

- Which of the following Hominoids live solitary?
 - gibbon
 - orang-utan
 - gorilla
 - bonobo
 - chimpanzee
- Which of the following Hominoids is the closest to chimpanzee in evolutionary sense?
 - humans
 - gorilla
 - bonobo
 - orang-utan
- Which of the following engages into recreational sex the most frequently?
 - gorilla
 - chimpanzee
 - bonobo
 - orang-utan
- Which of the following belongs to family Hylobatidae?
 - gibbon
 - orang-utan
 - gorilla
 - bonobo
 - chimpanzee
- Primate living in savanna is likely to be ...
 - solitary
 - a good brachiator
 - frugivorous
 - terrestrial
 - nocturnal
- Which of the following is the most folivorous (eats more leaves)?
 - gorilla
 - chimpanzee
 - bonobo
 - orang-utan

- Callithrix is a New World monkey that weights 2 lbs. It is likely to:
 - eat leaves
 - to have a grasping tail
 - to brachiate
 - to eat insects
- Lagothrix is a Platyrrhine with bodyweight of up to 40 lbs (large). It is likely to....
 - be a good leaper
 - eat insects only
 - have a grasping tail
 - Have large sexual dimorphism
- Which of the following food sources is rich in protein, vitamins, and energy?
 - insects
 - fruit
 - leaves
 - seeds

- Langur males are much larger than langur females, but have small testes. They live in:
 - multimale/multifemale group
 - one-male/multifemale group
 - multimale/one-female
 - monogamous
- Gibbons are monogamous. Therefore...
 - their males are larger than females
 - females have a more colorful fur than males
 - it is really hard to tell males and females apart
 - they have a large degree of sexual dimorphism
- Large horns in male deer is the result of strong...
 - intrasexual selection
 - polysexual selection
 - monosexual selection
 - intersexual selection

- Hox genes determine the structure of ...
 - transcription factors
 - collagen
 - skin pigments
 - DNA
- Hox genes located towards the end of Hox cluster are responsible for development of
 - legs and abdomen
 - neck and shoulders
 - heart and lungs
 - head and eyes
- Which of the following was likely true about Mesozoic mammals?
 - they had color vision
 - they lacked clavicles
 - their sense of smell was poorly developed
 - they had rhinariums

- All primates have...
 - postorbital plates
 - stereoscopic vision
 - estrous swellings
 - large canines
- First primates appeared during...
 - Eocene
 - Cretaceous
 - Holocene
 - Miocene
- Which trait of early mammals is shared by all Primates
 - clavicles
 - claws
 - tapetum lucidum
 - stereoscopic vision
- The difference between species and population is that...
 - species are the result of long term natural selection and genetic drift
 - animals of different species usually occupy different geographic areas
 - animals of different species look differently
 - species are reproductively isolated groups of animals

- Primates that lives in Madagascar are
 - Lemurs and Lorises
 - Monkeys and Lemurs
 - Lemurs only
 - Lorises only
- Aye-aye is a lemur that occupies a niche of
 - woodpecker
 - monkey
 - bat
 - carnivore
- Tarsier belongs to Suborder Haplorhines because
 - it has multiple nipples
 - it is nocturnal
 - it has fused tarsal bones
 - it lacks rhinarium
- Suborder Haplorhines is divided into three infraorders:
 - Tarsiiformes, Platyrrhines, Cararrhines
 - Strepsirhines, Catarrhines, Platyrrhines
 - Tarsiiformes, Strepsirhines, Cercopithecoids
 - Hylobatidae, Pongidae, Hominidae

28. Which of the following has a dental comb
- a) Howler monkey
 - b) Loris
 - c) Gibbon
 - d) Macaque
29. Owl monkey is the only...
- a) nocturnal monkey
 - b) predatory monkey
 - c) diurnal monkey
 - d) flying monkey
30. Cheek pouches allow a primate to...
- a) store food over a dry season
 - b) bring food to its infant
 - c) share food with its consorts or potential mates
 - d) none of the above
31. All Catarrhines have...
- a) tails
 - b) estrus swellings
 - c) 2 premolars
 - d) cheek pouches

12. New World monkey with a body weight over 30 lbs is likely
- a) to be a good leaper
 - b) to eat insects
 - c) to have a grasping tail
 - d) to be terrestrial
13. Macaques have large sexual dimorphism and large testes
What is their social structure?
- a) one-male polygyny
 - b) multi-male polygyny
 - c) polyandry
 - d) monogamy
14. A primate with a body weight under 1 lb will primarily eat
- a) leaves
 - b) insects
 - c) other monkeys
 - d) leaves and insects
15. A primate that eats mostly fruit has:
- a) large incisors
 - b) large molars
 - c) large canines
 - d) molars with high ridges

16. In which of the following primate groups does infanticide occurs the most frequently?
- a) in solitary primates
 - b) in polyandric primates
 - c) in one-male polygyny
 - d) in polygynandry
 - e) in monogamous primates
17. What is the most likely group structure for a large leaf eating primate?
- a) monogamy
 - b) polyandry
 - c) one-male polygyny
 - d) multimale polygyny
18. In which of the following groups you expect to find the largest degree of canine dimorphism?
- a) monogamy
 - b) polyandry
 - c) one-male polygyny
 - d) multimale polygyny

19. Which of the following refers to an animal that is active early in the morning?
- a) cathemeral
 - b) omnivorous
 - c) gregarious
 - d) crepuscular
20. Which of the following primates is the most likely to be solitary?
- a) a frugivorous primate
 - b) a nocturnal primate
 - c) a primate of savanna
 - d) a primate with a complex stomach
21. Which of the following is a disadvantage of large body size?
- a) lack of ability to leap among the branches
 - b) reduced resistance to starvation
 - c) reduced ability to digest foliage
 - d) increased risk of predation
 - e) all of the above