

Sources

-  [Loewenstein's information-gap theory: Curiosity grows when answers feel reachable](#)
-  [2012 infant study: Attention peaks at moderate complexity](#)
-  [UC Davis fMRI study \(2014\): Curiosity improves trivia and incidental memory](#)
-  [Researchers' "learning vortex": Curiosity draws in nearby information](#)
-  [Higher curiosity is linked to better learning and academic performance](#)
-  [Meta-analysis: Curiosity is a third pillar of academic performance](#)
-  [2024 AER study: Curiosity-based teaching improved science learning](#)
-  [UCLA study: Trait curiosity declines, while momentary curiosity increases with age](#)
-  [JAMA study \(2002\): Cognitive activity was associated with lower Alzheimer's risk](#)
-  [Follow-up study: Cognitive activity may delay dementia onset up to five years](#)
-  [2011 preschool study: Direct instruction reduced children's exploration](#)
-  [Kashdan's three studies: Curious people create closeness from small talk](#)
-  [Closeness-question study: Personal questions increase connection between strangers](#)
-  [Kashdan's relationship study: Curiosity reduced aggression after provocation](#)