



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

PRIMATES: BABOONS

1. Write a few sentences explaining the main idea of Chapter 3.
2. What fact about baboons is most interesting to you? Why?
3. How much can baboons weigh?
 - A. less than 20 pounds (9 kg)
 - B. only 50 pounds (23 kg)
 - C. more than 80 pounds (36 kg)
4. What could happen if a male baboon lost a fight?
 - A. He could get a higher ranking in his troop.
 - B. He could get a lower ranking in his troop.
 - C. He could become the troop's leader.



5. What does **social** mean in the *Baboons* book?

*Baboons are **social**. They live in groups called troops.*

- A. spending most of the time alone
- B. often spending time with others
- C. often awake during the night

6. What does **omnivores** mean in the *Baboons* book?

*They are **omnivores**. They will eat almost anything.*

- A. animals that eat only plants
- B. animals that eat only meat
- C. animals that eat both plants and meat



ANSWER KEY FOR PRIMATES: BABOONS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. C



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

PRIMATES: BONOBO

1. Write a few sentences explaining the main ideas of Chapter 4.
2. What fact about bonobos did you find most interesting? Why?
3. What is the main food that bonobos eat?
 - A. small animals
 - B. leaves
 - C. fruit
4. How would cutting down trees harm bonobos?
 - A. The apes would have too much space.
 - B. The apes would have less food and shelter.
 - C. The apes would have to make bigger nests.



5. What does **related** mean in the *Bonobos* book?

*Bonobos are closely **related** to humans, too. Their DNA is nearly 99 percent the same.*

- A. similar
- B. different
- C. colorful

6. What does **decisions** mean in the *Bonobos* book?

*They make **decisions** for their groups. For example, they may choose when and where the troops travel.*

- A. choices
- B. food
- C. nests



ANSWER KEY FOR PRIMATES: BONOBO

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. A



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

PRIMATES: GIBBONS

1. Write a few sentences explaining the main ideas of Chapter 2.
2. What sounds would you make to show your bond with someone?
3. What do baby gibbons eat?
 - A. fruit
 - B. milk
 - C. seeds
4. What might happen if gibbons keep losing their habitats?
 - A. There would be fewer gibbons.
 - B. There would be more gibbons.
 - C. There would be more rainforests.



5. What does **territory** mean in the *Gibbons* book?

*Gibbons live in small family groups. Each group has its own **territory**. Gibbons usually stay in that area for many years.*

- A. things that gibbons smell
- B. places where gibbons live
- C. sounds that gibbons make

6. What does **relies** mean in the *Gibbons* book?

*For the first year, a baby gibbon **relies** on its mother completely. The mother feeds it and carries it around.*

- A. needs and depends
- B. swings and falls
- C. jumps and climbs



ANSWER KEY FOR PRIMATES: GIBBONS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. A



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

PRIMATES: LEMURS

1. Write a few sentences describing the places where lemurs live.
2. What fact about lemurs do you find most interesting? Why?
3. How long do the largest lemurs grow?
 - A. 5 inches (12.7 cm)
 - B. 28 inches (71 cm)
 - C. 50 inches (127 cm)
4. How could warning noises help lemurs avoid danger?
 - A. Lemurs could hear the noises and have time to run away.
 - B. Lemurs could move toward danger when they hear the noises.
 - C. Lemurs could use the noises to find food.



5. What does **alert** mean in the *Lemurs* book?

*They bark, grunt, and yell. Some noises are warnings. Lemurs may **alert** one another of danger.*

- A. to fall asleep high in a tree
- B. to let someone know something is happening
- C. to stay quiet for a long time

6. What does **diets** mean in the *Lemurs* book?

*Different lemur species have different **diets**. Some lemurs mainly eat plants.*

- A. animals' home areas
- B. animals' life cycles
- C. animals' usual food



ANSWER KEY FOR PRIMATES: LEMURS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. C



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

PRIMATES: MANDRILLS

1. Write a few sentences explaining the main points of Chapter 2.
2. What fact about mandrills do you find most interesting? Why?
3. What color is a newborn mandrill's face?
 - A. gold
 - B. pink
 - C. blue
4. Why might baby mandrills face more danger than adult mandrills?
 - A. Baby mandrills are smaller and better at hiding.
 - B. Baby mandrills are weaker and easier to catch.
 - C. Baby mandrills move faster than adults do.



5. What does **damaging** mean in the *Mandrills* book?

*Humans are **damaging** mandrill habitats. They cut down forests to set up farms or buildings.*

- A. building up
- B. making bigger
- C. hurting

6. What does **decreasing** mean in the *Mandrills* book?

*Some people also hunt mandrills for meat. So, the number of mandrills is **decreasing**.*

- A. going up
- B. staying the same
- C. going down



ANSWER KEY FOR PRIMATES: MANDRILLS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. C



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

PRIMATES: ORANGUTANS

1. Write a few sentences explaining the main ideas of Chapter 4.
2. Do you think people should hunt orangutans? Why or why not?
3. How many species of orangutans are there?
 - A. one
 - B. three
 - C. eight
4. How could making deeper squeaks help a small orangutan avoid predators?
 - A. Predators could not hear the squeaks.
 - B. Predators could think the orangutan is too small to attack.
 - C. Predators could think the orangutan is too big to attack.



5. What does **habitats** mean in the *Orangutans* book?

*People cut down trees in their **habitats**. So, the apes have fewer places to live.*

- A. foods that animals eat
- B. places where animals make their homes
- C. times when animals are awake and active

6. What does **reproduce** mean in the *Orangutans* book?

*But they **reproduce** slowly. Females have just one baby at a time.*

- A. to run away
- B. to search for food
- C. to have young



ANSWER KEY FOR PRIMATES: ORANGUTANS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. C



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

PRIMATES: SPIDER MONKEYS

1. Write a few sentences describing the main ideas of Chapter 4.
2. Do you think having a tail like a spider monkey's would be useful? Why or why not?
3. How many species of spider monkeys are there?
 - A. 7
 - B. 22
 - C. 40
4. Why might spider monkeys use different sounds to communicate?
 - A. because each sound means something different
 - B. because other monkeys don't know what the sounds mean
 - C. so that the sounds will be harder to hear



5. What does **canopy** mean in the *Spider Monkeys* book?

*Spider monkeys rarely go down to the ground. They spend their days searching for food in the forest's **canopy**.*

- A. the forest floor
- B. an area high in the trees
- C. a spot by the water

6. What does **social** mean in the *Spider Monkeys* book?

*Spider monkeys are **social** animals. They live in groups called troops.*

- A. likely to spend time with others
- B. likely to spend time alone
- C. likely to be a predator



ANSWER KEY FOR PRIMATES: SPIDER MONKEYS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. A



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

PRIMATES: TARSIERS

1. Write a few sentences about how tarsiers hunt.
2. Would you like to be awake at night like a tarsier? Why or why not?
3. How many babies does a female tarsier usually have at a time?
 - A. one
 - B. two
 - C. six
4. How could low body temperatures help keep tarsiers safe from snakes?
 - A. Tarsiers could move too slowly for snakes to see.
 - B. Snakes could have a harder time finding tarsiers.
 - C. Snakes could be too cold to catch tarsiers.



5. What does **pries** mean in the *Tarsiers* book?

*Then the primate grabs a piece of wood. It **pries** more bugs out with a thin finger and eats them, too.*

- A. forcefully pulls
- B. quietly sleeps
- C. quickly climbs

6. What does **nocturnal** mean in the *Tarsiers* book?

*Tarsiers are **nocturnal**. At night, they search for food on or near the ground.*

- A. awake and active during the day
- B. awake and active at night
- C. able to make their own food



ANSWER KEY FOR PRIMATES: TARSIERS

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. B