### Part A. Vocabulary Review
**Directions:** Unscramble the terms to form the correct word for each definition. Write the terms on the lines provided.

1. anufhibce—keep eggs warm until they hatch
2. rutoioe stataecl—strong and lightweight, help birds fly
3. nodwe shafere—soft and fluffy, insulate birds
4. grinesep—process of using beak to rub oil over its feathers
5. myarrma snadg—glands that produce milk for feeding young
6. revebliro—animal that eats only plants
7. nivecclor—animal that eats only other animals
8. mivroome—animal that eats both plants and animals
9. clepsplata—mammals in which embryos develop inside the females' uteruses
10. staitiego drepie—time during which an embryo develops in the uterus
11. salpceo—sac-like organ developed from tissues of the embryo and uteruses
12. cluhinila droc—attaches the embryo to the placenta
13. slauropisa—pouched mammals that bear immature offspring
14. stemormoon—mammals that lay eggs with tough, leathery shells
15. lamsmm—endothermic vertebrates that have hair and produce milk to feed their young

### Part B. Concept Review
**Directions:** Explain how the following adaptations help birds fly.

1. wings curved on top:
2. fused hollow bones:
3. contour feathers:
4. air sac:

**Directions:** List three uses of wings.

5.
6.
7.

**Directions:** Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

8. Compare and contrast the way birds and mammals reproduce.

9. Explain how a bird's digestive system works and discuss the organs involved.
**Chapter 10**

Due 5/20/15

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### Section 1: Types of Behavior

**Directions:** Fill in the blanks using the words in the list below.

- Insight
- Reflex
- Trial and error
- Imprinting
- Conditioning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>Example</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a gosling following the first moving object it sees and recognizing it as a parent</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. having the ability to water ski after many unsuccessful attempts</td>
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<td>3. ringing a bell when dogs are fed so they connect the sound of the bell with food</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. an animal using past experiences to solve new problems</td>
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<td>5. a person pulling a hand away from a hot stove</td>
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</tbody>
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**Directions:** Identify the examples of behavior below as innate or learned.

- 6. Fill bugs curl up when touched.
- 7. A dog sits when told to do so.
- 8. A cat falls and lands on its feet.
- 9. A young child rides a bike.
- 10. A reptile hibernates.

**Directions:** For each of the following, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes the sentence.

11. The way an organism interacts with other organisms and its environment is ______.
   - a. reflex
   - b. instinct
   - c. behavior
   - d. conditioning

12. A behavior that an organism is born with is called a(n) ______ behavior.
   - a. innate
   - b. learned
   - c. conditioned
   - d. insight

13. Learned behavior includes ______, trial and error, conditioning, and insight.
   - a. innate
   - b. imprinting
   - c. reflexes
   - d. instinct

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### Section 2: Behavioral Interactions

**Directions:** Match the type of behavior in Column II with the example in Column I by writing the correct letter in the space provided. Some examples are more than one type of behavior.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A dog eating a bone grows to warn off another dog.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Birds migrate long distances in large groups.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. A pack of wolves hunts together.</td>
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<td>4. An animal patrols an area to keep out intruders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. A male bird displays bright tail feathers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. A bear hibernates in winter.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. social</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. courtship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. cyclic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. territorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. aggressive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Directions:** Complete the paragraphs by filling in the blanks.

Interactions among organisms of the same species are examples of social behaviors include courtship and mating, caring for the young, claiming territories, protecting each other, and getting food. These inherited behaviors provide advantages that promote the survival of the species. Some animals, such as insects like ants, bees, and termites, live together in groups, which are groups of animals of the same species living and working together in an organized way.

No matter what form of social behavior animals show, communication is important. Communication that allows male and female members of a species to recognize each other is called ______. Such behavior helps ensure reproductive success. When animals communicate through chemical means to influence another member of the same species, they use ______. Pheromones can be used to establish territories, warn of danger, and attract mates. Communication is important in promoting the survival of animal species.
Chapter 10

Due 5/21/15

Section 1 Types of Behavior

A. Behavior—the way an organism _________ with other organisms and its environment
1. Animals are _________ with certain behaviors, and they learn others.
2. Stimulus—anything in the environment that causes a(n) __________.

B. Innate behavior—a behavior that an organism is born with
1. Reflex—________ response that does not involve a message from the brain
2. Instinct—________ pattern of innate behavior (For example, spiders know how to spin a web on the first try.)
3. Reflexes happen in a(n) __________, while instinctive behaviors might take weeks to complete.

C. Learned behavior develops during an animal’s lifetime as a result of ________ or practice.
1. In changing ___________, animals that have the ability to learn a new behavior are more likely to survive.
2. Learning can ________ instincts.
3. Imprinting—when an animal forms a(n) __________ attachment to another organism after birth or hatching
4. Trial and error learning—behavior modified by ___________.
5. In ___________, behavior is modified so that a response to one stimulus becomes associated with a different stimulus.
6. Insight—allows animals to use past __________ to solve new problems

Section 2 Behavioral Interactions

A. Social behavior—interactions among organisms of the same __________
1. Examples: courtship and mating, caring for the young, claiming territories, ___________ each other, and getting food
2. A society is a group of animals of the same species living and working together in a(n) ___________ way.
B. Territorial behavior
1. A territory is an area that an animal __________ from other members of the same species.
2. Territories contain food, __________, and potential mates.
3. Defending territory from members of the same species is a(n) __________ behavior.
   a. Aggression is a forceful behavior used to __________ or control another animal.
   b. Submission—animals might show __________ to avoid being injured or to show that another animal is dominant.

C. __________ is an action by a sender that influences the behavior of a receiver.
1. One type of communication, courtship behavior, is performed before __________.
2. Chemical communication uses __________, which are chemicals produced by one animal that influence the behavior of another animal of the same species.
3. Sound communication is used by __________ and many insects.
4. Light Communication
   a. Certain kinds of flies, __________ organisms, and beetles have a special form of communication called bioluminescence.
   b. Bioluminescence may be used to lure prey, escape predators, or locate a prospective __________.

D. Cyclic behavior is an innate behavior that occurs in a repeating __________, often in response to changes in the environment.
1. Circadian rhythm—behavior based on a(n) __________ cycle
   a. Animals that are active during the day are __________.
   b. Animals that are active at night are __________.
2. Hibernation is a cyclic response to __________ temperatures and limited food supplies.
   a. An animal in hibernation remains inactive until the weather becomes __________ in the spring.
   b. Body response—body temperature and breathing rate __________.
   c. Some mammals and many amphibians and __________ hibernate.
3. Estivation
   a. State of __________ activity similar to hibernation
   b. __________ animals sometimes estivate due to lack of food or periods of drought.

4. Migration is the instinctive __________ movement of animals.
   a. Many birds and __________ move to new locations when the seasons change.
   b. Most animals that migrate do so in order to find food or to __________ in an environment that is more favorable for the survival of its offspring.