

## Chapter 34 Animal Behavior

### Vocabulary Review

**Completion** Fill in the blanks with terms from Chapter 34.

1. The way an animal reacts to changes within itself or its environment is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A single, specific reaction to a stimulus is a(an) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Animals that change their behavior as a result of experience are \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning, an animal learns to make a mental connection between a stimulus and a reward or punishment.
5. A behavioral cycle that occurs in a daily pattern is a(an) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A specific area that is occupied and protected by an animal is its \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The passing of information from one organism to another is called \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The system of communication that only humans are known to use is \_\_\_\_\_.

**True or False** In the space, write true if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write the term that makes the statement true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. A stimulus is any kind of signal that carries information and can be detected.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. An innate behavior is an instinct.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Insight learning occurs when an animal stops its response to a repetitive stimulus that is harmless.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Ducklings exhibit operant conditioning when they follow the first moving object they see.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Migration is the periodic movement from one place to another and back again.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. In learning, an individual sends out stimuli in order to attract a member of the opposite sex.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Aggression is a threatening behavior that one animal uses to gain control over another.