3.6 Maternal Deprivation and the Effects of Institutionalisation: Test Pack

AQA 7182 · about 20 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 Define 'privation' as it is used in the attachment literature and give one brief example relevant to institutional care.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Explain the difference between short-term separation and prolonged deprivation in the context of attachment theory. Give one example of each.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

3 Outline two ways in which the Romanian orphan studies have practical value for adoption and child-care policy.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

4 Outline the main findings of Zeanah et al.'s Bucharest Early Intervention Project (BEIP) concerning attachment patterns in institutionalised children and the effects of placing children into foster care.

(Total for Question 4 is 6 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 3.6 Maternal Deprivation and the Effects of Institutionalisation: Test Pack

Question 1

definition: privation is the failure to form any enduring attachment bond in the first place, rather than loss of an existing one oe	**B1**
example: an infant raised in an institution with no consistent primary caregiver who never forms a single main attachment figure oe	**B1**

Answer: Privation is the failure to form an enduring attachment at all; for example, an infant in an institution who never has a consistent primary caregiver and so never forms a main attachment bond.

Question 2

defines short-term separation as a temporary absence from the caregiver where alternate care may be provided, and explains it does not necessarily cause long term harm oe	**M1**
gives an example of short-term separation, e.g. child staying overnight with a grandparent while parents work oe	**M1**
defines prolonged deprivation as an extended or repeated lack of emotional care from a primary caregiver during the critical period, leading to lasting developmental effects oe	**M1**
gives an example of prolonged deprivation, e.g. an infant spending the first years of life in a poorly staffed institution with minimal caregiver contact oe	**A1**

Answer: Short-term separation is a temporary absence from the primary caregiver, for example an overnight stay with a relative, and usually causes no lasting harm if substitute care is good. Prolonged deprivation is an extended lack of emotional care during the critical period, for example an infant raised for months in an understaffed institution with little individual attention; this can lead to lasting emotional and cognitive problems.

Question 3

identifies early adoption/foster care as a policy implication oe	**M1**
explains that findings support placing children into family care as early as possible to promote recovery and reduce long term problems oe	**A1**
identifies improving institutional care standards as a policy implication oe	**M1**
explains that providing better caregiver to child ratios, consistent caregivers and increased stimulation can reduce harm while children await family placement oe	**A1**

Answer: Findings support early placement into family care or foster care to improve recovery prospects, and they support raising standards in institutions, such as better caregiver to child ratios and more consistent individual care, to reduce developmental harm while children await adoption.

Question 4

states that many institutionalised children showed a high rate of disorganised or atypical attachment patterns on assessment oe	**M1**
reports that a substantial proportion of children in institutions showed disinhibited attachment or indiscriminate friendliness oe	**M1**
identifies that children moved into high quality foster care showed improvements in attachment behaviours compared with those who remained in institutions oe	**M1**
explains that earlier placement into foster care was associated with better attachment outcomes, indicating the value of early intervention oe	**A1**
notes that some children did not fully recover, suggesting effects of early deprivation can be persistent for some individuals oe	**A1**
mentions that the BEIP used a randomised controlled design for foster placement, strengthening causal inference about foster care benefits oe	**A1**

Answer: Zeanah et al. found high rates of disorganised and disinhibited attachment among institutionalised children. Moving children into high quality foster care improved attachment outcomes, particularly when placement occurred earlier, though not all children fully recovered. The study used a randomised design, supporting causal conclusions about the benefits of foster care.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk