

Category	Template(Premise \rightarrow Hypothesis)	Example
Entailment: 被sentence	N_1 被V 在 N_{loc} 了。 $\rightarrow N_1$ 在 N_{loc} 。	艺术家被关在天文馆了。 The artist is locked in the planetarium. \rightarrow 艺术家在天文馆。 The artist is inside the planetarium.
Entailment: PP-drop	N_1 在 N_{loc} LC V N_2 。 $\rightarrow N_1$ V N_2 。	领导在咖啡馆附近喝啤酒。 The leader is drinking beer near the coffee shop. \rightarrow 领导喝啤酒。 The leader is drinking beer.
Entailment: Adverb-连	连V N_1 的 N_2 都觉得ADJ。 $\rightarrow N_2$ V N_1 。	连看话剧的研究生都觉得热闹。 Even graduate students watching a drama feel excited. \rightarrow 研究生看话剧。 The graduate students are watching a drama.
Entailment: Choice	PN 不是 N_1 , 但是是 N_2 。 \rightarrow PN 是 N_2 。	她不是医生,但是是科学家。She is not a doctor, but a scientist. \rightarrow 她是科学家。She is a scientist.
Entailment: Adverb-drop	N_1 ADV V 过 N_2 。 $\rightarrow N_1$ V 过 N_2 了。	法官果然讲过笑话。As expected, the judge has made jokes. \rightarrow 法官讲过笑话。The judge has made jokes.
Contradiction: Negation	N_1 没有V 过 N_2 。 $\rightarrow N_1$ V 过 N_2 。	医生没有看过电影。The doctors has never watched movies. \rightarrow 医生看过电影。The doctor has watched movies.
Contradiction: Double Negation	N_1 不是不V N_2 。 $\rightarrow N_1$ 不V N_2 。	清洁工不是不吃午饭。It's not the case that cleaners do not eat lunch. \rightarrow 清洁工不吃午饭。Cleaners do not eat lunch.
Contradiction: Swap	PN 把 N_1 V 在 N_{loc} 了。 $\rightarrow N_1$ 把PN V 在 N_{loc} 了。	我们把银行职员留在电影院了。 We left the bank clerk in the cinema. \rightarrow 银行职员把我们留在电影院了。 The bank clerk left us in the cinema.
Contradiction: Choice	N_1 本来想V $_1$ N_2 , 结果V $_2$ N_3 了。 $\rightarrow N_1$ 本来想V $_2$ N_3 。	教授本来想喝啤酒,结果吃西瓜了。 The professor was thinking to drink beer but ate watermelon instead. \rightarrow 教授本来想吃西瓜。 The professor was thinking to eat watermelon.
Contradiction: Condition	N_1 Adv _{cond} V $_1$ 过 N_2 就好了。 $\rightarrow N_1$ V $_1$ 过 N_2 。	妹妹如果去过蒙古就好了。 If only the younger sister had gone to Mongolia. \rightarrow 妹妹去过蒙古。 The younger sister has gone to Mongolia.
Neutral: Choice	N_1 和 N_2 , PN V $_1$ 其中一个。 \rightarrow PN V $_1$ N_1 。 / PN V $_1$ N_2 。	教授和经理,他喜欢其中一个。 He likes either the professor or the manager. \rightarrow 他喜欢经理。He likes the manager.
Neutral: Argument Drop	N_1 的 N_2 在V $_1$ N_3 。 $\rightarrow N_1$ 在V $_1$ N_3 。	秘书的弟弟在跳舞。The secretary's younger brother is dancing. \rightarrow 秘书在跳舞。The secretary is dancing.
Neutral: Drop 要	每个 N_1 都要V $_1$ N_2 。 \rightarrow 每个 N_1 都V $_1$ N_2 。	每个清洁工都要买西瓜。 Every cleaner wants to buy watermelon. \rightarrow 每个清洁工都买西瓜。 Every cleaner is going to buy watermelon.
Neutral: Adverb Drop	N_1 Adv V $_1$ 过 N_2 。 $\rightarrow N_1$ V $_1$ 过 N_2 。	清洁工似乎吃过早饭。The cleaner seems to have eaten breakfast. \rightarrow 清洁工吃过早饭。The cleaner has eaten breakfast.
Neutral: Adverb Drop	没法证明 N_1 V $_1$ 过 N_2 。 $\rightarrow N_1$ V $_1$ 过 N_2 。	没法证明爷爷卖过西红柿。 It cannot be proven that the grandfather has sold tomatoes. \rightarrow 爷爷卖过西红柿。 The grandfather has sold tomatoes.

Table 1: Template Examples of Lexical Overlap Heuristic in Chinese HANS

Category	Template	Example
Entailment: Adverb Drop	Adv, N ₁ V ₁ N ₂ 了。 → N ₁ V ₁ N ₂ 了。	反正我们吃橘子了。 Anyhow, we ate tangerines. → 我们吃橘子了。 We ate tangerines.
Entailment: Adverb Drop	Adv N ₁ V ₁ 过N ₂ 。 → N ₁ V ₁ 过N ₂ 。	果然清洁工听过音乐。 As expected, the cleaner has listened to music. → 清洁工听过音乐。 The cleaner has listened to music.
Contradiction: Drop 以为	N ₁ 以为N ₂ V ₁ N ₃ 了。 ↔ N ₂ V ₁ N ₃ 了。	科学家以为法官跳舞了。 The scientist thought that the judge danced. → 法官跳舞了。 The judge danced.
Contradiction: Drop	谁说N ₁ 都是V ₁ N ₂ 的。 ↔ N ₁ 都是V ₁ N ₂ 的。	谁说经理都是打领带的。 Who told you that managers all wear ties? → 经理都是打领带的。 Managers all wear ties.
Contradiction: Drop	Num 年后将实现每个N ₁ 都有N ₂ 。 ↔ 每个N ₁ 都有N ₂ 。	三年后将实现每个县都有京剧团。 In three years, the goal will be realized that every county has a Chinese operator troupe. → 每个县都有京剧团。 Every county has a Chinese operator troupe.
Neutral: Adv, RC	Adv N ₁ V ₁ 的N ₂ V ₂ 过N ₃ 。 ↔ N ₂ V ₂ 过N ₃ 。	可能秘书喜欢的艺术家买过哈密瓜。 Maybe the artist that the secretary likes has bought Hami melon. → 艺术家买过哈密瓜。 The artist has bought Hami melon.
Neutral: Drop	看是不是N ₁ V ₁ 的N ₂ 。 ↔ 是N ₁ V ₁ 的N ₂ 。	看是不是领导喜欢的研究生。 Let's see if (he/she) is the kind of students the leader likes. → 是领导喜欢的研究生。 (He/she) is the kind of students the leader likes.
Neutral: Drop Adverb	Adv N ₁ V ₁ N ₂ 了。 ↔ N ₁ V ₁ N ₂ 了。	也许经理听歌剧了。 Maybe the manager listened to the operator. → 经理听歌剧了。 The manager listened to the operator.
Neutral: 连	连V ₁ N ₁ 的N ₂ 都觉得ADJ。 ↔ N ₂ 都觉得ADJ。	连听昆曲的清洁工都觉得早。 Even the cleaners who listen to the Kun opera thinks it's too early. → 清洁工都觉得早。 Even cleaners think it's too early.

Table 2: Template Examples of Sub-sequence Heuristic in Chinese HANS