

The life of Gregg

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According to Schaffer's stages of attachment, Gregg is in the asocial stage. He shows interactional synchrony as He is able to mirror facial expressions and hand movements.

He displays some level of reciprocity as he responds to most facial expressions. However, it is difficult to determine if he is doing this intentionally as he is in constant motion and even makes faces while he sleeps.

On average, we respond to his signals $2/3^{\text{rds}}$ of the time as we try to have a high degree of sensitivity in order to form a strong attachment.

The life of Gregg

Mont

h 2

but his movements have become more coordinated, so it is easier to observe interactional synchrony and reciprocity. This has allowed him to play more with his father and form an attachment with him based on stimulation.

He has a similar response to both animate and inanimate objects although he shows a preference for social stimuli. For example, he coos and shows pleasure when he sees a smiling face. He has developed some preference for the familiar adults. He is more relaxed and proximity seeking

The life of Gregg

Mont

h 3

Gregg is now in the indiscriminate stage. Although he recognises familiar adults, he has become more social and interacts with new adults more easily. He shows a preference for social stimuli and rarely shows stranger anxiety or separation anxiety.

He seems to prefer his mother as she is the one who usually provides him with food. This preference may be as a result of classical conditioning. The food acts as the unconditioned stimulus which produces an unconditioned response of pleasure in Gregg. His mother is the neutral stimulus which is repeatedly paired with the food. Over time, this results in his mother producing the same pleasure response in Gregg. She has become the conditioned stimulus.

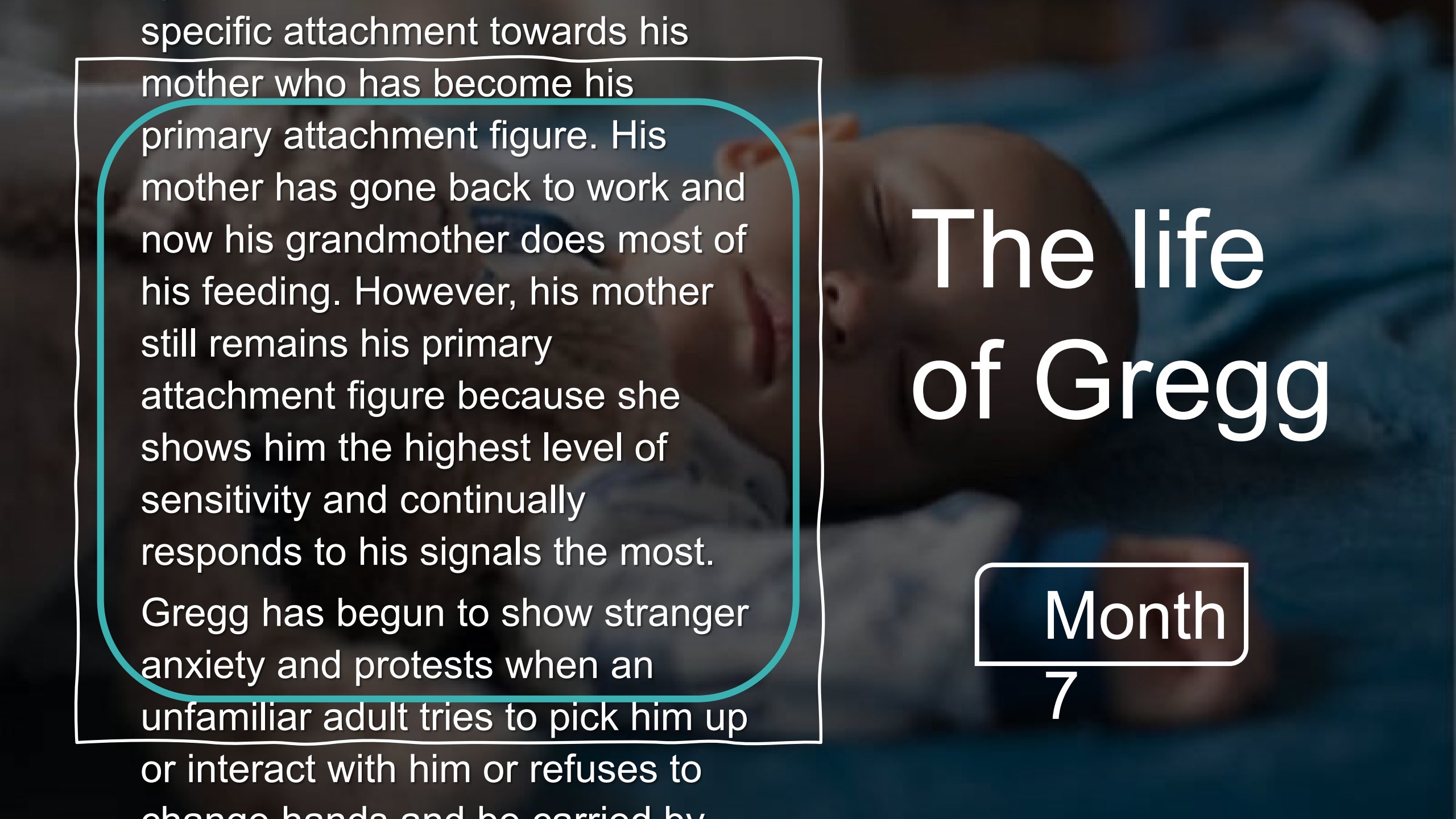


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Gregg still shows a preference to his mother. This may be due to operant conditioning. When he cries, his mother usually responds to him with comfort, food and general attachment behaviors. This positively reinforces the action of crying and Greg now cries more frequently to get his mother's attention. This increases the frequency of attachment behaviors between Gregg and his mother strengthening their attachment.

The life of Gregg



specific attachment towards his mother who has become his primary attachment figure. His mother has gone back to work and now his grandmother does most of his feeding. However, his mother still remains his primary attachment figure because she shows him the highest level of sensitivity and continually responds to his signals the most.

Gregg has begun to show stranger anxiety and protests when an unfamiliar adult tries to pick him up or interact with him or refuses to change hands and be carried by

The life of Gregg

Month

7

Gregg has now formed a secondary attachment to his father as they regularly spend time together playing.

According to the strange situation, Gregg shows secure attachment specifically towards his mother.

He is proximity seeking, freely explores and uses his mother as a secure base while exploring. He shows moderate stranger anxiety, although he is apprehensive of strangers, he only protests mildly. He also shows moderate separation anxiety because although he protests, he receives comfort from a stranger in the absence of his mother. He also requires and accepts comfort on reunion.

The life of Gregg

Mont
h 8

The life of Gregg

According to Bowlby's theory of maternal deprivation, Gregg is on track to grow into a well-adjusted adult. He has shown secure attachment to his mother all through this period. Although he is still within the critical period, he is not maternally deprived as his care is constant, predictable and he is not separated from his mother for long periods of time.

In later life, Gregg will most probably have a good IQ. He is likely to be uninvolved with bullying and will form strong friendship attachments. He will probably have good mental health and secure attachments with his own children as his internal working model is of a strong primary attachment. In terms of romantic relationships, he will most likely have secure trusting relationships which will last longer.

Mont

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The life of Gregg

Gregg was raised in an individualist culture (Britain) in an urban area. The child rearing practices used to raise him are mostly based on western methods made more popular through globalization. This means he is less likely to be insecure-resistant compared to if he was grown in a collectivist culture.

He was raised to focus on independence and the importance of the individual. Being a competent adult to him is being independent and being able to express emotion appropriately.