Supplemental Material S3. Means, standard deviations (in parentheses), and ANOVA statistics of the accuracy of the Mandarin learners.

	Visual stimuli		Diff.	$F(1, 24)$	p	η_p^2	Power
	Present	Absent					
Auditory stimuli absent							
H+A–V+ vs. H+A–V–	0.823	0.826	−0.003	0.025	.875	.001	.053
	(0.151)	(0.144)					
H–A–V+ vs. H–A–V–	0.946	0.939	0.007	0.125	.726	.005	.063
	(0.062)	(0.088)					
Auditory stimuli present							
H+A+V+ vs. H+A+V–	0.915	0.871	0.044*	8.985	.006	.272	.820
	(0.138)	(0.162)					
H–A+V+ vs. H–A+V–	0.962	0.950	0.012	0.866	.361	.035	.145
	(0.055)	(0.075)					

Note. * indicates $p < .05$; 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. The type of power analysis is post hoc computed using alpha = .05.