**Table 1.** Summary of the battery of suprathreshold auditory processing tasks.

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| **Temporal Fine Structure** | Temporal Gap (TGap) | Monaural gap detection task. Participant detects a brief gap between two 0.5kHz tone bursts to standards with no gap. |
| Diotic frequency modulation (DioFM) | FM detection task where stimuli are identical in frequency, amplitude and phase at the two ears (diotic). Participant detects a target frequency with a modulation rate of 2Hz to standards that consist of pure-tone low-frequency carrier. |
| Dichotic frequency modulation (DichFM) | FM detection task where stimuli are identical in frequency and amplitude at the two ears but phase differs between the ears (dichotic). Participant detects a target frequency modulation rate of 2Hz to standards that consisted of pure-tone low-frequency carrier. |
| **Spectro-temporal modulation sensitivity** | Temporal Modulation (TM) | Temporally modulated at a rate of 4Hz compared to broadband noise that was unmodulated. The staircase adaptive parameter was modulation depth (dB). |
| Spectral Modulation (SM) | Spectrally modulated noise with random phase at 2 cycles per octave compared to broadband noise that was unmodulated. The staircase adaptive parameter was modulation depth (dB). |
| Spectro-temporal modulation (STM) | Target noise was both temporally modulated (4Hz) and spectrally modulated (2 cycles per octave) compared to unmodulated broadband noise. The staircase adaptive parameter was modulation depth (dB). |
| **Speech in competition** | Colocated target and masking speech  (CO) | Three talker speech-on-speech, target sentence in the presence of two masking sentences. Target and maskers used the CRM corpus (Ready [CALL SIGN] go to [COLOR] [NUMBER] now). Targets at RMS level of 65 dB SPL, presented at the same time as two maskers (male voices using CRM corpus). The target and the two maskers were all presented in front of the listener. A progressive tracking algorithm (Gallun et al., 2013) was used to vary the masking level (dB). |
| Separated target and masking speech (SEP) | The SRM separated task was the same as in the SRM colocated condition, except the two maskers were spatially separated at 45 degrees to the left and right of target. A progressive tracking algorithm (Gallun et al., 2013) was used to vary the masking level (dB). |

Note: FM = Frequency Modulation; SRM = Spatial Release from Masking; dB = decibels; CRM = Coordinate Response Measure.