

4 Instructor's Manual-Primate Behavioral Ecology

6. Male-biased dispersal and matrilocal societies:

- A. Characterize the societies of chimpanzees and other apes
- B. Are found in all primates
- C. Are common among Old World baboons and macaques
- D. Result in patrilocality

7. Polygamous mating systems are those in which:

- A. Adult males and females form pairbonds
- B. One male mates with two or more different females
- C. One female mates with two or more different males
- D. Both sexes mate with multiple partners

8. Evolutionary approaches to studying behavior assume:

- A. Variation in behavior can affect individual fitness
- B. All behavior is learned
- C. Individuals in a population differ little in their behavior
- D. All behavior is genetically determined

9. Which of the following is not a limitation to testing evolutionary theories of behavior in primates?

- A. Extended kinship, especially along paternal lines, is difficult to ascertain from behavioral observations alone
- B. Primate behaviors cannot be systematically described or compared
- C. Optimal behavioral strategies can change over the course of an individual's lifetime
- D. The consequences of most behaviors for individual lifetime reproductive success are difficult to assess

10. Ultimate levels of explanation of behavior involve:

- A. Understanding proximate, physiological mechanisms
- B. Understanding the development or ontogeny of behavior
- C. Understanding the evolutionary function in terms of fitness
- D. Understanding phylogenetic relationships

11. The comparative method requires that:

- A. Behavioral data be collected in standardized ways
- B. All aspects of a species' life history are known
- C. Species with similar feeding strategies are used
- D. The same observer collects all of the data

- 12. Marmosets and tamarins are unusual primates because:**
- A. Females have unexpectedly slow reproductive rates
 - B. Ovulation can be suppressed in subordinate females
 - C. They have never been studied in captivity
 - D. Daughters routinely mate with their fathers
- 13. The first field studies of wild primates conducted by C. R. Carpenter involved:**
- A. Orangutans
 - B. Savanna baboons
 - C. Muriquis
 - D. Howler monkeys
- 14. One of the major contributions of primate studies to behavioral ecology has been:**
- A. The focus on individual variation and longitudinal research
 - B. The fact that many species are known only from a single study group
 - C. The role of primates in biomedical research
 - D. Conservation concerns
- 15. "Indicator species" are species that:**
- A. Have been targeted for research because of their phylogenetic closeness to humans
 - B. Are ecologically similar to humans
 - C. Provide clues into the status of their ecological communities
 - D. Can easily adapt to disturbances in their habitats
- 16. Predator sensitivity:**
- A. Is equally common to all newborn primates
 - B. Describes the variation in the vulnerability of different primates to predators
 - C. Reflects the evolutionary history of a species
 - D. Can be used to infer the types of prey that predators prefer