**Autobiographical Memory Scoring Protocol**

Record the participant number.

For each response, read the similar/dissimilar annotation first, and determine what features of memory have been explicitly mentioned by the participant. Do not evaluate the response based on subtext—actively try to keep your own interpretations out of your rating.

* If there are emotional features to the annotation, rate it then on an intensity scale of 1-3, with 1 being lukewarm emotion, and 3 being strong emotion. These must be actively identified by the participants themselves, i.e. the usage of the word “very” will vary the intensity of the emotion described.
* Memory feature categories and corresponding examples (in describing similarity):
  + Emotional: “I was happy in both memories.”
  + Purposive: “The two memories are both shopping trips.”
  + Environmental: “I was in the woods in both memories.”
  + Spatial: “My first memory, at my mom’s house, is very close to my house.”
  + Social: “Both memories are about work parties.”
  + Temporal: “Both memories about attending lectures felt like they took a long time.”
  + Causal: “My memory about breaking the shelf reminded me of when I bought another one to replace it.”
  + Semantic: “Both memories have a tennis ball.”
  + Nothing: “Nothing about these memories are similar.”

Then, give a confidence rating for your score, with 1 being not confident, and 3 being very confident. For example, a confidence score of 3 would denote that you categorized the memory in a feature you’re sure of (i.e. “I was sad in both memories.”) A confidence score of 1 would mean that you aren’t sure of the features categories in which a certain annotation would fit (i.e. “One memory is about a problem I had, the other is good news.”) A confidence score of 2 would denote a categorization that you are neither completely sure nor unsure of.

Finally, read the actual memories themselves to check if they’re temporally extended. This is to check if they provided an actual memory, as opposed to a description of a long period of time in the past. For example:

Temporally extended memory: “We moved to Portland in October and lived there for five years”

An actual memory: “We unpacked the boxes on one October afternoon when we first moved into our house in Portland.”