

## Your Cognition Case File: The 12th Grade Memory Analysis Quiz

Examine how expert performance, traumatic amnesia, and cognitive biases shape human behavior through the lens of psychology's most complex mental frameworks.

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**1. A professional chess player can recall the positions of pieces on a board much more accurately than a novice, but only if the pieces are placed in a logically valid game state. This phenomenon best demonstrates which cognitive process?**

- A. Acoustic rehearsal
- B. Chunking based on existing schemata
- C. Automatic processing of sensory input
- D. Implicit procedural memory

**2. Anterograde amnesia, often seen in patients like the famous case of H.M., prevents the formation of new explicit memories while typically leaving implicit memory formation intact.**

- A. True
- B. False

**3. When an individual relies on the first piece of information they receive (such as an initial price offer) to make subsequent judgments, they are falling victim to the \_\_\_\_\_ heuristic.**

- A. Availability
- B. Representativeness
- C. Anchoring and Adjustment
- D. Affect

**4. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the 'Misinformation Effect' studied by researchers like Elizabeth Loftus regarding witness testimony?**

- A. Forgetting the name of a high school teacher after ten years.
- B. Accurately recalling a traumatic event due to high levels of cortisol.
- C. Incorporating suggestive wording from a lawyer into one's own memory of a crime.
- D. The inability to remember where you parked your car this morning.

**5. The cognitive tendency to search for, interpret, and favor information that confirms one's pre-existing beliefs while ignoring stay-away evidence is known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Functional fixedness
- B. Confirmation bias
- C. Retroactive interference
- D. Divergent thinking

**6. The 'Method of Loci' is a mnemonic strategy that utilizes spatial memory and visual imagery to improve the encoding and retrieval of information.**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. True
- B. False

**7. When solving a complex physics problem, a student breaks the goal into smaller sub-goals and analyzes the difference between their current state and the desired solution. This problem-solving strategy is called:**

- A. Means-ends analysis
- B. The framing effect
- C. Insight learning
- D. Mental set

**8. The psychological phenomenon where people fail to see an object as having a function other than its usual one (e.g., failing to use a shoe as a hammer) is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Convergent thinking
- B. Functional fixedness
- C. Belief perseverance
- D. Source monitoring error

**9. According to the Levels of Processing theory, shallow processing (like focusing on font size) leads to better long-term retention than semantic processing.**

- A. True
- B. False

**10. If you struggle to recall your old phone number because your new phone number keeps coming to mind, you are experiencing:**

- A. Proactive interference
- B. Retroactive interference
- C. Decay theory
- D. Encoding specificity