

Student: _____

1. Instinct differs from learned behavior in that instinctive behavior
 - A. does not change; learned behavior does.
 - B. is acquired; learned behavior is genetic.
 - C. is adaptive; learned behavior is not.
 - D. All of these answers are true.
2. Assuming that animals have the same feelings as we do is
 - A. ecology.
 - B. anthropomorphism.
 - C. psychology.
 - D. natural history.
3. The most complex type of learning that also uses previous experience to solve a problem is
 - A. imprinting.
 - B. conditioned response.
 - C. insight.
 - D. instinctive.
4. Social behavior occurs in groups, but not all groups display social behavior. Groups that display social behavior often have
 - A. some individuals doing one job and others in the group doing different jobs.
 - B. long periods of contact between parents and offspring.
 - C. elaborate methods of communicating among individuals in the group.
 - D. All of these answers are true.
5. Which of the following is used by some animals in finding their way (navigation)?
 - A. Sense of smell.
 - B. Position of the sun.
 - C. Detection of electromagnetism.
 - D. All of these answers are true, since each is used by some animal.
6. A response an animal develops to a stimulus as a result of pleasant experiences occurring each time the stimulus is received is a kind of learning called
 - A. insight.
 - B. instrumental learning.
 - C. habituation.
 - D. classical conditioning.
7. Dominance hierarchy is a form of
 - A. social behavior.
 - B. territorial behavior.
 - C. imprinting.
 - D. insight learning.
8. Learning is most common in animals that
 - A. are large.
 - B. have large brains.
 - C. live in complicated environments.
 - D. must communicate in order to reproduce.

9. The sounds produced by different species of frogs
 - A. are unique to each species.
 - B. are used to attract mates.
 - C. are instinctive.
 - D. All of these answers are true.

10. If an animal ignores a stimulus that is continuously present, we say that the animal has
 - A. instinctively blocked out the stimulus.
 - B. imprinted on a different stimulus.
 - C. habituated to the stimulus.
 - D. None of these answers is true.

11. When a caterpillar spins a cocoon, this is
 - A. learned behavior.
 - B. imprinting.
 - C. unlearned (instinctive) behavior.
 - D. a conditioned response.

12. Which of the following statements would be consistent with the concept of sociobiology?
 - A. Only animals with highly developed brains can display social behavior.
 - B. Human social behavior is quite different from the social behavior of other kinds of animals.
 - C. There are fundamental similarities in the way all species of social animals interact.
 - D. A person who studies the social behavior of wolves would be completely baffled by the social behavior of beavers.

13. A firefly is signaling by its tail light. He is saying,
 - A. "Don't follow so closely."
 - B. "I'm ready, willing, and able, sexually."
 - C. "Food—located one mile south."
 - D. None of these—the flashes are burning of waste and are not associated with communication.

14. A method of ranking individuals from highest to lowest is
 - A. imprinting.
 - B. territorial behavior.
 - C. dominance hierarchy.
 - D. ethology.

15. Which of the following is an example of stimulus/response?
 - A. Conditioning dogs to salivate when a bell rings
 - B. Imprinting ducks to follow a surrogate "mother"
 - C. Learning not to pick up burning charcoal with your fingers because it is hot
 - D. All of these are examples of responding to a stimulus

16. The "wagging dance" of the honeybee is believed to tell the other bees in the hive the
 - A. amount of water in the area.
 - B. direction to a source of food.
 - C. presence of enemy bees or other invaders.
 - D. distance to another rival hive.

17. Insight learning will help
 - A. a wolf learn imprinting.
 - B. protect an insect from being eaten by a bird.
 - C. teach a bird how to fly.
 - D. you select the correct answers on this exam.

18. In order for learning to be a central part of the life of an animal, all of the following are true except which one?
- A. It must have the capacity to remember.
 - B. It must be territorial.
 - C. It typically lives a long time.
 - D. It typically experiences unpleasant stimuli which it avoids.
19. Territorial behavior always involves
- A. communication between members of the same species.
 - B. huge investments in time and energy.
 - C. courtship behavior.
 - D. All of these answers are true.
20. A chemical that enables some animals to communicate over long distance is called a
- A. hormone.
 - B. pheromone.
 - C. ketone.
 - D. All of these answers are true.
21. Animals can navigate by using
- A. sound.
 - B. landmarks.
 - C. sun.
 - D. All of these answers are true.
22. Animals learn about their surroundings
- A. instinctively.
 - B. by actively exploring their surroundings.
 - C. from communication with other animals.
 - D. None of these answers is correct.
23. A learned behavior is
- A. speaking English.
 - B. driving.
 - C. singing.
 - D. All of these answers are true.
24. Female gypsy moths communicate their presence to male moths over great distances by
- A. the sound of their castanets.
 - B. chemicals.
 - C. a seductive dance in their pattern of flight.
 - D. tiny flashing lights.
25. Using past knowledge to solve a problem is an example of
- A. conditioning.
 - B. instrumental learning.
 - C. positive tropism.
 - D. insight learning.
26. Which of the following regularly use sound for a navigational aid?
- A. bats
 - B. moths
 - C. rattlesnakes
 - D. All of these answers are true.

27. Which of the following behaviors would be determined by genes?
- A. Behavior changed as a result of habituation
 - B. Behavior modified as a result of experience
 - C. A conditioned response
 - D. An instinctive behavior
28. Which of the following could be examples of communication by chemicals?
- A. A dog urinating on trees, light posts, fire hydrants, and other objects.
 - B. A rattlesnake injecting poison as it bites its prey.
 - C. A male prairie chicken stamping its feet in a mating dance.
 - D. None of these answers is true.
29. An animal performs a behavior exactly like all other members of the species.
- A. This is probably the result of habituation.
 - B. This is probably due to a conditioned response.
 - C. This is probably due to observational learning.
 - D. None of these answers is correct.
30. Behavior in which an individual animal gives up an advantage or puts itself in danger to aid others is called
- A. habituation.
 - B. altruistic behavior.
 - C. observational learning.
 - D. dedication.
31. Which one of the following is NOT an example of behavior?
- A. A plant bending toward a light
 - B. A student sleeping in class
 - C. The wind rustling fallen autumn leaves
 - D. A cat purring
32. Learning a specific behavior that occurs in animals that are genetically primed to learn a specific behavior in a very short period is termed
- A. insight learning.
 - B. imprinting.
 - C. stimulus.
 - D. conditional response.
33. The Peter Rabbit stories are an example of
- A. ethology.
 - B. instinct.
 - C. anthropomorphism.
 - D. sociobiology.
34. An animal ignores a stimulus to which it is continually subjected. This is a behavior known as
- A. thinking.
 - B. ignorance.
 - C. instinct.
 - D. habituation.
35. At night when you shine a bright light on an earthworm, it goes into its hole. This is an example of
- A. instinctive behavior.
 - B. learned behavior.
 - C. conditioning.
 - D. imprinting.

36. The food for your dog is kept in the refrigerator, and any time you open the door, the dog comes. This is an example of
- association.
 - learned behavior.
 - conditioning.
 - All of these answers are true.
37. Just before a duckling was about to hatch, a dog came along and chased the female duck off of the nest. When the duckling hatched it saw the dog. When the dog moved away from the nest, the duckling followed the dog. This is an example of
- ethology.
 - anthropomorphism.
 - imprinting.
 - a dumb duck.
38. Pheromones are
- chemicals.
 - used to communicate.
 - specific to each species.
 - All of these answers are true.
39. Many kinds of birds can be found picking insects off the bumpers of automobiles in parking lots. When a car drives into a parking lot they immediately approach it.
- This is instinctive behavior.
 - This must be learned behavior.
 - It is impossible to tell if this behavior is instinctive or learned.
 - This is definitely the result of imprinting.
40. Among domesticated birds and mammals it is common that when strangers are placed together there will be intense fighting. After a short period of time the fighting stops because they
- are tired.
 - have learned to avoid aggressive behavior.
 - have established a dominance hierarchy.
 - have established a territory.
41. Applying human feelings and emotions to animals is
- anthropomorphism.
 - ethology.
 - sociobiology.
 - redirected aggression.
42. Which of the following statements is an example of anthropomorphism?
- My dog prefers brand x dog food.
 - My dog knows when I open a can of dog food.
 - My dog is sad when I leave home.
 - My dog displays protective behaviors.
43. Problem-solving is a form of
- imprinting.
 - insight learning.
 - conditioning.
 - instinctive behavior.
44. Which animal from the list below relies the most on instinctive behavior?
- jellyfish
 - trout
 - bear
 - robin

45. During a baseball game a batter ducks to avoid a wild pitch. In this situation, the ____ is the stimulus and ____ is the response.
- A. pitcher; the batter
 - B. pitcher; wild pitch
 - C. ducking; wild pitch
 - D. wild pitch; ducking
46. You feed your cat canned cat food, but whenever you open a can, whether it is soup, tomato paste, or fruit, your cat runs to her food bowl. Your cat is exhibiting
- A. instinctive behavior.
 - B. insight learning.
 - C. imprinting.
 - D. conditioning.
47. Female silk moths secrete a chemical called bombykol to attract male silk moths. Bombykol is a
- A. stimulus.
 - B. pheromone.
 - C. method of communication.
 - D. All of these answers are true.
48. Territorial behavior
- A. allocates scarce resources with little physical conflict.
 - B. results in dominance hierarchies.
 - C. increases the number of offspring produced in an area.
 - D. All of these answers are true.
49. A goose that was hatched by a swan grows up to unsuccessfully court swans. This is an example of
- A. anthropomorphism.
 - B. classical conditioning.
 - C. imprinting.
 - D. insight learning.
50. Resources can be allocated by
- A. territoriality and dominance hierarchy.
 - B. conditioning and imprinting.
 - C. territoriality and imprinting.
 - D. conditioning and dominance hierarchy.
51. Which of the following is an example of imprinting?
- A. Thumb-sucking in humans
 - B. Salmon always returning to the stream in which they were raised
 - C. Ducks learning to quack
 - D. Defending a territory
52. Communication between animals is
- A. usually primarily instinctive.
 - B. common between different species.
 - C. primarily a learned activity.
 - D. rare.
53. A dog jumps through a hoop. He is rewarded with a dog biscuit. Thereafter he readily jumps through the hoop as long as he is rewarded. This is an example of
- A. learning.
 - B. imprinting.
 - C. instinct.
 - D. insight.

54. Which of the following is true for both instinct and learning?
- A. They generate the correct response in all cases.
 - B. They can be altered by an animal during its lifetime.
 - C. They allow an organism to respond to changes in its environment in an appropriate manner.
 - D. Both are inherited behaviors.
55. In _____ the animal modifies its behavior by linking an involuntary response to a specific natural stimulus to a new stimulus.
- A. classical conditioning
 - B. instinctive behavior
 - C. learned instinct
 - D. adaptation
56. All of the following are examples of learning except
- A. a wolf pack establishing a territory.
 - B. a spider building a new web after the original was destroyed.
 - C. ducklings following their mother.
 - D. animals in zoos begging for food.
57. The kind of learning that occurs when a reward or punishment is received after an animal has engaged in a behavior is termed
- A. operant conditioning.
 - B. instinctive behavior.
 - C. adaptive behavior.
 - D. inoperant conditioning.
58. _____ or imitation is a form of associative learning that involves a complex set of associations involved in watching another animal being rewarded for performing a particular behavior and then performing that same behavior oneself.
- A. Observational learning
 - B. Conditioned reflex learning
 - C. Imprinting
 - D. Insight
59. Which of the following human behaviors is most likely to involve imprinting?
- A. Learning to ride a bicycle
 - B. Learning to write with a pencil
 - C. Learning to talk
 - D. None of these answers is correct
60. Which of the following best describes the mental processes that involve memory and an ability to reorganize information?
- A. instinctive behavior
 - B. thinking
 - C. imprinting
 - D. conditioned response

18 Key

1. Instinct differs from learned behavior in that instinctive behavior
A. does not change; learned behavior does.
B. is acquired; learned behavior is genetic.
C. is adaptive; learned behavior is not.
D. All of these answers are true.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #1
Learning Outcome: Explain how instinctive and learned behaviors differ.
Section: 18.03
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

2. Assuming that animals have the same feelings as we do is
A. ecology.
B. anthropomorphism.
C. psychology.
D. natural history.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #2
Learning Outcome: Provide examples of human behaviors that illustrate habituation, association, imprinting, and insight.
Section: 18.01
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

3. The most complex type of learning that also uses previous experience to solve a problem is
A. imprinting.
B. conditioned response.
C. insight.
D. instinctive.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #3
Learning Outcome: State the nature and significance of imprinting, exploratory learning, and insight.
Section: 18.04
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

4. Social behavior occurs in groups, but not all groups display social behavior. Groups that display social behavior often have
A. some individuals doing one job and others in the group doing different jobs.
B. long periods of contact between parents and offspring.
C. elaborate methods of communicating among individuals in the group.
D. All of these answers are true.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #4
Learning Outcome: Discuss why the behavioral evolution of social animals is different from that of nonsocial animals.
Section: 18.07
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

5. Which of the following is used by some animals in finding their way (navigation)?
A. Sense of smell.
B. Position of the sun.
C. Detection of electromagnetism.
D. All of these answers are true, since each is used by some animal.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #5
Learning Outcome: Explain the adaptive value of specific behaviors such as communication, food storage, navigation, a time sense, care of the young, and hibernation in particular ecological settings.
Section: 18.07
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

6. A response an animal develops to a stimulus as a result of pleasant experiences occurring each time the stimulus is received is a kind of learning called
- A. insight.
 - B.** instrumental learning.
 - C. habituation.
 - D. classical conditioning.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #6
Learning Outcome: Describe the different kinds of association learning.
Section: 18.04
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

7. Dominance hierarchy is a form of
- A.** social behavior.
 - B. territorial behavior.
 - C. imprinting.
 - D. insight learning.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #7
Learning Outcome: Discuss why the behavioral evolution of social animals is different from that of nonsocial animals.
Section: 18.07
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

8. Learning is most common in animals that
- A. are large.
 - B.** have large brains.
 - C. live in complicated environments.
 - D. must communicate in order to reproduce.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #8
Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of animals in which learned behaviors have a dominant role.
Section: 18.04
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

9. The sounds produced by different species of frogs
- A. are unique to each species.
 - B. are used to attract mates.
 - C. are instinctive.
 - D.** All of these answers are true.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #9
Learning Outcome: Explain the adaptive value of specific behaviors such as communication, food storage, navigation, a time sense, care of the young, and hibernation in particular ecological settings.
Section: 18.01
Section: 18.07
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

10. If an animal ignores a stimulus that is continuously present, we say that the animal has
- A. instinctively blocked out the stimulus.
 - B. imprinted on a different stimulus.
 - C.** habituated to the stimulus.
 - D. None of these answers is true.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #10
Learning Outcome: Provide examples of human behaviors that illustrate habituation, association, imprinting, and insight.
Section: 18.04
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

11. When a caterpillar spins a cocoon, this is
- A. learned behavior.
 - B. imprinting.
 - C.** unlearned (instinctive) behavior.
 - D. a conditioned response.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #11
Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of animals in which instinctive behaviors predominate.
Section: 18.03
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

12. Which of the following statements would be consistent with the concept of sociobiology?
- A. Only animals with highly developed brains can display social behavior.
 - B. Human social behavior is quite different from the social behavior of other kinds of animals.
 - C.** There are fundamental similarities in the way all species of social animals interact.
 - D. A person who studies the social behavior of wolves would be completely baffled by the social behavior of beavers.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #12*

*Learning Outcome: Discuss why the behavioral evolution of social animals is different from that of nonsocial animals.
Section: 18.07*

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

13. A firefly is signaling by its tail light. He is saying,
- A. "Don't follow so closely."
 - B.** "I'm ready, willing, and able, sexually."
 - C. "Food—located one mile south."
 - D. None of these—the flashes are burning of waste and are not associated with communication.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #13*

*Learning Outcome: Explain the adaptive value of specific behaviors such as communication, food storage, navigation, a time sense, care of the young, and hibernation in particular ecological settings.
Section: 18.07*

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

14. A method of ranking individuals from highest to lowest is
- A. imprinting.
 - B. territorial behavior.
 - C.** dominance hierarchy.
 - D. ethology.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #14*

*Learning Outcome: Describe how territoriality and dominance hierarchies allocate resources.
Section: 18.07*

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

15. Which of the following is an example of stimulus/response?
- A. Conditioning dogs to salivate when a bell rings
 - B. Imprinting ducks to follow a surrogate "mother"
 - C. Learning not to pick up burning charcoal with your fingers because it is hot
 - D.** All of these are examples of responding to a stimulus

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #15*

*Learning Outcome: Explain how instinctive and learned behaviors differ.
Section: 18.03*

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

16. The "wagging dance" of the honeybee is believed to tell the other bees in the hive the
- A. amount of water in the area.
 - B.** direction to a source of food.
 - C. presence of enemy bees or other invaders.
 - D. distance to another rival hive.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #16*

*Learning Outcome: Explain the adaptive value of specific behaviors such as communication, food storage, navigation, a time sense, care of the young, and hibernation in particular ecological settings.
Section: 18.07*

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

17. Insight learning will help
- A. a wolf learn imprinting.
 - B. protect an insect from being eaten by a bird.
 - C. teach a bird how to fly.
 - D.** you select the correct answers on this exam.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #17*

*Learning Outcome: State the nature and significance of imprinting, exploratory learning, and insight.
Section: 18.04*

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

18. In order for learning to be a central part of the life of an animal, all of the following are true except which one?
- A. It must have the capacity to remember.
 - B.** It must be territorial.
 - C. It typically lives a long time.
 - D. It typically experiences unpleasant stimuli which it avoids.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #18
Learning Outcome: Explain how instinctive and learned behaviors differ.
Section: 18.03
Section: 18.04
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

19. Territorial behavior always involves
- A.** communication between members of the same species.
 - B. huge investments in time and energy.
 - C. courtship behavior.
 - D. All of these answers are true.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #19
Learning Outcome: Describe how territoriality and dominance hierarchies allocate resources.
Section: 18.07
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

20. A chemical that enables some animals to communicate over long distance is called a
- A. hormone.
 - B.** pheromone.
 - C. ketone.
 - D. All of these answers are true.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #20
Learning Outcome: Explain the adaptive value of specific behaviors such as communication, food storage, navigation, a time sense, care of the young, and hibernation in particular ecological settings.
Section: 18.07
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

21. Animals can navigate by using
- A. sound.
 - B. landmarks.
 - C. sun.
 - D.** All of these answers are true.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #21
Learning Outcome: Explain the adaptive value of specific behaviors such as communication, food storage, navigation, a time sense, care of the young, and hibernation in particular ecological settings.
Section: 18.07
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

22. Animals learn about their surroundings
- A. instinctively.
 - B.** by actively exploring their surroundings.
 - C. from communication with other animals.
 - D. None of these answers is correct.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #22
Learning Outcome: State the nature and significance of imprinting, exploratory learning, and insight.
Section: 18.04
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

23. A learned behavior is
- A. speaking English.
 - B. driving.
 - C. singing.
 - D.** All of these answers are true.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #23
Learning Outcome: Explain how instinctive and learned behaviors differ.
Section: 18.03
Section: 18.04
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

24. Female gypsy moths communicate their presence to male moths over great distances by
- A. the sound of their castanets.
 - B.** chemicals.
 - C. a seductive dance in their pattern of flight.
 - D. tiny flashing lights.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #24*

Learning Outcome: Explain the adaptive value of specific behaviors such as communication, food storage, navigation, a time sense, care of the young, and hibernation in particular ecological settings.

Section: 18.07

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

25. Using past knowledge to solve a problem is an example of
- A. conditioning.
 - B. instrumental learning.
 - C. positive tropism.
 - D.** insight learning.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #25*

Learning Outcome: State the nature and significance of imprinting, exploratory learning, and insight.

Section: 18.04

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

26. Which of the following regularly use sound for a navigational aid?
- A.** bats
 - B. moths
 - C. rattlesnakes
 - D. All of these answers are true.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #26*

Learning Outcome: Explain the adaptive value of specific behaviors such as communication, food storage, navigation, a time sense, care of the young, and hibernation in particular ecological settings.

Section: 18.07

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

27. Which of the following behaviors would be determined by genes?
- A. Behavior changed as a result of habituation
 - B. Behavior modified as a result of experience
 - C. A conditioned response
 - D.** An instinctive behavior

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #27*

Learning Outcome: Explain the nature and significance of habituation.

Section: 18.04

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

28. Which of the following could be examples of communication by chemicals?
- A.** A dog urinating on trees, light posts, fire hydrants, and other objects.
 - B. A rattlesnake injecting poison as it bites its prey.
 - C. A male prairie chicken stamping its feet in a mating dance.
 - D. None of these answers is true.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #28*

Learning Outcome: Explain the adaptive value of specific behaviors such as communication, food storage, navigation, a time sense, care of the young, and hibernation in particular ecological settings.

Section: 18.07

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

29. An animal performs a behavior exactly like all other members of the species.
- A. This is probably the result of habituation.
 - B. This is probably due to a conditioned response.
 - C. This is probably due to observational learning.
 - D.** None of these answers is correct.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #29*

Learning Outcome: Explain how instinctive and learned behaviors differ.

Section: 18.03

Section: 18.04

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

30. Behavior in which an individual animal gives up an advantage or puts itself in danger to aid others is called
- A. habituation.
 - B.** altruistic behavior.
 - C. observational learning.
 - D. dedication.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #30*

*Learning Outcome: Discuss why the behavioral evolution of social animals is different from that of nonsocial animals.
Section: 18.07*

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

31. Which one of the following is NOT an example of behavior?
- A. A plant bending toward a light
 - B. A student sleeping in class
 - C.** The wind rustling fallen autumn leaves
 - D. A cat purring

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #31*

Learning Outcome: Explain how instinctive and learned behaviors differ.

Section: 18.01

Section: 18.03

Section: 18.04

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

32. Learning a specific behavior that occurs in animals that are genetically primed to learn a specific behavior in a very short period is termed
- A. insight learning.
 - B.** imprinting.
 - C. stimulus.
 - D. conditional response.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #32*

Learning Outcome: State the nature and significance of imprinting, exploratory learning, and insight.

Section: 18.04

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

33. The Peter Rabbit stories are an example of
- A. ethology.
 - B. instinct.
 - C.** anthropomorphism.
 - D. sociobiology.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #33*

Learning Outcome: Provide examples of human behaviors that illustrate habituation, association, imprinting, and insight.

Section: 18.02

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

34. An animal ignores a stimulus to which it is continually subjected. This is a behavior known as
- A. thinking.
 - B. ignorance.
 - C. instinct.
 - D.** habituation.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #34*

Learning Outcome: Explain the nature and significance of habituation.

Section: 18.04

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

35. At night when you shine a bright light on an earthworm, it goes into its hole. This is an example of
A. instinctive behavior.
B. learned behavior.
C. conditioning.
D. imprinting.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #35
Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of animals in which instinctive behaviors predominate.
Section: 18.03
Topic: Behavioral Ecology*

36. The food for your dog is kept in the refrigerator, and any time you open the door, the dog comes. This is an example of
A. association.
B. learned behavior.
C. conditioning.
D. All of these answers are true.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #36
Learning Outcome: Describe the different kinds of association learning.
Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of animals in which learned behaviors have a dominant role.
Section: 18.04
Topic: Behavioral Ecology*

37. Just before a duckling was about to hatch, a dog came along and chased the female duck off of the nest. When the duckling hatched it saw the dog. When the dog moved away from the nest, the duckling followed the dog. This is an example of
A. ethology.
B. anthropomorphism.
C. imprinting.
D. a dumb duck.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #37
Learning Outcome: State the nature and significance of imprinting, exploratory learning, and insight.
Section: 18.04
Topic: Behavioral Ecology*

38. Pheromones are
A. chemicals.
B. used to communicate.
C. specific to each species.
D. All of these answers are true.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #38
Learning Outcome: Explain the adaptive value of specific behaviors such as communication, food storage, navigation, a time sense, care of the young, and hibernation in particular ecological settings.
Section: 18.07
Topic: Behavioral Ecology*

39. Many kinds of birds can be found picking insects off the bumpers of automobiles in parking lots. When a car drives into a parking lot they immediately approach it.
A. This is instinctive behavior.
B. This must be learned behavior.
C. It is impossible to tell if this behavior is instinctive or learned.
D. This is definitely the result of imprinting.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #39
Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of animals in which learned behaviors have a dominant role.
Section: 18.03
Section: 18.04
Topic: Behavioral Ecology*

40. Among domesticated birds and mammals it is common that when strangers are placed together there will be intense fighting. After a short period of time the fighting stops because they
- A. are tired.
 - B. have learned to avoid aggressive behavior.
 - C.** have established a dominance hierarchy.
 - D. have established a territory.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #40*

*Learning Outcome: Describe how territoriality and dominance hierarchies allocate resources.
Section: 18.07*

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

41. Applying human feelings and emotions to animals is
- A.** anthropomorphism.
 - B. ethology.
 - C. sociobiology.
 - D. redirected aggression.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #41*

*Learning Outcome: Provide examples of human behaviors that illustrate habituation, association, imprinting, and insight.
Section: 18.02*

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

42. Which of the following statements is an example of anthropomorphism?
- A. My dog prefers brand x dog food.
 - B. My dog knows when I open a can of dog food.
 - C.** My dog is sad when I leave home.
 - D. My dog displays protective behaviors.

*Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Enger - Chapter 18 #42*

*Learning Outcome: Provide examples of human behaviors that illustrate habituation, association, imprinting, and insight.
Section: 18.02*

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

43. Problem-solving is a form of
- A. imprinting.
 - B.** insight learning.
 - C. conditioning.
 - D. instinctive behavior.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #43*

*Learning Outcome: State the nature and significance of imprinting, exploratory learning, and insight.
Section: 18.04*

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

44. Which animal from the list below relies the most on instinctive behavior?
- A.** jellyfish
 - B. trout
 - C. bear
 - D. robin

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #44*

*Learning Outcome: Describe the kinds of animals in which instinctive behaviors predominate.
Section: 18.03*

Section: 18.05

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

45. During a baseball game a batter ducks to avoid a wild pitch. In this situation, the _____ is the stimulus and _____ is the response.
- A. pitcher; the batter
 - B. pitcher; wild pitch
 - C. ducking; wild pitch
 - D.** wild pitch; ducking

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #45*

*Learning Outcome: Give examples of instinctive behaviors and state how you know they are instinctive.
Section: 18.03*

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

46. You feed your cat canned cat food, but whenever you open a can, whether it is soup, tomato paste, or fruit, your cat runs to her food bowl. Your cat is exhibiting
- A. instinctive behavior.
 - B. insight learning.
 - C. imprinting.
 - D. conditioning.**

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #46
Learning Outcome: Describe the different kinds of association learning.
Section: 18.04
Topic: Behavioral Ecology*

47. Female silk moths secrete a chemical called bombykol to attract male silk moths. Bombykol is a
- A. stimulus.
 - B. pheromone.**
 - C. method of communication.
 - D. All of these answers are true.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #47
Learning Outcome: Explain the adaptive value of specific behaviors such as communication, food storage, navigation, a time sense, care of the young, and hibernation in particular ecological settings.
Section: 18.07
Topic: Behavioral Ecology*

48. Territorial behavior
- A. allocates scarce resources with little physical conflict.**
 - B. results in dominance hierarchies.
 - C. increases the number of offspring produced in an area.
 - D. All of these answers are true.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #48
Learning Outcome: Describe how territoriality and dominance hierarchies allocate resources.
Section: 18.07
Topic: Behavioral Ecology*

49. A goose that was hatched by a swan grows up to unsuccessfully court swans. This is an example of
- A. anthropomorphism.
 - B. classical conditioning.
 - C. imprinting.**
 - D. insight learning.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #49
Learning Outcome: State the nature and significance of imprinting, exploratory learning, and insight.
Section: 18.04
Topic: Behavioral Ecology*

50. Resources can be allocated by
- A. territoriality and dominance hierarchy.**
 - B. conditioning and imprinting.
 - C. territoriality and imprinting.
 - D. conditioning and dominance hierarchy.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #50
Learning Outcome: Describe how territoriality and dominance hierarchies allocate resources.
Section: 18.04
Topic: Behavioral Ecology*

51. Which of the following is an example of imprinting?
- A. Thumb-sucking in humans
 - B. Salmon always returning to the stream in which they were raised**
 - C. Ducks learning to quack
 - D. Defending a territory

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #51
Learning Outcome: State the nature and significance of imprinting, exploratory learning, and insight.
Section: 18.04
Topic: Behavioral Ecology*

52. Communication between animals is
A. usually primarily instinctive.
B. common between different species.
C. primarily a learned activity.
D. rare.

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Enger - Chapter 18 #52*

Learning Outcome: Explain the adaptive value of specific behaviors such as communication, food storage, navigation, a time sense, care of the young, and hibernation in particular ecological settings.

Section: 18.07

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

53. A dog jumps through a hoop. He is rewarded with a dog biscuit. Thereafter he readily jumps through the hoop as long as he is rewarded. This is an example of
A. learning.
B. imprinting.
C. instinct.
D. insight.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #53*

Learning Outcome: Describe the different kinds of association learning.

Section: 18.04

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

54. Which of the following is true for both instinct and learning?
A. They generate the correct response in all cases.
B. They can be altered by an animal during its lifetime.
C. They allow an organism to respond to changes in its environment in an appropriate manner.
D. Both are inherited behaviors.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #54*

Learning Outcome: Give examples of behaviors that have both instinctive and learned components.

Section: 18.04

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

55. In _____ the animal modifies its behavior by linking an involuntary response to a specific natural stimulus to a new stimulus.
A. classical conditioning
B. instinctive behavior
C. learned instinct
D. adaptation

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #55*

Learning Outcome: Describe the different kinds of association learning.

Section: 18.04

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

56. All of the following are examples of learning except
A. a wolf pack establishing a territory.
B. a spider building a new web after the original was destroyed.
C. ducklings following their mother.
D. animals in zoos begging for food.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #56*

Learning Outcome: Describe the different kinds of association learning.

Section: 18.04

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

57. The kind of learning that occurs when a reward or punishment is received after an animal has engaged in a behavior is termed
A. operant conditioning.
B. instinctive behavior.
C. adaptive behavior.
D. inoperant conditioning.

*Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #57*

Learning Outcome: Describe the different kinds of association learning.

Section: 18.04

Topic: Behavioral Ecology

58. _____ or imitation is a form of associative learning that involves a complex set of associations involved in watching another animal being rewarded for performing a particular behavior and then performing that same behavior oneself.
- A.** Observational learning
 - B. Conditioned reflex learning
 - C. Imprinting
 - D. Insight

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #58
Learning Outcome: Describe the different kinds of association learning.
Section: 18.04
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

59. Which of the following human behaviors is most likely to involve imprinting?
- A. Learning to ride a bicycle
 - B. Learning to write with a pencil
 - C.** Learning to talk
 - D. None of these answers is correct

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #59
Learning Outcome: State the nature and significance of imprinting, exploratory learning, and insight.
Section: 18.04
Section: 18.06
Topic: Behavioral Ecology

60. Which of the following best describes the mental processes that involve memory and an ability to reorganize information?
- A. instinctive behavior
 - B.** thinking
 - C. imprinting
 - D. conditioned response

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Enger - Chapter 18 #60
Learning Outcome: Explain the adaptive value of specific behaviors such as communication, food storage, navigation, a time sense, care of the young, and hibernation in particular ecological settings.
Learning Outcome: Provide examples of human behaviors that illustrate habituation, association, imprinting, and insight.
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Topic: Behavioral Ecology

18 Summary

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