

Chapter
33
Animal Behavior, *continued*
Reinforcement and Study Guide
Section 33.2 Learned Behavior

In your textbook, read about learned behavior.

Answer the following questions.

- 1.** What is learned behavior?

- 2.** What is a major advantage of being able to learn?

Complete the table by checking the correct column for each example.

Example	Type of Behavior	
	Learned	Innate
3. A dog catching a Frisbee		
4. A dog scent-marking a tree with urine		
5. A parrot saying "Polly want a cracker"		
6. A young lioness stalking prey with her mother		
7. A woodchuck going underground to hibernate		

In your textbook, read about habituation, imprinting, and learning by trial and error.

For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

Column A

_____ **8.** You stay with relatives who have a clock that chimes every hour. The first two nights, the chimes keep you awake, but after that you no longer notice them.

_____ **9.** A boy receives a day-old duckling as gift. It soon follows the boy wherever he goes.

_____ **10.** A young woman takes up archery. At first, her arrows don't hit the target, but after a week of practice, she is hitting the bull's eye fifty percent of the time.

Column B

a. imprinting

b. trial-and-error learning

c. habituation

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*continued***

In your textbook, read about conditioning and insight.

Determine if the statement is true. If it is not, rewrite the italicized part to make it true.

- 11.** Learning by *repeating something over and over* is known as conditioning. _____
- 12.** In Pavlov's conditioning experiments, the *innate reflex of salivating* was the stimulus that the dogs learned to associate with food. _____
- 13.** Once conditioned, Pavlov's dogs would salivate at the sound of the bell *even when no food was present*.

- 14.** A child figuring out how to use a chair to reach a cookie jar is an example of *trial and error*.

- 15.** Insight is learning in which an animal uses *previous experience* to respond to a new situation.

In your textbook, read about the role of communication.

Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

behavior	communication	information	innate	language
meanings	odors	pheromones	sounds	symbols

Through various forms of **(16)** _____, animals exchange **(17)** _____ that affects their **(18)** _____. Animals can communicate with visual signals, by touching each other, and by producing **(19)** _____, some of which can be heard over great distances. Communicating with **(20)** _____ is another strategy; **(21)** _____ are species-specific odor chemicals that can have a powerful effect on behavior. Some types of communication involve both **(22)** _____ and learned behavior. Human **(23)** _____ has evolved as a way of communicating with written and spoken **(24)** _____ that have specific **(25)** _____.