**Social Evaluation Learning Task**

**Questions to be addressed**

## Programming

1. General instructions

| Previous version: You'll be given a series of word pairs. One word corresponds to what \_\_\_\_\_ thinks about \_\_\_\_\_ . You should indicate how sure you are that \_\_\_\_\_ would pick the left or right word about \_\_\_\_\_ , on the scale between the two words. For example, if the scale goes from 'dull' to 'exciting', pick the middle if you are completely unsure, or 80% up the scale if you are 80% sure that 'exciting' is right'.  After you do this, \_\_\_\_\_ will circle the correct answer. Using their feedback, you should be able to work out what \_\_\_\_\_ thinks about \_\_\_\_\_ .  Please tell us your honest opinion. At the end of each round, we'll ask you how positive \_\_\_\_\_ 's opinion is about \_\_\_\_\_ overall. |
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| Proposed version: You’ll be given a series of word pairs. In each pair, you must decide how likely it is that \_\_\_\_\_ would use one or the other word to describe you, or somebody else. Please indicate how likely you think this is on the scale between the two words. For example, if the scale goes from ‘dull’ to ‘exciting’, pick the middle if you think it’s equally likely that \_ would choose either word, or 80% up the scale if you think it is 80% likely that would choose ‘exciting’.  After you do this, \_\_\_\_\_ will circle the word they used on this occasion. Using their feedback, you should be able to work out what \_\_\_\_\_ thinks about \_\_\_\_\_.  Please tell us your honest opinion. At the end of each round, we’ll ask you how positive \_\_\_\_\_’s opinion is about the person that they described, overall. |
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* Question: do you think that the proposed version of the instruction better captures the learnt “likelihood” than the previous version? Definitely, it’s much better! But we’ll need a tiny bit of explanation about repeated-rated blocks too …

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## Global rating instructions

| Previous version: Overall, how often do you think that \_ makes a positive judgement about \_? |
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| Proposed change:  Option 1: Overall, how often do you think that \_ would make a positive judgment about \_ ? |
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* Question: do you think that any of the proposed versions of instruction 1) better captures the learnt “likelihood” than the previous version, and 2) is more appropriate? I think that here it would be clearest if we used frequentist phraseology, so 1) with ‘how often’.

## Block sequences

* Recap: as we have discussed last week, we have come up to the conclusion that we will shorten each block from 32 trials to 20 trials, and add 2 new blocks (self-positive; other-positive) to the list
* Background of the randomization issue for the task:
* Given that the negative block will precede the (repeated) positive block, we will have…

P82 x P62 = 1680 permutations of block sequence.

Or if we ignore the order of the negative-positive pairings of the self and other conditions, we will have…

C82 x C62 = 420 combinations

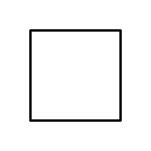
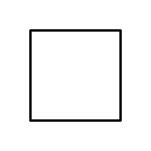
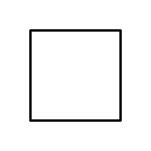
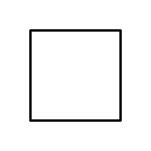
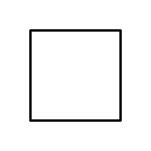
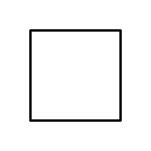
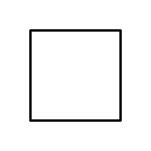
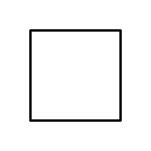
Which is too much for our targeted participant number. We propose an alternative way of pseudo-randomising the block sequence (note: each small square corresponds to one block)



Randomise the first four blocks (self-neutral, Randomise self-negative Randomise self-positive

self-positive #1, other-neutral, other-positive #1) and other-negative. and other-negative



* The benefit of this pseudo-randomisation sequence: this randomisation minimises technical issues (e.g., easier and more straight-forward programming logic), minimise forgetting of the previous negative evaluation (e.g., forgetting that Paul had a negative opinion of me before), and state explicitly (at the time point where the red line is) that some classmates might have a different evaluation of you/ other at a later encounter.
* Question: What do you think about this randomisation sequence, given that we cannot have too many combinations? Please feel free to suggest new ways to randomise the blocks. The idea is great. I’m so happy with how carefully we’re thinking about all this! To tell you the truth, not so much because I think the specific details that we think through here are important, but because this rigour is predictive of a good paper! Again TTYTT, sadly real life has this horrible habit of bringing up something unexpected that’s much bigger than the kind of biases that we are so carefully thinking about here (cf. Malamud PANDA Go-NoGo task …) The only thing I’d suggest would be to make our manipulated block sequences (s- → s+ and o- → o+ ) come a bit earlier in the task, in case people have lost a bit of interest by the time they encounter them. So what if the four non- blocks that are now at the start were split between two at the start and two at the end?