FACULTY	**HEALTH SCIENCES AND VETERINARY MEDICINE**		
DEPARTMENT	**PRECLINICAL VETERINARY STUDIES**		
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 paper has fourteen **(14)** questions. You should answer all questions in a separate booklet provided

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION

1	**Complete the table below by filling in the missing parts (1 mark each).**	8

Behaviour	**Definition**	**Animal behaviouralist**	**Example**
i. Conditioning behaviour			Dog salivating upon hearing a bell ringing.
ii.	Process whereby young animals' bond with their caretakers	Konrad Lorenz	
iii.	Changes in behaviour are the result of an individual's response to events (stimuli) that occur in the environment and is influenced by Positive reinforcements or Negative reinforcements		Mouse learned to associate pressing the lever with getting food pellets
iv. Social behaviour		Jane Goodall	

2a	The ontogeny and phylogeny of animals form part of "Nikolaas Tinbergen's Questions". Differentiate between these behavioural questions that assisted in the understanding of animal behaviour.	4
2b	Using appropriate examples, differentiate between proximate and ultimate causes of animal behaviour.	4
3	Persistent inguinal nose thrusting (PINT) is a behaviour that may occur in intensive pig production set-ups. Explain what this type of behaviour means, and which pigs normally exhibit such a behaviour.	4
4a	Using bulls as an example, name and explain each of the four (4) stages of behaviour that different animal species elicit in order to establish dominance over each other.	8
4b	Marking territory is an important behaviour for some animal species. Discuss how dogs exhibit this behaviour [2 marks]. What is the significance of this behaviour? [3 marks].	5

5a	Fill in the correct word for sexual or maternal behaviours in animals. i. ..... animals are those that typically give birth to multiple offspring (a litter) at a time. ii. In animal husbandry, "....." refers to an animal that has given birth for the first time, or has only had one offspring. iii. ..... is a specific example of polygamy, where a single male mate with many females?	3
5b	Explain what is a "cloacal kiss" in chickens.	3
5c	Define and suggest three (3) functions of placentophagia in animals.	4
6a	The concept of "The Flight zone" is important for moving livestock. i. Explain the behavioural adaptations of sheep when people enter their flight zone? [2 marks] ii. Explain how this behaviour can be used to assist in moving a large flock of sheep in a kraal [2 marks].	4
6b	How does the quality of handling influence the human-animal relationship?	3
7	Briefly describe how you would restraint a dog in a lateral position on a table.	4
8a	Explain what is meant by the lordosis posture in cats.	3
8b	Explain how you would correctly apply the stretch restraint in cats.	3
9a	What safety tip would you give to a handler when lifting up a horse limb?	3
9b	Study the two horses in the pictures below and answer the follow-up questions.   i. Which horse is paying more attention to his/her rider in these pictures (Left or Right?)? Explain. [3] ii. Name and explain the reflex that horses exhibit that assisted you in answering the question above? [2] iii. Name the facial marking seen in the horse on the right. [1]	6
9c	Name two (2) horse breeds that are determined by the colour and not the physical characteristics of the horse.	2
9d	Identify the following equipment and state its main use in horses.	2

		
10a	Identify the following tools and state one main use of each in cattle.	4
	 i.  ii.	
10b	You can prevent cattle from kicking by lifting one of their legs. Critically analyse the appropriateness of handling the legs in the folowing picture. 	4
11	Which three (3) tendencies must be avoided when handling or restraining sheep? State the reason why each of these tendencies should be avoided.	6
12	What should you most importantly avoid when picking up and carrying a piglet?	3

13	Study the picture below and critically analyse the appropriateness of holding chickens for long in this position. 	4
14	Identify the following breeds of dogs [1 mark]. For each breed, state the most significant veterinary challenge [1 mark].	6
	 i.  ii.  iii.	
	END	