

30 pts of trivia questions: FILL IN AS REQUIRED:

(Common names for species are OK unless it specifies Latin name)

1. What level of taxa have names that end in -IDEA? _____
2. What is the name of the big island just south of the Comoros? _____
3. Which monkey is most closely related to the Squirrel monkey? _____
4. Which primate species is famous for stink fights? (Latin name) _____
5. Which is the "woodpecker" primate? _____
6. Which is the "owl" primate? _____
7. Which is only the primate found in the Phillipines? _____
8. Name a primate that eats poisonous plants _____
9. Name a primate that eats poisonous insects _____
10. Which is the largest nocturnal primate? _____
11. Which is the smallest primate? _____
12. Which is the largest extant primate in Madagascar? _____
13. Which is the smallest monkey? _____
14. Which is the only nocturnal anthropoid? _____
15. What primate is native to Australia? _____
16. What is another name for the Muriqui? _____
17. Which primate has hardly any index finger: _____
18. Which primate has hardly any (or no) thumb? _____
19. Which primate has the long skinny middle finger _____
20. Which is a prosimian but not a strepsirhine _____
21. Which primate is big and white and hops bipedally when on the ground _____
22. Which is the organ grinder monkey _____
23. Which primate has the largest body size in the wild? _____
24. Which is the primate with the sharp bony spines on the back of its neck? _____
25. Primate genus with the smallest number of adult teeth? _____
26. Primate with a very low IM? _____
27. Primate with a very high IM? _____
28. Which primate has a brain smaller than one of its eyeballs? _____
29. Which primate has the biggest testicles? _____
30. Which primate lives in a forest above a flooded area? _____

16 pts of terms: FILL IN AS REQUIRED:

1. Term for two species living in the same geographical area _____
2. Term for being active at dawn and dusk _____
3. Term for other females sharing the duties of the mother _____
4. Term for risking your life to save the others _____
5. Term for suborder of lemurs and lorises but not tarsiers _____
6. Term for the study of size and scaling among animals _____
7. Opposite of EXTINCT: _____
8. Term for any feature or behavior that conceals an animal from its predators or prey _____
9. Term for an ancestral species and all its descendants _____
10. Term for two similar species evolving in the same general direction of adaptation _____
11. Term for two quite different species coming to resemble each other due to adaptations to similar niches _____
12. The bone of the penis _____
13. A physical location on Earth, and also the dietary adaptations, daily activity patterns, mating behaviors, and physical attributes that adapt a species to a particular way of life: _____
14. The infraorder of Neotropical primates is _____
15. Neotropical primates are all in danger of extinction because all of them are _____
16. Animals that cannot interbreed and produce fully fertile offspring are said to belong to different _____

2 pts What does it mean to say a monkey is Machiavellian?

2 pts What does it mean to say a female is Coy?

PRINT YOUR NAME _____

The Essays:

An essay should give the BACKGROUND and set the CONTEXT of what you are discussing; it should tell the COMPLETE STORY and include DETAILS and EXAMPLES, as if you are EXPLAINING the topic to someone who is not familiar with the course material, such as an intelligent friend (some people begin essays by closing their eyes and pretending they are TALKING to someone).

An essay should discuss the EVIDENCE and its INTERPRETATION; and consider DIFFERENT interpretations of that evidence.

Do not write out the question. Use THE QUESTION NUMBER to indicate which questions you are answering at the beginning of your answer, and circle the number of the questions you choose on this sheet as well.

As a rough guide, the essay should fill three or four pages with relevant material. It's easy to get some partial credit, but only an excellent and complete essay gets full points. If you have trouble starting, write some key words, make an outline, and review the suggestions at the top.

HINT: Don't choose a question just because you think that it's EASY; you might not KNOW enough about that topic to write a good essay.

50 point essay; answer either # 1 or # 2:

1. Write an essay on parallelism and convergences in different groups of primates; consider specific cases, such as specializations for exudates, dwarfism, etc., and general patterns of similar adaptive radiations. Name example animals, give details of teeth and feeding patterns, limbs and locomotion, etc.

2. What are the different forms of social organization (residence patterns) found among primates? How do they correspond to varying amounts of basic sexual dimorphism in various kinds of primates? What other explanations are there for sexual dimorphism? Discuss.

20 point essay; answer any one from below, or you may answer the other one above.

3. Discuss the possibility of *Callimico* as being like the ancestor of all *Callitrichines* (or even all NWM); you will have to talk about *Callitrichines* as having become dwarfs.

4. Social life; what are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a social group (as opposed to alone)? Also discuss shared parenting, kin selection, and infanticide.

5. Anatomical and behavioral differences among primates:

List and explain eight general characteristics that help to distinguish primates from other mammals. Then discuss the general and detailed differences between prosimians and anthropoids; describe how tarsiers are intermediate.

6. You are writing a children's book about primates; for the chapter on Prosimians, give a simple description that characterizes each of the eight families, and points out how each family is unique.

Families:

Cheirogalids Lemurids Indrids Daubentoniids
Megaladapids Lorids Galagonids Tarsiids

7. You are writing a children's book about primates; for the chapter on New World Monkeys, give a simple description that characterizes each of the five subfamilies, and points out how each subfamily is unique.

Subfamilies:

Callitrichines Cebines Aotines Pithecines Atelines