

## Chapter 11 Animal Behavior

1. Honeybee returning to the hive from a food source performs a “waggle dance”. It indicates
  - (A) distance between the beehive and the food source
  - (B) direction to the food resource
  - (C) the type of food available in the source
  - (D) as warning alert during hazardous condition
  
2. Which of these are examples of agnostic behavior?
  - (A) *Oreochromis mossambicus*
  - (B) *Dendroaspis polylepis*
  - (C) *Harpagifer bispinis* .
  - (D) *Chlamydosaurus kingie*
  
3. Examples of polyandry mating?
  - (A) *Gryllus bimaculatus*
  - (B) Marmosets
  - (C) *Tribolium castaneum*
  - (D) Spotted hyna
  
4. Mark the CORRECT match.
  - (A) Agonistic behavior – Aggressive behavior of individuals within a population
  - (B) Hierarchical behavior – Individual behavior where fitness of other increases at the expense of self
  - (C) Altruistic behavior – Existence of different levels of dominance within a population
  - (D) Corporative behavior – Individuals contribute towards enhancement of mutual fitness
  
5. Which of the following are an example of an agonistic behavior?
  - (A) Defense posturing in sea birds to defend their nesting sites
  - (B) A cobra flaring its hood and striking at a predator
  - (C) Ritualistic sparring among male elk
  - (D) A dog baring its teeth and growling at a rival
  
6. Which of the following statements explain altruism?
  - (A) Altruism reduces the fitness of the individual that displays this behavior
  - (B) Altruism increases the fitness of other individuals in the population
  - (C) Altruism reduces the fitness of the individual that displays this behavior and at the same time increases the fitness of other individuals in the population
  - (D) Altruistic behavior helps the individual escape from predators
  
7. Which of mechanisms best explain cross-continental migration of animals?
  - (A) Orientation
  - (B) Navigation
  - (C) Indication
  - (D) Piloting
  
8. Hibernation
  - (A) decreases metabolic depression
  - (B) fluctuate body temperature between high and low points
  - (C) conserves energy

**(D)** is facultative and obligate

9. Which of the following examples represents an adaptation or a physiological activity that minimize the loss of body temperature of animals?
- (A)** Feathers or fur
  - (B)** Fat layers in the adipose tissue
  - (C)** Shivering
  - (D)** Vasodilation
10. Omnivorous mammals are
- (A)** pandas
  - (B)** bears
  - (C)** racoons
  - (D)** otter

**Answer**

- 1. **(A), (B), (C)**
- 2. **(A), (B), (D)**
- 3. **(A), (B), (C)**
- 4. **(A), (D)**
- 5. **(A), (C), (D)**
- 6. **(A), (B), (C)**
- 7. **(A), (C), (D)**
- 8. **(A), (C), (D)**
- 9. **(A), (B), (C)**
- 10. **(B), (C)**