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Crash Course Biology #49: Animal Behavior: Why This Toad Is Bad at Jumping

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → https://youtu.be/9R_8FoM1cog?si=OSbZaq5SbFRaWlo

1. The two levels at which animal behavior is studied are the _____ level and the _____ level.
2. The pumpkin toadlet struggles with jumping due to issues with its _____.
3. The fluid in the pumpkin toadlet's ear does not move fast enough because of its _____ size.
4. Proximate questions focus on how behaviors happen, such as how they are _____ or how they _____ over an animal's life.
5. The ultimate level of behavior studies why behaviors _____ and persist over generations.
6. An example of an innate behavior is a baby's _____ reflex.
7. Fixed action patterns are instinctive behaviors that, once started, _____ be stopped.
8. Circadian rhythms influence when animals _____ and wake up.
9. Learning is the process that links _____ to behavior.
10. A type of learning where a baby goose bonds with the first thing it sees is called _____.
11. A honeybee's waggle dance helps convey information about the _____ of food.
12. In an experiment, young bees without older role models struggled to communicate _____ accurately.
13. Problem-solving is a form of _____ learning seen in species such as octopuses and primates.
14. Evolution shapes behaviors in the same way it influences _____ traits like fur patterns.
15. Scientists piece together animal behavior by combining research from different fields of _____.

Crash Course Biology #49: Animal Behavior: Why This Toad Is Bad at Jumping – KEY

1. The two levels at which animal behavior is studied are the *proximate* level and the *ultimate* level.
2. The pumpkin toadlet struggles with jumping due to issues with its *inner ear*.
3. The fluid in the pumpkin toadlet's ear does not move fast enough because of its *small* size.
4. Proximate questions focus on how behaviors happen, such as how they are *triggered* or how they *develop* over an animal's life.
5. The ultimate level of behavior studies why behaviors *evolved* and persist over generations.
6. An example of an innate behavior is a baby's *grasp* reflex.
7. Fixed action patterns are instinctive behaviors that, once started, *cannot* be stopped.
8. Circadian rhythms influence when animals *sleep* and wake up.
9. Learning is the process that links *experiences* to behavior.
10. A type of learning where a baby goose bonds with the first thing it sees is called *imprinting*.
11. A honeybee's waggle dance helps convey information about the *location* of food.
12. In an experiment, young bees without older role models struggled to communicate *distance* accurately.
13. Problem-solving is a form of *cognitive* learning seen in species such as octopuses and primates.
14. Evolution shapes behaviors in the same way it influences *physical* traits like fur patterns.
15. Scientists piece together animal behavior by combining research from different fields of *biology*.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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