

**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?

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

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

| <b>Example</b>  | <b>Type of Behavior</b> |               |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|
|   | <b>Learned</b>          | <b>Innate</b> |
| <b>3.</b> A dog catching a Frisbee                      |                         |               |
| <b>4.</b> A dog scent-marking a tree with urine         |                         |               |
| <b>5.</b> A parrot saying "Polly want a cracker"        |                         |               |
| <b>6.</b> A young lioness stalking prey with her mother |                         |               |
| <b>7.</b> 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.**

|                 |                      |                    |               |                 |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <b>behavior</b> | <b>communication</b> | <b>information</b> | <b>innate</b> | <b>language</b> |
| <b>meanings</b> | <b>odors</b>         | <b>pheromones</b>  | <b>sounds</b> | <b>symbols</b>  |

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)** \_\_\_\_\_.