



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT Biology(Telugu)

ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR

Medicine Orientated Material

1. The study of the natural history of animal behaviour is –

A. Etiology

B. Psychology

C. Ethology

D. Pathophysiology

Answer:



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2. Which of the following involves trial and error learning?

A. A. Conditioning

B. B. Reflex

C. C. Habituation

D. C. Sensitization

Answer:



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3. Learning to not respond to stimulus is called –

A. A. Imprinting

B. B. Sensitisation

C. C. Habituation

D. D. Kinesis

Answer:



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4. A goose retrieving a stray egg and rolling back to its nest is an example of –

A. A. Instinct

B. B. Conditioning

C. C. Imprinting

D. D. Kinesis

Answer:



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5. A sensitive phase and critical behaviour are associated with which type of behaviour?

A. A. Taxis

B. B. Kinesis

C. C. Imprinting

D. D. Instinct

Answer:



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6. Dog salivating at the sound of a can opener is type of –

A. A. Conditioning

B. B. Imprinting

C. C. Instinct

D. D. Taxis

Answer:



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7. Chemical messengers that are used for communication within an animal species are called –

A. A. Hormones

B. B.Pheromones

C. C. Genes

D. D. None of the above

Answer:



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8. An example of associative learning is –

A. A. Conditioning

B. B. Imprinting

C. C. Reflex

D. D. Instinct

Answer:



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9. _____ helped scientists in following the journey of animals and migrating birds over large distances

A. A. Imprinting

B. B. Conditioning

C. C. Reflexes

D. D. Tagging

Answer:



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10. Due to pheromones –

A. A. Ability of dogs to identify and smell

B. B. Communication of ants

C. C. Mosquitoes and Cockroaches comes
out only in dark

D. D. All of the above

Answer:



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Exercise

1. Describe all four types of behaviour discuss in the lesson with appropriate examples.



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2. Differentiate between: Instinct and Conditioning.



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3. Differentiate between: Instinct and Conditioning.



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4. How human behavior is different from behavior of other animals. Explain with an example.



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5. Observe ants going in a line. How they communicate and write a note on this.



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6. “Understanding of animal behavior creates positive attitude towards animals”. How can you support this statement? Explain with suitable examples.



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7. Why fish do not need to learn how to swim?



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8. How can butterfly get to know about nectar?



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9. Who does teach a bird to make a nest?



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10. Will you consider spinning the web by spider as an instinct behavior? Why or Why not?



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11. Give two examples of reflexes?



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12. Try to find out more examples of imprinting from your surroundings.



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13. Our pet dog only bark at strangers. If you do not stop dogs into kitchen, how would they behave?



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14. Explain conditioning with an example.



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15. Explain an experiment performed by pavlov on dogs.



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16. What are the different types of animal behavior?



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17. What is instinct behavior?



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18. What is imitation? Give an example.



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19. How do animals like snakes, dogs etc protect themselves from predators?



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20. What is animal behavior?



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21. Name the scientist who studied about conditioning?



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22. Who studied about animal behavior?



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23. Name a bird which hides its food.



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24. Which animals have great logical power?



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25. What does Alex, the parrot calls banana?



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26. What is the advantage of reflect action?

- A. It has to be learned
- B. It happens differently each times
- C. It does not have to be learned

D. None of them

Answer:



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27. If a rat is given a mild electric shock when it is going to a certain part of its cage, it eventually avoids going there. This is because of

A. Imitation

B. Conditioning

C. Instinct

D. Imprinting

Answer:



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28. The scientific study of the wild and wonderful ways in which animals interact with each other is called

A. Animal Understanding

B. Animal behavior

C. Both

D. None

Answer:



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29. The following is a type of animal behavior

A. Instinct

B. Imprinting

C. Conditioning

D. All the above

Answer:



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30. The behavior that need not be learnt is

A. Instinct

B. Imprinting

C. Conditioning

D. Imitation

Answer:



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31. Spinning of web by a spider is an example of

A. Instinct

B. Imprinting

C. Conditioning

D. Imitation

Answer:



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32. Reflexes are a type of _____ behavior

A. Imitation

B. Instinct

C. Imprinting

D. Conditioning

Answer:



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33. When we touch a hot object. We remove our hand immediately. This is an example of _____

A. Instinct

B. Imprinting

C. Conditioning

D. Reflex action

Answer:



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34. Chickens and ducklings are able to walk almost immediately after hatching from the egg due to _____ behavior.

A. Imitation

B. Instinct

C. Imprinting

D. Conditioning

Answer:



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35. Following the first moving object the duckling meet after hatching is due to _____

A. Imitation

B. Imprinting

C. Instinct

D. Conditioning

Answer:



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36. _____ lets young animals recognize their mother from a young age

A. Imprinting

B. Imitation

C. Instinct

D. Conditioning

Answer:



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37. _____ was an Austrian scientist who first studied animal behavior

A. Ivan Pavlov

B. Konrad Lorenz

C. Hat merchant

D. August Weismann

Answer:



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38. Konrad Lorenz did his experiments on

_____ animal

A. Dogs

B. Rats

C. Mouse

D. Geese

Answer:



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39. _____ is a type of behavior involving response to a stimulus that is different from the natural one

A. Imprinting

B. Imitation

C. Instinct

D. Conditioning

Answer:



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40. Which of the following is a learned behavior?

A. Imprinting

B. Imitation

C. Instinct

D. Conditioning

Answer:



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41. The scientist who investigated conditioning is _____

A. Ivan Pavlov

B. Konrad Lorenz

C. Hat merchant

D. August Weismann

Answer:



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42. Ivan Pavlov performed his experiments on

_____ (animal)

A. Dogs

B. Rats

C. Mouse

D. Geese

Answer:



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43. Grazing animals get an unpleasant electric shock when touch an electric fence is an example of _____

A. Imprinting

B. Imitation

C. Instinct

D. Conditioning

Answer:



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44. A type of behavior where one animal copies another animal is _____

A. Imprinting

B. Imitation

C. Instinct

D. Conditioning

Answer:



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45. Ants which usually go in a line reach sweet kept in tin. This is an example of _____

A. Imprinting

B. Imitation

C. Instinct

D. Conditioning

Answer:



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46. Searching and communicating nature of ants is because of _____

A. Hormones

B. Phytohormones

C. Pheromones

D. Conditioning

Answer:



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47. The mammal which builds dams across the water stream _____

A. Weaver bird

B. Beaver

C. Wasp

D. Squirrel

Answer:



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48. The bird which stitches leaves together to form a net is _____

A. Weaver bird

B. Beaver

C. Wasp

D. Squirrel

Answer:



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49. _____ builds its hive on the walls by using mud

A. Weaver bird

B. Beaver

C. Wasp

D. Squirrel

Answer:



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50. The bird which hides its food

A. Weaver bird

B. Beaver

C. Wasp

D. Scrubjay

Answer:



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51. The bee which collect food material by injecting its venom

A. Weaver bird

B. Beaver

C. Wasp

D. Scrubjay

Answer:



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52. “Dolphins have great logical thinking power” was proved by

A. Ivan Pavlov

B. Konrad Lorenz

C. Alex

D. Hermon

Answer:



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53. Africa grey parrot was trained by

A. Evin pepperberg

B. Konrad Lorenz

C. Alex

D. Hermon

Answer:



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54. Africa grey parrot was named _____ by

Evirin pepperberge

A. Alex

B. Phoenix

C. Allen

D. Hippo

Answer:



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55. Alex called banana as

A. Banana

B. Pepper

C. Bannery

D. Cannery

Answer:



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56. _____ is the scientific and objective study of animal behavior

A. Botany

B. Ecology

C. Zoology

D. Ethology

Answer:



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57. Ethology is sub topic of

A. Botany

B. Zoology

C. Microbiology

D. Biochemistry

Answer:



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58. _____got Nobel prize for the works on animal behavior in 1973

A. Nikolas Tinbergen

B. Konrad Lorenz

C. Karlvorn Frish

D. All the above

Answer:



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59. Describe all four types of behaviour discuss in the lesson with appropriate examples.



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60. What is the use of studying animal behaviour?



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61. How wasp build their home?

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62. “Understanding of animal behavior creates positive attitude towards animals”. How can you support this statement? Explain with suitable examples.

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63. How beetle is protected from enemies?



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64. What is the advantage of reflect action?

- A. If has to be learned
- B. It happens differently each time
- C. It does not have to be learned
- D. None of these

Answer:



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65. If a rat is given a mild electric shock when it is going to a certain part of its cage, it eventually avoids going there. This is because of

- A. Imitation
- B. Conditioning
- C. Instinct

D. Imprinting

Answer:



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66. What type of behaviour is responsible for ducklings identifying their mother?

A. A. Imprinting

B. B. Instinct

C. C. Conditioning

D. D. Imitation

Answer:



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67. What type of behaviour involves in response to stimulus.

A. A. Imprinting

B. B. Instinct

C. C. Conditioning

D. D. Imitation

Answer:



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68. Cockroaches prefer the following conditions.

A. A. light and dry

B. B. dark and dry

C. C. light and damp

D. D.dark and damp

Answer:



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Example

1. Describe all four types of behaviour discuss in the lesson with appropriate examples.



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2. What do you mean by animal behaviour?



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3. What are the different types of animal behavior?



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4. What is the branch of science which deals with the study of animal behaviour.



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5. Observe ants are going on a line. Meanwhile two talk each other to communicate. Infectives ask you to teach how they communicate and write a note on this.



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6. What is the use of studying animal behaviour?



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7. What is tagging?

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8. How do ants find the way to sweet boxes?

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9. How do cockroaches differentiate light and dark?



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10. What is the cause of animal behaviour?



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11. Differentiate between

imitation and improving.



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12. Differentiate between instinct and conditioning.



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13. How human behavior is different from behavior of other animals. Explain with an example.



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14. Look at this picture. How do you feel about caring nature of animals. Have you ever seen such kind of situations in your surroundings? Explain in your own words. (AS 7)





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15. What are the different types of behaviour found in human beings?



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16. How weaver birds build their nests?



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17. How Beaver mammals built dams across water streams?



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18. Describe an experiment to show that cockroaches prefer dark and moist environment.



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19. “Understanding of animal behavior creates positive attitude towards animals”. How can you support this statement? Explain with suitable examples.



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20. How squirrels cheat others?



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21. What are the important properties of dolphins?



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22. What are the other behaviours we find in animals and give examples?



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23. Give some examples of protecting of animals?



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24. How Tasmania Devil protects itself from enemies?



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25. How beetle is protected from enemies?



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Improve Your Learning

1. What is the advantage of reflect action?

- A. It has to be learned
- B. It happens differently each time
- C. It does not have to be learned
- D. None of them

Answer:



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2. If a rat is given a mild electric shock when it is going to a certain part of its cage, it eventually avoids going there. This is because of

A. Imitation

B. Conditioning

C. Instinct

D. Imprinting

Answer:



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3. Describe all four types of behaviour discuss in the lesson with appropriate examples.



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4. Differentiate between (AS 1)

(a) Imitation and Imprinting

(b) Instinct and Conditionin



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5. How human behavior is different from behavior of other animals. Explain with an example.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Observe ants going in a line. How they communicate and write a note on this.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. “Understanding of animal behavior creates positive attitude towards animals”. How can you support this statement? Explain with suitable examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Look at this picture. How do you feel about caring nature of animals. Have you ever seen such kind of situations in your surroundings?

Expalin in your own words. (AS 7)



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9. What is advantage of reflex action?

- A. It has to be learned
- B. It happens differently each time
- C. It does not have to be learned
- D. None of them

Answer:



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10. If a rat is given a mild electric shock when it is going to a certain part of its cage, it eventually avoids going there. This is because of

- A. Imitation
- B. Conditioning
- C. Instinct
- D. Imprinting

Answer:



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11. Describe all four types of behaviour discuss in the lesson with appropriate examples.



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12. Difference between Imitation and Imprinting



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13. Differentiate between: Instinct and Conditioning.



Watch Video Solution

14. How behaviour of human is different from behaviour of other animals? Explain with an example.



Watch Video Solution

15. Observe ants going on a line. Meanwhile two talk each other to communicate infectives ask you teach how they communicate and write a note on this.



Watch Video Solution

16. “Understanding of animal behavior creates positive attitude towards animals”. How can you support this statement? Explain with suitable examples.





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17. Look at this picture. How do you feel about caring nature of animals. Have you ever seen such kind of situations in your surroundings?

Expalin in your own words. (AS 7)



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