

Name _____

Period _____

AP Biology

Date _____

RAVEN CHAPTER 52 GUIDED NOTES: BEHAVIORAL BIOLOGY

1. Define the term behavior. _____

2. Distinguish between proximate causation and ultimate causation of behavior. Give an example of the two ways of explaining an animal's behavior.

a. proximate causation _____

a. ultimate causation _____

3. Briefly describe some of the experimentation that supported the understanding that genes play a role in behavior.

4. Behaviors can be organized in two distinct categories: innate vs. learned. Discuss the distinction.

5. Describe the following behaviors:

a. Habituation _____

b. Associative Learning _____

c. Classical (Pavlovian) conditioning _____

d. Operant conditioning _____

e. Imprinting _____

6. Explain the role that critical period can have in learning of behaviors. Give an example.

7. Briefly describe a few experimental and anecdotal examples that give credence to the idea that animals other than humans can think and problem-solve.

8. Distinguish between taxis and kinesis. Give examples.

9. Give a brief overview of how animals orient and navigate during migrations.

10. What does Tinbergen mean by the “survival value” of behavior?

11. What is the study of behavioral ecology?

12. What are the costs and what are the benefits of territoriality?

a. costs _____

b. benefits _____

13. Explain the following terms

a. Mate choice _____

b. Parental investment _____

14. Explain the differing level of reproductive/parental investment made by females vs. males that lead to female mate choice being more common than a male mate choice system.

15. Why is altruism initially baffling to an evolutionary biologist?

16. Explain the evolutionary adaptation of kin selection & reciprocity
