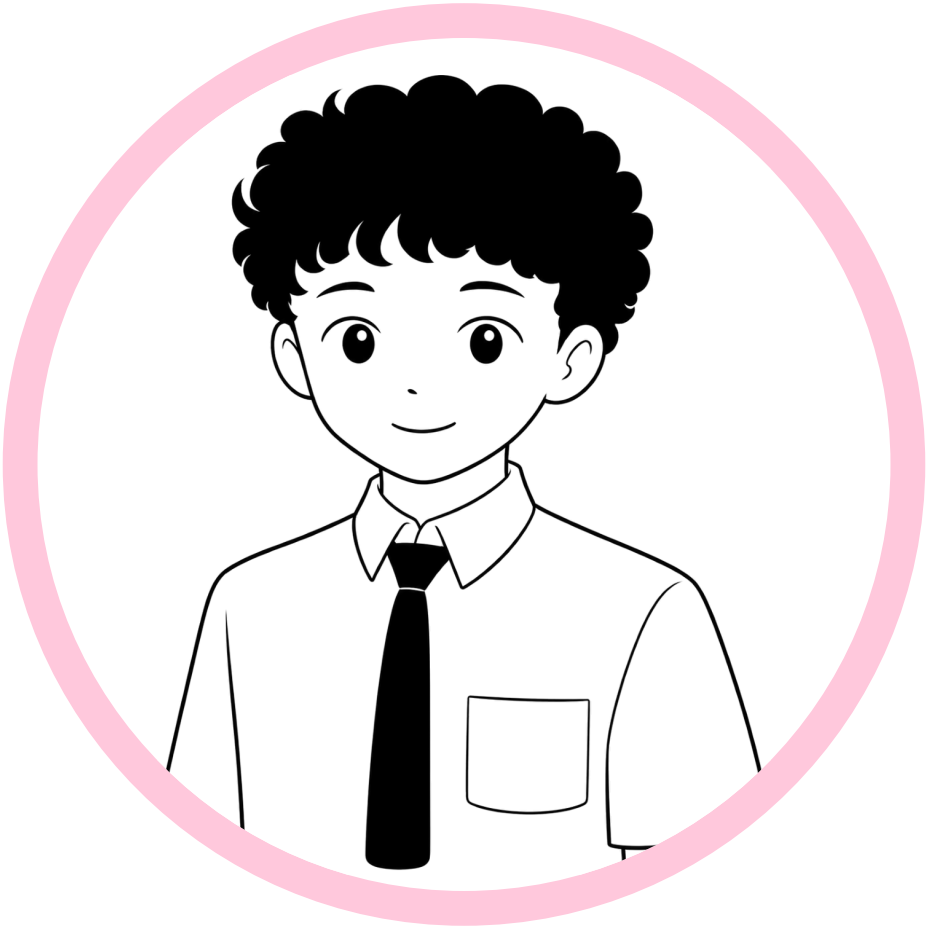
AQA A-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY · 7182

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

3.1.3 CAREGIVER-INFANT INTERACTIONS

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/46	%

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Q1.

Which **one** of the descriptions below best describes an infant showing reciprocity?

Shade **one** box only.

A A baby moves her head in time with her mother ⬭

B A baby smiles and her mother smiles back ⬭

C A mother moves her head in time with her baby ⬭

D A mother smiles and her baby smiles back ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

Q2.

Which **one** of the descriptions below best describes an infant showing interactional synchrony?

Shade **one** box only.

A A baby moves her head in time with her mother ⬭

B A baby smiles and her mother smiles back ⬭

C A mother moves her head in time with her baby ⬭

D A mother smiles and her baby smiles back ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

Q3.

Name **three** of the stages of attachment identified by Schaffer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Total 3 marks)

Q4.

What is meant by ‘reciprocity’ in the context of caregiver-infant interaction?

(Total 2 marks)

Q5.

Briefly evaluate research into caregiver-infant interaction.

(Total 4 marks)

Q6.

Read the item and then answer the question that follows.

> Proud father Abdul was talking to his friend, as they were both watching Abdul's wife, Tasneem, interacting with their baby daughter, Aisha.
>
> 'It's amazing really', said Abdul. 'Tasneem smiles, Aisha smiles back. Tasneem moves her head, Aisha moves hers, perfectly in time with each other.'
>
> 'Yes', agreed the friend. 'It's almost as if they are one person.'

With reference to Abdul's conversation with his friend, outline **two** features of caregiver-infant interaction.

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_____

_____

_____

(Total 4 marks)

Q7.

Name **three** stages in the development of attachments identified by Schaffer.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

(Total 3 marks)

Q8.

Briefly discuss how researchers might address difficulties encountered when trying to investigate caregiver-infant interaction.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Total 4 marks)

Q9.

What is meant by the term 'attachment'?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Total 2 marks)

Q10.

(a) Describe **one** way in which psychologists have investigated caregiver-infant interaction in humans. Refer to a specific study in your answer.

(3)

(b) Evaluate the way of investigating caregiver-infant interaction that you have described in your answer to part (a). Do **not** refer to ethical issues in your answer.

(3)

(Total 6 marks)

Q11.

Some researchers believe that caregiver–infant interactions influence the development of attachment.

Explain **one** reason why it is difficult to draw conclusions about the role of caregiver–infant interactions in the development of attachment.

(Total 2 marks)

Q12.

What is meant by the term *attachment*?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Total 2 marks)

Q13.

One situation in which disruption of attachment can occur is when a mother of a young child is admitted into hospital. A researcher decided to study the behaviour of a two year old boy who experienced this disruption of attachment.

She decided to use naturalistic observation of the boy both before his mother was admitted into hospital and after she returned home. Each period of observation lasted for one hour.

(a) Suggest **two** suitable behavioural categories the researcher could use to record the boy's behaviour.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) How might the researcher record the boy's behaviour during the one-hour observation?

_____

_____

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(2)

(c) Explain why the psychologist might want to carry out a pilot study before the main observation.

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q14.

A psychologist analysed the results of 'Strange Situation' studies from different countries. Some of the results are shown below.

Country (and number of studies)	**% of each type of attachment**		
	Secure	**Insecure-Avoidant**	**Insecure-Resistant**
Country One (2)	64	7	29
Country Two (18)	65	21	14
Country Three (4)	67	26	7

(a) Outline what the table above shows about cultural variations in attachment.

(3)

(b) Explain **one** criticism of investigating cultural variations in attachment using the 'Strange Situation.'

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(3)

(Total 6 marks)

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