola in cinque.
- 178 SS Il pensionato gestisce il nuovo torneo di briscola in cinque.
- 179 PP I treni ritardano sempre durante lo sciopero nazionale.
- 179 PS I treni ritarda sempre durante lo sciopero nazionale.
- 179 SP Il treno ritardano sempre durante lo sciopero nazionale.
- 179 SS Il treno ritarda sempre durante lo sciopero nazionale.
- 180 PP I camerieri servirono di controvoglia a causa della confusione.
- 180 PS I camerieri servi di controvoglia a causa della confusione.
- 180 SP Il cameriere servirono di controvoglia a causa della confusione.
- 180 SS Il cameriere servi di controvoglia a causa della confusione.

N-words

correct: *npi_c*; violation: *npi_v*

- 181 *npi_c* Andrea crede che un italiano non parlerà mai perfettamente il cinese.
181 *npi_v* Andrea crede che un italiano parlerà mai perfettamente il cinese.
182 *npi_c* Il pittore dipinge quadri che non venderà mai nelle gallerie.
182 *npi_v* Il pittore dipinge quadri che venderà mai nelle gallerie.
183 *npi_c* Simona ha acquistato una tenda che non userà mai nelle vacanze estive.
183 *npi_v* Simona ha acquistato una tenda che userà mai nelle vacanze estive.
184 *npi_c* Il geometra ha disegnato una casa che non costruirà mai nei tempi previsti.
184 *npi_v* Il geometra ha disegnato una casa che costruirà mai nei tempi previsti.
185 *npi_c* Mario confessò che il papillon non è mai piaciuto a sua suocera.
185 *npi_v* Mario confessò che il papillon è mai piaciuto a sua suocera.
186 *npi_c* Il commissario dice che Guido non permetterà mai una fuga di notizie.
186 *npi_v* Il commissario dice che Guido permetterà mai una fuga di notizie.
187 *npi_c* Renata conferma che le castagne piccole non faranno mai buona farina.
187 *npi_v* Renata conferma che le castagne piccole faranno mai buona farina.
188 *npi_c* In Spagna hanno eletto un presidente che non tollererà mai la situazione attuale.
188 *npi_v* In Spagna hanno eletto un presidente che tollererà mai la situazione attuale.
189 *npi_c* Luigi ha preso un cane che non spaventerà mai un ladro.
189 *npi_v* Luigi ha preso un cane che spaventerà mai un ladro.
190 *npi_c* Giorgio ha comprato una macchina che non ha mai superato una revisione.
190 *npi_v* Giorgio ha comprato una macchina che ha mai superato una revisione.
191 *npi_c* Un programmatore sa che un computer non proverà mai emozioni umane.
191 *npi_v* Un programmatore sa che un computer proverà mai emozioni umane.
192 *npi_c* Gianna dice che il suo terapeuta non ha mai letto un libro di psicanalisi.
192 *npi_v* Gianna dice che il suo terapeuta ha mai letto un libro di psicanalisi.
193 *npi_c* Il criminologo spiega che un killer non tornerà mai sul luogo del delitto.
193 *npi_v* Il criminologo spiega che un killer tornerà mai sul luogo del delitto.
194 *npi_c* Il mister credeva che i ragazzi non avrebbero mai giocato sotto la pioggia.
194 *npi_v* Il mister credeva che i ragazzi avrebbero mai giocato sotto la pioggia.
195 *npi_c* Il dermatologo crede che questo sfogo non guarirebbe mai con prodotti omeopatici.
195 *npi_v* Il dermatologo crede che questo sfogo guarirebbe mai con prodotti omeopatici.
196 *npi_c* Lucia si sentiva che questo pezzo non sarebbe mai piaciuto alla giuria.

- 196 np_i_v Lucia si sentiva che questo pezzo sarebbe mai piaciuto alla giuria.
- 197 np_i_c Alfonso pensa che gli editori non accetterebbero mai il suo ultimo libro.
- 197 np_i_v Alfonso pensa che gli editori accetterebbero mai il suo ultimo libro.
- 198 np_i_c Linda ha fatto promesse che non hanno mai convinto il suo compagno.
- 198 np_i_v Linda ha fatto promesse che hanno mai convinto il suo compagno.
- 199 np_i_c Daniela sostiene che Mario non rinnegherebbe mai gli insegnamenti di Nietzsche.
- 199 np_i_v Daniela sostiene che Mario rinnegherebbe mai gli insegnamenti di Nietzsche.
- 200 np_i_c La Juve ha vinto un campionato che non ha mai destato molto interesse.
- 200 np_i_v La Juve ha vinto un campionato che ha mai destato molto interesse.
- 201 np_i_c Gli storici dicono che gli affreschi non dureranno mai nei secoli.
- 201 np_i_v Gli storici dicono che gli affreschi dureranno mai nei secoli.
- 202 np_i_c Il poeta scrive di esperienze che non ha mai vissuto in prima persona.
- 202 np_i_v Il poeta scrive di esperienze che ha mai vissuto in prima persona.
- 203 np_i_c Il governo ha fatto emendamenti che non approverà mai in parlamento.
- 203 np_i_v Il governo ha fatto emendamenti che approverà mai in parlamento.
- 204 np_i_c Gianni apprezza i cuochi che non hanno mai lavorato per ristoranti raffinati.
- 204 np_i_v Gianni apprezza i cuochi che hanno mai lavorato per ristoranti raffinati.
- 205 np_i_c Matteo ha comprato dei sandali che non porterà mai in spiaggia.
- 205 np_i_v Matteo ha comprato dei sandali che porterà mai in spiaggia.
- 206 np_i_c Il marinaio ha visto terre che non ha mai incontrato nei viaggi precedenti.
- 206 np_i_v Il marinaio ha visto terre che ha mai incontrato nei viaggi precedenti.
- 207 np_i_c La civiltà impone che le maestre non insegneranno mai la violenza a scuola.
- 207 np_i_v La civiltà impone che le maestre insegneranno mai la violenza a scuola.
- 208 np_i_c Il contadino ha un frutteto che non ha mai concimato con sostanze chimiche.
- 208 np_i_v Il contadino ha un frutteto che ha mai concimato con sostanze chimiche.
- 209 np_i_c Tutti i compagni sanno che Luisa non accetterà mai un voto appena sufficiente.
- 209 np_i_v Tutti i compagni sanno che Luisa accetterà mai un voto appena sufficiente.
- 210 np_i_c Marco sostiene che un dilettante non ha mai superato il suo record di palleggi.
- 210 np_i_v Marco sostiene che un dilettante ha mai superato il suo record di palleggi.
- 211 np_i_c La fisica predice che una navicella non arriverà mai alla velocità della luce.
- 211 np_i_v La fisica predice che una navicella arriverà mai alla velocità della luce.
- 212 np_i_c Lo scenografo riteneva che il regista non avrebbe mai accettato i suoi suggerimenti.
- 212 np_i_v Lo scenografo riteneva che il regista avrebbe mai accettato i suoi suggerimenti.

- 213 np_i_c Il Modena è una squadra che non vincerà mai una competizione europea.
- 213 np_i_v Il Modena è una squadra che vincerà mai una competizione europea.
- 214 np_i_c Maria pensava che Giacomo non avrebbe mai comprato una giacca di pelle.
- 214 np_i_v Maria pensava che Giacomo avrebbe mai comprato una giacca di pelle.
- 215 np_i_c Paolo ha preso un diario che non aggiornerà mai tutte le settimane.
- 215 np_i_v Paolo ha preso un diario che aggiornerà mai tutte le settimane.
- 216 np_i_c Anna ha diretto dei film che non hanno mai riscosso molto successo.
- 216 np_i_v Anna ha diretto dei film che hanno mai riscosso molto successo.
- 217 np_i_c Lo stato ha certe leggi che non sospenderà mai in tempo di pace.
- 217 np_i_v Lo stato ha certe leggi che sospenderà mai in tempo di pace.
- 218 np_i_c Le insegnanti dicono che il preside non ha mai capito i bisogni degli studenti.
- 218 np_i_v Le insegnanti dicono che il preside ha mai capito i bisogni degli studenti.
- 219 np_i_c Il cantautore ha scritto un pezzo che non vincerà mai il primo premio.
- 219 np_i_v Il cantautore ha scritto un pezzo che vincerà mai il primo premio.
- 220 np_i_c Lisa dice che quella pasticceria non ha mai decorato una torta nuziale.
- 220 np_i_v Lisa dice che quella pasticceria ha mai decorato una torta nuziale.
- 221 np_i_c Armando ha avuto insegnanti che non rimpiangerà mai durante la sua vita.
- 221 np_i_v Armando ha avuto insegnanti che rimpiangerà mai durante la sua vita.
- 222 np_i_c Il magistrato sentiva che il mafioso non avrebbe mai confessato tutti gli omicidi.
- 222 np_i_v Il magistrato sentiva che il mafioso avrebbe mai confessato tutti gli omicidi.
- 223 np_i_c Il geometra ha disegnato una casa che non costruirà mai nei tempi previsti.
- 223 np_i_v Il geometra ha disegnato una casa che costruirà mai nei tempi previsti.
- 224 np_i_c I ragazzi pensavano che Tobia non avrebbe mai accettato un altro rifiuto.
- 224 np_i_v I ragazzi pensavano che Tobia avrebbe mai accettato un altro rifiuto.
- 225 np_i_c Carlo è convinto che sua sorella non andrebbe mai alle selezioni di Miss Italia.
- 225 np_i_v Carlo è convinto che sua sorella andrebbe mai alle selezioni di Miss Italia.
- 226 np_i_c Il pirata temeva che quella mappa non avrebbe mai rivelato il sito del tesoro.
- 226 np_i_v Il pirata temeva che quella mappa avrebbe mai rivelato il sito del tesoro.
- 227 np_i_c I servizi segreti sostengono che un terrorista non contaminerà mai un acquedotto importante.
- 227 np_i_v I servizi segreti sostengono che un terrorista contaminerà mai un acquedotto importante.
- 228 np_i_c Il carabiniere sapeva che il ragazzo non avrebbe mai svelato il nome del malvivente.
- 228 np_i_v Il carabiniere sapeva che il ragazzo avrebbe mai svelato il nome del malvivente.
- 229 np_i_c Tutti sanno che il Papa non rifiuterebbe mai una visita del Dalai Lama.

- 229 np_i_v Tutti sanno che il Papa rifiuterebbe mai una visita del Dalai Lama.
- 230 np_i_c La maestra rimprovera gli alunni che non hanno mai rispettato le sue indicazioni.
- 230 np_i_v La maestra rimprovera gli alunni che hanno mai rispettato le sue indicazioni.
- 231 np_i_c Giuseppe crede che il suo insegnante non assegnerebbe mai dei compiti molto difficili.
- 231 np_i_v Giuseppe crede che il suo insegnante assegnerebbe mai dei compiti molto difficili.
- 232 np_i_c Irene scrive degli articoli che non hanno mai deluso gli esperti del settore.
- 232 np_i_v Irene scrive degli articoli che hanno mai deluso gli esperti del settore.
- 233 np_i_c Il direttore sa che Luciano non ruberà mai dei soldi alla banca.
- 233 np_i_v Il direttore sa che Luciano ruberà mai dei soldi alla banca.
- 234 np_i_c Gabriele ha dei collaboratori che non hanno mai lavorato per aziende di successo.
- 234 np_i_v Gabriele ha dei collaboratori che hanno mai lavorato per aziende di successo.
- 235 np_i_c La sarta ha confezionato un vestito che non venderà mai a basso prezzo.
- 235 np_i_v La sarta ha confezionato un vestito che venderà mai a basso prezzo.
- 236 np_i_c La storia insegna che la Libia non ha mai invaso il nostro paese.
- 236 np_i_v La storia insegna che la Libia ha mai invaso il nostro paese.
- 237 np_i_c Francesco sostiene che sua sorella non maltratterebbe mai un gattino appena nato.
- 237 np_i_v Francesco sostiene che sua sorella maltratterebbe mai un gattino appena nato.
- 238 np_i_c Gigi sospettava che Aldo non avrebbe mai cambiato i suoi progetti sul futuro.
- 238 np_i_v Gigi sospettava che Aldo avrebbe mai cambiato i suoi progetti sul futuro.
- 239 np_i_c Carla ha concluso che Pietro non ha mai svelato il trucco del mago.
- 239 np_i_v Carla ha concluso che Pietro ha mai svelato il trucco del mago.
- 240 np_i_c Gino ha fatto un mutuo che non pagherà mai con regolarità.
- 240 np_i_v Gino ha fatto un mutuo che pagherà mai con regolarità.

Study 2 (Chapter 6)

Experimental material: local configuration

adverb-verb temporal agreement: CONTROL1, TENSE

subject-verb agreement: CONTROL2, NUMBER, PERSON

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| 1 | CONTROL1 | El viejo trabajador mañana al mediodía protestará enfrente de la empresa. |
| 1 | TENSE | Los viejos trabajadores mañana al mediodía protestaron enfrente de la empresa. |
| 1 | CONTROL2 | Mañana al mediodía los viejos trabajadores protestarán enfrente de la empresa. |
| 1 | NUMBER | Mañana al mediodía el viejo trabajador protestarán enfrente de la empresa. |
| 1 | PERSON | Mañana al mediodía el viejo trabajador protestarás enfrente de la empresa. |
| 2 | CONTROL1 | El niño deportista mañana a las dos jugará al fútbol con sus amigos. |
| 2 | TENSE | Los niños deportistas mañana a las dos jugaron al fútbol con sus amigos. |
| 2 | CONTROL2 | Mañana a las dos los niños deportistas jugarán al fútbol con sus amigos. |
| 2 | NUMBER | Mañana a las dos el niño deportista jugarán al fútbol con sus amigos. |
| 2 | PERSON | Mañana a las dos el niño deportista jugarás al fútbol con sus amigos. |
| 3 | CONTROL1 | El presidente el próximo mes firmará un tratado de paz. |
| 3 | TENSE | Los presidentes el próximo mes firmaron un tratado de paz. |
| 3 | CONTROL2 | El próximo mes los presidentes firmarán un tratado de paz. |
| 3 | NUMBER | El próximo mes el presidente firmarán un tratado de paz. |
| 3 | PERSON | El próximo mes el presidente firmarás un tratado de paz. |
| 4 | CONTROL1 | El dueño del pub la próxima semana cerrará la barra más tarde. |
| 4 | TENSE | Los dueños del pub la próxima semana cerraron la barra más tarde. |
| 4 | CONTROL2 | La próxima semana los dueños del pub cerrarán la barra más tarde. |
| 4 | NUMBER | La próxima semana el dueño del pub cerrarán la barra más tarde. |
| 4 | PERSON | La próxima semana el dueño del pub cerrarás la barra más tarde. |
| 5 | CONTROL1 | La maquilladora mañana temprano arreglará a las modelos para el desfile. |
| 5 | TENSE | Las maquilladoras mañana temprano arreglaron a las modelos para el desfile. |
| 5 | CONTROL2 | Mañana temprano las maquilladoras arreglarán a las modelos para el desfile. |
| 5 | NUMBER | Mañana temprano la maquilladora arreglarán a las modelos para el desfile. |
| 5 | PERSON | Mañana temprano la maquilladora arreglarás a las modelos para el desfile. |
| 6 | CONTROL1 | La estilista francesa en dos meses preparará el traje del famoso actor. |
| 6 | TENSE | Las estilistas francesas en dos meses prepararon el traje del famoso actor. |
| 6 | CONTROL2 | En dos meses las estilistas francesas prepararán el traje del famoso actor. |

6	NUMBER	En dos meses la estilista francesa prepararán el traje del famoso actor.
6	PERSON	En dos meses la estilista francesa prepararás el traje del famoso actor.
7	CONTROL1	La bailarina de tango mañana por la tarde probará la nueva coreografía.
7	TENSE	Las bailarinas de tango mañana por la tarde probaron la nueva coreografía.
7	CONTROL2	Mañana por la tarde las bailarinas de tango probarán la nueva coreografía.
7	NUMBER	Mañana por la tarde la bailarina de tango probarán la nueva coreografía.
7	PERSON	Mañana por la tarde la bailarina de tango probarás la nueva coreografía.
8	CONTROL1	El embajador ruso la próxima semana negociará un nuevo acuerdo comercial.
8	TENSE	Los embajadores rusos la próxima semana negociaron un nuevo acuerdo comercial.
8	CONTROL2	La próxima semana los embajadores rusos negociarán un nuevo acuerdo comercial.
8	NUMBER	La próxima semana el embajador ruso negociarán un nuevo acuerdo comercial.
8	PERSON	La próxima semana el embajador ruso negociarás un nuevo acuerdo comercial.
9	CONTROL1	El jubilado en dos meses participará en un torneo de bolos.
9	TENSE	Los jubilados en dos meses participaron en un torneo de bolos.
9	CONTROL2	En dos meses los jubilados participarán en un torneo de bolos.
9	NUMBER	En dos meses el jubilado participarán en un torneo de bolos.
9	PERSON	En dos meses el jubilado participarás en un torneo de bolos.
10	CONTROL1	El piloto español mañana por la noche luchará por la victoria del Gran Premio.
10	TENSE	Los pilotos españoles mañana por la noche lucharon por la victoria del Gran Premio.
10	CONTROL2	Mañana por la noche los pilotos españoles lucharán por la victoria del Gran Premio.
10	NUMBER	Mañana por la noche el piloto español lucharán por la victoria del Gran Premio.
10	PERSON	Mañana por la noche el piloto español lucharás por la victoria del Gran Premio.
11	CONTROL1	El lingüista en seis meses hablará en una conferencia en Potsdam.
11	TENSE	Los lingüistas en seis meses hablaron en una conferencia en Potsdam.
11	CONTROL2	En seis meses los lingüistas hablarán en una conferencia en Potsdam.
11	NUMBER	En seis meses el lingüista hablarán en una conferencia en Potsdam.
11	PERSON	En seis meses el lingüista hablarás en una conferencia en Potsdam.
12	CONTROL1	El nuevo cartero la próxima semana entregará el correo sólo en el centro.
12	TENSE	Los nuevos carteros la próxima semana entregaron el correo sólo en el centro.
12	CONTROL2	La próxima semana los nuevos carteros entregarán el correo sólo en el centro.
12	NUMBER	La próxima semana el nuevo cartero entregarán el correo sólo en el centro.
12	PERSON	La próxima semana el nuevo cartero entregarás el correo sólo en el centro.
13	CONTROL1	El hábil cocinero mañana por la noche preparará un plato muy sofisticado.
13	TENSE	Los hábiles cocineros mañana por la noche prepararon un plato muy sofisticado.

13	CONTROL2	Mañana por la noche los hábiles cocineros prepararán un plato muy sofisticado.
13	NUMBER	Mañana por la noche el hábil cocinero prepararán un plato muy sofisticado.
13	PERSON	Mañana por la noche el hábil cocinero prepararás un plato muy sofisticado.
14	CONTROL1	El sacerdote el próximo año casará a los novios en la catedral de Sevilla.
14	TENSE	Los sacerdotes el próximo año casaron a los novios en la catedral de Sevilla.
14	CONTROL2	El próximo año los sacerdotes casarán a los novios en la catedral de Sevilla.
14	NUMBER	El próximo año el sacerdote casarán a los novios en la catedral de Sevilla.
14	PERSON	El próximo año el sacerdote casarás a los novios en la catedral de Sevilla.
15	CONTROL1	El comerciante mañana temprano empezará las rebajas de ventas.
15	TENSE	Los comerciantes mañana temprano empezaron las rebajas de ventas.
15	CONTROL2	Mañana temprano los comerciantes empezarán las rebajas de ventas.
15	NUMBER	Mañana temprano el comerciante empezarán las rebajas de ventas.
15	PERSON	Mañana temprano el comerciante empezarás las rebajas de ventas.
16	CONTROL1	El secretario general mañana por la tarde llamará a los miembros del partido.
16	TENSE	Los secretarios generales mañana por la tarde llamaron a los miembros del partido.
16	CONTROL2	Mañana por la tarde los secretarios generales llamarán a los miembros del partido.
16	NUMBER	Mañana por la tarde el secretario general llamarán a los miembros del partido.
16	PERSON	Mañana por la tarde el secretario general llamarás a los miembros del partido.
17	CONTROL1	El comisario el próximo mes visitará de nuevo a los sospechosos del crimen.
17	TENSE	Los comisarios el próximo mes visitaron de nuevo a los sospechosos del crimen.
17	CONTROL2	El próximo mes los comisarios visitarán de nuevo a los sospechosos del crimen.
17	NUMBER	El próximo mes el comisario visitarán de nuevo a los sospechosos del crimen.
17	PERSON	El próximo mes el comisario visitarás de nuevo a los sospechosos del crimen.
18	CONTROL1	El viejo alcalde la próxima semana abandonará la oficina en el municipio.
18	TENSE	Los viejos alcaldes la próxima semana abandonaron la oficina en el municipio.
18	CONTROL2	La próxima semana los viejos alcaldes abandonarán la oficina en el municipio.
18	NUMBER	La próxima semana el viejo alcalde abandonarán la oficina en el municipio.
18	PERSON	La próxima semana el viejo alcalde abandonarás la oficina en el municipio.
19	CONTROL1	El empleado público mañana al mediodía conocerá al nuevo director general.
19	TENSE	Los empleados públicos mañana al mediodía conocieron al nuevo director general.
19	CONTROL2	Mañana al mediodía los empleados públicos conocerán al nuevo director general.
19	NUMBER	Mañana al mediodía el empleado público conocerán al nuevo director general.
19	PERSON	Mañana al mediodía el empleado público conocerás al nuevo director general.
20	CONTROL1	La dependienta mañana a las diez abrirá la tienda en lugar del dueño.

20	TENSE	Las dependientas mañana a las diez abrieron la tienda en lugar del dueño.
20	CONTROL2	Mañana a las diez las dependientas abrirán la tienda en lugar del dueño.
20	NUMBER	Mañana a las diez la dependienta abrirán la tienda en lugar del dueño.
20	PERSON	Mañana a las diez la dependienta abrirás la tienda en lugar del dueño.
21	CONTROL1	El camionero mañana recorrerá más de doscientos kilómetros.
21	TENSE	Los camioneros mañana recorrieron más de doscientos kilómetros.
21	CONTROL2	Mañana los camioneros recorrerán más de doscientos kilómetros.
21	NUMBER	Mañana el camionero recorrerán más de doscientos kilómetros.
21	PERSON	Mañana el camionero recorrerás más de doscientos kilómetros.
22	CONTROL1	El candidato el próximo año presentará a la nueva coalición.
22	TENSE	Los candidatos el próximo año presentaron a la nueva coalición.
22	CONTROL2	El próximo año los candidatos presentarán a la nueva coalición.
22	NUMBER	El próximo año el candidato presentarán a la nueva coalición.
22	PERSON	El próximo año el candidato presentarás a la nueva coalición.
23	CONTROL1	El vigilante mañana temprano quitará los carteles del muro.
23	TENSE	Los vigilantes mañana temprano quitaron los carteles del muro.
23	CONTROL2	Mañana temprano los vigilantes quitarán los carteles del muro.
23	NUMBER	Mañana temprano el vigilante quitarán los carteles del muro.
23	PERSON	Mañana temprano el vigilante quitarás los carteles del muro.
24	CONTROL1	El agente de policía mañana por la noche vigilará la periferia de la ciudad.
24	TENSE	Los agentes de policía mañana por la noche vigilaron la periferia de la ciudad.
24	CONTROL2	Mañana por la noche los agentes de policía vigilarán la periferia de la ciudad.
24	NUMBER	Mañana por la noche el agente de policía vigilarán la periferia de la ciudad.
24	PERSON	Mañana por la noche el agente de policía vigilarás la periferia de la ciudad.
25	CONTROL1	El director en dos días lanzará la nueva película en el festival de Cannes.
25	TENSE	Los directores en dos días lanzaron la nueva película en el festival de Cannes.
25	CONTROL2	En dos días los directores lanzarán la nueva película en el festival de Cannes.
25	NUMBER	En dos días el director lanzarán la nueva película en el festival de Cannes.
25	PERSON	En dos días el director lanzarás la nueva película en el festival de Cannes.
26	CONTROL1	El invitado mañana llevará una botella de vino tinto.
26	TENSE	Los invitados mañana llevaron una botella de vino tinto.
26	CONTROL2	Mañana los invitados llevarán una botella de vino tinto.
26	NUMBER	Mañana el invitado llevarán una botella de vino tinto.
26	PERSON	Mañana el invitado llevarás una botella de vino tinto.

27	CONTROL1	El juez de la corte mañana al mediodía comunicará la sentencia al demandado.
27	TENSE	Los jueces de la corte mañana al mediodía comunicaron la sentencia al demandado.
27	CONTROL2	Mañana al mediodía los jueces de la corte comunicarán la sentencia al demandado.
27	NUMBER	Mañana al mediodía el juez de la corte comunicarán la sentencia al demandado.
27	PERSON	Mañana al mediodía el juez de la corte comunicarás la sentencia al demandado.
28	CONTROL1	El escalador en dos días llegará a la cumbre de la montaña.
28	TENSE	Los escaladores en dos días llegaron a la cumbre de la montaña.
28	CONTROL2	En dos días los escaladores llegarán a la cumbre de la montaña.
28	NUMBER	En dos días el escalador llegarán a la cumbre de la montaña.
28	PERSON	En dos días el escalador llegarás a la cumbre de la montaña.
29	CONTROL1	La profesora en dos meses acompañará a los estudiantes en una excursión.
29	TENSE	Las profesoras en dos meses acompañaron a los estudiantes en una excursión.
29	CONTROL2	En dos meses las profesoras acompañarán a los estudiantes en una excursión.
29	NUMBER	En dos meses la profesora acompañarán a los estudiantes en una excursión.
29	PERSON	En dos meses la profesora acompañarás a los estudiantes en una excursión.
30	CONTROL1	El corredor el próximo año correrá la famosa maratón de New York.
30	TENSE	Los corredores el próximo año corrieron la famosa maratón de New York.
30	CONTROL2	El próximo año los corredores correrán la famosa maratón de New York.
30	NUMBER	El próximo año el corredor correrán la famosa maratón de New York.
30	PERSON	El próximo año el corredor correrás la famosa maratón de New York.
31	CONTROL1	El graduado el próximo mes mandará la versión final de la tesis.
31	TENSE	Los graduados el próximo mes mandaron la versión final de la tesis.
31	CONTROL2	El próximo mes los graduados mandarán la versión final de la tesis.
31	NUMBER	El próximo mes el graduado mandarán la versión final de la tesis.
31	PERSON	El próximo mes el graduado mandarás la versión final de la tesis.
32	CONTROL1	El músico de jazz mañana a las cinco comenzará el concierto al aire libre.
32	TENSE	Los músicos de jazz mañana a las cinco comenzaron el concierto al aire libre.
32	CONTROL2	Mañana a las cinco los músicos de jazz comenzarán el concierto al aire libre.
32	NUMBER	Mañana a las cinco el músico de jazz comenzarán el concierto al aire libre.
32	PERSON	Mañana a las cinco el músico de jazz comenzarás el concierto al aire libre.
33	CONTROL1	El médico escolar la próxima semana visitará a todos los niños de la escuela.
33	TENSE	Los médicos escolares la próxima semana visitaron a todos los niños de la escuela.
33	CONTROL2	La próxima semana los médicos escolares visitarán a todos los niños de la escuela.
33	NUMBER	La próxima semana el médico escolar visitarán a todos los niños de la escuela.

33	PERSON	La próxima semana el médico escolar visitarás a todos los niños de la escuela.
34	CONTROL1	El nuevo dirigente la próxima semana reemplazará los empleados vagos.
34	TENSE	Los nuevos dirigentes la próxima semana reemplazaron los empleados vagos.
34	CONTROL2	La próxima semana los nuevos dirigentes reemplazarán los empleados vagos.
34	NUMBER	La próxima semana el nuevo dirigente reemplazarán los empleados vagos.
34	PERSON	La próxima semana el nuevo dirigente reemplazarás los empleados vagos.
35	CONTROL1	El psicoanalista mañana durante la sesión interpretará el sueño del cliente.
35	TENSE	Los psicoanalistas mañana durante la sesión interpretaron el sueño del cliente.
35	CONTROL2	Mañana durante la sesión los psicoanalistas interpretarán el sueño del cliente.
35	NUMBER	Mañana durante la sesión el psicoanalista interpretarán el sueño del cliente.
35	PERSON	Mañana durante la sesión el psicoanalista interpretarás el sueño del cliente.
36	CONTROL1	El colega de trabajo mañana por la tarde informará al empleado del nuevo contrato.
36	TENSE	Los colegas de trabajo mañana por la tarde informaron al empleado del nuevo contrato.
36	CONTROL2	Mañana por la tarde los colegas de trabajo informarán al empleado del nuevo contrato.
36	NUMBER	Mañana por la tarde el colega de trabajo informarán al empleado del nuevo contrato.
36	PERSON	Mañana por la tarde los colegas de trabajo informarás al empleado del nuevo contrato.
37	CONTROL1	El periodista el próximo mes escribirá un artículo sobre los derechos humanos.
37	TENSE	Los periodistas el próximo mes escribieron un artículo sobre los derechos humanos.
37	CONTROL2	El próximo mes los periodistas escribirán un artículo sobre los derechos humanos.
37	NUMBER	El próximo mes el periodista escribirán un artículo sobre los derechos humanos.
37	PERSON	El próximo mes el periodista escribirás un artículo sobre los derechos humanos.
38	CONTROL1	El hincha valiente mañana por la tarde escuchará el partido en la radio.
38	TENSE	Los hinchas valientes mañana por la tarde escucharon el partido en la radio.
38	CONTROL2	Mañana por la tarde los hinchas valientes escucharán el partido en la radio.
38	NUMBER	Mañana por la tarde el hincha valiente escucharán el partido en la radio.
38	PERSON	Mañana por la tarde el hincha valiente escucharás el partido en la radio.
39	CONTROL1	El pintor famoso la próxima semana traerá los cuadros a la galería.
39	TENSE	Los pintores famosos la próxima semana trajeron los cuadros a la galería.
39	CONTROL2	La próxima semana los pintores famosos traerán los cuadros a la galería.
39	NUMBER	La próxima semana el pintor famoso traerán los cuadros a la galería.
39	PERSON	La próxima semana el pintor famoso traerás los cuadros a la galería.
40	CONTROL1	El nuevo guionista la próxima semana explicará la trama a los actores.
40	TENSE	Los nuevos guionistas la próxima semana explicaron la trama a los actores.
40	CONTROL2	La próxima semana los nuevos guionistas explicarán la trama a los actores.

40	NUMBER	La próxima semana el nuevo guionista explicarán la trama a los actores.
40	PERSON	La próxima semana el nuevo guionista explicarás la trama a los actores.
41	CONTROL1	El comandante mañana temprano alcanzará la nueva base militar.
41	TENSE	Los comandantes mañana temprano alcanzaron la nueva base militar.
41	CONTROL2	Mañana temprano los comandantes alcanzarán la nueva base militar.
41	NUMBER	Mañana temprano el comandante alcanzarán la nueva base militar.
41	PERSON	Mañana temprano el comandante alcanzarás la nueva base militar.
42	CONTROL1	El amigo soltero mañana al mediodía asistirá a la boda de dos amigos ricos.
42	TENSE	Los amigos solteros mañana al mediodía asistieron a la boda de dos amigos ricos.
42	CONTROL2	Mañana al mediodía los amigos solteros asistirán a la boda de dos amigos ricos.
42	NUMBER	Mañana al mediodía el amigo soltero asistirán a la boda de dos amigos ricos.
42	PERSON	Mañana al mediodía el amigo soltero asistirás a la boda de dos amigos ricos.
43	CONTROL1	El arquitecto el próximo año revisará una parte del proyecto.
43	TENSE	Los arquitectos el próximo año revisaron una parte del proyecto.
43	CONTROL2	El próximo año los arquitectos revisarán una parte del proyecto.
43	NUMBER	El próximo año el arquitecto revisarán una parte del proyecto.
43	PERSON	El próximo año el arquitecto revisarás una parte del proyecto.
44	CONTROL1	El ministro en dos meses realizará una encuesta de opinión.
44	TENSE	Los ministros en dos meses realizaron una encuesta de opinión.
44	CONTROL2	En dos meses los ministros realizarán una encuesta de opinión.
44	NUMBER	En dos meses el ministro realizarán una encuesta de opinión.
44	PERSON	En dos meses el ministro realizarás una encuesta de opinión.
45	CONTROL1	El ecologista mañana en la plaza lanzará un eslogan contra la polución.
45	TENSE	Los ecologistas mañana en la plaza lanzaron un eslogan contra la polución.
45	CONTROL2	Mañana en la plaza los ecologistas lanzarán un eslogan contra la polución.
45	NUMBER	Mañana en la plaza el ecologista lanzarán un eslogan contra la polución.
45	PERSON	Mañana en la plaza el ecologista lanzarás un eslogan contra la polución.
46	CONTROL1	El veterano de guerra mañana por la noche contará sus experiencias en Vietnam.
46	TENSE	Los veteranos de guerra mañana por la noche contaron sus experiencias en Vietnam.
46	CONTROL2	Mañana por la noche los veteranos de guerra contarán sus experiencias en Vietnam.
46	NUMBER	Mañana por la noche el veterano de guerra contarán sus experiencias en Vietnam.
46	PERSON	Mañana por la noche el veterano de guerra contarás sus experiencias en Vietnam.
47	CONTROL1	El jefe de obra mañana temprano comenzará las excavaciones en el arsenal.
47	TENSE	Los jefes de obra mañana temprano comenzaron las excavaciones en el arsenal.

47	CONTROL2	Mañana temprano los jefes de obra comenzarán las excavaciones en el arsenal.
47	NUMBER	Mañana temprano el jefe de obra comenzarán las excavaciones en el arsenal.
47	PERSON	Mañana temprano el jefe de obra comenzarás las excavaciones en el arsenal.
48	CONTROL1	El explorador en seis meses regresará de un largo viaje en África.
48	TENSE	Los exploradores en seis meses regresaron de un largo viaje en África.
48	CONTROL2	En seis meses los exploradores regresarán de un largo viaje en África.
48	NUMBER	En seis meses el explorador regresarán de un largo viaje en África.
48	PERSON	En seis meses el explorador regresarás de un largo viaje en África.
49	CONTROL1	El novelista ruso la próxima semana presentará una novela censurada.
49	TENSE	Los novelistas rusos la próxima semana presentaron una novela censurada.
49	CONTROL2	La próxima semana los novelistas rusos presentarán una novela censurada.
49	NUMBER	La próxima semana el novelista ruso presentarán una novela censurada.
49	PERSON	La próxima semana el novelista ruso presentarás una novela censurada.
50	CONTROL1	La vecina de casa la próxima semana adoptará a un nuevo gatito.
50	TENSE	Las vecinas de casa la próxima semana adoptaron a un nuevo gatito.
50	CONTROL2	La próxima semana las vecinas de casa adoptarán a un nuevo gatito.
50	NUMBER	La próxima semana la vecina de casa adoptarán a un nuevo gatito.
50	PERSON	La próxima semana la vecina de casa adoptarás a un nuevo gatito.
51	CONTROL1	La vieja actriz el próximo año abrirá una academia de teatro muy importante.
51	TENSE	Las viejas actrices el próximo año abrieron una academia de teatro muy importante.
51	CONTROL2	El próximo año las viejas actrices abrirán una academia de teatro muy importante.
51	NUMBER	El próximo año la vieja actriz abrirán una academia de teatro muy importante.
51	PERSON	El próximo año la vieja actriz abrirás una academia de teatro muy importante.
52	CONTROL1	El crítico de cine mañana a las dos almorzará con un famoso director americano.
52	TENSE	Los críticos de cine mañana a las dos almorzaron con un famoso director americano.
52	CONTROL2	Mañana a las dos los críticos de cine almorzarán con un famoso director americano.
52	NUMBER	Mañana a las dos el crítico de cine almorzarán con un famoso director americano.
52	PERSON	Mañana a las dos el crítico de cine almorzarás con un famoso director americano.
53	CONTROL1	El marinero en dos días atacará el buque mercante.
53	TENSE	Los marineros en dos días atacaron el buque mercante.
53	CONTROL2	En dos días los marineros atacarán el buque mercante.
53	NUMBER	En dos días el marinero atacarán el buque mercante.
53	PERSON	En dos días el marinero atacarás el buque mercante.
54	CONTROL1	El escenógrafo el próximo mes encontrará a los técnicos de iluminación.

54	TENSE	Los escenógrafos el próximo mes encontraron a los técnicos de iluminación.
54	CONTROL2	El próximo mes los escenógrafos encontrarán a los técnicos de iluminación.
54	NUMBER	El próximo mes el escenógrafo encontrarán a los técnicos de iluminación.
54	PERSON	El próximo mes el escenógrafo encontrarás a los técnicos de iluminación.
55	CONTROL1	La nueva secretaria mañana por la tarde ordenará los archivos del bufete.
55	TENSE	Las nuevas secretarias mañana por la tarde ordenaron los archivos del bufete.
55	CONTROL2	Mañana por la tarde las nuevas secretarias ordenarán los archivos del bufete.
55	NUMBER	Mañana por la tarde la nueva secretaria ordenarán los archivos del bufete.
55	PERSON	Mañana por la tarde la nueva secretaria ordenarás los archivos del bufete.
56	CONTROL1	El agricultor mañana temprano venderá los productos en el mercado.
56	TENSE	Los agricultores mañana temprano vendieron los productos en el mercado.
56	CONTROL2	Mañana temprano los agricultores venderán los productos en el mercado.
56	NUMBER	Mañana temprano el agricultor venderán los productos en el mercado.
56	PERSON	Mañana temprano el agricultor venderás los productos en el mercado.
57	CONTROL1	El teniente coronel mañana por la noche ocupará la base enemiga más peligrosa.
57	TENSE	Los tenientes coronel mañana por la noche ocuparon la base enemiga más peligrosa.
57	CONTROL2	Mañana por la noche los tenientes coronel ocuparán la base enemiga más peligrosa.
57	NUMBER	Mañana por la noche el teniente coronel ocuparán la base enemiga más peligrosa.
57	PERSON	Mañana por la noche el teniente coronel ocuparás la base enemiga más peligrosa.
58	CONTROL1	El profesor en dos días explicará la relatividad de Einstein.
58	TENSE	Los profesores en dos días explicaron la relatividad de Einstein.
58	CONTROL2	En dos días los profesores explicarán la relatividad de Einstein.
58	NUMBER	En dos días el profesor explicarán la relatividad de Einstein.
58	PERSON	En dos días el profesor explicarás la relatividad de Einstein.
59	CONTROL1	El autor del libro mañana al mediodía concederá una larga entrevista.
59	TENSE	Los autores del libro mañana al mediodía concedieron una larga entrevista.
59	CONTROL2	Mañana al mediodía los autores del libro concederán una larga entrevista.
59	NUMBER	Mañana al mediodía el autor del libro concederán una larga entrevista.
59	PERSON	Mañana al mediodía el autor del libro concederás una larga entrevista.
60	CONTROL1	El psicoterapeuta la próxima semana enviará una carta a la comisión.
60	TENSE	Los psicoterapeutas la próxima semana enviaron una carta a la comisión.
60	CONTROL2	La próxima semana los psicoterapeutas enviarán una carta a la comisión.
60	NUMBER	La próxima semana el psicoterapeuta enviarán una carta a la comisión.
60	PERSON	La próxima semana el psicoterapeuta enviarás una carta a la comisión.

61	CONTROL1	El millonario el próximo mes comerá en el nuevo restaurante de lujo en Dubái.
61	TENSE	Los millonarios el próximo mes comieron en el nuevo restaurante de lujo en Dubái.
61	CONTROL2	El próximo mes los millonarios comerán en el nuevo restaurante de lujo en Dubái.
61	NUMBER	El próximo mes el millonario comerán en el nuevo restaurante de lujo en Dubái.
61	PERSON	El próximo mes el millonario comerás en el nuevo restaurante de lujo en Dubái.
62	CONTROL1	El vegetariano mañana podrá escoger entre varios platos sin carne.
62	TENSE	Los vegetarianos mañana pudieron escoger entre varios platos sin carne.
62	CONTROL2	Mañana los vegetarianos podrán escoger entre varios platos sin carne.
62	NUMBER	Mañana el vegetariano podrán escoger entre varios platos sin carne.
62	PERSON	Mañana el vegetariano podrás escoger entre varios platos sin carne.
63	CONTROL1	El barrendero mañana temprano recogerá la basura sólo en el centro.
63	TENSE	Los barrenderos mañana temprano recogieron la basura sólo en el centro.
63	CONTROL2	Mañana temprano los barrenderos recogerán la basura sólo en el centro.
63	NUMBER	Mañana temprano el barrendero recogerán la basura sólo en el centro.
63	PERSON	Mañana temprano el barrendero recogerás la basura sólo en el centro.
64	CONTROL1	El astronauta en seis meses grabará nuevas imágenes de Marte.
64	TENSE	Los astronautas en seis meses grabaron nuevas imágenes de Marte.
64	CONTROL2	En seis meses los astronautas grabarán nuevas imágenes de Marte.
64	NUMBER	En seis meses el astronauta grabarán nuevas imágenes de Marte.
64	PERSON	En seis meses el astronauta grabarás nuevas imágenes de Marte.
65	CONTROL1	El masajista del balneario el próximo invierno aplicará un nuevo masaje.
65	TENSE	Los masajistas del balneario el próximo invierno aplicaron un nuevo masaje.
65	CONTROL2	El próximo invierno los masajistas del balneario aplicarán un nuevo masaje.
65	NUMBER	El próximo invierno el masajista del balneario aplicarán un nuevo masaje.
65	PERSON	El próximo invierno el masajista del balneario aplicarás un nuevo masaje.
66	CONTROL1	El fontanero en algunos días modificará el sistema de tuberías de toda la casa.
66	TENSE	Los fontaneros en algunos días modificaron el sistema de tuberías de toda la casa.
66	CONTROL2	En algunos días los fontaneros modificarán el sistema de tuberías de toda la casa.
66	NUMBER	En algunos días el fontanero modificarán el sistema de tuberías de toda la casa.
66	PERSON	En algunos días el fontanero modificarás el sistema de tuberías de toda la casa.
67	CONTROL1	El notario en dos días leerá el testamento delante de todos los herederos.
67	TENSE	Los notarios en dos días leyeron el testamento delante de todos los herederos.
67	CONTROL2	En dos días los notarios leerán el testamento delante de todos los herederos.
67	NUMBER	En dos días el notario leerán el testamento delante de todos los herederos.

67	PERSON	En dos días el notario leerás el testamento delante de todos los herederos.
68	CONTROL1	El soldado en algunos días examinará el mapa de las zonas más peligrosas.
68	TENSE	Los soldados en algunos días examinaron el mapa de las zonas más peligrosas.
68	CONTROL2	En algunos días los soldados examinarán el mapa de las zonas más peligrosas.
68	NUMBER	En algunos días el soldado examinarán el mapa de las zonas más peligrosas.
68	PERSON	En algunos días el soldado examinarás el mapa de las zonas más peligrosas.
69	CONTROL1	El limpiador mañana temprano lavará el suelo de la sala de actos.
69	TENSE	Los limpiadores mañana temprano lavaron el suelo de la sala de actos.
69	CONTROL2	Mañana temprano los limpiadores lavarán el suelo de la sala de actos.
69	NUMBER	Mañana temprano el limpiador lavarán el suelo de la sala de actos.
69	PERSON	Mañana temprano el limpiador lavarás el suelo de la sala de actos.
70	CONTROL1	El vendedor de telas mañana por la tarde dispondrá la mercancía en las casetas.
70	TENSE	Los vendedores de telas mañana por la tarde dispusieron la mercancía en las casetas.
70	CONTROL2	Mañana por la tarde los vendedores de telas dispondrán la mercancía en las casetas.
70	NUMBER	Mañana por la tarde el vendedor de telas dispondrán la mercancía en las casetas.
70	PERSON	Mañana por la tarde el vendedor de telas dispondrás la mercancía en las casetas.
71	CONTROL1	El voluntario en dos meses pintará la fachada del centro social.
71	TENSE	Los voluntarios en dos meses pintaron la fachada del centro social.
71	CONTROL2	En dos meses los voluntarios pintarán la fachada del centro social.
71	NUMBER	En dos meses el voluntario pintarán la fachada del centro social.
71	PERSON	En dos meses el voluntario pintarás la fachada del centro social.
72	CONTROL1	El universitario en algunos días dirigirá la manifestación contra el ministerio.
72	TENSE	Los universitarios en algunos días dirigieron la manifestación contra el ministerio.
72	CONTROL2	En algunos días los universitarios dirigirán la manifestación contra el ministerio.
72	NUMBER	En algunos días el universitario dirigirán la manifestación contra el ministerio.
72	PERSON	En algunos días el universitario dirigirás la manifestación contra el ministerio.
73	CONTROL1	El astrónomo anoche observó el eclipse lunar.
73	TENSE	Los astrónomos anoche observarán el eclipse lunar.
73	CONTROL2	Anoche los astrónomos observaron el eclipse lunar.
73	NUMBER	Anoche el astrónomo observaron el eclipse lunar.
73	PERSON	Anoche el astrónomo observaste el eclipse lunar.
74	CONTROL1	El padre ayer despertó a los hijos para llevarlos a la escuela.
74	TENSE	Los padres ayer despertarán a los hijos para llevarlos a la escuela.
74	CONTROL2	Ayer los padres despertaron a los hijos para llevarlos a la escuela.

74	NUMBER	Ayer el padre despertaron a los hijos para llevarlos a la escuela.
74	PERSON	Ayer el padre despertaste a los hijos para llevarlos a la escuela.
75	CONTROL1	El abogado civil el otoño pasado trasladó la oficina a otro edificio.
75	TENSE	Los abogados civiles el otoño pasado trasladarán la oficina a otro edificio.
75	CONTROL2	El otoño pasado los abogados civiles trasladaron la oficina a otro edificio.
75	NUMBER	El otoño pasado el abogado civil trasladaron la oficina a otro edificio.
75	PERSON	El otoño pasado el abogado civil trasladaste la oficina a otro edificio.
76	CONTROL1	El ciclista hace un mes inició el entrenamiento de fortalecimiento.
76	TENSE	Los ciclistas hace un mes iniciarán el entrenamiento de fortalecimiento.
76	CONTROL2	Hace un mes los ciclistas iniciaron el entrenamiento de fortalecimiento.
76	NUMBER	Hace un mes el ciclista iniciaron el entrenamiento de fortalecimiento.
76	PERSON	Hace un mes el ciclista iniciaste el entrenamiento de fortalecimiento.
77	CONTROL1	El estudiante hace una semana supo los resultados del examen.
77	TENSE	Los estudiantes hace una semana sabrán los resultados del examen.
77	CONTROL2	Hace una semana los estudiantes supieron los resultados del examen.
77	NUMBER	Hace una semana el estudiante supieron los resultados del examen.
77	PERSON	Hace una semana el estudiante supiste los resultados del examen.
78	CONTROL1	El accionista ayer temprano retiró la propuesta de acuerdo.
78	TENSE	Los accionistas ayer temprano retirarán la propuesta de acuerdo.
78	CONTROL2	Ayer temprano los accionistas retiraron la propuesta de acuerdo.
78	NUMBER	Ayer temprano el accionista retiraron la propuesta de acuerdo.
78	PERSON	Ayer temprano el accionista retiraste la propuesta de acuerdo.
79	CONTROL1	El presentador hace dos meses lideró un nuevo programa televisivo.
79	TENSE	Los presentadores hace dos meses liderarán un nuevo programa televisivo.
79	CONTROL2	Hace dos meses los presentadores lideraron un nuevo programa televisivo.
79	NUMBER	Hace dos meses el presentador lideraron un nuevo programa televisivo.
79	PERSON	Hace dos meses el presentador lideraste un nuevo programa televisivo.
80	CONTROL1	El supervisor el mes pasado reunió a todos los arquitectos del proyecto.
80	TENSE	Los supervisores el mes pasado reunirán a todos los arquitectos del proyecto.
80	CONTROL2	El mes pasado los supervisores reunieron a todos los arquitectos del proyecto.
80	NUMBER	El mes pasado el supervisor reunieron a todos los arquitectos del proyecto.
80	PERSON	El mes pasado el supervisor reuniste a todos los arquitectos del proyecto.
81	CONTROL1	El aprendiz hace un mes consiguió un diploma de estudios avanzados.
81	TENSE	Los aprendices hace un mes conseguirán un diploma de estudios avanzados.

81	CONTROL2	Hace un mes los aprendices consiguieron un diploma de estudios avanzados.
81	NUMBER	Hace un mes el aprendiz consiguieron un diploma de estudios avanzados.
81	PERSON	Hace un mes el aprendiz conseguiste un diploma de estudios avanzados.
82	CONTROL1	El librero viejo la primavera pasada formó una asociación promotora de lectura.
82	TENSE	Los libreros viejos la primavera pasada formarán una asociación promotora de lectura.
82	CONTROL2	La primavera pasada los libreros viejos formaron una asociación promotora de lectura.
82	NUMBER	La primavera pasada el librero viejo formaron una asociación promotora de lectura.
82	PERSON	La primavera pasada el librero viejo formaste una asociación promotora de lectura.
83	CONTROL1	El detective anteayer completó el reconocimiento en el lugar del crimen.
83	TENSE	Los detectives anteayer completarán el reconocimiento en el lugar del crimen.
83	CONTROL2	Anteayer los detectives completaron el reconocimiento en el lugar del crimen.
83	NUMBER	Anteayer el detective completaron el reconocimiento en el lugar del crimen.
83	PERSON	Anteayer el detective completaste el reconocimiento en el lugar del crimen.
84	CONTROL1	El socialista hace un mes celebró el aniversario del nacimiento del partido.
84	TENSE	Los socialistas hace un mes celebrarán el aniversario del nacimiento del partido.
84	CONTROL2	Hace un mes los socialistas celebraron el aniversario del nacimiento del partido.
84	NUMBER	Hace un mes el socialista celebraron el aniversario del nacimiento del partido.
84	PERSON	Hace un mes el socialista celebraste el aniversario del nacimiento del partido.
85	CONTROL1	El redactor gráfico ayer por la tarde convocó dos días de huelga.
85	TENSE	Los redactores gráficos ayer por la tarde convocarán dos días de huelga.
85	CONTROL2	Ayer por la tarde los redactores gráficos convocaron dos días de huelga.
85	NUMBER	Ayer por la tarde el redactor gráfico convocaron dos días de huelga.
85	PERSON	Ayer por la tarde el redactor gráfico convocaste dos días de huelga.
86	CONTROL1	El político popular ayer en el mitin aclaró los puntos del programa electoral.
86	TENSE	Los políticos populares ayer en el mitin aclararán los puntos del programa electoral.
86	CONTROL2	Ayer en el mitin los políticos populares aclararon los puntos del programa electoral.
86	NUMBER	Ayer en el mitin el político popular aclararon los puntos del programa electoral.
86	PERSON	Ayer en el mitin el político popular aclaraste los puntos del programa electoral.
87	CONTROL1	La feminista el mes pasado discutió sobre la violencia machista.
87	TENSE	Las feministas el mes pasado discutirán sobre la violencia machista.
87	CONTROL2	El mes pasado las feministas discutieron sobre la violencia machista.
87	NUMBER	El mes pasado la feminista discutieron sobre la violencia machista.
87	PERSON	El mes pasado la feminista discutiste sobre la violencia machista.
88	CONTROL1	El obrero despedido hace algunos días denunció al jefe de la compañía.

88	TENSE	Los obreros despedidos hace algunos días denunciarán al jefe de la compañía.
88	CONTROL2	Hace algunos días los obreros despedidos denunciaron al jefe de la compañía.
88	NUMBER	Hace algunos días el obrero despedido denunciaron al jefe de la compañía.
88	PERSON	Hace algunos días el obrero despedido denunciaste al jefe de la compañía.
89	CONTROL1	La chica anoche compró unas prendas muy cara.
89	TENSE	Las chicas anoche comprarán unas prendas muy cara.
89	CONTROL2	Anoche las chicas compraron unas prendas muy cara.
89	NUMBER	Anoche la chica compraron unas prendas muy cara.
89	PERSON	Anoche la chica compraste unas prendas muy cara.
90	CONTROL1	El fotógrafo el año pasado viajó por África para retratar la pobreza.
90	TENSE	Los fotógrafos el año pasado viajarán por África para retratar la pobreza.
90	CONTROL2	El año pasado los fotógrafos viajaron por África para retratar la pobreza.
90	NUMBER	El año pasado el fotógrafo viajaron por África para retratar la pobreza.
90	PERSON	El año pasado el fotógrafo viajaste por África para retratar la pobreza.
91	CONTROL1	El cónsul ayer invitó algunos empresarios a la embajada española.
91	TENSE	Los cónsules ayer invitarán algunos empresarios a la embajada española.
91	CONTROL2	Ayer los cónsules invitaron algunos empresarios a la embajada española.
91	NUMBER	Ayer el cónsul invitaron algunos empresarios a la embajada española.
91	PERSON	Ayer el cónsul invitaste algunos empresarios a la embajada española.
92	CONTROL1	El obispo anteayer nombró al nuevo cardenal.
92	TENSE	Los obispos anteayer nombrarán al nuevo cardenal.
92	CONTROL2	Anteayer los obispos nombraron al nuevo cardenal.
92	NUMBER	Anteayer el obispo nombraron al nuevo cardenal.
92	PERSON	Anteayer el obispo nombraste al nuevo cardenal.
93	CONTROL1	La monja joven el otoño pasado prestó ayuda a las personas sin hogar.
93	TENSE	Las monjas jóvenes el otoño pasado prestarán ayuda a las personas sin hogar.
93	CONTROL2	El otoño pasado las monjas jóvenes prestaron ayuda a las personas sin hogar.
93	NUMBER	El otoño pasado la monja joven prestaron ayuda a las personas sin hogar.
93	PERSON	El otoño pasado la monja joven prestaste ayuda a las personas sin hogar.
94	CONTROL1	El escultor hace un mes colocó las estatuas en el nuevo museo.
94	TENSE	Los escultores hace un mes colocarán las estatuas en el nuevo museo.
94	CONTROL2	Hace un mes los escultores colocaron las estatuas en el nuevo museo.
94	NUMBER	Hace un mes el escultor colocaron las estatuas en el nuevo museo.
94	PERSON	Hace un mes el escultor colocaste las estatuas en el nuevo museo.

95	CONTROL1	El senador anteayer aprobó la nueva ley.
95	TENSE	Los senadores anteayer aprobarán la nueva ley.
95	CONTROL2	Anteayer los senadores aprobaron la nueva ley.
95	NUMBER	Anteayer el senador aprobaron la nueva ley.
95	PERSON	Anteayer el senador aprobaste la nueva ley.
96	CONTROL1	El jurado anoche eligió la vencedora del concurso de belleza.
96	TENSE	Los jurados anoche elegirán la vencedora del concurso de belleza.
96	CONTROL2	Anoche los jurados eligieron la vencedora del concurso de belleza.
96	NUMBER	Anoche el jurado eligieron la vencedora del concurso de belleza.
96	PERSON	Anoche el jurado elegiste la vencedora del concurso de belleza.
97	CONTROL1	El banquero hace un mes aumentó el tipo de interés anual.
97	TENSE	Los banqueros hace un mes aumentarán el tipo de interés anual.
97	CONTROL2	Hace un mes los banqueros aumentaron el tipo de interés anual.
97	NUMBER	Hace un mes el banquero aumentaron el tipo de interés anual.
97	PERSON	Hace un mes el banquero aumentaste el tipo de interés anual.
98	CONTROL1	La telefonista el mes pasado llamó a los clientes para realizar un sondeo.
98	TENSE	Las telefonistas el mes pasado llamarán a los clientes para realizar un sondeo.
98	CONTROL2	El mes pasado las telefonistas llamaron a los clientes para realizar un sondeo.
98	NUMBER	El mes pasado la telefonista llamaron a los clientes para realizar un sondeo.
98	PERSON	El mes pasado la telefonista llamaste a los clientes para realizar un sondeo.
99	CONTROL1	La modista joven ayer al mediodía acudió a la clase de bordado.
99	TENSE	Las modistas jóvenes ayer al mediodía acudirán a la clase de bordado.
99	CONTROL2	Ayer al mediodía las modistas jóvenes acudieron a la clase de bordado.
99	NUMBER	Ayer al mediodía la modista joven acudieron a la clase de bordado.
99	PERSON	Ayer al mediodía la modista joven acudiste a la clase de bordado.
100	CONTROL1	El encarcelado el mes pasado intentó la fuga de la cárcel.
100	TENSE	Los encarcelados el mes pasado intentarán la fuga de la cárcel.
100	CONTROL2	El mes pasado los encarcelados intentaron la fuga de la cárcel.
100	NUMBER	El mes pasado el encarcelado intentaron la fuga de la cárcel.
100	PERSON	El mes pasado el encarcelado intentaste la fuga de la cárcel.
101	CONTROL1	El turista francés ayer por la tarde visitó el Museo del Prado en Madrid.
101	TENSE	Los turistas franceses ayer por la tarde visitarán el Museo del Prado en Madrid.
101	CONTROL2	Ayer por la tarde los turistas franceses visitaron el Museo del Prado en Madrid.
101	NUMBER	Ayer por la tarde el turista francés visitaron el Museo del Prado en Madrid.

101	PERSON	Ayer por la tarde el turista francés visitaste el Museo del Prado en Madrid.
102	CONTROL1	El joven anteayer ingresó por primera vez en la universidad.
102	TENSE	Los jóvenes anteayer ingresarán por primera vez en la universidad.
102	CONTROL2	Anteayer los jóvenes ingresaron por primera vez en la universidad.
102	NUMBER	Anteayer el joven ingresaron por primera vez en la universidad.
102	PERSON	Anteayer el joven ingresaste por primera vez en la universidad.
103	CONTROL1	El viejo pescador ayer temprano echó las redes mar adentro.
103	TENSE	Los viejos pescadores ayer temprano echarán las redes mar adentro.
103	CONTROL2	Ayer temprano los viejos pescadores echaron las redes mar adentro.
103	NUMBER	Ayer temprano el viejo pescador echaron las redes mar adentro.
103	PERSON	Ayer temprano el viejo pescador echaste las redes mar adentro.
104	CONTROL1	El artesano vasco el año pasado unió los talleres para crear una fábrica.
104	TENSE	Los artesanos vascos el año pasado unirán los talleres para crear una fábrica.
104	CONTROL2	El año pasado los artesanos vascos unieron los talleres para crear una fábrica.
104	NUMBER	El año pasado el artesano vasco unieron los talleres para crear una fábrica.
104	PERSON	El año pasado el artesano vasco uniste los talleres para crear una fábrica.
105	CONTROL1	El mecánico anteayer reparó el coche de época de Javier.
105	TENSE	Los mecánicos anteayer repararán el coche de época de Javier.
105	CONTROL2	Anteayer los mecánicos repararon el coche de época de Javier.
105	NUMBER	Anteayer el mecánico repararon el coche de época de Javier.
105	PERSON	Anteayer el mecánico reparaste el coche de época de Javier.
106	CONTROL1	El leñador el otoño pasado cortó mucha más madera.
106	TENSE	Los leñadores el otoño pasado cortarán mucha más madera.
106	CONTROL2	El otoño pasado los leñadores cortaron mucha más madera.
106	NUMBER	El otoño pasado el leñador cortaron mucha más madera.
106	PERSON	El otoño pasado el leñador cortaste mucha más madera.
107	CONTROL1	La esteticista la semana pasada anuló todas las citas del lunes.
107	TENSE	Las esteticistas la semana pasada anularán todas las citas del lunes.
107	CONTROL2	La semana pasada las esteticistas anularon todas las citas del lunes.
107	NUMBER	La semana pasada la esteticista anularon todas las citas del lunes.
107	PERSON	La semana pasada la esteticista anulaste todas las citas del lunes.
108	CONTROL1	El administrador hace algunos días convocó a los consejeros delegados.
108	TENSE	Los administradores hace algunos días convocaron a los consejeros delegados.
108	CONTROL2	Hace algunos días los administradores convocaron a los consejeros delegados.

108	NUMBER	Hace algunos días el administrador convocaron a los consejeros delegados.
108	PERSON	Hace algunos días el administrador convocaste a los consejeros delegados.
109	CONTROL1	El cómico anoche contó sólo chistes de políticos italianos.
109	TENSE	Los cómicos anoche contarán sólo chistes de políticos italianos.
109	CONTROL2	Anoche los cómicos contaron sólo chistes de políticos italianos.
109	NUMBER	Anoche el cómico contaron sólo chistes de políticos italianos.
109	PERSON	Anoche el cómico contaste sólo chistes de políticos italianos.
110	CONTROL1	El hombre mujeriego ayer por la noche salió con un grupo de chicas extranjeras.
110	TENSE	Los hombres mujeriegos ayer por la noche saldrán con un grupo de chicas extranjeras.
110	CONTROL2	Ayer por la noche los hombres mujeriegos salieron con un grupo de chicas extranjeras.
110	NUMBER	Ayer por la noche el hombre mujeriego salieron con un grupo de chicas extranjeras.
110	PERSON	Ayer por la noche el hombre mujeriego saliste con un grupo de chicas extranjeras.
111	CONTROL1	El elector hace un mes votó en las elecciones nacionales.
111	TENSE	Los electores hace un mes votarán en las elecciones nacionales.
111	CONTROL2	Hace un mes los electores votaron en las elecciones nacionales.
111	NUMBER	Hace un mes el elector votaron en las elecciones nacionales.
111	PERSON	Hace un mes el elector votaste en las elecciones nacionales.
112	CONTROL1	La maestra anoche corrigió las tareas de los alumnos.
112	TENSE	Las maestras anoche corregirán las tareas de los alumnos.
112	CONTROL2	Anoche las maestras corrigieron las tareas de los alumnos.
112	NUMBER	Anoche la maestra corrigieron las tareas de los alumnos.
112	PERSON	Anoche la maestra corregiste las tareas de los alumnos.
113	CONTROL1	La hábil pastelera hace algunos días adornó las tartas de chocolate.
113	TENSE	Las hábiles pasteleras hace algunos días adornarán las tartas de chocolate.
113	CONTROL2	Hace algunos días las hábiles pasteleras adornaron las tartas de chocolate.
113	NUMBER	Hace algunos días la hábil pastelera adornaron las tartas de chocolate.
113	PERSON	Hace algunos días la hábil pastelera adornaste las tartas de chocolate.
114	CONTROL1	El peregrino agotado ayer a la medianoche terminó el camino de Santiago.
114	TENSE	Los peregrinos agotados ayer a la medianoche terminarán el camino de Santiago.
114	CONTROL2	Ayer a medianoche los peregrinos agotados terminaron el camino de Santiago.
114	NUMBER	Ayer a medianoche el peregrino agotado terminaron el camino de Santiago.
114	PERSON	Ayer a medianoche el peregrino agotado terminaste el camino de Santiago.
115	CONTROL1	El abuelo anteayer regaló un coche muy caro al nieto.
115	TENSE	Los abuelos anteayer regalarán un coche muy caro al nieto.

115	CONTROL2	Anteayer los abuelos regalaron un coche muy caro al nieto.
115	NUMBER	Anteayer el abuelo regalaron un coche muy caro al nieto.
115	PERSON	Anteayer el abuelo regalaste un coche muy caro al nieto.
116	CONTROL1	El investigador hace una semana asistió a una conferencia muy importante.
116	TENSE	Los investigadores hace una semana asistirán a una conferencia muy importante.
116	CONTROL2	Hace una semana los investigadores asistieron a una conferencia muy importante.
116	NUMBER	Hace una semana el investigador asistieron a una conferencia muy importante.
116	PERSON	Hace una semana el investigador asististe a una conferencia muy importante.
117	CONTROL1	El programador el mes pasado instaló todos los ordenadores de la oficina.
117	TENSE	Los programadores el mes pasado instalarán todos los ordenadores de la oficina.
117	CONTROL2	El mes pasado los programadores instalaron todos los ordenadores de la oficina.
117	NUMBER	El mes pasado el programador instalaron todos los ordenadores de la oficina.
117	PERSON	El mes pasado el programador instalaste todos los ordenadores de la oficina.
118	CONTROL1	El panadero del barrio ayer al mediodía sacó sólo pan integral del horno.
118	TENSE	Los panaderos del barrio ayer al mediodía sacarán sólo pan integral del horno.
118	CONTROL2	Ayer al mediodía los panaderos del barrio sacaron sólo pan integral del horno.
118	NUMBER	Ayer al mediodía el panadero del barrio sacaron sólo pan integral del horno.
118	PERSON	Ayer al mediodía el panadero del barrio sacaste sólo pan integral del horno.
119	CONTROL1	El empresario el año pasado despidió a todos los obreros de la empresa.
119	TENSE	Los empresarios el año pasado despedirán a todos los obreros de la empresa.
119	CONTROL2	El año pasado los empresarios despidieron a todos los obreros de la empresa.
119	NUMBER	El año pasado el empresario despidieron a todos los obreros de la empresa.
119	PERSON	El año pasado el empresario despediste a todos los obreros de la empresa.
120	CONTROL1	El intérprete judicial ayer por la tarde escuchó las palabras del testigo.
120	TENSE	Los intérpretes judiciales ayer por la tarde escucharán las palabras del testigo.
120	CONTROL2	Ayer por la tarde los intérpretes judiciales escucharon las palabras del testigo.
120	NUMBER	Ayer por la tarde el intérprete judicial escucharon las palabras del testigo.
120	PERSON	Ayer por la tarde el intérprete judicial escuchaste las palabras del testigo.
121	CONTROL1	El diputado el mes pasado escogió un nuevo presidente.
121	TENSE	Los diputados el mes pasado escogerán un nuevo presidente.
121	CONTROL2	El mes pasado los diputados escogieron un nuevo presidente.
121	NUMBER	El mes pasado el diputado escogieron un nuevo presidente.
121	PERSON	El mes pasado el diputado escogiste un nuevo presidente.
122	CONTROL1	El científico el año pasado celebró el nacimiento de Charles Darwin.

122	TENSE	Los científicos el año pasado celebrarán el nacimiento de Charles Darwin.
122	CONTROL2	El año pasado los científicos celebraron el nacimiento de Charles Darwin.
122	NUMBER	El año pasado el científico celebraron el nacimiento de Charles Darwin.
122	PERSON	El año pasado el científico celebraste el nacimiento de Charles Darwin.
123	CONTROL1	El suplente el otoño pasado sustituyó a las profesoras en baja por maternidad.
123	TENSE	Los suplentes el otoño pasado sustituirán a las profesoras en baja por maternidad.
123	CONTROL2	El otoño pasado los suplentes sustituyeron a las profesoras en baja por maternidad.
123	NUMBER	El otoño pasado el suplente sustituyeron a las profesoras en baja por maternidad.
123	PERSON	El otoño pasado el suplente sustituiste a las profesoras en baja por maternidad.
124	CONTROL1	La nadadora griega el verano pasado voló a Londres por las olimpiadas.
124	TENSE	Las nadadoras griegas el verano pasado volarán a Londres por las olimpiadas.
124	CONTROL2	El verano pasado las nadadoras griegas volaron a Londres por las olimpiadas.
124	NUMBER	El verano pasado la nadadora griega volaron a Londres por las olimpiadas.
124	PERSON	El verano pasado la nadadora griega volaste a Londres por las olimpiadas.
125	CONTROL1	El clandestino ayer temprano escapó de la ciudad para esconderse.
125	TENSE	Los clandestinos ayer temprano escapan de la ciudad para esconderse.
125	CONTROL2	Ayer temprano los clandestinos escaparon de la ciudad para esconderse.
125	NUMBER	Ayer temprano el clandestino escaparon de la ciudad para esconderse.
125	PERSON	Ayer temprano el clandestino escapaste de la ciudad para esconderse.
126	CONTROL1	La damisela anteayer preparó el salón para la boda.
126	TENSE	Las damiselas anteayer prepararán el salón para la boda.
126	CONTROL2	Anteayer las damiselas prepararon el salón para la boda.
126	NUMBER	Anteayer la damisela prepararon el salón para la boda.
126	PERSON	Anteayer la damisela preparaste el salón para la boda.
127	CONTROL1	El ginecólogo el año pasado utilizó una nueva técnica guiada por ecografía.
127	TENSE	Los ginecólogos el año pasado utilizarán una nueva técnica guiada por ecografía.
127	CONTROL2	El año pasado los ginecólogos utilizaron una nueva técnica guiada por ecografía.
127	NUMBER	El año pasado el ginecólogo utilizaron una nueva técnica guiada por ecografía.
127	PERSON	El año pasado el ginecólogo utilizaste una nueva técnica guiada por ecografía.
128	CONTROL1	El monitor de natación el verano pasado enseñó a nadar a los niños.
128	TENSE	Los monitores de natación el verano pasado enseñarán a nadar a los niños.
128	CONTROL2	El verano pasado los monitores de natación enseñaron a nadar a los niños.
128	NUMBER	El verano pasado el monitor de natación enseñaron a nadar a los niños.
128	PERSON	El verano pasado el monitor de natación enseñaste a nadar a los niños.

129	CONTROL1	El jardinero el mes pasado arrancó las malas hierbas del jardín.
129	TENSE	Los jardineros el mes pasado arrancarán las malas hierbas del jardín.
129	CONTROL2	El mes pasado los jardineros arrancaron las malas hierbas del jardín.
129	NUMBER	El mes pasado el jardinero arrancaron las malas hierbas del jardín.
129	PERSON	El mes pasado el jardinero arrancaste las malas hierbas del jardín.
130	CONTROL1	El noble anoche asistió a una subasta de muebles antiguos.
130	TENSE	Los nobles anoche asistirán a una subasta de muebles antiguos.
130	CONTROL2	Anoche los nobles asistieron a una subasta de muebles antiguos.
130	NUMBER	Anoche el noble asistieron a una subasta de muebles antiguos.
130	PERSON	Anoche el noble asististe a una subasta de muebles antiguos.
131	CONTROL1	El monje anteayer ofreció alimentos a los pobres del barrio.
131	TENSE	Los monjes anteayer ofrecerán alimentos a los pobres del barrio.
131	CONTROL2	Anteayer los monjes ofrecieron alimentos a los pobres del barrio.
131	NUMBER	Anteayer el monje ofrecieron alimentos a los pobres del barrio.
131	PERSON	Anteayer el monje ofreciste alimentos a los pobres del barrio.
132	CONTROL1	El campesino la semana pasada plantó berenjenas y pimientos.
132	TENSE	Los campesinos la semana pasada plantarán berenjenas y pimientos.
132	CONTROL2	La semana pasada los campesinos plantaron berenjenas y pimientos.
132	NUMBER	La semana pasada el campesino plantaron berenjenas y pimientos.
132	PERSON	La semana pasada el campesino plantaste berenjenas y pimientos.
133	CONTROL1	El enólogo experto hace algunos días cambió la carta de vinos.
133	TENSE	Los enólogos expertos hace algunos días cambiarán la carta de vinos.
133	CONTROL2	Hace algunos días los enólogos expertos cambiaron la carta de vinos.
133	NUMBER	Hace algunos días el enólogo experto cambiaron la carta de vinos.
133	PERSON	Hace algunos días el enólogo experto cambiaste la carta de vinos.
134	CONTROL1	El socorrista anoche salvó a un torpe surfista andaluz.
134	TENSE	Los socorristas anoche salvarán a un torpe surfista andaluz.
134	CONTROL2	Anoche los socorristas salvaron a un torpe surfista andaluz.
134	NUMBER	Anoche el socorrista salvaron a un torpe surfista andaluz.
134	PERSON	Anoche el socorrista salvaste a un torpe surfista andaluz.
135	CONTROL1	El neurólogo hace un mes buscó un nuevo empleo en una clínica privada.
135	TENSE	Los neurólogos hace un mes buscarán un nuevo empleo en una clínica privada.
135	CONTROL2	Hace un mes los neurólogos buscaron un nuevo empleo en una clínica privada.
135	NUMBER	Hace un mes el neurólogo buscaron un nuevo empleo en una clínica privada.

135	PERSON	Hace un mes el neurólogo buscaste un nuevo empleo en una clínica privada.
136	CONTROL1	El minero irlandés hace algunos meses pidió un sistema de recogida de carbón.
136	TENSE	Los mineros irlandeses hace algunos meses pedirán un sistema de recogida de carbón.
136	CONTROL2	Hace algunos meses los mineros irlandeses pidieron un sistema de recogida de carbón.
136	NUMBER	Hace algunos meses el minero irlandés pidieron un sistema de recogida de carbón.
136	PERSON	Hace algunos meses el minero irlandés pediste un sistema de recogida de carbón.
137	CONTROL1	El jugador de baloncesto ayer en la entrevista negó el uso de dopaje.
137	TENSE	Los jugadores de baloncesto ayer en la entrevista negarán el uso de dopaje.
137	CONTROL2	Ayer en la entrevista los jugadores de baloncesto negaron el uso de dopaje.
137	NUMBER	Ayer en la entrevista el jugador de baloncesto negaron el uso de dopaje.
137	PERSON	Ayer en la entrevista el jugador de baloncesto negaste el uso de dopaje.
138	CONTROL1	El actor anoche realizó una gran actuación en el teatro.
138	TENSE	Los actores anoche realizarán una gran actuación en el teatro.
138	CONTROL2	Anoche los actores realizaron una gran actuación en el teatro.
138	NUMBER	Anoche el actor realizaron una gran actuación en el teatro.
138	PERSON	Anoche el actor realizaste una gran actuación en el teatro.
139	CONTROL1	El poeta sudamericano ayer por la tarde atrajo la atención de los críticos.
139	TENSE	Los poetas sudamericanos ayer por la tarde atraerán la atención de los críticos.
139	CONTROL2	Ayer por la tarde los poetas sudamericanos atrajeron la atención de los críticos.
139	NUMBER	Ayer por la tarde el poeta sudamericano atrajeron la atención de los críticos.
139	PERSON	Ayer por la tarde el poeta sudamericano atrajiste la atención de los críticos.
140	CONTROL1	El pastor de ovejas el invierno pasado hizo queso de forma artesanal.
140	TENSE	Los pastores de ovejas el invierno pasado harán queso de forma artesanal.
140	CONTROL2	El invierno pasado los pastores de ovejas hicieron queso de forma artesanal.
140	NUMBER	El invierno pasado el pastor de ovejas hicieron queso de forma artesanal.
140	PERSON	El invierno pasado el pastor de ovejas hiciste queso de forma artesanal.
141	CONTROL1	La aprendiz hace un mes trabajó con un famoso peluquero colombiano.
141	TENSE	Las aprendizas hace un mes trabajarán con un famoso peluquero colombiano.
141	CONTROL2	Hace un mes las aprendizas trabajaron con un famoso peluquero colombiano.
141	NUMBER	Hace un mes la aprendiz trabajaron con un famoso peluquero colombiano.
141	PERSON	Hace un mes la aprendiz trabajaste con un famoso peluquero colombiano.
142	CONTROL1	El misionero joven el verano pasado construyó un pozo en Somalia.
142	TENSE	Los misioneros jóvenes el verano pasado construirán un pozo en Somalia.
142	CONTROL2	El verano pasado los misioneros jóvenes construyeron un pozo en Somalia.

142	NUMBER	El verano pasado el misionero joven construyeron un pozo en Somalia.
142	PERSON	El verano pasado el misionero joven construiste un pozo en Somalia.
143	CONTROL1	El concursante la semana pasada ganó el primer premio de la competición.
143	TENSE	Los concursantes la semana pasada ganarán el primer premio de la competición.
143	CONTROL2	La semana pasada los concursantes ganaron el primer premio de la competición.
143	NUMBER	La semana pasada el concursante ganaron el primer premio de la competición.
143	PERSON	La semana pasada el concursante ganaste el primer premio de la competición.
144	CONTROL1	El futbolista anteayer reclamó el gol anulado por el árbitro.
144	TENSE	Los futbolistas anteayer reclamarán el gol anulado por el árbitro.
144	CONTROL2	Anteayer los futbolistas reclamaron el gol anulado por el árbitro.
144	NUMBER	Anteayer el futbolista reclamaron el gol anulado por el árbitro.
144	PERSON	Anteayer el futbolista reclamaste el gol anulado por el árbitro.

Experimental material: distal configuration

adverb-verb temporal agreement: CONTROL1, TENSE

subject-verb agreement: CONTROL2, NUMBER, PERSON

1	CONTROL1	Mañana al mediodía el viejo trabajador protestará enfrente de la empresa.
1	TENSE	Mañana al mediodía los viejos trabajadores protestaron enfrente de la empresa.
1	CONTROL2	Los viejos trabajadores mañana al mediodía protestarán enfrente de la empresa.
1	NUMBER	El viejo trabajador mañana al mediodía protestarán enfrente de la empresa.
1	PERSON	El viejo trabajador mañana al mediodía protestarás enfrente de la empresa.
2	CONTROL1	Mañana a las dos el niño deportista jugará al fútbol con sus amigos.
2	TENSE	Mañana a las dos los niños deportistas jugaron al fútbol con sus amigos.
2	CONTROL2	Los niños deportistas mañana a las dos jugarán al fútbol con sus amigos.
2	NUMBER	El niño deportista mañana a las dos jugarán al fútbol con sus amigos.
2	PERSON	El niño deportista mañana a las dos jugarás al fútbol con sus amigos.
3	CONTROL1	El próximo mes el presidente firmará un tratado de paz.
3	TENSE	El próximo mes los presidentes firmaron un tratado de paz.
3	CONTROL2	Los presidentes el próximo mes firmarán un tratado de paz.
3	NUMBER	El presidente el próximo mes firmarán un tratado de paz.
3	PERSON	El presidente el próximo mes firmarás un tratado de paz.
4	CONTROL1	La próxima semana el dueño del pub cerrará la barra más tarde.
4	TENSE	La próxima semana los dueños del pub cerraron la barra más tarde.
4	CONTROL2	Los dueños del pub la próxima semana cerrarán la barra más tarde.
4	NUMBER	El dueño del pub la próxima semana cerrarán la barra más tarde.
4	PERSON	El dueño del pub la próxima semana cerrarás la barra más tarde.
5	CONTROL1	Mañana temprano la maquilladora arreglará a las modelos para el desfile.
5	TENSE	Mañana temprano las maquilladoras arreglaron a las modelos para el desfile.
5	CONTROL2	Las maquilladoras mañana temprano arreglarán a las modelos para el desfile.
5	NUMBER	La maquilladora mañana temprano arreglarán a las modelos para el desfile.
5	PERSON	La maquilladora mañana temprano arreglarás a las modelos para el desfile.
6	CONTROL1	En dos meses la estilista francesa preparará el traje del famoso actor.
6	TENSE	En dos meses las estilistas francesas prepararon el traje del famoso actor.
6	CONTROL2	Las estilistas francesas en dos meses prepararán el traje del famoso actor.
6	NUMBER	La estilista francesa en dos meses prepararán el traje del famoso actor.
6	PERSON	La estilista francesa en dos meses prepararás el traje del famoso actor.
7	CONTROL1	Mañana por la tarde la bailarina de tango probará la nueva coreografía.
7	TENSE	Mañana por la tarde las bailarinas de tango probaron la nueva coreografía.
7	CONTROL2	Las bailarinas de tango mañana por la tarde probarán la nueva coreografía.
7	NUMBER	La bailarina de tango mañana por la tarde probarán la nueva coreografía.
7	PERSON	La bailarina de tango mañana por la tarde probarás la nueva coreografía.

8	CONTROL1	La próxima semana el embajador ruso negociará un nuevo acuerdo comercial.
8	TENSE	La próxima semana los embajadores rusos negociaron un nuevo acuerdo comercial.
8	CONTROL2	Los embajadores rusos la próxima semana negociarán un nuevo acuerdo comercial.
8	NUMBER	El embajador ruso la próxima semana negociarán un nuevo acuerdo comercial.
8	PERSON	El embajador ruso la próxima semana negociarás un nuevo acuerdo comercial.
9	CONTROL1	En dos meses el jubilado participará en un torneo de bolos.
9	TENSE	En dos meses los jubilados participaron en un torneo de bolos.
9	CONTROL2	Los jubilados en dos meses participarán en un torneo de bolos.
9	NUMBER	El jubilado en dos meses participarán en un torneo de bolos.
9	PERSON	El jubilado en dos meses participarás en un torneo de bolos.
10	CONTROL1	Mañana por la noche el piloto español luchará por la victoria del Gran Premio.
10	TENSE	Mañana por la noche los pilotos españoles lucharon por la victoria del Gran Premio.
10	CONTROL2	Los pilotos españoles mañana por la noche lucharán por la victoria del Gran Premio.
10	NUMBER	El piloto español mañana por la noche lucharán por la victoria del Gran Premio.
10	PERSON	El piloto español mañana por la noche lucharás por la victoria del Gran Premio.
11	CONTROL1	En seis meses el lingüista hablará en una conferencia en Potsdam.
11	TENSE	En seis meses los lingüistas hablaron en una conferencia en Potsdam.
11	CONTROL2	Los lingüistas en seis meses hablarán en una conferencia en Potsdam.
11	NUMBER	El lingüista en seis meses hablarán en una conferencia en Potsdam.
11	PERSON	El lingüista en seis meses hablarás en una conferencia en Potsdam.
12	CONTROL1	La próxima semana el nuevo cartero entregará el correo sólo en el centro.
12	TENSE	La próxima semana los nuevos carteros entregaron el correo sólo en el centro.
12	CONTROL2	Los nuevos carteros la próxima semana entregarán el correo sólo en el centro.
12	NUMBER	El nuevo cartero la próxima semana entregarán el correo sólo en el centro.
12	PERSON	El nuevo cartero la próxima semana entregarás el correo sólo en el centro.
13	CONTROL1	Mañana por la noche el hábil cocinero preparará un plato muy sofisticado.
13	TENSE	Mañana por la noche los hábiles cocineros prepararon un plato muy sofisticado.
13	CONTROL2	Los hábiles cocineros mañana por la noche prepararán un plato muy sofisticado.
13	NUMBER	El hábil cocinero mañana por la noche prepararán un plato muy sofisticado.
13	PERSON	El hábil cocinero mañana por la noche prepararás un plato muy sofisticado.
14	CONTROL1	El próximo año el sacerdote casará a los novios en la catedral de Sevilla.
14	TENSE	El próximo año los sacerdotes casaron a los novios en la catedral de Sevilla.
14	CONTROL2	Los sacerdotes el próximo año casarán a los novios en la catedral de Sevilla.
14	NUMBER	El sacerdote el próximo año casarán a los novios en la catedral de Sevilla.
14	PERSON	El sacerdote el próximo año casarás a los novios en la catedral de Sevilla.
15	CONTROL1	Mañana temprano el comerciante empezará las rebajas de ventas.
15	TENSE	Mañana temprano los comerciantes empezaron las rebajas de ventas.
15	CONTROL2	Los comerciantes mañana temprano empezarán las rebajas de ventas.
15	NUMBER	El comerciante mañana temprano empezarán las rebajas de ventas.
15	PERSON	El comerciante mañana temprano empezarás las rebajas de ventas.
16	CONTROL1	Mañana por la tarde el secretario general llamará a los miembros del partido.

16	TENSE	Mañana por la tarde los secretarios generales llamaron a los miembros del partido.
16	CONTROL2	Los secretarios generales mañana por la tarde llamarán a los miembros del partido.
16	NUMBER	El secretario general mañana por la tarde llamarán a los miembros del partido.
16	PERSON	El secretario general mañana por la tarde llamarás a los miembros del partido.
17	CONTROL1	El próximo mes el comisario visitará de nuevo a los sospechosos del crimen.
17	TENSE	El próximo mes los comisarios visitaron de nuevo a los sospechosos del crimen.
17	CONTROL2	Los comisarios el próximo mes visitarán de nuevo a los sospechosos del crimen.
17	NUMBER	El comisario el próximo mes visitarán de nuevo a los sospechosos del crimen.
17	PERSON	El comisario el próximo mes visitarás de nuevo a los sospechosos del crimen.
18	CONTROL1	La próxima semana el viejo alcalde abandonará la oficina en el municipio.
18	TENSE	La próxima semana los viejos alcaldes abandonaron la oficina en el municipio.
18	CONTROL2	Los viejos alcaldes la próxima semana abandonarán la oficina en el municipio.
18	NUMBER	El viejo alcalde la próxima semana abandonarán la oficina en el municipio.
18	PERSON	El viejo alcalde la próxima semana abandonarás la oficina en el municipio.
19	CONTROL1	Mañana al mediodía el empleado público conocerá al nuevo director general.
19	TENSE	Mañana al mediodía los empleados públicos conocieron al nuevo director general.
19	CONTROL2	Los empleados públicos mañana al mediodía conocerán al nuevo director general.
19	NUMBER	El empleado público mañana al mediodía conocerán al nuevo director general.
19	PERSON	El empleado público mañana al mediodía conocerás al nuevo director general.
20	CONTROL1	Mañana a las diez la dependienta abrirá la tienda en lugar del dueño.
20	TENSE	Mañana a las diez las dependientas abrieron la tienda en lugar del dueño.
20	CONTROL2	Las dependientas mañana a las diez abrirán la tienda en lugar del dueño.
20	NUMBER	La dependienta mañana a las diez abrirán la tienda en lugar del dueño.
20	PERSON	La dependienta mañana a las diez abrirás la tienda en lugar del dueño.
21	CONTROL1	Mañana el camionero recorrerá más de doscientos kilómetros.
21	TENSE	Mañana los camioneros recorrieron más de doscientos kilómetros.
21	CONTROL2	Los camioneros mañana recorrerán más de doscientos kilómetros.
21	NUMBER	El camionero mañana recorrerán más de doscientos kilómetros.
21	PERSON	El camionero mañana recorrerás más de doscientos kilómetros.
22	CONTROL1	El próximo año el candidato presentará a la nueva coalición.
22	TENSE	El próximo año los candidatos presentaron a la nueva coalición.
22	CONTROL2	Los candidatos el próximo año presentarán a la nueva coalición.
22	NUMBER	El candidato el próximo año presentarán a la nueva coalición.
22	PERSON	El candidato el próximo año presentarás a la nueva coalición.
23	CONTROL1	Mañana temprano el vigilante quitará los carteles del muro.
23	TENSE	Mañana temprano los vigilantes quitaron los carteles del muro.
23	CONTROL2	Los vigilantes mañana temprano quitarán los carteles del muro.
23	NUMBER	El vigilante mañana temprano quitarán los carteles del muro.
23	PERSON	El vigilante mañana temprano quitarás los carteles del muro.
24	CONTROL1	Mañana por la noche el agente de policía vigilará la periferia de la ciudad.
24	TENSE	Mañana por la noche los agentes de policía vigilaron la periferia de la ciudad.

24	CONTROL2	Los agentes de policía mañana por la noche vigilarán la periferia de la ciudad.
24	NUMBER	El agente de policía mañana por la noche vigilarán la periferia de la ciudad.
24	PERSON	El agente de policía mañana por la noche vigilarás la periferia de la ciudad.
25	CONTROL1	En dos días el director lanzará la nueva película en el festival de Cannes.
25	TENSE	En dos días los directores lanzaron la nueva película en el festival de Cannes.
25	CONTROL2	Los directores en dos días lanzarán la nueva película en el festival de Cannes.
25	NUMBER	El director en dos días lanzarán la nueva película en el festival de Cannes.
25	PERSON	El director en dos días lanzarás la nueva película en el festival de Cannes.
26	CONTROL1	Mañana el invitado llevará una botella de vino tinto.
26	TENSE	Mañana los invitados llevaron una botella de vino tinto.
26	CONTROL2	Los invitados mañana llevarán una botella de vino tinto.
26	NUMBER	El invitado mañana llevarán una botella de vino tinto.
26	PERSON	El invitado mañana llevarás una botella de vino tinto.
27	CONTROL1	Mañana al mediodía el juez de la corte comunicará la sentencia al demandado.
27	TENSE	Mañana al mediodía los jueces de la corte comunicaron la sentencia al demandado.
27	CONTROL2	Los jueces de la corte mañana al mediodía comunicarán la sentencia al demandado.
27	NUMBER	El juez de la corte mañana al mediodía comunicarán la sentencia al demandado.
27	PERSON	El juez de la corte mañana al mediodía comunicarás la sentencia al demandado.
28	CONTROL1	En dos días el escalador llegará a la cumbre de la montaña.
28	TENSE	En dos días los escaladores llegaron a la cumbre de la montaña.
28	CONTROL2	Los escaladores en dos días llegarán a la cumbre de la montaña.
28	NUMBER	El escalador en dos días llegarán a la cumbre de la montaña.
28	PERSON	El escalador en dos días llegarás a la cumbre de la montaña.
29	CONTROL1	En dos meses la profesora acompañará a los estudiantes en una excursión.
29	TENSE	En dos meses las profesoras acompañaron a los estudiantes en una excursión.
29	CONTROL2	Las profesoras en dos meses acompañarán a los estudiantes en una excursión.
29	NUMBER	La profesora en dos meses acompañarán a los estudiantes en una excursión.
29	PERSON	La profesora en dos meses acompañarás a los estudiantes en una excursión.
30	CONTROL1	El próximo año el corredor correrá la famosa maratón de New York.
30	TENSE	El próximo año los corredores corrieron la famosa maratón de New York.
30	CONTROL2	Los corredores el próximo año correrán la famosa maratón de New York.
30	NUMBER	El corredor el próximo año correrán la famosa maratón de New York.
30	PERSON	El corredor el próximo año correrás la famosa maratón de New York.
31	CONTROL1	El próximo mes el graduado mandará la versión final de la tesis.
31	TENSE	El próximo mes los graduados mandaron la versión final de la tesis.
31	CONTROL2	Los graduados el próximo mes mandarán la versión final de la tesis.
31	NUMBER	El graduado el próximo mes mandarán la versión final de la tesis.
31	PERSON	El graduado el próximo mes mandarás la versión final de la tesis.
32	CONTROL1	Mañana a las cinco el músico de jazz comenzará el concierto al aire libre.
32	TENSE	Mañana a las cinco los músicos de jazz comenzaron el concierto al aire libre.
32	CONTROL2	Los músicos de jazz mañana a las cinco comenzarán el concierto al aire libre.

32	NUMBER	El músico de jazz mañana a las cinco comenzarán el concierto al aire libre.
32	PERSON	El músico de jazz mañana a las cinco comenzarás el concierto al aire libre.
33	CONTROL1	La próxima semana el médico escolar visitará a todos los niños de la escuela.
33	TENSE	La próxima semana los médicos escolares visitaron a todos los niños de la escuela.
33	CONTROL2	Los médicos escolares la próxima semana visitarán a todos los niños de la escuela.
33	NUMBER	El médico escolar la próxima semana visitarán a todos los niños de la escuela.
33	PERSON	El médico escolar la próxima semana visitarás a todos los niños de la escuela.
34	CONTROL1	La próxima semana el nuevo dirigente reemplazará los empleados vagos.
34	TENSE	La próxima semana los nuevos dirigentes reemplazaron los empleados vagos.
34	CONTROL2	Los nuevos dirigentes la próxima semana reemplazarán los empleados vagos.
34	NUMBER	El nuevo dirigente la próxima semana reemplazarán los empleados vagos.
34	PERSON	El nuevo dirigente la próxima semana reemplazarás los empleados vagos.
35	CONTROL1	Mañana durante la sesión el psicoanalista interpretará el sueño del cliente.
35	TENSE	Mañana durante la sesión los psicoanalistas interpretaron el sueño del cliente.
35	CONTROL2	Los psicoanalistas mañana durante la sesión interpretarán el sueño del cliente.
35	NUMBER	El psicoanalista mañana durante la sesión interpretarán el sueño del cliente.
35	PERSON	El psicoanalista mañana durante la sesión interpretarás el sueño del cliente.
36	CONTROL1	Mañana por la tarde el colega de trabajo informará al empleado del nuevo contrato.
36	TENSE	Mañana por la tarde los colegas de trabajo informaron al empleado del nuevo contrato.
36	CONTROL2	Los colegas de trabajo mañana por la tarde informarán al empleado del nuevo contrato.
36	NUMBER	El colega de trabajo mañana por la tarde informarán al empleado del nuevo contrato.
36	PERSON	El colega de trabajo mañana por la tarde informarás al empleado del nuevo contrato.
37	CONTROL1	El próximo mes el periodista escribirá un artículo sobre los derechos humanos.
37	TENSE	El próximo mes los periodistas escribieron un artículo sobre los derechos humanos.
37	CONTROL2	Los periodistas el próximo mes escribirán un artículo sobre los derechos humanos.
37	NUMBER	El periodista el próximo mes escribirán un artículo sobre los derechos humanos.
37	PERSON	El periodista el próximo mes escribirás un artículo sobre los derechos humanos.
38	CONTROL1	Mañana por la tarde el hincha valiente escuchará el partido en la radio.
38	TENSE	Mañana por la tarde los hinchas valientes escucharon el partido en la radio.
38	CONTROL2	Los hinchas valientes mañana por la tarde escucharán el partido en la radio.
38	NUMBER	El hincha valiente mañana por la tarde escucharán el partido en la radio.
38	PERSON	El hincha valiente mañana por la tarde escucharás el partido en la radio.
39	CONTROL1	La próxima semana el pintor famoso traerá los cuadros a la galería.
39	TENSE	La próxima semana los pintores famosos trajeron los cuadros a la galería.
39	CONTROL2	Los pintores famosos la próxima semana traerán los cuadros a la galería.
39	NUMBER	El pintor famoso la próxima semana traerán los cuadros a la galería.
39	PERSON	El pintor famoso la próxima semana traerás los cuadros a la galería.
40	CONTROL1	La próxima semana el nuevo guionista explicará la trama a los actores.
40	TENSE	La próxima semana los nuevos guionistas explicaron la trama a los actores.
40	CONTROL2	Los nuevos guionistas la próxima semana explicarán la trama a los actores.
40	NUMBER	El nuevo guionista la próxima semana explicarán la trama a los actores.

40 PERSON El nuevo guionista la próxima semana explicarás la trama a los actores.

41 CONTROL1 Mañana temprano el comandante alcanzará la nueva base militar.

41 TENSE Mañana temprano los comandantes alcanzaron la nueva base militar.

41 CONTROL2 Los comandantes mañana temprano alcanzarán la nueva base militar.

41 NUMBER El comandante mañana temprano alcanzarán la nueva base militar.

41 PERSON El comandante mañana temprano alcanzarás la nueva base militar.

42 CONTROL1 Mañana al mediodía el amigo soltero asistirá a la boda de dos amigos ricos.

42 TENSE Mañana al mediodía los amigos solteros asistieron a la boda de dos amigos ricos.

42 CONTROL2 Los amigos solteros mañana al mediodía asistirán a la boda de dos amigos ricos.

42 NUMBER El amigo soltero mañana al mediodía asistirán a la boda de dos amigos ricos.

42 PERSON El amigo soltero mañana al mediodía asistirás a la boda de dos amigos ricos.

43 CONTROL1 El próximo año el arquitecto revisará una parte del proyecto.

43 TENSE El próximo año los arquitectos revisaron una parte del proyecto.

43 CONTROL2 Los arquitectos el próximo año revisarán una parte del proyecto.

43 NUMBER El arquitecto el próximo año revisarán una parte del proyecto.

43 PERSON El arquitecto el próximo año revisarás una parte del proyecto.

44 CONTROL1 En dos meses el ministro realizará una encuesta de opinión.

44 TENSE En dos meses los ministros realizaron una encuesta de opinión.

44 CONTROL2 Los ministros en dos meses realizarán una encuesta de opinión.

44 NUMBER El ministro en dos meses realizarán una encuesta de opinión.

44 PERSON El ministro en dos meses realizará una encuesta de opinión.

45 CONTROL1 Mañana en la plaza el ecologista lanzará un eslogan contra la polución.

45 TENSE Mañana en la plaza los ecologistas lanzaron un eslogan contra la polución.

45 CONTROL2 Los ecologistas mañana en la plaza lanzarán un eslogan contra la polución.

45 NUMBER El ecologista mañana en la plaza lanzarán un eslogan contra la polución.

45 PERSON El ecologista mañana en la plaza lanzarás un eslogan contra la polución.

46 CONTROL1 Mañana por la noche el veterano de guerra contará sus experiencias en Vietnam.

46 TENSE Mañana por la noche los veteranos de guerra contaron sus experiencias en Vietnam.

46 CONTROL2 Los veteranos de guerra mañana por la noche contarán sus experiencias en Vietnam.

46 NUMBER El veterano de guerra mañana por la noche contarán sus experiencias en Vietnam.

46 PERSON El veterano de guerra mañana por la noche contarás sus experiencias en Vietnam.

47 CONTROL1 Mañana temprano el jefe de obra comenzará las excavaciones en el arsenal.

47 TENSE Mañana temprano los jefes de obra comenzaron las excavaciones en el arsenal.

47 CONTROL2 Los jefes de obra mañana temprano comenzarán las excavaciones en el arsenal.

47 NUMBER El jefe de obra mañana temprano comenzarán las excavaciones en el arsenal.

47 PERSON El jefe de obra mañana temprano comenzarás las excavaciones en el arsenal.

48 CONTROL1 En seis meses el explorador regresará de un largo viaje en África.

48 TENSE En seis meses los exploradores regresaron de un largo viaje en África.

48 CONTROL2 Los exploradores en seis meses regresarán de un largo viaje en África.

48 NUMBER El explorador en seis meses regresarán de un largo viaje en África.

48 PERSON El explorador en seis meses regresarás de un largo viaje en África.

49	CONTROL1	La próxima semana el novelista ruso presentará una novela censurada.
49	TENSE	La próxima semana los novelistas rusos presentaron una novela censurada.
49	CONTROL2	Los novelistas rusos la próxima semana presentarán una novela censurada.
49	NUMBER	El novelista ruso la próxima semana presentarán una novela censurada.
49	PERSON	El novelista ruso la próxima semana presentarás una novela censurada.
50	CONTROL1	La próxima semana la vecina de casa adoptará a un nuevo gatito.
50	TENSE	La próxima semana las vecinas de casa adoptaron a un nuevo gatito.
50	CONTROL2	Las vecinas de casa la próxima semana adoptarán a un nuevo gatito.
50	NUMBER	La vecina de casa la próxima semana adoptarán a un nuevo gatito.
50	PERSON	La vecina de casa la próxima semana adoptarás a un nuevo gatito.
51	CONTROL1	El próximo año la vieja actriz abrirá una academia de teatro muy importante.
51	TENSE	El próximo año las viejas actrices abrieron una academia de teatro muy importante.
51	CONTROL2	Las viejas actrices el próximo año abrirán una academia de teatro muy importante.
51	NUMBER	La vieja actriz el próximo año abrirán una academia de teatro muy importante.
51	PERSON	La vieja actriz el próximo año abrirás una academia de teatro muy importante.
52	CONTROL1	Mañana a las dos el crítico de cine almorzará con un famoso director americano.
52	TENSE	Mañana a las dos los críticos de cine almorzaron con un famoso director americano.
52	CONTROL2	Los críticos de cine mañana a las dos almorzarán con un famoso director americano.
52	NUMBER	El crítico de cine mañana a las dos almorzarán con un famoso director americano.
52	PERSON	El crítico de cine mañana a las dos almorzarás con un famoso director americano.
53	CONTROL1	En dos días el marinero atacará el buque mercante.
53	TENSE	En dos días los marineros atacaron el buque mercante.
53	CONTROL2	Los marineros en dos días atacarán el buque mercante.
53	NUMBER	El marinero en dos días atacarán el buque mercante.
53	PERSON	El marinero en dos días atacarás el buque mercante.
54	CONTROL1	El próximo mes el escenógrafo encontrará a los técnicos de iluminación.
54	TENSE	El próximo mes los escenógrafos encontraron a los técnicos de iluminación.
54	CONTROL2	Los escenógrafos el próximo mes encontrarán a los técnicos de iluminación.
54	NUMBER	El escenógrafo el próximo mes encontrarán a los técnicos de iluminación.
54	PERSON	El escenógrafo el próximo mes encontrarás a los técnicos de iluminación.
55	CONTROL1	Mañana por la tarde la nueva secretaria ordenará los archivos del bufete.
55	TENSE	Mañana por la tarde las nuevas secretarias ordenaron los archivos del bufete.
55	CONTROL2	Las nuevas secretarias mañana por la tarde ordenarán los archivos del bufete.
55	NUMBER	La nueva secretaria mañana por la tarde ordenarán los archivos del bufete.
55	PERSON	La nueva secretaria mañana por la tarde ordenarás los archivos del bufete.
56	CONTROL1	Mañana temprano el agricultor venderá los productos en el mercado.
56	TENSE	Mañana temprano los agricultores vendieron los productos en el mercado.
56	CONTROL2	Los agricultores mañana temprano venderán los productos en el mercado.
56	NUMBER	El agricultor mañana temprano venderán los productos en el mercado.
56	PERSON	El agricultor mañana temprano venderás los productos en el mercado.
57	CONTROL1	Mañana por la noche el teniente coronel ocupará la base enemiga más peligrosa.

57	TENSE	Mañana por la noche los tenientes coronel ocuparon la base enemiga más peligrosa.
57	CONTROL2	Los tenientes coronel mañana por la noche ocuparán la base enemiga más peligrosa.
57	NUMBER	El teniente coronel mañana por la noche ocuparán la base enemiga más peligrosa.
57	PERSON	El teniente coronel mañana por la noche ocuparás la base enemiga más peligrosa.
58	CONTROL1	En dos días el profesor explicará la relatividad de Einstein.
58	TENSE	En dos días los profesores explicaron la relatividad de Einstein.
58	CONTROL2	Los profesores en dos días explicarán la relatividad de Einstein.
58	NUMBER	El profesor en dos días explicarán la relatividad de Einstein.
58	PERSON	El profesor en dos días explicarás la relatividad de Einstein.
59	CONTROL1	Mañana al mediodía el autor del libro concederá una larga entrevista.
59	TENSE	Mañana al mediodía los autores del libro concedieron una larga entrevista.
59	CONTROL2	Los autores del libro mañana al mediodía concederán una larga entrevista.
59	NUMBER	El autor del libro mañana al mediodía concederán una larga entrevista.
59	PERSON	El autor del libro mañana al mediodía concederás una larga entrevista.
60	CONTROL1	La próxima semana el psicoterapeuta enviará una carta a la comisión.
60	TENSE	La próxima semana los psicoterapeutas enviaron una carta a la comisión.
60	CONTROL2	Los psicoterapeutas la próxima semana enviarán una carta a la comisión.
60	NUMBER	El psicoterapeuta la próxima semana enviarán una carta a la comisión.
60	PERSON	El psicoterapeuta la próxima semana enviarás una carta a la comisión.
61	CONTROL1	El próximo mes el millonario comerá en el nuevo restaurante de lujo en Dubái.
61	TENSE	El próximo mes los millonarios comieron en el nuevo restaurante de lujo en Dubái.
61	CONTROL2	Los millonarios el próximo mes comerán en el nuevo restaurante de lujo en Dubái.
61	NUMBER	El millonario el próximo mes comerán en el nuevo restaurante de lujo en Dubái.
61	PERSON	El millonario el próximo mes comerás en el nuevo restaurante de lujo en Dubái.
62	CONTROL1	Mañana el vegetariano podrá escoger entre varios platos sin carne.
62	TENSE	Mañana los vegetarianos pudieron escoger entre varios platos sin carne.
62	CONTROL2	Los vegetarianos mañana podrán escoger entre varios platos sin carne.
62	NUMBER	El vegetariano mañana podrán escoger entre varios platos sin carne.
62	PERSON	El vegetariano mañana podrás escoger entre varios platos sin carne.
63	CONTROL1	Mañana temprano el barrendero recogerá la basura sólo en el centro.
63	TENSE	Mañana temprano los barrenderos recogieron la basura sólo en el centro.
63	CONTROL2	Los barrenderos mañana temprano recogerán la basura sólo en el centro.
63	NUMBER	El barrendero mañana temprano recogerán la basura sólo en el centro.
63	PERSON	El barrendero mañana temprano recogerás la basura sólo en el centro.
64	CONTROL1	En seis meses el astronauta grabará nuevas imágenes de Marte.
64	TENSE	En seis meses los astronautas grabaron nuevas imágenes de Marte.
64	CONTROL2	Los astronautas en seis meses grabarán nuevas imágenes de Marte.
64	NUMBER	El astronauta en seis meses grabarán nuevas imágenes de Marte.
64	PERSON	El astronauta en seis meses grabarás nuevas imágenes de Marte.
65	CONTROL1	El próximo invierno el masajista del balneario aplicará un nuevo masaje.
65	TENSE	El próximo invierno los masajistas del balneario aplicaron un nuevo masaje.

65	CONTROL2	Los masajistas del balneario el próximo invierno aplicarán un nuevo masaje.
65	NUMBER	El masajista del balneario el próximo invierno aplicarán un nuevo masaje.
65	PERSON	El masajista del balneario el próximo invierno aplicarás un nuevo mansaje.
66	CONTROL1	En algunos días el fontanero modificará el sistema de tuberías de toda la casa.
66	TENSE	En algunos días los fontaneros modificaron el sistema de tuberías de toda la casa.
66	CONTROL2	Los fontaneros en algunos días modificarán el sistema de tuberías de toda la casa.
66	NUMBER	El fontanero en algunos días modificarán el sistema de tuberías de toda la casa.
66	PERSON	El fontanero en algunos días modificarás el sistema de tuberías de toda la casa.
67	CONTROL1	En dos días el notario leerá el testamento delante de todos los herederos.
67	TENSE	En dos días los notarios leyeron el testamento delante de todos los herederos.
67	CONTROL2	Los notarios en dos días leerán el testamento delante de todos los herederos.
67	NUMBER	El notario en dos días leerán el testamento delante de todos los herederos.
67	PERSON	El notario en dos días leerás el testamento delante de todos los herederos.
68	CONTROL1	En algunos días el soldado examinará el mapa de las zonas más peligrosas.
68	TENSE	En algunos días los soldados examinaron el mapa de las zonas más peligrosas.
68	CONTROL2	Los soldados en algunos días examinarán el mapa de las zonas más peligrosas.
68	NUMBER	El soldado en algunos días examinarán el mapa de las zonas más peligrosas.
68	PERSON	El soldado en algunos días examinarás el mapa de las zonas más peligrosas.
69	CONTROL1	Mañana temprano el limpiador lavará el suelo de la sala de actos.
69	TENSE	Mañana temprano los limpiadores lavaron el suelo de la sala de actos.
69	CONTROL2	Los limpiadores mañana temprano lavarán el suelo de la sala de actos.
69	NUMBER	El limpiador mañana temprano lavarán el suelo de la sala de actos.
69	PERSON	El limpiador mañana temprano lavarás el suelo de la sala de actos.
70	CONTROL1	Mañana por la tarde el vendedor de telas dispondrá la mercancía en las casetas.
70	TENSE	Mañana por la tarde los vendedores de telas dispusieron la mercancía en las casetas.
70	CONTROL2	Los vendedores de telas mañana por la tarde dispondrán la mercancía en las casetas.
70	NUMBER	El vendedor de telas mañana por la tarde dispondrán la mercancía en las casetas.
70	PERSON	El vendedor de telas mañana por la tarde dispondrás la mercancía en las casetas.
71	CONTROL1	En dos meses el voluntario pintará la fachada del centro social.
71	TENSE	En dos meses los voluntarios pintaron la fachada del centro social.
71	CONTROL2	Los voluntarios en dos meses pintarán la fachada del centro social.
71	NUMBER	El voluntario en dos meses pintarán la fachada del centro social.
71	PERSON	El voluntario en dos meses pintarás la fachada del centro social.
72	CONTROL1	En algunos días el universitario dirigirá la manifestación contra el ministerio.
72	TENSE	En algunos días los universitarios dirigieron la manifestación contra el ministerio.
72	CONTROL2	Los universitarios en algunos días dirigirán la manifestación contra el ministerio.
72	NUMBER	El universitario en algunos días dirigirán la manifestación contra el ministerio.
72	PERSON	El universitario en algunos días dirigirás la manifestación contra el ministerio.
73	CONTROL1	Anoche el astrónomo observó el eclipse lunar.
73	TENSE	Anoche los astrónomos observarán el eclipse lunar.
73	CONTROL2	Los astrónomos anoche observaron el eclipse lunar.

73	NUMBER	El astrónomo anoche observaron el eclipse lunar.
73	PERSON	El astrónomo anoche observaste el eclipse lunar.
74	CONTROL1	Ayer el padre despertó a los hijos para llevarlos a la escuela.
74	TENSE	Ayer los padres despertarán a los hijos para llevarlos a la escuela.
74	CONTROL2	Los padres ayer despertaron a los hijos para llevarlos a la escuela.
74	NUMBER	El padre ayer despertaron a los hijos para llevarlos a la escuela.
74	PERSON	El padre ayer despertaste a los hijos para llevarlos a la escuela.
75	CONTROL1	El otoño pasado el abogado civil trasladó la oficina a otro edificio.
75	TENSE	El otoño pasado los abogados civiles trasladarán la oficina a otro edificio.
75	CONTROL2	Los abogados civiles el otoño pasado trasladaron la oficina a otro edificio.
75	NUMBER	El abogado civil el otoño pasado trasladaron la oficina a otro edificio.
75	PERSON	El abogado civil el otoño pasado trasladaste la oficina a otro edificio.
76	CONTROL1	Hace un mes el ciclista inició el entrenamiento de fortalecimiento.
76	TENSE	Hace un mes los ciclistas iniciarán el entrenamiento de fortalecimiento.
76	CONTROL2	Los ciclistas hace un mes iniciaron el entrenamiento de fortalecimiento.
76	NUMBER	El ciclista hace un mes iniciaron el entrenamiento de fortalecimiento.
76	PERSON	El ciclista hace un mes iniciaste el entrenamiento de fortalecimiento.
77	CONTROL1	Hace una semana el estudiante supo los resultados del examen.
77	TENSE	Hace una semana los estudiantes sabrán los resultados del examen.
77	CONTROL2	Los estudiantes hace una semana supieron los resultados del examen.
77	NUMBER	El estudiante hace una semana supieron los resultados del examen.
77	PERSON	El estudiante hace una semana supiste los resultados del examen.
78	CONTROL1	Ayer temprano el accionista retiró la propuesta de acuerdo.
78	TENSE	Ayer temprano los accionistas retirarán la propuesta de acuerdo.
78	CONTROL2	Los accionistas ayer temprano retiraron la propuesta de acuerdo.
78	NUMBER	El accionista ayer temprano retiraron la propuesta de acuerdo.
78	PERSON	El accionista ayer temprano retiraste la propuesta de acuerdo.
79	CONTROL1	Hace dos meses el presentador lideró un nuevo programa televisivo.
79	TENSE	Hace dos meses los presentadores liderarán un nuevo programa televisivo.
79	CONTROL2	Los presentadores hace dos meses lideraron un nuevo programa televisivo.
79	NUMBER	El presentador hace dos meses lideraron un nuevo programa televisivo.
79	PERSON	El presentador hace dos meses lideraste un nuevo programa televisivo.
80	CONTROL1	El mes pasado el supervisor reunió a todos los arquitectos del proyecto.
80	TENSE	El mes pasado los supervisores reunirán a todos los arquitectos del proyecto.
80	CONTROL2	Los supervisores el mes pasado reunieron a todos los arquitectos del proyecto.
80	NUMBER	El supervisor el mes pasado reunieron a todos los arquitectos del proyecto.
80	PERSON	El supervisor el mes pasado reuniste a todos los arquitectos del proyecto.
81	CONTROL1	Hace un mes el aprendiz consiguió un diploma de estudios avanzados.
81	TENSE	Hace un mes los aprendices conseguirán un diploma de estudios avanzados.
81	CONTROL2	Los aprendices hace un mes consiguieron un diploma de estudios avanzados.
81	NUMBER	El aprendiz hace un mes consiguieron un diploma de estudios avanzados.

81	PERSON	El aprendiz hace un mes conseguiste un diploma de estudios avanzados.
82	CONTROL1	La primavera pasada el librero viejo formó una asociación promotora de lectura.
82	TENSE	La primavera pasada los libreros viejos formarán una asociación promotora de lectura.
82	CONTROL2	Los libreros viejos la primavera pasada formaron una asociación promotora de lectura.
82	NUMBER	El librero viejo la primavera pasada formaron una asociación promotora de lectura.
82	PERSON	El librero viejo la primavera pasada formaste una asociación promotora de lectura.
83	CONTROL1	Anteayer el detective completó el reconocimiento en el lugar del crimen.
83	TENSE	Anteayer los detectives completarán el reconocimiento en el lugar del crimen.
83	CONTROL2	Los detectives anteayer completaron el reconocimiento en el lugar del crimen.
83	NUMBER	El detective anteayer completaron el reconocimiento en el lugar del crimen.
83	PERSON	El detective anteayer completaste el reconocimiento en el lugar del crimen.
84	CONTROL1	Hace un mes el socialista celebró el aniversario del nacimiento del partido.
84	TENSE	Hace un mes los socialistas celebrarán el aniversario del nacimiento del partido.
84	CONTROL2	Los socialistas hace un mes celebraron el aniversario del nacimiento del partido.
84	NUMBER	El socialista hace un mes celebraron el aniversario del nacimiento del partido.
84	PERSON	El socialista hace un mes celebraste el aniversario del nacimiento del partido.
85	CONTROL1	Ayer por la tarde el redactor gráfico convocó dos días de huelga.
85	TENSE	Ayer por la tarde los redactores gráficos convocarán dos días de huelga.
85	CONTROL2	Los redactores gráficos ayer por la tarde convocaron dos días de huelga.
85	NUMBER	El redactor gráfico ayer por la tarde convocaron dos días de huelga.
85	PERSON	El redactor gráfico ayer por la tarde convocaste dos días de huelga.
86	CONTROL1	Ayer en el mitin el político popular aclaró los puntos del programa electoral.
86	TENSE	Ayer en el mitin los políticos populares aclararán los puntos del programa electoral.
86	CONTROL2	Los políticos populares ayer en el mitin aclararon los puntos del programa electoral.
86	NUMBER	El político popular ayer en el mitin aclararon los puntos del programa electoral.
86	PERSON	El político popular ayer en el mitin aclaraste los puntos del programa electoral.
87	CONTROL1	El mes pasado la feminista discutió sobre la violencia machista.
87	TENSE	El mes pasado las feministas discutirán sobre la violencia machista.
87	CONTROL2	Las feministas el mes pasado discutieron sobre la violencia machista.
87	NUMBER	La feminista el mes pasado discutieron sobre la violencia machista.
87	PERSON	La feminista el mes pasado discutiste sobre la violencia machista.
88	CONTROL1	Hace algunos días el obrero despedido denunció al jefe de la compañía.
88	TENSE	Hace algunos días los obreros despedidos denunciarán al jefe de la compañía.
88	CONTROL2	Los obreros despedidos hace algunos días denunciaron al jefe de la compañía.
88	NUMBER	El obrero despedido hace algunos días denunciaron al jefe de la compañía.
88	PERSON	El obrero despedido hace algunos días denunciaste al jefe de la compañía.
89	CONTROL1	Anoche la chica compró unas prendas muy cara.
89	TENSE	Anoche las chicas comprarán unas prendas muy cara.
89	CONTROL2	Las chicas anoche compraron unas prendas muy cara.
89	NUMBER	La chica anoche compraron unas prendas muy cara.
89	PERSON	La chica anoche compraste unas prendas muy cara.

90	CONTROL1	El año pasado el fotógrafo viajó por África para retratar la pobreza.
90	TENSE	El año pasado los fotógrafos viajarán por África para retratar la pobreza.
90	CONTROL2	Los fotógrafos el año pasado viajaron por África para retratar la pobreza.
90	NUMBER	El fotógrafo el año pasado viajaron por África para retratar la pobreza.
90	PERSON	El fotógrafo el año pasado viajaste por África para retratar la pobreza.
91	CONTROL1	Ayer el cónsul invitó algunos empresarios a la embajada española.
91	TENSE	Ayer los cónsules invitarán algunos empresarios a la embajada española.
91	CONTROL2	Los cónsules ayer invitaron algunos empresarios a la embajada española.
91	NUMBER	El cónsul ayer invitaron algunos empresarios a la embajada española.
91	PERSON	El cónsul ayer invitaste algunos empresarios a la embajada española.
92	CONTROL1	Anteayer el obispo nombró al nuevo cardenal.
92	TENSE	Anteayer los obispos nombrarán al nuevo cardenal.
92	CONTROL2	Los obispos anteayer nombraron al nuevo cardenal.
92	NUMBER	El obispo anteayer nombraron al nuevo cardenal.
92	PERSON	El obispo anteayer nombraste al nuevo cardenal.
93	CONTROL1	El otoño pasado la monja joven prestó ayuda a las personas sin hogar.
93	TENSE	El otoño pasado las monjas jóvenes prestarán ayuda a las personas sin hogar.
93	CONTROL2	Las monjas jóvenes el otoño pasado prestaron ayuda a las personas sin hogar.
93	NUMBER	La monja joven el otoño pasado prestaron ayuda a las personas sin hogar.
93	PERSON	La monja joven el otoño pasado prestaste ayuda a las personas sin hogar.
94	CONTROL1	Hace un mes el escultor colocó las estatuas en el nuevo museo.
94	TENSE	Hace un mes los escultores colocarán las estatuas en el nuevo museo.
94	CONTROL2	Los escultores hace un mes colocaron las estatuas en el nuevo museo.
94	NUMBER	El escultor hace un mes colocaron las estatuas en el nuevo museo.
94	PERSON	El escultor hace un mes colocaste las estatuas en el nuevo museo.
95	CONTROL1	Anteayer el senador aprobó la nueva ley.
95	TENSE	Anteayer los senadores aprobarán la nueva ley.
95	CONTROL2	Los senadores anteayer aprobaron la nueva ley.
95	NUMBER	El senador anteayer aprobaron la nueva ley.
95	PERSON	El senador anteayer aprobaste la nueva ley.
96	CONTROL1	Anoche el jurado eligió la vencedora del concurso de belleza.
96	TENSE	Anoche los jurados elegirán la vencedora del concurso de belleza.
96	CONTROL2	Los jurados anoche eligieron la vencedora del concurso de belleza.
96	NUMBER	El jurado anoche eligieron la vencedora del concurso de belleza.
96	PERSON	El jurado anoche elegiste la vencedora del concurso de belleza.
97	CONTROL1	Hace un mes el banquero aumentó el tipo de interés anual.
97	TENSE	Hace un mes los banqueros aumentarán el tipo de interés anual.
97	CONTROL2	Los banqueros hace un mes aumentaron el tipo de interés anual.
97	NUMBER	El banquero hace un mes aumentaron el tipo de interés anual.
97	PERSON	El banquero hace un mes aumentaste el tipo de interés anual.
98	CONTROL1	El mes pasado la telefonista llamó a los clientes para realizar un sondeo.

98	TENSE	El mes pasado las telefonistas llamarán a los clientes para realizar un sondeo.
98	CONTROL2	Las telefonistas el mes pasado llamaron a los clientes para realizar un sondeo.
98	NUMBER	La telefonista el mes pasado llamaron a los clientes para realizar un sondeo.
98	PERSON	La telefonista el mes pasado llamaste a los clientes para realizar un sondeo.
99	CONTROL1	Ayer al mediodía la modista joven acudió a la clase de bordado.
99	TENSE	Ayer al mediodía las modistas jóvenes acudirán a la clase de bordado.
99	CONTROL2	Las modistas jóvenes ayer al mediodía acudieron a la clase de bordado.
99	NUMBER	La modista joven ayer al mediodía acudieron a la clase de bordado.
99	PERSON	La modista joven ayer al mediodía acudiste a la clase de bordado.
100	CONTROL1	El mes pasado el encarcelado intentó la fuga de la cárcel.
100	TENSE	El mes pasado los encarcelados intentarán la fuga de la cárcel.
100	CONTROL2	Los encarcelados el mes pasado intentaron la fuga de la cárcel.
100	NUMBER	El encarcelado el mes pasado intentaron la fuga de la cárcel.
100	PERSON	El encarcelado el mes pasado intentaste la fuga de la cárcel.
101	CONTROL1	Ayer por la tarde el turista francés visitó el Museo del Prado en Madrid.
101	TENSE	Ayer por la tarde los turistas franceses visitarán el Museo del Prado en Madrid.
101	CONTROL2	Los turistas franceses ayer por la tarde visitaron el Museo del Prado en Madrid.
101	NUMBER	El turista francés ayer por la tarde visitaron el Museo del Prado en Madrid.
101	PERSON	El turista francés ayer por la tarde visitaste el Museo del Prado en Madrid.
102	CONTROL1	Anteayer el joven ingresó por primera vez en la universidad.
102	TENSE	Anteayer los jóvenes ingresarán por primera vez en la universidad.
102	CONTROL2	Los jóvenes anteayer ingresaron por primera vez en la universidad.
102	NUMBER	El joven anteayer ingresaron por primera vez en la universidad.
102	PERSON	El joven anteayer ingresaste por primera vez en la universidad.
103	CONTROL1	Ayer temprano el viejo pescador echó las redes mar adentro.
103	TENSE	Ayer temprano los viejos pescadores echarán las redes mar adentro.
103	CONTROL2	Los viejos pescadores ayer temprano echaron las redes mar adentro.
103	NUMBER	El viejo pescador ayer temprano echaron las redes mar adentro.
103	PERSON	El viejo pescador ayer temprano echaste las redes mar adentro.
104	CONTROL1	El año pasado el artesano vasco unió los talleres para crear una fábrica.
104	TENSE	El año pasado los artesanos vascos unirán los talleres para crear una fábrica.
104	CONTROL2	Los artesanos vascos el año pasado unieron los talleres para crear una fábrica.
104	NUMBER	El artesano vasco el año pasado unieron los talleres para crear una fábrica.
104	PERSON	El artesano vasco el año pasado uniste los talleres para crear una fábrica.
105	CONTROL1	Anteayer el mecánico reparó el coche de época de Javier.
105	TENSE	Anteayer los mecánicos repararán el coche de época de Javier.
105	CONTROL2	Los mecánicos anteayer repararon el coche de época de Javier.
105	NUMBER	El mecánico anteayer repararon el coche de época de Javier.
105	PERSON	El mecánico anteayer reparaste el coche de época de Javier.
106	CONTROL1	El otoño pasado el leñador cortó mucha más madera.
106	TENSE	El otoño pasado los leñadores cortarán mucha más madera.

106	CONTROL2	Los leñadores el otoño pasado cortaron mucha más madera.
106	NUMBER	El leñador el otoño pasado cortaron mucha más madera.
106	PERSON	El leñador el otoño pasado cortaste mucha más madera.
107	CONTROL1	La semana pasada la esteticista anuló todas las citas del lunes.
107	TENSE	La semana pasada las esteticistas anularán todas las citas del lunes.
107	CONTROL2	Las esteticistas la semana pasada anularon todas las citas del lunes.
107	NUMBER	La esteticista la semana pasada anularon todas las citas del lunes.
107	PERSON	La esteticista la semana pasada anulaste todas las citas del lunes.
108	CONTROL1	Hace algunos días el administrador convocó a los consejeros delegados.
108	TENSE	Hace algunos días los administradores convocaron a los consejeros delegados.
108	CONTROL2	Los administradores hace algunos días convocaron a los consejeros delegados.
108	NUMBER	El administrador hace algunos días convocaron a los consejeros delegados.
108	PERSON	El administrador hace algunos días convocaste a los consejeros delegados.
109	CONTROL1	Anoche el cómico contó sólo chistes de políticos italianos.
109	TENSE	Anoche los cómicos contarán sólo chistes de políticos italianos.
109	CONTROL2	Los cómicos anoche contaron sólo chistes de políticos italianos.
109	NUMBER	El cómico anoche contaron sólo chistes de políticos italianos.
109	PERSON	El cómico anoche contaste sólo chistes de políticos italianos.
110	CONTROL1	Ayer por la noche el hombre mujeriego salió con un grupo de chicas extranjeras.
110	TENSE	Ayer por la noche los hombres mujeriegos saldrán con un grupo de chicas extranjeras.
110	CONTROL2	Los hombres mujeriegos ayer por la noche salieron con un grupo de chicas extranjeras.
110	NUMBER	El hombre mujeriego ayer por la noche salieron con un grupo de chicas extranjeras.
110	PERSON	El hombre mujeriego ayer por la noche saliste con un grupo de chicas extranjeras.
111	CONTROL1	Hace un mes el elector votó en las elecciones nacionales.
111	TENSE	Hace un mes los electores votarán en las elecciones nacionales.
111	CONTROL2	Los electores hace un mes votaron en las elecciones nacionales.
111	NUMBER	El elector hace un mes votaron en las elecciones nacionales.
111	PERSON	El elector hace un mes votaste en las elecciones nacionales.
112	CONTROL1	Anoche la maestra corrigió las tareas de los alumnos.
112	TENSE	Anoche las maestras corregirán las tareas de los alumnos.
112	CONTROL2	Las maestras anoche corrigieron las tareas de los alumnos.
112	NUMBER	La maestra anoche corrigieron las tareas de los alumnos.
112	PERSON	La maestra anoche corregiste las tareas de los alumnos.
113	CONTROL1	Hace algunos días la hábil pastelera adornó las tartas de chocolate.
113	TENSE	Hace algunos días las hábiles pasteleras adornarán las tartas de chocolate.
113	CONTROL2	Las hábiles pasteleras hace algunos días adornaron las tartas de chocolate.
113	NUMBER	La hábil pastelera hace algunos días adornaron las tartas de chocolate.
113	PERSON	La hábil pastelera hace algunos días adornaste las tartas de chocolate.
114	CONTROL1	Ayer a medianoche el peregrino agotado terminó el camino de Santiago.
114	TENSE	Ayer a medianoche los peregrinos agotados terminarán el camino de Santiago.
114	CONTROL2	Los peregrinos agotados ayer a la medianoche terminaron el camino de Santiago.

114	NUMBER	El peregrino agotado ayer a la medianoche terminaron el camino de Santiago.
114	PERSON	El peregrino agotado ayer a la medianoche terminaste el camino de Santiago.
115	CONTROL1	Anteayer el abuelo regaló un coche muy caro al nieto.
115	TENSE	Anteayer los abuelos regalarán un coche muy caro al nieto.
115	CONTROL2	Los abuelos anteayer regalaron un coche muy caro al nieto.
115	NUMBER	El abuelo anteayer regalaron un coche muy caro al nieto.
115	PERSON	El abuelo anteayer regalaste un coche muy caro al nieto.
116	CONTROL1	Hace una semana el investigador asistió a una conferencia muy importante.
116	TENSE	Hace una semana los investigadores asistirán a una conferencia muy importante.
116	CONTROL2	Los investigadores hace una semana asistieron a una conferencia muy importante.
116	NUMBER	El investigador hace una semana asistieron a una conferencia muy importante.
116	PERSON	El investigador hace una semana asististe a una conferencia muy importante.
117	CONTROL1	El mes pasado el programador instaló todos los ordenadores de la oficina.
117	TENSE	El mes pasado los programadores instalarán todos los ordenadores de la oficina.
117	CONTROL2	Los programadores el mes pasado instalaron todos los ordenadores de la oficina.
117	NUMBER	El programador el mes pasado instalaron todos los ordenadores de la oficina.
117	PERSON	El programador el mes pasado instalaste todos los ordenadores de la oficina.
118	CONTROL1	Ayer al mediodía el panadero del barrio sacó sólo pan integral del horno.
118	TENSE	Ayer al mediodía los panaderos del barrio sacarán sólo pan integral del horno.
118	CONTROL2	Los panaderos del barrio ayer al mediodía sacaron sólo pan integral del horno.
118	NUMBER	El panadero del barrio ayer al mediodía sacaron sólo pan integral del horno.
118	PERSON	El panadero del barrio ayer al mediodía sacaste sólo pan integral del horno.
119	CONTROL1	El año pasado el empresario despidió a todos los obreros de la empresa.
119	TENSE	El año pasado los empresarios despedirán a todos los obreros de la empresa.
119	CONTROL2	Los empresarios el año pasado despidieron a todos los obreros de la empresa.
119	NUMBER	El empresario el año pasado despidieron a todos los obreros de la empresa.
119	PERSON	El empresario el año pasado despediste a todos los obreros de la empresa.
120	CONTROL1	Ayer por la tarde el intérprete judicial escuchó las palabras del testigo.
120	TENSE	Ayer por la tarde los intérpretes judiciales escucharán las palabras del testigo.
120	CONTROL2	Los intérpretes judiciales ayer por la tarde escucharon las palabras del testigo.
120	NUMBER	El intérprete judicial ayer por la tarde escucharon las palabras del testigo.
120	PERSON	El intérprete judicial ayer por la tarde escuchaste las palabras del testigo.
121	CONTROL1	El mes pasado el diputado escogió un nuevo presidente.
121	TENSE	El mes pasado los diputados escogerán un nuevo presidente.
121	CONTROL2	Los diputados el mes pasado escogieron un nuevo presidente.
121	NUMBER	El diputado el mes pasado escogieron un nuevo presidente.
121	PERSON	El diputado el mes pasado escogiste un nuevo presidente.
122	CONTROL1	El año pasado el científico celebró el nacimiento de Charles Darwin.
122	TENSE	El año pasado los científicos celebrarán el nacimiento de Charles Darwin.
122	CONTROL2	Los científicos el año pasado celebraron el nacimiento de Charles Darwin.
122	NUMBER	El científico el año pasado celebraron el nacimiento de Charles Darwin.

122	PERSON	El científico el año pasado celebraste el nacimiento de Charles Darwin.
123	CONTROL1	El otoño pasado el suplente sustituyó a las profesoras en baja por maternidad.
123	TENSE	El otoño pasado los suplentes sustituirán a las profesoras en baja por maternidad.
123	CONTROL2	Los suplentes el otoño pasado sustituyeron a las profesoras en baja por maternidad.
123	NUMBER	El suplente el otoño pasado sustituyeron a las profesoras en baja por maternidad.
123	PERSON	El suplente el otoño pasado sustituiste a las profesoras en baja por maternidad.
124	CONTROL1	El verano pasado la nadadora griega voló a Londres por las olimpiadas.
124	TENSE	El verano pasado las nadadoras griegas volarán a Londres por las olimpiadas.
124	CONTROL2	Las nadadoras griegas el verano pasado volaron a Londres por las olimpiadas.
124	NUMBER	La nadadora griega el verano pasado volaron a Londres por las olimpiadas.
124	PERSON	La nadadora griega el verano pasado volaste a Londres por las olimpiadas.
125	CONTROL1	Ayer temprano el clandestino escapó de la ciudad para esconderse.
125	TENSE	Ayer temprano los clandestinos escaparán de la ciudad para esconderse.
125	CONTROL2	Los clandestinos ayer temprano escaparon de la ciudad para esconderse.
125	NUMBER	El clandestino ayer temprano escaparon de la ciudad para esconderse.
125	PERSON	El clandestino ayer temprano escapaste de la ciudad para esconderse.
126	CONTROL1	Anteayer la damisela preparó el salón para la boda.
126	TENSE	Anteayer las damiselas prepararán el salón para la boda.
126	CONTROL2	Las damiselas anteayer prepararon el salón para la boda.
126	NUMBER	La damisela anteayer prepararon el salón para la boda.
126	PERSON	La damisela anteayer preparaste el salón para la boda.
127	CONTROL1	El año pasado el ginecólogo utilizó una nueva técnica guiada por ecografía.
127	TENSE	El año pasado los ginecólogos utilizarán una nueva técnica guiada por ecografía.
127	CONTROL2	Los ginecólogos el año pasado utilizaron una nueva técnica guiada por ecografía.
127	NUMBER	El ginecólogo el año pasado utilizaron una nueva técnica guiada por ecografía.
127	PERSON	El ginecólogo el año pasado utilizaste una nueva técnica guiada por ecografía.
128	CONTROL1	El verano pasado el monitor de natación enseñó a nadar a los niños.
128	TENSE	El verano pasado los monitores de natación enseñarán a nadar a los niños.
128	CONTROL2	Los monitores de natación el verano pasado enseñaron a nadar a los niños.
128	NUMBER	El monitor de natación el verano pasado enseñaron a nadar a los niños.
128	PERSON	El monitor de natación el verano pasado enseñaste a nadar a los niños.
129	CONTROL1	El mes pasado el jardinero arrancó las malas hierbas del jardín.
129	TENSE	El mes pasado los jardineros arrancarán las malas hierbas del jardín.
129	CONTROL2	Los jardineros el mes pasado arrancaron las malas hierbas del jardín.
129	NUMBER	El jardinero el mes pasado arrancaron las malas hierbas del jardín.
129	PERSON	El jardinero el mes pasado arrancaste las malas hierbas del jardín.
130	CONTROL1	Anoche el noble asistió a una subasta de muebles antiguos.
130	TENSE	Anoche los nobles asistirán a una subasta de muebles antiguos.
130	CONTROL2	Los nobles anoche asistieron a una subasta de muebles antiguos.
130	NUMBER	El noble anoche asistieron a una subasta de muebles antiguos.
130	PERSON	El noble anoche asististe a una subasta de muebles antiguos.

131	CONTROL1	Anteayer el monje ofreció alimentos a los pobres del barrio.
131	TENSE	Anteayer los monjes ofrecerán alimentos a los pobres del barrio.
131	CONTROL2	Los monjes anteayer ofrecieron alimentos a los pobres del barrio.
131	NUMBER	El monje anteayer ofrecieron alimentos a los pobres del barrio.
131	PERSON	El monje anteayer ofreciste alimentos a los pobres del barrio.
132	CONTROL1	La semana pasada el campesino plantó berenjenas y pimientos.
132	TENSE	La semana pasada los campesinos plantarán berenjenas y pimientos.
132	CONTROL2	Los campesinos la semana pasada plantaron berenjenas y pimientos.
132	NUMBER	El campesino la semana pasada plantaron berenjenas y pimientos.
132	PERSON	El campesino la semana pasada plantaste berenjenas y pimientos.
133	CONTROL1	Hace algunos días el enólogo experto cambió la carta de vinos.
133	TENSE	Hace algunos días los enólogos expertos cambiarán la carta de vinos.
133	CONTROL2	Los enólogos expertos hace algunos días cambiaron la carta de vinos.
133	NUMBER	El enólogo experto hace algunos días cambiaron la carta de vinos.
133	PERSON	El enólogo experto hace algunos días cambiaste la carta de vinos.
134	CONTROL1	Anoche el socorrista salvó a un torpe surfista andaluz.
134	TENSE	Anoche los socorristas salvarán a un torpe surfista andaluz.
134	CONTROL2	Los socorristas anoche salvaron a un torpe surfista andaluz.
134	NUMBER	El socorrista anoche salvaron a un torpe surfista andaluz.
134	PERSON	El socorrista anoche salvaste a un torpe surfista andaluz.
135	CONTROL1	Hace un mes el neurólogo buscó un nuevo empleo en una clínica privada.
135	TENSE	Hace un mes los neurólogos buscarán un nuevo empleo en una clínica privada.
135	CONTROL2	Los neurólogos hace un mes buscaron un nuevo empleo en una clínica privada.
135	NUMBER	El neurólogo hace un mes buscaron un nuevo empleo en una clínica privada.
135	PERSON	El neurólogo hace un mes buscaste un nuevo empleo en una clínica privada.
136	CONTROL1	Hace algunos meses el minero irlandés pidió un sistema de recogida de carbón.
136	TENSE	Hace algunos meses los mineros irlandeses pedirán un sistema de recogida de carbón.
136	CONTROL2	Los mineros irlandeses hace algunos meses pidieron un sistema de recogida de carbón.
136	NUMBER	El minero irlandés hace algunos meses pidieron un sistema de recogida de carbón.
136	PERSON	El minero irlandés hace algunos meses pediste un sistema de recogida de carbón.
137	CONTROL1	Ayer en la entrevista el jugador de baloncesto negó el uso de dopaje.
137	TENSE	Ayer en la entrevista los jugadores de baloncesto negarán el uso de dopaje.
137	CONTROL2	Los jugadores de baloncesto ayer en la entrevista negaron el uso de dopaje.
137	NUMBER	El jugador de baloncesto ayer en la entrevista negaron el uso de dopaje.
137	PERSON	El jugador de baloncesto ayer en la entrevista negaste el uso de dopaje.
138	CONTROL1	Anoche el actor realizó una gran actuación en el teatro.
138	TENSE	Anoche los actores realizarán una gran actuación en el teatro.
138	CONTROL2	Los actores anoche realizaron una gran actuación en el teatro.
138	NUMBER	El actor anoche realizaron una gran actuación en el teatro.
138	PERSON	El actor anoche realizaste una gran actuación en el teatro.
139	CONTROL1	Ayer por la tarde el poeta sudamericano atrajo la atención de los críticos.

139	TENSE	Ayer por la tarde los poetas sudamericanos atraerán la atención de los críticos.
139	CONTROL2	Los poetas sudamericanos ayer por la tarde atrajeron la atención de los críticos.
139	NUMBER	El poeta sudamericano ayer por la tarde atrajeron la atención de los críticos.
139	PERSON	El poeta sudamericano ayer por la tarde atrajiste la atención de los críticos.
140	CONTROL1	El invierno pasado el pastor de ovejas hizo queso de forma artesanal.
140	TENSE	El invierno pasado los pastores de ovejas harán queso de forma artesanal.
140	CONTROL2	Los pastores de ovejas el invierno pasado hicieron queso de forma artesanal.
140	NUMBER	El pastor de ovejas el invierno pasado hicieron queso de forma artesanal.
140	PERSON	El pastor de ovejas el invierno pasado hiciste queso de forma artesanal.
141	CONTROL1	Hace un mes la aprendiz trabajó con un famoso peluquero colombiano.
141	TENSE	Hace un mes las aprendizas trabajarán con un famoso peluquero colombiano.
141	CONTROL2	Las aprendizas hace un mes trabajaron con un famoso peluquero colombiano.
141	NUMBER	La aprendiz hace un mes trabajaron con un famoso peluquero colombiano.
141	PERSON	La aprendiz hace un mes trabajaste con un famoso peluquero colombiano.
142	CONTROL1	El verano pasado el misionero joven construyó un pozo en Somalia.
142	TENSE	El verano pasado los misioneros jóvenes construirán un pozo en Somalia.
142	CONTROL2	Los misioneros jóvenes el verano pasado construyeron un pozo en Somalia.
142	NUMBER	El misionero joven el verano pasado construyeron un pozo en Somalia.
142	PERSON	El misionero joven el verano pasado construiste un pozo en Somalia.
143	CONTROL1	La semana pasada el concursante ganó el primer premio de la competición.
143	TENSE	La semana pasada los concursantes ganarán el primer premio de la competición.
143	CONTROL2	Los concursantes la semana pasada ganaron el primer premio de la competición.
143	NUMBER	El concursante la semana pasada ganaron el primer premio de la competición.
143	PERSON	El concursante la semana pasada ganaste el primer premio de la competición.
144	CONTROL1	Anteayer el futbolista reclamó el gol anulado por el árbitro.
144	TENSE	Anteayer los futbolistas reclamarán el gol anulado por el árbitro.
144	CONTROL2	Los futbolistas anteayer reclamaron el gol anulado por el árbitro.
144	NUMBER	El futbolista anteayer reclamaron el gol anulado por el árbitro.
144	PERSON	El futbolista anteayer reclamaste el gol anulado por el árbitro.

Study 3 (Chapter 8)

Experiment 1

Experimental material (adverb-verb manipulation)

correct: V1:mat,V2:mat , V1:mat,V2:mis

violation: V1:mis,V2:mat , V1:mis,V2:mis

interference: V1:mat,V2:mat , V1:mis,V2:mat

non-interference: V1:mat,V2:mis , V1:mis,V2:mis

- | | | |
|---|---------------|---|
| 1 | V1:mat,V2:mis | The actress introduced a friend that will study drama to the theater company last month after the show. |
| 1 | V1:mat,V2:mat | The actress introduced a friend that studied drama to the theater company last month after the show. |
| 1 | V1:mis,V2:mis | The actress will introduce a friend that will study drama to the theater company last month after the show. |
| 1 | V1:mis,V2:mat | The actress will introduce a friend that studied drama to the theater company last month after the show. |
| 2 | V1:mat,V2:mis | The landlord rented the house that will be repainted to a reliable tenant last year after placing an ad on Craig's List. |
| 2 | V1:mat,V2:mat | The landlord rented the house that was repainted to a reliable tenant last year after placing an ad on Craig's List. |
| 2 | V1:mis,V2:mis | The landlord will rent the house that will be repainted to a reliable tenant last year after placing an ad on Craig's List. |
| 2 | V1:mis,V2:mat | The landlord will rent the house that was repainted to a reliable tenant last year after placing an ad on Craig's List. |
| 3 | V1:mat,V2:mis | The boss offered a position that will be created to the best candidate yesterday during the job interview. |
| 3 | V1:mat,V2:mat | The boss offered a position that was created to the best candidate yesterday during the job interview. |
| 3 | V1:mis,V2:mis | The boss will offer a position that will be created to the best candidate yesterday during the job interview. |
| 3 | V1:mis,V2:mat | The boss will offer a position that was created to the best candidate yesterday during the job interview. |
| 4 | V1:mat,V2:mis | The shop assistant sold the clothes that will go on sale to visiting tourists last summer during the craft fair. |
| 4 | V1:mat,V2:mat | The shop assistant sold the clothes that went on sale to visiting tourists last summer during the craft fair. |
| 4 | V1:mis,V2:mis | The shop assistant will sell the clothes that will go on sale to visiting tourists last summer during the craft fair. |

4	V1:mis,V2:mat	The shop assistant will sell the clothes that went on sale to visiting tourists last summer during the craft fair.
5	V1:mat,V2:mis	The man sold the ring that will impress everyone to a rich customer yesterday in the jewelry shop.
5	V1:mat,V2:mat	The man sold the ring that impressed everyone to a rich customer yesterday in the jewelry shop.
5	V1:mis,V2:mis	The man will sell the ring that will impress everyone to a rich customer yesterday in the jewelry shop.
5	V1:mis,V2:mat	The man will sell the ring that impressed everyone to a rich customer yesterday in the jewelry shop.
6	V1:mat,V2:mis	The agent leased the apartment that will be renovated to a young couple last month after several meetings.
6	V1:mat,V2:mat	The agent leased the apartment that was renovated to a young couple last month after several meetings.
6	V1:mis,V2:mis	The agent will lease the apartment that will be renovated to a young couple last month after several meetings.
6	V1:mis,V2:mat	The agent will lease the apartment that was renovated to a young couple last month after several meetings.
7	V1:mat,V2:mis	The researcher sent a paper that will get reviewed to a colleague yesterday for some feedback.
7	V1:mat,V2:mat	The researcher sent a paper that got reviewed to a colleague yesterday for some feedback.
7	V1:mis,V2:mis	The researcher will send a paper that will get reviewed to a colleague yesterday for some feedback.
7	V1:mis,V2:mat	The researcher will send a paper that got reviewed to a colleague yesterday for some feedback.
8	V1:mat,V2:mis	The secretary mailed the catalogue that will be updated to all of our customers last week using the mailing list.
8	V1:mat,V2:mat	The secretary mailed the catalogue that was updated to all of our customers last week using the mailing list.
8	V1:mis,V2:mis	The secretary will mail the catalogue that will be updated to all of our customers last week using the mailing list.
8	V1:mis,V2:mat	The secretary will mail the catalogue that was updated to all of our customers last week using the mailing list.
9	V1:mat,V2:mis	The author read a poem that will please his publicist to his most dedicated fans last year during a private party.
9	V1:mat,V2:mat	The author read a poem that pleased his publicist to his most dedicated fans last year during a private party.
9	V1:mis,V2:mis	The author will read a poem that will please his publicist to his most dedicated fans last year during a private party.
9	V1:mis,V2:mat	The author will read a poem that pleased his publicist to his most dedicated fans last year during a private party.
10	V1:mat,V2:mis	The engineer submitted a project that will go overbudget to the finance manager last week during the meeting.

10	V1:mat,V2:mat	The engineer submitted a project that went overbudget to the finance manager last week during the meeting.
10	V1:mis,V2:mis	The engineer will submit a project that will go overbudget to the finance manager last week during the meeting.
10	V1:mis,V2:mat	The engineer will submit a project that went overbudget to the finance manager last week during the meeting.
11	V1:mat,V2:mis	That old man gave a car that will be fixed up to his grandson last summer during the birthday party.
11	V1:mat,V2:mat	That old man gave a car that was fixed up to his grandson last summer during the birthday party.
11	V1:mis,V2:mis	That old man will give a car that will be fixed up to his grandson last summer during the birthday party.
11	V1:mis,V2:mat	That old man will give a car that was fixed up to his grandson last summer during the birthday party.
12	V1:mat,V2:mis	The girl gave the dog that she will train well to her parents last week after she moved.
12	V1:mat,V2:mat	The girl gave the dog that she trained well to her parents last week after she moved.
12	V1:mis,V2:mis	The girl will give the dog that she will train well to her parents last week after she moved.
12	V1:mis,V2:mat	The girl will give the dog that she trained well to her parents last week after she moved.
13	V1:mat,V2:mis	The musician will teach the new song that shocked everyone to his new bandmates next week during the dress rehearsal.
13	V1:mat,V2:mat	The musician will teach the new song that will shock everyone to his new bandmates next week during the dress rehearsal.
13	V1:mis,V2:mis	The musician taught the new song that shocked everyone to his new bandmates next week during the dress rehearsal.
13	V1:mis,V2:mat	The musician taught the new song that will shock everyone to his new bandmates next week during the dress rehearsal.
14	V1:mat,V2:mis	The millionaire will donate a yacht that was named Miami to the local marina next summer after his wedding.
14	V1:mat,V2:mat	The millionaire will donate a yacht that will be named Miami to the local marina next summer after his wedding.
14	V1:mis,V2:mis	The millionaire donated a yacht that was named Miami to the local marina next summer after his wedding.
14	V1:mis,V2:mat	The millionaire donated a yacht that will be named Miami to the local marina next summer after his wedding.
15	V1:mat,V2:mis	The technician will deliver a prototype that passed the safety test to the company executives tomorrow before the big press conference.
15	V1:mat,V2:mat	The technician will deliver a prototype that will pass the safety test to the company executives tomorrow before the big press conference.
15	V1:mis,V2:mis	The technician delivered a prototype that passed the safety test to the company executives tomorrow before the big press conference.

15	V1:mis,V2:mat	The technician delivered a prototype that will pass the safety test to the company executives tomorrow before the big press conference.
16	V1:mat,V2:mis	The company will supply some beer that got good reviews to the Irish pub next month during the festival.
16	V1:mat,V2:mat	The company will supply some beer that will get good reviews to the Irish pub next month during the festival.
16	V1:mis,V2:mis	The company supplied some beer that got good reviews to the Irish pub next month during the festival.
16	V1:mis,V2:mat	The company supplied some beer that will get good reviews to the Irish pub next month during the festival.
17	V1:mat,V2:mis	The chef will offer the dessert that delighted the critics to the president next year at the White House dinner.
17	V1:mat,V2:mat	The chef will offer the dessert that will delight the critics to the president next year at the White House dinner.
17	V1:mis,V2:mis	The chef offered the dessert that delighted the critics to the president next year at the White House dinner.
17	V1:mis,V2:mat	The chef offered the dessert that will delight the critics to the president next year at the White House dinner.
18	V1:mat,V2:mis	The student will give the homework that confused everyone to the tough professor next month before the summer break.
18	V1:mat,V2:mat	The student will give the homework that will confuse everyone to the tough professor next month before the summer break.
18	V1:mis,V2:mis	The student gave the homework that confused everyone to the tough professor next month before the summer break.
18	V1:mis,V2:mat	The student gave the homework that will confuse everyone to the tough professor next month before the summer break.
19	V1:mat,V2:mis	The presenter will introduce the actor that won the award to the star-studded audience next week at the award ceremony.
19	V1:mat,V2:mat	The presenter will introduce the actor that will win the award to the star-studded audience next week at the award ceremony.
19	V1:mis,V2:mis	The presenter introduced the actor that won the award to the star-studded audience next week at the award ceremony.
19	V1:mis,V2:mat	The presenter introduced the actor that will win the award to the star-studded audience next week at the award ceremony.
20	V1:mat,V2:mis	The professor will explain the material that was on the exam to the confused students tomorrow morning at the end of the lesson.
20	V1:mat,V2:mat	The professor will explain the material that will be on the exam to the confused students tomorrow morning at the end of the lesson.
20	V1:mis,V2:mis	The professor explained the material that was on the exam to the confused students tomorrow morning at the end of the lesson.
20	V1:mis,V2:mat	The professor explained the material that will be on the exam to the confused students tomorrow morning at the end of the lesson.
21	V1:mat,V2:mis	The trainee will lend a book that she studied with to her study buddy next week after the last class.

21	V1:mat,V2:mat	The trainee will lend a book that she will study with to her study buddy next week after the last class.
21	V1:mis,V2:mis	The trainee lent a book that she studied with to her study buddy next week after the last class.
21	V1:mis,V2:mat	The trainee lent a book that she will study with to her study buddy next week after the last class.
22	V1:mat,V2:mis	Your uncle will talk about the surgery that cured him to all his nephews tomorrow night after the family dinner.
22	V1:mat,V2:mat	Your uncle will talk about the surgery that will cure him to all his nephews tomorrow night after the family dinner.
22	V1:mis,V2:mis	Your uncle talked about the surgery that cured him to all his nephews tomorrow night after the family dinner.
22	V1:mis,V2:mat	Your uncle talked about the surgery that will cure him to all his nephews tomorrow night after the family dinner.
23	V1:mat,V2:mis	The coach will bring the team that won the match to the national championship next year in the fall.
23	V1:mat,V2:mat	The coach will bring the team that will win the match to the national championship next year in the fall.
23	V1:mis,V2:mis	The coach brought the team that won the match to the national championship next year in the fall.
23	V1:mis,V2:mat	The coach brought the team that will win the match to the national championship next year in the fall.
24	V1:mat,V2:mis	The author will read a book that pleased her fans to a large audience next summer at the theater.
24	V1:mat,V2:mat	The author will read a book that will please her fans to a large audience next summer at the theater.
24	V1:mis,V2:mis	The author read a book that pleased her fans to a large audience next summer at the theater.
24	V1:mis,V2:mat	The author read a book that will please her fans to a large audience next summer at the theater.

Experiment 2

Adverb-verb manipulation (experimental material)

correct: V1:mat,V2:mat , V1:mat,V2:mis

violation: V1:mis,V2:mat , V1:mis,V2:mis

interference: V1:mat,V2:mat , V1:mis,V2:mat

non-interference: V1:mat,V2:mis , V1:mis,V2:mis

Pre-sentential context: A ; Experimental sentence: B

- | | | |
|---|---------------|--|
| 1 | V1:mat,V2:mis | A: Tell me more about the actress. To whom did she introduce a friend that will study drama? |
| 1 | V1:mat,V2:mis | B: She introduced the friend that will study drama to the theater director last month after the show. |
| 1 | V1:mat,V2:mat | A: Tell me more about the actress. To whom did she introduce a friend that studied drama? |
| 1 | V1:mat,V2:mat | B: She introduced a friend that studied drama to the theater director last month after the show. |
| 1 | V1:mis,V2:mis | A: Tell me more about the actress. To whom will she introduce a friend that will study drama? |
| 1 | V1:mis,V2:mis | B: She will introduce the friend that will study drama to the theater director last month after the show. |
| 1 | V1:mis,V2:mat | A: Tell me more about the actress. To whom will she introduce a friend that studied drama? |
| 1 | V1:mis,V2:mat | B: She will introduce the friend that studied drama to the theater director last month after the show. |
| 2 | V1:mat,V2:mis | A: Tell me more about the landlord. To whom did he rent the house that will be repainted? |
| 2 | V1:mat,V2:mis | B: He rented the house that will be repainted to a reliable tenant last year after placing an ad on Craig's List. |
| 2 | V1:mat,V2:mat | A: Tell me more about the landlord. To whom did he rent the house that was repainted? |
| 2 | V1:mat,V2:mat | B: He rented the house that was repainted to a reliable tenant last year after placing an ad on Craig's List. |
| 2 | V1:mis,V2:mis | A: Tell me more about the landlord. To whom will he rent the house that will be repainted? |
| 2 | V1:mis,V2:mis | B: He will rent the house that will be repainted to a reliable tenant last year after placing an ad on Craig's List. |
| 2 | V1:mis,V2:mat | A: Tell me more about the landlord. To whom will he rent the house that was repainted? |

- 2 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He will rent the house that was repainted to a reliable tenant last year after placing an ad on Craig's List.
- 3 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the boss. To whom did he offer the position that will be vacant?
- 3 V1:mat,V2:mis B: He offered the position that will be vacant to the best candidate yesterday during the job interview.
- 3 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the boss. To whom did he offer the position that was vacant?
- 3 V1:mat,V2:mat B: He offered a position that was vacant to the best candidate yesterday during the job interview.
- 3 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the boss. To whom will he offer the position that will be vacant?
- 3 V1:mis,V2:mis B: He will offer the position that will be vacant to the best candidate yesterday during the job interview.
- 3 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the boss. To whom will he offer the position that was vacant?
- 3 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He will offer a position that was vacant to the best candidate yesterday during the job interview.
- 4 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the shop assistant. To whom did she sell the clothes that will go on sale?
- 4 V1:mat,V2:mis B: She sold the clothes that will go on sale to visiting tourists last summer during the craft fair.
- 4 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the shop assistant. To whom did she sell the clothes that went on sale?
- 4 V1:mat,V2:mat B: She sold the clothes that went on sale to visiting tourists last summer during the craft fair.
- 4 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the shop assistant. To whom will she sell the clothes that will go on sale?
- 4 V1:mis,V2:mis B: She will sell the clothes that will go on sale to visiting tourists last summer during the craft fair.
- 4 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the shop assistant. To whom will she sell the clothes that went on sale?
- 4 V1:mis,V2:mat B: She will sell the clothes that went on sale to visiting tourists last summer during the craft fair.
- 5 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the jeweler. To whom did he sell the ring that will impress everyone?
- 5 V1:mat,V2:mis B: He sold the ring that will impress everyone to a rich customer yesterday in the jewelry shop.
- 5 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the jeweler. To whom did he sell the ring that impressed everyone?
- 5 V1:mat,V2:mat B: He sold the ring that impressed everyone to a rich customer yesterday in the jewelry shop.
- 5 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the jeweler. To whom will he sell the ring that will impress everyone?
- 5 V1:mis,V2:mis B: He will sell the ring that will impress everyone to a rich customer yesterday in the

- jewelry shop.
- 5 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the jeweler. To whom will he sell the ring that impressed everyone?
- 5 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He will sell the ring that impressed everyone to a rich customer yesterday in the jewelry shop.
- 6 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the agent. To whom did he lease the apartment that will be renovated?
- 6 V1:mat,V2:mis B: He leased the apartment that will be renovated to a young couple last month after several meetings.
- 6 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the agent. To whom did he lease the apartment that was renovated?
- 6 V1:mat,V2:mat B: He leased the apartment that was renovated to a young couple last month after several meetings.
- 6 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the agent. To whom will he lease the apartment that will be renovated?
- 6 V1:mis,V2:mis B: He will lease the apartment that will be renovated to a young couple last month after several meetings.
- 6 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the agent. To whom will he lease the apartment that was renovated?
- 6 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He will lease the apartment that was renovated to a young couple last month after several meetings.
- 7 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the researcher. To whom did he send a paper that will get reviewed?
- 7 V1:mat,V2:mis B: He sent the paper that will get reviewed to a colleague yesterday for some feedback.
- 7 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the researcher. To whom did he send a paper that got reviewed?
- 7 V1:mat,V2:mat B: He sent a paper that got reviewed to a colleague yesterday for some feedback.
- 7 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the researcher. To whom will he send a paper that will get reviewed?
- 7 V1:mis,V2:mis B: He will send a paper that will get reviewed to a colleague yesterday for some feedback.
- 7 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the researcher. To whom will he send a paper that got reviewed?
- 7 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He will send a paper that got reviewed to a colleague yesterday for some feedback.
- 8 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the secretary. To whom did she mail the catalogue that will be updated?
- 8 V1:mat,V2:mis B: She mailed the catalogue that will be updated to all of our customers last week using the mailing list.
- 8 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the secretary. To whom did she mail the catalogue that was updated?
- 8 V1:mat,V2:mat B: She mailed the catalogue that was updated to all of our customers last week using the mailing list.

- 8 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the secretary. To whom will she mail the catalogue that will be updated?
- 8 V1:mis,V2:mis B: She will mail the catalogue that will be updated to all of our customers last week using the mailing list.
- 8 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the secretary. To whom will she mail the catalogue that was updated?
- 8 V1:mis,V2:mat B: She will mail the catalogue that was updated to all of our customers last week using the mailing list.
- 9 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the author. To whom did he read the poem that will please everyone?
- 9 V1:mat,V2:mis B: He read the poem that will please everyone to his most dedicated fans last year during a private party.
- 9 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the author. To whom did he read the poem that pleased everyone?
- 9 V1:mat,V2:mat B: The author read the poem that pleased everyone to his most dedicated fans last year during a private party.
- 9 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the author. To whom will he read the poem that will please everyone?
- 9 V1:mis,V2:mis B: He will read the poem that will please everyone to his most dedicated fans last year during a private party.
- 9 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the author. To whom will he read the poem that pleased everyone?
- 9 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He will read the poem that pleased everyone to his most dedicated fans last year during a private party.
- 10 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the engineer. To whom did he submit the project that will go overbudget?
- 10 V1:mat,V2:mis B: He submitted the project that will go overbudget to the finance manager last week during the meeting.
- 10 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the engineer. To whom did he submit the project that went overbudget?
- 10 V1:mat,V2:mat B: He submitted the project that went overbudget to the finance manager last week during the meeting.
- 10 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the engineer. To whom will he submit the project that will go overbudget?
- 10 V1:mis,V2:mis B: He will submit the project that will go overbudget to the finance manager last week during the meeting.
- 10 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the engineer. To whom will he submit the project that went overbudget?
- 10 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He will submit the project that went overbudget to the finance manager last week during the meeting.
- 11 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the old man. To whom did he give the car that will be fixed up?
- 11 V1:mat,V2:mis B: He gave the car that will be fixed up to his grandson last summer during the birthday party.

- 11 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the old man. To whom did he give the car that was fixed up?
- 11 V1:mat,V2:mat B: He gave the car that was fixed up to his grandson last summer during the birthday party.
- 11 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the old man. To whom will he give the car that will be fixed up?
- 11 V1:mis,V2:mis B: He will give the car that will be fixed up to his grandson last summer during the birthday party.
- 11 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the old man. To whom will he give the car that was fixed up?
- 11 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He will give the car that was fixed up to his grandson last summer during the birthday party.
- 12 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the girl. To whom did she give the dog that she will train well?
- 12 V1:mat,V2:mis B: She gave the dog that she will train well to her parents last week after she moved.
- 12 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the girl. To whom did she give the dog that she trained well?
- 12 V1:mat,V2:mat B: She gave the dog that she trained well to her parents last week after she moved.
- 12 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the girl. To whom will she give the dog that she will train well?
- 12 V1:mis,V2:mis B: She will give the dog that she will train well to her parents last week after she moved.
- 12 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the girl. To whom will she give the dog that she trained well?
- 12 V1:mis,V2:mat B: She will give the dog that B: She trained well to her parents last week after she moved.
- 13 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the musician. To whom will he teach the new song that shocked everyone?
- 13 V1:mat,V2:mis B: He will teach the new song that shocked everyone to his new bandmates next week during the dress rehearsal.
- 13 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the musician. To whom will he teach the new song that will shock everyone?
- 13 V1:mat,V2:mat B: He will teach the new song that will shock everyone to his new bandmates next week during the dress rehearsal.
- 13 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the musician. To whom did he teach the new song that shocked everyone?
- 13 V1:mis,V2:mis B: He taught the new song that shocked everyone to his new bandmates next week during the dress rehearsal.
- 13 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the musician. To whom did he teach the new song that will shock everyone?
- 13 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He taught the new song that will shock everyone to his new bandmates next week during the dress rehearsal.
- 14 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the millionaire. To whom will he donate a yacht that was named Miami?
- 14 V1:mat,V2:mis B: He will donate the yacht that was named Miami to the local marina next summer after his wedding.
- 14 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the millionaire. To whom will he donate a yacht that will be

- named Miami?
- 14 V1:mat,V2:mat B: He will donate the yacht that will be named Miami to the local marina next summer after his wedding.
- 14 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the millionaire. To whom did he donate a yacht that was named Miami?
- 14 V1:mis,V2:mis B: He donated the yacht that was named Miami to the local marina next summer after his wedding.
- 14 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the millionaire. To whom did he donate a yacht that will be named Miami?
- 14 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He donated the yacht that will be named Miami to the local marina next summer after his wedding.
- 15 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the technician. To whom will he deliver a prototype that passed the safety test?
- 15 V1:mat,V2:mis B: He will deliver a prototype that passed the safety test to the company executives tomorrow before the big press conference.
- 15 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the technician. To whom will he deliver a prototype that will pass the safety test?
- 15 V1:mat,V2:mat B: He will deliver a prototype that will pass the safety test to the company executives tomorrow before the big press conference.
- 15 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the technician. To whom did he deliver a prototype that passed the safety test?
- 15 V1:mis,V2:mis B: He delivered a prototype that passed the safety test to the company executives tomorrow before the big press conference.
- 15 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the technician. To whom did he deliver a prototype that will pass the safety test?
- 15 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He delivered a prototype that will pass the safety test to the company executives tomorrow before the big press conference.
- 16 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the company. To whom will they supply some beer that got good reviews?
- 16 V1:mat,V2:mis B: They will supply some beer that got good reviews to the Irish pub next month during the festival.
- 16 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the company. To whom will they supply some beer that will get good reviews?
- 16 V1:mat,V2:mat B: They will supply some beer that will get good reviews to the Irish pub next month during the festival.
- 16 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the company. To whom did they supply some beer that got good reviews?
- 16 V1:mis,V2:mis B: They supplied some beer that got good reviews to the Irish pub next month during the festival.
- 16 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the company. To whom did they supply some beer that will get good reviews?
- 16 V1:mis,V2:mat B: They supplied some beer that will get good reviews to the Irish pub next month during the festival.

- 17 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the chef. To whom will he offer the dessert that delighted the critics?
- 17 V1:mat,V2:mis B: He will offer the dessert that delighted the critics to the president next year at the White House dinner.
- 17 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the chef. To whom will he offer the dessert that will delight the critics?
- 17 V1:mat,V2:mat B: He will offer the dessert that will delight the critics to the president next year at the White House dinner.
- 17 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the chef. To whom did he offer the dessert that delighted the critics?
- 17 V1:mis,V2:mis B: He offered the dessert that delighted the critics to the president next year at the White House dinner.
- 17 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the chef. To whom did he offer the dessert that will delight the critics?
- 17 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He offered the dessert that will delight the critics to the president next year at the White House dinner.
- 18 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the student. To whom will she give the homework that confused everyone?
- 18 V1:mat,V2:mis B: She will give the homework that confused everyone to the tough professor next month before the summer break.
- 18 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the student. To whom will she give the homework that will confuse everyone?
- 18 V1:mat,V2:mat B: She will give the homework that will confuse everyone to the tough professor next month before the summer break.
- 18 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the student. To whom did she give the homework that confused everyone?
- 18 V1:mis,V2:mis B: She gave the homework that confused everyone to the tough professor next month before the summer break.
- 18 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the student. To whom did she give the homework that will confuse everyone?
- 18 V1:mis,V2:mat B: She gave the homework that will confuse everyone to the tough professor next month before the summer break.
- 19 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the presenter. To whom will he introduce the actor that won the award?
- 19 V1:mat,V2:mis B: He will introduce the actor that won the award to the star-studded audience next week at the award ceremony.
- 19 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the presenter. To whom will he introduce the actor that will win the award?
- 19 V1:mat,V2:mat B: He will introduce the actor that will win the award to the star-studded audience next week at the award ceremony.
- 19 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the presenter. To whom did he introduce the actor that won the award?
- 19 V1:mis,V2:mis B: He introduced the actor that won the award to the star-studded audience next week at the award ceremony.

- 19 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the presenter. To whom did he introduce the actor that will win the award?
- 19 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He introduced the actor that will win the award to the star-studded audience next week at the award ceremony.
- 20 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the professor. To whom will he explain the material that was on the exam?
- 20 V1:mat,V2:mis B: He will explain the material that was on the exam to the confused students tomorrow morning at the end of the lesson.
- 20 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the professor. To whom will he explain the material that will be on the exam?
- 20 V1:mat,V2:mat B: He will explain the material that will be on the exam to the confused students tomorrow morning at the end of the lesson.
- 20 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the professor. To whom did he explain the material that was on the exam?
- 20 V1:mis,V2:mis B: He explained the material that was on the exam to the confused students tomorrow morning at the end of the lesson.
- 20 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the professor. To whom did he explain the material that will be on the exam?
- 20 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He explained the material that will be on the exam to the confused students tomorrow morning at the end of the lesson.
- 21 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the trainee. To whom will she lend a book that she studied with?
- 21 V1:mat,V2:mis B: She will lend the book that she studied with to her study buddy next week after the last class.
- 21 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the trainee. To whom will she lend a book that she will study with?
- 21 V1:mat,V2:mat B: She will lend the book that she will study with to her study buddy next week after the last class.
- 21 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the trainee. To whom did she lend a book that she studied with?
- 21 V1:mis,V2:mis B: She lent the book that she studied with to her study buddy next week after the last class.
- 21 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the trainee. To whom did she lend a book that she will study with?
- 21 V1:mis,V2:mat B: She lent the book that she will study with to her study buddy next week after the last class.
- 22 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about Mary's uncle. To whom will he talk about the surgery that cured him?
- 22 V1:mat,V2:mis B: He will talk about the surgery that cured him to all his nephews tomorrow night after the family dinner.
- 22 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about Mary's uncle. To whom will he talk about the surgery that will cure him?
- 22 V1:mat,V2:mat B: He will talk about the surgery that will cure him to all his nephews tomorrow night after the family dinner.

- 22 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about Mary's uncle. To whom did he talk about the surgery that cured him?
- 22 V1:mis,V2:mis B: He talked about the surgery that cured him to all his nephews tomorrow night after the family dinner.
- 22 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about Mary's uncle. To whom did he talk about the surgery that will cure him?
- 22 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He talked about the surgery that will cure him to all his nephews tomorrow night after the family dinner.
- 23 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the coach. Where will he bring the team that won the match?
- 23 V1:mat,V2:mis B: He will bring the team that won the match to the national championship next year in the fall.
- 23 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the coach. Where will he bring the team that will win the match?
- 23 V1:mat,V2:mat B: He will bring the team that will win the match to the national championship next year in the fall.
- 23 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the coach. Where did he bring the team that won the match?
- 23 V1:mis,V2:mis B: He brought the team that won the match to the national championship next year in the fall.
- 23 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the coach. Where did he bring the team that will win the match?
- 23 V1:mis,V2:mat B: He brought the team that will win the match to the national championship next year in the fall.
- 24 V1:mat,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the author. To whom will she read a book that pleased her fans?
- 24 V1:mat,V2:mis B: She will read the book that pleased her fans to a large audience next summer at the theater.
- 24 V1:mat,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the author. To whom will she read a book that will please her fans?
- 24 V1:mat,V2:mat B: She will read the book that will please her fans to a large audience next summer at the theater.
- 24 V1:mis,V2:mis A: Tell me more about the author. To whom did she read a book that pleased her fans?
- 24 V1:mis,V2:mis B: She read the book that pleased her fans to a large audience next summer at the theater.
- 24 V1:mis,V2:mat A: Tell me more about the author. To whom did she read a book that will please her fans?
- 24 V1:mis,V2:mat B: She read the book that will please her fans to a large audience next summer at the theater.

Context manipulation (filler sentences)

Conditions: PP-focused c(ontext), Plain c(ontext), Plain c(ontext) (no Relative Clause)

Pre-sentential context: A ; Experimental sentence: B

- 25 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about that bird. To which chick did it give a worm that was rotten?
B: It gave the worm that was rotten to the chick that had fuzzy feathers.
- 25 Plain c. A: Tell me more about that bird. What did it do?
B: It gave the worm that was rotten to the chick that had fuzzy feathers.
- 25 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about that bird. What did it do?
B: It gave the worm to the chick that had fuzzy feathers.
- 26 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about that dog. To which trainer did it bring the ball that was rolling?
B: It brought the ball that was rolling to the trainer with the red hat.
- 26 Plain c. A: Tell me more about that dog. What did it do?
B: It brought the ball that was rolling to the trainer with the red hat.
- 26 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about that dog. What did it do?
B: It brought the ball to the trainer with the red hat.
- 27 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about the student. To which teacher did he dedicate the prize that he won?
B: He dedicated the prize that he won to the teacher that supported him during high school.
- 27 Plain c. A: Tell me more about the student. What did he do?
B: He dedicated the prize that he won to the teacher that supported him during high school.
- 27 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about the student. What did he do?
B: He dedicated the prize to the teacher that supported him during high school.
- 28 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about Jen's mother. To which grandson did she leave her old clock that was broken?
B: She left her old clock that was broken to the grandson that loves antiques.
- 28 Plain c. A: Tell me more about Jen's mother. What did she do?
B: She left her old clock that was broken to the grandson that loves antiques.
- 28 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about Jen's mother. What did she do?
B: She left her old clock to the grandson that loves antiques.
- 29 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about Katy. To which friend did she lend her shoes that have high

- heels?
- 29 PP-focused c. B: She lent her shoes that have high heels to her friend that will have a date on Saturday.
- 29 Plain c. A: Tell me more about Katy. What did she do?
- 29 Plain c. B: She lent her shoes that have high heels to her friend that will have a date on Saturday.
- 29 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about Katy. What did she do?
- 29 Plain c. (no RC) B: She lent her shoes to her friend that will have a date on Saturday.
- 30 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about the dealer. To which player did he give two more cards that were on the table?
- 30 PP-focused c. B: He gave two more cards that were on the table to the player with the brown tie.
- 30 Plain c. A: Tell me more about the dealer. What did he do?
- 30 Plain c. B: He gave two more cards that were on the table to the player with the brown tie.
- 30 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about the dealer. What did he do?
- 30 Plain c. (no RC) B: He gave two more cards to the player with the brown tie.
- 31 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about Mike. To which friend did he bring the stereo that was here?
- 31 PP-focused c. B: He brought the stereo that was here to his friend that was organizing a party.
- 31 Plain c. A: Tell me more about Mike. What did he do?
- 31 Plain c. B: He brought the stereo that was here to his friend that was organizing a party.
- 31 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about Mike. What did he do?
- 31 Plain c. (no RC) B: He brought the stereo to his friend that was organizing a party.
- 32 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about the mysterious lady. To which man will she write a letter that will be illegible?
- 32 PP-focused c. B: She will write a letter that will be illegible to the man that she met in the woods.
- 32 Plain c. A: Tell me more about the mysterious lady. What will she do?
- 32 Plain c. B: She will write a letter that will be illegible to the man that she met in the woods.
- 32 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about the mysterious lady. What will she do?
- 32 Plain c. (no RC) B: She will write a letter to the man that she met in the woods.
- 33 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about the waitress. To which customers will she bring the bottle of champagne that will be uncorked?
- 33 PP-focused c. B: She will bring the bottle of champagne that will be uncorked to the customers at the VIP table.
- 33 Plain c. A: Tell me more about the waitress. What will she do?
- 33 Plain c. B: She will bring the bottle of champagne that will be uncorked to the customers at the VIP table.
- 33 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about the waitress. What will she do?
- 33 Plain c. (no RC) B: She will bring a bottle of champagne to the customers at the VIP table.

- 34 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about the seller. To which collector will he sell the dress what will be worn by Lady Gaga?
- 34 PP-focused c. B: He will sell the dress that will be worn by Lady Gaga to the collector that will pay a thousand dollars.
- 34 Plain c. A: Tell me more about the seller. What will he do?
- 34 Plain c. B: He will sell the dress that will be worn by Lady Gaga to the collector that will pay a thousand dollars.
- 34 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about the seller. What will he do?
- 34 Plain c. (no RC) B: He will sell the dress to the collector that will pay a thousand dollars.
- 35 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about the witness. To which policeman will he show the letter that he will receive?
- 35 PP-focused c. B: He will show the letter that he will receive to the policeman that saved his life.
- 35 Plain c. A: Tell me more about the witness. What will he do?
- 35 Plain c. B: He will show the letter that he will receive to the policeman that saved his life.
- 35 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about the witness. What will he do?
- 35 Plain c. (no RC) B: He will show the letter to the policeman that saved his life.
- 36 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about Liza. To which brother will she loan the money that she will earn?
- 36 PP-focused c. B: She will loan some money that she will earn to her brother that is going to buy a house.
- 36 Plain c. A: Tell me more about Liza. What will she do?
- 36 Plain c. B: She will loan some money that she will earn to her brother that is going to buy a house.
- 36 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about Liza. What will she do?
- 36 Plain c. (no RC) B: She will loan some money to her brother that is going to buy a house.
- 37 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about the broker. To which investor will he sell an investment that will be profitable?
- 37 PP-focused c. B: He will sell the investment that will be profitable to the investor that has the largest capital.
- 37 Plain c. A: Tell me more about the broker. What will he do?
- 37 Plain c. B: He will sell the investment that will be profitable to the investor that has the largest capital.
- 37 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about the broker. What will he do?
- 37 Plain c. (no RC) B: He will sell the investment to the investor that has the largest capital.
- 38 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about the old man. To which kids will he read a story that he found in an old book to?
- 38 PP-focused c. B: He will read a story that he found in an old book to the kids that live in the orphanage.
- 38 Plain c. A: Tell me more about the old man. What will he do?
- 38 Plain c. B: He will read a story that he found in an old book to the kids that live in the

- orphanage.
- 38 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about the old man. What will he do?
- 38 Plain c. (no RC) B: He will read a story to the kids that live in the orphanage.
- 39 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about the mailman. To which neighbor will he deliver the package that got lost?
- 39 PP-focused c. B: He will deliver the package that got lost to the neighbor that lives at the end of the street.
- 39 Plain c. A: Tell me more about the mailman. What will he do?
- 39 Plain c. B: He will deliver the package that got lost to the neighbor that lives at the end of the street.
- 39 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about the mailman. What will he do?
- 39 Plain c. (no RC) B: He will deliver the package to the neighbor that lives at the end of the street.
- 40 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about the single woman. To which tenant will she lease the room that is vacant?
- 40 PP-focused c. B: She will lease the room that is vacant to the tenant that is most attractive to her.
- 40 Plain c. A: Tell me more about the single woman. What will she do?
- 40 Plain c. B: She will lease the room that is vacant to the tenant that is most attractive to her.
- 40 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about the single woman. What will she do?
- 40 Plain c. (no RC) B: She will lease the room to the tenant that is most attractive to her.
- 41 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about Amy. To which friends will she introduce the man that she is dating?
- 41 PP-focused c. B: She will introduce the man that she is dating to the friends that know her best.
- 41 Plain c. A: Tell me more about Amy. What will she do?
- 41 Plain c. B: She will introduce the man that she is dating to the friends that know her best.
- 41 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about Amy. What will she do?
- 41 Plain c. (no RC) B: She will introduce the man to the friends that know her best.
- 42 PP-focused c. A: Tell me more about the lawyer. To which judge will he tell the declaration he heard?
- 42 PP-focused c. B: He will tell the declaration that he heard to the judge that is presiding over the case.
- 42 Plain c. A: Tell me more about the lawyer. What will he do?
- 42 Plain c. B: He will tell the declaration that he heard to the judge that is presiding over the case.
- 42 Plain c. (no RC) A: Tell me more about the lawyer. What will he do?
- 42 Plain c. (no RC) B: He will tell the declaration to the judge that is presiding over the case.