True/False (1 pt each)

T / F 1. Lorenz observed that when his water shrews were actually hunting and about to capture prey, they were exclusively guided by sight.

T / F 2. When Lorenz's male jewel fish ended up with one of its babies and a piece of worm in its mouth, the fish mistakenly ate both the worm and the baby fish.

T / F 3. The social rank order, or peck order, in jackdaws was very dynamic - individuals often changed rank, similar to what occurs in other species such as hens, dogs or cattle.

T / F 4. When talking about individually raised animals not knowing what kind of animal they are, Lorenz told the story about a goose he had that was the only survivor of a brood. The goose fell in love with a rooster, but as soon as Lorenz provided the goose with a gander, the goose divorced the rooster and took up with the gander.

T / F 5. Lorenz is particularly fond of (and prefers owning) "gun dogs" because they readily accept anyone as master, which also allows those dogs to be professionally schooled by professional trainers.

Multiple Choice (1.5 pt each)

___ 1. When talking about Jewel Fish, Lorenz said that at night: a) the young sink to the bottom of the tank in a group; b) the young take cover near the base of plants and rocks; c) the parents bring the young back to the nesting hollow; d) the young instinctively bunch near the underside of one of the parents.

___ 2. Lorenz conducted a behavioral analysis to determine the ancestry of dog breeds. Although recent research has found that all domestic dogs came from wolf (lupus) stock, Lorenz thought that a fair number of breeds originated from: a) ancestors of the basenji; b) cape hunting dog; c) esquimaux dogs; d) fox; e) golden jackal.

___ 3. Song birds most often sing: a) in solitude (when "unhappy"), b) when "happy", c) in the presence of a female, d) just prior to a fight.

___ 4. According to Lorenz, holding something black in your hands is a very potent releasing stimuli that stimulates jackdaws to: a) perform their mating ritual; b) flee or fly away; c) show submission; d) attack.

___ 5. When two of Lorenz's Jackdaws got in a fight a) birds who outranked the two who were fighting usually ignored the battle, b) fights among other birds would flare up, c) very little attention was paid to the fight by other members of the flock; d) the highest ranking bird in the flock often broke up the fight.

___ 6. When male jewel fish turn a dull color: a) they entered a new environment and must change color to blend in with the environment; b) they have met a rival male and are preparing to perform a ritualized dance or fight; c) he likely is very stressed or is ill; d) they have pair-bonded with a female and have settled down to family life.

___ 7. The misinformed Peacock’s object of desire was: a) a turtle; b) a chicken; c) an old tire; d) Lorenz’s son.
Short Answer (3 points each)

1. Near the end of the book, Lorenz discusses how “malviolent” and dangerous roe-deer (deer) can be. He even quotes a person for the “New York Zoo” saying that captive deer cause more accidents than tigers or lions. According to Lorenz, what is it about the behavior of deer that often catches people off guard?

2. What was Lonenz illustrating by this drawing?

3. Lorenz recounted that there are times when a comparative ethologist must neglect the dignity that is expected of a scientist and risk being the village idiot or sent to a mental home. Describe one of the times when he was caught in an embarrassing situation.

4. According to Lorenz, lions probably suffer less under close confinement (as in old style zoos) than most other carnivores of equal mental development because:

5. Lorenz’s original jackdaw could not resist the sight of some crows flying off into the distance, and flew off with the crows. What then happened? (what is the rest of the story?)

6. Describe the methods by which jackdaws often learn which species of animals, or a specific animal (e.g., cat or dog), is a potential enemy without themself having been caught or chased by that enemy.
In his discussion of the path frequently returning to their box after many short trips. What was the apparent survival advantage or function of such behavior in small rodents?

2. Lorenz’s shrews took a long time to explore their new environment. What happened when Lorenz experimentally made minor changes to the path the shrews had previously used to return to their nest box?

6. Loernz believes that when in the course of its evolution, a species of animals develops a weapon which may destroy a fellow member at on blow, then, in order to survive, that species must also develop what type of behavior along with that weapon?