

Supplemental Material S5. Means and standard deviations (in parentheses) of the accuracy of the native Mandarin listeners.

	Visual stimuli		Diff.
	Present	Absent	
Auditory stimuli absent			
H+A–V+ vs. H+A–V–	0.946 (0.087)	0.949 (0.077)	–0.003
H–A–V+ vs. H–A–V–	0.944 (0.078)	0.963 (0.078)	–0.019
Auditory stimuli present			
H+A+V+ vs. H+A+V–	0.974 (0.039)	0.961 (0.044)	0.013
H–A+V+ vs. H–A+V–	0.958 (0.074)	0.969 (0.058)	–0.011

Note. Diff. = difference between the presence and absence of the visual stimuli; H+ = high variability, H– = low variability; A = auditory; V = visual; A–V– = no stimuli; A–V+ = visual only; A+V– = auditory only; A+V+ = both auditory and visual.

Results of the Repeated-measures ANOVA with Accuracy. There were 2.70% errors due to no response within the allotted maximum time window. The results of the repeated-measures ANOVA with accuracy as the dependent variable revealed no significant main effects of the visual stimuli ($F(1, 29) = 0.543, p = .467$), auditory stimuli ($F(1, 29) = 2.996, p = .094$), and speech variability ($F(1, 29) = 0.032, p = .860$). There was also no significant Visual \times Auditory \times Variability three-way interaction ($F(1, 29) = 0.086, p = .772$).