**Columns for 3 studies**

Participant – Participant Number

Notes – mainly reasons for missing data (FFI = failure to follow instructions, PR = pair relatedness task)

DOB- date of birth

DOT – date of test

Age – Age (years to nearest month)

AGE\_Y1\_O0 – Age group young=1 older = 0

Sex\_M1F0 – sex Male =1 Female = 0

EnglishSpeaker – English first language 1-yes 0 – no

Education – Years of education

Eyesight – Self reported 1-very poor, 2-poor, 3-fair, 4-good, 5-very good

Hearing- Self reported 1-very poor, 2-poor, 3-fair, 4-good, 5-very good

Health - Self reported 1-very poor, 2-poor, 3-fair, 4-good, 5-very good

MHA – Vocab score

DSST – Speed score

**Pair relatedness columns:**

PR\_CB - Counterbalance test order for pair relatedness task (six ways to order three tests)

ENC\_R – Labels at encoding, proportion of related word pairs recalled

ENC\_U – Labels at encoding, proportion of unrelated word pairs recalled

NONE\_R – no labels, proportion of related word pairs recalled

NONE\_U – no labels, proportion of unrelated word pairs recalled

RET\_R – Labels at retrieval, proportion of related word pairs recalled

RET\_U – Labels at retrieval, proportion of unrelated word pairs recalled

Then these six columns repeated for ‘don’t know/pass’ responses (ending ‘\_DK’)

Then these six columns repeated for intrusion responses (ending ‘\_I’) Note that the number of intrusions was divided by 7

Then these six columns repeated for the proportion of intrusions of the same relatedness as the cue-target relation. (e.g., what proportion of ENC\_R intrusions were related to the cue) (ending ‘\_I\_Type’).

Then 18 columns for the mean reaction times of the correct recalls, the don’t knows and the intrusions.

Then 18 columns for the median reaction times of the correct recalls, the don’t knows and the intrusions.

**Stretching faces columns:**

First 4 columns are the mean aspect ratios chosen (>1 =too tall, <1 = too short, 1 = perfect) for four face types:

K\_F - participant reported knowing the face and it was a famous face

NK\_F – participant reported not knowing the face and it was a famous face

K\_NF- participant reported knowing the face and it was a non-famous face

NK\_NF – participant reported not knowing a face and it was a non-famous face

Then the four columns repeated but this time taking the average absolute distance from a perfect aspect ratio (i.e., 10% too tall scored the same as 10% too short) (ending ‘\_ABS’)

Then there are four columns to indicate how many data points in each column for each participant

K\_F**\_Count** - number of faces in this condition

NK\_F**\_Count** – number of faces in this condition

K\_NF**\_Count** - number of faces in this condition

NK\_NF**\_Count** – number of faces in this condition

**Proverbs columns:**

Recalled = most of the words recalled as well as the main gist/point of the proverb

KE\_R - Number of known (self -reported) English proverbs recalled (max = 10)

NKJ\_R – Number of not-known Japanese proverbs recalled

NKE\_R – Number of not-known English proverbs recalled

KJ\_R- Number of known Japanese proverbs recalled (max = 10)

Partially recalled = at least one word recalled but not the main gist of a proverb

Then the four columns repeated for proverbs that were only partially recalled (ending ‘\_PR’)

Num\_Intrusions - the number of intrusions made

KE\_NR -Number of known (self -reported) English proverbs not recalled

NKJ\_NR– Number of not-known Japanese proverbs not recalled

NKE\_NR – Number of not-known English proverbs not recalled

KJ\_NR- Number of known Japanese proverbs not recalled

KE – The number of English proverbs known

NKJ – The number of Japanese proverb not known

NKE- The number of English proverbs not known

KJ - The number of Japanese proverbs known

P\_KE\_R – Proportion of known English proverbs that were recalled

P\_NKJ\_R – Proportion of Not-known Japanese proverbs recalled