



Figure showing the series of operations used to allocate stimulus items to treatment conditions. First, pictures were classified based on accuracy across the three pre-treatment picture naming tests. Then average response time for pictures that were always named accurately was calculated and those pictures were set aside (unallocated). The dose calibration procedure used mean response time to determine how many episodes of cued picture naming treatment would be provided each dose condition and, subsequently, how many pictures would be allocated to each of the four stimulus sets used in the dose comparison multiple-baselines study. A quasi-random selection of pictures that were not always named accurately during pre-treatment testing was made and these pictures were divided into four sets, balanced for naming accuracy classification and lexical properties (frequency, length). The four stimulus sets were then randomly allocated to one of the four treatment conditions.