

NAME _____
SID _____

Anthropology 1: Introduction to Physical Anthropology
University of California Berkeley
Prof. Lori Hager
Spring 2001

EXAM 2: 100 Points

Instructions:

1. Write your **name**, **section day/time**, **GSI** on the **front side** of the **Scantron form**. Only use a **Number 2 pencil**!
2. Write your **name** and **student ID number** on the top of every page of this section.
3. There will be **no talking** once the first exam is handed out.
4. If you have a question, **raise your hand** and someone will come to help you. Respect your fellow students in this process.
5. If you are suspected of cheating, you will be given a **warning**, or **asked to move**, or **asked to leave and surrender your exam**. You may receive **zero points** for the exam.
6. Questions 1 - 40: put your answers on the **Scantron** form using a **#2 pencil**.
7. Questions 41-54, answer the questions directly on the exam in the space provided, preferably in ink.

Page	Score
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Multiple Choice	32
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7	12
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8	7
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9	11.5
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10	7.25
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11	4
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12	5
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TOTAL:	
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	80.75
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Part 2 – Short Answer

SLIDES:

Answer the following questions based on the primate slides. (14 points total, 1 point each).

41. Slide 1:

- a. Suborder of this primate: Prosimii
- b. What is its activity pattern? Nocturnal
- c. What is its locomotor pattern? vertical clinging / leaping
- d. What is its primary dietary specialization? insectivory

42. Slide 2:

- a. Genus and species of this primate: Pongo pygmaeus
- b. What is its social organization? single male, overlaps many female home ranges
- c. What is its activity pattern? diurnal
- d. What is its locomotor pattern? Brachiation

43. Slide 3:

- a. Superfamily of this primate: Cercopithecoidea
- b. ~~Name~~ one distinguishing morphological characteristic of this superfamily:
lots of fur (warmth)
- c. What is the locomotor pattern of this primate? terrestrial quadrupedalism

44. Slide 4:

- a. Family of this primate: ~~Urbaniidae~~ Cebidae
- b. What is its primary dietary specialization? frugivory
- c. What is its habitat type? arboreal

NAME [REDACTED]SID # [REDACTED]**45. Matching:** (3 points, ½ point each)C sexual dimorphismE territoryF dominanceA displayD home rangeB core area

- ~~a~~ repetitive behavior that communicates emotional states
- ~~b~~ an area where a primate habitually sleeps and feeds
- ~~c~~ physical differences between males and females such as size, weight, etc.
- ~~d~~ the area utilized by an animal over the course of a year
- ~~e~~ geographic area used by one group that is defended from conspecifics.
- ~~f~~ a hierarchy based on ranked status

Short Answer:**46.** Name three ways that two or more primate species can live in the same forest without competing for resources. (3 points)

1. Eat different foods.

2. Live in different ~~parts~~ ^{levels} of the canopy

3. Different activity patterns (diurnal/nocturnal/crepuscular)

47. Name three **modes** of NHP communication and **give an example** of a kind of communication for each: (6 points)

1. Vocalization - howler monkeys "morning howls"

2. Gesture - chimp "threat face"

3. Display -

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48. List two NHP diet types and two morphological adaptations you would find in animals with this diet. (6 points)

Diet type: Folivory ✓

Diet type: ~~Herbivory~~ omnivory

Morphological adaptations:

1. large body size
(slow metabolism)

2. low, rounded

- 5 molars sharp shearing
(grinding) crests

Morphological adaptations:

1. small - med body size
(faster metabolism)

2. generalized dentition

5.5

49. Describe the primary function of each anatomical structure and discuss its importance in human or primate evolution. (6 points)

✓ 1. Broca's area

~~Articulates speech~~
Helps in speech, articulating speech and language.
Problems with Broca's area can result in an inability to speak.
Humans only.

✓ 2. Hypoglossal canal

~~only~~ ^{larger} in humans. ^{Physical} Adaptation that allows humans to form words / speak. (back of tongue / vocal chord area)

3. Y-5 molar

~~Generalized molar form~~ Hominoid ~~characteristic~~ characteristic.
Generalized molar form -- allows for generalized diet. ~~omnivory~~

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50. What are three advantages of living in groups? (3 points)

1. more eyes looking out for predators
2. availability of mates
3. more individuals looking for food

51. List three different modes of primate locomotion, and give an example of a primate that habitually performs each: (3 points)

1. ~~terrestrial~~ terrestrial quadrupedalism -- Gorilla
2. vertical clinging / leaping -- loris
3. ~~terrestrial~~ bipedalism -- human

52. According to the Sussman article in your reader: (4 points)

a. What is one way researchers have used common chimpanzees as models for hominid behavior?

1.75 To study aggression, particularly male violence and aggression.
say more

b. Name one problem with using these chimpanzees to model hominid behavior.

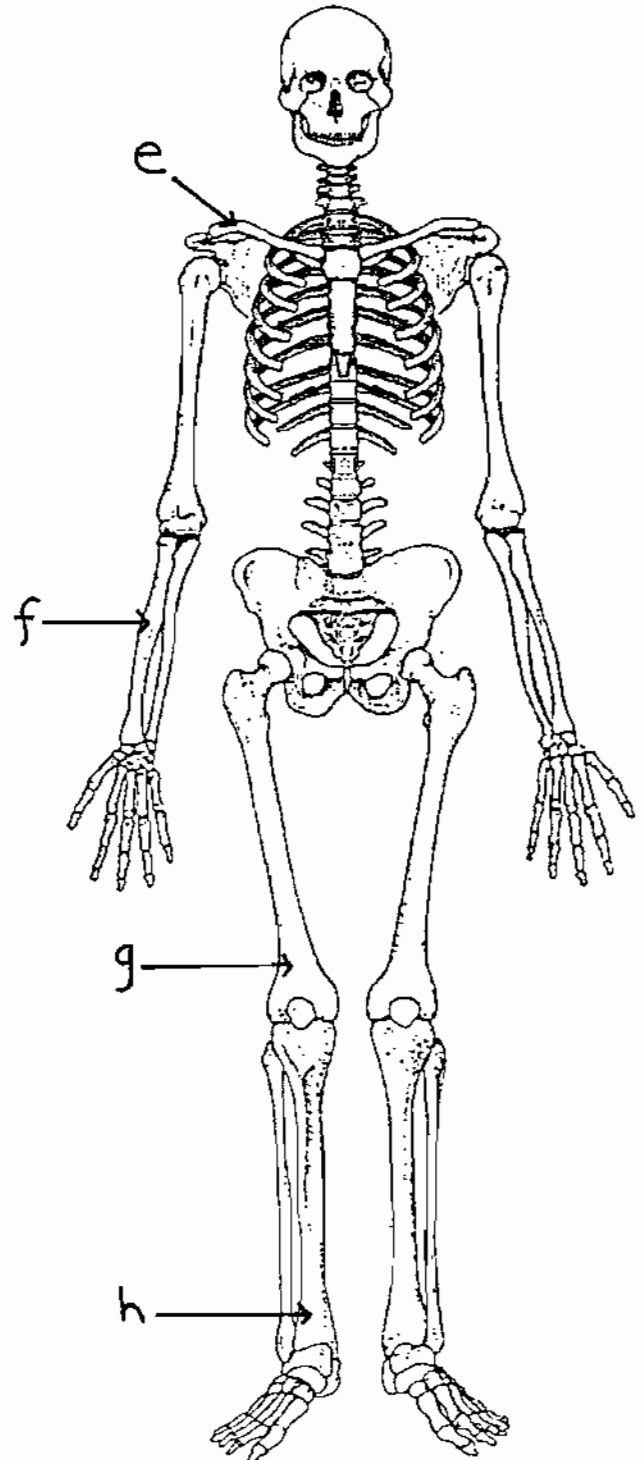
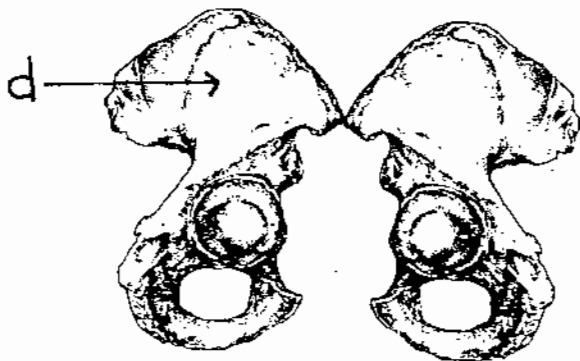
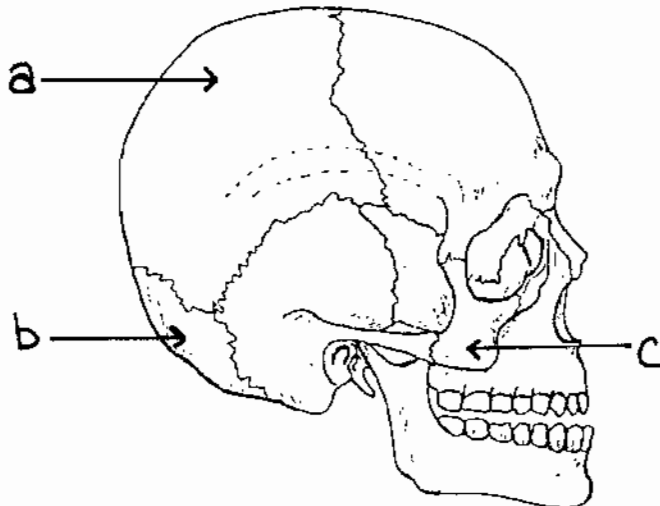
There is danger in anthropomorphizing chimpanzees, or any other primate. We are similar, but not identical (ie, we have developed other cultural/social customs that ^{more} _{behavior} differ).

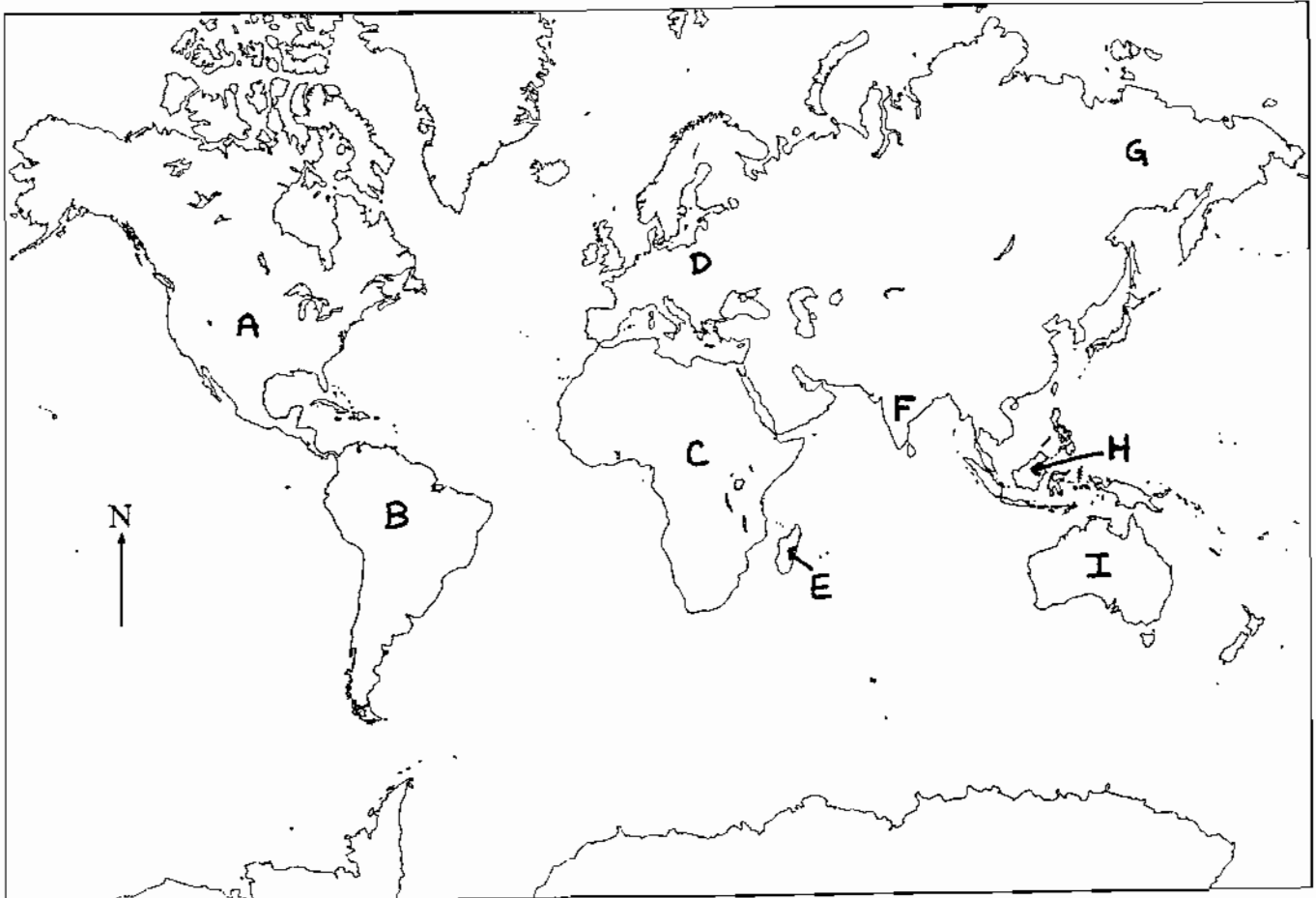
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53. **Skeleton Identification:** Label the bones indicated by the letters in the space provided. Use the correct anatomical terms. (4 points, ½ point each)

- a. parietal
- b. occipital
- c. zygomatic
- d. ilium
- e. clavicle
- f. radius
- g. femur
- h. tibia



NAME [REDACTED]SID # [REDACTED]

54. **MAP:** Match each NHP with the letter indicating the primary geographical region where that NHP is found naturally living in the wild. **NOTE: Some letters may be used more than once and some may not be used at all.** (8 points)

E Lemur

C Cercopithecinae

B Tarsier

C Gorilla gorilla

B Platyrrhine

C Pan troglodytes

B [REDACTED] Colobine

C [REDACTED] Callitrichidae