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Class #6: Input and output sides of innate behavior. Motivation. Wednesday, Sept 21, 2005.

Reading:

Graham Scott (2005), ch 3, "The motivation and organization of behavior", pp 42-56.

Study questions: Input and output sides of innate behavior.

See questions 6- 10 on previous list.

Study questions: Motivation, pp 42-47

1. Define the term "homeostasis".
2. When an animal feels thirst, what does it do if there is no water nearby?
Answering this question will give you an understanding of the difference between appetitive and consummatory behavior.
3. What changes in the brain cause thirst motivation?
4. Hunger intensity can be estimated behaviorally by the duration of food deprivation. The text mentions another possible measure, in terms of levels of certain hormones. From the text description, could these levels be an adequate explanation of hunger? Why or why not?
5. Give examples of non-homeostatic motivations. Name several.

Study questions: Biological rhythms, pp 47-56.

6. Define "circadian rhythm", "infradian rhythm", and "ultradian rhythm". Give an example of each.
7. What is the role of endogenous and exogenous signals in control of the activity rhythm of a mammal, e.g., a mouse?
8. What is a "free running rhythm"?
9. Describe the location of the "biological clock" in mammals, such as the highly studied mouse or rat.