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Attachment Theory

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| **Across**  **2.** Worked with Emerson to prove taht children form attachments based on sensitivity to needs rather than amount of time spent with a carer.  **6.** Never having made an attachment.  **9.** Identified the difference between the loss of an attachment and the non-existnece of an attachment.  **12.** Inability to show concern for others.  **13.** Type of attachment formed as a result of a caregiver being sensitive to the needs of the child.  **15.** Term used tyo describe an innate desire to form an attchment.  **16.** A close emotional bond between two people | **Down**  **1.** The temporary or permanent loss of an attachment.  **3.** An innate attachment to one main care giver.  **4.** Hypothesis put forward by Bowlby describing the loss or break in continuous care.  **5.** Term coined by Lorenz as a result of his work with birds.  **7.** Number of 'thieves' in Bowlby's study.  **8.** Her reserach showed that the effects of deprivtaion can be reversed depending on what happens after the separation period.  **10.** First to carry out the Strange Situations experiment.  **11.** British psychoanalyst reknown for his work on attachment.  **14.** Behaviour learnt through sensory experience. |