

Supplementary files

Complete model outputs

Table 1: Results of the Bayesian mixed-effects logistic regression model of the acceptability data collapsed across the four constructions. Columns show the estimated effect size, its standard error (SE), a 95% credible interval (Crl) and two measures of model convergence: the effective sample size (nEff) and the R-hat statistic (\hat{R}). The intercept corresponds to the average of all four constructions in the condition *non-island/short*.

| | Estimate | SE | 95% Crl | Eff.Sample | \hat{R} |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| Intercept | 2.60 | 0.24 | [2.15, 3.10] | 7007 | 1.00 |
| Distance | -0.81 | 0.24 | [-1.32, -0.36] | 7701 | 1.00 |
| Structure | 0.49 | 0.30 | [-0.10, 1.07] | 8626 | 1.00 |
| Subject | -3.27 | 0.55 | [-4.41, -2.23] | 7712 | 1.00 |
| Complex NP | 4.45 | 1.12 | [2.53, 6.89] | 5756 | 1.00 |
| Adjunct | -2.37 | 0.56 | [-3.50, -1.31] | 7723 | 1.00 |
| Working Memory | 1.75 | 1.18 | [-0.58, 4.05] | 14137 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance | -3.59 | 0.34 | [-4.26, -2.92] | 9901 | 1.00 |
| Distance × Subject | 4.65 | 0.68 | [3.34, 6.04] | 9427 | 1.00 |
| Distance × Complex NP | -3.99 | 1.17 | [-6.51, -1.92] | 5920 | 1.00 |
| Distance × Adjunct | 0.01 | 0.62 | [-1.19, 1.24] | 8769 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Subject | 1.74 | 0.75 | [0.29, 3.23] | 9647 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Complex NP | -5.85 | 1.23 | [-8.45, -3.65] | 6454 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Adjunct | 2.55 | 0.83 | [0.95, 4.20] | 10780 | 1.00 |
| Distance × Working Memory | -1.18 | 1.25 | [-3.63, 1.27] | 20573 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Working Memory | -1.75 | 1.50 | [-4.71, 1.17] | 18602 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Subject | -4.94 | 0.98 | [-6.87, -3.02] | 10825 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Complex NP | 4.55 | 1.34 | [2.10, 7.39] | 6798 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Adjunct | 0.60 | 0.96 | [-1.31, 2.46] | 11327 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Working Memory | 2.27 | 1.88 | [-1.43, 5.95] | 17672 | 1.00 |

Table 2: Results of the Bayesian mixed-effects logistic regression model of the acceptability data of subject islands. Columns show the estimated effect size, its standard error (SE), a 95% credible interval (Crl) and two measures of model convergence: the effective sample size (nEff) and the R-hat statistic (\hat{R}). The intercept corresponds to condition *non-island/short* in subject islands.

| | Estimate | SE | 95% Crl | Eff.Sample | \hat{R} |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| Intercept | 0.98 | 0.25 | [0.50, 1.46] | 1650 | 1.01 |
| Distance | 1.50 | 0.34 | [0.88, 2.19] | 1047 | 1.01 |
| Structure | 1.35 | 0.32 | [0.73, 1.99] | 1455 | 1.01 |
| Complex NP | 3.94 | 0.79 | [2.58, 5.72] | 1375 | 1.00 |
| Adjunct | 0.43 | 0.34 | [-0.25, 1.10] | 1804 | 1.01 |
| Interrogative | 2.21 | 0.45 | [1.36, 3.11] | 1729 | 1.00 |
| Working Memory | 1.72 | 1.18 | [-0.63, 3.98] | 1620 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance | -6.04 | 0.51 | [-7.12, -5.08] | 1091 | 1.01 |
| Distance × Complex NP | -4.40 | 0.86 | [-6.25, -2.91] | 1306 | 1.00 |
| Distance × Adjunct | -2.29 | 0.44 | [-3.21, -1.46] | 1274 | 1.00 |
| Distance × Interrogative | -2.62 | 0.56 | [-3.74, -1.55] | 1279 | 1.01 |
| Structure × Complex NP | -3.88 | 0.86 | [-5.68, -2.37] | 1384 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Adjunct | 0.43 | 0.53 | [-0.61, 1.47] | 1696 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Interrogative | -0.07 | 0.79 | [-1.50, 1.56] | 1522 | 1.00 |
| Distance × Working Memory | -1.17 | 1.25 | [-3.67, 1.26] | 2780 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Working Memory | -1.72 | 1.47 | [-4.59, 1.01] | 2536 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Complex NP | 4.84 | 1.00 | [3.03, 6.98] | 1255 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Adjunct | 2.73 | 0.71 | [1.29, 4.14] | 1337 | 1.01 |
| Structure × Distance × Interrogative | 2.32 | 0.93 | [0.40, 4.14] | 1252 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Working Memory | 2.23 | 1.88 | [-1.45, 6.04] | 2349 | 1.00 |

Table 3: Results of the Bayesian mixed-effects logistic regression model of the acceptability data of complex NP islands. Columns show the estimated effect size, its standard error (SE), a 95% credible interval (Crl) and two measures of model convergence: the effective sample size (nEff) and the R-hat statistic (\hat{R}). The intercept corresponds to condition *non-island/short* in complex NP islands.

| | Estimate | SE | 95% Crl | Eff.Sample | \hat{R} |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| Intercept | 4.79 | 0.70 | [3.57, 6.35] | 743 | 1.01 |
| Distance | -2.77 | 0.73 | [-4.37, -1.54] | 746 | 1.01 |
| Structure | -2.39 | 0.73 | [-4.00, -1.12] | 745 | 1.01 |
| Subject | -3.82 | 0.73 | [-5.43, -2.58] | 784 | 1.01 |
| Adjunct | -3.37 | 0.73 | [-4.96, -2.13] | 782 | 1.01 |
| Interrogative | -1.59 | 0.80 | [-3.28, -0.13] | 862 | 1.01 |
| Working Memory | 1.75 | 1.20 | [-0.66, 4.06] | 3025 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance | -1.36 | 0.80 | [-2.77, 0.36] | 778 | 1.01 |
| Distance × Subject | 4.30 | 0.80 | [2.89, 6.02] | 811 | 1.01 |
| Distance × Adjunct | 1.96 | 0.77 | [0.65, 3.65] | 814 | 1.01 |
| Distance × Interrogative | 1.61 | 0.85 | [0.07, 3.45] | 848 | 1.01 |
| Structure × Subject | 3.76 | 0.80 | [2.36, 5.49] | 802 | 1.01 |
| Structure × Adjunct | 4.16 | 0.84 | [2.68, 5.92] | 872 | 1.01 |
| Structure × Interrogative | 3.64 | 1.02 | [1.81, 5.77] | 1120 | 1.00 |
| Distance × Working Memory | -1.19 | 1.26 | [-3.69, 1.28] | 4400 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Working Memory | -1.73 | 1.51 | [-4.73, 1.12] | 4268 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Subject | -4.73 | 0.94 | [-6.74, -3.03] | 927 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Adjunct | -1.95 | 0.93 | [-3.84, -0.24] | 930 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Interrogative | -2.33 | 1.10 | [-4.69, -0.26] | 1118 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Working Memory | 2.23 | 1.92 | [-1.49, 6.00] | 3908 | 1.00 |

Table 4: Results of the Bayesian mixed-effects logistic regression model of the acceptability data of adjunct islands. Columns show the estimated effect size, its standard error (SE), a 95% credible interval (Crl) and two measures of model convergence: the effective sample size (nEff) and the R-hat statistic (\hat{R}). The intercept corresponds to condition *non-island/short* in adjunct islands.

| | Estimate | SE | 95% Crl | Eff.Sample | \hat{R} |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| Intercept | 1.42 | 0.26 | [0.91, 1.95] | 2036 | 1.00 |
| Distance | -0.82 | 0.27 | [-1.36, -0.29] | 1930 | 1.00 |
| Structure | 1.75 | 0.41 | [0.99, 2.60] | 1450 | 1.00 |
| Subject | -0.47 | 0.34 | [-1.14, 0.22] | 2030 | 1.00 |
| Complex NP | 3.52 | 0.82 | [2.11, 5.31] | 1441 | 1.00 |
| Interrogative | 1.76 | 0.45 | [0.90, 2.70] | 2128 | 1.00 |
| Working Memory | 1.74 | 1.18 | [-0.60, 4.00] | 1934 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance | -3.27 | 0.5 | [-4.28, -2.32] | 1359 | 1.00 |
| Distance × Subject | 2.36 | 0.44 | [1.52, 3.23] | 2198 | 1.00 |
| Distance × Complex NP | -2.11 | 0.84 | [-3.98, -0.64] | 1365 | 1.00 |
| Distance × Interrogative | -0.32 | 0.51 | [-1.34, 0.65] | 2059 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Subject | -0.36 | 0.53 | [-1.45, 0.67] | 1581 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Complex NP | -4.31 | 0.91 | [-6.30, -2.69] | 1241 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Interrogative | -0.45 | 0.84 | [-1.98, 1.27] | 1855 | 1.00 |
| Distance × Working Memory | -1.2 | 1.23 | [-3.53, 1.25] | 3179 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Working Memory | -1.77 | 1.47 | [-4.69, 1.03] | 3082 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Subject | -2.84 | 0.71 | [-4.21, -1.44] | 1648 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Complex NP | 2.09 | 0.99 | [0.30, 4.24] | 1186 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Interrogative | -0.46 | 0.92 | [-2.36, 1.27] | 1712 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Working Memory | 2.31 | 1.87 | [-1.36, 5.93] | 2686 | 1.00 |

Table 5: Results of the Bayesian mixed-effects logistic regression model of the acceptability data of interrogative islands. Columns show the estimated effect size, its standard error (SE), a 95% credible interval (Crl) and two measures of model convergence: the effective sample size (nEff) and the R-hat statistic (\hat{R}). The intercept corresponds to condition *non-island/short* in interrogative islands.

| | Estimate | SE | 95% Crl | Eff.Sample | \hat{R} |
|---------------------------------------|----------|------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| Intercept | 3.22 | 0.42 | [2.44, 4.10] | 1795 | 1.00 |
| Distance | -1.17 | 0.45 | [-2.09, -0.32] | 1774 | 1.00 |
| Structure | 1.21 | 0.72 | [-0.10, 2.74] | 1269 | 1.01 |
| Subject | -2.26 | 0.46 | [-3.22, -1.38] | 1917 | 1.00 |
| Complex NP | 1.76 | 0.88 | [0.22, 3.67] | 2461 | 1.00 |
| Adjunct | -1.81 | 0.47 | [-2.77, -0.91] | 1742 | 1.00 |
| Working Memory | 1.74 | 1.2 | [-0.57, 4.05] | 2986 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance | -3.65 | 0.78 | [-5.26, -2.19] | 1257 | 1.01 |
| Distance × Subject | 2.71 | 0.57 | [1.60, 3.84] | 1977 | 1.00 |
| Distance × Complex NP | -1.79 | 0.92 | [-3.78, -0.15] | 2357 | 1.00 |
| Distance × Adjunct | 0.38 | 0.53 | [-0.63, 1.44] | 1731 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Subject | 0.17 | 0.79 | [-1.47, 1.63] | 1372 | 1.01 |
| Structure × Complex NP | -3.8 | 1.08 | [-6.14, -1.90] | 1654 | 1.01 |
| Structure × Adjunct | 0.57 | 0.83 | [-1.14, 2.13] | 1299 | 1.01 |
| Distance × Working Memory | -1.21 | 1.24 | [-3.56, 1.21] | 3878 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Working Memory | -1.79 | 1.5 | [-4.74, 1.09] | 4512 | 1.00 |
| Structure × Distance × Subject | -2.46 | 0.92 | [-4.24, -0.57] | 1469 | 1.01 |
| Structure × Distance × Complex NP | 2.49 | 1.17 | [0.35, 4.94] | 1571 | 1.01 |
| Structure × Distance × Adjunct | 0.34 | 0.92 | [-1.45, 2.20] | 1315 | 1.01 |
| Structure × Distance × Working Memory | 2.31 | 1.89 | [-1.40, 6.08] | 4292 | 1.00 |

Experimental materials

Interrogative islands

(1) *Non-island/short*

- a. ¿Quién __ piensa que hemos recibido una carta?
'Who __ thinks that we have received a letter?'

Island/short

- b. ¿Quién __ pregunta si hemos recibido una carta?
'Who __ asks whether we have received a letter?'

Non-island/long

- c. ¿Qué piensas que hemos recibido __ por correo?
'What do you think that we have received __ by post?'

Island/long

- d. ¿Qué preguntas si hemos recibido __ por correo?
'What do you ask whether we have received __ by post?'

- (2) a. ¿Quién __ piensa que hemos encontrado unas llaves?
'Who __ thinks that we have found some keys?'

- b. ¿Quién __ pregunta si hemos encontrado unas llaves?
'Who __ asks whether we have found some keys?'

- c. ¿Qué piensas que hemos encontrado __ por casualidad?
'What do you think that we have found __ by chance?'

- d. ¿Qué preguntas si hemos encontrado __ por casualidad?
'What do you ask whether we have found __ by chance?'

- (3) a. ¿Quién __ piensa que hemos encargado una empanada?
'Who __ thinks that we have ordered a pastry?'

- b. ¿Quién __ pregunta si hemos encargado una empanada?
'Who __ asks whether we have ordered a pastry?'

- c. ¿Qué piensas que hemos encargado __ por Internet?
'What do you think that we have ordered __ on the Internet?'

- d. ¿Qué preguntas si hemos encargado __ por Internet?
'What do you ask whether we have ordered __ on the Internet?'

- (4) a. ¿Quién __ piensa que hemos tomado una sopa?
'Who __ thinks that we have had a soup?'

- b. ¿Quién __ pregunta si hemos tomado una sopa?
'Who __ asks whether we have had a soup?'

- c. ¿Qué piensas que hemos tomado __ a sorbos?
'What do you think that we have had __ sipping?'

- d. ¿Qué preguntas si hemos tomado __ a sorbos?
'What do you ask whether we have had __ sipping?'
- (5) a. ¿Quién __ piensa que hemos entregado el trabajo?
'Who __ thinks that we have handed in the paper?'
- b. ¿Quién __ pregunta si hemos entregado el trabajo?
'Who __ asks whether we have handed in the paper?'
- c. ¿Qué piensas que hemos entregado __ a tiempo?
'What do you think that we have handed in __ on time?'
- d. ¿Qué preguntas si hemos entregado __ a tiempo?
'What do you ask whether we have handed in __ on time?'
- (6) a. ¿Quién __ piensa que hemos organizado una fiesta?
'Who __ thinks that we have organized a party?'
- b. ¿Quién __ pregunta si hemos organizado una fiesta?
'Who __ asks whether we have organized a party?'
- c. ¿Qué piensas que hemos organizado __ en casa?
'What do you think that we have organized __ at home?'
- d. ¿Qué preguntas si hemos organizado __ en casa?
'What do you ask whether we have organized __ at home?'
- (7) a. ¿Quién __ piensa que hemos iniciado la dieta?
'Who __ thinks that we have started the diet?'
- b. ¿Quién __ pregunta si hemos iniciado la dieta?
'Who __ asks whether we have started the diet?'
- c. ¿Qué piensas que hemos iniciado __ con ilusión?
'What do you think that we have started __ with excitement?'
- d. ¿Qué preguntas si hemos iniciado __ con ilusión?
'What do you ask whether we have started __ with excitement?'
- (8) a. ¿Quién __ piensa que hemos preparado una tarta?
'Who __ thinks that we have prepared a cake?'
- b. ¿Quién __ pregunta si hemos preparado una tarta?
'Who __ asks whether we have prepared a cake?'
- c. ¿Qué piensas que hemos preparado __ de picoteo?
'What do you think that we have prepared __ as a starter?'
- d. ¿Qué preguntas si hemos preparado __ de picoteo?
'What do you ask whether we have prepared __ as a starter?'

Complex NP islands

- (9) a. ¿Quién __ ha propuesto que organicemos una conferencia en la facultad?
'Who __ has proposed that we organize a conference at the faculty?'
- b. ¿Quién __ ha hecho la propuesta de que organicemos una conferencia?
'Who __ has made the proposal that we organize a conference?'
- c. ¿Qué has propuesto que organicemos __ en la facultad el lunes?
'What have you proposed that we organize __ on Monday?'
- d. ¿Qué has hecho la propuesta de que organicemos __ el lunes?
'What have you made the proposal that we organize __ on Monday?'
- (10) a. ¿Quién __ ha pedido que resolvamos el problema en la reunión?
'Who __ has demanded that we solve the problem in the meeting?'
- b. ¿Quién __ ha hecho la petición de que resolvamos el problema?
'Who __ has made the demand that we solve the problem?'
- c. ¿Qué has pedido que resolvamos __ en la reunión el viernes?
'What have you demanded that we solve __ in the meeting on Friday?'
- d. ¿Qué has hecho la petición de que resolvamos __ el viernes?
'What have you made the demand that we solve __ on Friday?'
- (11) a. ¿Quién __ ha sugerido que celebremos una fiesta en el jardín?
'Who __ has suggested that we celebrate a party in the garden?'
- b. ¿Quién __ ha hecho la sugerencia de que celebremos una fiesta?
'Who __ has made the suggestion that we celebrate a party?'
- c. ¿Qué has sugerido que celebremos __ en el jardín el sábado?
'What have you suggested that we celebrate __ in the garden on Saturday?'
- d. ¿Qué has hecho la sugerencia de que celebremos __ el sábado?
'What have you made the suggestion that we celebrate __ on Saturday?'
- (12) a. ¿Quién __ ha recomendado que finalicemos la tarea en la oficina?
'Who __ has recommended that we finish up the task at the office?'
- b. ¿Quién __ ha hecho la recomendación de que finalicemos la tarea?
'Who __ has made the recommendation that we finish up the task?'
- c. ¿Qué has recomendado que finalicemos __ en la oficina el martes?
'What have you recommended that we finish up __ at the office on Tuesday?'
- d. ¿Qué has hecho la recomendación de que finalicemos __ el martes?
'What have you made the recommendation that we finish up __ on Tuesday?'

- (13) a. ¿Quién __ ha pedido que expliquemos la situación en la asamblea?
'Who __ has demanded that we explain the situation in the assembly?'
- b. ¿Quién __ ha hecho la petición de que expliquemos la situación?
'Who __ has made the demand that we explain the situation?'
- c. ¿Qué has pedido que expliquemos __ en la asamblea el miércoles?
'What have you demanded that we explain in the assembly on Wednesday?'
- d. ¿Qué has hecho la petición de que expliquemos __ el miércoles?
'What have you made the demand that we explain __ on Wednesday?'
- (14) a. ¿Quién __ ha solicitado que confirmemos la decisión en la empresa?
'Who __ has requested that we confirm the decision at the company?'
- b. ¿Quién __ ha hecho la solicitud de que confirmemos la decisión?
'Who __ has made the request that we confirm the decision?'
- c. ¿Qué has solicitado que confirmemos __ en la empresa el viernes?
'What have you requested that we confirm __ at the company on Friday?'
- d. ¿Qué has hecho la solicitud de que confirmemos __ el viernes?
'What have you made the request that we confirm __ on Friday?'
- (15) a. ¿Quién __ ha encargado que corrijamos los deberes en el colegio?
'Who __ has commissioned that we correct the homework at school?'
- b. ¿Quién __ ha hecho el encargo de que corrijamos los deberes?
'Who __ has made the request that we correct the homework?'
- c. ¿Qué has encargado que corrijamos __ en el colegio el lunes?
'What have you commissioned that we correct __ at school on Monday?'
- d. ¿Qué has hecho el encargo de que corrijamos __ el lunes?
'What have you made the request that we correct __ on Monday?'
- (16) a. ¿Quién __ ha reclamado que solucionemos el conflicto en la junta?
'Who __ has demanded that we solve the conflict in the meeting?'
- b. ¿Quién __ ha hecho la reclamación de que solucionemos el conflicto?
'Who __ has made the demand that we solve __ the conflict?'
- c. ¿Qué has reclamado que solucionemos __ en la junta el viernes?
'What have you demanded that we solve __ in the meeting on Friday?'
- d. ¿Qué has hecho la reclamación de que solucionemos __ el viernes?
'What have you made the demand that we solve __ on Friday?'

Subject islands

- (17) a. ¿Quién __ cree que el discurso ofendió tanto a Julia ayer?
‘Who __ believes that the discourse offended Julia so much yesterday?’
- b. ¿Quién __ cree que el discurso del director ofendió a Julia?
‘Who __ believes that the discourse of the director offended Julia so much?’
- c. ¿Quién crees que __ ofendió tanto a Julia con el discurso?
‘Who do you believe __ offended Julia so much with the discourse?’
- d. ¿De quién crees que el discurso __ ofendió tanto a Julia?
‘Of who do you believe that the discourse __ offended Julia so much?’
- (18) a. ¿Quién __ cree que la petición irritó tanto a Marta ayer?
‘Who __ believes that the petition irritated Marta so much yesterday?’
- b. ¿Quién __ cree que la petición del manifestante irritó a Marta?
‘Who __ believes that the petition of the demonstrator irritated Marta?’
- c. ¿Quién crees que __ irritó tanto a Marta con la petición?
‘Who do you believe __ irritated Marta so much with the petition?’
- d. ¿De quién crees que la petición __ irritó tanto a Marta?
‘Of who do you believe that the petition __ irritated Marta so much?’
- (19) a. ¿Quién __ cree que la reclamación alteró tanto a Pedro ayer?
‘Who __ believes that the complaint upset Pedro so much yesterday?’
- b. ¿Quién __ cree que la reclamación del trabajador alteró a Pedro?
‘Who __ believes that the complaint of the worker upset Pedro?’
- c. ¿Quién crees que __ alteró tanto a Pedro con la reclamación?
‘Who do you believe __ upset Pedro so much with the complaint?’
- d. ¿De quién crees que la reclamación __ alteró tanto a Pedro?
‘Of who do you believe that the complaint __ upset Pedro so much?’
- (20) a. ¿Quién __ cree que la bronca molestó tanto a Marcos ayer?
‘Who __ believes that the scolding bothered Marcos so much yesterday?’
- b. ¿Quién __ cree que la bronca del policía molestó a Marcos?
‘Who __ believes that the scolding of the policeman bothered Marcos?’
- c. ¿Quién crees que __ molestó tanto a Marcos con la bronca?
‘Who do you believe __ bothered Marcos so much with the scolding?’
- d. ¿De quién crees que la bronca __ molestó tanto a Marcos?
‘Of who do you believe that the scolding __ bothered Marcos so much?’

- (21) a. ¿Quién __ cree que el artículo angustió tanto a Laura ayer?
‘Who __ believes that the article distressed Laura so much yesterday?’
- b. ¿Quién __ cree que el artículo del periodista angustió a Laura?
‘Who __ believes that the article of the journalist distressed Laura?’
- c. ¿Quién crees que __ angustió tanto a Laura con el artículo?
‘Who do you believe __ distressed Laura so much with the article?’
- d. ¿De quién crees que el artículo __ angustió tanto a Laura?
‘Of who do you believe that the article __ distressed Laura so much?’
- (22) a. ¿Quién __ cree que la carta afectó tanto a Carla ayer?
‘Who __ believes that the letter affected Carla so much yesterday?’
- b. ¿Quién __ cree que la carta del estudiante afectó a Carla?
‘Who believes __ that the letter of the student affected Carla?’
- c. ¿Quién crees que __ disgustó tanto a Carla con la carta?
‘Who do you believe __ upset Carla so much with the letter?’
- d. ¿De quién crees que la carta __ afectó tanto a Carla?
‘Of who do you believe that the letter __ affected Carla so much?’
- (23) a. ¿Quién __ cree que la queja enfadó tanto a Jaime ayer?
‘Who __ believes that the complaint angered Jaime so much yesterday?’
- b. ¿Quién __ cree que la queja del cliente enfadó a Jaime?
‘Who __ believes that the complaint of the client angered Jaime?’
- c. ¿Quién crees que __ enfadó tanto a Jaime con la queja?
‘Who do you believe __ angered Jaime so much with the complaint?’
- d. ¿De quién crees que la queja __ enfadó tanto a Jaime?
‘Of who do you believe that the complaint __ angered Jaime so much?’
- (24) a. ¿Quién __ cree que la crítica desanimó tanto a Pablo ayer?
‘Who __ believes that the criticism discouraged Pablo so much yesterday?’
- b. ¿Quién __ cree que la crítica del jefe desanimó a Pablo?
‘Who __ believes that the criticism of the boss discouraged Pablo?’
- c. ¿Quién crees que __ desanimó tanto a Pablo con la crítica?
‘Who do you believe __ discouraged Pablo so much with the criticism?’
- d. ¿De quién crees que la crítica __ desanimó tanto a Pablo?
‘Of who do you believe that the criticism __ discouraged Pablo so much?’

Adjunct islands

- (25) a. ¿Quién __ pensó que cerramos el museo el año pasado?
'Who __ thought that we closed the museum last year?'
- b. ¿Quién __ protestó cuando cerramos el museo el año pasado?
'Who __ complained when we closed the museum last year?'
- c. ¿Qué pensaste que cerramos __ el año pasado por reforma?
'What did you think that we closed __ last year for renovation?'
- d. ¿Qué protestaste cuando cerramos __ el año pasado por reforma?
'What did you complain when we closed __ last year for renovation?'
- (26) a. ¿Quién __ pensó que conseguimos un puesto en la universidad?
'Who __ thought that we got a job at the university?'
- b. ¿Quién __ protestó cuando conseguimos un puesto en la universidad?
'Who __ complained when we got a job at the university?'
- c. ¿Qué pensaste que conseguimos __ en la universidad sin esfuerzo?
'What did you think that we got __ at the university without effort?'
- d. ¿Qué protestaste cuando conseguimos __ en la universidad sin esfuerzo?
'What did you complain when we got __ at the university without effort?'
- (27) a. ¿Quién __ pensó que sacamos el producto a la venta?
'Who __ thought that we put the product on the market?'
- b. ¿Quién __ protestó cuando sacamos el producto a la venta?
'Who __ complained when we put the product on the market?'
- c. ¿Qué pensaste que sacamos __ a la venta demasiado pronto?
'What did you think that we put __ on the market too early?'
- d. ¿Qué protestaste cuando sacamos __ a la venta demasiado pronto?
'What did you complain when we put __ on the market too early?'
- (28) a. ¿Quién __ pensó que edificamos un hotel en la playa?
'Who __ thought that we built a hotel on the beach?'
- b. ¿Quién __ protestó cuando edificamos un hotel en la playa?
'Who __ complained when we built a hotel on the beach?'
- c. ¿Qué pensaste que edificamos __ en la playa sin permiso?
'What did you think that we built __ on the beach without permission?'
- d. ¿Qué protestaste cuando edificamos __ en la playa sin permiso?
'What did you complain when we built __ on the beach without permission?'

- (29) a. ¿Quién __ pensó que repartimos unos puros en la boda?
'Who __ thought that we distributed some cigars at the wedding?'
- b. ¿Quién __ protestó cuando repartimos unos puros en la boda?
'Who __ complained when we distributed some cigars at the wedding?'
- c. ¿Qué pensaste que repartimos __ en la boda como recuerdo?
'What did you think that we distributed __ at the wedding as a gift?'
- d. ¿Qué protestaste cuando repartimos __ en la boda como recuerdo?
'What did you complain when we distributed __ at the wedding as a gift?'
- (30) a. ¿Quién __ pensó que anunciamos los despidos en la reunión?
'Who __ thought that we announced the dismissals in the meeting?'
- b. ¿Quién __ protestó cuando anunciamos los despidos en la reunión?
'Who __ complained when we announced the dismissals in the meeting?'
- c. ¿Qué pensaste que anunciamos __ en la reunión de improviso?
'What did you think that we announced __ in the meeting all of a sudden?'
- d. ¿Qué protestaste cuando anunciamos __ en la reunión de improviso?
'What did you complain when we announced __ in the meeting all of a sudden?'
- (31) a. ¿Quién __ pensó que anotamos la solución en el cuaderno?
'Who __ thought that we noted the answer on the notebook?'
- b. ¿Quién __ protestó cuando anotamos la solución en el cuaderno?
'Who __ complained when we noted the answer on the notebook?'
- c. ¿Qué pensaste que anotamos __ en el cuaderno en secreto?
'What did you think that we noted __ on the notebook in secret?'
- d. ¿Qué protestaste cuando anotamos __ en el cuaderno en secreto?
'What did you complain when we noted __ on the notebook in secret?'
- (32) a. ¿Quién __ pensó que usamos el móvil en el aula?
'Who __ thought that we used the mobile phone in the classroom?'
- b. ¿Quién __ protestó cuando usamos el móvil en el aula?
'Who __ complained when we used the mobile phone in the classroom?'
- c. ¿Qué pensaste que usamos __ en el aula a escondidas?
'What did you think that we used __ in the classroom secretly?'
- d. ¿Qué protestaste cuando usamos __ en el aula a escondidas?
'What did you complain when we used __ in the classroom secretly?'

Fillers

- (33) *Me pregunto que vendrás a verme pronto.
'I wonder that you will come to see me soon.'
- (34) *No sé que tendrás tiempo para todo.
'I don't know that you will have time for everything.'
- (35) *Me gustaría saber que habrá o no habrá examen.
'I would like to know that there will be an exam or not.'
- (36) *¿Dudas sobre que comer un plátano o una manzana?
'Are you doubting that to eat a banana or an apple?'
- (37) *Le interrogó sobre que tenía contacto con el ladrón.
'He interrogated him about that he had contact with the robber.'
- (38) *¿No sabes que es mejor el café o el té?
'You don't know that it is better coffee or tea?'
- (39) *¿No te enteraste de que hace frío o calor en Francia?
'Didn't you find out that it is cold or hot in France?'
- (40) *¿No puedes decidir que alquilar o comprar un piso?
'Can't you decide that rent or buy a flat?'
- (41) *No habéis dado ningunos discurso en la convención del partido.
'You haven't given any discourse in the party's convention.'
- (42) *No hemos pedido ninguna becas para financiar el doctorado.
'We haven't asked for any scholarships to fund the PhD.'
- (43) *¿Habéis presentado algún denuncia por el robo del lunes?
'Have you made any complaint about Monday's robbery?'
- (44) *No hemos firmado ninguna contrato para alquilar un coche.
'We haven't signed any contract to rent a car.'
- (45) *¿Habéis solicitado alguna permiso para reparar el tejado?
'Have you asked for any permission to repair the roof?'
- (46) *¿Habéis dado algún justificación para vuestro comportamiento?
'Have you given any excuse for your behaviour?'
- (47) *¿Habéis recibido algún presupuestos para la obra?
'Have you received any cost estimates for the construction?'
- (48) *¿Habéis planteado algunas queja por la subida de tasas?
'Have you filed any complaint about the fee raise?'
- (49) *Te han mandado que lavas la camiseta a mano.
'They have commanded you that you hand wash the t-shirt.'
- (50) *Me han abrazado para que me siento mejor.
'They have hugged me such that I feel better.'
- (51) *¿Qué te han aconsejado que haces cuanto antes?
'What have they advised you that you do as soon as possible?'
- (52) *Te han convencido para que asistes a la fiesta.
'They have convinced you to attend the party.'

- (53) *Te han recomendado que te defiendes con vigor.
'They have recommended that you defend yourself vigorously.'
- (54) *¿Qué me has indicado que explico otra vez?
'What have you told me to explain again?'
- (55) *¿Qué me has sugerido que preparo para cenar?
'What have you suggested that I prepare for dinner?'
- (56) *¿A quién has rogado que se cuida durante el viaje?
'Who have you asked to take care of herself during the trip?'
- (57) *El policía le a Ana ordenó que condujese despacio.
'The policeman commanded Ana to drive slowly.'
- (58) *La profesora me a mí exigió que repitiese los deberes.
'The teacher demanded that I repeat my homework.'
- (59) *¿Quién te a ti advirtió de que hicieses ejercicio?
'Who advised you to exercise?'
- (60) *El niño me a mí prometió que se portaría mejor.
'The boy promised me that he would behave better.'
- (61) *¿Quién te a ti aseguró que no habría despidos?
'Who assured you that there would be no dismissals?'
- (62) *¿Quién le a Marta contó que estábamos en el extranjero?
'Who told Marta that we were abroad?'
- (63) *¿Quién le a Luis juró que no había nada que temer?
'Who swore to Luis that there would be nothing to be afraid of?'
- (64) *¿Quién te a ti engañó para que cayeras en la trampa?
'Who deceived you to fall in the trap?'
- (65) Me pregunto si conseguiré un buen coche de segunda mano.
'I wonder whether I will get a good second-hand car.'
- (66) ¿No sabes si podrás asistir a la reunión con la jefa?
'Don't you know whether you'll be able to attend the meeting with the boss?'
- (67) Me gustaría saber si disponen de una hoja de reclamaciones.
'I would like to know whether a complaint form is available.'
- (68) Dudo sobre si llevar un abrigo o solo una chaqueta.
'I am doubting whether I should take a coat or only a jacket.'
- (69) No he presentado ninguna ponencia en el congreso de historia antigua.
'I haven't given any talk at the ancient history conference.'
- (70) No has expresado ninguna opinión acerca del cambio de gobierno.
'You haven't expressed any opinion about the government change.'
- (71) No he recibido ningún reconocimiento a pesar de la repercusión de mi trabajo.
'I haven't received any acknowledgment despite the implications of my work.'
- (72) No has suspendido ningún examen a pesar de no haber estudiado.
'You haven't failed at any exam even though you didn't study.'
- (73) Me han llamado para que vaya a una entrevista.

- 'I have been called to an interview.'
- (74) ¿Te han deseado que tengas suerte en la competición?
'Have they wished you luck for the competition?'
- (75) Me han animado para que me presente al concurso.
'I have been encouraged to participate in the competition.'
- (76) Te han insistido para que nos hagas una visita.
'You have been insisted upon to pay us a visit.'
- (77) El conserje le explicó a Rubén que el museo estaba cerrado.
'The janitor explained to Rubén that the museum was closed.'
- (78) La funcionaria me reiteró a mí que el plazo había finalizado.
'The clerk told me again that the delivery period had finished.'
- (79) El secretario te recordó a ti que el miércoles era festivo.
'The secretary reminded you that there was a bank holiday on Wednesday.'
- (80) El banquero le repitió a Elisa que ya abrían cuentas sin comisiones.
'The banker told Elisa again that the bank was already opening commission-free accounts.'