

Name: _____ Period: _____

**Animal Behavior
Unit 4 Lecture Exam**

1. What is ethology?
2. Aristotle named living things by what 2 categories?
 - 1-
 - 2-
3. Linnaeus developed a system of _____.
4. Which scientist was the first to come up with the idea of evolution?
5. What was the mechanism that Darwin says drives evolution?
6. Lloyd Morgan was the first to say that the _____ explanation is always the best.
7. Is a fixed action pattern innate or learned?
8. What is sociobiology?
9. List the 7 categories of classification starting with the most broad and ending in the most specific:
 - 1-
 - 2-
 - 3-
 - 4-
 - 5-
 - 6-
 - 7-
10. What are proximate causes of behavior?
11. A scientist develops this and tests it in his/her experiment:
12. When recording observations, what is one behavior that could be observed?
13. Scientists manipulate the _____ variable, and measure its effect on the _____ variable.
14. Which method involves depriving a group of something and comparing it to a group that was not deprived?

15. Which method compares behaviors among similar species?
16. What is the cost benefit analysis?
17. What are the 3 R's of animal research?
 - 1-
 - 2-
 - 3-
18. List 2 parts to the theory of evolution:
 - 1-
 - 2-
19. _____ speciation is when members of the same species are separated by a physical barrier and over time become two different species
20. From a science perspective, what is fitness?
21. What is punctuated equilibrium?
22. _____ evolution is when different species evolve similar solution and resemble each other without being genetically related.
23. _____ evolution is when species with a common ancestor evolve different structures from a similar original structure
24. List 2 vestigial organs in humans:
 - 1-
 - 2-
25. What is one example that supports the theory of evolution?
26. Natural selection is a principle of local _____, not of general advance or progress.
27. The thought that all nature exists for humanity's benefit is called the _____.
28. Genes are in pairs, called _____, and each can be either _____ or _____.
29. What is the difference between genotype and phenotype?
30. Sex linked traits are carried on the X or the Y chromosome?
31. Two haploids combine to make a _____.

32. An animal's behavior is a result of your _____ and your _____.
33. What is gene flow?
34. What is artificial selection?
35. Learning and memory are key to those individuals with _____ life spans.
36. What is habituation?
37. _____ is also known as learning by association.
38. An example of operant conditioning is:
39. Aversive conditioning is a type of learning where the subject learns in order to avoid _____ stimuli.
40. What is insightful learning?
41. Name one type of bird that uses spatial learning:
42. Observational learning occurs in most _____.
43. _____ interfere with learning.
44. Human behaviors evolved from _____ processes and _____ selection.
45. Human ancestors came from what continent?
46. Who was taller: Ardi or Lucy?
47. How many million years ago did *Australopithecus aferensis* live?
48. Where and when was *Homo naledi* found?
49. What is one change in the skeleton that allowed for bipedal walking?
50. Homo erectus used _____ and made _____.
51. What is one difference between Neanderthals and Cro-Magnon man?