Attachment tracking test 1- Reciprocity, interactional synchrony, Schaffer’s stages, Multiple attachments

1. Define attachment (1 mark)

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1. Define reciprocity (1 mark)

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1. Define interactional synchrony (1 mark)

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1. Describe the procedure and two behavioural categories used in the Meltzoff and Moore study into interactional synchrony (3 marks)

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1. What were the results and conclusion of this study? (2 marks)

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1. This study was replicated with babies who were 3 days old and the same results were found. What does this suggest about attachment? (1 mark)

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1. At what age are children in the multiple attachment stage, according to Schaffer? (1 mark)

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1. In what stage can infants be most easily comforted by any individual? (1 mark)

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1. In what stage will children show separation anxiety and protest by crying? (1 mark)

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1. In what stage will children show similar behaviour towards animate or inanimate objects? (1 mark)

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1. According to Schaffer’s research, what % of children formed multiple attachments within a month of forming a specific attachment? (1 mark) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which two of the following describes the research methods used in Schaffer and Emerson’s research:

(2 marks)

1. questionnaires
2. Experiments
3. Observations
4. Interviews
5. Correlations
6. Schaffer and Emerson’s study into attachment was longitudinal. Why it this beneficial? (2 marks)

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1. Briefly outline one piece of evidence that suggests the father is as capable as the mother of being a sensitive and caring primary caregiver. (2 marks)

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1. Briefly outline evidence that suggests the father has a different, unique role in attachment compared to the mother (2 marks)

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1. According to Schaffer, what percentage of children have 5 or more attachments by the age of 1. (1 mark) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What was Rutter’s opinion on primary and secondary attachments? (1 mark)

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Tracking test one answers

1. Attachment is a two way, enduring, emotional bond between two individuals.
2. Infant and caregiver and both active contributors in the interaction and are responding to each other. It is two-way and something that is mutual.
3. Interaction between infant and caregiver is rhythmic and can involve mirroring each other’s behaviours and emotion.
4. Observation of children and adults displaying 3 different facial expressions and a hand gesture. They observed the babies response (e.g mouth movements). Behavioural categories included: mouth opening, termination of mouth opening, tounge protrusion, termination of tounge protrusion.
5. Interrater reliability was calculated on observations = .92. Association was found between expression from the adult and the babies actions.
6. It is innate.
7. 9 months onwards
8. Pre-attachment
9. Discriminate stage
10. Indiscriminate stage
11. 29%
12. C and D
13. Same infants over a long period of time rather than just a snapshot (like most other research)- look at real development of attachments.
14. Field- primary caregiver fathers like mothers spent more time smiling, imitating and holding hands with infants than secondary caregiver fathers.
15. Grossman- fathers interactions are more to do with play and stimulation and less to do with nurturing,
16. 33%
17. No such thing- all attachments are equal.