The current study: 

- If the ellipsis site is interpreted via syntactic structure, we expect a strong priming effect that shifts a DO-biased verb towards a SC-bias (see example below).
- Such a priming effect should be strong for both elliptical and their parallel non-elliptical full-structure conditions; but it should be weaker in the anaphora and intransitive control conditions.

### Design and materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exp. 1</th>
<th>Prime Sentence 1</th>
<th>Prime Sentence 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>The contractor was expected to estimate the building cost would be rather high, but in the end he didn't.</td>
<td>but in the end he didn't.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO</td>
<td>The contractor was expected to estimate the building cost with little information, but in the end he didn't do it.</td>
<td>but in the end he didn't do it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Target: The scientist estimated the asteroid's arrival was going to be delayed. subj v DO at n1 n2 n3 but after looking at the plan he estimated it would be quite timely but after looking at the plan he estimated it precisely.

**Conclusions**

- Taken together, the two experiments provide some evidence for syntactic structure in the ellipsis site.
- In Exp 1, the Ellipsis conditions show priming, while the Full Structure conditions do not, due to the enhanced reanalysis difficulty in the latter.
- In Exp 2, both the Ellipsis and the Full Structure conditions show sensitivity to the overt complementizer “that” in the prime sentence.
- The Ellipsis conditions and the Anaphora conditions never pattern the same in either experiment.
- A new manipulation is needed to bias the SC primes to a SC reading without introducing additional processing complexities at the target.

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