Test Prep Pretest

1. d
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. a
10. f
11. h
12. b
13. d
14. g
15. e
16. behavior
17. "how"
18. natural selection
19. operant conditioning
20. migratory behavior
21. classical conditioning
22. A young bird's ability to imprint, or to follow the first moving object it sees after hatching, is inherited. The object the young bird follows, or imprints on, is learned immediately after it hatches.
23. A "how" question addresses details of the behavior, such as how it is triggered, controlled, and performed. "How does a squirrel choose where to bury a nut?" and "How does it remember where the nut is?" are examples. A "why" question concerns the reasons a behavior exists. This requires an understanding of why the behavior evolved in the first place and why it continues today. An example is "Why does the squirrel bury nuts?"
24. A signal can be a visual, chemical, sound, touch, or language. Signals can be sent and received through sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste.
25. In habituation, an animal learns to ignore a frequent stimulus. In classical conditioning, the animal learns to associate a stimulus with an unrelated response.

Quiz

SECTION: THE NATURE OF BEHAVIOR

1. d
2. e
3. a
4. c
5. b
6. c
7. a
8. a
9. b
10. d

SECTION: CLASSES OF BEHAVIOR

1. d
2. e
3. f
4. a
5. c
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. b
10. A

Chapter Test (Basic)

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. c
6. c
7. a
8. b
9. c
10. a
11. c
12. c
13. a
14. d
15. e
16. b
17. reasoning
18. territorial
19. habituation
20. innate
21. foraging
22. migrating

Chapter Test (General)

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. d
6. b
7. d
8. a
9. c
10. c
11. f
12. e
13. j
14. h
15. c
16. i
17. b
18. d
19. g
20. a

Chapter Test (Advanced)

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. d
5. b
6. d
7. a
8. d
9. c
10. c
11. d
12. c
13. d
14. f
15. a
16. e
17. b
18. Ducklings innately follow the first moving object they see after hatching. However, they must learn what to follow, usually their mother.
19. Innate behaviors are genetically determined, such as a spider's web building. Learned behaviors are developed or modified through experience. Examples include

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classical conditioning in Pavlov's dogs, in which the dogs learned to associate the sound of a bell with food.

20. It ensures that individuals will mate only with members of their own species.
21. The killing of cubs increases the reproductive success of the individual male by ensuring that he fathers more cubs than the other males. Natural selection favors this behavior because it contributes to the survival and reproduction of the individual.
22. Examples include flash patterns of fireflies, chemicals produced by females, and songs and sounds produced by birds, insects, and amphibians.
23. The rat was in a highly controlled situation. It was locked in a box where it accidentally pressed a lever that released food. It wandered around before accidentally pressing the lever again. Then it learned to press the lever to obtain food. The chimpanzee stacked boxes to obtain a banana hanging overhead without using any experimentation or trial-and-error strategies. The chimpanzee analyzed the situation and reasoned the best way to obtain the banana.
24. The hummingbird maximizes its energy intake while minimizing its foraging time. Thus, it may visit flowers that are closer together and more likely to have a rich supply of nectar.
25. A "how" question is about how a behavior is triggered, controlled, and performed. A "why" question concerns the reasons a behavior exists and is really a question about the evolution of behavior.

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