FACULTY	**HEALTH SCIENCES AND VETERINARY MEDICINE**		
SCHOOL	**VETERINARY MEDICINE**		
DEPARTMENT	**PRECLINICAL**		
SUBJECT	**ANIMAL ETHOLOGY**		
SUBJECT CODE	**V3601EE**		
DATE	**JUNE 2025**		
DURATION	**2 Hours**	**MARKS**	**100**

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Internal Moderator: **Prof. O. Madzingira**
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This question paper consists of five **(5)** pages including this front page.
Additional materials to be supplied: **NONE**

Instructions

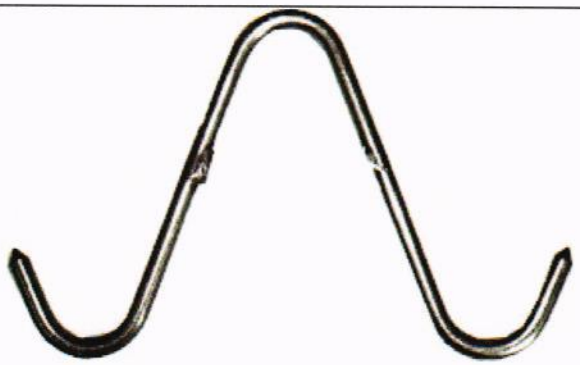
This question paper consists of fourteen **(14)** questions. You should answer all questions in the spaces provided.

SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION

1a	Using one (1) appropriate example, explain how both innate and learned behaviours collectively increase an animal chance for survival.	2
1b	Define the following terms with appropriate examples. i. Kinesis ii. Reasoning	4
1c	State whether the following animal behaviour statements are true or false. Using only one word, state the correct definition that fits each false statement. i. Intelligence is the ability to learn and respond and adapt to certain situations from a short term or long-term memory. ii. Agonistic behaviour refers to behavioural adaptation where one individual in a group reduces its fitness on behalf of other recipient(s). iii. Allelomimetic behaviour is an example of affiliative behaviours where primates tend to groom each other.	5
1d	Fill in the correct terms. i. The endogenous rhythm that usually falls short of 24 hours periodically is called ..... ii. ....occurs in some species where one female mates with several males. iii. .....is a behaviour where an organism is moving towards light, e.g. a moth. iv. .....is the practice of eating stool (feces).	4
2a	Indicate if the following questions relate either to proximate or ultimate behaviour of animals. i. What is the mechanistic basis of the behavior, including chemical, anatomical, & physiological mechanisms? ii. What is the evolutionary history of the behavior? iii. How does the behavior contribute to survival & reproduction (fitness)? iv. How does development of the animal, from zygote to mature individual, influence the behaviour?	4
2b	Use your knowledge on "conditioning" to explain how the term "mouth-washing/mouth-watering" food came about. State the famous animal ethologist who is associated with this behaviour and the study he did on this behaviour.	5
3a	Explain how animals navigate during short-distance migration.	2
3b	State two (2) advantages and two (2) disadvantages of migration as a means of survival.	4

4a	Observing the animal's body language will give cues to the demeanour of the animal. What emotion is displayed in the following images? i  ii 	2
4b	Name five (5) behavioural signs of a fearful or defensive dog.	5
5a	Using female rabbits in captivity as an example, explain how you could avoid "territorial aggression" during mating.	2
5b	Describe the "Ram effect" behaviour in sheep and state its importance.	5
6a	Using your knowledge of the flight zone of animals, explain why it is not recommended to approach the pig directly from the front.	2
6b	Outline six (6) general consequences of inhumane handling of farm animals.	6
7	Critically comment on the restraining method of the dog in the following picture and give alternative advice on how this dog could have been held.	5

		
8a	What physical method of restraint can a veterinarian use without assistance in cats?	1
8b	Cats, unlike dogs, will not generally come when called and must be approached to be handled or restrained. Outline five (5) appropriate ways you will use to approach a stray cat that you are not familiar with.	5
9a	Outline five (5) precautionary measures to take when approaching a horse or a donkey?	5
9b	Observing the animal's body language will give cues to the demeanor of the animals. Complete the following sentence describing the body language of horses **[1 mark each= 4 marks]** a. When the equid lays its ears back, it usually means the animal is ..... b. If the equid has one or two ears slightly back, it means the animal is ..... c. A ..... horse constantly flicks its ears back and forth. d. A tail clamped tight indicates	4
9c	Carefully study the horses in this picture.  i. From the body language in this picture, which horse do you think is 'the boss' (Left or Right?) [1] Motivate your answer. [2] ii. Name the facial markings seen in both horses. [2]	5

10	Discuss why you will recommend the Burley/ Criss-cross method to cast down cattle over the other casting methods.	5
11	Identify the following devices (1 mark each) and state one main use of each (1 mark each) and in which species (1 mark each).	6
	i.  ii. 	
12	Briefly explain step-by-step how you would restrain a pig using a rope.	3
13	Describe two (2) behavioural signs of an <u>aggressive or offensive threatening</u> chicken.	2
14	i. Identify the following breed of dog [1 mark]. ii. Mention two (2) characteristics of this dog breed that would classify it as "brachycephalic" [2 mark]. iii. Name two (2) veterinary problems associated with with this breed [2 marks]. iv. Name one (1) other dog breed [1 mark], and one (1) cat breed [1 mark], that are classified as 'brachycephalic'. 	7
	END	