Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Instructions:

-Use the Scantron Form to answer the multiple-choice questions.

-Below: Answer 2 of the 3 short long questions. Also answer 1 of the 2 long response questions.

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: (choose 2 of the 3 options) 10 pts each.**

**25.** Match the following terms with their definition:

Lettered options may be used once, more than once, or not at all. (1 pt each)

a) This is the process of devising a strategy to overcome an obstacle

b) Some animals behave in ways that reduce their individual fitness but increase the fitness of others.

c) This is a more complex modification of behavior based on experience with the spatial structure of the environment

d) A behavior that includes learning and innate components and is generally irreversible. It is distinguished by a sensitive period.

e) This is a daily cycle of rest and activity

f) This is a limited developmental phase that is the only time when certain behaviors can be learned.

g) This is a process of knowing that may include awareness, reasoning, recollection, and judgment

h) This is the modification of behavior based on specific experiences.

i) A type of associative learning in which an arbitrary stimulus is associated with a reward or punishment.

k) one male mates with many females

j) one female mates with many males

L) Communication through odors which emit these chemical substances.

M) This behavior is developmentally fixed and does not vary among individuals

N) This behavior toward unrelated individuals can be adaptive if the aided individual returns the favor in the future.

1. Classical Conditioning: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Cognition: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Circadian Rhythm: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Problem Solving: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Polyandry: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Innate: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Altruism: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Spatial Learning: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Sensitive Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Reciprocal Altruism: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**26.**

Living organisms reproduce and create offspring. Reproduction strategies include sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction. Describe 3 advantages of each strategy and a disadvantage for each strategy. Also, describe 3 forms of asexual reproduction.

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**27.**

Organisms in ecosystems are limited by many factors. Identify and describe 5 factors which limit organisms in ecosystems. Also, provide an example for each factor.

**LONG RESPONSE QUESTIONS: Choose 1 of the 2 options (10 pts).**

**28.**

Describe 2 characteristics of K-selected and r-selected reproductive strategies. Draw how these strategies would be graphed on the space below. Provide an example of each reproductive strategy.

r-Selected Species

K-Selected Species

Survival per thousand

Survival per thousand

Percent of Maximum life span

Percent of Maximum life span

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**29.**

Complex animals are composed of cells, tissues, organs, and body systems. There are 4 types of tissues. Identify and describe the role of 3 of the 4 types and provide an example of each type.