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| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Animal Behavior

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| **Across**  **2.** Type of behavior protecting a resource for exclusive use  **4.** learning that can ONLY occur during a specific period early in life and cannot be changed once it occurs  **7.** selection in which a mate is chosen based on a certain trait or set of traits  **8.** a pattern behavior that occurs when an action always occurs the same way without being taught  **14.** An action or series of actions performed by an animal in response to a stimulus  **15.** person noticing males often have extreme characteristics that they display during courtship  **16.** man who observed imprinting when he raised a group of newly hatched goslings  **17.** genetically programmed behavior  **18.** vocal communication is likely most developed in  **19.** development of behaviors through experience is called  **21.** a female "evaluating" the male before she decides whether to mate is a behavior referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **23.** there are 2 major influences on animal behavior, reproductive success and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **24.** learning by association | **Down**  **1.** Can be a sound, posture, movement, color, scent, or facial expression  **3.** trial and error learning that occurs under highly controlled conditions  **5.** trial and error learning occurs under highly controlled conditions  **6.** scientists who study how animals behave and the adaptive significance of behavior  **9.** behavior performed by an animal to locate, obtain, and consume food  **10.** scientist who carried out a classical conditioning experiment training a dog to associate a ringing bell with food  **11.** ensures the survival of young  **12.** ability to analyze a problem and think of a possible solution  **13.** reproduction often has a greater metabolic cost and greater investment from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **20.** when scientist study behavior, they investigate two kinds of questions, how and \_\_\_\_\_\_  **22.** American psychologist that demonstrated operant conditioning |