

This is an old exam. You can use it as a study guide but your exam will have different topics covered and questions asked. This is just intended to give you an idea of what the exam will be like. You need to study your book and notes too!

1. One of the trends in primate evolution is
 - A) claws instead of nails.
 - B) a dental pattern of 2:1:4:3.
 - C) binocular stereoscopic color vision.**
 - D) an emphasis on smell rather than vision.

2. The earliest primates probably had these traits:
 - A) arboreal, omnivorous, nocturnal bipeds living in large social groups
 - B) small bodied, nocturnal, solitary, arboreal, insectivorous quadrupeds**
 - C) diurnal, arboreal, quadrupedal insectivores living in large social groups
 - D) mid-sized arboreal vertical clingers and leapers that specialized in frugivory

3. Tarsiers first evolved 55-60 mya. We classify them as Haplorhine primates because they have
 - A) a wet rhinarium.
 - B) claws instead of nails.
 - C) a reflecting membrane for night vision.
 - D) bony enclosure for the eye.**

4. Prehensile tails evolved
 - A) with the first prosimian primates.
 - B) in the first anthropoids.
 - C) with platyrrhines.**
 - D) in Colobine monkeys.

5. Which of the following bonds is strongest in primate societies?
 - A) Sexual.
 - B) Between adult males.
 - C) Sibling.
 - D) Mother-infant.**

6. The most common type of social group found in primate societies is the _____ group.
 - A) uni-male
 - B) multimale/multifemale**
 - C) family
 - D) solitary

7. The study of behavior from an evolutionary and ecological perspective is
 - A) taphonomy.
 - B) sociobiology.
 - C) behavioral ecology.**
 - D) dominance studies.

8. In primate societies, female kin that live together have a disadvantage in that
- A) there are not enough unrelated males to mate with.
 - B) their offspring may be killed by unrelated infanticidal females.
 - C) they may compete for food resources.
 - D) all of the above.
9. One of the trends in primate evolution is
- A) long gestation, longer lactation and offspring dependence, fewer offspring.
 - B) behaviors that increase the number of births per female.
 - C) smaller group size to reduce intra-group competition.
 - D) shorter inter-birth intervals (amount of time between births).
10. Nocturnal primates often communicate through
- A) complex facial expressions.
 - B) gestures and body language.
 - C) scent marking.
 - D) agonistic, aggressive interactions with other primates.
11. _____ are the most biologically primitive of modern primates.
- A) prosimians
 - B) hominoids
 - C) New World monkeys
 - D) Old World monkeys
12. The primate group known as anthropoids consists of
- A) prosimians and apes.
 - B) Old World monkeys, apes, and humans, but not New World monkeys.
 - C) New World monkeys, Old World monkeys, and apes, but not humans.
 - D) monkeys, apes, and humans.
13. Monkeys are found in
- A) Madagascar.
 - B) the Old World but not the New World.
 - C) both the New World and Old World.
 - D) Africa only.
14. One of the few fossil sites in the world to preserve a lot of evidence about Anthropoid evolution during the Oligocene and Eocene epochs is
- A) Cambria, England.
 - B) Zhoukoudian, China.
 - C) Hadar, Ethiopia.
 - D) Fayum, Egypt.

15. The fossil *Aegyptopithecus* is called a “dental ape” because
- A) The dental pattern indicates it is the missing link between humans and other apes.
 - B) It demonstrates all the traits associated with hominoids, including the flat broad trunk, lack of a tail, expanded range of motion in the shoulder, long arms, and Y-5 pattern. This fossil also proved there was an adaptive radiation of monkeys in the Miocene.
 - C) The dentition is similar to apes but the rest of the skeleton resembles the more primitive tarsier.
 - D) While the majority of features resemble a catarrhine primate, the Y-5 pattern is a derived trait of hominoids. This fossil is also an example of mosaic evolution.
16. Prior to the invention of absolute dating techniques, one of the chemical dating methods useful for establishing the relative age of fossils from a single site was:
- A) fission track dating.
 - B) thermoluminescence dating.
 - C) electron spin resonance dating.
 - D) fluorine dating.
17. Variants of elements that differ based on the number of neutrons in the atom’s nucleus are called
- A) races.
 - B) sports.
 - C) alleles.
 - D) isotopes.
18. Based on the molecular clock, it is estimated that chimpanzees diverged from the hominoid lineage about
- A) 35-30 mya.
 - B) 20-18 mya.
 - C) 12-16 mya.
 - D) none of the above.
19. The significant drying up of the Mediterranean basin at the end of the Oligocene epoch was probably due to.
- A) global warming
 - B) the African plate rotating away from the Eurasian plate
 - C) ice sheets in Antarctica
 - D) the formation of the Alps
20. Which of the following is NOT one of the main methods for paleoclimate reconstruction?
- A) Stable Carbon isotopes analysis of fossils and soils.
 - B) K40/Ar40 analysis of lava flows and ash layers.
 - C) Oxygen isotope analysis of marine microorganisms.
 - D) faunal analysis of habitat-specific species.

21. The most distinctive feature of ape dentition, which clearly distinguishes them from other primates is
- A) a 2:1:4:3 dental pattern.
 - B) procumbent incisors.
 - C) the Y-5 molar pattern.
 - D) bilophodont molars.
22. Large bodied primates often have
- A) high metabolism and thus they rely heavily on insects for food.
 - B) high metabolism and thus they rely heavily on leaves for food.
 - C) low metabolism and thus they rely heavily on fruit and insects for food.
 - D) low metabolism and thus they rely heavily on leaves for food.
23. How do bonobos reduce tension (in a manner different from other primates)?
- A) Grooming.
 - B) Sex play.
 - C) Aggressive behavior.
 - D) Eating.
24. Based on the fossil record and genetic evidence, the most likely site for the origin of New World Monkeys is
- A) in the New World
 - B) Madagascar
 - C) Indonesia
 - D) Africa
25. Scramble and contest competition have evolved as strategies to deal with
- A) intraspecific competition for fruit
 - B) interspecific competition for leaves and vegetal foods
 - C) inter and intra specific competition for patchy food resources
 - D) inter and intra specific competition for foods high in secondary compounds
26. Plants and animals in the tropical forest co-evolve. Evidence for this includes
- A) the development of alkyloids and other secondary compounds as plant defense against predators
 - B) primates role in dispersing seeds
 - C) primates like the bamboo lemur that have evolved a taste for cyanide
 - D) all of the above
 - E) none of the above
27. Increased social interaction is a trend in primate evolution. The following statement about group living is true.
- A) social stress levels are lower but it's harder to fight off predators
 - B) your group attracts fewer predators and members compete less for food
 - C) you can easily find a mate but you have to compete for food
 - D) your group members are more stressed because of competition with group members but at least you never have to compete with other groups.