

Endocrinology and Animal behavior
M.Sc. 4th Semester
Multiple Choice Questions MCQs

Four options are given at the end of each statement. You should encircle one option from them.

1. Some behavior patterns appear only after a specific developmental stage or time. This stage or time is called:
(a) Imprinting (b) maturation (c) Learning (d) Instinct
2. The inherited behavior is called:
(a) Imprinting (b) Learning (c) maturation (d) Instinct
3. The change of behavior by life experiences is called:
(a) Instinct (b) maturation (c) Learning (d) Imprinting
4. The decrease in response to repeated or continuous stimulation is called:
(a) Instinct (b) maturation (c) habituation (d) Imprinting
5. The uses cognitive or mental processes to associate experiences and solve problems are called:
(a) Instinct (b) maturation (c) habituation (d) insight
6. The behavior in which one animal is aggressive or attacks another animal, the other responds by returning the aggression or submitting is called:
(a) agnostic (b) Territory (c) Hierarchy (d) Altruism
7. The organization of group of animals in such a way that some members of the group have greater access to resources like food or mates than others is called:
(a) agnostic (b) Territory (c) Hierarchy (d) Altruism
8. The site defend by territorial animal by agonistic behavior is:
(a) Hierarchy (b) Altruism (c) agnostic (d) Territory
9. The interaction in which an individual gives up or sacrifices some of its own reproductive potential to benefit another individual is called:
(a) agnostic (b) Territory (c) Hierarchy (d) Altruism
10. The daily cycle of activity that occurs over a 24-hour period of time is called a
(a) Stimulus-response
(b) Taxis behavior
(c) Circadian rhythm
(d) Kinesis behavior

11. Which of these stimuli is most likely to trigger hibernation behavior?
- (a) Lack of food
 - (b) Shorter days
 - (c) Higher temperatures
 - (d) Reduced heartbeat
12. What do animals try to avoid when foraging?
- (a) Herbivores
 - (b) Omnivore
 - (c) Predators
 - (d) Prey
13. Chemicals that are used to communicate between two members of the same species?
- (a) Taxis
 - (b) Stimulus
 - (c) Pheromones
 - (d) Camouflage
14. Animals that have parental care:
- (a) Have more offspring than animals without parental care
 - (b) Have fewer offspring than animals without parental care
 - (c) Live in groups
 - (d) Teach their offspring to hunt
15. Altruism is most likely to happen:
- (a) When the risk of predation is high
 - (b) When the risk of predation is low
 - (c) Between animals that are closely related
 - (d) Between animals that are not related at all.
16. Which animals dance to tell others where food is?
- (a) Whooping cranes
 - (b) Gazelles
 - (c) White-tailed deer
 - (d) Honeybees
17. In addition to advertising to mates, why might animals be brightly colored?
- (a) To warn potential predators of an animal's toxicity
 - (b) To be camouflaged
 - (c) To attract predators
 - (d) To tell other animals where food is
18. Which type of learning happens in a narrow window of time shortly after birth?
- (a) Associative learning
 - (b) Habituation

- (c) Imprinting
 - (d) Classical conditioning
19. A one- way relationship in which one species benefits at the expense of another is called:
- (a) Commensalism
 - (b) Symbiosis
 - (c) Parasitism
 - (d) Mutualism
20. Which phrase best describes an instinctive behavior?
- (a) Typically innate and relatively inflexible
 - (b) Usually performed incorrectly for the first time
 - (c) Generally learned, flexible, and cumulative
 - (d) Often occurs where mistakes are not costly
21. Animals are able to adapt to new situations because they can learn to
- (a) Imprint on individuals
 - (b) Modify their behaviors
 - (c) Imitate their parents
 - (d) Perform innate behaviors
22. A process in which an animal learns to associate a previously neutral stimulus with a behavior that was once triggered by a different stimulus is called:
- (a) Classical conditioning
 - (b) Role model imitation
 - (c) Parental conditioning
 - (d) Habitual conditioning
23. Which of these is true of the endocrine system?
- (a) secretes hormones that are transported to target cells by blood
 - (b) causes changes in metabolic activities
 - (c) effects are prolonged
 - (d) All of above are true.
24. Name the gland that is located at the base of the throat, just inferior to the laryngeal prominence (Adam's apple).
- (a) Pituitary.
 - (b) Pineal gland.
 - (c) Hypothalamus.
 - (d) Thyroid.
25. What gland is located just superior to the kidneys?
- (a) Pituitary.
 - (b) Adrenal.

- (c) Pancreas.
- (d) ovaries

26. In the pancreas, which are the cells that secrete insulin, decrease the blood levels of glucose.

- (a) delta.
- (b) alpha.
- (c) gamma
- (d) beta.

27. The endocrine gland responsible for the body's circadian rhythm is the:

- (a) Thymus gland.
- (b) Pineal gland.
- (c) Parathyroid gland.
- (d) Pituitary gland.

28. Endocrine glands differ from exocrine glands in that:

- (a) Endocrine glands are ductless and exocrine glands release secretions at the body's surface or into ducts.
- (b) Endocrine glands release hormones, whereas exocrine glands release waste.
- (c) Endocrine glands are formed by epithelial tissue, but exocrine glands are primarily connective tissue.
- (d) Endocrine glands are all interconnected; whereas exocrine glands act completely independently.

29. Which of these is not an endocrine property?

- (a) hormones reach targets through the blood
- (b) effects are slow and cyclic
- (c) rapid acting effects
- (d) effects caused by chemicals.

30. The primary target of the releasing and inhibiting hormones of the hypothalamus is the:

- (a) Liver and adipose tissue
- (b) Gonads
- (c) Anterior pituitary
- (d) Bone marrow

31. Which of these is not an endocrine gland?

- (a) Pancreas.
- (b) Testes.
- (c) Salivary gland.
- (d) Parathyroid.

32. Which is not a function of the hypothalamus?

- (a) Affect heart rate
- (b) Control temperature

- (c) Affect water balance
 - (d) Secrete FSH
33. Which of the following gland can be classified as an endocrine and an exocrine gland?
- (a) Thyroid.
 - (b) Thymus.
 - (c) Pancreas.
 - (d) Pituitary.
34. Which of these hormones is made by the posterior pituitary?
- (a) FSH
 - (b) LH
 - (c) ACTH
 - (d) ADH
35. Which gland controls basal metabolic rate (BMR)?
- (a) Thyroid.
 - (b) Parathyroid.
 - (c) Testes.
 - (d) Pancreas.
36. How do hormones from the thyroid and parathyroid regulate the calcium concentration of the blood?
- (a) Calcitonin lowers blood calcium; parathyroid hormone raises blood calcium.
 - (b) Parathyroid hormone lowers blood calcium; calcitonin raises blood calcium.
 - (c) Thyroxine and triiodothyronine together regulate calcium levels, as needs dictate.
 - (d) Both parathyroid hormone and the three thyroid hormones function to regulate blood calcium levels.
37. The posterior pituitary stores and releases:
- (a) Growth hormone and prolactin.
 - (b) Prolactin and oxytocin.
 - (c) Oxytocin and antidiuretic hormone (ADH).
 - (d) ADH and growth hormone.
38. Which of the following hormones are responsible for the "fight-or-flight" response?
- (a) Epinephrine and norepinephrine.
 - (b) Insulin and glucagon.
 - (c) Estrogen and progesterone.
 - (d) Thyroxin and melatonin.
39. The pituitary hormone that stimulates the male testes to produce sperm and stimulates the development of the follicle in the female on a monthly cycle is:
- (a) growth hormone

- (b) luteinizing hormone
- (c) prolactin
- (d) follicle-stimulating hormone

40. Which hormones of the adrenal glands supplement the sex hormones from the gonads?

- (a) Mineralocorticoids, such as aldosterone
- (b) Glucocorticoids, such as cortisol
- (c) Gonadocorticoids, such as the androgens
- (d) Epinephrine and norepinephrine.

41. The clusters of cells in the pancreas that produce hormones are the:

- (a) Nodules.
- (b) Islets of Langerhans.
- (c) Pancreatic medulla.
- (d) Pancreatic cortex.