c2

Student: _____

1. Which two events mark the beginning and the end of the interval known as reaction time?
A. Warning signal and stimulus signal
B. Stimulus signal and initiation of the response
C. Stimulus signal and the completion of the response
D. Warning signal and the initiation of the response

2. An individual must respond to only one of several signals presented in this type of reaction time.
A. Simple RT
B. Choice RT
C. Discrimination RT
D. Serial RT

3. This error measure evaluates performance consistency during a series of trials.
A. AE
B. CE
C. VE
D. E

4. This error measure evaluates overall accuracy during a series of trials.
A. AE
B. CE
C. VE
D. RE

5. To determine muscle activation patterns, this measurement method could be used.
A. EMG
B. EEG
C. Kinetics
D. Kinematics

6. The change in spatial position of a limb is called:
A. Displacement.
B. Velocity.
C. Acceleration.
D. Linear motion.

7. Displacement, velocity, and acceleration are _____ measures of motion.
A. Kinetic
B. Kinematic
C. Force
D. Angular motion

8. The term kinetics refers to motion caused by _____.
A. Velocity
B. Angular acceleration
C. Force
D. Movement

9. The measure of muscle activity that detects the lateral displacement of a muscle's belly following maximal percutaneous neuromuscular stimulation is referred to as:
A. Electromyography (EMG)
B. Whole muscle mechanomyography (wMMG)
C. Electroencephalography (EEG)
D. Near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS)

10. Near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) can be used to measure activity in the:
A. Brain
B. Muscles
C. Brain and muscles
D. None of the above

11. EEG recordings will show _____ waves when the cerebral cortex is active.
A. Alpha
B. Beta
C. Theta
D. Delta

12. This brain activity measurement technique realigns hydrogen atoms in the body and may provide clear 2D and 3D images of the brain.
A. EEG
B. PET
C. EMG
D. fMRI

13. The interval of time between the initiation and completion of a movement is called _____.

14. A person had the following error scores for a series of 5 trials: +5, -3, +8, +18, -6. The average AE score is _____.

15. Variable error is an indicator of a person's performance _____ when performing a skill that requires hitting a target.

16. The kinematic measure of motor performance that describes the speeding up and slowing down of a movement is called _____.

17. The method of recording electrical activity in the muscles during movement is called _____.

18. If you want to describe the movement of an object in a straight line, the type of motion you would describe is referred to as _____.

19. Force can be calculated from the kinematics of a movement if you know the mass of the moving object and the _____ of the movement.

20. The rotary force of body segments around their joints axes is known as joint _____.

21. The brain activity measurement technique that shows blood flow in the brain is known as _____.

22. The calculation of _____ provides an objective measure of the coordination between two limbs or limb segments by comparing the specific location of each limb or limb segment in one cycle of a cyclic movement.

23. Simple RT involves one signal and more than one possible response.
True False

24. Constant error (CE) refers to a person's performance bias during a series of trials.
True False

25. Radial error (RE) would be the appropriate general accuracy measure to assess the accuracy of a golf putt.
True False

26. When a performance score is recorded as m/sec^{-1}, the performance measure is velocity.
True False

27. TMS involves directing a short burst of magnetic waves at a specific area of the brain cortex in order to temporarily activate that area.
True False

28. If you move your two arms forward and backward several times at the same time, the phase relationship between them is 0 degrees.
True False

c2 Key

1. Which two events mark the beginning and the end of the interval known as reaction time?
A. Warning signal and stimulus signal
B. Stimulus signal and initiation of the response
C. Stimulus signal and the completion of the response
D. Warning signal and the initiation of the response

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Magill - Chapter 02 #1

2. An individual must respond to only one of several signals presented in this type of reaction time.
A. Simple RT
B. Choice RT
C. Discrimination RT
D. Serial RT

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Magill - Chapter 02 #2

3. This error measure evaluates performance consistency during a series of trials.
A. AE
B. CE
C. VE
D. E

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Magill - Chapter 02 #3

4. This error measure evaluates overall accuracy during a series of trials.
A. AE
B. CE
C. VE
D. RE

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Magill - Chapter 02 #4

5. To determine muscle activation patterns, this measurement method could be used.
A. EMG
B. EEG
C. Kinetics
D. Kinematics

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Magill - Chapter 02 #5

6. The change in spatial position of a limb is called:
A. Displacement.
B. Velocity.
C. Acceleration.
D. Linear motion.

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Magill - Chapter 02 #6

7. Displacement, velocity, and acceleration are _____ measures of motion.
A. Kinetic
B. Kinematic
C. Force
D. Angular motion

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Magill - Chapter 02 #7

8. The term kinetics refers to motion caused by _____.
A. Velocity
B. Angular acceleration
C. Force
D. Movement

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9. The measure of muscle activity that detects the lateral displacement of a muscle's belly following maximal percutaneous neuromuscular stimulation is referred to as:
A. Electromyography (EMG)
B. Whole muscle mechanomyography (wMMG)
C. Electroencephalography (EEG)
D. Near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS)

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Magill - Chapter 02 #9

10. Near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) can be used to measure activity in the:
A. Brain
B. Muscles
C. Brain and muscles
D. None of the above

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Magill - Chapter 02 #10

11. EEG recordings will show _____ waves when the cerebral cortex is active.
A. Alpha
B. Beta
C. Theta
D. Delta

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Magill - Chapter 02 #11

12. This brain activity measurement technique realigns hydrogen atoms in the body and may provide clear 2D and 3D images of the brain.
A. EEG
B. PET
C. EMG
D. fMRI

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Magill - Chapter 02 #12

13. The interval of time between the initiation and completion of a movement is called _____.

Movement time

Magill - Chapter 02 #13

14. A person had the following error scores for a series of 5 trials: +5, -3, +8, +18, -6. The average AE score is _____.

8

Magill - Chapter 02 #14

15. Variable error is an indicator of a person's performance _____ when performing a skill that requires hitting a target.

consistency [Also acceptable: variability]

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16. The kinematic measure of motor performance that describes the speeding up and slowing down of a movement is called _____.

acceleration

Magill - Chapter 02 #16

17. The method of recording electrical activity in the muscles during movement is called _____.

EMG [or electromyography]

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18. If you want to describe the movement of an object in a straight line, the type of motion you would describe is referred to as _____.

linear

Magill - Chapter 02 #18

19. Force can be calculated from the kinematics of a movement if you know the mass of the moving object and the _____ of the movement.

acceleration

Magill - Chapter 02 #19

20. The rotary force of body segments around their joints axes is known as joint _____.

torque

Magill - Chapter 02 #20

21. The brain activity measurement technique that shows blood flow in the brain is known as _____.

PET [or Positron Emission Topography]

Magill - Chapter 02 #21

22. The calculation of _____ provides an objective measure of the coordination between two limbs or limb segments by comparing the specific location of each limb or limb segment in one cycle of a cyclic movement.

relative phase [or continuous relative phase]

Magill - Chapter 02 #22

23. Simple RT involves one signal and more than one possible response.
FALSE

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Magill - Chapter 02 #23

24. Constant error (CE) refers to a person's performance bias during a series of trials.
TRUE

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Magill - Chapter 02 #24

25. Radial error (RE) would be the appropriate general accuracy measure to assess the accuracy of a golf putt.
TRUE

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Magill - Chapter 02 #25

26. When a performance score is recorded as m/sec^{-1}, the performance measure is velocity.
TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Magill - Chapter 02 #26

27. TMS involves directing a short burst of magnetic waves at a specific area of the brain cortex in order to temporarily activate that area.
FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Magill - Chapter 02 #27

28. If you move your two arms forward and backward several times at the same time, the phase relationship between them is 0 degrees.
TRUE

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Magill - Chapter 02 #28

c2 Summary

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