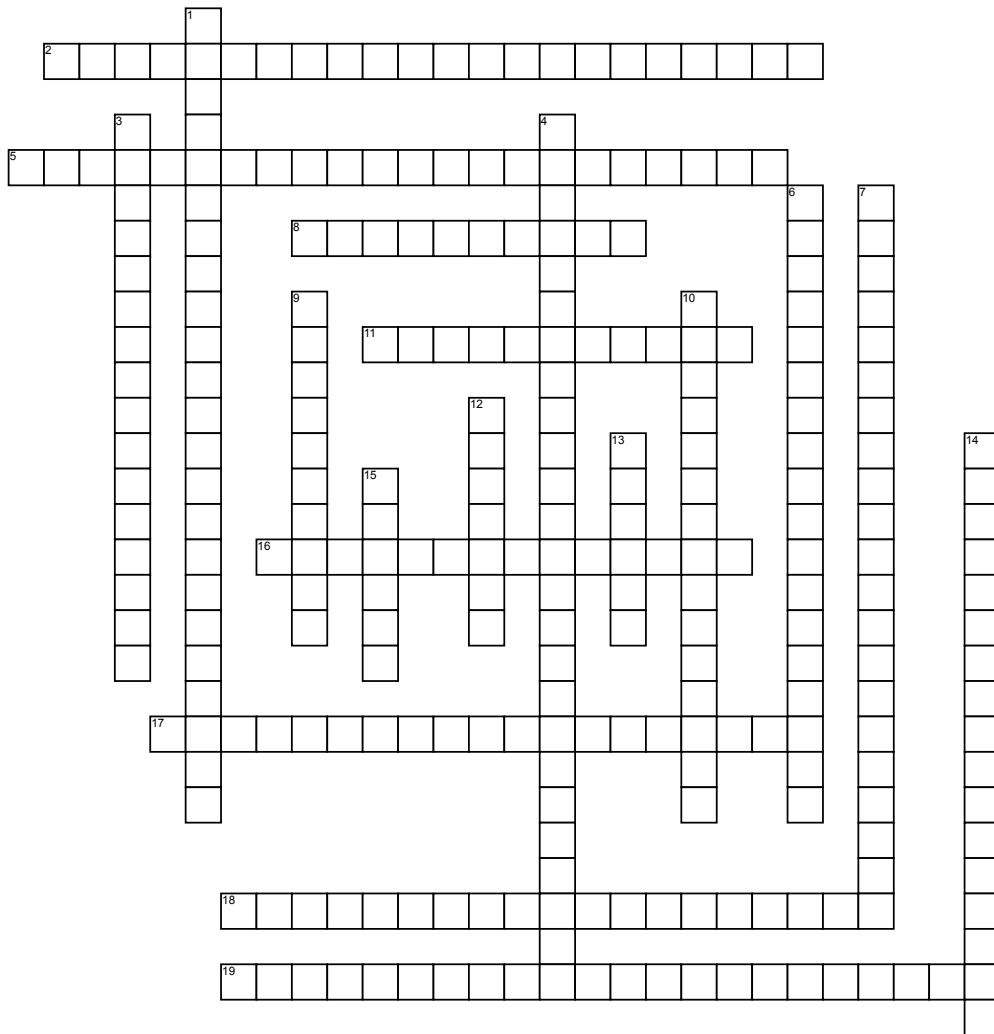


# Attachment



## Across

**2.** (third stage of attachment development) infant begins to show separation anxiety, protesting when their primary attachment figure leaves them. They show joy at their reunion with this person and are comforted by them. They experience stranger anxiety too.

**5.** when two people interact and mirror what the other is doing in terms of facial and body movements, including imitating emotions as well as behaviours.

**8.** an innate readiness to develop a strong bond with the mother which takes place during a specific time in development (probably a few hours after birth/hatching).

**11.** responding to the action of another with another action, where the actions of one partner elicits a response from the other partner.

**16.** a group of explanations (classical and operant conditioning) which explain behaviour in terms of learning rather than any innate tendencies or higher order thinking.

**17.** (final stage of attachment development) having more than one attachment figure (usually close family members like grandparents, siblings...)

**18.** learning through reinforcement (Skinner's rats)

**19.** (second stage of attachment development) the infant becomes more sociable and can distinguish between unfamiliar and familiar people. They are easily comforted by anyone with no preferences or stranger anxiety yet.

## Down

**1.** the person who formed the closest relationship with the child, shown by the intensity of the relationship.

**3.** (1977) a controlled observation which consisted of observing the behaviour of an infant in response to 4 different stimuli (three different faces and one hand gesture).

**4.** (first stage of attachment development) the infant produces similar responses to all stimuli.

**6.** (Glasgow 1964) 60 infants between 5-23 weeks were studied for a year and visited every 4 weeks. Separation from the mother was measured on a 4 point scale.

**7.** learning through association (Pavlov's dogs).

**9.** a long enduring, strong, two way emotional relationship in which people depend on each other for their sense of security.

**10.** the distress shown by a child when approached or picked up by someone who is unfamiliar.

**12.** the time of a child's life before speech begins, where non-verbal communication between infant and caregiver may form the basis of attachment.

**13.** (1935) divided a clutch of gosling eggs, half remained with mother and half saw Lorenz as soon as they hatched.

They showed no signs of recognising their natural mother.

**14.** the distress shown by a child when separated from their caregiver.

**15.** (1959) eight infant resus monkeys were studied for 165 days using a wire mother and a cloth mother to feed them. All 8 monkey spent most of their time with the cloth mother and used her for comfort. All the monkeys grew up to be socially and sexually abnormal.

## Word Bank

Infancy

Operant conditioning

Separation anxiety

Primary attachment figure

Learning theory

Schaffer and Emerson

Reciprocity

Imprinting

Classical conditioning

Beginnings of attachment

Multiple attachments

Discriminate attachment

Stranger anxiety

Harlow

Attachment

Interactional synchrony

Lorenz

Meltzoff and Moore

Indiscriminate attachments