

Quiz #6

***Primate Behaviors***

1. What challenges might researchers face from studying primates in the wild?
2. What can be learned from conducting a captive study of a primate group?
3. T/F Primate field studies are difficult because much primate behavior takes place behind dense foliage and rocks.
4. Compare and contrast male vs. female philopatry.
5. T/F Amongst primates males and females share the responsibility for caring for the young.
6. Under what conditions is **parental investment** important for males?
7. T/F Amongst all animals it is the female that invests the most heavily in rearing the offspring.
8. What are some of the ways a female primate invests in her offspring?
9. T/F The offspring of high-ranking female primates are more likely to survive than those of low-ranking females.
10. Under what conditions would males have the largest testes?  
(select those that apply)  
a. monogamous b. polygynous c. polyandrous d. multi-male/multi-female
11. T/F Monogamous pair-bonding is generally associated with high levels of parental investment
12. T/F Social monogamy is not necessarily reproductive monogamy.

13. T/F Monogamy does not necessarily imply fidelity.
14. T/F The majority of nonhuman anthropoid species are polygynous.
15. T/F Residence in a polygynous group does not insure a male exclusive access to females.
16. Which of the following is typical of monogamous primate species?  
a. Groups composed of multiple males and females form. b. Polygynandrous groups often exist. c. "Bachelor" groups sometimes form. d. Males don't compete as directly with other males.
17. T/F In multi-male/multi-female groups males often compete directly over access to receptive females.
18. Which of the following is NOT typical of multimale polygyny?  
a. multimale groups b. intense competition for estrus females c. a dominance hierarchy d. small canine size
19. Which of the following is true of polyandry?  
a. It usually involves multifemale groups. b. It is the most common nonhuman primate social system. c. Males assist in infant caregiving. d. all of these
20. After observing bonobos in the wild it appears that  
a. bonobos may not have longer estrus periods than chimps  
b. bonobos may not walk upright more than chimps  
c. bonobos may eat and share meat  
d. all of these
21. How might a field researcher study the impact of male dominance on male reproductive success?
22. Why is infanticide considered a male reproductive strategy?
23. T/F Males in non-monogamous species show little interest in the care of their partners' offspring.
24. T/F Intelligence and long life spans are important characteristics of the primate order.

25. T/F Humans and chimpanzees are the only primates to experience menopause.
26. What are the characteristics of animals that reproduce later in life?  
a. small litters b. high rates of mortality c. longer life span  
d. shorter gestation period
27. Why might frugivores require greater cognitive skills than folivores?
28. Why might life in a large group be more cognitively challenging than life in small groups?
29. What areas of social knowledge are important to primates?  
a. estrus females b. fights c. coalitions d. deception e. dominance
30. What might be the negative costs to an individual who assists a victim who is under attack by an aggressor?

### ***How Animals Do Business***

1. T/F Primates, like humans, are likely to engage in reciprocity and cooperation.
2. T/F Both primates and humans are likely to express outrage at unfair arrangements.
3. Why is it considered advantageous to assist one's kin?
4. What is reciprocity?
5. T/F Chimpanzee hunters readily share their spoils with other members of their troops.
6. T/F Humans are more likely to keep track of give-and-take with strangers and colleagues than with friends and family.
7. How did the capuchins in the lab experiment react when other monkeys were offered grapes rather than cucumbers in exchange for pebbles?

## ***Baboons***

1. Why have baboons been an easy primate group for anthropologists to study?
2. T/F A baboon troop's home range is basically the same area as its territory.
3. T/F Within a baboon home range there is one core area.
4. T/F A baboon can distinguish between serious aggressiveness and a **play face**.
5. T/F The female baboon reaches maturity about the same time as a male baboon.
6. T/F When they become mature, baboon males, generally leave their natal troops.
7. T/F Female baboons remain in the same troop throughout their lives.
8. Under what conditions are female baboons willing to let others engage their infants?
9. How is dominance amongst female baboons determined?
10. What are the benefits of being a dominant baboon male?
11. How does the existence of a dominance hierarchy promote stability in a baboon troop?
12. T/F The male/female consort relationship amongst baboons is similar to a monogamous human marriage.
13. T/F Amongst baboons, females tend to be passive objects of male competition.
14. T/F Amongst baboons a male's prior friendship with a female increases the likelihood of their mating when she goes into estrus.

## ***A Telling Difference***

1. What are some of the ways people *communicate* without language?
2. How do our pets communicate?
3. T/F Apes in lab settings were unable to incorporate syntax in their use of language.
4. T/F Human language permits describing things we have never before seen and for which have no pre-designated words.
5. T/F Animal call systems can include adaptations such as “unfamiliar human coming.”
6. Who is Koko?
7. Who is Kanzi?
8. What role do prepositions and conjunctions play in Kanzi’s use of language?
9. T/F There may be a biological basis to why human language employs the syntax that it does.

## ***Face-Offs of the Female Kind***

1. T/F Female Blue monkeys of western Kenya play a back-stage role in confrontations, deferring to the alpha males of their troops.
2. What is at stake in blue monkey face-offs?
  - a. access to mates
  - b. protection
  - c. access to food
3. T/F Other than during face-offs blue monkeys appear to be a scattered and disconnected group.
4. T/F Chimpanzees are more likely to create coalitions than blue monkeys.

5. T/F Blue monkey territories are fluid and mutable.
6. What would be the costs of participating in a face-off?
7. What would happen if everyone took a free-ride during a territorial defense face-off?
8. What is the personal pay-off for engaging in activities for the public good? (e.g. donating to charity)