Executive Functioning and Syntactic Priming Ambiguity Resolution: No Evidence for Conflict Adaptation Effects

Table 1: Examples of the conditions:

RR prime, RR target condition	
Stroop	Congruent Stroop: **GREEN** *OR* Incongruent Stroop: **ORANGE** (*instructions: What is ink color?*):
RR Prime	The | students | helped | **by** | **the** | **counselor** | were | grateful | for | the | aid.
RR Target	The | surgeons | helped | **by** | **the** | **resident** | were | exhausted | by | the | operation.
RR prime, MC target condition	
Stroop	Congruent Stroop: **GREEN** *OR* Incongruent Stroop: **ORANGE** (*instructions: What is ink color?*):
RR Prime	The | students | helped | **by** | **the** | **counselor** | were | grateful | for | the | aid.
MC Target	The | surgeons | helped | **the** | **resident** | revive | the | dying | man | on | the | cot.

Bolded words indicate critical disambiguating region of prime and target sentences; | delineates points during self-paced reading paradigm at which subjects pressed button to reveal next word and mask current word. Stroop conditions exemplified are those used in Experiment 2.

Table 2: Experiment 1 Stroop conditions
(Instructions: *Is ink color of the word on right indicated by the word on left?*)

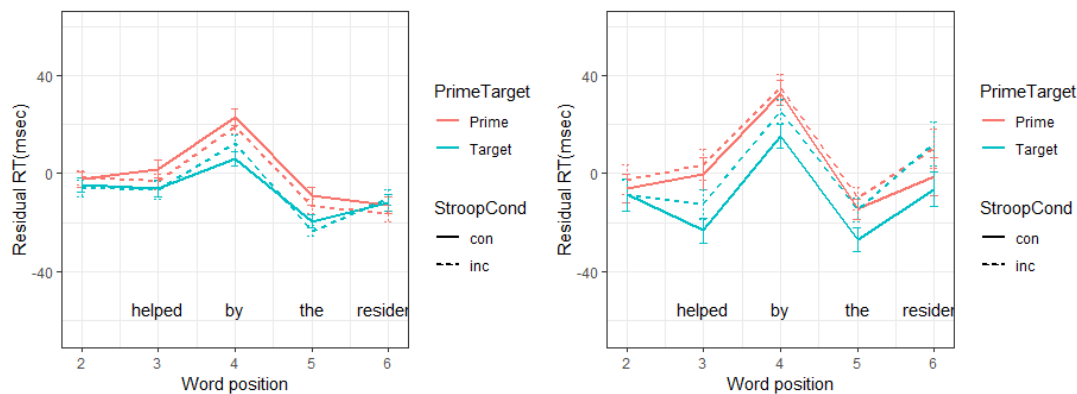|	Answer: "Yes"	Answer "No"
Congruent Stroop	**BLUE** **BLUE**	**BLUE** **RED**
Incongruent Stroop	**BLUE** **RED**	**BLUE** **BLUE**

Figure 1: Results for RR-RR priming conditions in Experiment 1 (left panel) and 2 (right panel). Residual reading times (Residual RT) are graphed against Word Position. Data divided across Prime (red) vs Target (blue) sentence and Stroop Condition (solid line: congruent, dotted line: incongruent). Stroop congruency does not affect prime sentences; the priming effect at position 4 is smaller when the prime is preceded by an incongruent Stroop trial (Experiment 1: b=10.5, SE=6.2, t=1.7; Experiment 2: b=7.9, SE=10.1, t=0.8).