ACROSS
2. Category of attachment in which the infant does not seem to have a strong preference for the mother over the stranger, is not upset when mother leaves, and tends to ignore mother when she returns.
6. Parenting style that is high on control (demanding) and low on acceptance.
7. Beginning at age 6 months and peaking around age 14-18 months, infants become upset when their parents leave the room. This is called _____ anxiety.
9. Innate behavior that occurs during a critical period of development and ensures that the young are fed and protected from predators.
10. Cognitive representation that shapes personal expectations about social relationships.
13. In ambiguous situations, infants use others’ emotional reactions to regulate their own feelings. (This answer is in your book, not the module).
15. Theorist who believes that healthy attachment stems from parental responsiveness to the infant’s needs during the stage of trust versus mistrust.
16. Parenting style that is low on control (demanding) and high on acceptance.
17. Theoretical view (Bowlby) that claims that the purpose of attachment is to ensure survival of the species.
18. At birth, infants show several different emotions including interest, contentment, and ________.
19. Parenting style that is high on both control (demanding) and acceptance.

DOWN
1. Procedure developed by Mary Ainsworth to measure the quality of infant attachment to caregivers.
2. Strong emotional tie between two people.
3. An emotion that develops later, around age 5-7 months.
4. Category of attachment in which the infant is fearful of new places and new people, is upset when mother leaves, and appears ambivalent when mother returns.
5. Researcher whose work with baby monkeys showed that attachment is not based on feeding or oral gratification, and is instead based on contact comfort and caregiver responsiveness.
8. One consequence of developing an attachment relationship is that infants become wary when they are approached by people they do not know. This is called _____ anxiety.
11. Name of researcher who studied attachment in geese.
12. Category of attachment in which the infants’ behavior is unpredictable regarding strangers and reunion with the mother.
13. Category of attachment in which the baby explores the environment, is comfortable with a stranger as long as mother is present, is upset when mother leaves and is happy when she returns.
14. Parenting style that is low on both control (demanding) and acceptance.