

Name: _____

Date: _____

Outsmart Your Senses: Cognitive Science Quiz for 6th Grade

Challenge students to analyze memory failures and cognitive biases using this complex assessment, perfect for a high-intensity psychology bell ringer.

1. A student accidentally studies for a history test while listening to heavy metal music. On the day of the test, they find it easier to remember the facts if they hum a metal song in their head. Which cognitive concept does this demonstrate?

- A. Proactive Interference
- B. State-Dependent Retrieval
- C. The Method of Loci
- D. Chunking

2. True or False: The 'Misinformation Effect' suggests that a person's memory of an event can be altered simply by the way a question about the event is phrased.

- A. True
- B. False

3. A detective uses _____ reasoning when they start with a general theory about a crime and then look for specific evidence that must be true if that theory is correct.

- A. Inductive
- B. Deductive
- C. Heuristic
- D. Narrative

4. If you are trying to remember a long list of groceries (Milk, Eggs, Butter, Bread, Soap, Bleach, Sponge), which strategy involves grouping 'Dairy' and 'Cleaning' items to improve storage?

- A. Maintenance Rehearsal
- B. Semantic Encoding
- C. Echoic Memory
- D. Categorical Chunking

5. When a person believes an event was predictable after it has already happened (the 'I-knew-it-all-along' effect), they are experiencing _____ bias.

- A. Confirmation
- B. Hindsight
- C. Availability
- D. Anchor

6. True or False: Working memory and Short-term memory are identical terms that describe the passive storage of information for 30 seconds.

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- A. True
- B. False

7. You are trying to solve a complex math problem. Instead of following a guaranteed step-by-step formula (algorithm), you use a 'rule of thumb' shortcut to find a quick solution. You are using a:

- A. Heuristic
- B. Mnemonics
- C. Prototype
- D. Syllogism

8. If you can't remember your new locker combination because you keep thinking of your old one from last year, you are experiencing ____.

- A. Retroactive Interference
- B. Anterograde Amnesia
- C. Proactive Interference
- D. Source Amnesia

9. Which specific type of memory is responsible for 'muscle memory,' such as knowing how to ride a bike or tie your shoes without thinking about the steps?

- A. Declarative Memory
- B. Episodic Memory
- C. Procedural Memory
- D. Semantic Memory

10. True or False: Cognitive flexibility is the mental ability to switch between thinking about two different concepts or to think about multiple concepts simultaneously.

- A. True
- B. False