# Chapter 15 SRQs

**15A**

1. Which of the three main types of behavior is an animal born with? innate
2. What is the quickest, least complex type of behavioral response? reflexes
3. What is migration? An animal species relocating seasonally, often due to temperature or food needs; an example of instinctual behavior
4. Name two ways animals may use pheromones. Ants leave trails for others to follow with pheromones; dogs mark their territory with pheromones; pheromones attract animals during mating season…
5. Explain why not all learned behaviors have to be taught by humans. Animals may teach each other behaviors individually or in a pack; animals may teach themselves through trial and error
6. How is a squirrel eating a nut displaying both learned and instinctive abilities? It is instinctive for a squirrel to want to open a nut; it is learned how to do it more efficiently, depending on the nut
7. What are three different types of intelligent behavior? A dog learning rescue behavior, a bird using a stick to scrape at a hole, a dolphin using sonar to communicate to another…

**15B**

1. How many sets of chromosomes does a gamete have? Half the total number required
2. How are both meiosis and mitosis involved in sexual reproduction? Meiosis produces four haploid sex cells (egg or sperm) that may be used in fertilization; mitosis occurs after fertilization occurs, to develop the zygote into an embryo/adult
3. Fertilization results in a diploid cell called a: zygote
4. What is the difference between internal and external fertilization? External occurs outside the female’s body, while internal occurs inside the female’s body
5. What may happen to unfertilized eggs? They may be destroyed or (often) eaten as food by a consumer
6. Why do eggshells have pores? For gas exchange (air going in and out)
7. What determines how much care an animal’s parent will provide for its young? How many offspring it produces at once
8. What is the function of the umbilical cord? To provide the unborn animal oxygen and nutrients coming from the mother’s placenta
9. What effect does the length of a pregnancy have on a baby animal? How developed it will be at the time of birth (and often, the size of the adult relative to the adults of different species)

# Vocab Cards 15:

Innate behavior v. Learned v. intelligent Behavior

Reflex v. Instinct

Migration

Pheromone

External v. internal fertilization

Incubation

Gestation

Gamete v. Zygote v. Embryo

Imprinting and Modeling (in class, not in text)

Oviparous v. Viviparous (in class, not in text)