**Hanging clothes in the refrigerator: Reversed bias in counterfactual semantic integration**

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**Methods**

- Self-paced reading experiment; 104 participants
- Context (counterfactual vs. factual) × Plausibility (plausible vs. implausible)
- Exemplar Stimuli:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factual</th>
<th>Counterfactual</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary is telling her friend what she did on Sunday. That day, she drove to the nearest grocery store with her husband, bought some fresh meat and vegetables, and then put them in the <strong>refrigerator</strong>.</td>
<td>Mary is telling her friend what she <strong>dreamt</strong> on Sunday. In her dream, she drove to the nearest grocery store with her husband, bought some fresh meat and vegetables, and then put them in the <strong>wardrobe</strong>.</td>
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**Procedure**

- **Exemplar Stimuli:**
  - I ate a house this morning.
  - What does he even mean? This makes no sense at all.
  - My mom made a house with chocolates and biscuits. I ate this house this morning.
  - This is so interesting.
  - I had a dream last night. In the dream, I brushed my teeth and washed my face.
  - Why on earth is he telling me this? Isn’t this exactly what happens every day?

**Results**

- Critical & Spillover1: no significant effects.
- Spillover 2 & 3: plausibility effect (implausible > plausible).
- Spillover4: context × plausibility interaction: implausible > plausible in factual context; implausible = plausible in counterfactual context.
- Spillover5: context × plausibility interaction: implausible > plausible in factual context; implausible < plausible in counterfactual context.

**Conclusions**

- Comprehension in relatively unconstraining counterfactual contexts is initially guided by world knowledge;
- Context becomes increasingly important and finally overrides world knowledge at the sentence-final position;
- Potential extensions for language comprehension models (e.g., the RI-Val model, Cook & O’Brien, 2013): informative information, even when not clearly related to either world knowledge or context, can still be perceived as more likely to occur in certain contexts.