Attachment tracking test 2 and answers

Animal studies, Explanations of attachment: Learning theory & Bowlby’s theory

1. What did Lorenz conclude from his finding that goslings would follow a human if it was the first thing they saw? (1 mark)

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1. Lorenz also suggested that an attachment would not form at all if it wasn’t during the critical period. How long was this? (1 mark)

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1. In Harlow’s research with rhesus monkeys, identify one thing that was measured. (1 mark)

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1. Outline two findings of Harlow’s research. (2 marks)

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1. Identify one consequence that Harlow’s monkeys experienced in adulthood. (1 mark)

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1. What evidence is there that imprinting is not always permanent? (2 marks)

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1. What problem is there with using animal studies to explain attachment in humans? ( 2 marks)

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1. When explaining attachment through classical conditioning, the food acts as a ……….? (1 mark)

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1. The mother initially is a ……. ( 1 mark) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The conditioned stimulus is…… (1 mark) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The conditioned response is….. (1 mark) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. When explaining attachment through operant conditioning, what is the primary reinforcer (1 mark) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the secondary reinforcer? (1 mark) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Why is learning theory considered reductionist? ( 2 marks)

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1. What role does negative reinforcement play in the forming of an attachment? ( 2 marks)

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1. Explain what Bowlby meant by an internal working model in relation to attachment. (2 marks)

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1. Define monotropy (1 mark)

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1. Why are social releasers important? ( 1mark)

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Attachment tracking test 2 ANSWERS

Animal studies, Explanations of attachment: Learning theory & Bowlby’s theory

1. The geese had imprinted on human.
2. 4-25 hours
3. Amount of time spent with each mother, feeding time, mother preference during stress, degree of exploration
4. Preferred towelling mother when given a choice, regardless of whether she produced milk. Monkeys without this mother showed signs of distress (diarrhoea), when scared they hung to cloth mother.
5. More aggressive, less sociable, bred less often, unskilled at mating, neglected their young, attacked their children
6. Guiton- imprinted on rubber glove they learnt to prefer mating with real chickens, imprinting on mating behaviour not always permanent. Lorenz work not always replicated.
7. Attachment behaviours in humans more complex than birds and monkeys. Cannot generalise/extrapolate results.
8. Unconditioned stimulus
9. Neutral stimulus
10. The mother
11. Pleasure
12. Food
13. Caregiver
14. Focuses on basic processes stimuli-response links. Attachment is much more complex than it explains.
15. The mother is reinforced by feedin the infant and removing the discomfort of hearing the infant cry. She will is then conditioned to repeat this behaviour.
16. Mental representation for what relationships are like. Powerful effect on the nature of a child’s future relationships. E.g. Poor attachments can lead to social/emotional difficulties in relationships as adults.
17. Infants have one, emotional and special bond normally with the mother.
18. Elicit response from caregiver to look after them.