Chapter 15 Quiz 2

1. Which type of discrimination allows one to identify a pattern of stimulation?
	1. quality discrimination
	2. synthetic discrimination
	3. spatial discrimination
	4. feature abstraction
	5. analytic discrimination
2. Which type of brain wave(s) is (are) abnormal in awake adults?
	1. alpha only
	2. theta and delta
	3. beta and theta
	4. delta only
	5. alpha and delta
3. In which stage of sleep does the most dreaming take place?
	1. rapid eye movement sleep
	2. Stage 1
	3. Stage2
	4. Stage3
	5. Stage4
4. The impairment of muscle tone is known as
	1. myoclonus
	2. apraxia
	3. dystonia
	4. dysartthria
	5. hypersomnia
5. Remembering how to ride a bicycle is an example of
	1. short-term memory
	2. skill memory
	3. fact memory
	4. memory consolidation
	5. long-term memory
6. Which of the following sleep medications reduces slow-wave sleep more than REM sleep?
	1. alcohol
	2. standard over-the-counter sleep medications
	3. valium
	4. alcohol and barbiturates
	5. barbiturates
7. The component(s) of the somatosensory system that are located in brain is (are)
	1. perceptual and receptor levels
	2. perceptual level
	3. receptor level
	4. circuit level
	5. circuit and perceptual level
8. Nonspecific ascending pathways are also known as the
	1. dorsal columns
	2. medial lemniscal tracts
	3. anterolateral pathways
	4. lemniscal system
	5. parallel pathways
9. The lowest level of motor control is know as
	1. segmental level
	2. direct system
	3. multineuronal system
	4. projection level
	5. indirect system
10. An example of basal nuclear disease is
	1. narcolepsy
	2. retrograde amnesia
	3. Parkinson’s disease
	4. anterograde amnesia
	5. insomnia
11. Which type of brain waves are indicative of an awake, relaxed state?
	1. alpha
	2. beta
	3. delta
	4. gamma
	5. theta
12. The sleep stage also known as slow wave sleep is
	1. rapid eye movement sleep
	2. stage 1
	3. stage 2
	4. stage 3
	5. stage 4
13. The two structures that are most important in the process of memorization are
	1. hippocampus and cerebellum
	2. amygdale and pons
	3. hippocampus and amygdale
	4. pons and medulla oblongata
	5. amygdale and cerebellum
14. A disease that reflects abnormal electrical activity in the brain is
	1. narcolepsy
	2. epilepsy
	3. Huntington’s disease
	4. motor aphasia
	5. hypotoxia
15. Paradoxical sleep is also know as
	1. rapid eyes movement
	2. Stage 1
	3. Stage 2
	4. Stage 3
	5. Stage 4

Answer Key

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

9. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14

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