

Chapter 3 Biology Practice Test

Multiple Choice

_____ 1. If a dog that barks when indoors is always let outside immediately, it will learn to bark whenever it wants to go outside. This change in the dog's behavior is an example of

- a. classical conditioning
- b. operant conditioning**
- c. insight
- d. imprinting

Classical conditioning is a type of learning in which an otherwise meaningless stimulus is associated with a reward or a punishment.

Operant conditioning is a form of conditioning also called trial-and-error learning.

Insight is the ability to respond appropriately to a new situation without previous experience.

Imprinting is learning that is limited to a specific time period in an animal's life and that is usually irreversible

_____ 2. People who move into an apartment near railroad tracks are awakened at night each time they hear a train go by. After about a week, they can sleep through the night, even though the trains continue to run on the same schedule.

The change in their sleeping behavior is an example of

- a. classical conditioning
- b. imprinting
- c. habituation**
- d. insight

Classical conditioning is a type of learning in which an otherwise meaningless stimulus is associated with a reward or a punishment.

Imprinting is learning that is limited to a specific time period in an animal's life and that is usually irreversible.

Habituation is a simple form of learning in which an animal learns not to respond to a repeated stimulus that conveys little or no important information.

Insight involves the ability to analyze problems and to test possible solutions.

_____ 3. After a young duck imprints on a nonliving model of an adult duck, the young duck will

- a. then imprint on its mother
- b. then imprint on any real adult duck
- c. follow only that model**
- d. follow any other kind of model

_____ 4. Insight is a form of behavior that

- a. is characterized by decreased responsiveness to unimportant stimuli
- b. involves random responses that lead to either reward or punishment
- c. involves applying something already learned to a new situation**
- d. is performed correctly without any previous experience.

_____ 5. In some species of balloon flies, males spin balloons of silk and carry them while flying. If a female approaches one of the males and accepts his balloon, the two will fly off to mate. This type of behavior is an example of

- a. aggression
- b. territorial defense
- c. courtship**
- d. language

Aggressive behaviors are actual physical struggles or threatening behaviors between animals.

*A **Territory** is an area that individuals defend and from which other members of the same species are usually excluded.*

***Courtship** is when animals perform behaviors before mating.*

_____ 6. Young sea turtles head for the ocean immediately after they hatch. This behavior is most likely

- a. innate**
- b. learned through trial and error
- c. classically conditioned
- d. the result of habituation.

_____ 7 You could conclude that a behavior is innate rather than learned if you showed that

- a. the behavior is different in individuals that have had different experiences
- b. some individuals perform the behavior and some do not
- c. individuals become better at performing the behavior the more they practice it
- d. all individuals perform the behavior the same way each time.**

_____ 8. The Fisher's lovebird builds its nest with thin strips of vegetation that it cuts with its beak. A closely related species, the peach-faced lovebird, cuts shorter strips for its nests. When these two species are interbred, the hybrid offspring cut strips of intermediate length for their nests. These observations suggest that this aspect of nest building is

- a. an inherited behavior**
- b. the product of insight learning
- c. influenced by imprinting
- d. a behavior cycle

_____ 9. Geese that are exposed to a moving box during the first two days after hatching will imprint on the box. Geese that are totally isolated from any moving objects during the same period will never imprint on anything. These results show that

- a. young geese must see some type of box to imprint correctly.
- b. the first two days after hatching are a critical period for imprinting in geese.**
- c. geese have an instinctive tendency to avoid moving, box-shaped objects.
- d. geese must be exposed to their mother more than two days after hatching to imprint on her.

_____ 10. The process in which an animal stops responding to a repeated stimulus is called

- a. **habituation.**
- b. classical conditioning.
- c. operant conditioning.
- d. instinct.

***Operant conditioning** is a form of conditioning also called trial-and-error learning.*

_____ 11. Any change in which a behavior is altered as a result of experience is called

- a. habituation.
- b. conditioning.
- c. innate behavior.
- d. **learning.**

***Learning** is a change in an animal's behavior resulting from experience.*

***Habituation** is a simple form of learning in which an animal learns not to respond to a repeated stimulus that conveys little or no important information.*

***Conditioning** is learning that a particular stimulus or a particular response is linked to a reward or punishment.*

***Innate behavior** is a behavior that is performed correctly by all individuals of a species even if they have no previous experience with the behavior.*

_____ 12. Aquarium fish often swim to the water's surface when a person approaches. Their behavior has probably formed through

- a. instinct.
- b. **classical conditioning.**
- c. imprinting.
- d. insight.

***Instinct** is an inborn pattern of behavior that is characteristic of a species and is often a response to specific environmental stimuli.*

***Classical conditioning** is a type of learning in which an otherwise meaningless stimulus is associated with a reward or a punishment.*

***Imprinting** is learning that is limited to a specific time period in an animal's life and that is usually irreversible.*

***Insight** is the ability to respond appropriately to a new situation without previous experience.*

_____ 13. Defending a territory can mean exclusive access to all of the following EXCEPT

- a. **predators**
- b. food supplies.
- c. breeding areas.
- d. places to raise young.

_____ 14. What would be the best way for an animal to communicate its ownership of an area's resources to other individuals that visit the area when the owner is not around?

- a. Use colors and patterns on its body as visual displays.
- b. Produce sound signals while patrolling the area.
- c. **Mark the boundaries of the area with urine.**
- d. Show aggression when approached by other individuals.

_____ 15. Closely related species often look similar but have courtship behaviors that are slightly different. One function of courtship in such species would be to

- a. increase competition between the species.
- b. increase communication between the species.
- c. **ensure that mating occurs between members of the same species.**
- d. promote the evolution of new species through interbreeding.

Completion

- 16. Unlike learned behavior, a(an) **innate** behavior is performed correctly even by individuals that have no previous experience with the behavior.
- 17. When an animal associates a stimulus with a reward or punishment, it learns by the process known as **conditioning**.
- 18. Apes shake branches, make arm gestures, and vocalize loudly when competing with one another. These behaviors are displays of **aggression**.
- 19. Behavioral cycles that repeat about every 24 hours are called **circadian rhythms**.

Note: circadian rhythms are controlled by an organism's internal "biological clock".

Whenever animals interact with members of their own species, they are exhibiting **social** behavior.