

- _____ 2. What is the most likely reason for the dip in population shown in figure 33-1?
- a. migration c. hibernation
- b. habitat destruction d. sickness
- _____ 3. Predict the population of the organisms shown in Figure 33-1 for February of the next year?
- a. almost zero c. about 75
- b. about 50 d. about 100
- _____ 4. What appears to be the trigger for this fluctuation in population shown in Figure 33-1?
- a. sunlight c. temperature
- b. moisture d. learned behavior
- _____ 5. Which area of the world would be a poor choice to transplant the population shown in Figure 33-1?
- a. Hawaii c. Florida
- b. the Midwest d. Iceland
- _____ 6. When a bird sings to signal others of the same species to keep away, it is showing signs of _____.
- a. aggression c. courtship behavior
- b. cheerfulness d. conditioning
- _____ 7. When a male sea lion patrols the area of beach where his female sea lions rest, he is displaying _____.
- a. pecking order c. territorial behavior
- b. habituation d. circadian rhythm

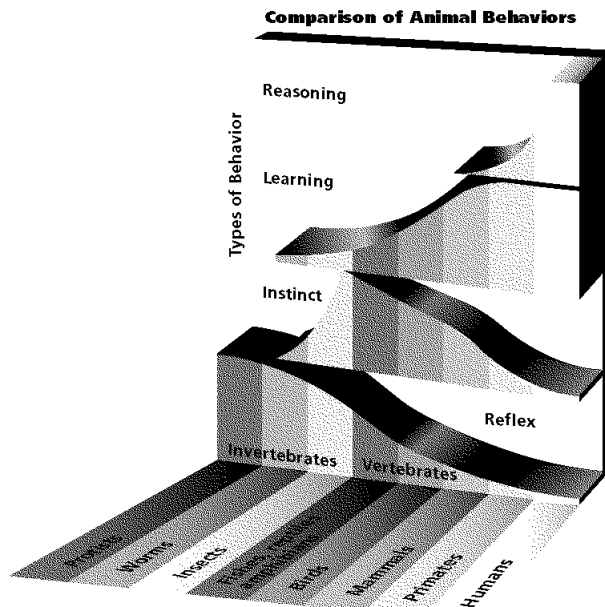


Figure 33-2

- ___ 8. According to Figure 33-2, which animal has no instinctive behavior?
 - a. paramecium
 - b. earthworm
 - c. leech
 - d. gnat
- ___ 9. According to Figure 33-2, which animal would be most likely to solve a problem?
 - a. shark
 - b. planaria
 - c. ostrich
 - d. rat
- ___ 10. Owls sleep during the day and are awake at night because of their kind of _____.
 - a. circadian rhythm
 - b. conditioning
 - c. habituation
 - d. estivation
- ___ 11. Which of these is an example of imprinting?
 - a. A bird makes a nest of grasses and twigs.
 - b. Young ducklings follow their mother.
 - c. Your cat rubs against your ankles when you open a can of cat food.
 - d. A chimpanzee searches for a longer pole to reach for a distant fruit.
- ___ 12. For trial-and-error learning to take place, an animal receives _____.
 - a. conditioning
 - b. habituation
 - c. a dose of imprinting
 - d. a reward for a particular response
- ___ 13. Animal communication can occur through _____.
 - a. smells
 - b. sounds
 - c. touches
 - d. all of these
- ___ 14. Which biologists first demonstrated conditioning in dogs?
 - a. Dimitri Mendeleev
 - b. Bruno Huber
 - c. Ivan Pavlov
 - d. Gregor Mendel
- ___ 15. Which of the following is NOT an example of the use of a pheromone?
 - a. Wolves mark their territories by urinating at the boundaries.
 - b. Hyenas give off an odor that keeps different clans of hyenas apart.
 - c. Poisonous snakes wind around each other and butt heads.
 - d. The skunk releases a rotten odor when it is threatened.

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 16. A territory is a physical space that one animal defends against all other species of animals.
- ___ 17. Courtship behavior is adaptive because it ensures that members of the same species can recognize each other and mate.
- ___ 18. Courtship behavior is something only male animals can instinctively perform.
- ___ 19. Setting up territories reduces conflicts between members of the same species.

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| a. courtship behavior | i. dominance hierarchy |
| b. fight-or-flight response | j. territory |
| c. language | k. behavior |
| d. insight | l. imprinting |
| e. classical conditioning | m. communication |
| f. instinct | n. aggression |
| g. motivation | o. estivation |
| h. innate behavior | |

- ___ 20. Behavior that is used to intimidate another animal of the same species
- ___ 21. Inherited behavior
- ___ 22. Use of symbols to represent ideas
- ___ 23. Physical space that contains the breeding area, shelter, or potential mates of an animal
- ___ 24. Learning by association
- ___ 25. Learning in which an animal uses previous experience to respond to a new situation
- ___ 26. A form of social ranking within a group, in which some individuals are more subordinate than others
- ___ 27. Anything an animal does in response to a stimulus
- ___ 28. Exchange of information that results in a change of behavior
- ___ 29. An internal need that causes an animal to act
- ___ 30. State of reduced metabolism that occurs in mammals living under intense heat
- ___ 31. Behavior that males and females of a species carry out before mating
- ___ 32. Form of behavior in which an animal, soon after hatching or birth, forms a social attachment to another object
- ___ 33. Mobilizes the body for greater activity
- ___ 34. Complex pattern of innate behavior

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a. motivation | e. language |
| b. communication | f. trial and error |
| c. habituation | g. pheromone |
| d. insight | |

- ___ 35. loss of sensitivity to stimuli
- ___ 36. internal need that causes an animal to act
- ___ 37. trying one solution and then another

- _____ 38. exchange of information that causes behavior change
- _____ 39. chemical means of communication
- _____ 40. simplest type of learned behavior
- _____ 41. most complex learning
- _____ 42. use of symbols to represent ideas

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- a. imprinting
- b. trial-and-error learning
- c. habituation

- _____ 43. You stay with relatives who have a clock that chimes every hour. The first two nights, the chimes keep you awake, but after that you no longer notice them.
- _____ 44. A young woman takes up archery. At first, her arrows don't hit the target, but after a week of practice, she is hitting the bull's eye fifty percent of the time.
- _____ 45. A boy receives a day-old duckling as gift. It soon follows the boy wherever he goes.

=====