
Supplementary Material

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The annotation scheme follows Lesson 10: Shape from the book *Style: Lessons in Clarity and Grace* by Joseph M. Williams and Joseph Bizup.

1 Annotation Guideline

1.1 Length and Complexity:

- Consider a sentence as long if it contains at least 20 words.
- Consider a sentence as complex if it has at least one dependent clause.

1.2 Subject, Verb, and Object Identification:

- Identify the complete subject (including the simple subject), the verb(s), and the object(s) in the sentence.

1.3 Length and Abstractness of Subject:

- Consider the complete subject as long if it exceeds seven words.
- Consider the subject as abstract if it includes a nominalization, especially as the simple subject.
- A subject can be considered long if it contains a lengthy relative clause.

1.4 Long Introductory Phrase/Clause:

- Check if the sentence has an introductory phrase or clause.
- If the introductory clause starts with words like "if," "when," "since," or "although," it generally refers to previously known ideas and can be placed at the beginning of the sentence. However, these clauses should be kept short at no more than 7 words.

1.5 Interruptions

- Identify any interruptions that occur between the subject and the verb
- Identify any interruptions that occur between the verb and the object.
- Short interruptions, consisting of 1-3 words, are tolerated.

1.6 Sprawling Ending:

- Consider a sentence as having a sprawling ending if it includes multiple long clauses and phrases connected in a series at the end of the sentence.

1.7 Coordination and Ordering:

- The elements in the sentence should be arranged from shorter to longer and from simpler to more complex.
- The sentence should have clear internal connections and pronoun references.
- The sentence should not have any ambiguous or dangling modifiers.
- The elements of the sentence should be coordinated in grammar and in sense.

2 Annotation Labels and Examples:

2.1 N\A (Not Applicable)

In cases where the sentence is either too short or is simple.

- Short Sentences (Less than 20 words):

The PRAM model also ignores the vagaries of the memory hierarchy and assumes that each memory access by the algorithm takes unit time.

- Simple Sentence (Consists of only one independent clause and no dependent clause):

We are interested in analysing and characterizing performance of algorithms on these highly-threaded, many-core machines in a more abstract, algorithmic, and systematic manner.

2.2 Structured

In cases where the sentence is long and complex but does not meet any of the other criterion's.

- Since no highly-threaded, many-core machine allows an infinite number of threads, it is important to understand both (1) how many threads does a particular algorithm need to achieve PRAM performance, and (2) how does an algorithm perform when it has fewer threads than required to get PRAM performance?
- Those children receive little or no benefit from hearing aids and face challenges in developing language abilities due to their inability to detect acoustic-phonetic signals, which are essential for hearing-dependent learning.
- (*Makes use of free modifier*)
Similarly, hiPSC can be used to develop in vitro disease models, allowing large scale studies otherwise restricted due to the limited availability of primary cells and biopsy material.

2.3 Shapeless¹

In cases where the sentence meets at least one of the criterion's while also being long and complex. The parts of the sentence that contribute to the issue are highlighted.

2.3.1 Long Subject:

- The important distinction between these machines and traditional multi-core machines is that these devices provide a large number of low-overhead hardware threads with low-overhead context switching between them; this fast context-switch mechanism is used to hide the memory access latency of transferring data from slow large (and often global) memory to fast, small (and typically local) memory.
- A deeper understanding of hearing loss and better characterization of the brain regions affected by hearing loss will help reduce the high variance in CI outcomes and result in a more effective treatment of children with hearing loss.

2.3.2 Long Intro Phrase:

- Note that while we motivate this model for highly-threaded many-core machines with synchronous computations, in principle, it can be used in any system which has fast context switching and enough threads to hide memory latency.
- While traditional methods utilize voxel-based morphometric (VBM) features, in which each single voxel serves as an independent feature, we extracted high-level features to characterize the 3D images.

2.3.3 Interruptions:

- (*Between subject and verb*):
Others, e.g. the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC), were not necessarily expected to play a role in differentiating HI from

¹If a sentence is identified as shapeless, it must be multi-labelled with the issue(s) that is/are present(s).

NH children and provided a new understanding of brain function and of the disorder itself.

2.3.4 Sprawling Ending:

- Consequently, one of the fine points in the design of the present study is that we were required to select our control population among infants who were referred for an MRI scan with sedation because of a clinical indication.

2.3.5 Coordination:

- (*Misplaced modifier*):
The time series span a duration of 100T, over which are computed the mean concentration C (solid line), the root mean square fluctuating concentration $crms$ (dash-dot line) and the relative fluctuation intensity I , defined as $I=crms/C$, in each of the blocks.

3 Notes

- If a sentence has a semicolon separating two independent clauses, we will consider it as a long **structured** sentence. This is done on the basis that the book recommends separating subordinate clauses into independent sentences, so we will presume that these sentences are intentionally structured to have two separate independent clauses instead of tacking on a subordinate clause at the end:
 - In addition, on most highly-threaded, many-core machines, data is transferred from slow to fast memory in chunks; instead of just transferring one word at a time, the hardware tries to transfer a large number of words during a memory transfer.
 - (*Sprawling Ending*):
In addition, on most highly-threaded, many-core machines, data is transferred from slow to fast memory in chunks, as the hardware tries to transfer a large number of words

during a memory transfer, rather than just transferring one word at a time.