**Which stage of attachment?**

Read the statements in the table below and decide which stage of attachment each child is in.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Behaviour** | **Stage** |
| Infants produce similar responses to all objects, whether animate or inanimate |  |
| At the end of this stage, infants being to show a greater preference for social stimuli, such as a smiling face |  |
| Reciprocity and interactional synchrony are playing a role in establishing the infant’s relationship with others |  |
| Infants start to become more social and enjoy being with people |  |
| Infants prefer human company to inanimate objects |  |
| Infants can distinguish between familiar and unfamiliar people |  |
| They are still relatively easily comforted by anyone and do not show stranger anxiety |  |
| Infants to show separation anxiety, when one particular person puts them down |  |
| They show especial joy at reunion with their main caregiver and are more comforted by that person |  |
| At this point, infants are said to have formed a specific attachment to one person, their primary attachment figure |  |
| Stranger anxiety increases |  |
| The infant develops a wider circle of attachments depending on how many consistent relationships he or she has |  |
| The infants show separation anxiety in their secondary attachments |  |

**Which stage of attachment? – TEACHER’S**

Read the statements in the table below and decide which stage of attachment each child is in.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Behaviour** | **Stage** |
| Infants produce similar responses to all objects, whether animate or inanimate | 1 |
| At the end of this stage, infants being to show a greater preference for social stimuli, such as a smiling face | 3 |
| Reciprocity and interactional synchrony are playing a role in establishing the infant’s relationship with others | 3 |
| Infants start to become more social and enjoy being with people | 4 |
| Infants prefer human company to inanimate objects | 2 |
| Infants can distinguish between familiar and unfamiliar people | 2 |
| They are still relatively easily comforted by anyone and do not show stranger anxiety | 2 |
| Infants to show separation anxiety, when one particular person puts them down | 3 |
| They show especial joy at reunion with their main caregiver and are more comforted by that person | 3 |
| At this point, infants are said to have formed a specific attachment to one person, their primary attachment figure | 3 |
| Stranger anxiety increases | 3 |
| The infant develops a wider circle of attachments depending on how many consistent relationships he or she has | 4 |
| The infants show separation anxiety in their secondary attachments | 4 |