April 8, 2021

Aaron S. Benjamin, PhD

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Dear Dr. Benjamin:

Dr. Mark Huff and I are submitting our manuscript entitled “Reactivity from Judgments of Learning is Not Due to Memory Forecasting: Evidence from Associative Memory and Frequency Judgments” be considered for publication as an original research article in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*. Our manuscript is based on experiments that were previously submitted as XLM-2020-1534 in August of 2020. Based on the reviewer feedback, we have completely restructured our manuscript and added in an additional experiment. Given these major revisions/additions, we request this manuscript be treated as a new submission.

Our study investigates the reactive properties of judgments of learning (JOLs) by comparing cued-recall performance for participants making JOLs at encoding to a no-JOL group who engaged in silent reading. First, Experiment 1 replicates previous research showing JOL reactivity effects are moderated pair relatedness while extending these findings to include backward and symmetrical paired associates. Next, Experiments 2 and 3 show that reactivity effects are not unique to JOLs. In doing so, we compare JOL reactivity patterns to other, non-metacognitive judgment tasks. Specifically, JOL reactivity-type patterns were also found in Judgments of Associative memory (JAM; Experiment 2) and frequency judgments (Experiment 3), and these reactivity patterns were equivalent to reactivity found in following JOLs. These tasks provided novel comparison groups, as previous work on reactivity has only compared JOLs relative to a silent reading group. Finally, Experiment 4 assessed the strategic nature of reactivity by comparing JOLs to an explicit relational encoding task in which participants were instructed to relate all items together at encoding, regardless of relatedness. Results from Experiment 4 further support the strategic nature of reactivity, as the explicit relational encoding task increased recall regardless of pair type, while JOLs operated selectively as a function of relatedness. Taken together, our findings suggest that reactivity is not just an artifact of JOLs and can occur strategically using other rating tasks that present participants with related and unrelated pairs.

We believe that our findings make substantive empirical, methodological, and theoretical contributions to the literature through our inclusion of backward and symmetrical associates and our extension of JOL reactivity patterns to frequency judgments and JAMs. This work is original and not under review elsewhere. We report no conflicts of interest. We look forward to hearing about the suitability of our manuscript in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition*.

Sincerely,

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