

Name: _____

Date: _____

Answer Key: Super Memory Skills for Kindergarten

Visual grouping and pattern recognition exercises. These activities help students sort information and improve recall during small-group center time.

1. You see a banana, a cow, and a tiger. If you want to remember them later by 'grouping' them, which two should go together?

Answer: B) The cow and the tiger

Grouping similar things like animals (the cow and the tiger) helps our brains store information more easily.

2. Closing your eyes to 'see' a picture of your bedroom in your head is a way to use your memory.

Answer: A) True

Visualizing, or making a 'mind movie,' is a powerful cognitive tool for retrieving stored information.

3. When you practice a new dance move over and over until you don't have to think about it, you are using ____.

Answer: A) Muscle memory

Repetition helps encode physical actions into long-term memory so they become automatic.

4. If you lose your favorite toy, which 'thinking tool' helps you find it?

Answer: C) Retracing your steps

Retracing steps is a problem-solving strategy that uses sequential memory to find a solution.

5. Your brain can only remember things that you can touch with your hands.

Answer: B) False

Cognition allows us to remember abstract things like songs, feelings, and ideas, not just physical objects.

6. To remember the colors of a rainbow, a student makes up a silly song. The song is a ___ to help their brain.

Answer: B) Memory trick

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Mnemonic devices, like songs or rhymes, help encode complex information into the mind.

7. If you see a cloud that looks like a dragon, your brain is comparing the cloud's shape to...

Answer: A) A memory of what dragons look like

Recognition involves matching sensory input (the cloud) with stored mental representations (a dragon).

8. When you decide to wear a coat because you see snow outside, you are using ____.

Answer: B) Reasoning

Reasoning is a cognitive process where you use what you see and what you know to make a smart choice.

9. Taking a deep breath to think before answering a hard question helps your brain work better.

Answer: A) True

Self-regulation and pausing allow the brain to process information more effectively during problem-solving.

10. Why do we use the same storybooks many times in class?

Answer: B) To help our brains store the story

Repeated exposure (scaffolding) strengthens the connections in the brain, moving information from short-term to long-term memory.