

Cat Social Behavior

1. Adjective
2. Adverb
3. Adjective
4. Adjective
5. Plural Noun
6. Plural Noun
7. Adjective
8. Plural Noun
9. Noun
10. Plural Noun
11. Adjective
12. Plural Noun
13. Noun
14. Noun
15. Verb
16. Noun

Cat Social Behavior

Many people characterise cats as _____ Adjective animals. However, cats are actually _____ Adverb _____ Adjective. A primary difference in social behaviour between cats and dogs (to which they are often compared) is that cats do not have a _____ Adjective survival strategy, or a pack mentality; however this only means that cats take care of their basic needs on their own (e.g., finding _____ Plural noun defending themselves, etc.). It is not the same thing as being asocial. Perhaps the best example of how domestic cats are 'naturally' meant to behave is to observe feral domestic _____ Plural noun which often live in colonies, but in which each individual basically looks after itself.

Living with humans is a social adaptation which has developed over thousands of years. The sort of social relationship cats have with their _____ Adjective _____ Plural noun is hard to map onto more generalised wild cat behaviour, but it is certain that the cat thinks of the human differently than it does other cats (i.e., it does not think of itself as human, nor that the human is a _____ Noun). This can be seen in the difference in _____ Plural noun and _____ Adjective _____ Plural noun it uses with the human, when compared to how it communicates with other cats in the household, for example. Some have suggested that, psychologically, the human keeper of a _____ Noun is a sort of surrogate for the cat's _____ Noun and that adult domestic cats _____ Verb forever in a kind of suspended _____ Noun.