Chapter 1- Animal Behaviour

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1. The study of animal behaviour is known as
2. Ethology
3. Ecology
4. Herbology
5. Zoology
6. Precocious animals are
7. Have skills and abilities at birth
8. Are helpless
9. Calf and lambs
10. Both I and ii
11. Feeding behaviour of rabbits are
12. Chew their food with their sharp incisor teeth
13. Chew their food with their hands
14. Chew their food with molars
15. Chew their food with cleft upper lip
16. Ungulates use -----,-------, & ---------- during feeding
17. Tongue
18. Lips
19. Teeth
20. All of the above
21. Altricial are
22. Newly born and helpless
23. Rats and rabbits
24. Have skills and abilities at birth
25. Both I and ii
26. Which of the following statements are correct
27. Rabbits are coprophagus
28. Dogs bury or carry bones from one place to another
29. Pigs root and turn over the soil
30. All of the above
31. Goats are
32. Browsers and have no bitter receptors
33. Grazers
34. Enjoy a variety of plants
35. Both I and ii
36. Calves will start ruminating as they start
37. Eating grass
38. Start walking
39. Start suckling milk
40. Start crying
41. Agonistic behaviour refers to
42. Self - defense (submission)
43. Offence (aggression)
44. Escape and passive activity
45. All of the above
46. Territorial marking behaviour of dogs, cats and ungulates is regulated by
47. Pheromones
48. Olfactory mucosa
49. Vomeronasal mucosa
50. All of the above
51. One well known pheromone is
52. N butyl mercaptan of shunk
53. Amino acid
54. Protein
55. Carbohydrate
56. What is flehmen response
57. Curling of upper lips
58. Curling of lower lips
59. Curling of legs
60. Hudling behaviour
61. Butter syndrome is practiced by
62. Young bulls
63. Old bulls
64. Young rams
65. Old rams
66. Aggressive behaviour in animals is due to
67. Hypothalamus
68. Amygdala
69. Cortex
70. Both I and ii
71. Peck order is observed in
72. Chicken
73. Pigs
74. Cattles
75. Horses
76. Which of the following organ is involved in social ranking
77. Hypothalamus
78. Amygdala
79. Cerebellum
80. Cerebral cortex
81. Which of the following factors affect social ranking in cattle
82. Size
83. Weight
84. Aggressiveness
85. All of the above
86. Which of the following statements is correct?
87. Social rank order is important only in females
88. Social rank order is important only in males
89. Social rank order is important only in childrens
90. Social rank order is important in older animals
91. If a rooster is allowed in a flock of hens, the rooster assumes
92. The bottom rank holder
93. The rooster assumes command of the flock
94. The rooster is thrown out of the group
95. The rooster is allowed to fight
96. Boar taint contains
97. Methyl- p- hydroxy benzoate
98. 5d androsterone
99. 6d androsterone
100. 7d androsterone
101. Whitten effect occurs in
102. Male mouse
103. Female mouse
104. Male rats
105. Female rats
106. Which of the following statements are correct
107. Ram effect leads to synchronization of estrus in anestrus ewes
108. Synchronization of estrus occurs due to release of GnRH
109. Ram effect leads to failure of pregnancy in ewes
110. Both i and ii
111. Sexual behaviour in males involves
112. Sniffing, licking the female
113. Flehmen reaction
114. Nuzzling- rubbing the female body surface with nose
115. All of the above
116. Sexual behaviour in females involves
117. Attraction to males
118. Females will stand to be mounted
119. Bellowing and bleating
120. All of the above
121. Duration of courtship in sheep is
122. Less than a second to few seconds
123. 40 seconds
124. 30 seconds
125. 2-5 minutes
126. Duration of copulation in ram is
127. 1- 2 sec
128. 1-3 sec
129. 20-60 sec
130. 5- 20 mins
131. Duration of copulation in bull is
132. 1- 2 sec
133. 1-3 sec
134. 20-60 sec
135. 5- 20 mins
136. Duration of copulation in stallion is
137. 1- 2 sec
138. 1-3 sec
139. 20-60 sec
140. 5- 20 mins
141. Duration of copulation in boar is
142. 1- 2 sec
143. 1-3 sec
144. 20-60 sec
145. 5- 20 mins
146. Duration of copulation in camel is
147. I 1- 2 sec
148. 1-3 sec
149. 20-60 sec
150. 5- 20 mins
151. Duration of copulation in llamas is
152. 1- 2 sec
153. 1-3 sec
154. 20-60 sec
155. 20 - 30 mins
156. Copulatory behaviour includes
157. Mounting
158. Intromission
159. Ejaculation
160. All of the above
161. Reproductive behaviour is initiated by
162. Olfaction
163. Vision
164. Audition, tactility
165. All of the above
166. Females might display male reproductive behaviour if
167. When injected with testosterone
168. When bred with male
169. When it is separated from males
170. None of the above
171. Most frogs and toads copulate during
172. Dark
173. Morning
174. Afternoon
175. Evening
176. Copulatory behaviour in roman snails involves
177. Shooting love darts
178. Shooting faeces
179. Shooting urine
180. None of the above
181. Wimp genes are absent in
182. Elephant
183. Rhinocerous
184. Tiger
185. Cat
186. The idiom bite your head off is derived from which animals copulatory behvaiour
187. Mantis
188. Turtle
189. Bees
190. Cockroach
191. Copulation occurs in three stages in which animals
192. Cat
193. Cattle
194. Dog
195. Horse
196. What are the factors affecting sexual behaviour
197. Breed and stallion
198. Physiological factors
199. Environmental factors
200. All of the above
201. Which of the statements about nymphomania is correct
202. Cow acts like bull (buller cow)
203. Hereditary disorder in cattle
204. Cystic follicles will be common
205. All of the above
206. Split estrus is commonly observed in
207. Mares
208. Cows
209. Ewes
210. Dogs
211. Prolonged estrus occurs in
212. Mares
213. Cows
214. Ewes
215. Dogs
216. Autoerotic behaviour is seen in
217. Mares
218. Cows
219. Ewes
220. Dogs
221. Placentophagy is common in
222. Sheep
223. Cats
224. Horses
225. Camels
226. Cannibalism is common in
227. Cows
228. Sheep
229. Carnivores and birds
230. Goat
231. Placentophagy is absent in
232. Horses
233. Camels
234. Both I and ii
235. Herbivores
236. Concaevation
237. Is acceptance of other babies as their own
238. Commonly seen in sheep and goats
239. If ewes are exposed to neonates after few days they will accept the neonates
240. All of the above
241. Broodiness is influenced by
242. Hereditary
243. Prolactin
244. Both I and ii
245. Estrogen
246. What is the primary reason for domesticating certain animals?
	1. Behavioral characteristics
	2. Color of fur
	3. Size of the animal
	4. None of the above

51. The lateral and medial hypothalamic centers are associated with:

Thermoregulatory behavior

Feeding behavior

Communicating behavior

Agonistic behavior

1. When do farm animals tend to feed?

Noon

Late at night

Early morning or late afternoon

Throughout the day

1. Carnivores' wild animals prefer hunting during:

Early morning

Late afternoon

Night (darkness)

Noon

1. How do animals regulate heat during cold conditions?

Increase feed intake

Reduce metabolic activity

Consume heat by minimizing conduction, convection, and evaporation

Seek shelter under trees

1. What controls thermoregulatory behavior in animals?

Amygdala

Medial hypothalamic center

Pheromones

Tail extension

1. How do animals behave in hot conditions?

Seek shelter/shadow

Increase feed intake

Accelerate metabolic activity

Both a and c

1. In communicating behavior, animals use which of the following?

Olfaction

Taste

Touch

All of the above

1. Sexual behavior in females is influenced by:

Pheromones in males

Hormonal changes

Motor capacities

All of the above

1. What are the symptoms of heat in females?

Micturition

Mucus discharge

Swollen vulva

All of the above

1. Maternal behavior involves:

Attacking strangers

Protecting newborns

Seeking shelter

Reducing feed intake

1. What does a dam do after parturition?

Lick placental fluid from the newborn

Hide from strangers

Hunt for food

None of the above

1. How do young ones recognize their mother in the herd?

Visual cues

Auditory signals

Recognizable pheromone

Taste of milk

1. Agonistic behavior is commonly associated with:

Feeding

Defense

Maternal care

Mating

1. Eliminating behavior is concerned with:

Hunting

Eating

Urination and elimination of feces

Sleeping

1. What controls agonistic behavior in animals?

Medial hypothalamic center

Tail extension

Amygdala

Olfaction

1. How do animals typically behave when defecating or urinating?

Tail extended away and back arched

Lying down

Tail curled

Standing on hind legs

1. What is the primary sensory mode animals use for communication?

Taste

Olfaction

Touch

Auditory signals

1. Pheromones play a significant role in which type of behavior?

Thermoregulatory behavior

Communicating behavior

Feeding behavior

Agonistic behavior

1. The recognition of the mother by young ones is facilitated by:

Visual cues

Auditory signals

Recognizable pheromone

All of the above

1. What is the primary factor influencing sexual behavior in females?

Feeding habits

Hormonal changes

Agonistic encounters

Temperature changes

1. Which brain center is involved in the control of thermoregulatory behavior?

Amygdala

Medial hypothalamus

Lateral hypothalamus

Pons

1. What is the primary purpose of licking placental fluid by dams?

Nourishing the dam

Cleaning the newborn

Attracting a mate

Marking territory

1. During cold conditions, animals accelerate metabolic activity to:

Consume heat

Reduce heat production

Seek shelter

Hibernate

1. How do carnivores differ from farm animals in terms of feeding behavior?

Carnivores feed at night

Farm animals feed throughout the day

Both a and b

Neither a nor b

1. What is the primary purpose of the lateral hypothalamic center?

Appetite and satiety control

Thermoregulation

Communication

Agonistic behavior control

1. In sexual behavior, what does a female show as a symptom of heat?

Mucus discharge

Reduced feed intake

Swollen vulva

All of the above

1. How do animals behave during hot conditions?

Increase metabolic activity

Seek shelter

Consume more food

Both b and c

1. Which behavior is associated with threat, attack, defense, and fear?

Feeding behavior

Maternal behavior

Agonistic behavior

Communicating behavior

1. What is the primary purpose of maternal behavior after parturition?

Attacking strangers

Protecting newborns

Seeking shelter

Reducing feed intake

1. What are the primary factors influencing maternal behavior?

 Innate behavior

Experience

Learned

Hormones

1. Which hormone is associated with maternal behavior in pigs?
	* 1. Estrogen
		2. Progesterone
		3. Oxytocin
		4. Vaginal stimulation
2. What is the role of olfaction in maternal behavior?
	1. Visual
	2. Olfaction
	3. Recognition of the young
	4. Signature mixture
3. What behaviors are observed in pig maternal behavior during the pre-partum period?
	* 1. Nest-seeking
		2. Nest-Building
		3. Parturition
		4. All of the above
4. At what age do piglets typically undergo weaning?

14-17 days

14-17 weeks

2-3 weeks

6-8 weeks

1. In sheep maternal behavior, which sense is the most important for recognition of the lamb?

Olfactory

Visual

Auditory

Tactile

1. When does a cow typically undergo weaning?

6 months

9 months

11 months

12 months

1. What is allosuckling in cow maternal behavior?

Mutual grooming

Nursing by multiple mothers

Nest cleaning

Placentophagia

1. In horse maternal behavior, which stage involves the actual birthing process?

Stage one

Stage two

Stage three

At night

1. How many times does a sheep typically nurse its lamb in a day?

 6-14 times

2-3 times

Once a day

20-40 times

1. What is the primary mode of recognition in cat maternal behavior?

Visual

Auditory

Olfactory

Tactile

1. At what age do dog puppies undergo weaning?

4 weeks

6 weeks

8 weeks

10 weeks

1. What clinical problem is associated with a bitch's maternal behavior?

Pseudopregnancy

Cannibalism

Placentophagia

Allosuckling

1. Why is reproduction considered crucial for the continuation of life?

It ensures economic stability

It prevents clinical problems

Without reproduction, life would come to an end!

It influences sexual behaviors

1. What is the significance of having "good breeders" in production situations?

Improved animal nutrition

 Enhanced socialization

Economically important for quality offspring

Increased hormonal balance

1. What determines the sex of mammals genetically?

Presence of penile spines

Neonatal androgens

 Genetic factors

 Anatomical factors

1. In which animals is ovulation induced by vaginal stimulation?

 Cattle

Sheep

Rabbit

Horses

1. How do hormones influence sexual behavior in adult animals?

Hormones have no role in sexual behavior

Hormones play a permissive role

Castration eliminates hormonal effects

Hormonal levels do not affect estrous behavior

1. What can alter sexual behaviors in animals according to the discussion on anatomical factors?

Lack of experience

Presence of penile spines

External environment

Genetic factors

1. What is the primary mode of recognition for attractiveness in potential mates?

 Direct selection

Hormonal balance

Genetic determination

Arbitrary mate choice

1. What is responsible for estrus behavior in female animals during the proestrus stage?

Luteinizing Hormone

Follicle-Stimulating Hormone

Gonadotropin Releasing Factor

Increased estrogen

1. What are some clinical problems associated with cattle's sexual behavior?

Silent heats

 Nymphomania

Freemartin

All of the above

1. In which animals is estrus behavior influenced by the presence of penile spines?

Cats

Horses

Cattle

 Dogs

1. How is aggression defined in animal behavior?

Any behavior that causes injuries to other animals

Social interaction with the intention to inflict damage

Hostile, injurious, or destructive behavior caused by frustration

All of the above

1. According to Mosby’s Medical dictionary, what are the various expressions of aggression?

Only physical expressions

Only verbal expressions

Physical, verbal, or symbolic expressions

 Symbolic expressions only

1. What are the categories of aggression discussed in the context of animal behavior?

Social, Territorial, Pain, Fear, Maternal, Predatory

Physical, Verbal, Symbolic, Sexual, Fear-induced

Irritable, Dominant, Submissive, Pain-induced

Aggressive, Passive, Defensive, Playful

1. What is the primary purpose of social aggression in animals living in groups?

To establish dominance

To avoid social interactions

To protect offspring

To establish territory

1. In territorial aggression, what resources might animals fight over?

Territory, Food, Mate

Territory, Water, Shelter

Food, Shelter, Owner

 Mate, Shelter, Water

1. What induces pain-induced aggression in animals?

 Fear of predators

Fear of humans

Fear of the unknown

Pain or fear of pain

1. What is the function of fear-induced aggression?

 To establish dominance

To reduce pain by eliminating the source

To protect offspring

To acquire territory

1. When does irritable aggression typically occur in animals?

 When they are well-fed and rested

 When they are hungry, tired, or sick

When they are in a playful mood

When they are in the presence of predators

1. What is the primary goal of maternal aggression in animals?

To establish territory

To acquire a mate

To protect offspring against potential threats

To establish dominance within a group

1. Which factor is considered a genetic basis for aggression in animals?

Breed

 Environment

 Neuroanatomical lesions

Hormonal control

1. Do animals have a sense of time?

Yes, only for long durations

 Yes, only for short durations

 No, animals lack a sense of time

Time perception varies among species

1. What characterizes high-frequency rhythms in animals?

Rhythms lasting more than 24 hours

 Rhythms lasting less than 30 minutes

Rhythms synchronized with daylight

Rhythms associated with sleep cycles

1. Which of the following is an example of ultradian rhythms in animals?

Heart and respiration rates

 Growth hormone output

 Body temperature in cats

Sleep-wake cycles

1. What is the main characteristic of circadian rhythms?

Lasting less than 24 hours

Self-sustaining cycle of approximately 24 hours

More frequent than 24 hours

Controlled only by hormones

1. What are Zeitgebers in the context of circadian rhythms?

Temperature and barometric pressure

 Hormones and pineal gland

Drugs and neurotransmitters

 Environmental cues that regulate circadian rhythms

1. Which gland demonstrates rhythms of output of several hormones and neurotransmitters, including melatonin?

Pituitary gland

Thyroid gland

Adrenal gland

Pineal gland

1. What are examples of infradian rhythms in animals?

 Sleep-wake cycles

Circatrigintan rhythms

 Feeding and drinking

Circadian rhythms

1. What is communication according to Wilson (1970)?

Any feature that guides behavior

 An adaptive action in an organism

Transfer of information from a receiver to a signaler

A combination of cues and signals

1. How does Wilson define a signal?

 Any feature that guides behavior

A perceivable behavior or feature conveying information

A transfer of information from a signaler to a receiver

A guide to display a particular behavior

1. Can a cue become a signal?
2. No, cues and signals are distinct
3. Yes, through natural selection
4. Only in certain animal species
5. It depends on the environment
6. What is the function of the Tapetum lucidum in animals?

 Exploiting incoming light

Enhancing color vision

 Controlling olfactory acuity

Modulating auditory signals

1. Why is color vision less relevant to some animals like cats, dogs, horses, and cattle?

They are nocturnal animals

They have poor vision in general

Color is more relevant to birds, fish, and primates

They rely more on auditory signals

1. What is the advantage of having cupped ears in animals?

 Improved visual acuity

Enhanced olfactory acuity

Better thermoregulation

Improved detection of higher frequencies

1. Which of the following is an example of a dog's auditory signal for defensive aggression?

Whine

Bark

Growl

Howl

1. How is the Flehmen response used in stallions?

 Defensive greeting

Searching for a way home

 Determining sexual receptivity of the mare

Identifying individual pigs

1. What is a common noise made by pigs for communication?

Roar

Squeal

Grunt

Bark

1. How do cats express fearfulness through body language?

Crouching with flattened ears

Wagging tail rapidly

Purring loudly

Sniffing under each other's tails

1. Which animals are mentioned as seasonal breeders in the context of annual cycles?

Dogs and cats

Horses and sheep

Cattle and pigs

Birds and horses

1. What is the approximate percentage of life spent sleeping by ruminants?

10%

25%

50%

75%

1. What is narcolepsy in animals?

Excessive sleepiness during the day

Chronic neurological disorder involving sleep-wake cycle regulation

A sleep disorder only found in humans

A state of hyperactivity during sleep

1. What is the definition of ethology?

Study of culture

Study of animal behavior

Study of genetics

Study of evolution

1. How is behavior defined?

 Internal changes in organisms

Observable activities in response to stimuli

Genetic characteristics

 Environmental adaptations

1. What is the fundamental concept of behavior?

Genetics

Stimulus-response

 Instinct

 Imprinting

1. What are signs and releases in animal behavior?

Genetic factors

Visual stimuli

Sensory models

 Motivational factors

1. What term is used for a programmed stereotyped activity or fixed action pattern?

 Reflex

Taxis

Motivation

Instinct

1. Which of the following is an example of negative phototaxis?

Euglena moving towards light

 Maggots moving away from light

Rodents moving towards light

Wood lice moving towards light

1. What is irritability in animal behavior?

Excessive response to stimuli

Inborn behavior

Learned behavior

Instinctive behavior

1. Kinesis is a type of behavior related to:

Source of stimulus

Direction of stimulus

 Intensity of stimulus

Frequency of stimulus

1. What is orthokinesis?

 Changes in the speed of movement

 Changes in the direction of movement

Changes in response to temperature

 Changes in response to light

1. What is a reflex action?

Learned behavior

Inherited and unlearned response

Conditional learning

Insight learning

1. Which behavior involves the sense organs and nervous system?

 Intrinsic Reflex

Imprinting

Motivation

None of the above

1. What is the advantage of reflex actions?

Energy conservation

 Increased brain workload

Slow adaptive response

Lack of survival value

1. Which is an example of instinctive behavior?

 Habituation

Trial and error learning

Building a nest by birds

Classical conditioning

1. What is motivation in animal behavior?

Innate behavior

Immediate response

Goal-directed psychological feature

Trial and error learning

1. According to Thorpe, what is learning?

 Genetic change

Long-lasting adaptive change

Fixed action pattern

Stereotyped behavior

1. What is the key characteristic of learned behavior?

 Genetic determination

 Species specificity

Inherited nature

 Experience dependency

1. What type of learning is habituation?

 Associative learning

Latent learning

Classical conditioning

Trial and error learning

1. When does imprinting occur?

Anytime during an animal's life

Only during a critical period

After a traumatic experience

During the mating season

1. What is a characteristic of imprinting?

Short critical period

 Temporary recognition

Reversible attachment

Rapid learning process

154, What is trial and error learning?

Reinforcement-based learning

Learning from observation

Innate behavior

* + 1. Unplanned actions
1. What is the process involved in classical conditioning?

Reinforcement after the task

Association of conditioned and unconditioned stimuli

Trial and error learning

Genetic predisposition

1. What is latent learning?

 Immediate expression of learning

Learning without reinforcement

Associative learning

Trial and error learning

1. What experiment is associated with latent learning?

Pavlov's dogs

Skinner's pigeons

Tolman's rats

Lorenz's geese

1. What is insight learning based on?

Classical conditioning

Trial and error learning

Reasoning and understanding

Imprinting

1. What is reasoning in animal behavior?

Associative learning

Trial and error learning

Drawing inferences through reason

 Insight learning

1. What does cognition refer to in animal behavior?

 Genetic predisposition

Perceiving, storing, processing, and using information

Trial and error learning

 Reflex actions

1. In Pavlov's classical conditioning, what is the unconditioned stimulus (US)?

The bell

 The dog's salivation

The food

The lab technician

1. In imprinting, when does it occur?

Anytime in an animal's life

During a critical period

After reaching maturity

During hibernation

1. What is the primary goal of trial and error learning?

Reinforcement

Genetic change

Associative learning

Obtaining a reward through repeated attempts

1. What is the critical period in imprinting?

 The entire life of an animal

 The time when an animal reaches maturity

 A short, specific time early in an animal's life

 The period after hibernation

Answer Key:

1. i. Ethology

2. i. Have skills and abilities at birth

3. i. Chew their food with their sharp incisor teeth

4. iv. All of the above

5. i. Newly born and helpless

6. iv. All of the above

7. iv. Both I and ii

8. i. Eating grass

9. iv. All of the above

10. iv. All of the above

11. i. N butyl mercaptan of skunk

12. i. Curling of upper lips

13. i. Young bulls

14. iv. Both I and ii

15. i. Chicken

16. i. Hypothalamus

17. iv. All of the above

18. iv. Social rank order is important in older animals

19. ii. The rooster assumes command of the flock

20. ii. 5d androsterone

21. ii. Female mouse

22. iv. Both i and ii

23. iv. All of the above

24. iv. All of the above

25. ii. 40 seconds

26. iv. 5-20 mins

27. iv. 5-20 mins

28. iv. 5-20 mins

29. iv. 5-20 mins

30. iv. 5-20 mins

31. iv. 20-30 mins

32. iv. All of the above

33. iv. All of the above

34. i. When injected with testosterone

35. i. Dark

36. i. Shooting love darts

37. ii. Rhinoceros

38. i. Mantis

39. iii. Dog

40. iv. All of the above

41. iv. All of the above

42. iv. Dogs

43. ii. Cows

44. iv. Dogs

45. i. Sheep

46. iii. Carnivores and birds

47. iv. Herbivores

48. iv. All of the above

49. iii. Both I and ii

50. i. Behavioral characteristics

51. b. Feeding behavior

52. c. Early morning or late afternoon

53. c. Night (darkness)

54. c. Consume heat by minimizing conduction, convection, and evaporation

55. b. Medial hypothalamic center

56. d. Both a and c

57. d. All of the above

58. d. All of the above

59. d. All of the above

60. b. Protecting newborns

61. a. Lick placental fluid from the newborn

62. d. All of the above

63. b. Defense

64. c. Urination and elimination of feces

65. a. Medial hypothalamic center

66. a. Tail extended away and back arched

67. d. Auditory signals

68. b. Communicating behavior

69. d. All of the above

70. b. Hormonal changes

71. c. Lateral hypothalamus

72. b. Cleaning the newborn

73. a. Consume heat

74. c. Both a and b

75. a. Appetite and satiety control

76. d. All of the above

77. d. Both b and c

78. c. Agonistic behavior

79. b. Protecting newborns

80. d. All of the above

81. c. Oxytocin

82. c. Recognition of the young

83. iv. All of the above

84. iv. 6-8 weeks

85. i. Olfactory

86. i. 6 months

87. ii. Nursing by multiple mothers

88. ii. Stage two

89. i. 6-14 times

90. iii. Olfactory

91. ii. 6 weeks

92. i. Pseudopregnancy

93. iii. Without reproduction, life would come to an end!

94. iii. Economically important for quality offspring

95. iii. Genetic factors

96. i. Cattle

97. ii. Hormones play a permissive role

98. iv. Genetic factors

99. iv. Arbitrary mate choice

100. iv. Increased estrogen

101. iv. All of the above

102. i. Cats

103. d. All of the above

104. iii. Physical, verbal, or symbolic expressions

105. i. Social, Territorial, Pain, Fear, Maternal, Predatory

106. i. To establish dominance

107. i. Territory, Food, Mate

108. iv. Pain or fear of pain

109. ii. To reduce pain by eliminating the source

110. ii. When they are hungry, tired, or sick

111. iii. To protect offspring against potential threats

112. Which factor is considered a genetic basis for aggression in animals?

 Answer: i. Breed

113. Do animals have a sense of time?

 Answer: iv. Time perception varies among species

114. What characterizes high-frequency rhythms in animals?

 Answer: ii. Rhythms lasting less than 30 minutes

115. Which of the following is an example of ultradian rhythms in animals?

 Answer: i. Heart and respiration rates

116. What is the main characteristic of circadian rhythms?

 Answer: ii. Self-sustaining cycle of approximately 24 hours

117. What are Zeitgebers in the context of circadian rhythms?

 Answer: iv. Environmental cues that regulate circadian rhythms

118. Which gland demonstrates rhythms of output of several hormones and neurotransmitters, including melatonin?

 Answer: iv. Pineal gland

119. What are examples of infradian rhythms in animals?

 Answer: iii. Feeding and drinking

120. What is communication according to Wilson (1970)?

 Answer: i. Any feature that guides behavior

121. How does Wilson define a signal?

 Answer: ii. A perceivable behavior or feature conveying information

122. Can a cue become a signal?

 Answer: ii. Yes, through natural selection

123. What is the function of the Tapetum lucidum in animals?

 Answer: i. Exploiting incoming light

124. Why is color vision less relevant to some animals like cats, dogs, horses, and cattle?

 Answer: iii. Color is more relevant to birds, fish, and primates

125. What is the advantage of having cupped ears in animals?

 Answer: iv. Improved detection of higher frequencies

126. Which of the following is an example of a dog's auditory signal for defensive aggression?

 Answer: iii. Growl

127. How is the Flehmen response used in stallions?

 Answer: iii. Determining sexual receptivity of the mare

128. What is a common noise made by pigs for communication?

 Answer: iii. Grunt

129. How do cats express fearfulness through body language?

 Answer: i. Crouching with flattened ears

130. Which animals are mentioned as seasonal breeders in the context of annual cycles?

 Answer: iv. Birds and horses

131. What is the approximate percentage of life spent sleeping by ruminants?

 Answer: iii. 50%

132. What is narcolepsy in animals?

 Answer: ii. Chronic neurological disorder involving sleep-wake cycle regulation

133. What is the definition of ethology?

 Answer: ii. Study of animal behavior

134. How is behavior defined?

 Answer: ii. Observable activities in response to stimuli

135. What is the fundamental concept of behavior?

 Answer: ii. Stimulus-response

136. What are signs and releases in animal behavior?

 Answer: iii. Sensory models

137. What term is used for a programmed stereotyped activity or fixed action pattern?

 Answer: iv. Instinct

138. Which of the following is an example of negative phototaxis?

 Answer: ii. Maggots moving away from light

139. What is irritability in animal behavior?

 Answer: i. Excessive response to stimuli

140. Kinesis is a type of behavior related to:

 Answer: i. Source of stimulus

141. What is orthokinesis?

 Answer: i. Changes in the speed of movement

142. What is a reflex action?

 Answer: ii. Inherited and unlearned response

143. Which behavior involves the sense organs and nervous system?

 Answer: i. Intrinsic Reflex

144. What is the advantage of reflex actions?

 Answer: i. Energy conservation

145. Which is an example of instinctive behavior?

 Answer: iii. Building a nest by birds

146. What is motivation in animal behavior?

 Answer: iii. Goal-directed psychological feature

147. According to Thorpe, what is learning?

 Answer: ii. Long-lasting adaptive change

148. What is the key characteristic of learned behavior?

 Answer: iv. Experience dependency

149. What type of learning is habituation?

 Answer: ii. Latent learning

150. When does imprinting occur?

 Answer: ii. Only during a critical period

151. What is a characteristic of imprinting?

 Answer: iv. Rapid learning process

152. What is trial and error learning?

 Answer: ii. Unplanned actions

153. What is the process involved in classical conditioning?

 Answer: ii. Association of conditioned and unconditioned stimuli

154. What is latent learning?

 Answer: ii. Learning without reinforcement

155. What experiment is associated with latent learning?

 Answer: iii. Tolman's rats

156. What is insight learning based on?

 Answer: iii. Reasoning and understanding

160. What is reasoning in animal behavior?

 Answer: iii. Drawing inferences through reason

161. What does cognition refer to in animal behavior?

 Answer: ii. Perceiving, storing, processing, and using information

162. In Pavlov's classical conditioning, what is the unconditioned stimulus (US)?

 Answer: iii. The food

163. In imprinting, when does it occur?

 Answer: ii. During a critical period

164. What is the primary goal of trial and error learning?

 Answer: iv. Obtaining a reward through repeated attempts

165. What is the critical period in imprinting?

 Answer: iii. A short, specific time early in an animal's life