

## Chapter 34 Animal Behavior

### Section 34–1 Elements of Behavior (pages 871–876)



**TEKS FOCUS:** 3C Research and scientific thought; 7B Natural selection and behavior;  
**TEKS SUPPORT:** 10B Interrelationships of organ systems

*This section explains what produces behavior in animals. It also describes innate behavior and the major types of learning.*

#### Stimulus and Response (pages 871–872)

- How do biologists define behavior? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Behaviors are usually performed when an animal reacts to a(an) \_\_\_\_\_.
- What is a response? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Circle the letter of each response.
  - alarm ringing
  - hunger pangs
  - answering the phone
  - swimming toward moving prey
- Circle the letter of each stimulus.
  - light
  - sound
  - heat
  - odors
- Is the following sentence true or false? All animals can detect all types of stimuli.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What body systems interact to produce a behavior in response to a stimulus?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Is the following sentence true or false? Animals with more complex nervous systems can respond to stimuli with more complicated and precise behaviors. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Behavior and Evolution (page 872)

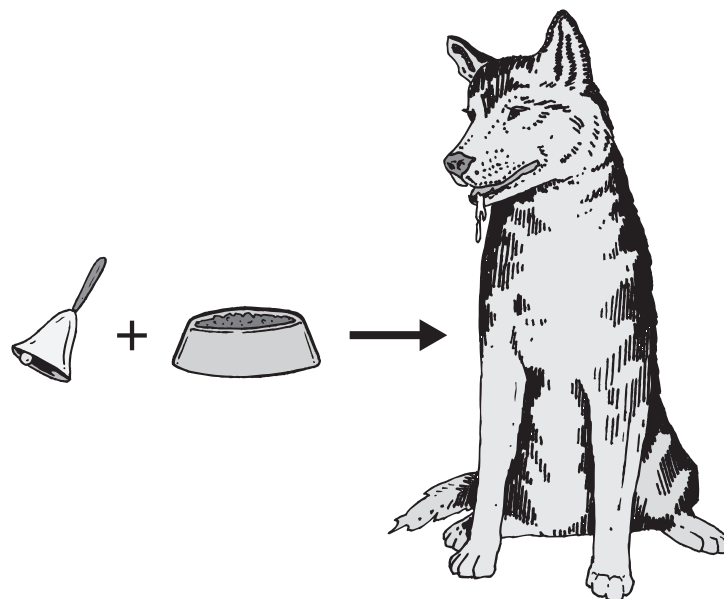
- Is the following sentence true or false? Animal behaviors are not influenced by genes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Explain how natural selection works in the evolution of behaviors in a population.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Innate Behavior (page 873)

11. What is an innate behavior? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. What two things interact to cause innate behaviors?  
a. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_

### Learned Behavior (pages 873–875)

13. What is learning? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. List the four major types of learning.  
a. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_
15. The process by which an animal decreases or stops its response to a repetitive stimulus that neither rewards nor harms the animal is called \_\_\_\_\_.
16. What is the advantage of habituation? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
17. Identify the type of learning illustrated below. \_\_\_\_\_  
What is the stimulus? \_\_\_\_\_ What is the reward or punishment that is associated with the stimulus? \_\_\_\_\_



18. What is operant conditioning? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

19. How does a Skinner box work in operant conditioning? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

20. When does insight learning occur? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

21. Is the following sentence true or false? Insight learning is common among reptiles and amphibians. \_\_\_\_\_

**Instinct and Learning Combined** (page 876)

22. What is the purpose of imprinting? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

23. Is the following sentence true or false? Imprinting can be changed after it has occurred.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Skill Practice**

When you read a section, taking notes can help you organize and remember the information. As you read or review Section 34–1, take notes by writing each heading and listing the main points under each heading. Do your work on a separate sheet of paper.