Chapter 13 Section 2

Patterns of Behavior

Objectives:

1. List the three main ways animals communicate.

2. Give examples of competitive and cooperative behaviors.

3. Describe cyclic behavior.

Essential Questions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What are three main ways animals communicate? | The animals use mostly sounds, scents, and body movements to communicate with one another. |
| What are some examples of competitive behaviors and cooperative behaviors? | Animals compete with one another for limited resources, such as food, water, space, shelter, and mates.  Living in groups enables animals to cooperate. |
| What is a cyclic behavior? | Cyclic behaviors usually change over the course of a day or season. Circadian rhythms, hibernation, and migration are some forms of cyclic behaviors. They occur in regular, predictable cycles. |
| Key Terms |  |
| Pheromone | A chemical released by one animal that affects the behavior of another animal of the same species. |
| Aggression | Aggression is a threatening behavior that one animal uses to gain control over another one. |
| Territory | A territory is an area that is occupied and defended by an animal, or group of animals. |
| Courtship behavior | Courtship behavior is behavior in which males and females of the same species prepare for mating. |
| Society | Some animals live in groups called societies. A society is a group of closely related animals of the same species that work together in a highly organized way. |
| Circadian rhythm | Behavior cycles that occur over the period of approximately one day. |
| Hibernation | Hibernation is a state of greatly reduced body activity that occurs during the winter when food is scarce. |
| Migration | Migration is the regular, seasonal journey from one place to another and back again. |