

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION – 2022
CLASS - XI
PSYCHOLOGY (037)
ANSWER KEY SET – A

Sl No	PART - A	Marks
1.	D. Assertion & Reason both are right but Reason is NOT the right explanation of Assertion.	1
2.	A. Application	1
3.	Animism	1
4.	A. Top down processing	1
5.	Concepts	1
6.	False	1
7.	C. Dual coding hypothesis	1
8.	True	1
9.	B. Constructivism	1
10.	A. The degree of aggression displayed by the children.	1
11.	Teratogens	1
12.	B. Form perception	1
13.	C. Storage	1
14.	Partial reinforcement effect	1
15.	C. Illusions	1
16.	Development	1
17.	C. Mental processes	1
18.	C. Counter-balancing	1
	SECTION - B	
19.	The process through which certain stimuli are selected from a group of others is generally referred to as attention.	2
20.	Maintenance rehearsals are carried through silent or vocal repetition. These kinds of rehearsals simply maintain information through repetition and when such repetitions discontinue the information is lost. Eg. (1marks) Elaborative rehearsal attempts to connect the 'to be retained information' to the already existing information in long-term memory. In elaborative rehearsals one attempts to analyse the information in terms of various associations it arouses. It involves organisation of the incoming information in as many ways as possible. (1marks)	2
21.	Certain patterns of behaviour and certain skills are learned more easily and successfully during certain stages. These accomplishments of a person become the social expectations of that stage of development. They are known as	2

	developmental tasks. (1mark) Eg. (1mark)	
22.	Learning may be defined as “any relatively permanent change in behaviour or behavioural potential produced by experience”.	2
23.	<p>Advantages of interview- The interview method helps in obtaining in-depth information. It is flexible and adaptable to individual situations and can often be used when no other method is possible or adequate. It can be used even with children, and non-literate persons. An interviewer can know whether the respondent understands the questions and can repeat or paraphrase questions. (1mark)</p> <p>Disadvantages of interview- Interviews require time. Often getting information from one person may take an hour or more which may not be cost-effective.(1mark) (Ch. 2, Pg. 34)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Reliability of the test refers to the consistency of scores obtained by an individual on the same test on two different occasions. (1mark)</p> <p>Two types of reliability: Test-Retest and Split Half reliability (1mark) (Ch.2, Pg. 36)</p>	2
	SECTION - C	
24.	<p>Forgetting due to trace decay is an ancient theory to explain the nature of forgetting. The encoded information in the human brain will be stored in the form of various traces and these traces due to lack of usage will fade away. (2 marks)</p> <p>This theory of forgetting is having a limitation and it is only related to verbal learning and verbal memory. The skills which are learned while performing certain tasks will never be forgotten even though if the individual is not practicing example: swimming, driving, cycling...etc. (1 marks)</p>	3
25.	<p>Economics, Political Science and Sociology:</p> <p>As sister social science disciplines, these three have drawn considerably from psychology and have enriched it as well.</p> <p>Psychology has contributed a great deal to the study of micro-level economic behaviour, particularly in understanding consumer behaviour, savings behaviour and in decisionmaking. American economists have used data on consumer sentiments to predict economic growth. Three scholars who have worked on such problems have received the Nobel Prize in Economics, namely H. Simon, D. Kahneman and T. Schelling. (1 mark)</p> <p>Like economics, political science too draws considerably from psychology, particularly, in understanding issues related to exercise of power and authority, nature of political conflicts and their resolutions, and voting behaviour. (1 mark)</p> <p>Sociology and psychology come together to explain and understand the behaviour of individuals within different socio-cultural contexts. Issues related to socialisation, group and collective behaviour, and intergroup conflicts gain from both these disciplines. (1 mark)</p>	3
26.	<p>Role of binocular cues in the perception of Depth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retinal or Binocular disparity: It appears due to both the eyes are located in two different distinct in our head. The gap in between both the two eyes is about 6.5 cms and because of this gap the image on one eye will be different than another eye. 	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convergence: if the object is near the eyes converge inward in order to bring the image on the fovea of each eye. The degree of convergence will decrease when the object goes far away from the eyes. • Accommodation: It refers to a process by which we focus the image on the retina with the help of ciliary muscles. This muscles change the thickness of the lens of the eye. If the object gets away the muscle is relaxed and the object moves nearer the muscle contracts and the thickness of the lens increases. <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Three perceptual constancies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size constancy: The size of an image on our retina changes with the change in the distances of the object from the eye. The further way it is, the smaller is the image. • Shape constancy: In our perceptions, the shapes of familiar objects remain unchanged despite changes in the pattern of retinal image resulting from differences in their orientation. • Brightness constancy: Visual objects appear constant in their degree of whiteness, greyness or blackness even though the amount of physical energy reflected from them changes considerably. 	
27.	<p>Study by Harlow and Harlow (1962)</p> <p>Baby monkeys were separated from their mothers approximately 8 hours after birth. The baby monkeys were placed in experimental chambers and reared for 6 months by surrogate (substitute) “mothers”, one made of wire and the other of cloth. Half the baby monkeys were fed by the wire mother, half by the cloth mother. (1mark)</p> <p>Regardless of whether they were fed by the wire or the cloth mother the baby monkeys showed a preference for the cloth mother and spent a lot more time with her. (1 mark)</p> <p>This study clearly demonstrates that providing nourishment or feeding was not crucial for attachment and contact-comfort is important. (1mark)</p>	3
	SECTION – D	
28.	<p>Establishment of relationship between two variables is known as correlation and it is classified in to three ways. The correlation value lies in between +1 to -1. (1 mark)</p> <p>Positive correlation: Positive correlation indicates the relationship between two variables in a positive way. It can be understood as increase or decrease in any one variable will lead to the same amount of change in another variable is known as positive correlation. (1 mark)</p> <p>Negative correlation: It indicates the negative relationship between two variables in a relation. The negative correlation can be seen as increase in any one variable may lead to decrease in another variable or vice versa. (1 mark)</p> <p>Zero correlation: Any change in one variable is not going to affect or impact another variable value means it is known as zero correlation. (1 mark)</p>	4
29.	<p>Difference between a counselor and a clinical psychologist. (2marks) (Ch. 1, Pg. 12)</p> <p>Clinical psychologist deals with causes, treatment and prevention of different types of psychological disorders such as anxiety, depression, eating disorders and</p>	4

	<p>chronic substance abuse. A related area is counselling, which aims to improve everyday functioning by helping people solve problems in daily living and cope more effectively with challenging situations. The work of clinical psychologists does not differ from that of counselling psychologists although a counselling psychologist sometimes deals with people who have less serious problems. In many instances, counselling psychologists work with students, advising them about personal problems and career planning.</p> <p>Difference between a psychologist and a psychiatrist (2marks)</p> <p>Like clinical psychologists, psychiatrists also study the causes, treatment, and prevention of psychological disorders. A clinical psychologist has a degree in psychology, which includes intensive training in treating people with psychological disorders. In contrast, a psychiatrist has a medical degree with years of specialised training in the treatment of psychological disorders. One important distinction is that psychiatrists can prescribe medications and give electroshock treatments whereas clinical psychologist cannot.</p>	
30.	<p>Urie Bronfenbrenner's contextual view of development emphasises the role of environmental factors in the development of an individual.</p> <p>Microsystem, Mesosystem, Exosystem, Macrosystem and Chronosystem (Ch. 4, Pg. 68-69)</p> <p>(OR)</p> <p>Durganand Sinha (1977) has presented an ecological model for understanding the development of children in Indian context. Ecology of the child could be viewed in terms of two concentric layers.</p> <p>Upper and the more visible layers. (2marks)</p> <p>Surrounding layers (2marks) (Ch. 4, Pg. 69)</p>	4
31.	<p>Selective attention- definition (1mark)</p> <p>Factors Affecting Selective Attention</p> <p>External factors are related to the features of stimuli. Other things held constant, the size, intensity, and motion of stimuli appear to be important determinants of attention. (1mark)</p> <p>Internal factors lie within the individual. These may be divided into two main categories, viz. motivational factors and cognitive factors.</p> <p>Motivational factors relate to our biological or social needs. (1mark)</p> <p>Cognitive factors include factors like interest, attitude, and preparatory set. (1mark)</p>	4
	SECTION - E	
32.	<p>Determinants of Classical Conditioning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time relations between stimuli: simultaneous, delayed, trace and backward condition. (2 marks) • Type of unconditioned stimuli. (2 marks) • Intensity of conditioned stimuli. (2 marks) (Ch. 6, Pg. 111) <p>(OR)</p> <p>Learning disability is a general term. It refers to a heterogeneous group of disorders manifested in terms of difficulty in the acquisition of learning, reading, writing, speaking, reasoning, and mathematical activities. (2marks)</p> <p>8 Symptoms of Learning disability ($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$marks) (Ch. 6, Pg. 126-127)</p>	6
	SECTION - F	

33.	<p>Survey method was employed in the current case study to collect the data. (1mark)</p> <p>Survey is defined as the act of examining a process or questioning a selected sample of individuals to obtain data about a service, product, or process. Data collection surveys collect information from a targeted group of people about their opinions, behavior, or knowledge. (1mark)</p>	2
34.	<p>The survey research uses different techniques for collecting information. Included among these techniques are: personal interviews, questionnaires, telephonic surveys, and controlled observations. (2 marks)</p>	2
35.	<p>The type of learning demonstrated by Sarthak is latent learning. (1 mark)</p> <p>In latent learning, a new behaviour is learned but not demonstrated until reinforcement is provided for displaying it. (1 mark)</p>	2
36.	<p>The form of learning related to the statement is insight learning. (1 mark)</p> <p>Kohler demonstrated a model of learning which could not be readily explained by conditioning. He performed a series of experiments with chimpanzees that involved solving complex problems. Kohler placed chimpanzees in an enclosed play area where food was kept out of their reach. Tools such as poles and boxes were placed in the enclosure. The chimpanzees rapidly learned how to use a box to stand on or a pole to move the food in their direction. In this experiment, learning did not occur as a result of trial and error and reinforcement, but came about in sudden flashes of insight. The chimpanzees would roam about the enclosure for some time and then suddenly would stand on a box, grab a pole and strike a banana, which was out of normal reach above the enclosure. The chimpanzee exhibited what Kohler called insight learning – the process by which the solution to a problem suddenly becomes clear. (1 mark)</p>	2

End of the Marking Scheme

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ANSWER KEY SET – B

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2	D. Assertion & Reason both are right but Reason is NOT the right explanation of Assertion.	1
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5	False	1
6	Concepts	1
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8	C. Dual coding hypothesis	1
9	B. Form perception	1
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21	Advantages of interview- The interview method helps in obtaining in-depth information. It is flexible and adaptable to individual situations and can often be used when no other method is possible or adequate. It can be used even with children, and non-literate persons. An interviewer can know whether the respondent understands the questions and can repeat or paraphrase questions. (1mark) Disadvantages of interview- Interviews require time. Often getting information from one person may take an hour or more which may not be cost-effective. (1mark) (Ch. 2, Pg. 34)	2

	<p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Reliability of the test refers to the consistency of scores obtained by an individual on the same test on two different occasions. (1mark)</p> <p>Two types of reliability: Test-Retest and Split Half reliability (1mark) (Ch.2, Pg. 36)</p>	
22	<p>Certain patterns of behaviour and certain skills are learned more easily and successfully during certain stages. These accomplishments of a person become the social expectations of that stage of development. They are known as developmental tasks. (1mark)</p> <p>E.g. (1mark)</p>	2
23	<p>Maintenance rehearsals are carried through silent or vocal repetition. These kinds of rehearsals simply maintain information through repetition and when such repetitions discontinue the information is lost. E.g. (1marks)</p> <p>Elaborative rehearsal attempts to connect the 'to be retained information' to the already existing information in long-term memory. In elaborative rehearsals one attempts to analyse the information in terms of various associations it arouses. It involves organisation of the incoming information in as many ways as possible. (1mark)</p>	2
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24	<p>Role of binocular cues in the perception of Depth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retinal or Binocular disparity: It appears due to both the eyes are located in two different distinct in our head. The gap in between both the two eyes is about 6.5cm and because of this gap the image on one eye will be different than another eye. (1mark) • Convergence: if the object is near the eyes converge inward in order to bring the image on the fovea of each eye. The degree of convergence will decrease when the object goes far away from the eyes. (1mark) • Accommodation: It refers to a process by which we focus the image on the retina with the help of ciliary muscles. This muscles change the thickness of the lens of the eye. If the object gets away the muscle is relaxed and the object moves nearer the muscle contracts and the thickness of the lens increases. (1mark) <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Three perceptual constancies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size constancy: The size of an image on our retina changes with the change in the distances of the object from the eye. The further way it is, the smaller is the image. (1mark) • Shape constancy: In our perceptions, the shapes of familiar objects remain unchanged despite changes in the pattern of retinal image resulting from differences in their orientation. (1mark) • Brightness constancy: Visual objects appear constant in their degree of whiteness, greyness or blackness even though the amount of physical energy reflected from them changes considerably. (1mark) 	3
25	<p>Study by Harlow and Harlow (1962)</p> <p>Baby monkeys were separated from their mothers approximately 8 hours after birth. The baby monkeys were placed in experimental chambers and reared for 6 months by surrogate (substitute) "mothers", one made of wire and the other of</p>	3

	<p>cloth. Half the baby monkeys were fed by the wire mother, half by the cloth mother. (1mark)</p> <p>Regardless of whether they were fed by the wire or the cloth mother the baby monkeys showed a preference for the cloth mother and spent a lot more time with her. (1 mark)</p> <p>This study clearly demonstrates that providing nourishment or feeding was not crucial for attachment and contact-comfort is important. (1mark)</p>	
26	<p>Economics, Political Science and Sociology:</p> <p>As sister social science disciplines, these three have drawn considerably from psychology and have enriched it as well.</p> <p>Psychology has contributed a great deal to the study of micro-level economic behaviour, particularly in understanding consumer behaviour, savings behaviour and in decision making. American economists have used data on consumer sentiments to predict economic growth. Three scholars who have worked on such problems have received the Nobel Prize in Economics, namely H. Simon, D. Kahneman and T. Schelling. (1mark)</p> <p>Like economics, political science too draws considerably from psychology, particularly, in understanding issues related to exercise of power and authority, nature of political conflicts and their resolutions, and voting behaviour. (1mark)</p> <p>Sociology and psychology come together to explain and understand the behaviour of individuals within different socio-cultural contexts. Issues related to socialisation, group and collective behaviour, and intergroup conflicts gain from both these disciplines. (1mark)</p>	3
27	<p>Forgetting due to trace decay is an ancient theory to explain the nature of forgetting. The encoded information in the human brain will be stored in the form of various traces and these traces due to lack of usage will fade away. (2 marks)</p> <p>This theory of forgetting is having a limitation and it is only related to verbal learning and verbal memory. The skills which are learned while performing certain tasks will never be forgotten even though if the individual is not practicing example: swimming, driving, cycling...etc. (1 marks)</p>	3
	SECTION – D	
28	<p>Urie Bronfenbrenner's contextual view of development emphasises the role of environmental factors in the development of an individual.</p> <p>Microsystem, Mesosystem, Exosystem, Macrosystem and Chronosystem (Ch. 4, Pg. 68-69)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Durganand Sinha (1977) has presented an ecological model for understanding the development of children in Indian context. Ecology of the child could be viewed in terms of two concentric layers.</p> <p>Upper and the more visible layers. (2marks)</p> <p>Surrounding layers (2marks) (Ch. 4, Pg. 69)</p>	4
29	<p>Scientific research is associated with the systematic procedure which is used and adopted by the researcher to conduct the study. The research on a chosen area or the topic of study should be organized in a meaningful way to know about the existing truth or the reality in a decent way.</p> <p>The various steps and procedures involved in the field of scientific research are as follows.</p> <p>Conceptualizing a Problem: The first and most important task in the beginning of</p>	4

	<p>research is conceptualization of the problem. The conceptualization of the problem is actually statement of the problem with its clear limitations and boundaries to know about the topic of study. The limitations will provide the knowledge and understanding the nature of problem in a scientific way and its execution methods and sample of the study.</p> <p>Framing Hypothesis: Once the study is stated in a right way it is important to frame the hypothesis to carry the study. A Hypothesis is a tentative solution or an assumption which is expected about the particular problem and it may be right or may not be right.</p> <p>Collecting data: The third important step in scientific research is collecting data and the data or the information needs to be collected from the available fields or the sources for the purpose of completion of the study. The researcher needs to employ multiple methods of investigation like observation, experimentation or survey...etc. to collect the data.</p> <p>Drawing conclusions: It is the fourth step in the field of scientific research, the collected data from the different sources needs to be analyzed with support of best psychometric techniques to draw a conclusion about the selected topic of study. The conclusion need to be made in a right way and it should give the clear situation about the chosen topic of study.</p> <p>Revising research conclusions: The final step in scientific research is revising the research conclusions and it needs to be done while comparing the conclusions with the framed hypothesis. The conclusions are matching with the hypothesis means the hypothesis is right and if not matching means we need to cancel the framed hypothesis and accept research conclusions. The revision of research conclusions is actually a way to know and understand the changes which are coming in human behavior due to the change in environment.</p>	
30	<p>Selective attention- definition (1mark)</p> <p>Theories:</p> <p>Filter theory (1mark)</p> <p>Filter attenuation theory (1mark)</p> <p>Multimode theory (1mark)</p>	4
31	<p>Difference between a counselor and a clinical psychologist. (2marks) (Ch. 1, Pg. 12)</p> <p>Clinical psychologist deals with causes, treatment and prevention of different types of psychological disorders such as anxiety, depression, eating disorders and chronic substance abuse. A related area is counselling, which aims to improve everyday functioning by helping people solve problems in daily living and cope more effectively with challenging situations. The work of clinical psychologists does not differ from that of counselling psychologists although a counselling psychologist sometimes deals with people who have less serious problems. In many instances, counselling psychologists work with students, advising them about personal problems and career planning.</p> <p>Difference between a psychologist and a psychiatrist (2marks)</p> <p>Like clinical psychologists, psychiatrists also study the causes, treatment, and prevention of psychological disorders. A clinical psychologist has a degree in psychology, which includes intensive training in treating people with psychological disorders. In contrast, a psychiatrist has a medical degree with years of specialised training in the treatment of psychological disorders. One important distinction is</p>	4

	that psychiatrists can prescribe medications and give electroshock treatments whereas clinical psychologist cannot.	
	SECTION - E	
32	<p>Operants are those behaviours or responses, which are emitted by animals and human beings voluntarily and are under their control. (2 marks)</p> <p>Key Learning processes in Classical and Operant conditioning: (Definition with the term- 4 x 1mark)</p> <p>Reinforcement</p> <p>Extinction</p> <p>Generalisation and Discrimination</p> <p>Spontaneous recovery</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Learning disability is a general term. It refers to a heterogeneous group of disorders manifested in terms of difficulty in the acquisition of learning, reading, writing, speaking, reasoning, and mathematical activities. (2marks)</p> <p>8 Symptoms of Learning disability ($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$marks) (Ch. 6, Pg. 126-127)</p>	6
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34	<p>The form of learning related to the statement is insight learning. (1 mark)</p> <p>Kohler demonstrated a model of learning which could not be readily explained by conditioning. He performed a series of experiments with chimpanzees that involved solving complex problems. Kohler placed chimpanzees in an enclosed play area where food was kept out of their reach. Tools such as poles and boxes were placed in the enclosure. The chimpanzees rapidly learned how to use a box to stand on or a pole to move the food in their direction. In this experiment, learning did not occur as a result of trial and error and reinforcement, but came about in sudden flashes of insight. The chimpanzees would roam about the enclosure for some time and then suddenly would stand on a box, grab a pole and strike a banana, which was out of normal reach above the enclosure. The chimpanzee exhibited what Kohler called insight learning – the process by which the solution to a problem suddenly becomes clear. (1 mark)</p>	2
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	psychology, which includes intensive training in treating people with psychological disorders. In contrast, a psychiatrist has a medical degree with years of specialised training in the treatment of psychological disorders. One important distinction is that psychiatrists can prescribe medications and give electroshock treatments whereas clinical psychologist cannot.	
29	Factors influencing sustained attention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensory modality (1mark) • Clarity of stimuli (1mark) • Temporal uncertainty (1mark) • Spatial uncertainty (1mark) 	4
30	Method of research involved is Observation. (1 mark) <p>Observation is a method of investigation includes an intentional recording of data or the information for the purpose of carrying the research work and it is not seeing or watching something. It will be helpful in describing the behavior in daily life in a scientific way to achieve the goals. The scientific observation is actually follows three steps which are as follows.</p> <p>Selection: The behavior whatever occurs will not be observed by the psychologist and they select a particular behaviour which is required for the purpose of completion of the research work or the research study in a scientific way.</p> <p>Recording: The second important step in the scientific research is recording of information or the data while using different electronic devices to improve the authenticity of the information.</p> <p>Analysis of data: Once the data is recorded in a right way it is necessary analyse the information in a balanced way. The analysis need to be carried in a scientific way to draw the conclusions in the field of research. (3 marks)</p>	4
31	Urie Bronfenbrenner's contextual view of development emphasises the role of environmental factors in the development of an individual. Microsystem, Mesosystem, Exosystem, Macrosystem and Chronosystem (Ch. 4, Pg. 68-69) <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Durganand Sinha (1977) has presented an ecological model for understanding the development of children in Indian context. Ecology of the child could be viewed in terms of two concentric layers. Upper and the more visible layers. (2marks) Surrounding layers (2marks) (Ch. 4, Pg. 69)</p>	4
	SECTION - E	
32	Learning disability is a general term. It refers to a heterogeneous group of disorders manifested in terms of difficulty in the acquisition of learning, reading, writing, speaking, reasoning, and mathematical activities. (2marks) 8 Symptoms of Learning disability ($\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ marks) (Ch. 6, Pg. 126-127) <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>A skill is defined as the ability to perform some complex task smoothly and efficiently. Car driving, airplane piloting, ship navigating, shorthand writing, and writing and reading are examples of skills. Such skills are learned by practice and exercise. A skill consists of a chain of perceptual motor responses or as a sequence of S-R associations. (2marks) Phases of Skill Acquisition (Define each with appropriate example)</p>	6

	Cognitive Associative Autonomous. (Ch. 6, Pg. 121) (1mark x 3+ 1mark for explanation of example)	
	SECTION - F	
33	Survey method was employed in the current case study to collect the data. (1mark) Survey is defined as the act of examining a process or questioning a selected sample of individuals to obtain data about a service, product, or process. Data collection surveys collect information from a targeted group of people about their opinions, behavior, or knowledge. (1mark)	2
34	The survey research uses different techniques for collecting information. Included among these techniques are: personal interviews, questionnaires, telephonic surveys, and controlled observations. (2 marks)	2
35	The type of learning demonstrated by Sarthak is latent learning. (1 mark) In latent learning, a new behaviour is learned but not demonstrated until reinforcement is provided for displaying it. (1 mark)	2
36	The form of learning related to the statement is insight learning. (1 mark) Kohler demonstrated a model of learning which could not be readily explained by conditioning. He performed a series of experiments with chimpanzees that involved solving complex problems. Kohler placed chimpanzees in an enclosed play area where food was kept out of their reach. Tools such as poles and boxes were placed in the enclosure. The chimpanzees rapidly learned how to use a box to stand on or a pole to move the food in their direction. In this experiment, learning did not occur as a result of trial and error and reinforcement, but came about in sudden flashes of insight. The chimpanzees would roam about the enclosure for some time and then suddenly would stand on a box, grab a pole and strike a banana, which was out of normal reach above the enclosure. The chimpanzee exhibited what Kohler called insight learning – the process by which the solution to a problem suddenly becomes clear. (1 mark)	2

End of Marking Scheme