

Animal Behaviors

Matching:

Instinct behavior

Fixed Action Patterns

Imprinting

Trial and Error Learning

Animal Behavior

Habits

1. _____ - repeated actions that are done without much thought
2. _____ - a type of learning that occurs during a critical period in an animal's early life, when it's exposed to an object and forms a preference for it
3. _____ - the study of animal actions and reactions
4. _____ - automatic responses; the result of natural programming in the brain
5. _____ - an adaptive mode of learning involving eliminating mistakes until a correct answer is discovered through experience; described as a method of problem-solving
6. _____ - a series of actions from start to finish

Multiple Choice:

1. Do all animals exhibit the same behaviors in response to the same stimuli?
 - a. Yes
 - b. every time
 - c. No
2. What type of research involves watching an animal in its natural environment?
 - a. Experimental
 - b. Observational
 - c. Trial and Error
3. What is the most common example of learned behavior?
 - a. When an infant grasps your finger
 - b. The strike of a rattle snake
 - c. When a pet is introduced into a household
4. What are two categories of Animal Behavior?
 - a. Instinctive and Learned
 - b. Rehearsed and Spontaneous
 - c. Fast and Slow
5. Are reflexes voluntary or involuntary behavior?
 - a. Voluntary
 - b. Involuntary
 - c. Both
6. What does the brain rely on to keep us safe and successful?
 - a. Instinctive Behaviors
 - b. Learned Behaviors
 - c. Experimental Behaviors
7. What can be used to get information about animals in their daily lives and their behavior?
 - a. Animal Magazines
 - b. Plant and Animal differences
 - c. Animal Behavior Surveys

Matching:

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| 1. Habituation | A. immediate reactions that don't require thought or planning |
| 2. Ethology | B. a type of non-associative learning where an organism's response to a stimulus decreases after repeated exposure |
| 3. Reflexes | C. one who studies animal behavior |
| 4. Associative Learning | D. the process of learning to associate things together, or to recognize relationships between events in their environment. |
| 5. Ethologist | E. the process of acquiring the skill and knowledge to cope with particular situations |
| 6. Learned Behavior | F. the study of animal behavior |