

# [Animal behavior chapter 34](https://assignbuster.com/animal-behavior-chapter-34/)

behavioris the way an organism reacts to a change in its internal condition or external environment. stimulusis any kind of signal that carries information and can be detected. ONANIMAL BEHAVIOR CHAPTER 34 SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder Nowresponseis a single, specific reaction to a stimulus. external stimulican include light, sound, odors, and heat. innate behavioris also called an instinct, or inborn behavior; They appear in fully functional form the first time they are performed even though the animal may have had no previous experience with the stimuli to which it responds. acquired behaviorBehavior that is the result of an experience; they develop over time. 4 types of acquired behaviorHabituation; Classical Conditioning; Operant Conditioning; Insight LearninghabituationA process by which an animal decreases or stops its response to a repetitive stimulus that neither rewards nor harms the animal. classical conditioningan animal makes a mental connection between a stimulus and some kind of reward or punishmentpavlovfamous work or classical conditioningoperant conditioningoccurs when an animal learns to behave in a certain way through repeated practice, in order to receive a reward or avoid a punishment. B. F. Skinner" Skinner Box" insight learningmost complicated form of learning, or reasoning; Occurs when an animal applies something it has already learned to a new situation, without a period of trial-and-error. imprintingSome very young animals learn to recognize and follow the first moving object that they see during a critical time early in their lives (usually their mother). hibernationallows an animal to survive periods when food and other resources may not be available. migrationis the periodic movement from one place to another and then back again. circadian rhythmsBehavioral cycles that occur in daily patterns are calledcourtship behavioran animal sends out stimuli in order to attract a member of the opposite sex. ritualsis a series of behaviors performed the same way by all members of a population for the purpose of communicating. social behaviorWhenever animals interact with members of their own species, they are exhibitinganimal societyis a group of related animals of the same species that interact closely and often cooperate with one another. territorialityis the protection of a specific area. communicationinvolves the passing of information from one organism to another. pheromonesare chemical messengers that affect the behavior of other individuals of the same species to mark a territory or to signal readiness to mate. languageis a system of communications that combines sounds, symbols, or gestures to a set of rules about word order and meaning (grammar and syntax).