

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)**