3.7 The Influence of Early Attachment on Later Relationships: Test Pack

AQA 7182 · about 20 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 State the year of Hazan and Shaver's Love Quiz and the data collection instrument used.

(Total for Question 1 is 2 marks)

2 Explain the continuity hypothesis in attachment theory.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

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3 Apply attachment knowledge to the scenario describing Yusuf and identify the likely infant attachment type.

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)

4 Outline Hazan and Shaver's Love Quiz study, its method and main findings.

(Total for Question 4 is 6 marks)

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Mark scheme · 3.7 The Influence of Early Attachment on Later Relationships: Test Pack

Question 1

1987 cao	**B1**
a self-report 'Love Quiz' / questionnaire distributed via a newspaper oe	**B1**

Answer: 1987; a self-report 'Love Quiz' questionnaire distributed via a newspaper.

Question 2

states that the continuity hypothesis predicts stability in patterns of attachment from infancy to later relationships oe	**M1**
explains this stability is thought to arise because the internal working model formed with the primary caregiver is carried forward oe	**M1**
gives an implication, e.g. a securely attached infant is likely to form trusting friendships and stable romantic relationships later in life oe	**A1**
notes that the hypothesis allows for some change, for example through later corrective experiences or life events oe	**A1**

Answer: The continuity hypothesis predicts that early attachment patterns tend to be stable and influence later relationships because the internal working model formed in infancy guides future expectations and behaviour, though later experiences can modify this template.

Question 3

identifies insecure-ambivalent (anxious) attachment as the best fit cao	**M1**
justifies with reference to clinginess and seeking reassurance, showing anxiety about separation and relationships oe	**A1**
links intense but unstable friendships to the anxiously attached internal working model, expecting inconsistent responsiveness from others oe	**A1**
may refer to difficulty with separation and emotional hyperactivation as characteristic of ambivalent attachment oe	**A1**

Answer: Insecure-ambivalent (anxious) attachment. Yusuf's clinginess, frequent need for reassurance, distress at separations and intense but unstable friendships fit the anxiety and hyperactivation typical of ambivalent attachment.

Question 4

identifies the method: a self-report 'Love Quiz' distributed via a newspaper, asking about childhood attachment and current romantic experiences/attitudes oe	**M1**
states sample detail: volunteer adults who completed the questionnaire (self-selected sample) oe	**M1**
reports a main finding: adults who described a secure childhood attachment reported more trusting, longer-lasting relationships oe	**M1**
reports a main finding: adults who described insecure-avoidant infant attachments reported less trust and emotional distance, while those describing insecure-ambivalent reported anxiety about relationships oe	**M1**
links findings to the continuity hypothesis: adults' self-reports supported the idea that early attachment patterns influence adult romantic styles oe	**A1**
notes the study used correlational, self-report measures, so evidence is of association rather than causation oe	**A1**

Answer: Hazan and Shaver used a self-report Love Quiz with volunteer adults to ask about childhood attachment and current romantic attitudes. They found that self-described securely attached individuals reported more trust and longer relationships, avoidant respondents reported emotional distance, and ambivalent respondents reported anxiety, supporting the continuity hypothesis though based on correlational self-report data.

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