

Caregiver-infant interactions	1	What is attachment in relation to infants.	
	2	Name the interactions when the mother and babies move together, the mother speaks in a modulated sing song voice and the one related to proximity	
	3	Name the interactions when the primary caregiver pays careful attention to the infants communication and responds appropriately. When the infant copies the caregiver.	
	4	Name the interaction when each interaction between the mother and infant flows between each others actions.	
	5	Who studied imitation in neonates (newborn babies), how old were the babies and which areas of the body did they study?	
	6	Name the exact gestures the observers were told to look out for.	
	7	What did the results show and what do these results suggest?	
	8	Who looked at baby talk, what's the correct term for this and what was special about this research?	
	9	Who shared the tendency to produce special high pitched baby talk, and what does this suggest?	
	10	What is the term which we make guesses based on behaviour, what are we guessing about and what's the problem with this process?	
	11	Name the 4 stages of attachment and the researcher.	
	12	What times in the babies lives was data collected in the Glaswegian baby study and who conducted it.	
	13	What was found in the Glaswegian baby study? Name one criticism.	
	14	What is seen as an important aspect of the role of the farther and what do they emphasise/ encourage more than mothers	
	15	Who looked at mother and fathers relations with their children before pre-school and what did they find in relation to the father?	
Animal studies of attachment	16	Define imprinting and the psychologist most associated with it.	
	17	How did the above researcher investigate imprinting.	
	18	What were the findings of the above study. What is the term for the time that imprinting had to happen or would not occur	
	19	What do the findings of the imprinting studies suggest?	
	20	Define cupboard love and name the researcher who investigated it with animals.	
	21	How did the above researcher investigate cupboard love.	
	22	What were the findings of the above study. What is the term for the process that was observed?	
	23	What did the researcher cause and what was found in later follow up studies,	
	24	What do the results of this study suggest	
	25	Give 3 reasons why is generalising these results to humans a problem	
	26	Which researcher did the imprinting research influence and how?	
	27	How could the study investigating the cupboard love theory be positively evaluated?	
	28	What critical ethical evaluation is there of the above study? And what did this lead to.	
	29	?	
	30	?	
Explanations of attachment	31	What is the idea that children learn to love whoever provides them food, who gave the definition and what area of psychology is this from?	
	32	According to the above approach, what two processes can all behaviour be explained by?	
	33	Which is learning by association and which trial and error	
	34	State how learning by association can be linked to attachment in infants.	
	35	State how learning by trial and error can be linked to attachment in infants.	
	36	What does attachment as a secondary drive mean?	
	37	Why is this theory considered a strong theoretically? And why does it has face validity	
	38	What is a problem in explaining human attachment as stimulus response processes? Name 2 reasons why this a problem.	
	39	What evidence directly rejects the above explanation for attachment? What did it show	
	40	Who researched if babies have an innate attachment drive to connect to one person, what is this called, and what area of psychology is this from?	
	41	What does this area of psychology suggest about the reasons for attachment. And what types of studies to these ideas come from?	
	42	What is the idea called that attachment has to happen in the first two years, and what is the term for the blue print the child develops in its interaction with mum	
	43	What is the name for signals used by babies to get the caregivers attention. Give 3 examples	
	44	How are attachments made stronger, and how do you test for attachment strength?	
	45	What is the idea that our childhood shapes our adult relationships and what mechanism does this depend on?	

Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation'.	46	Name the 3 behaviours Ainsworth identified as indicating attachment strength.	
	47	How old were the infants in Ainsworth's study? What type of study was it? and how many stages did the procedure have?	
	48	What is the name of and main characteristics of Type A	
	49	What is the name of and main characteristics of Type B	
	50	What is the name of and main characteristics of Type C	
	51	What has been the benefit of the clear procedure Ainsworth used?	
	52	Why could this research be seen as socially sensitive?	
	53	What other factors may have been missed by Ainsworth in this snapshot study?	
	54	Who looked at attachment around the world, how many infants included and what type of study was conducted? How many studies and how many countries?	
	55	What was the genral pattern of findings?	
	56	What was unusual about the Israeli results and how could they be explained?	
	57	What was unusual about the German results and how could they be explained?	
	58	What was unusual about the Japanese results and how could they be explained?	
maternal deprivation, Bowlby & orphans	59	Who researched Italian mothers and what did they find? What does this suggest?	
	60	Why could the strange situation be seen as culturally bias?	
	61	What is the term that describes a single strong attachment to a primary caregiver? As this is seen as a innate drive, what's the explanation for it?	
	62	What is the period this strong attachment has to occur and what is the time period according to Bowlby?	
	63	What is an internal working model?	
	64	What is safe base behaviour?	
	65	What is special about babies crying, smiling and vocalisations?	
	66	Why is Bowlbys work criticised as Beta Bias.	
	67	What is the alternate explanation for attachment?	
	68	What is the continuity hypothesis?	
	69	What was the name of Bowlby's study? Where were the children from and what were they interviewed to measure?	
	70	What is the term for extended living in hospitals and orphanages and what are 3 of the effects of this?	
	71	What is deprivation and what is privation	
The influence of early attachment	72	What type of study was Rutter's study and how were the Romanian orphans grouped	
	73	What were 2 of the long term effects to the Romanian orphans and which orphans were affected.	
	74	Criticise Rutter's study	
	75	What did Hodges and Tizard (1989) find out about adopted children.	
	76	What is the schema based on attachment to primary caregiver. What two things to you learn from this schema?	
	77	What is the idea that future relationships follow the same pattern as previous. Give two types of relationships that are affected.	
	78	Who ran the love quiz study? How were the participants recruited and how many participants?	
	79	What where groups the participants were catergorised and what was the %'s of each group?	
	80	Asides from adult attachment what else did they measure, and what was their overall finding?	
	81	State three criticisms of the above study. (that you could develop into full evaluations)	
	82	Who developed the adult attachment interview and what types were identified?	
	83	What did verissimo find about childhood relationships?	
	84	Who studied women for attachment style and what was found?	
	85	Why was this a good study	
	86	Why would this be seen as deterministic	
	87	What did Kagan say about childhood and adult relationships	
	88	What practical implications may this research have?	
	89	Why is validity an issue in this area of research	
	90	Why is correlation a issue in this area of research.	

Caregiver-infant interactions	1	What is attachment in relation to infants.	Attachment is the result of two way interaction between the infant and caregiver resulting in the development of strong emotional bonds and distress when separated (separation anxiety)
	2	Name the interactions when the mother and babies move together, the mother speaks in a modulated sing song voice and the one related to proximity	Interactional Synchrony, Caregiverese and bodily contact
	3	Name the interactions when the primary caregiver pays careful attention to the infants communication and responds appropriately. When the infant copies the caregiver.	Sensitive responsiveness, imitation
	4	Name the interaction when each interaction between the mother and infant flows between each others actions.	Reciprocity, turn-taking
	5	Who studied imitation in neonates (newborn babies), how old were the babies and which areas of the body did they study?	Melzoff and Moore (1977), 12-21 days, facial expressions and hand movements
	6	Name the exact gestures the observers were told to look out for.	Sticking tongue out, opening mouth in shock, opening and closing hand.
	7	What did the results show and what do these results suggest?	The infants imitated the experimenter, suggests very early ability to observe and imitate present as way to connect with caregiver.
	8	Who looked at baby talk, what's the correct term for this and what was special about this research?	Papusek (1991), Caregiverese and it was cross cultural.
	9	Who shared the tendency to produce special high pitched baby talk, and what does this suggest?	American, Chinese and German mothers. That there are innate reasons for baby talk/ Etic construct.
	10	What is the term which we make guesses based on behaviour, what are we guessing about and what's the problem with this process?	Inferences on internal mental states, studies could suffer from observer bias, interpreting results to match preconceptions.
	11	Name the 4 stages of attachment and the researcher.	Shaffer, A-social, Indiscriminate, Specific, multiple
	12	What times in the babies lives was data collected in the Glaswegian baby study and who conducted it.	Shaffer and Emerson (1964) monthly for a year, then a follow up at 18 months.
	13	What was found in the Glaswegian baby study? Name one criticism.	Separation anxiety in majority of babies 25-32 weeks, stranger distress one month later. Culture bias, lack of temporal validity
	14	What is seen as an important aspect of the role of the farther and what do they emphasise/ encourage more than mothers	The role of play, stimulation and risk taking behaviour
	15	Who looked at mother and fathers relations with their children before pre-school and what did they find in relation to the father?	Children with a strong relationship with their farther were the most likely to go on to have a strong friendships at nursey
Animal studies of attachment	16	Define imprinting and the psychologist most associated with it.	the process by which animals strongly attach to the first object they encounter—Konrad Lorenz
	17	How did the above researcher investigate imprinting.	Half a set of goose eggs were by Lorenz hatched using an incubator with him being the first object they viewed, half with mother.
	18	What were the findings of the above study.	Gosings hatched naturally followed mother, half with Lorenz followed Lorenz,
	19	What is the term for the time that imprinting had to happen or would not occur and how long was it with these animals?	Critical period. 32 hours
	20	What do the findings of the imprinting studies suggest?	That imprinting is a natural process likely for a beneficial evolutionary reason.
	21	Define cupboard love and name the researcher who investigated it with animals.	cupboard love - Babies love whoever/whatever feeds them. Harry Harlow
	22	How did the above researcher investigate cupboard love.	16 monkeys removed from biological mothers, some fed by cloth mothers some by wire mother, behaviour was observed when resting, feeding, frightened and when in novel situations
	23	What were the findings of the above study. What is the term for the process that was observed?	Monkeys would attach to cloth mother and seek comfort from it, even if it didn't provide food. Contact comfort.
	24	What did the researcher cause and	Maternal deprivation/privation
	25	what was found in later follow up studies,	long term social disorders in the monkeys such as difficulty mating and raising own children.
	26	What 2 things do the results of this study suggest	Cupboard love (learning theory) is incorrect, there is an innate biological need for comfort. And monkeys failed to develop an internal working model.
	27	State 3 reasons why is generalising these results to humans a problem	Differences in genetics, neuro-anatomy, social learning processes, presence of consciousness/ rational decision making, Presence of culture/ socialisation.
	28	Which researcher did the imprinting research influence and how?	Bowlby, development of a critical period in humans
	29	How could the study investigating the cupboard love theory be positively evaluated?	Knowledge gained regarding maternal deprivation has been used to help millions of human babies. Suggesting it was worthwhile from a cost-benefit analysis.
	30	What critical ethical evaluation is there of the above study? And what did this lead to.	The primates suffered considerably in the studies conducted due to the intentional orphaning and subjection to stressful situations. This led to a negative view of psychology in the public, and higher standards
Explanations of attachment	31	What is the idea that children learn to love whoever provides them food, who gave the definition and what area of psychology is this from?	Cupboard love, Dolland and miller, Learning theory.
	32	According to the above approach, what two processes can all behaviour be explained by?	Operant and classical conditioning.
	33	Which is learning by association and which trial and error	Classical =association, operant = Trial and error.
	34	State how learning by association can be linked to attachment in infants.	UCS of food results in UR of pleasure, food is paired with the NS of mum, until the pleasure of food is associated with mum, now conditioned stimulus.
	35	State how learning by trial and error can be linked to attachment in infants.	Pleasurable consequences of crying = attention/food acts as positive reinforcement. Making crying more likely when hungry. Stopping crying with food works as negative reinforcement for parents.
	36	What does attachment as a secondary drive mean?	Primary drives (ie food) are instinctive, Secondary drives develop as they are learnt by association to lead to satisfaction of a primary drive.
	37	Why is this theory considered a strong theoretically? And why does it has face validity	Based on learning theory which has considerable scientifically controlled research behind it. Makes sense babies would cry more if they learnt it would get them more attention.
	38	What is a problem in explaining human attachment as stimulus response processes? Name 2 reasons why this a problem.	Environmentally reductionist, ignores biological factors such as genetics in attachment and cognitive factors such as internal working models.
	39	What evidence directly rejects the above explanation for attachment? What did it show	Harlow's research with monkeys. Attachment was with what gave comfort, not food.
	40	Who researched if babies have an innate attachment drive to connect to one person, what is this called, and what area of psychology is this from?	Bowlby, Monotrophic theory and evolutionary psychology.
	41	What does this area of psychology suggest about the reasons for attachment. And what types of studies to these ideas come from?	Innate desire to survive, security results in survival so babies make strong attachment to mother. Ethology/ Study of animal behaviour (Harlow and Lorenz) - Both are supporting evidence
	42	What is the idea called that attachment has to happen in the first two years, and what is the term for the blue print the child develops in its interaction with mum	Critical period, Internal working model.
	43	What is the name for signals used by babies to get the caregivers attention. Give 3 examples	Social releasers, Crying, Smiling, Vocalisations
	44	How are attachments made stronger, and how do you test for attachment strength?	Consistent care (sensitive responsiveness) with few gaps in caregiving . Safe base behaviour, separation and stranger anxiety.
	45	What is the idea that our childhood shapes our adult relationships and what mechanism does this depend on?	The continuity hypothesis, the development of an internal working model.

Ainsworth's 'Strange Situation'.	46	Name the 3 behaviours Ainsworth identified as indicating attachment strength.	Proximity to mother, Exploration/ secure base, Stranger anxiety, Separation anxiety, reunion response. Sensitive responsiveness of mother to infant.
	47	How old were the infants in Ainsworth's study? What type of study was it? and how many stages did the procedure have?	12-18 months, Structued observation in a controlled lab setting. 7
	48	What is the name of and main characteristics of Type A	Insecure Avoidant - Keeps a a distance from mother not using her as a secure base. Low stranger anxiety and separation anxiety. Mother shows little sensitive responsiveness.
	49	What is the name of and main characteristics of Type B	Secure - Uses mother as a safe base. High stranger and separation anxiety. Happy reunion response. Care-giver shows sensitive responsiveness.
	50	What is the name of and main characteristics of Type C	Insecure Resistant - Wont explore the environment, inconsistent in wanting closeness/ distance from mum. High stranger and separation anxiety but don't settle at reunion. Mothers inconsistent sensitive responsive
	51	What has been the benefit of the clear procedure Ainsworth used?	High level of replication among other cultural groups showing similar overall pattern, enhancing generalisa-bility.
	52	Why could this research be seen as socially sensitive?	Insecure labels are a value judgment, suggesting children and in some cases cultures as defective. And criti-cises the relationship styles of many mothers who struggle with demands of childcare and work.
	53	What other factors may have been missed by Ainsworth in this snapshot study?	Factors such as relationship with other family members or behaviour in familiar environments.
	54	Who looked at attachment around the world, how many infants included and what type of study was conducted? How many studies and how many countries?	Van Ijendoorn and Kroonenberg (1988) - 2000 - Meta-analysis.- 32 studies, 8 countries.
	55	What was the genral pattern of findings?	Type A more common in western, Type C in eastern. Type B was most common in all countries.
	56	What was unusual about the Israeli results and how could they be explained?	High Insecure resistant (C) (29%) - Children were raised in a communal way, rarely being left with strangers, but often being apart from mum.
	57	What was unusual about the German results and how could they be explained?	Most insecure avoidant (A) (35%) - German families value independent/ non clingy children.
	58	What was unusual about the Japanese results and how could they be explained?	High Insecure resistant (C) (27%) - Japanese mothers spend a significant amount of time with their infants, explain extreme reactions to separation.
Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation	59	Who researched Italian mothers and what did they find? What does this suggest?	Simonelli - Much higher rates of insecure avoidant children (36%) amongst modern mothers. Suggest is an adaptation to modern life with working mothers.
	60	Why could the strange situation be seen as culturally bias?	Takes an emic construct of western children's attachment, and applies it as an etic construct of world wide "secure" childhood attachment.
	61	What is the term that describes a single strong attachment to a primary caregiver? As this is seen as a innate drive, what's the explanation for it?	Mototrophy, Evolutionary drive to survive
	62	What is the period this strong attachment has to occur and what is the time period according to Bowlby?	Critical / Sensitive period. 2/3 years
	63	What is an internal working model?	A blueprint/guide on how to act in future relationships based on the child's first attachment with the moth-er.
	64	What is safe base behaviour?	Infants with good attachment use mum as a base to explore their environment. Retuning to her frequently or if in distress.
	65	What is special about babies crying, smiling and vocalisations?	They act as social releasers, attracting caregivers attention and adults are biologically programmed to find them cute or distressing.
	66	Why is Bowlbys work criticised as Beta Bias.	Bowlby exaggerates the role of the mother as the primary caregiver, seeing the farther as just a provider of resources.
	67	What is the alternate explanation for attachment?	Cupboard love theorists/ learning theorists suggest it is the environment not biology that creates attach-ment.
	68	What is the continuity hypothesis?	A deterministic argument that the types f relationships we have as adults can be predicted by the attach-ment we had as infants.
	69	What was the name of Bowlby's study? Where were the children from and what were they interviewed to measure?	44 thieves, children accused of theft, and a control group of non thieves in child protection. Affectionless psychopathy.
	70	What is the term for extended living in hospitals and orphanages and what are 3 of the effects of this?	Institutionalisation. - adopting rules and norms, Losing personal identity, deindividuation, affectionless psychopathy, delinquency and low IQ
	71	What is deprivation and what is privation	Deprivation is not receiving suitable emotional care from a primary attachment, due to frequent or extend-ed absences. Privation is the total lack or ability to form an attachment bond.
The influence of early attachment	72	What type of study was Rutter's study and how were the Romanian orphans grouped	Longitudinal study of 165 orphans. Adopted 1) before 6 months, 2) after 6 months 3) over 24 months 4) control group of British children.
	73	What were 2 of the long term effects to the Romanian orphans and which orphans were affected.	Adopted after 6 months, - Disinhibited attachment, delayed intellectual development, Scoring low on IQ tests and concentration, Quazi autism.
	74	Criticise Rutter's study	Children not randomly assigned to groups. More affectionate babies may have been adopted earlier.
	75	What did Hodges and Tizard (1989) find out about adopted children.	Even after 6 months, adopted children adopted into families with suitable care, could overcome the effects of institutionalisation such as relationships with peers and measures of behaviour
	76	What is the schema based on attachment to primary caregiver. What two things do you learn from this schema?	If people can be trusted, and if relationships are loving
	77	What is the idea that future relationships follow the same pattern as previous. Give three types of relationships that are affected.	Childhood friendships, Adult romantic relationships, Parenting with own children
	78	Who ran the love quiz study? When? How were the participants recruited and how many participants?	Hanzen and Shaver (1987) Newspaper, 620 responses.
	79	What where groups the participants were categorised and what was the %'s of each group?	Secure 56%, Avoidant 25%, Anxious 19%
	80	Asides from adult attachment what else did they measure, and what was their overall finding?	Questions on childhood attachment type. Found correction between childhood attachment and adult.
	81	State three criticisms of the above study. (that you could develop into full evaluations)	Correlational, Volunteer sample, Self report technique
	82	Who developed the adult attachment interview and what types were identified?	Main at al. Dismissing, autonomous, pre-occupied, unresolved.
	83	What did verissimo find about childhood relationships?	Strong attachment to father was the best predictor of the ability to make friends in school
	84	Who studied women for attachment style (& when) and give one finding?	McCarty 1999, Women who had been assessed as secure in childhood had longer lasting and secure adult relationships. Avoidant - Poor romantic, Resistant—poor friendships.