

Ap biology ch 51: behavioral biology vocabulary



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Ethology the study of animal behavior in natural conditions. Fixed action pattern (FAP) a sequence of behavioral acts that is especially unchangeable and usually carried to completion once initiated. pg. 1124 ONAP BIOLOGY CH 51: BEHAVIORAL BIOLOGY VOCABULARY SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order Now Sign stimulus a FAP that is triggered by an external sensory stimulus. pg. 1124 Behavior ecology the research field that views behavior as an evolutionary adaptation to the ecological conditions of animals. pg. 1126 Foraging food obtaining behaviors including not only eating, but the mechanism animal uses to recognize, search for and capture food. pg. 1127 Optimal foraging theory the basis for analyzing foraging behavior as a compromise of feeding costs versus feeding benefits. pg. 1127 Learning the modification of behavior (behavioral change) resulting from specific experiences. pg. 1128 Maturation behavior that changes because of ongoing developmental changes in neuromuscular systems. pg. 1129 Habituation a very simple type of learning that involves loss of responsiveness to stimuli that convey little or no information. pg. 1129 Imprinting learning that is limited to a specific time period in an animal's life and is generally irreversible; a learned behavior with a significant innate component, aired during a critical period. pg. 1129 Sensitive period a limited phase in an individual animal's development when learning of particular behaviors can take place. pg. 1130 Associative learning the ability of animals to associate one stimulus with another. ex.: classical conditioning and operant conditioning. pg. 1132 Classical conditioning type of associative learning where the animal learns to associate an arbitrary stimulus with a reward or punishment. pg. 1132 Operant conditioning type of associative learning where the animal learns to associate one of its own behaviors with a reward or punishment.

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pg. 1132 Play behavior that has no apparent external goal but involves movements closely associated with goal-directed behaviors. pg.

1132 Cognition the ability of an animal's nervous system to perceive, store, process, and use information gathered by sensory receptors. Consciousness, or awareness. pg. 1133 Cognitive Ethology the study of animal cognition examines the connection between an animal's nervous system and its behaviors. pg. 1134 Kinesis a simple change in activity or turning rate in response to stimuli. pg. 1134 Taxismovement toward or away from a stimulus. pg. 1134 Landmark a point of reference for orientation during navigation. pg. 1134 Cognitive map an internal representation (within the nervous system) , or code, of the spatial relationship among objects in an animal's surroundings. pg. 1134 Migration regular movement over relatively long distances. pg. 1134 Social behavior any kind of interaction between two or more animals, usually of the same species. pg. 1137 Sociobiology the study of social behavior based on evolutionary theory. pg. 1137 Agonistic behavior a type of behavior involving a contest of some kind that determines which competitor gains access to some resource, such as food or mates. pg. 1138 Ritual a type of symbolic activity. pg. 1138 Reconciliation behavior post-conflict behavior that renews friendly relations. pg. 1138 Dominance hierarchy a linear " pecking order" of animals, where positions dictate characteristic social behaviors. pg. 1138 Territory an area that an individual or individuals defend and from which other members of the same species are usually excluded. pg. 1138 Courtship behavior patterns that lead up to copulation or gamete release. pg. 1140 Parental investment the time and resources an individual must spend to produce and nurture offspring. pg. 1141 Promiscuous mating with no strong pair bonds or lasting relationships.

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pg. 1142 Monogamous mating were the mates stay together for longer periods of time.; one male with one female. pg. 1142 Polygamous a type of relationship in which an individual of one sex mates with several of the other. Two types are progeny and polyandry. pg. 1142 Polygamy a polygamous mating system involving one male and many females. pg. 1142 Polyandry a polygamous mating system involving one female and many males. pg. 1142 Signal a behavior that causes a change in behavior in another animal. pg. 1142 Communication the transmission of, reception of, and response to signals. pg. 1142 Pheromone a small, volatile chemical signal (odor) that functions in communication between animals and acts much like a hormone in influencing physiology and behavior. pg. 1143 Altruism behavior that reduces an individual's fitness while increasing the fitness of another individual. pg. 1145 Inclusive fitness the total effect an individual has on proliferating its genes by producing its own offspring and by providing aid that enables other close relatives to increase the production of their offspring. pg. 1146 Coefficient of relatedness equals the probability that a particular gene present in one individual will also be inherited from a common parent or ancestor in a second individual. pg. 1146 Hamilton's rule the principle that for natural selection to favor an altruistic act, the benefit to the recipient, devalued (multiplied) by the coefficient of relatedness, must exceed cost to altruist. ($rB > C$) pg. 1146 Kin selection a phenomenon of inclusive fitness, used to explain altruistic behavior between related individuals. pg. 1147 Reciprocal altruism altruistic behavior between unrelated individuals, whereby the current altruistic individual benefits in the future when the current beneficiary reciprocates. pg. 1147