

Quiz #5

***Ch. 5 - Primate Behavioral Ecology***

Matching the Mammalian Groups:

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Eutheria    | a. Marsupials         |
| 2. Prototheria | b. Placental Mammals  |
| 3. Metatheria  | c. Egg-Laying Mammals |
- In which mammalian group do primates belong?
  - What features are characteristic of primates?
  - What parts of the world are primates found?
  - What two groups are primates divided into?
  - What are the major differences between New and Old World monkeys?
  - What primate has the longest life span?
  - Which of the following is largest?  
a. gibbons b. orangutans c. gorillas d. bonobos e. chimpanzees
  - What factors threaten the extinction of primates?
  - T/F All primates are on the verge of extinction.
  - The environment to which most living primates have adapted:  
a. subterranean b. alpine c. savanna d. arboreal e. marine
  - Primates have existed for \_\_\_\_\_ million years.  
a. 3 - 4 b. 15 c. 65 d. 55

**Matching**

15. \_\_\_ sexual dimorphism      a. stereotyped behavior that communicates emotional states  
 16. \_\_\_ division of labor      b. activities performed by members of a particular status  
 17. \_\_\_ dominance              c. physical differences between males and females  
 18. \_\_\_ display                  d. the area utilized by an animal  
 19. \_\_\_ home range              e. a hierarchy of ranked statuses

**Match the "primary" locomotory method with the primate (some may be used more than once)**

20. \_\_\_ gibbons                  a. bipedalism  
 21. \_\_\_ chimpanzees          b. knuckle walking  
 22. \_\_\_ gorillas                  c. brachiation  
 23. \_\_\_ baboons                  d. quadrupedalism  
 24. \_\_\_ humans                  e. flying

**Match the following types of typical primate social organization:**

25. \_\_\_ monogamous family group      a. baboon  
 26. \_\_\_ polygynous group                  b. human  
 27. \_\_\_ serial monogamy                    c. chimpanzee  
 28. \_\_\_ fission-fusion society              d. gorilla  
 29. \_\_\_ multi-male troop                    e. gibbon

30. The basic social unit among primates is:

- a. the multi-male troop    b. the female and her infants    c. the male-female dyad  
 d. the juvenile male group

31. T/F Recent studies have revealed that young primates are not as dependent on learned behavior as was previously thought.

32. \_\_\_\_\_ is perhaps the most fundamental social adaptation that characterizes most primates.

- a. A nocturnal lifestyle    b. Solitary living    c. Sociality    d. Extended ontogeny

***Primate Diet***

1. What food groups do primates rely on?

2. How are body size and diet related amongst primates?
3. What are the four kinds of teeth that primates have?
4. How do the digestive tracks of folivores differ from those of frugivores?
5. What is a possible relationship among activity budget, dietary quality, and brain evolution?

### ***Primate Living Patterns***

1. What are the benefits and challenges of group living amongst primates?
2. T/F Even though primates live in social groups, they are often hostile to non-members.
3. What **survival advantages** and **disadvantages** does a large group of primates have?
4. How does primate female sexual receptivity affect the distribution of males?
5. T/F Primate groups most subject to attack have the greatest number of males.
6. Grooming amongst primates: (select those that apply)
  - a. removes parasites and dirt from the fur
  - b. can be a social cement
  - c. communicates affection
  - d. is rare between mother and infant
  - e. is rare between males and females

### ***Chimpanzees***

1. T/F Unlike the ground dwelling baboon, the chimpanzee is primarily arboreal.
2. T/F The male chimpanzee matures a little earlier than the female chimpanzee.
3. T/F Unlike baboons, it is the female chimpanzee that migrates to another troop once she is fully grown.

4. What item caused chimpanzees to be considered toolmakers and ultimately cause the revision of humans as the only tool-making animals? How is it manufactured?
5. What are other tools that chimps make?
6. T/F Hunting is a primary source of food for chimpanzees.
7. T/F There is evidence of chimpanzee cannibalism.
8. T/F Compared to chimpanzees, bonobos are more social and more peaceful.
9. What are some of the unique characteristics of bonobo sexual behavior?
10. What is a **protoculture**? Do non-humans primates have one?
11. Do you think chimpanzees and bonobos have an inner life?
12. T/F Chimpanzees live in complex societies full of power plays that in some ways mirror our own.

### ***Chimpanzee Cultures***

1. T/F Chimpanzees display little cultural diversity.
2. What are examples of chimpanzee cultural learning?
3. T/F Tool cultures are unique to human societies.
4. T/F Chimpanzees use *stone tools* to break open nuts.
5. How do tool making/using practices differ between chimpanzees found in East and West Africa?
6. T/F Environmental differences can account for divergent chimpanzee tool making traditions.
7. T/F Chimpanzees use symbolic behaviors to signal sexual interest.

8. T/F Behaviors revealing the transmission of culture have been observed amongst non-ape primates.
9. T/F Bonobos use the same kinds of tools as West African chimps.
10. T/F The roots of cultural variation may be quite random.