

Animal Behaviour

All animal behaviour resolves around two main things, what are they?

What do we mean when we say behaviour is innate?

Describe an example of innate behaviour:

Do animals need to have past experience to perform innate behaviours?

Yes / No

As animals grow, what do they have to learn about?



What is imprinting? _____

Give an example of imprinting: _____

When animals learn to ignore some stimuli in their environment so they can concentrate on more important stimuli; what is this called? _____

When do you think this type of behaviour would happen?

Do humans show this type of behaviour? Yes / No
If so, when do they show it? _____

What is the difference between classical and operant conditioning?

Classical: _____

Operant: _____

What type of conditioning did Ivan Pavlov use to get a dog to salivate when a bell rang? _____

How did he do this?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____





There are four types of operant conditioning.

Explain how each of them works using the keywords below:

reward *reinforcer*
behaviour is weakened

stopping *electric shock*
behaviour is strengthened

Positive Reinforcement: _____

Negative Reinforcement: _____

Punishment: _____

Extinction: _____

Some animals learn from each other; this is called social learning.

Why is play important in social animals?

There are three types of social learning. Match up the term to the meaning:

Imitation

Is based on observation alone

Passive learning

An animal invests time and energy teaching a conspecific a behaviour

Tutoring

Involves the subject learning how to do something by observing a conspecific and then copying their behaviour

What type of social learning is demonstrated in these examples:

1. A blue tit sees a pierced milk bottle foil cap. It later pierces a milk bottle foil cap to get at the cream. _____
2. An adult chimpanzee stops feeding as it finds a youngster struggling to get termites out of a termite mound. The adult gets a twig and demonstrates how to do it. _____
3. A young passerine bird listens to the songs of other individuals of its species to perfect its song. _____

What is culture? _____

Animal Training

What form of operant conditioning do we use to train animals?

Why do we train animals?

What do we train animals to do?

When we say we have bridged a behaviour, what does this mean?

- The animal walks over a bridge to get a food reward
- We have made a link between the required behaviour and reward

At Colchester Zoo we tend to use a metal 'clicker' as a bridge. We click this at the exact point the required behaviour is performed.

Why is timing important when using the 'clicker'?

Describe the processes involved when training an animal using the following keywords: *food reward* *bridge* *cue* *clicker*

1.

2.

3.

4.
