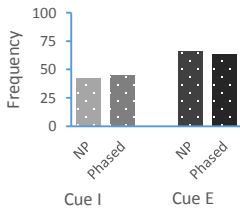
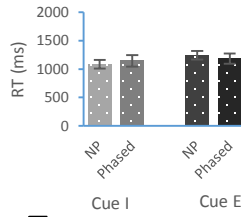


## 0 time lag during Tests 1-5

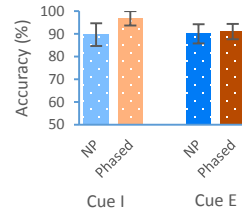
**A**



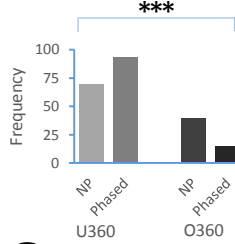
**B**



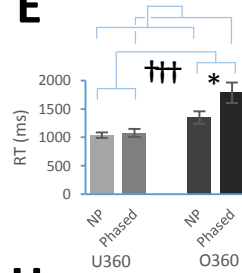
**C**



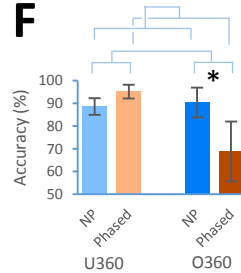
**D**



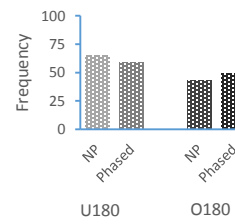
**E**



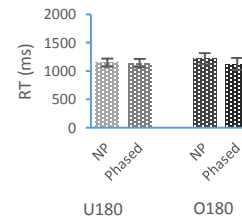
**F**



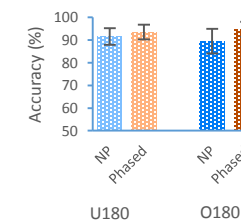
**G**



**H**

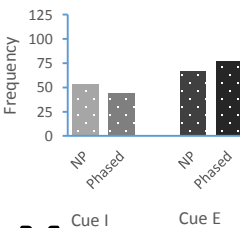


**I**

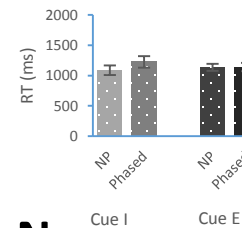


## 0 time lag during Tests 6-10

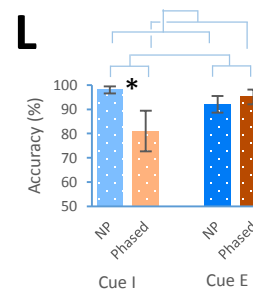
**J**



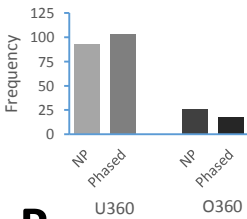
**K**



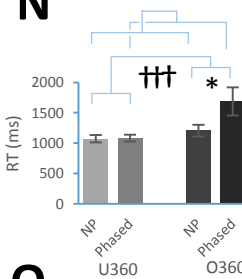
**L**



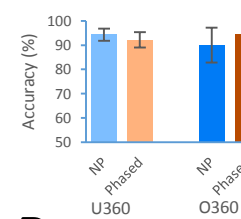
**M**



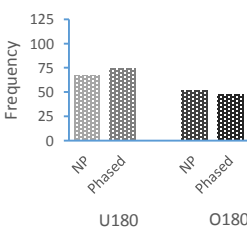
**N**



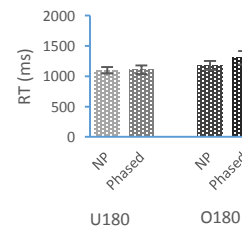
**O**



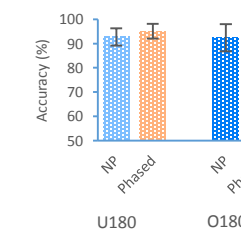
**P**



**Q**



**R**



## **S2 Fig. RT and accuracy of no time-lag trial in the early and late sequences**

In the early sequences (Tests 1-5) with 0 time lags during the test section, we found that the U360 and O360 groups were differentially distributed between the Non-phased and Phase sessions [ $\chi^2(1) = 13.1, p = 0.0003$ ; S2D Fig]. Two-way repeated-measures ANOVA showed that the O360 group had a longer RT than the U360 transition group [ $F(1, 55) = 24.4, p < 0.00001$ ]. The O360 group in the Phased session exhibited a longer RT than the O360 group in the Non-phased session [session x transition interaction:  $F(1, 55) = 4.19, p = 0.05$ , S2E Fig]. Moreover, there was a significant interaction of session x transition with accuracy in S2F Fig [session x transition interaction:  $F(1, 55) = 5.48, p = 0.02$ ].

In the late sequences (Tests 6-10) with 0 time lags during the test section, two-way repeated-measures ANOVA showed that the O360 group had a longer RT than the U360 transition group [ $F(1, 55) = 11.3, p = 0.001$ ]. The O360 group in the Phased session exhibited a longer RT than the O360 group in the Non-phased session [session x transition interaction:  $F(1, 55) = 5.81, p = 0.02$ , S2N Fig]. Moreover, there was a significant interaction of session x transition with accuracy in S2L Fig [session x transition interaction:  $F(1, 66) = 4.49, p = 0.04$ ].