



# BIOLOGY

**BOOKS - VGS PUBLICATION-BRILLIANT**

## ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR

### Exercise

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. What is meant by instinctual behaviour?**



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#### 4. Difference between Imitation and Imprinting



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#### 5. Differentiate between: Instinct and Conditioning.



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



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



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



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9. Why do most of the animals show instinctive behaviour rather than intelligent behaviour?



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**10.** Give names of scientists of Ethology.



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**11.** What are the different types of animal behavior?



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**12.** What is meant by instinctual behaviour?





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**13.** Give examples for instinctual behaviour?



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**14.** Give two examples of reflexes?



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**15.** What is imprinting?







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**16.** What did Knorad Lorenz discover about animal behaviour?



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**17.** Explain conditioning with an example.



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**18.** Give examples for conditioned responses.

(or) Give examples for conditioning.



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**19.** What is imitation? Give an example.



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**20.** Cockroaches prefer the following conditions.



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21. How weaver birds build their nests?



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22. What is special about Beaver?



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23. How do squirrels hide food?



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24. What are the feelings expressed by animals?



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25. What are the expressions that were shown by animals to protect themselves from predators?



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**26.** Which animals spray bad smell through their body in the animal kingdom?



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**27.** What are the two chemicals present in the body of Bombardier Beetle?



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**28.** What is Ethology?



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**29.** Who won the Nobel Prize for their work on animal behaviour in 1973?



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**30.** What is the main aim of Ethology?



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



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**32.** How do animals protect themselves from dangerous situations by adopting conditioning?





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**33.** How are imitation skills helpful among children?



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**34.** How do you appreciate the behaviour of Alex, an African grey parrot which was given training?



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**35.** What are the harmful effects of imitation among adolescent children?



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**36.** Why fish do not need to learn how to swim?



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**37.** How can butterfly get to know about nectar?



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**38.** Who does teach a bird to make a nest?



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



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**40.** Name the branch of zoology that deals with scientific and objective study of animal behaviour.



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**41.** Give one example for imprinting behaviour.



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**42.** Name the scientist who studied animal behaviour- imprinting



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



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**44.** How Tasmania Devil protects itself from enemies?



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**45.** What is imitation? Give an example.



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**46.** How do cockroaches differentiate light and dark?



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**47.** What is a pheromone?



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**48.** What are primates?



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**49.** On which animal did Pavlov conduct his conditioning experiments ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**50.** Give examples for conditioned responses.  
(or) Give examples for conditioning.



**Watch Video Solution**

**51.** What is special about Beaver?



**Watch Video Solution**

**52.** Give names of scientists of Ethology.



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**53.** What do you mean by animal behaviour?



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**54.** What are the advantages and disadvantages of imitation in human behaviour?



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**55.** How can conditioning be used to change the behaviour of people by advertisers?



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**56.** Explain about tagging.



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**57.** Write the process of hiding food by  
Scrubjay bird.



**Watch Video Solution**

**58.** What are the expressions that were shown  
by animals to protect themselves from

predators?



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**59.** Give two examples of reflexes?



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**60.** How beetle is protected from enemies?



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**61.** What are the amazing features of intelligence of Dolphins?



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**62.** Write about the experiment conducted by Ivan Pavlov on conditioned reflex.



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**63.** How squirrels cheat others?



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**64.** Write about a mammal Beaver, which lives in North America.



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**65.** How does wasp (bee) construct hive and how does it collect food?



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



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**67.** How do you appreciate the behaviour of Alex, an African grey parrot which was given training?



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**68.** Animal behaviour indicates

A. How animals find and defend resources

B. How animals relate to their physical  
environment

C. Avoid predators, choose mates  
reproduce

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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**69.** This influence animal behaviour.

A. Animal physiology

B. Anatomy

C. Both A and B

D. None

**Answer:**



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**70.** These are inborn behaviours.

A. Instinct

B. Imprinting

C. Conditioning

D. Imitation

**Answer:**



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**71.** These are examples for instinct behaviour.

A. Making nests by birds

B. Choose mates

C. Forming into groups for protection

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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**72.** Reflexes are type of behaviour.

A. Imitation

B. Instinct

C. Conditioning

D. Imprinting

**Answer:**



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**73.** Chickens and duckling recognise their mother because of a behaviour called

A. Imitation

B. Conditioning

C. Imprinting

D. Instinct

**Answer:**



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74. Students showing different types of behaviour to a school bell as per the time is

A. Conditioning

B. imitation

C. Imprinting

D. Instinct

**Answer:**



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**75.** The scientist that conducted experiments on conditioning is

A. Kohler

B. Ivan Pavlov

C. Ervin Pepperberg

D. Hermon

**Answer:**



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**76.** Examples for conditioned reflexes are

A. Standing when elder people comes

B. Standing attention on hearing national anthem

C. When the school bell rings in the morning students gather for assembly

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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77. Hungry persons want to eat immediately when they sit at the dining table but waits until everyone is seated and ready to eat because

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

**Answer:**



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78. By associating the product with attractive images the advertisers are trying to setup a response to their product with

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

**Answer:**





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79. Scientists follow the journeys made by the animal using

A. Tagging

B. Enquiry

C. Both A and B

D. Signals

**Answer:**



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**80.** Searching and communicating nature of ants is because of

- A. Hormones
- B. Pheromones
- C. Enzymes
- D. All the above

**Answer:**



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**81.** The insect that lay its eggs on the food material is

A. Wasp

B. Weaver bird

C. Ants

D. Cockroach

**Answer:**



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**82.** Which animals have great logical power?

A. Beaver

B. Dolphin

C. Squirrel

D. Scrubjay

**Answer:**



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**83.** Parrot Alex called apple as

A. Bannery

B. Cherry

C. Banana

D. Orange

**Answer:**



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**84.** This animal releases bad smell to protect from predators.

A. Tasmanian Devil

B. Bombardier Beetle

C. Both A and B

D. Beaver

**Answer:**



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**85.** \_\_\_\_\_ is the scientific and objective study  
of animal behavior

A. Ecology

B. Ornithology

C. Ethology

D. Anology

**Answer:**



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86. \_\_\_\_\_ got Nobel prize for the works on animal behavior in 1973



A. Konard Lorenz

B. Nikolas Timbergen

C. Karlvon Frisch

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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**87.** This helps in learning new skills.

A. Instinct

B. Imitation

C. Conditioning

D. None

**Answer:**



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**88.** Who among the following, got Nobel Prize in Ethology?

A. Tinbergen

B. Konard Lorenz

C. Karl von Frisch

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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**89.** This helps in getting discipline among the students.

A. Imitation

B. Instinct

C. Conditioning

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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**90.** Which animals spray bad smell through their body in the animal kingdom?

A. Kangaroo

B. Spider

C. Chimpanzee

D. Tasmanian Devil

**Answer:**



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**91.** Circus animals do so many feats in the circus. The is possible by

A. Instincts

B. Imitations

C. Conditioning

D. Imprinting

**Answer:**



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**92. 'Food stealing bird' is .....**

A. Peacock

B. Swift

C. Humming bird

D. Scrubjay bird

**Answer:**



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**93.** This animal build a dam by big trees.

A. Tasmanian Devil

B. Beaver

C. Squirrel

D. Alex

**Answer:**



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**94.** Reflexes are also examples for

A. Imitation

B. Imprinting

C. Conditioning

D. Instinct



**Answer:**



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**95.** Ducklings will follow the first moving object and treat it as their mother. This is an example for

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

**Answer:**



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**96.** Cockroaches prefer the following conditions.

- A. Light and dry
- B. Dark and dry
- C. Light and damp
- D. Dark and damp

**Answer:**



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**97.** What type of behaviour involves in response to stimulus.

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

**Answer:**



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

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

**Answer:**



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**99.** This bird builds its nest by three broad leaves.

A. Sparrow

B. Tailor Bird

C. Weaver Bird

D. Crow

**Answer:**



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**100.** Identifying and smelling ability in dogs is due to

- A. Enzymes
- B. Hormones
- C. Pheramones
- D. Medicines

**Answer:**



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**101.** Ivan Pavlov belongs to the following country.

A. Austria

B. Australia

C. Russia

D. South Africa

**Answer:**



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**102.** Conditioning is an .....

- A. Imprinting
- B. Instinct Behaviour
- C. Learned Behaviour
- D. All of the above

**Answer:**





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**103.** Which of the following is not an instinct behaviour?

- A. Spinning of web by a spider
- B. Smelling ability of dogs
- C. Swimming by fish
- D. None of the above

**Answer:**



**104.** Konard Lorenz received Nobel Prize in the year

A. 1972

B. 1973

C. 1974

D. 1975

**Answer:**



**105.** Moving of bull towards plough when we untie the neck out of the pole is an example for .....

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

**Answer:**



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**106.** This is an example of harmful imitation among adolescent children.

A. Singing

B. Dancing

C. Acting

D. Smoking

**Answer:**



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**107.** Read the following statements carefully

(a) Konard Lorenz conducted experiments on imprinting (b) A spider spinning its web is an example for imitation.

A. Both a, b incorrect

B. Both a, b correct

C. a correct, b incorrect

D. a correct, b incorrect

**Answer:**



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