

CHAPTER 2 - Test Bank

Genetic Contributions to Motivated Behavior

[Note: After each question, the correct answer, the textbook page from which it comes, and the question type is provided.]

1. According to Eibl-Eibesfeldt (1972), the "eyebrow flick," or brief lifting of the eyebrows in humans, signals:

- a. recognition of someone who is familiar
- b. recognition of someone who is a possible threat
- c. the first move in an aggressive encounter
- d. an intention of courtship

[a 35 factual]

2. A genetically programmed bit of behavior that occurs when circumstances are appropriate and that require no learning is called:

- a. habit
- b. instinct
- c. imprinting
- d. inhabitation

[b 36 factual]

3. Among the problems with the early instinct theories was the idea of the nominal fallacy, which means that:

- a. labeling or naming something does not explain it
- b. the idea of instincts was a fallacy; there are no such things as instincts
- c. instincts are either inhibited or become habits
- d. instincts are the same as learned behaviors

[a 36 factual]

4. Which of the following did William James NOT believe about instincts? Instincts were:

- a. similar to reflexes
- b. elicited by sensory stimuli
- c. only seen in animals
- d. occur blindly the first time

[c 36 conceptual]

5. Which of the following was NOT a component of instincts, according to William McDougall?

- a. cognition
- b. learning
- c. emotion
- d. conation

[b 37 conceptual]

6. According to William McDougall, which of the following is NOT true?

- a. instincts consist of cognitive, affective and conative components
- b. all behavior is instinctive
- c. some instinctive behavior is purposive
- d. instincts can never be changed or modified

[d 37 conceptual]

7. The anthropomorphic method of analysis used by McDougall:

- a. stresses the continuity between humans and animals
- b. clearly distinguished between instinct and learning
- c. is recognized today as being too objective
- d. could only be applied to animals

[a 38 conceptual]

8. Which of the following is NOT a valid criticism of early instinct theories?

- a. arbitrary lists of instincts do not help us understand behaviors
- b. scientists do not agree on how many types of instincts exist
- c. behaviors are responses to both internal and external stimuli
- d. the idea that behavior may come from genetic programs

[d 39 conceptual]

9. The branch of biology that concerns itself with the study of the evolution, development and function of behavior of animals and humans in their natural habitats is called:

- a. anthropology
- b. psychology
- c. ethology
- d. ethnography

[c 39 factual]

10. A list of all behaviors observed in a species is called:

- a. an ethogram
- b. a species gram
- c. a species list
- d. an ethnographic list

[a 40 factual]

11. According to Craig (1918), _____ is to well-coordinated, fixed patterns of responding as _____ is to restless, searching, adaptive behavior.

- a. consummatory; appetitive
- b. appetitive; consummatory
- c. taxis; fixed action pattern
- d. displacement; taxis

[a 40 factual]

12. According to ethological theory, behaviors are inhibited by:

- a. fixed action patterns
- b. appetitive action patterns
- c. innate releasing mechanisms
- d. learned releasing mechanisms

[c 40 factual]

13. Environmental stimuli which act as keys to allow behavior to occur are called:

- a. innate releasing mechanisms
- b. sign stimuli
- c. fixed action patterns
- d. action specific energy

[b 40 factual]

14. In Tinbergen's study of mating in stickleback fish, the female triggers the male courtship ritual. She would be called the:

- a. social releaser
- b. appetitive behavior
- c. action specific energy
- d. innate releasing mechanism

[a 40 conceptual]

15. An example of a _____ stimulus is when a bird prefers an egg that is larger than its normal-size egg.

- a. social
- b. supernormal
- c. subliminal
- d. extraordinary

[b 40 conceptual]

16. Rowland's (1989) finding that female sticklebacks preferred dummy males who were larger than normal male sticklebacks fits ethological theory because it shows how:

- a. mate size is important in the mating behavior of sticklebacks
- b. preference for a superoptimal male stimulus does not provide advantages
- c. organisms' reactions to environmental stimuli are learned
- d. males are able to interact with females

[a 40 conceptual]

17. The response that a key stimulus releases is called the:

- a. fixed action pattern
- b. stimulation response
- c. innate action pattern
- d. superoptimal response

[a 41 factual]

18. Which of the following is NOT a property of a fixed action pattern? The fixed action pattern is:

- a. stereotyped
- b. independent of immediate external control
- c. entirely learned
- d. spontaneous

[c 41-42 factual]

19. According to the text, the main difference between taxes and fixed action patterns (FAPs) is:

- a. taxes are innate and FAPs are learned
- b. FAPs are innate and taxes are learned
- c. taxes are responsive to change, but FAPs are not
- d. taxes are unresponsive to change, while FAPs are modifiable

[c 42 conceptual]

20. Low intensity, incomplete responses indicating that energy is beginning to accumulate in an instinctive behavior system is typical of which type of behavior?

- a. fixed action patterns
- b. intention movements
- c. prepared behaviors
- d. appetitive behaviors

[b 43 factual]

21. In an encounter with another person, changing one's stance by shifting one's weight and increasing one's distance from the other person is an example of:

- a. an intention movement
- b. an appetitive behavior
- c. a fixed action pattern
- d. a learned behavior

[a 43 factual]

22. If two or more sign stimuli are present simultaneously, which general type of behavior is likely to result?

- a. aggressive
- b. conflict
- c. dominant
- d. displacement

[b 44 factual]

23. The alternating between attack and escape responses of a male stickleback when it meets another male intruding in its territory is an example of what type of behavior?

- a. displacement
- b. redirected behavior
- c. simultaneous ambivalent behavior
- d. successive ambivalent behavior

[d 44 factual]

24. When two equally strong motives are in conflict and are inhibiting each other, what type of behavior is likely to occur?

- a. displacement
- b. redirected behavior
- c. simultaneous ambivalent behavior
- d. successive ambivalent behavior

[a 44 factual]

25. Which of the following is NOT a category of conflict behavior?

- a. successive ambivalent behavior
- b. redirected behavior
- c. reaction chain behavior
- d. ethological displacement

[c 44 conceptual]

26. The arched back of a cat may be an expression of two motives (for example, to attack and to flee), which would be an example of which type of behavior?

- a. displacement
- b. redirected behavior
- c. simultaneous ambivalent behavior
- d. successive ambivalent behavior

[c 44 factual]

27. If a person's boss yells at her at work, and she comes home and yells at her kids, it could be an example of:

- a. ethological displacement
- b. simultaneous ambivalent behavior
- c. redirected behavior
- d. ethological enhancement activity

[c 44 conceptual]

28. In the mating behavior of the stickleback, males and females perform certain behaviors in an alternating sequence known as:

- a. a reaction chain
- b. a fixed action chain
- c. a species-typical chain
- d. imprinting

[a 44 factual]

29. A socialization process in which a young individual forms an attachment to its parents is called:

- a. imprinting
- b. social learning
- c. social signaling
- d. instinctive attachment

[a 45 factual]

30. The object of attachment is _____, while the process of becoming attached is _____.

- a. innate; learned
- b. learned; innate
- c. instinctive; innate
- d. fixed; variable

[b 46 factual]

31. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of imprinting as described in the text?

Imprinting:

- a. occurs most readily during a sensitive period of the organism's life
- b. is permanent and irreversible
- c. is independent of reinforcement
- d. is only effective for females

[d 46 conceptual]

32. After hatching, a graylag goose follows the first moving object it sees, for example, a person. Later, at sexual maturity, the goose shows no interest in conspecifics (other graylag geese). This case would be an example of:

- a. instinct
- b. social learning
- c. imprinting
- d. reward

[c 46 conceptual]

33. According to the text, the _____ program is genetically established and is modifiable, while the _____ program is genetically established, but is not modifiable.

- a. open; closed
- b. closed; open
- c. variable; fixed
- d. open; fixed

[a 48 factual]

34. According to Seligman (1970), _____ behaviors are either instinctive or very easily learned, while _____ behaviors involve the formation of associations between events and responses.

- a. prepared; contraprepared
- b. prepared; unprepared
- c. contraprepared; prepared
- d. unprepared; prepared

[b 48 factual]

35. Trying to teach a dog to yawn for food is apparently impossible. Seligman would classify this behavior as:

- a. unprepared
- b. contraprepared
- c. prepared
- d. unprepared

[b 48 conceptual]

36. Organisms with short life spans would be more likely to have _____ programs, while longer-lived organisms would be more likely to benefit from _____ programs.

- a. closed; open
- b. open; closed
- c. short; long
- d. fixed; flexible

[a 48 factual]

37. According to Eibl-Eibesfeldt (1972) and other researchers, many facial expressions in humans:

- a. are learned at an early age
- b. are extremely variable from culture to culture
- c. cannot be properly interpreted by scientists
- d. may signal recognition or other social communication

[d 49 factual]

38. An important aspect of the shyness studies of Kagan and colleagues (1988) is that it shows:
- a. that certain traits like shyness are entirely genetic, regardless of environment
 - b. that certain traits like shyness are entirely learned, regardless of genetics
 - c. shyness is due entirely to cultural norms
 - d. how nature and nurture interact to produce some behaviors

[d 50 conceptual]

39. According to ethologists, which of the following is NOT true about eye contact?

- a. it may signal a potential threat
- b. it may indicate liking or attraction
- c. it may provide information or communicate feelings
- d. it is relevant only in close interpersonal relationships

[d 52 conceptual]

40. Which of the following is NOT a function of intraspecific aggression?

- a. to spread conspecifics out over a larger physical area
- b. to provide the strongest animals with the best territories
- c. to provide protection of the young from predators
- d. to allow the weakest animal to be killed, insuring "survival of the fittest"

[d 54 conceptual]

41. Studies done by Ekman and others indicate that

- a. many human facial expressions might be considered universal
- b. human facial expressions vary from culture to culture around the world
- c. facial expressions are not important for communication among humans
- d. appeasement gestures help initiate violent or aggressive behaviors between people

[a 50 conceptual]

42. Human adults tend to retain juvenile traits into adulthood more than other primates. This is called:

- a. juvenile plasticity
- b. neoteny
- c. stereotypy
- d. appeasement

[b 51 conceptual]

43. "Hair flipping" behavior in human females, ritualized flight, and smiling then looking away can all be construed as what type of behavior?

- a. dominant
- b. submissive
- c. flirting
- d. aggressive

[c 52 conceptual]

44. According to Mattingly and others, speech and language:

- a. may serve as both a representation of our experiences and as a phonetic releaser system
- b. have no genetic component, only learned components
- c. are entirely innate
- d. can be learned only during a critical period from birth to two years of age

[a 53 factual]

45. Three major types of intraspecific aggression mentioned by Lorenz in his book, *On Aggression*, are:

- a. predatory attack, mobbing behavior, and critical reaction
- b. quiet biting attack, mobbing behavior, and critical reaction
- c. defensive attack, mob attack, and predatory attack
- d. group attack, group reaction, and mobbing behavior

[a 54 factual]

46. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of intraspecific aggression?

- a. encourages mobbing behavior
- b. spreads animals out
- c. strongest animals get best territories
- d. protects young from predators

[a 54 conceptual]

47. According to ethologists and evolutionary psychologists,

- a. no links exist between sexual and aggressive behaviors.
- b. aggressive motivation and sexual motivation appear to be closely related
- c. aggression has always been maladaptive throughout our evolutionary history
- d. aggression is the dominant force of nature for all animals

[b 56 conceptual]

48. Researchers who investigate how animals interpret information, or who study whether or not animals have conscious awareness, most likely would be in the field of:

- a. cognitive neuroscience
- b. animal development
- c. cognitive ethology
- d. experimental psychology

[c 57 factual]

49. A relatively new field of research, defined as "the analysis of the human mind as a collection of evolved mechanisms, the contexts that activate those mechanisms and the behavior generated by those mechanisms" is known as:

- a. cognitive neuroscience
- b. evolutionary psychology
- c. biological psychology
- d. positive psychology

[b 58 factual]

50. Evolutionary psychologists are interested in evolved mechanisms that helped resolve specific _____ concerned with survival or reproduction.

- a. interspecific aggression
- b. intraspecific aggression
- c. fixed action patterns
- d. adaptive problems

[d 58 factual]