**400 Word Abstract**

**Title: Single and Double Word-Pair Norms: Predictive Ability of Recall and Judgments**

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**Purpose:** Previous work conducted on judgments of associative memory (JAM) has shown these judgments to be highly stable and generalize well across different contexts (Maki, 2007a; Maki, 2007b; Valentine and Buchanan, 2013). While traditionally JAM studies have focused on judgments of associative memory, the present study builds upon this work by extending the JAM paradigm to include semantic and thematic judgments. Additionally, this study examines the effects of word-pair relations and single word norms on judgments and recall.

**Procedure:** A pilot study was initially conducted in which 112 participants were shown 63 word-pairs of varying relatedness. First, participants were randomly assigned to a condition in which they were presented with a set of instructions explaining either an associative, semantic, or thematic word relation. Next, they received a block of 21 word pairs, which participants were asked to judge the relatedness between the pairs based on the instructions they received. Judgments were made on a scale of zero to 100, with 100 indicating the highest level of relatedness between pairs. A total of three judgment blocks were completed, with each block changing the type of relationship being judged. The order in which both the instructions and word blocks were presented was randomized and counterbalanced, so that each word pair received judgments for each of the three types of relationships. Participants then completed a cued recall task in which they were presented with the first word from each of the 63 pairs that they had previously judged. Participants were asked to complete each pair with the correct missing word. Data is currently being collected for the present study, which follows the same design as the pilot study, but includes single word norms as a criterion for creating word pairs.

**Results:** Multilevel modeling was used to predict judgment and recall scores. This type of modeling was chosen due to their ability to retain all data points and control for correlated error between participants. A significant three-way interaction was found between the database norms when predicting judgments (*β* = 3.324, *p* < .001) and when predicting recall (*β* = 24.571, *p* < .001). Simple slopes analyses were then conducted to further examine the interactions. At low semantic feature overlap, thematic and associative strength were competitive: as thematic strength increased, associative predictiveness decreased. However, this trend reversed for high semantic feature overlap, wherein thematic and associative strength were complimentary as both set of simple slopes increased together. This finding occurred for both the judgment and recall tasks.

**Conclusions:** Results from the pilot study show the degree to which the processing of associative, semantic, and thematic information impacts judgments and recall, while also examining the interactive relationships between them. The present study builds upon the pilot by further exploring these interactions through the inclusion of single word norms in the research design. We expect word frequency, concreteness, and age of acquisition to be important predictors of recall and judgment scores, in addition to the findings from the pilot study.

**50 Word Abstract**

This study examined the interactive relationship between semantic, thematic, and associative word pair strength when predicting word-pair judgments and cued-recall performance. Judgment ability and recall performance were predicted by the three-way interaction of semantic, thematic, and associative word-pair norms, but the type of judgment did not affect recall or judgments.