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*. This is a reworked version of submission XLM-2020-1534, which was originally submitted in August of 2020. Since its initial submission, the focus of the manuscript has been substantially reframed in light of reviewer feedback; thus, we request this manuscript be treated as a new submission.

This paper 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 at encoding. 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. Overall, JOL reactivity patterns extended to Judgments of Associative memory (JAM; Experiment 2) and frequency judgments (Experiment 3). These tasks provided novel comparison groups, as previous work on reactivity has only compared JOLs relative to a silent reading group. Finally, Experiment 4 tested 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 JOL 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 JOL reactivity on related pairs is largely driven by additional relational encoding that occurs at study rather than any metacognitive processes inherent to JOLs.

We believe that our findings make a substantive empirical, methodological, and theoretical contribution 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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