Part A. Vocabulary Review

Directions: Match the description in the first column with the item in the second column by writing the correct letter in the space provided.

1. behavior occurring in repeating patterns  a. society
2. interacting behaviors among same species  b. courtship
3. social attachment formed right after birth  c. innate
4. seasonal movement of animals  d. cyclic
5. behavior performed before mating  e. instinct
6. slowed metabolism during cold weather  f. reflex
7. complex pattern of innate behavior  g. social
8. members of the same species living together in an organized way  h. migration
9. way an animal acts toward its environment and other animals  i. aggression
10. an automatic response that does not involve a message from the brain  j. imprinting
11. forceful act used to control another animal  k. pheromone
12. chemical that allows animals to communicate  l. hibernation
13. behavior an organism inherits  m. behavior

Directions: Complete the following sentences using the terms listed below. Some terms may not be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>circadian rhythm</th>
<th>communication</th>
<th>submission</th>
<th>trial and error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>conditioning</td>
<td>learning</td>
<td>social</td>
<td>behavior</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Interactions among organisms of the same species are examples of ______________________.

15. Learning to ride a bicycle is a ______________________ learning process.

16. ______________________ modifies behavior so that a response becomes associated with a new stimulus.

17. Behavior that is based on a 24-hour cycle is called a ______________________.

18. ______________________ is a behavior that develops through experience.
Chapter Review (continued)

Part B. Concept Review

Directions: Give an example of each of the following types of learning.

1. Imprinting: ____________________________

2. Trial and error: ____________________________

3. Conditioning: ____________________________

4. Insight: ____________________________

Directions: Classify each of the following examples as courtship, cyclic, social, or territorial behavior, and explain the function of each.

5. bear hibernating

6. wolves hunting together in packs

7. gypsy moth releasing pheromones

8. musk oxen living in herds

9. dog urinating in a certain area

10. peacock spreading feathers

11. List two reasons why behavioral adaptations are important
   a. ____________________________
   b. ____________________________

Directions: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

12. Describe the differences between migration and hibernation.

Chapter Test

Animal Behavior

I. Testing Concepts

Directions: Match the description in the first column with the term in the second column by writing the correct letter in the space provided. Some items in the second column may not be used.

1. the way an organism reacts to its environment
   a. aggression
   b. behavior
   c. communication
   d. conditioning
   e. courtship behavior
   f. imprinting
   g. innate behavior
   h. learning
   i. migration
   j. reflex
   k. society
   l. territory

2. way of acting that an organism inherits

3. automatic response that does not involve the brain

4. behavior that develops through experience

5. when behavior is modified so that a response becomes associated with a new stimulus

6. members of the same species living together in an organized way

7. a forceful act used to dominate or control another animal

8. behavior performed by males and females before mating

9. instinctive seasonal movements of animals

Directions: For each of the following, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes the sentence.

10. Anything in the environment to which an organism reacts is called a(n) ______.
    a. insight
    b. instinct
    c. response
    d. stimulus

11. All of the following are true of a reflex EXCEPT ______.
    a. the message goes to the brain
    b. it is an automatic response
    c. the message goes to the spinal cord
    d. it is often a reaction to fright

12. Web-spinning by a spider and mating by a stickleback fish are examples of ______.
    a. reflexes
    b. instincts
    c. learned behaviors
    d. conditioning

13. Of the following, the study that involved imprinting was ______.
    a. John B. Watson used a loud noise to train a child to be afraid of a furry animal.
    b. Ivan P. Pavlov trained dogs to salivate at the sound of a bell.
    c. Konrad Lorenz discovered goslings follow the first moving object they see after they hatch.
    d. Wolfgang Kohler observed chimpanzees piling boxes for use in reaching bananas.

14. All of the following are examples of trial and error learning EXCEPT ______.
    a. birds building nests
    b. chickens pecking grain
    c. riding a bicycle
    d. skating

15. ______ is a form of reasoning that allows animals to use past experience to solve new problems.
    a. Conditioning
    b. Imprinting
    c. Insight
    d. Motivation
Chapter Test (continued)

16. Caring for young and protecting others of the same species show ______.
   a. circadian rhythm
   b. conditioning
   c. cyclic behavior
   d. social behavior

17. Chemicals produced by one animal that influence the behavior of another animal of the same species are called ______.
   a. pheromones
   b. aggressors
   c. instincts
   d. bioluminescence

18. Innate behaviors that occur in a repeating pattern are called ______.
   a. social
   b. circadian
   c. cyclic
   d. courtship

19. All of the following are true of animals that hibernate EXCEPT ______.
   a. they migrate in cold weather
   b. breathing rate is reduced
   c. they live on body fat
   d. body temperature drops

II. Understanding Concepts

Skills: Making and Using Tables

Directions: Descriptions of various behaviors are listed in the table below. Complete the table by writing the type of behavior—courtship, cyclic, social, or territorial—that best fits each description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Behaviors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A grouse fans its tail, fluffs its feathers, and inflates its air sacs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>An owl sleeps in the daytime and feeds at night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Each bee has a specific job to do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>A dog’s hair stands on end, its lips curl, and it growls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Skill: Inferring

Directions: Using your knowledge of animal behavior, make inferences about the following situations.

5. If you look out the window and see your cat with its back arched and its hair standing on end, what can you infer?

6. If you see a photograph showing geese migrating, what can you infer about when the photo was taken?

7. If you see a duckling following a dog around a barnyard, what can you infer about what happened when the duckling hatched?
Chapter Test (continued)

Directions: Complete the paragraphs by filling in the blanks.

Animals have many different behaviors. Some behaviors are innate and some are
8. ____________________. Many are a combination of the two. These behaviors help animals
survive and 9. ___________________ to maintain the species.

10. ___________________ behaviors are behaviors that occur in a repeating pattern.
They are often repeated in response to changes in the environment. Behavior based on a
24-hour cycle is called a 11. ___________________. Animals that are active during the day are
12. ___________________. Animals that are active at night are 13. ___________________.

III. Applying Concepts

Directions: Classify each of the following examples as reflex or instinct, and tell how it helps the organism or
species survive.

_______________ 1. jerking hand from hot stove

___________________________

_______________ 2. person sneezing

___________________________

_______________ 3. beavers building dam

___________________________

_______________ 4. birds making nests

___________________________

_______________ 5. migration of gray whales

___________________________

Directions: Match each description in the first column with its type of learned behavior in the second column. Some items in the second column may be used more than once.

______ 6. riding a skateboard

______ 7. figuring how much you'll earn babysitting for four hours

______ 8. cat going to its food bowl when timer goes off because it has always been fed after hearing timer

______ 9. gosling following human because human was the first moving object it saw after hatching

______ 10. using a ladder to reach a tall cabinet

a. conditioning

b. imprinting

c. insight

d. trial and error
IV. Writing Skills

Directions: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Describe how an animal learns a new behavior by conditioning.

2. Briefly explain the importance of behavioral adaptations.

3. How does courtship behavior increase the chances of reproductive success?

4. Explain the differences between innate behavior and learned behavior.

5. Why are social behavior and cyclic behavior important?