

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.