S1. Supplementary Materials

	7:4 RATIO					
Addend 1	Addend 2	Actual Sum	Test	Correct Response	Ratio	
13	43	56	32	Less	0.57	
26	30	56	32	Less	0.57	
21	11	32	56	More	0.57	
15	17	32	56	More	0.57	
40	9	49	28	Less	0.57	
22	27	49	28	Less	0.57	
18	10	28	49	More	0.57	
13	15	28	49	More	0.57	
30	12	42	24	Less	0.57	
19	23	42	24	Less	0.57	
16	8	24	42	More	0.57	
12	12	24	42	More	0.57	
24	11	35	20	Less	0.57	
16	19	35	20	Less	0.57	
13	7	20	35	More	0.57	
9	11	20	35	More	0.57	
19	9	28	16	Less	0.57	
13	15	28	16	Less	0.57	
9	7	16	28	More	0.57	
8	8	16	28	More	0.57	

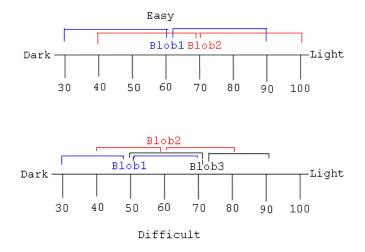
Easier non-symbolic approximate addition values used for training task in Experiments 1 and 2.

	7:5 RATIO					
Addend1	Addend2	Sum	Test	Correct Response	Ratio	
40	16	56	40	Less	0.71	
28	28	56	40	Less	0.71	
27	13	40	56	More	0.71	
21	19	40	56	More	0.71	
35	14	49	35	Less	0.71	
23	26	49	35	Less	0.71	
23	12	35	49	More	0.71	
17	18	35	49	More	0.71	
30	12	42	30	Less	0.71	
20	22	42	30	Less	0.71	
20	10	30	42	More	0.71	
15	15	30	42	More	0.71	
25	10	35	25	Less	0.71	
16	19	35	25	Less	0.71	
17	8	25	35	More	0.71	
11	14	25	35	More	0.71	
20	8	28	20	Less	0.71	
13	15	28	20	Less	0.71	
13	7	20	28	More	0.71	
10	10	20	28	More	0.71	

More difficult non-symbolic approximate addition values used for training task in Experiments 1 and 2.

Brightness training stimuli used in training tasks of Experiments 1 and 2.

Eight, equally spaced degrees of brightness were created (ranging from dark to light) in Adobe Photoshop by changing the brightness scale from 30-100 (brightness values were the default values used in the Photoshop scale). Hue and saturation were kept constant so that difficulty of comparisons would be based on relative brightness rather than changes in color. The brightness values of 50, 60, and 70 were used as the standard values for the object presented at the start of brightness training problems. Comparison (or test objects) ranged in brightness from 30-100. We manipulated ratio in a similar way as we did in numerical and other non-numerical magnitude training conditions. In a similar way as the numerical problems, we manipulated the ratio relationship between the brightness value of the initial object and the test object. Easier problems involved comparisons of 30 or 90 to 60 and 40 or 100 to 70; harder problems involved comparison of 30 or 70 to 50 and 40 and 80 to 60 (see figures below).



	7:4 RATIO					
Addend 1	Addend 2	Actual Sum	Test	Correct Response	Ratio	
84	84	168	96	Less	0.57	
85	83	168	96	Less	0.57	
41	55	96	168	More	0.57	
60	36	96	168	More	0.57	
68	79	147	84	Less	0.57	
75	72	147	84	Less	0.57	
35	49	84	147	More	0.57	
60	24	84	147	More	0.57	
61	65	126	72	Less	0.57	
70	56	126	72	Less	0.57	
32	40	72	126	More	0.57	
47	25	72	126	More	0.57	
33	72	105	60	Less	0.57	
55	50	105	60	Less	0.57	
30	30	60	105	More	0.57	
35	25	60	105	More	0.57	
40	44	84	48	Less	0.57	
55	29	84	48	Less	0.57	
20	28	48	84	More	0.57	
26	22	48	84	More	0.57	

Easier line length addition values (in pixels) used in Experiment 1.

		7:5 R	ATIO		
Addend1	Addend2	Sum	Test	Correct Response	Ratio
84	84	168	120	Less	0.71
85	83	168	120	Less	0.71
59	61	120	168	More	0.71
71	49	120	168	More	0.71
68	79	147	105	Less	0.71
82	65	147	105	Less	0.71
40	65	105	147	More	0.71
55	50	105	147	More	0.71
57	69	126	90	Less	0.71
73	53	126	90	Less	0.71
30	60	90	126	More	0.71
50	40	90	126	More	0.71
47	58	105	75	Less	0.71
68	37	105	75	Less	0.71
35	40	75	105	More	0.71
45	30	75	105	More	0.71
42	42	84	60	Less	0.71
50	34	84	60	Less	0.71
28	32	60	84	More	0.71
30	30	60	84	More	0.71

More difficult line length addition values (in pixels) used in Experiment 1.

Approximate number comparison values used in Experiment 1.

Number 1	Number 2	Correct Response	Ratio
56	32	Less	0.57
32	56	More	0.57
49	28	Less	0.57
28	49	More	0.57
42	24	Less	0.57
24	42	More	0.57
35	20	Less	0.57
20	35	More	0.57
28	16	Less	0.57
16	28	More	0.57
56	40	Less	0.71
40	56	More	0.71
49	35	Less	0.71
35	49	More	0.71
42	30	Less	0.71
30	42	More	0.71
35	25	Less	0.71
25	35	More	0.71
28	20	Less	0.71
20	28	More	0.71

Experiment 1				
First	Second	Answer	Set	
Addend	Addend			
12	3	15	1	
14	2	16	1	
9	3	12	1	
11	4	15	1	
8	6	14	1	
7	4	11	1	
6	5	11	1	
13	3	16	1	
7	7	14	1	
9	6	15	1	
16	3	19	2	
17	3	20	2	
15	5	20	2	
15	3	18	2	
8	8	16	2	
12	8	20	2	
9	7	16	2	
13	6	19	2	
9	8	17	2	
15	6	21	2	
18	4	22	3	
19	6	25	3	
15	9	24	3	
17	5	22	3	
19	9	28	3	
16	14	30	3	
17	13	30	3	
15	12	27	3	
16	8	24	3	
14	14	28	3	
20	15	35	4	
17	14	31	4	
18	16	34	4	
19	18	37	4	
17	17	34	4	
37	28	65	4	
46	38	84	4	
58	23	81	4	
25	13	38	4	
64	36	100	4	
01	50	100	1	

Symbolic addition problems from Experiment 1.

Note: Color designates problem set



Sample symbolic addition problem set (Set 4 used for Experiment 1).

20 + 15	17 + 14

Set 4.	Solve	the	problems	by	adding
--------	-------	-----	----------	----	--------

18 + 16	

+	19 18	

17 + 17	37 + 28

46 + 38	58 + 23

25 + 13	64 + 36

Experiment 2				
First Addend	Second Addend	Answer	Set	
6	5	11	1	
14	8	22	1	
8	6	14	1	
13	6	19	1	
15	6	21	1	
12	7	19	1	
14	14	28	1	
13	11	24	1	
46	38	84	1	
878	47	925	1	
8	8	16	2	
19	6	25	2	
9	6	15	2	
16	8	24	2	
16	14	30	2	
15	12	27	2	
17	17	34	2	
19	18	37	2	
77	65	142	2	
987	79	1066	2	

Symbolic addition problems used in Experiment 2.

Note: Color designates problem set



2nd Set

Sentence completion problem sets 1-2 for Experiment 2.

Set 1. Please fill in the blanks by completing the one word

- 1. Planes land at the A_____.
- 2. Bees live together in a H_____.
- 3. A square has four corners and four S_____
- 4. We keep our pants around our waist with a B_____.
- 5. The birds all gathered together in a single F_____.
- 6. To enter a movie theater you first need to purchase a T_____.
- 7. To draw straight lines you need a pencil and a R_____.
- 8. The Porcupine has defensive Q_____.
- 9. Poisonous mushrooms are bad to eat because they are T_____.
- 10. Lavender is a shade of P_____.

Set 2. Please fill in the blanks by completing the one word

- 1. A blizzard is a very large snow S_____.
- 2. Animals will starve if they cannot find any F_____.
- 3. Pirates use maps to look for buried T_____.
- 4. If an animal has a fatal disease, it will D_____.
- No matter how hard Jenny tried to find her missing lunch box, it was impossible to L_____.
- A chameleon uses camouflage to blend in with its environment by changing its skin C_____.
- 7. Jimmy limped because he had injured his F_____.
- 8. Animals that are raised in captivity live in C_____.
- The brave soldier who never won battles and never gave up was
 V
- 10. Amy felt so fatigued that she went to S_____.