2019

ZOOLOGY

(Major)

Paper: 6.1

(Animal Behaviour)

Full Marks: 60

Time: 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. (a) Choose the correct answer (any four):

 $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) Defence organ of a soldier of white ant is
 - (1) sting apparatus
 - (2) powerful legs
 - (3) mandibles
- (ii) Pollen baskets bearing individual of honeybee is called
- (1) queen
 - (2) forager
- (3) drone
- (iii) The behaviour biologist Ivan P.
 Pavlov was designed an apparatus,
 popularly known Pavlov's
 apparatus to study the
 - (1) classical conditioning
 - (2) social behaviour of ants
 - (3) operant conditioning

(Turn Over)

| | (10) | controlled by |
|-----|-------|---|
| | | (1) lateral hypothalamus |
| | | (2) posterior hypothalamus |
| | | (3) anterior hypothalamus |
| | (v) | Pituitary hormone that controls |
| | | drinking of an animal is |
| | | (1) antidiuretic hormone (ADH) |
| | | (2) adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) |
| | | (3) luteinizing hormone (LH) |
| (b) | Fill | in the blanks (any three): 1×3=3 |
| | (i) | Biological rhythms of 12.4 or 24.8 |
| | | hours tide cycle is calledrhythm. |
| | (ii) | A method of rapid learning of the |
| | () | mother's appearance by newly |
| | | hatched chicks is called |
| | (iii) | The ability to solve complex |
| | | problems through a series of trial- |
| | | and error method is called |
| | (iv) | An autonomic response established |
| | | by training to an ordinarily natural stimulus is called |
| | | stillitud is called |
| (a) | Writ | te short notes on (any two): 2×2=4 |
| | (i) | Pheromone producing glands in |
| | | honeybees |
| 31 | | (Continued) |
| | | |

| (ii) | Dances as a tool of communication |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| | in honeybees |

- (iii) Environmental factors responsible for habitat selection
- (b) Differentiate between the following pairs (any two): 2×2=4
 - (i) Homing behaviour and territorial behaviour
 - (ii) Classical conditioning and operant conditioning
 - (iii) Reasoning and imprinting
- **3.** Answer any three questions: 5×3=15
 - (a) Discuss briefly the neuro-biological control of vocalization behaviour in birds.
 - (b) What is a releaser? Write briefly the Innate Releasing Mechanism (IRM) in animals. 1+4=5
 - (c) What do you mean by habitat selection?

 What are the factors responsible for dispersal from the place of birth?

 Explain briefly. 1+4=5
 - (d) What is biological rhythms? Discuss various types of biological rhythms found in animals. 1+4=5
 - (e) What is behaviour? Explain the patterns of behaviours in animals. 1+4=5

2.

5

4. Answer the following questions:

(a) Define motivation. What are the distinguishing features of motivation? Discuss the role of hypothalamus in controlling the behaviour of animals.

1+4+5=10

Or

Define ethology. What are the importance of ethology? Discuss about the techniques of study of ethology.

1+2+7=10

(b) Explain the role of genes in shaping the behaviour of an animal. How genes affect the physiological basis of behaviour?

4+6=10

Or

What are the characteristics of a social organization? Discuss various types of social organizations found in monkeys.

2+8=10

(c) Define aggression. What are the different forms of aggressive behaviours? Explain the factors that regulates aggressive behaviour in animals.

1+3+6=10

Or

With suitable examples, explain various methods of communication found in animals.

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