

Animal behavior

chapter 34



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behavior is the way an organism reacts to a change in its internal condition or external environment. stimulus is any kind of signal that carries information and can be detected. ANIMAL BEHAVIOR CHAPTER 34 SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order Now response is a single, specific reaction to a stimulus. external stimuli can include light, sound, odors, and heat. innate behavior is 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 behavior Behavior that is the result of an experience; they develop over time. 4 types of acquired behavior Habituation; Classical Conditioning; Operant Conditioning; Insight Learning habituation A process by which an animal decreases or stops its response to a repetitive stimulus that neither rewards nor harms the animal. classical conditioning an animal makes a mental connection between a stimulus and some kind of reward or punishment pavlov famous work on classical conditioning operant conditioning occurs 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 learning most 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. imprinting Some 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). hibernation allows an animal to survive periods when food and other resources may not be available. migration is the periodic movement from one place to another and then back again. circadian rhythms Behavioral cycles that occur in daily patterns are called courtship behavior an animal

sends out stimuli in order to attract a member of the opposite sex. ritual is a series of behaviors performed the same way by all members of a population for the purpose of communicating. social behavior Whenever animals interact with members of their own species, they are exhibiting animal society is a group of related animals of the same species that interact closely and often cooperate with one another. territoriality is the protection of a specific area. communication involves the passing of information from one organism to another. pheromones are chemical messengers that affect the behavior of other individuals of the same species to mark a territory or to signal readiness to mate. language is a system of communications that combines sounds, symbols, or gestures to a set of rules about word order and meaning (grammar and syntax).