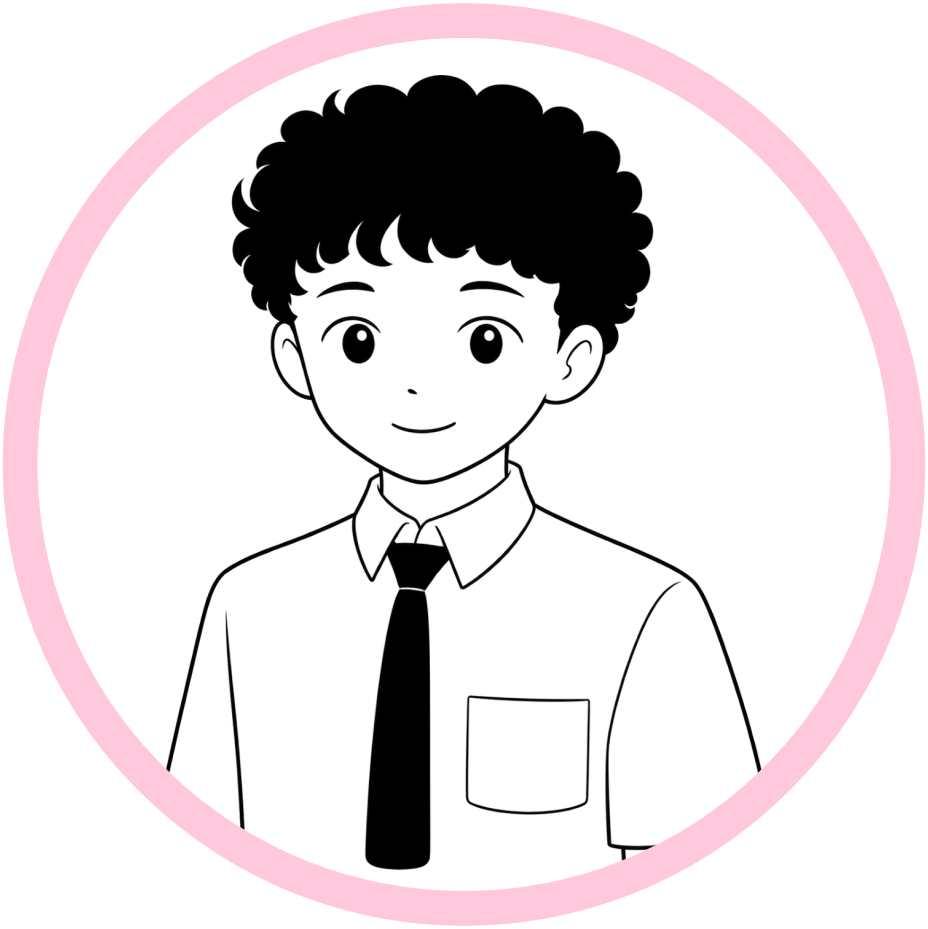
AQA A-LEVEL PSYCHOLOGY · 7182

PSYCHOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

3.1.3 TYPES OF ATTACHMENT AND THE STRANGE SITUATION

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/176	%

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Q1.

Three one-year-old girls were taken to nursery by their mothers. The girls each reacted differently towards their mothers as they left. Bhavi ignored her mother. Ola appeared a little upset. Pippa did not want her mother to leave and was very upset. The girls also responded differently when the new nursery worker approached them. Bhavi was not at all upset, Ola was moderately anxious but Pippa was very anxious.

(a) With reference to the different attachment types seen in the Strange Situation, identify the most likely attachment type of Bhavi, Ola and Pippa. Use the information provided to help you.

Bhavi

_____

_____

Ola

_____

_____

Pippa

_____

_____

(3)

(b) Briefly outline the behaviour each girl is likely to display when her mother collects her from nursery.

Bhavi

_____

_____

Ola

_____

_____

Pippa

_____

_____

(3)

(Total 6 marks)

Q2.

Discuss research into cultural variations in attachment.

(Total 12 marks)

Q3.

Identify **two** infant behaviours that are characteristic of an insecure-resistant attachment

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type.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Total 2 marks)

Q4.

Which **two** of the following are associated with an insecure-resistant attachment type?

Choose **two** from the options **A**, **B**, **C**, **D** and **E**.

A Extreme stranger anxiety ⬭

B Indifference when the mother leaves the room ⬭

C Low willingness to explore the new environment ⬭

D Moderate levels of separation anxiety ⬭

E Obvious joy when reunited with the mother ⬭

(Total 2 marks)

Q5.

Discuss findings of research into cultural variations in attachment.

(Total 8 marks)

Q6.

Discuss the Strange Situation as a way of assessing type of attachment.

(Total 12 marks)

Q7.

In van Ijzendoorn's cross-cultural investigations of attachment, which **one** of the following countries was found to have the highest percentage of anxious-avoidant children? Shade **one** box only.

A China ⬭

B Germany ⬭

C Great Britain ⬭

D Japan ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

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Q8.

In van Ijzendoorn's cross-cultural investigations of attachment, which **one** of the following countries was found to have the highest percentage of anxious-resistant children? Shade **one** box only.

A China ⬭

B Germany ⬭

C Great Britain ⬭

D Japan ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

Q9.

In van Ijzendoorn's cross-cultural investigations of attachment, which **one** of the following attachment types was found to be most common in all of the countries investigated? Shade **one** box only.

A Anxious-avoidant ⬭

B Anxious-resistant ⬭

C Disorganised ⬭

D Secure ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

Q10.

In van Ijzendoorn's cross-cultural investigations of attachment, which **one** of the following statements is correct? Shade **one** box only.

A Cross-cultural studies of attachment only investigate the variation between cultures and not the variation within cultures ⬭

B There was no difference in the variation within cultures compared to the variation between cultures ⬭

C The variation between cultures was greater than the variation within cultures ⬭

D The variation within cultures was greater than the variation between cultures ⬭

(Total 1 mark)

Q11.

Read the item and then answer the question that follows.

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A nursery school worker and her manager were chatting at the end of the day.

'How did the new toddlers settle in today?' asked the manager.

'They behaved very differently', replied the nursery school worker. 'Max was distressed when his mother left but was happy to see her at the end of the day.'

'Jessica arrived clinging to her mother and I could not calm her down when her mother left.'

'William barely seemed to notice when his mother left and did not even look up when she returned to collect him.'

Name the attachment type demonstrated by **each** of the children in the conversation above by writing the attachment type next to the name below.

Max _____

Jessica _____

William _____

(Total 3 marks)

Q12.

Outline and evaluate research into cultural variations in attachment.

(Total 16 marks)

Q13.

Outline and evaluate research into cultural variations in attachment.

(Total 12 marks)

Q14.

The Strange Situation can be used to identify a child's attachment type.

Explain how the behaviour of a child showing insecure-avoidant attachment type would be different from the behaviour of a child showing insecure-resistant attachment type.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Extra space

(Total 4 marks)

Q15.

Evaluate the Strange Situation as a method for investigating types of attachment.

Extra space

(Total 4 marks)

Q16.

Outline **one or more** studies that have investigated cultural variations in attachment.

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Extra space

(Total 6 marks)

Q17.

A researcher used the Strange Situation to investigate the attachment types of two infants. Megan was classified as insecure-avoidant. Rosie was classified as insecure-resistant.

Explain how Megan's behaviour would differ from Rosie's behaviour in the Strange Situation.

Extra space

(Total 4 marks)

Q18.

Give **one** limitation of the use of the Strange Situation in attachment research.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(Total 2 marks)

Q19.

Sam and Dan are both twelve months old. They are observed separately in Ainsworth's Strange Situation. Sam is slightly upset when his mother leaves, but Dan is very upset and cries loudly.

(a) In the table below, identify the type of attachment suggested by the behaviour of each child.

	Type of attachment
Sam	
Dan	

(2)

(b) Sam's and Dan's behaviour was then observed when the mothers returned. Give **one** example of the behaviour that each child would be likely to show.

Sam's behaviour _____

_____

Dan's behaviour _____

_____

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

Q20.

Apart from ethical issues, explain **one or more** limitations of using the Strange Situation to assess the type of attachment in young children.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Extra space

(Total 4 marks)

Q21.

Describe and evaluate Ainsworth's work on attachment. As part of your evaluation, you should refer to the work of **at least one** other researcher.

(Total 16 marks)

Q22.

Describe and evaluate Ainsworth's work on attachment. As part of your evaluation, you should refer to the work of **at least one** other researcher.

(Total 12 marks)

Q23.

Anya has a 10-month-old son called Ben. Anya sometimes ignores Ben and does not respond when he cries. However, when Anya feels like playing with Ben, she wakes him up, even if he is soundly asleep.

(a) What type of attachment is Ben likely to show? Explain your answer.

(3)

(b) Explain how a psychologist could investigate Ben's attachment type using Ainsworth's Strange Situation.

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(3)

(Total 6 marks)

Q24.

Outline what research has shown about cultural variations in attachment.

Extra space

(Total 4 marks)

Q25.

Mary Ainsworth studied insecure and secure attachments in infants by using the 'Strange Situation'.

Describe how Ainsworth studied types of attachment.

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Extra space _____

(Total 5 marks)

Q26.

Some people say that Ainsworth's studies lacked validity.

Explain this criticism of Ainsworth.

Extra space _____

(Total 4 marks)

Q27.

Ainsworth identified different types of attachment in children, including secure and insecure attachment.

Identify **two** characteristics of an insecurely attached child.

Characteristic One _____

Characteristic Two _____

_____

(Total 2 marks)

Q28.

Outline what research has shown about cultural variations in attachment.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Extra space _____

_____

_____

_____

(Total 4 marks)

Q29.

Tick **two** of the boxes below to indicate which statements best describe the behaviour of a **securely attached child in the Strange Situation**.

A	Exploration of the environment is limited because the infant has difficulty moving away from the caregiver.	☐
B	The infant explores a strange environment, plays happily withtoys and uses the caregiver as a safe base.	☐
C	The infant goes to the caregiver when she returns and is easily soothed.	☐
D	The infant goes to the caregiver when she returns but is difficult to comfort.	☐

(Total 2 marks)

Q30.

Outline how Ainsworth studied types of attachment.

(Total 3 marks)

Q31.

By observing interactions between the infants and their mothers in a Strange Situation, Mary Ainsworth was able to identify different types of attachment.

Describe possible demand characteristics in this research.

(Total 3 marks)

Q32.

How does the behaviour of securely attached infants differ from that of insecurely attached infants?

Extra space

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_____

_____

_____

(Total 4 marks)

Q33.

Ainsworth and Bell observed infants in an unfamiliar room to assess the quality of their attachment to their mother. Observations during this 'Strange Situation' related to the following categories of behaviour:

> Exploration – how much the infant explored the unfamiliar room; Separation behaviour – how the infant reacted when the mother left; Stranger anxiety – the response of the infant to a stranger; Reunion behaviour – how the infant reacted when the mother returned.

(a) Select **two** of these categories and explain how the behaviour of securely attached infants and insecurely attached infants would be different in the 'Strange Situation'.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(4)

(b) Briefly explain why some children show characteristics of secure attachment and some characteristics of insecure attachment.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

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