

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Mapping Memory and Mindsets for 10th Grade

Analyze the complexities of semantic networks, the method of loci, and cognitive biases like the framing effect to understand human decision-making and recall.

1. A student memorizes a speech by mentally placing parts of the text in different rooms of their childhood home. Which ancient mnemonic strategy are they utilizing?

Answer: B) The Method of Loci

The Method of Loci, or the 'Memory Palace,' involves associating information with specific physical locations to enhance retrieval through spatial visualization.

2. The 'Framing Effect' suggests that people's decisions are influenced more by how information is presented than by the facts themselves.

Answer: A) True

The framing effect is a cognitive bias where people react to a particular choice in different ways depending on whether it is presented as a loss or a gain.

3. Finding a solution to a complex problem by breaking it down into smaller, manageable sub-goals is known as _____ analysis.

Answer: C) Means-end

Means-end analysis is a problem-solving strategy where the solver identifies the difference between the current state and the goal state and takes steps to reduce that gap.

4. Which type of memory describes our knowledge of facts, concepts, and language rules, such as knowing that Ottawa is the capital of Canada?

Answer: D) Semantic memory

Semantic memory is a category of long-term memory that involves the recollection of ideas, concepts, and facts commonly regarded as general knowledge.

5. An 'Availability Heuristic' causes us to overestimate the frequency of an event based on how easily an example comes to mind.

Answer: A) True

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This heuristic leads individuals to judge the probability of an event based on how readily available similar instances are in their memory, often skewed by vivid or recent media coverage.

6. When a person cannot solve a problem because they only view an object as having one specific, traditional use, they are experiencing _____.

Answer: B) Functional fixedness

Functional fixedness is a cognitive bias that limits a person to using an object only in the way it is traditionally used, hindering creative problem-solving.

7. Which cognitive phenomenon explains why we might struggle to remember a new password because our old password keeps coming to mind?

Answer: A) Proactive interference

Proactive interference occurs when older memories interfere with the retrieval or encoding of newer information.

8. Implicit memory requires conscious, effortful recall, such as when you are trying to remember a specific date for a history test.

Answer: B) False

Explicit memory (or declarative memory) requires conscious recall; implicit memory is unconscious, such as the motor skills used to ride a bike.

9. In the context of thinking, what is the 'Confirmation Bias'?

Answer: A) The tendency to search for information that supports our existing beliefs

Confirmation bias is the cognitive tendency to favor, search for, and recall information that confirms one's pre-existing beliefs or hypotheses.

10. The process of _____ entails mentally grouping similar objects, events, or people to simplify worldly information into manageable categories.

Answer: C) Concept formation

Concept formation (or categorization) is a fundamental cognitive process that allows us to organize complex information into mental niches.