

Bio.G12-Q3W7-Animal behavior- Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ____ 1. For trial-and-error learning to take place, an animal receives ____.
- habituation
 - conditioning
 - a reward for a particular response
 - a dose of imprinting

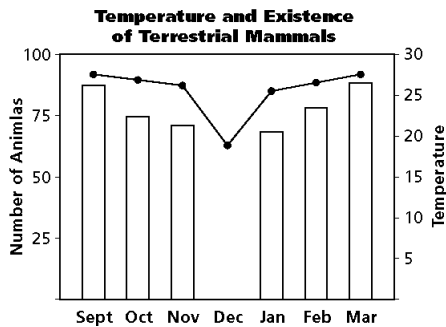


Figure 33-1

- ____ 2. What appears to be the trigger for this fluctuation in population shown in Figure 33-1?
- learned behavior
 - temperature
 - sunlight
 - moisture
- ____ 3. Which area of the world would be a poor choice to transplant the population shown in Figure 33-1?
- Florida
 - Hawaii
 - Iceland
 - the Midwest
- ____ 4. Predict the population of the organisms shown in Figure 33-1 for February of the next year?
- about 100
 - about 75
 - about 50
 - almost zero
- ____ 5. What is the most likely reason for the dip in population shown in figure 33-1?
- habitat destruction
 - sickness
 - migration
 - hibernation
- ____ 6. Which of the following is NOT an example of the use of a pheromone?
- Hyenas give off an odor that keeps different clans of hyenas apart.
 - Poisonous snakes wind around each other and butt heads.
 - The skunk releases a rotten odor when it is threatened.
 - Wolves mark their territories by urinating at the boundaries.
- ____ 7. Which biologist first demonstrated conditioning in dogs?
- Dimitri Mendeleev
 - Bruno Huber
 - Gregor Mendel
 - Ivan Pavlov
- ____ 8. Animal communication can occur through ____.
- smells
 - sounds
 - touches
 - all of these
- ____ 9. A famous pianist can play a melody after hearing someone hum a few bars, even though she has never heard the melody before. This type of behavior is called ____.
- experience
 - insight
 - conditioning
 - rhythmic response

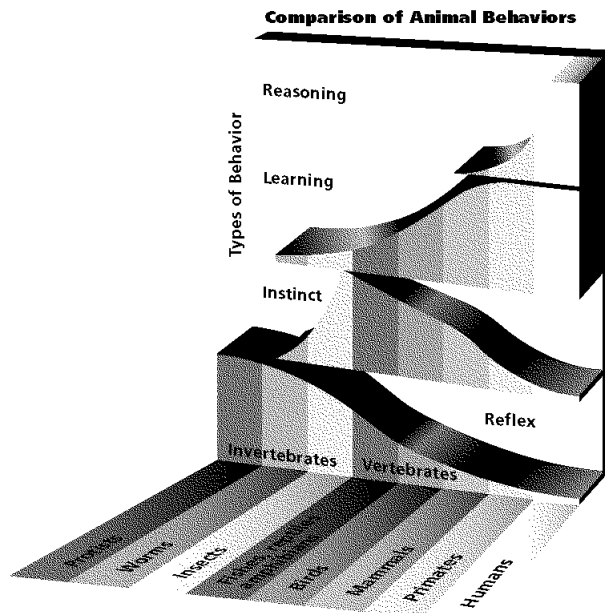


Figure 33-2

- ___ 10. According to Figure 33-2, which animal has no instinctive behavior?
- earthworm
 - leech
 - gnat
 - paramecium
- ___ 11. According to Figure 33-2, which animal would be most likely to solve a problem?
- ostrich
 - planaria
 - rat
 - shark
- ___ 12. Which of these is an example of imprinting?
- A chimpanzee searches for a longer pole to reach for a distant fruit.
 - Young ducklings follow their mother.
 - Your cat rubs against your ankles when you open a can of cat food.
 - A bird makes a nest of grasses and twigs.
- ___ 13. When a male sea lion patrols the area of beach where his female sea lions rest, he is displaying ____.
- pecking order
 - circadian rhythm
 - habituation
 - territorial behavior
- ___ 14. When a bird sings to signal others of the same species to keep away, it is showing signs of ____.
- cheerfulness
 - conditioning
 - aggression
 - courtship behavior
- ___ 15. Owls sleep during the day and are awake at night because of their kind of ____.
- circadian rhythm
 - habituation
 - estivation
 - conditioning

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 | |

- ___ 16. Learning by association
- ___ 17. Form of behavior in which an animal, soon after hatching or birth, forms a social attachment to another object
- ___ 18. State of reduced metabolism that occurs in mammals living under intense heat
- ___ 19. Behavior that is used to intimidate another animal of the same species
- ___ 20. Physical space that contains the breeding area, shelter, or potential mates of an animal
- ___ 21. Exchange of information that results in a change of behavior
- ___ 22. An internal need that causes an animal to act
- ___ 23. Anything an animal does in response to a stimulus
- ___ 24. Mobilizes the body for greater activity
- ___ 25. Complex pattern of innate behavior
- ___ 26. A form of social ranking within a group, in which some individuals are more subordinate than others
- ___ 27. Learning in which an animal uses previous experience to respond to a new situation
- ___ 28. Use of symbols to represent ideas
- ___ 29. Inherited 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 | |

- ___ 30. trying one solution and then another
- ___ 31. most complex learning
- ___ 32. exchange of information that causes behavior change
- ___ 33. use of symbols to represent ideas
- ___ 34. internal need that causes an animal to act
- ___ 35. loss of sensitivity to stimuli
- ___ 36. chemical means of communication
- ___ 37. simplest type of learned behavior

Match each item with the correct statement below.

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

- ___ 38. 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.
- ___ 39. A boy receives a day-old duckling as gift. It soon follows the boy wherever he goes.
- ___ 40. 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.

=====