

Figure S1. Example stimuli presented in the set-shifting task where participants were asked to match the target object (presented in the top and centre of the screen) to the one of the two comparison objects (presented on the bottom left and right corners of the screen) based on the condition cue (either the word colour or shape) presented on the bottom centre of the screen). Figure reproduced from Kramer et al. (2014).

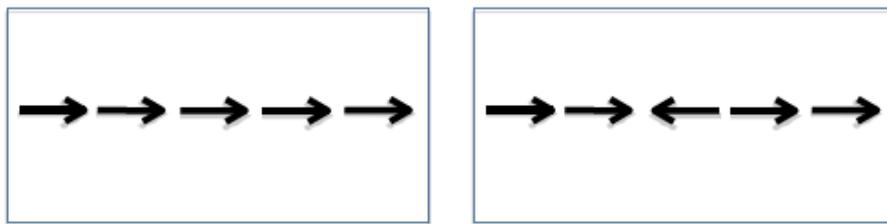


Figure S2. Examples of congruent (on the left) and incongruent (on the right) stimuli from the flanker task. Figure reproduced from Kramer et al. (2013).



Figure S3. Example stimuli from the pro- and anti-saccade task. Participants were shown a white fixation point in the centre of the screen for 1000ms (right), followed by a blank black screen for 200ms (centre) and then a white circle appeared parallel to the original fixation point on either the right or left hand extreme of the screen for 900ms (left). In the pro-saccade condition participants were asked to follow look at the dot as it appeared in the left or right condition. In the anti-saccade condition, participants were asked to look to the opposite side of the screen to where the dot appeared. This figure shows the relative size of the stimuli (0.3cm) as they appeared on a full-size screen (15cm).

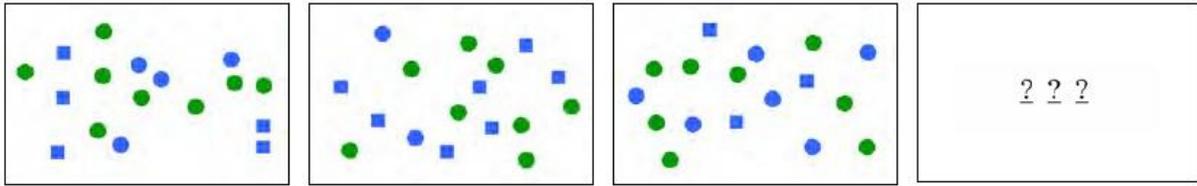


Figure S4. Example three trial dot counting task stimuli where participants had to count aloud and remember the number of blue circles presented on each of the three screens and were then prompted to recall these totals, in the correct order. Figure reproduced from Kramer et al. (2013).

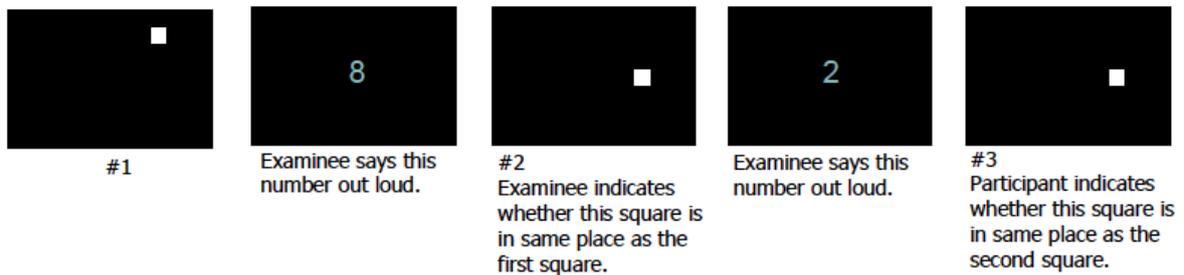


Figure S5. Example stimuli in the spatial 1-back task where participants had to remember to location of the probe on the first screen, say aloud the number presented on the subsequent screen and indicate if the target presented on the following was in the same or a different location to the probe presented on the first screen. Figure reproduced from Kramer et al. (2013).

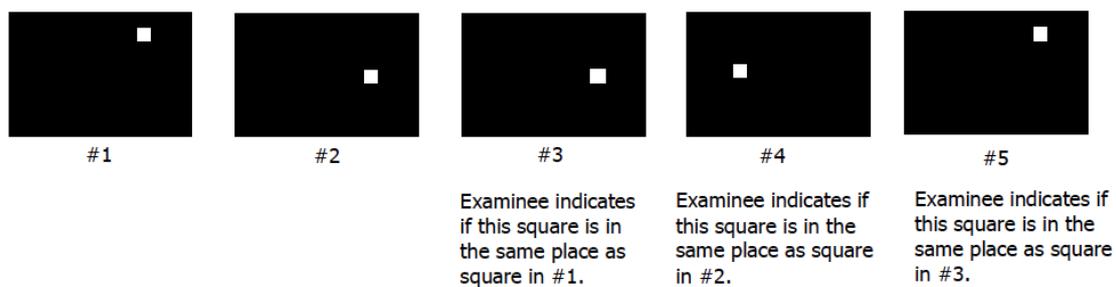


Figure S6. Example stimuli in the spatial 2-back task where participants had to remember to location of the probe on the first and second screens and had to indicate if the target presented on the third screen was in the same or a different location to the probe presented on the first screen, which had been presented two trials before. Figure reproduced from Kramer et al. (2013).

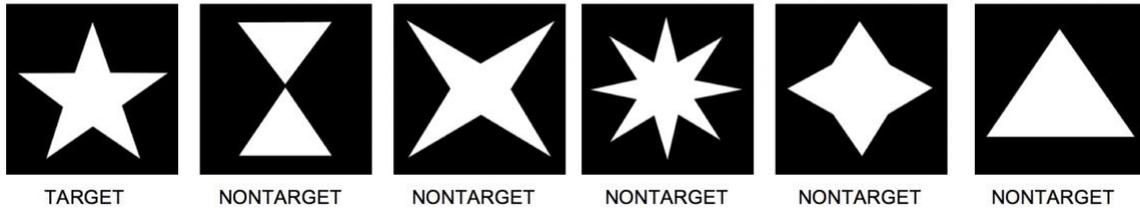


Figure S7. Example stimuli for the continuous performance task where participants had to press the left arrow key as quick as they could every time the target image appeared and without their response if any non-target image appeared. Figure reproduced from Kramer et al. (2013).

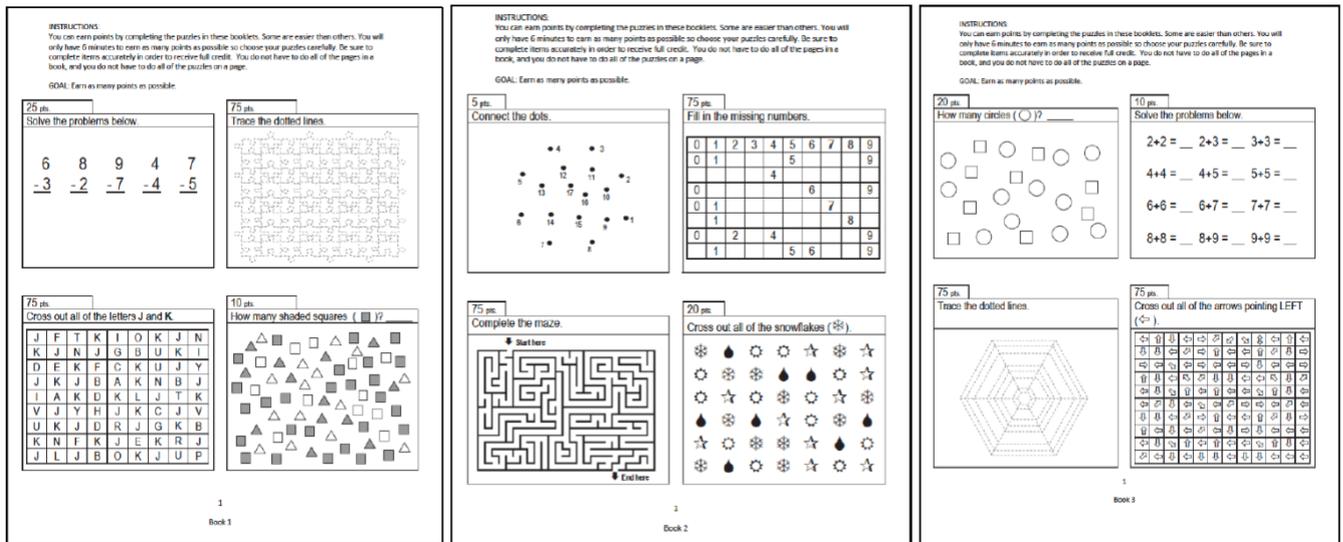


Figure S8. Page one of each of the three books of puzzles used for the unstructured task. Figure reproduced from version A of the NIH-EXAMINER battery testing forms (Kramer et al., 2013).