

Decoding the Neural Narrative: A Cognitive Psychology Quiz for College

Scholars apply executive function theories and semantic network models to complex cognitive scenarios during seminar reviews or lecture assessments.

1. A patient experiences 'source amnesia,' correctly recalling a specific fact but failing to remember the context in which it was learned. This disruption primarily affects which aspect of long-term memory?

- A. Procedural memory
- B. Episodic memory
- C. Implicit priming
- D. Echoic storage

2. When an individual relies on the _____ heuristic, they judge the evening's likelihood of rain based on how easily they can recall recent instances of thunderstorms.

- A. Representativeness
- B. Anchoring
- C. Availability
- D. Base-rate

3. According to the Levels of Processing theory, structural encoding (focusing on physical appearance) leads to more durable memory traces than semantic encoding.

- A. True
- B. False

4. Consider the 'Self-Reference Effect.' Why does relating new information to one's own life experiences typically improve recall compared to simple rehearsal?

- A. It bypasses the sensory register entirely
- B. It utilizes existing, highly organized semantic networks
- C. It focuses solely on phonological looping
- D. It prevents the formation of schemas

5. In Baddeley's Model of Working Memory, the _____ acts as a 'backup' store that communicates with both long-term memory and the components of working memory.

- A. Visuospatial sketchpad
- B. Phonological loop
- C. Central executive
- D. Episodic buffer

6. Which cognitive phenomenon explains why a chess grandmaster can remember the positions of pieces on a board better than a novice, provided the pieces represent an actual game scenario?

- A. Method of Loci

Name: _____

Date: _____

- B. Chunking
- C. Prospective memory
- D. Source monitoring

7. Retroactive interference occurs when newly acquired information makes it more difficult to recall previously learned information.

- A. True
- B. False

8. A researcher presents a list of words: 'Bed, Rest, Awake, Tired, Dream.' A participant later 'recalls' seeing the word 'Sleep,' even though it wasn't there. This demonstrates:

- A. The Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) effect
- B. Maintenance rehearsal error
- C. Retrograde amnesia
- D. Proactive interference

9. The tendency to search for, interpret, and favor information that confirms one's pre-existing beliefs is known as _____ bias.

- A. Hindsight
- B. Confirmation
- C. Framing
- D. Functional fixedness

10. Functional fixedness is a cognitive bias that enhances problem-solving by restricting an individual to use an object only in the way it is traditionally used.

- A. True
- B. False