

## **Supplemental Information**

### **Appendix S1: Supporting Data**

To determine the familiarity of pictures depicting only extended surfaces, only objects, or both types of information to the children in the present study, we attempted to analyze the pictures in all of the children's books that have won the Caldecott Medal over the last 20 years. The Caldecott Medal is given to the artist of the year's most distinguished picture book for children. Two hypothesis-blind research assistants coded the pictures in these books as depicting exclusively extended surfaces, exclusively objects, or both types of information. One research assistant coded all of the books that were available in the local library (15 out of the past 20 winners). A second research assistant recoded 7 of those 15 books, and the reliability of the two coders was high,  $r = .98$ . The primary coder determined that 90.3% of 474 pictures in these 15 books included both surface and object information together, while only 2.5% of pictures included just surface information, and 7.2% of pictures included just object information. Chi-square tests revealed a significant effect of drawing type,  $X^2(2, N = 474) = 693.62, p < .001$ , and significant differences between all pair-wise comparisons across the drawing types (Bonferroni corrected; Both versus Surfaces only,  $p < .001$ , Both versus Objects only,  $p < .001$ , and Surfaces only versus Objects only,  $p = .004$ ). Thus, the most successful picture books for children overwhelmingly present drawings that depict both surfaces and objects together. Moreover, drawings that present objects without surfaces are more common than those that present surfaces without objects.