

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- explores while the caregiver is present; is distressed by separation and comforted on reunion

2.2

- infants preferred a soft surrogate to a wire one that provided food, showing attachment depends on comfort and contact rather than feeding alone

2.3

(a)

- authoritative

(b)

- the association is correlational, so the style may not be the cause

3.1 B

- avoiding the caregiver on reunion defines the insecure-avoidant pattern

3.2 B

- correlation cannot establish causation

3.3

(a)

- an underlying factor such as family resources may produce both

(b)

- an experimental or longitudinal design with controls for confounding variables that shows the outcome changing when parenting changes

3.4

(a)

- **A** secure (1); **B** avoidant, or insecure-avoidant (1); **C** anxious/ambivalent, or insecure-resistant (1). (Disorganised is a fourth category, shown by contradictory behaviour with no consistent strategy.)

(b)

- Infant monkeys given a wire mother that provided milk and a cloth mother that provided none spent almost all their time clinging to the **cloth** mother and returned to her when frightened (1). This was surprising because attachment had been explained

by the feeding drive — the finding showed that **contact comfort**, not food, is the basis of attachment (1)

(c)

- Child-rearing practices differ: in cultures where infants are rarely separated from the mother, apparently “resistant” distress may be normal, and in cultures that encourage early independence, low distress may be misread as avoidance — so the categories may not mean the same thing everywhere (1)

(d)

- **Trust versus mistrust** (1); resolved favourably it produces a basic sense that the world is dependable — hope