

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Cognitive Maze 10th Grade Psychology Quiz

Sophomores untangle high-stakes cognitive biases and linguistic relativity theories to see how deep-seated mental frameworks shape their daily reality.

1. A defense attorney uses the 'misinformation effect' by subtly using the word 'smashed' instead of 'hit' when questioning a witness. Which cognitive psychologist's research on reconstructive memory does this mirror?

- A. Elizabeth Loftus
- B. Jean Piaget
- C. B.F. Skinner
- D. Hermann Ebbinghaus

2. The ____ hypothesis suggests that the language a person speaks, such as the specific directional terms used by the Kuuk Thaayorre people, actually determines or influences their cognitive perception of the world.

- A. Universal Grammar
- B. Sapir-Whorf
- C. Information Processing
- D. Levels of Processing

3. Anterograde amnesia is a condition where an individual loses the ability to retrieve memories that were formed prior to a traumatic brain injury.

- A. True
- B. False

4. A chess grandmaster can remember the positions of pieces on a board better than a novice because they use 'chunking.' How does chunking affect the capacity of working memory?

- A. It increases the absolute number of items stored.
- B. It bypasses the sensory register entirely.
- C. It organizes data into familiar, manageable units.
- D. It converts short-term memory directly into procedural memory.

5. When you struggle to remember your new locker combination because your old one keeps popping into your head, you are experiencing ____ interference.

- A. Retroactive
- B. Proactive
- C. Contextual
- D. Decay

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6. Which cognitive 'sin' or error is demonstrated when a person believes they 'knew it all along' after an event has already occurred, such as a sports fan claiming they predicted an upset after the game ends?

- A. Confirmation Bias
- B. Availability Heuristic
- C. Hindsight Bias
- D. Functional Fixedness

7. Metacognition refers specifically to the biological process of synapses strengthening during long-term potentiation (LTP).

- A. True
- B. False

8. In the game of 'Trouble,' a player refuses to change their strategy even when it clearly isn't working because they have already invested so much time into it. This is known as the:

- A. Sunk Cost Fallacy
- B. Framing Effect
- C. Representative Heuristic
- D. Belief Perseverance

9. A person suffering from damage to _____ area in the brain can produce speech that is fluent but largely nonsensical, demonstrating a specific breakdown in cognitive linguistic processing.

- A. Broca's
- B. Wernicke's
- C. The Hippocampus
- D. The Amygdala

10. Elaborative rehearsal is generally more effective than maintenance rehearsal for moving information into long-term memory because it involves deep semantic processing.

- A. True
- B. False