

## Animal Behavior Objectives

<b>Historical Perspectives</b> The student will be able to:	<b>State Standard</b>
1. identify the prehistory and the work of the pioneers in Animal Behavior	12.8.1
2. understand how Animal Behavior is a science.	12.2.1
3. summarize the various approaches to Ethology (developmental, ecological, evolutionary, and physiological)	12.4.6
4. construct, diagram, and evaluate the use and function of ethograms.	12.1.2 12.1.3 12.2.1

<b>Evolutionary Perspectives</b> The student will be able to:	<b>State Standard</b>
1. label and describe behaviors as proximate or ultimate causes of selection pressure.	12.1.5
2. explain the influence of Darwinian Theory as it relates to animal behavior	12.4.3
3. discriminate between the types of selection as a function of adaptation of animal behaviors (natural, artificial, and sexual selection theory).	12.1.5 12.4.3
4. discriminate between the patterns and phylogeny of animal behaviors (cladistics, taxonomy and morphology).	12.1.1 12.1.2

<b>Developmental Perspectives</b> The student will be able to:	<b>State Standard</b>
1. understand the basics of Genetics and the role of DNA and genes in the expression of behaviors in animals <u>AND</u> explain how genes serve as the basis of behavior.	12.4.2
2. describe the Interactive Theory and the role of hormones in the behavior of animals.	12.1.4 12.4.2
3. explain how Nervous Systems control motor responses in animal behaviors.	12.1.4
4. explain the role of perception and stimulus filtering in organisms.	12.4.5
5. describe how imprinting is a function of the development of kin recognition	12.4.4 12.4.6
6. describe and give examples of how Circadian Rhythms function as a timekeeping device.	12.4.4 12.4.6
7. predict which animals undergo Circannual Cycles such as migration and hibernation.	12.4.4 12.4.6

<b>Communication</b>	<b>State Standard</b>
The student will be able to:	
1. explain how behavior results from the communication of a signaler to a receiver.	12.4.4
2. explain how communication results from genetic expression and environmental influences.	12.4.2 12.4.6
3. identify the purpose, specific content, and structure of specific behaviors.	12.1.1
4. give examples of how communication is adaptive.	12.1.5
5. describe differing forms of communication (acoustic, visual, tactile, chemical cues, and electric)	12.1.4 12.3.1
6. describe social and cultural implications of behavior.	12.7.2

<b>Innate Behaviors</b>	<b>State Standard</b>
The student will be able to:	
1. identify foraging as a feeding behavior of some animals.	12.4.6
2. identify predation behaviors as food finding strategies of some animals..	12.4.6
3. identify anti-predation behaviors and describe their importance to survival (territoriality, dominance hierarchies, and fighting behaviors).	12.4.6
4. compare and contrast different habitat selection methods and determine their importance to survival.	12.4.6
5. identify different mating systems and courtship rituals that function as reproductive strategies in different animal species.	12.4.6
6. describe diverse parenting behaviors that result from animal survival.	12.4.6 12.7.2

<b>Learned Behaviors</b>	<b>State Standard</b>
The student will be able to:	
1. describe how habituation aids in the non-associative learning of an animal.	12.4.6
2. describe how animals learn behaviors through associate classical conditioning found in animal populations.	12.4.6
3. describe how animals learn behaviors through associative operant conditioning.	12.4.6
4. explain how associative learned behaviors such as insight learning and cognition are different in capable animal species.	12.4.6