

**“SOCIAL SKILLS”
Student Organizer Answer Key**

ELEMENT OF SOCIETY	Examples in primate behavior	Examples in human behavior	Possible conclusions
Altruism/helping/cooperation	<p><i>Clip 1: Female chimps unite to pester Alpha males Stewart and Skip to share their watermelon.</i></p> <p><i>Clip 3: Chimps help with reaching tasks.</i></p> <p><i>Clip 4: Competition trumps cooperation among chimps.</i></p>	<p><i>Clip 2: Infants prefer cooperating puppets to non-cooperating puppets.</i></p> <p><i>Clip 3: Children help with reaching tasks AND with opening closet doors, doing both with great enjoyment.</i></p> <p><i>Clip 5: Brian Hare and Alan Alda, despite being strangers, are working together to make a film for other strangers.</i></p>	<p><i>Compared with humans, who easily and naturally gravitate toward cooperation (and cooperators) whether or not doing so brings them immediate benefit, primates only seem capable of simpler acts of basic assistance, and their ability to cooperate appears limited to individuals they know in circumstances where it may immediately benefit them.</i></p>
Laws/rules/power/politics	<p><i>Clips 1 and 5: Alpha males Stewart and Skip can choose whether to share food with females (including Stewart’s own mother).</i></p> <p><i>Clip 1: Skip the chimp shares with females to gain their favor in future power struggles with Stewart.</i></p>	<p><i>Clip 3: Having been shown the “right” way to complete task, the little boy is happy to comply, and insists that the puppet do so as well.</i></p>	<p><i>Physical strength is the single greatest determinant of power in the primate world, although more subtle politics are also in play. Humans have a more sophisticated system of rules, very likely made possible by our natural tendency to follow them.</i></p>
Learning/teaching	<p><i>Clip 3: Orangutans complete simple tasks their own way, whether or not it is the method they have been shown.</i></p> <p><i>Clip 4: Chimps learn by imitation.</i></p> <p><i>Clip 4: Chimps “passively tolerate” the observation of other chimps attempting to imitate them.</i></p>	<p><i>Clip 3: Children tend to follow the example of their elders.</i></p> <p><i>Clip 4: Humans “actively engage” in teaching.</i></p>	<p><i>Orangutans are highly individual in their approach to learning tasks. Chimps, on the other hand, are more social, imitative learners. Humans are also imitative, but even more social than chimps, with an ability (and tendency) to actively, cooperatively teach others. This suggests that humans and chimps share an evolutionary strategy of cooperation—something neither species shares with Orangutans, which took their own evolutionary path millions of years ago.</i></p>