**October 2, 2017**

1. Moghaddam says (p170) that Bowlby’s idea of attachment attended to both biological and social aspects of mother-infant interaction. Provide examples of each of these aspects from Moghaddam’s description of the work. Based on your understanding of the attachment ideas of Lorenz, Harlow and Ainsworth, would you say that these ideas also combine both biological and social aspects? Explain.

2. Explain what is meant by the concept of intersubjectivity (as used by Moghaddam, p166) and what the concept has to do with attachment theories.

3. Suppose that you were going to do a laboratory study of some aspect of the attachment phenomenon. Would attachment work better as an independent variable or as a dependent variable (or both)? What are some possible operational definitions of attachment that you might be able to use?

4. The behaviourists initially thought that attachment of the child to the mother followed from the mother becoming a secondary reinforcer due to her role in the feeding process. Using the Little Albert scenario as a guide, explain how a child’s positive emotional response to the mother could be analyzed as an instance of classical conditioning.

5. Harlow raised infant monkeys in the presence of wire mothers (that provided food) and cloth mothers (that did not). What result would behaviourists predict from these monkeys when they were frightened? Why would they expect this? Why is the actual result damaging to the behaviourist view of learning and behaviour?

6. Describe how the attachment process might affect the formation of schema in young children and how the schema formed might influence subsequent thinking and behaviour.

7. What would it mean to say that there is a critical period for attachment in ducks? in humans? In what way do Bowlby’s ideas about attachment in humans resemble Lorenz’s ideas as seen in his ethology-oriented studies of ducks?

8. Identify what is meant by each of the following concepts and explain the importance of each in the study of Developmental Psychology:

Strange situation

Scaffolding

Ideal forms

9. Summarize the main idea of each of the following and describe any evidence presented by Moghaddam for or against each.

Frustration-aggression hypothesis

Similarity-attraction hypothesis

10. What role does sublimation play in the personality theory of Freud? Can you give any examples of sublimation in your own behaviour?

11. Moghaddam makes several references in his book to the “pessimistic” theory of Freud. What is pessimistic about Freud’s theory in general and about his inter-group psychology in particular?

12. Explain the basic Freudian concept of defense mechanism, including its relationship to anxiety. Explain the general idea of each of the following specific defense mechanisms and give an example from your own experience that you think might exemplify each.

Repression

Projection

Rationalization

Reaction formation

Identification

13. Have you ever been angry with someone more powerful than yourself (for example, an employer, a parent, a teacher …), been afraid to act aggressively toward them directly, but found yourself engaging in indirect aggression toward that person? Do you think such a phenomena is biologically based and bound to occur, or is it possibly a learned phenomena and we could also learn to avoid acting in these indirect aggressive ways?

14. Explain how displaced aggression might be used to foster in-group cohesion and describe an historical situation (other than those used in the text) or a personal situation that might provide an example of this phenomenon.