

Have and Show Emotions

Research report



China

Scientific project management

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Implementation in China

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Analysis and report

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Abstract

To gain a better understanding of their emotional experience and expression during everyday life and while watching television, 5,190 children and preteens from 17 countries were surveyed.. Moreover, it was of interest how the social expectations are assessed. Moreover, it was of interest how the social expectance is assessed. The Chinese sample comprised 400 questionnaires and induced the following results:

- Unlike to other countries not joy but fear is the emotion which is most frequently experienced among Chinese children.
- Chinese children laugh the least and cry often.
- Chinese children are rarely angry but they are more envious in comparison with children from other countries.
- In comparison, Chinese children are the least proud.
- Chinese girls are less proud than the boys.
- Chinese girls show their feelings of joy, fear and grief more often than the Chinese boys.
- Feeling emotions like fear and envy increases with age among Chinese children.
- Younger children cry more often and experience anger more often.
- Chinese children demand emotional honesty from TV characters
- Compared with the children's own experience and expression of emotions, TV characters should openly display their emotions.
- Especially older children demand more emotions of TV characters.

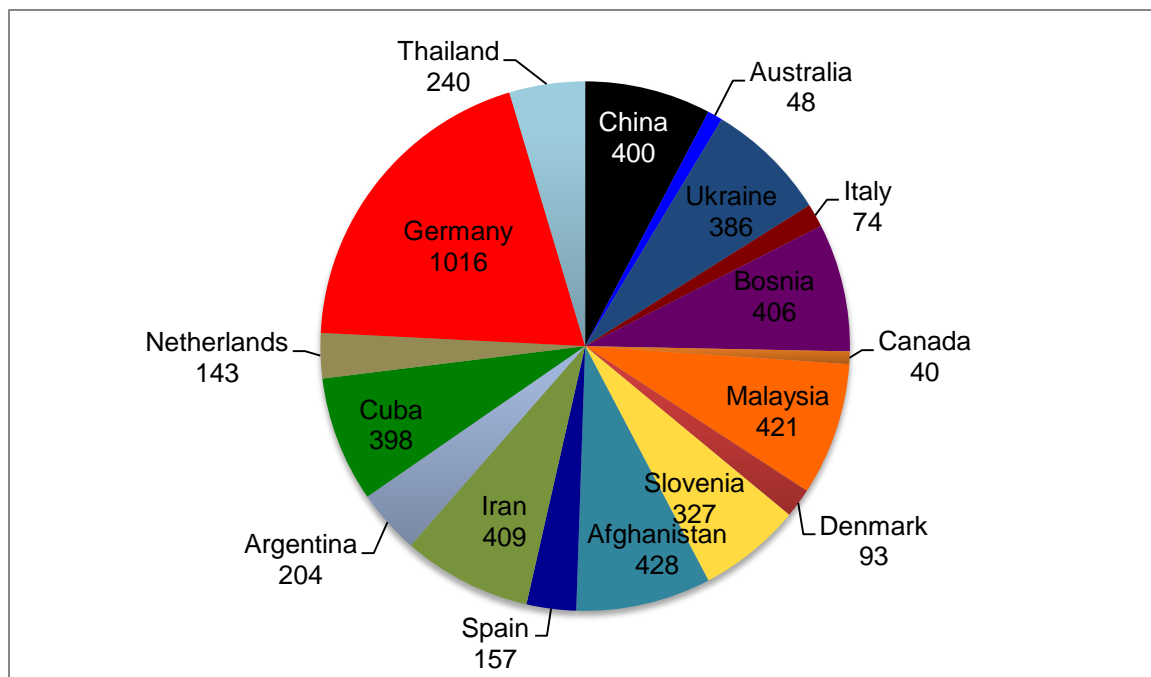
1. Objective and sample

The objective of the international study „Have and Show Emotions“ was to get a better understanding of children´s and preteens´ experience of emotions.

In cooperation with international colleagues, 5,190 children and preteens between 6 and 15 years of age were surveyed using the same questionnaire. The questionnaire centered on the children´s self-evaluation of the emotions they had recently experienced, how often they had felt certain emotions within the past seven days and to what extent they had shown these emotions to others.

In addition, respondents were asked to self-evaluate how their parents react to the demonstration of particular emotions, which emotions they feel while watching television, and to what extent they think TV characters should honestly show how they feel.

The central emotions were joy, fear, anger, sadness, pride and envy. The country-specific sample varied from $n = 40$ in Canada to $n = 1,016$ in Germany. In this regard, it is not possible to formulate representative statements for most of the countries. Only the results of the German sample can be considered as representative for the Federal Republic of Germany. Based on the wider age distribution, however, a greater reliability of the results can be expected in countries with more than 300 respondents.



III. 1: Distribution of the total sample by countries

In China, 400 children and preteens participated in the survey with the amount of girls and boys evenly distributed.

Age category	Boys (n=200)	Girls (n=200)
6 – 9 years (n=160)	20% (n=79)	20% (n=81)
10 – 12 years (n=117)	15% (n=58)	15% (n=59)
13 – 15 years (n=123)	16% (n=63)	15% (n=60)

III. 2: Sampling distribution – China

2. Results¹

2.1 Emotion “joy”

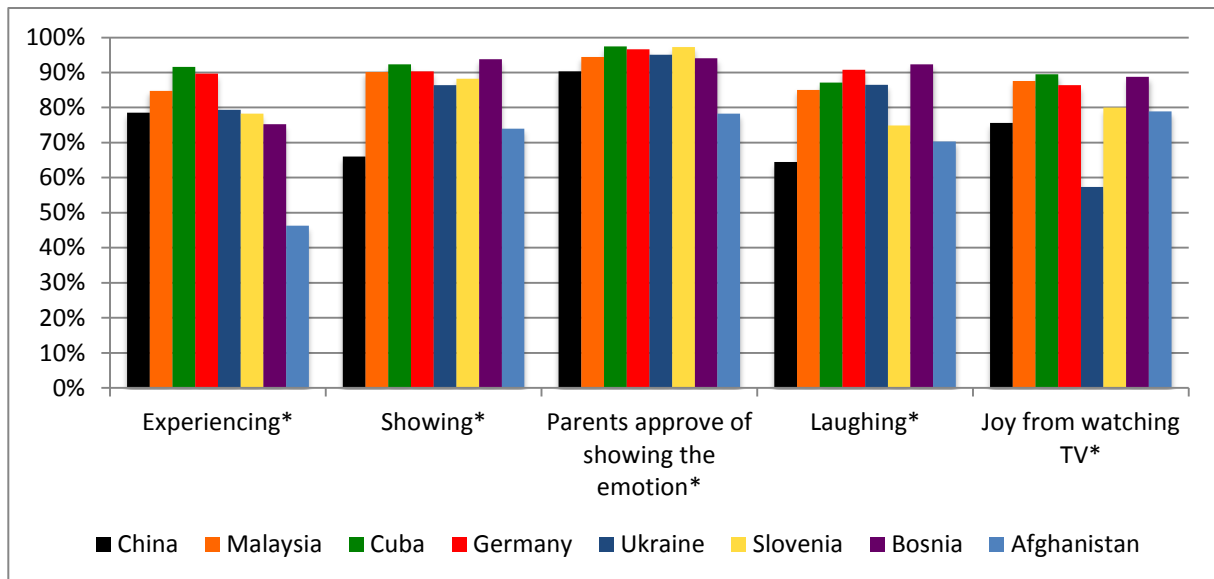
The first emphasis of the questionnaire was put on the emotion joy. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of joy: *“How often did you feel really happy in the past 7 days?”* and *“Was there a moment when you really had to laugh out loud?”* We also wanted to know how they deal with their emotions. Thus we asked: *“How much did you show others that you feel really happy?”* As a next step the children were asked to self-evaluate how their parents would assess the expression of this emotion by answering the question *“How do your parents like it when you show them that you feel really happy?”* In line with the research interest of the International Central Institute for Youth and Educational Television (IZI) the last question was: *“Are you getting really happy from time to time from something you see on TV?”*²

Chinese children laugh the least

With respect to the emotion joy, the international comparison shows that Chinese children and preteens rank in the lower range of all categories. This means that the Chinese respondents answer less often that they do experience and express joy. On top of that, children in China laugh the least. Almost 65% report to have laughed out loud at least once in the past seven days. Among the German or Bosnian children, by contrast, more than 90% laughed out loud in the previous week. Additionally, only about 75% of the respondents state that past TV experiences had triggered feelings of joy. Only Ukraine attains lower results in this category.

¹ In the following, the results of the Chinese sample will be analyzed in terms of an international country comparison as well as separated by gender and age. In each case the top-two items of the four-point Likert-Scale will be represented. Significant differences will be specified by using asterisks (*).

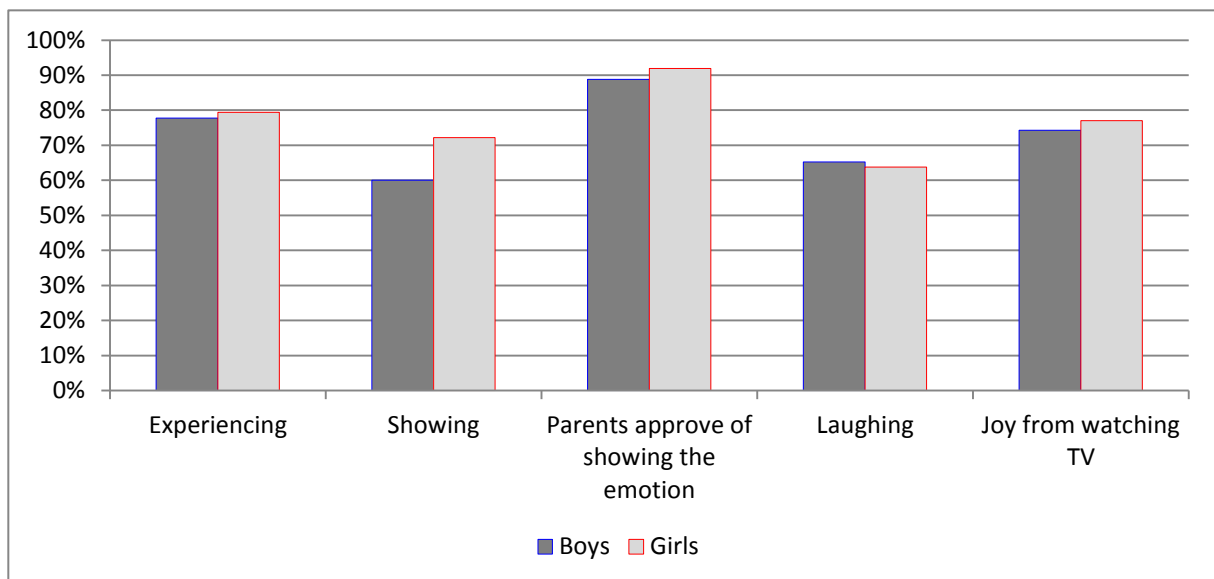
² The detailed questionnaire can be found in the appendix.



III. 3: Differences in terms of showing and experiencing the emotion “joy” by countries (n > 300) – agreement

Girls show more joy

A gender comparison reveals that by tendency girls express joy more frequently than boys. Yet regarding gender there are no further differences.



III. 4: Differences in terms of showing and experiencing the emotion “joy” by gender – agreement

Older children laugh more often

Age-differences become apparent significantly in the category “laughing” as well as in the emotional experiences triggered by TV. 62% of all 6- to 9-year-olds state having laughed out loud at least once in the past seven days. Among the 13- to 15-year-olds, by contrast, more than 70% laughed out loud in the previous week. Additionally, we can see that joy is experienced and shown more frequently with advancing age.

This corresponds with more of the youngest children assuming that the expression of joy is not approved by their parents.



III. 5: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “joy” by age – agreement

2.2 Emotion “fear”

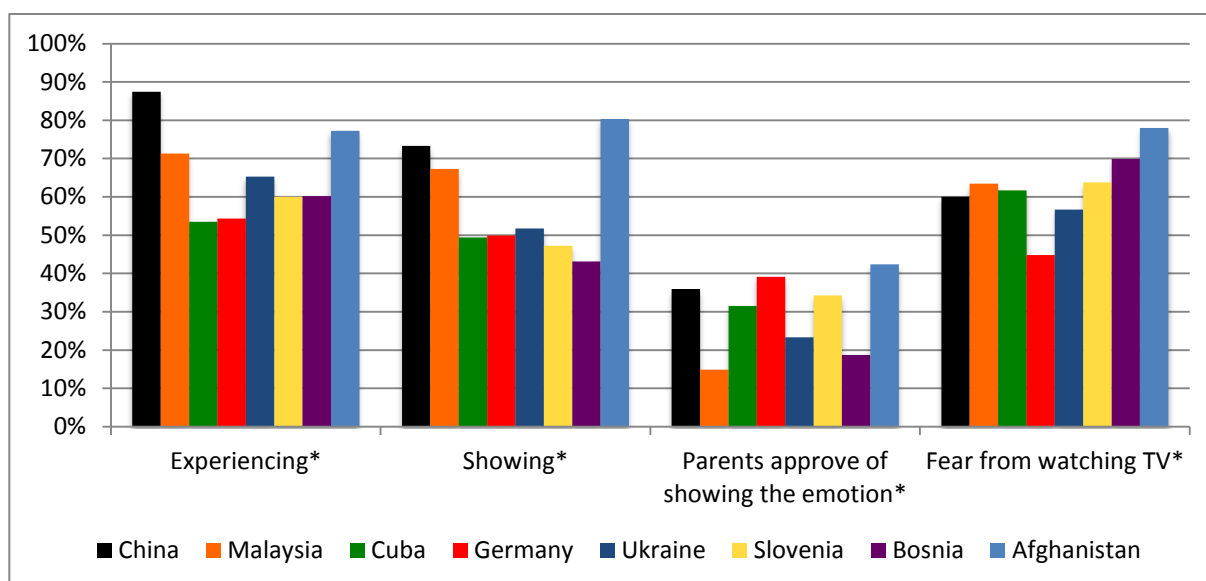
The next set of questions focused on the emotion fear. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of fear: “*How often did you feel anxious in the past 7 days?*” We also wanted to know how they deal with their emotions. Thus we asked “*How much did you show others that you feel anxious?*” As a next step the children were asked self-evaluate how their parents would assess the expression of this emotion by answering the question “*How do your parents like it when you show them that you feel anxious?*” The last questions were: “*Are you getting anxious from time to time from something you see on TV?*” and “*Do you sometimes get nightmares from something you saw on TV?*”

Chinese children often experience fear

The country-comparison reveals that Chinese children experience fear more frequently than the respondents of any other country.³ Similar to the emotion “joy”, the Chinese respondents show their fear less frequently than they do actually experience it. Only one third of children think that their parents would approve the

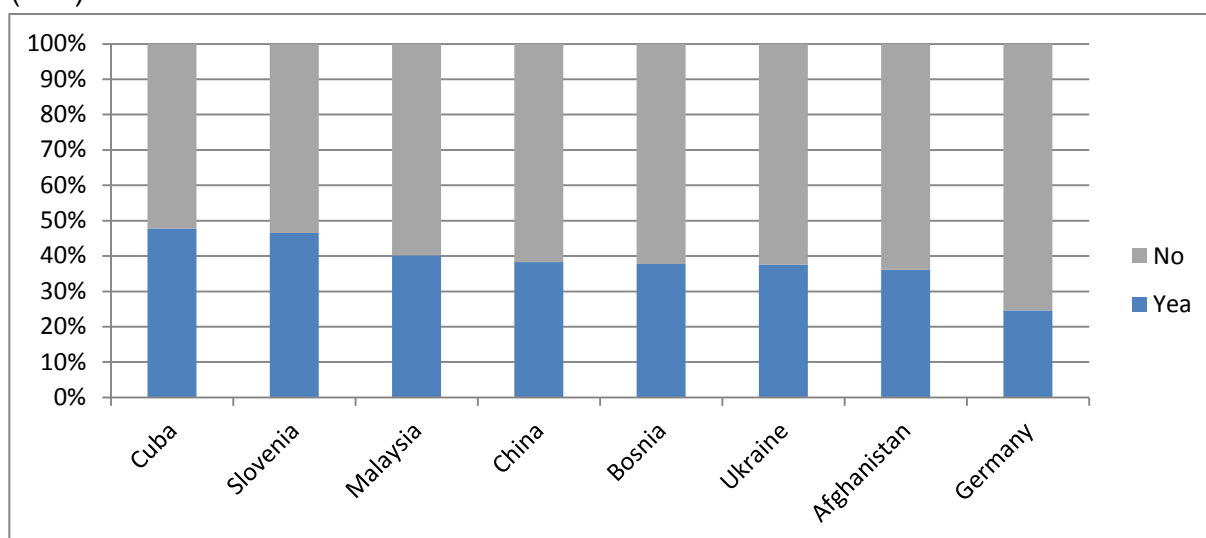
³ Only the evaluation of fear uses the top-three items of the four-point Likert-Scale.

expression of this emotion. On top of that, almost two-thirds of the Chinese respondents have already experienced fear as a consequence of watching TV.



III. 6: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “fear” by countries (n > 300) – agreement

Beyond that, almost four out of 10 children state that they had had a nightmare from watching something on TV at least once. With this result, China ranks on fourth place in the international comparison. 59 children and preteens answered the question which show or movie made them feel anxious. In this context *Nil* (n=10), were most often mentioned followed by the movies *The Palace Chef* (n=7), *News* (n=5), and *Evil* (n=4).⁴

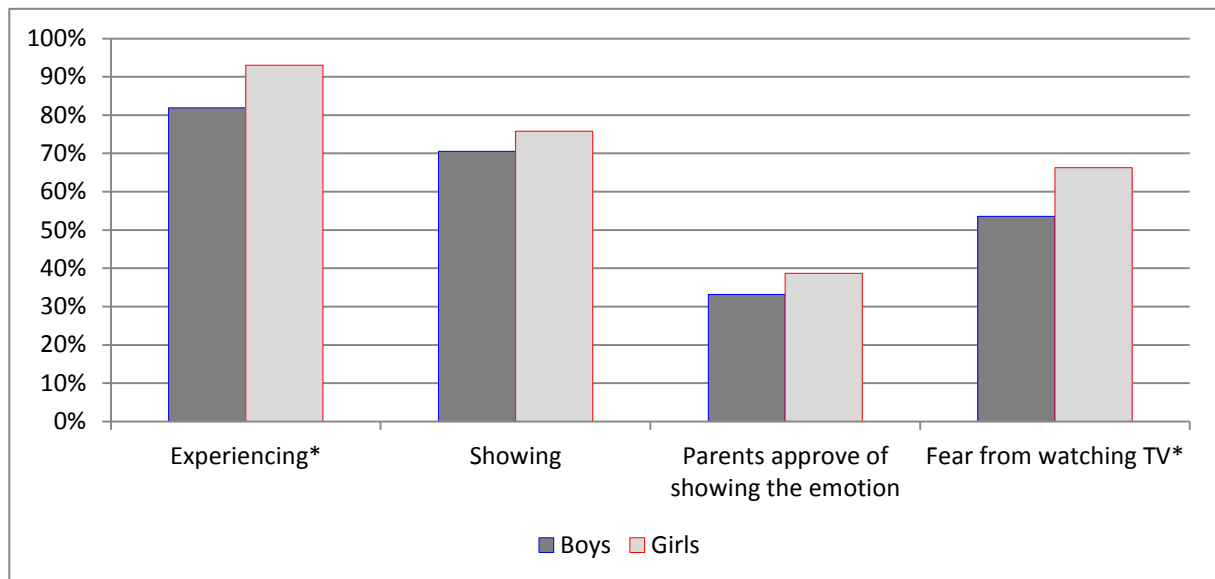


III. 7: Overview of “Nightmares from watching TV”

⁴ Some children wrote down more than one show/movie. But for the analysis only the first mention was taken into account.

Girls show fear more often

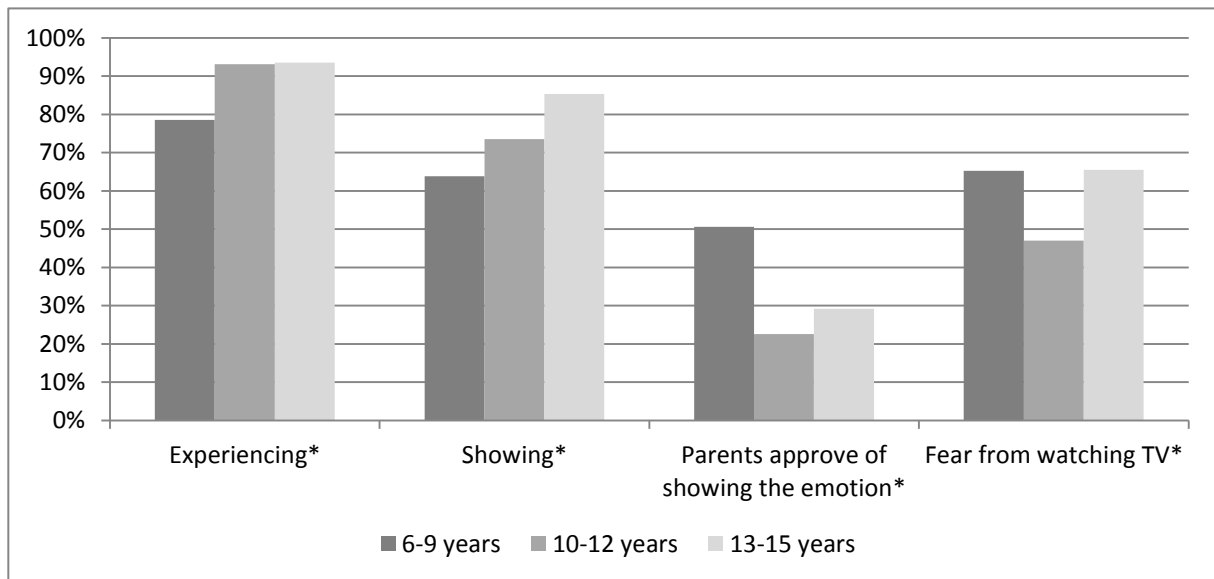
The gender comparison reveals that girls experience and show fear more often than boys. In comparison with boys, girls think more often that their parents would approve the expression of this emotion. Additionally, girls experience fear from watching TV more frequently than boys.



III. 8: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “fear” by gender – agreement

Feelings of fear increase with advancing age

The analysis of the single age groups reveals differences in terms of experiencing and showing fear. In particular, the 13- to 15-year-olds state that they often experience fear whereas the youngest respondents feel fear less often. Moreover, the age comparison reveals that the willingness to show fear increases with advancing age. In contrast, the older participants think less often than the youngest respondents that their parents would approve showing this emotion. Beyond that, the 6- to 9-year olds and the 13- to 15-year olds refer to emotionally charged TV events with almost equal frequency.



III. 9: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “fear” by age – agreement

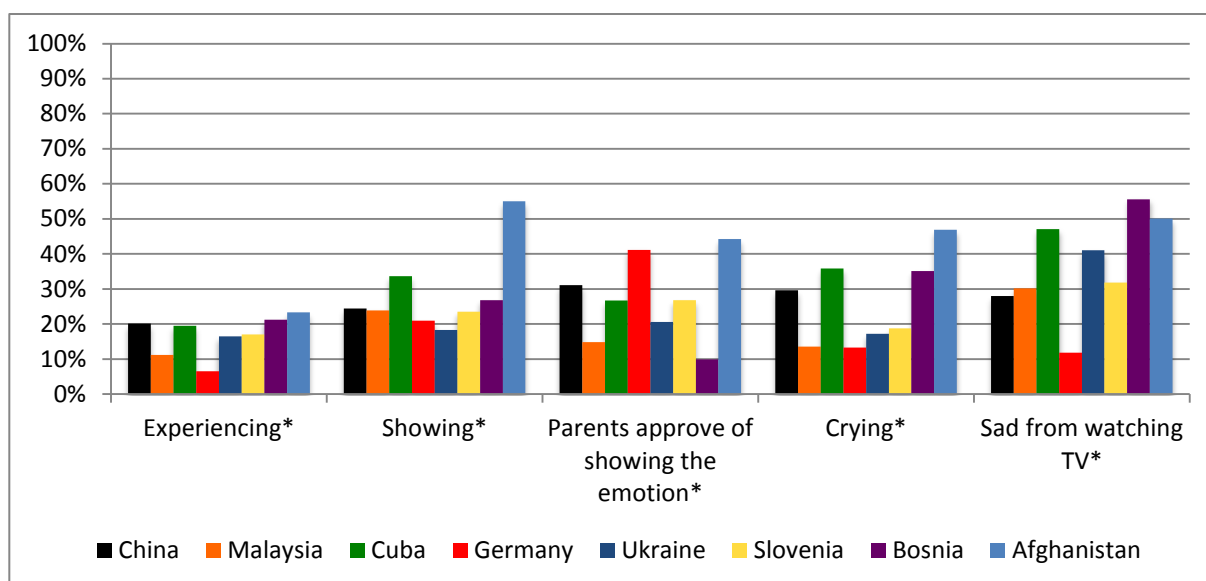
2.3 Emotion “sadness”

This section dealt with recent experiences of sadness: “*How often did you feel really sad in the past 7 days?*” and “*Did you have to cry in the last 7 days?*” Additionally we wanted to know the reasons for crying by offering the categories *pain, anger, sorrow, fun, and fear* as answer options. We also wanted to know how they would show their sadness. Thus we asked: “*How much did you show others that you feel really sad?*” As a next step the children were asked to self-evaluate how their parents would assess the expression of this emotion by answering the question “*How do your parents like it when you show them that you feel really sad?*” In line with the research interest of the International Central Institute for Youth and Educational Television (IZI) we then asked: “*Are you getting really sad from time to time from something you see on TV?*” Again all items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale, except the additional question for this section

Chinese children are often sad and cry often

The international comparison demonstrates that Chinese children and preteens experience sadness more often than the respondents from other countries. Just Bosnia and Afghanistan attain higher results in this category. The willingness to show this emotion to others ranks in the upper range, although Chinese children and preteens assume that the expression of sadness is not approved by their parents. Beyond that, almost 30% of the Chinese respondents state that they had cried in the

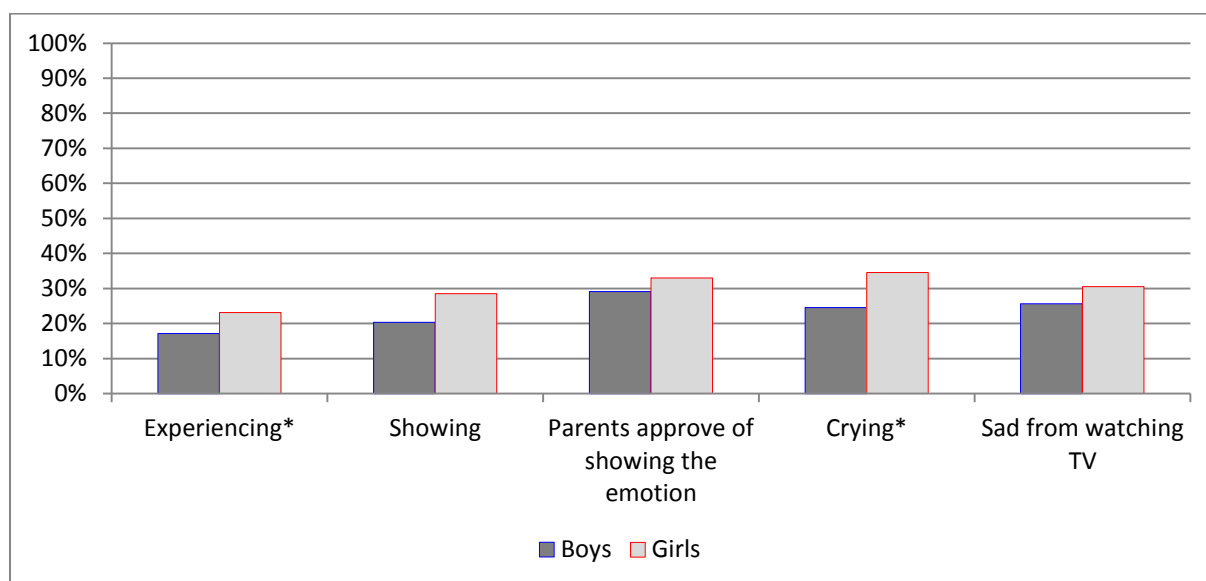
past seven days. In this context, Chinese children and preteens name mostly grief as reason for this emotional outburst, followed by anger and pain.



III. 10: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “sadness” by countries (n > 300) – agreement

Girls cry and show grief more often

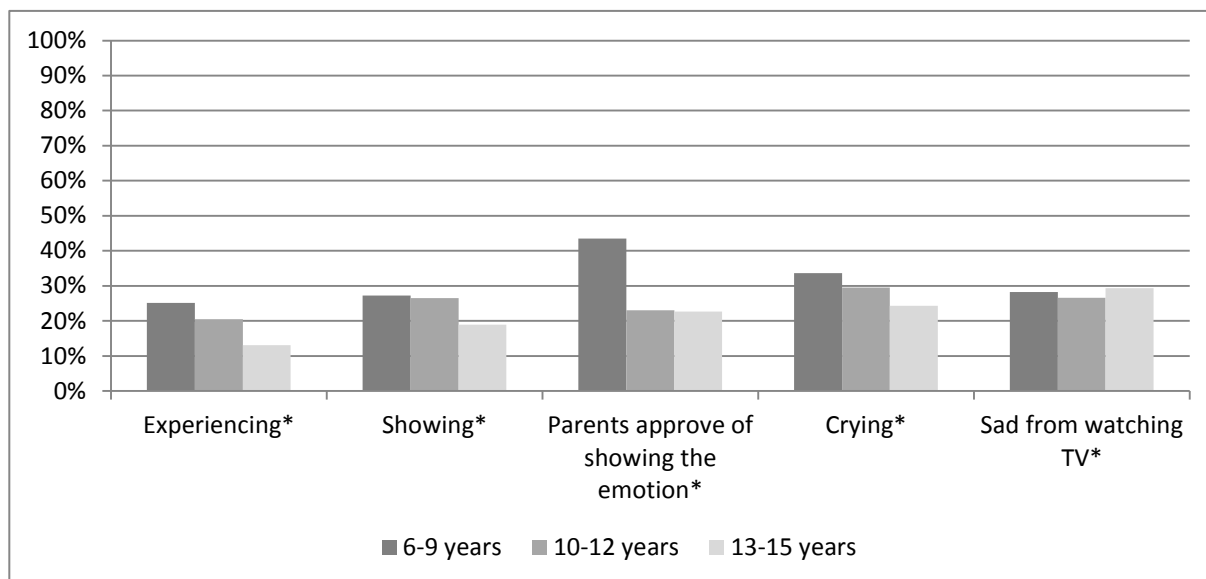
The gender comparison reveals that girls show their feelings of sadness more often and cry more often than boys. The reasons why girls and boys cry are grief and anger. Beyond that, girls assume more often than boys that their parents approve the expression of this emotion. Moreover, previous TV events triggered feelings of sadness more often among girls than among boys.



III. 11: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “sadness” by gender – agreement

Younger children cry more often

The age comparison reveals that the willingness to show grief decreases with advancing age. Moreover, younger children experience grief and cry more often than the older ones. With increasing age the children's agreement that their parents would approve showing this emotion decreases. Beyond that, the respondents of all age groups refer to emotionally charged TV events with almost equal frequency.



III. 12: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion "sadness" by age – agreement

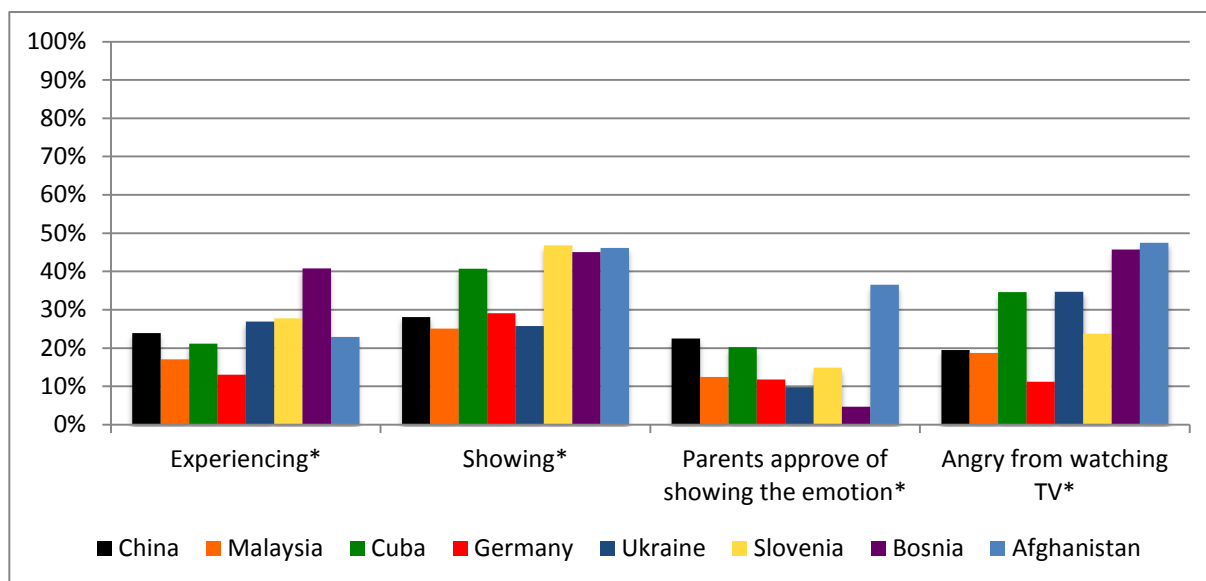
2.4 Emotion "anger"

The next set of questions dealt with anger. We wanted to know more about the recent experiences of the participants: *"How often did you feel really angry in the past 7 days?"* We also wanted to know to what extent they showed their anger. Thus we asked: *"How much did you show others that you feel really angry?"* As a next step the children were asked to self-evaluate how their parents would assess the expression of this emotion by answering the question *"How do your parents like it when you show them that you feel really angry?"* In line with the research interest of the International Central Institute for Youth and Educational Television (IZI) we asked: *"Are you getting really angry from time to time from something you see on TV?"*

Chinese children experience anger rarely

The international comparison demonstrates that the Chinese children and preteens experience anger rather rarely. This applies also to the expression of this emotion

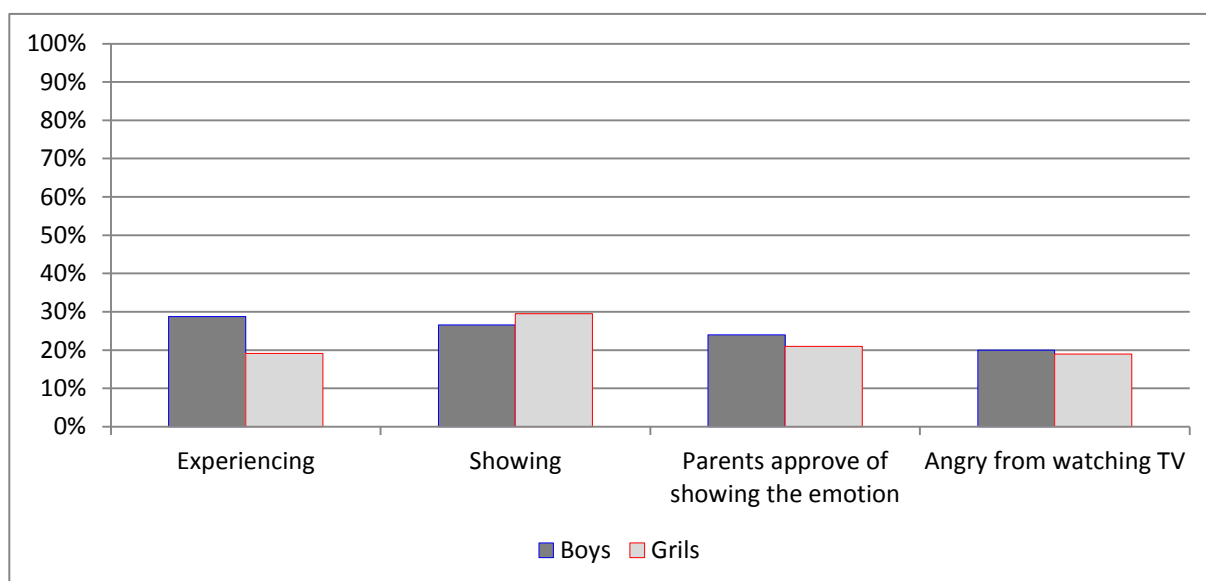
where the Chinese participants rank in the lower mid-range. The parents' approval of showing this emotion is considered very high compared to other countries.



III. 13: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “anger” by countries (n > 300) – agreement

Boys are angrier than girls

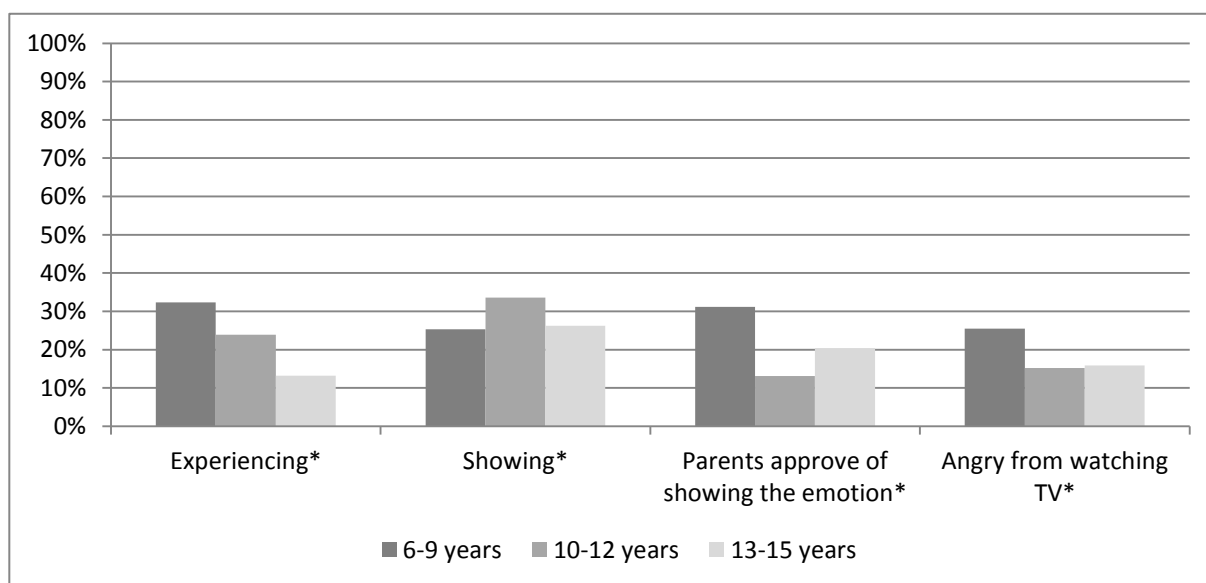
The gender comparison reveals that boys experience anger more often than girls. Girls, however, show their feelings of anger more often than boys. Yet boys assume more often than girls that their parents approve the expression of this emotion.



III. 14: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “anger” by gender – agreement

Younger children experience anger more often

The age comparison shows that younger respondents experience anger more often than older ones. Interestingly, there is no difference with respect to the frequency of showing anger between the youngest and the oldest age category, although older children and preteens consider their parents' approval of showing this emotion to be very low. One reason may be the growing awareness of the negative connotation of this emotion and the required control of feelings of anger.



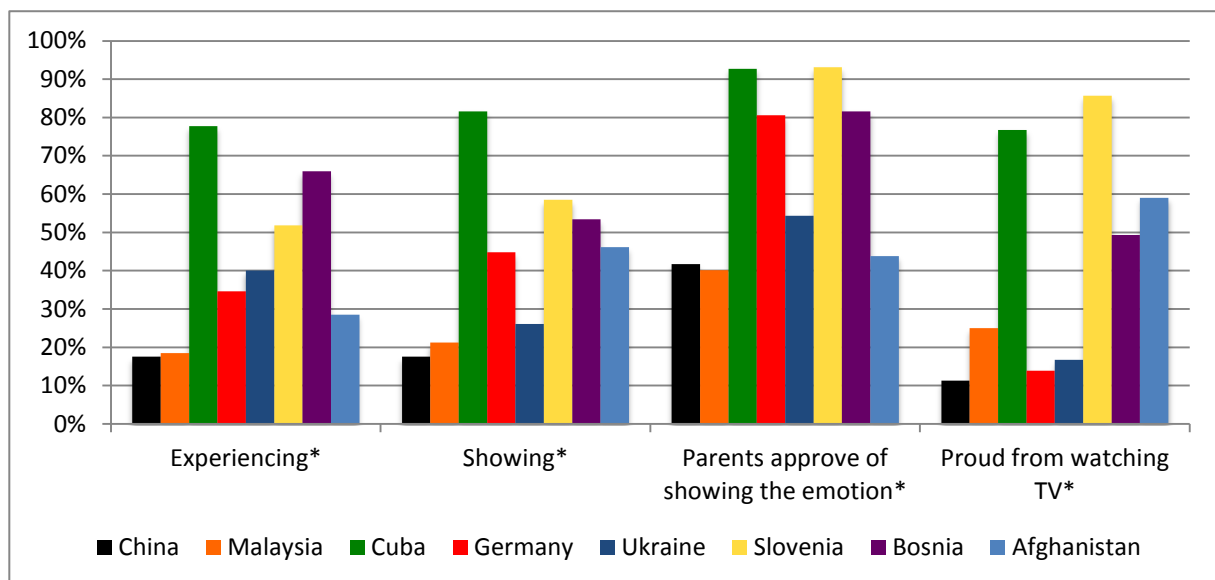
III. 15: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion "anger" by age- agreement

2.5 Emotion "pride"

The next set of questions focused on the emotion pride. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of pride: "*How often did you feel really proud in the past 7 days?*". We also wanted to know how they deal with their emotions. Thus we asked "*How much did you show others that you feel really proud?*" As a next step the children were asked to self-evaluate how their parents would assess the expression of this emotion by answering the question "*How do your parents like it when you show them that you feel really proud?*" In line with the research interest of the International Central Institute for Youth and Educational Television (IZI) we asked "*Are you getting really proud of yourself from time to time from something you see on TV?*" "*What were you proud of?*" was the last question in this section. With this open question we wanted to learn more about the children's reasons for feeling pride.

Chinese children are the least proud

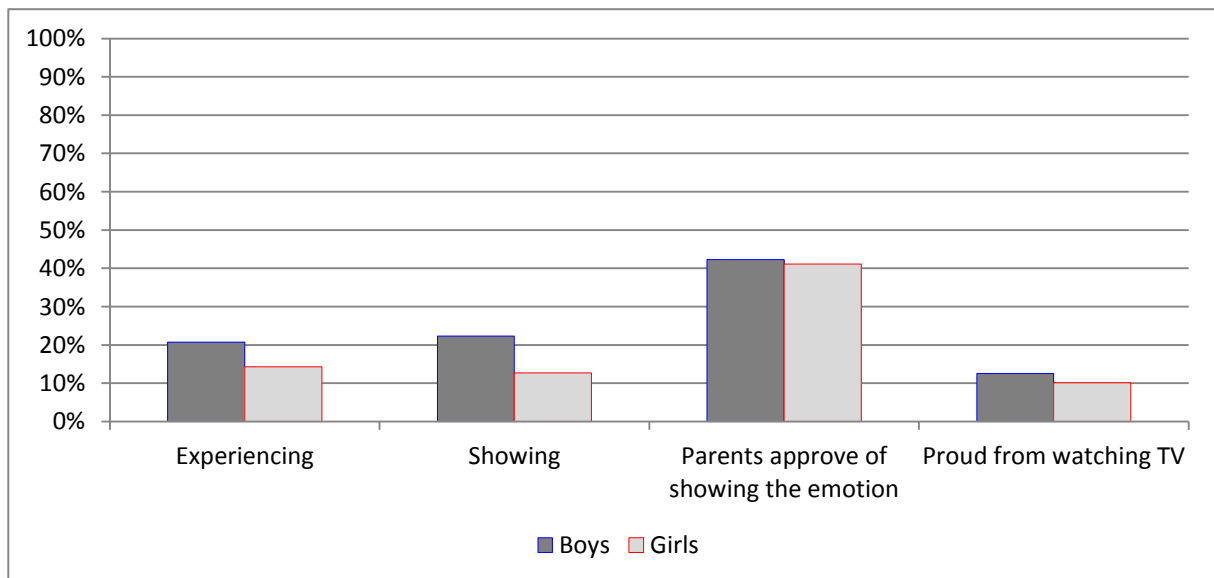
Regarding the frequency of experiencing pride, Chinese children and preteens rank below the international average. While only about 20% of the Chinese respondents experience this emotion often or permanently, almost 80% of the Cuban respondents and almost 70% of the Bosnian participants report about having experienced this emotion. If the Chinese participants, however, experience pride, the emotion is related to their abilities, their TV or their talents. The country comparison also reveals that Chinese children and preteens show their pride in the way they experience it, but they still do significantly less often than the respondents from other countries. On top of that, about 40% of the Chinese participants state that their parents would approve or very much approve showing this emotion. In Cuba and Slovenia, by contrast, 90% of the respondents agree with this statement.



III. 16: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “pride” by countries (n > 300) – agreement

Girls are less proud

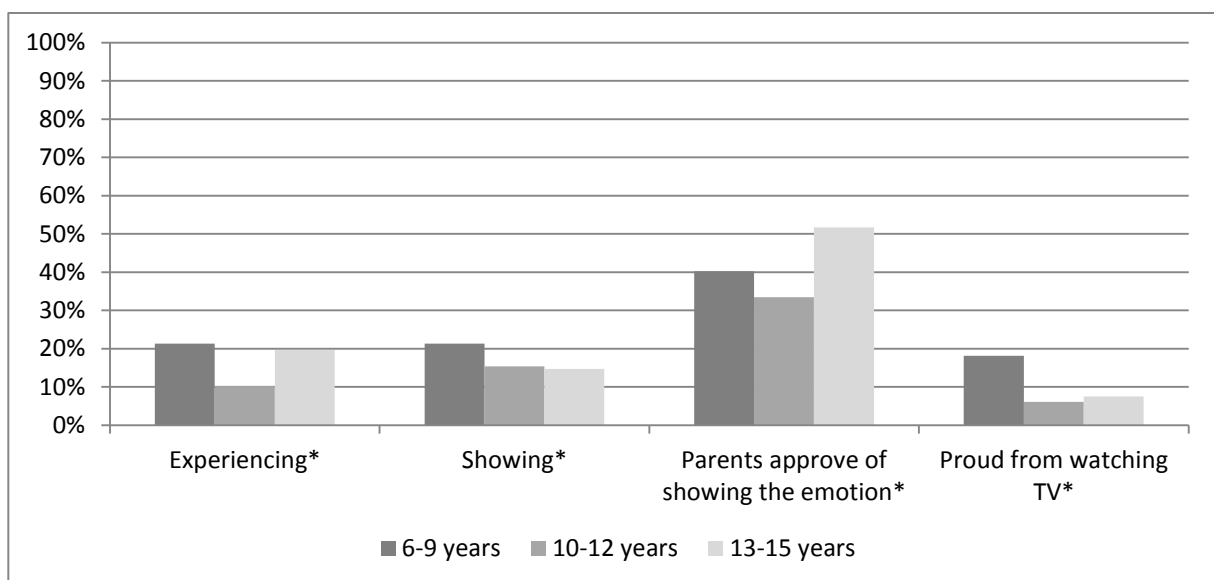
In contrast to the emotions “fear” or “sadness” the gender comparison demonstrates that boys experience and show feelings of pride more often than girls. Yet there are no gender differences with respect to the assessment of their parents’ approval of showing this emotion.



III. 17: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “pride” by gender – agreement

Pride: an emotion for the younger ones

The age comparison shows that pride is experienced less frequently and also shown less often with advancing age. However, the older the respondents get, the higher is their faith that their parents would approve showing their feelings of pride. The experience of pride triggered by TV events, decreases with advancing age too.



III. 18: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “pride” by age – agreement

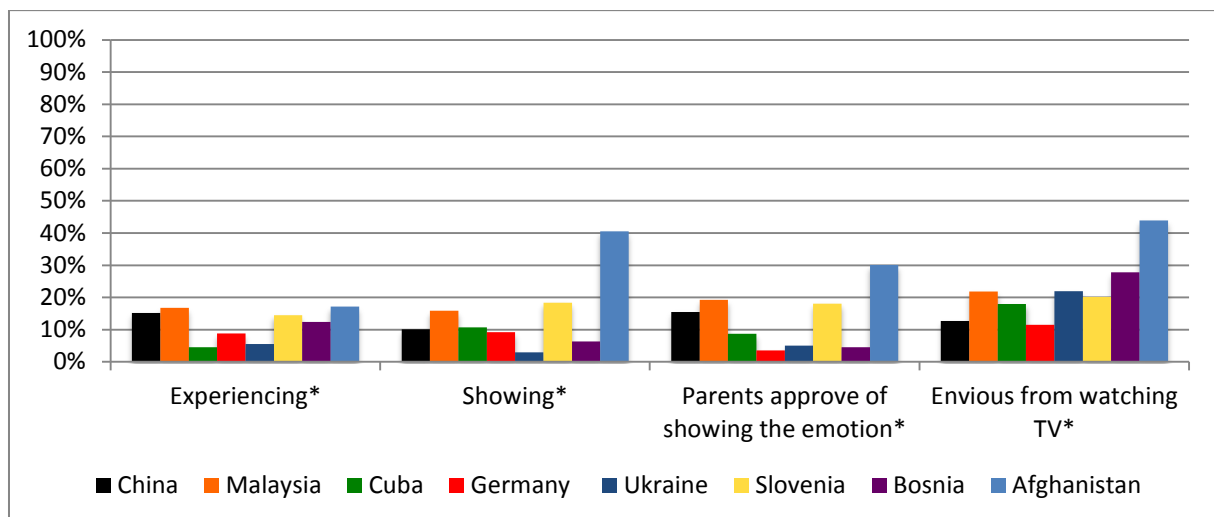
2.6 Emotion “envy”

The last set of questions focused on the children’s emotion envy. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of envy: “*How often did you feel*

really envious of others in the past 7 days?” We also wanted to know how they deal with their emotions. Thus we asked *“How much did you show others that you feel really envious of others?”* As a next step the children were asked to self-evaluate how their parents would assess the expression of this emotion by answering the question *“How do your parents like it when you show them that you feel really envious of others?”* In line with the research interest of the International Central Institute for Youth and Educational Television (IZI) we asked: *“Are you getting really envious of others from time to time from something you see on TV?”* *“What did you envy?”* was the last question in this section. With this open ended question we wanted to get answers about the children’s reasons for feeling envious.

Chinese children are more often envious

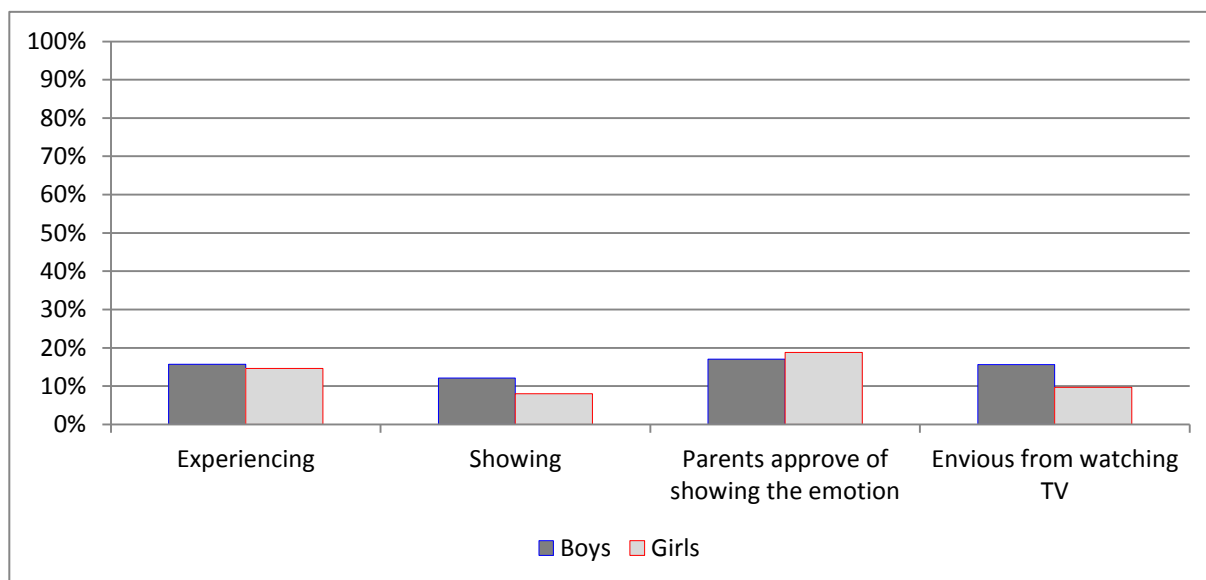
The international country comparison reveals that Chinese children and preteens experience to a certain extent envy more often than the respondents of other countries. Just Malaysia and Afghanistan attain higher results. Regarding the frequency of showing envy, the Chinese participants also rank in the upper mid-range. Chinese children especially envy other people’s material possessions, abilities or outer appearance.



III. 19: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “envy” by country (n > 300) – agreement

Boys are more envious

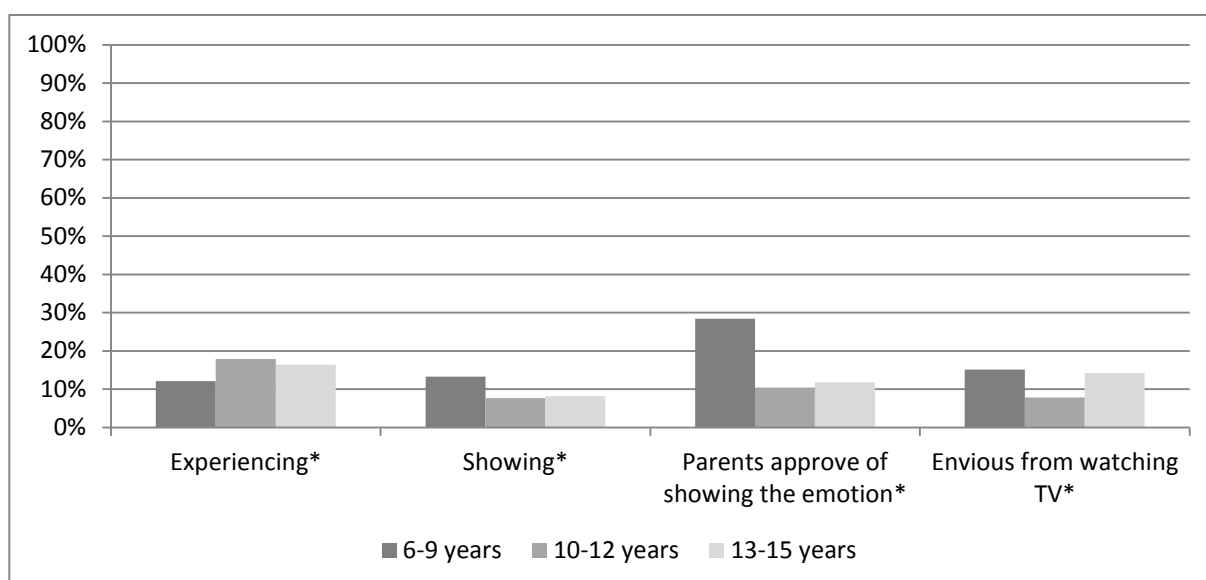
The gender comparison reveals that boys show feelings of envy more often than girls, although girls assume more often than boys that their parents approve the expression of this emotion.



III. 20: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “envy” by gender – agreement

Envy increases with advancing age

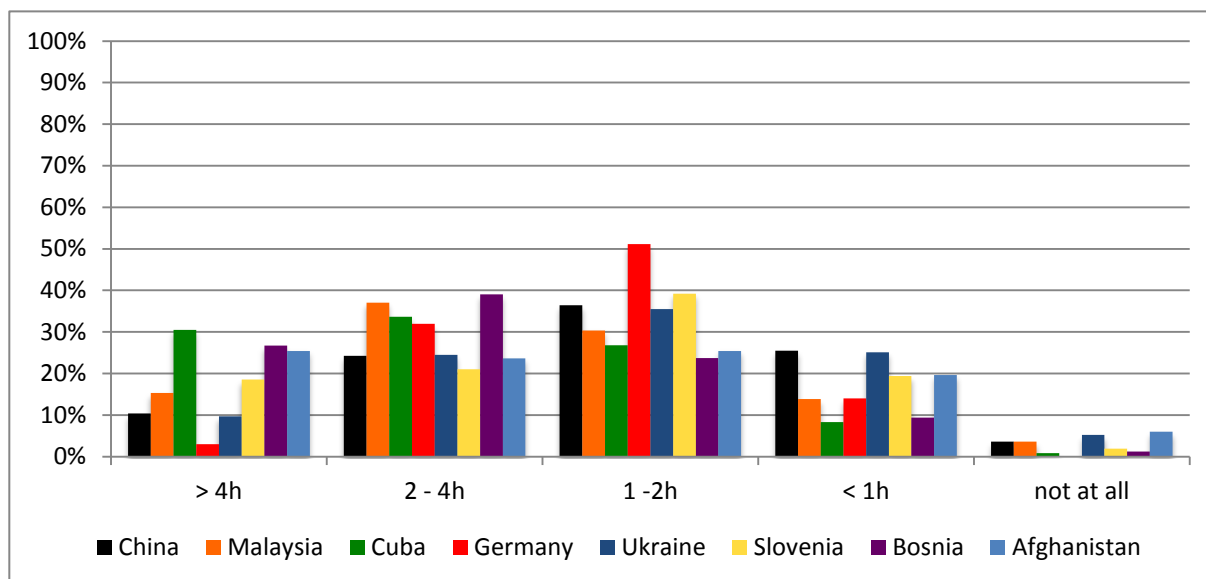
The age comparison reveals that feelings of envy are more frequently stated by the older participants than by the younger ones. With advancing age the assumption that the parents would accept the expression of envy decreases as well as the actual showing of this emotion.



III. 21: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “envy” by age – agreement

2.7 TV viewing behavior and emotions on TV

The last part of the questionnaire focused on TV viewing behavior. First we wanted to know how often children and preteens of different countries watch TV. Thus we asked: “*How often do you watch TV?*” and offered the following answer options: *daily, several times a week, once a week, rarely, or not at all*. Almost half of the Chinese children and preteens state that they watch TV every day. In the next step we wanted to know more concretely “*How many hours per day do you watch TV?*” The children and preteens were offered the following categories: *more than 4 hours, 2 to 4 hours, 1 to 2 hours, less than 1 hour, and not at all*. The major part spends one to two hours a day in front of the TV. Therewith, China ranks in the lower range.

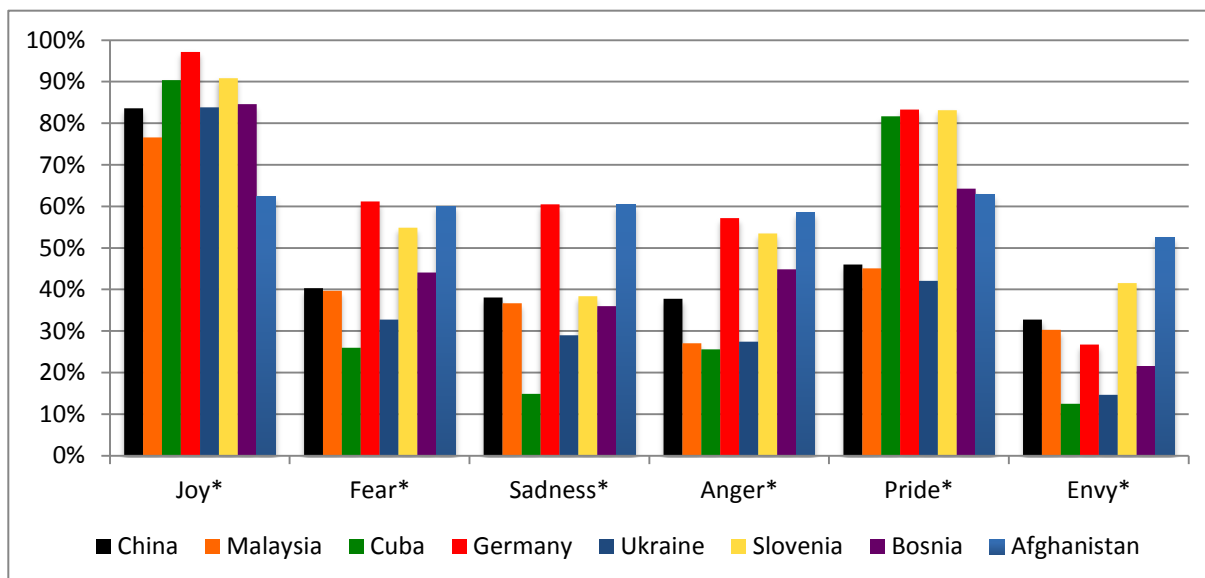


III. 22: Daily viewing time by country (n > 300) – agreement

TV characters should show their emotions

The last part of the questionnaire dealt with TV characters showing emotions. The children were asked “*How do you like it when the characters show honestly that they feel really happy?*”. The same question was asked with respect the other emotions: fear, sadness, anger, pride and envy. Again all items were rated on a 4-point Likert scale.

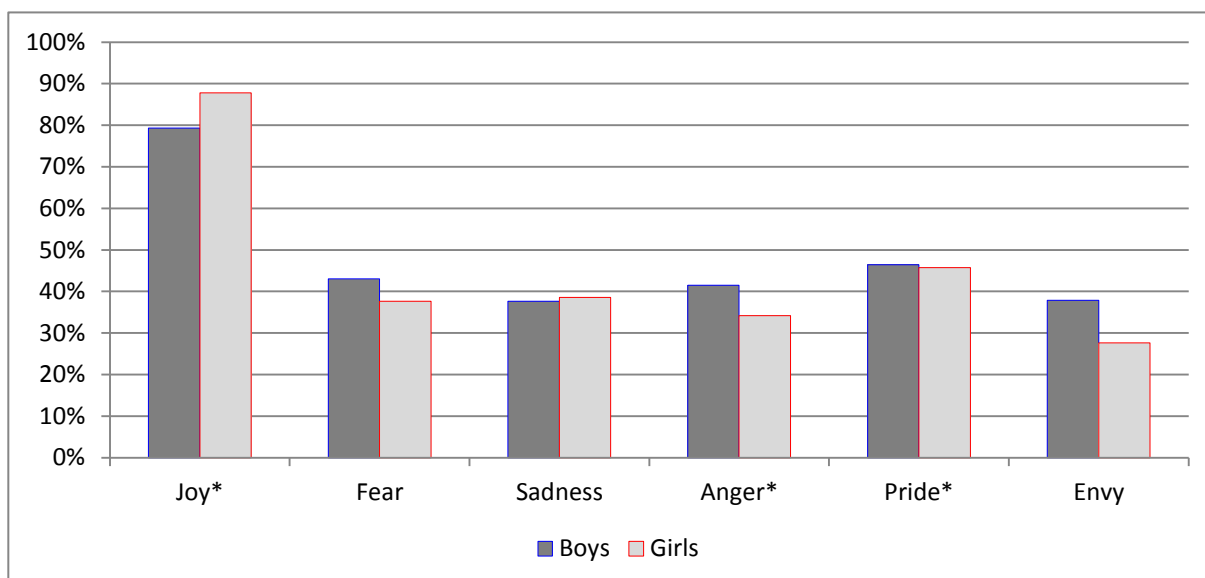
Joy is the emotion which the respondents in China and in other countries of the international comparison wish to experience through TV characters. Second ranks the wish to experience pride, followed by the emotions fear and sadness. Despite marked differences in levels between the countries, this ranking is similar to other countries like Germany or Ukraine.



III. 23: TV characters and emotions by country (n > 300) – agreement

Boys want to see fear and anger

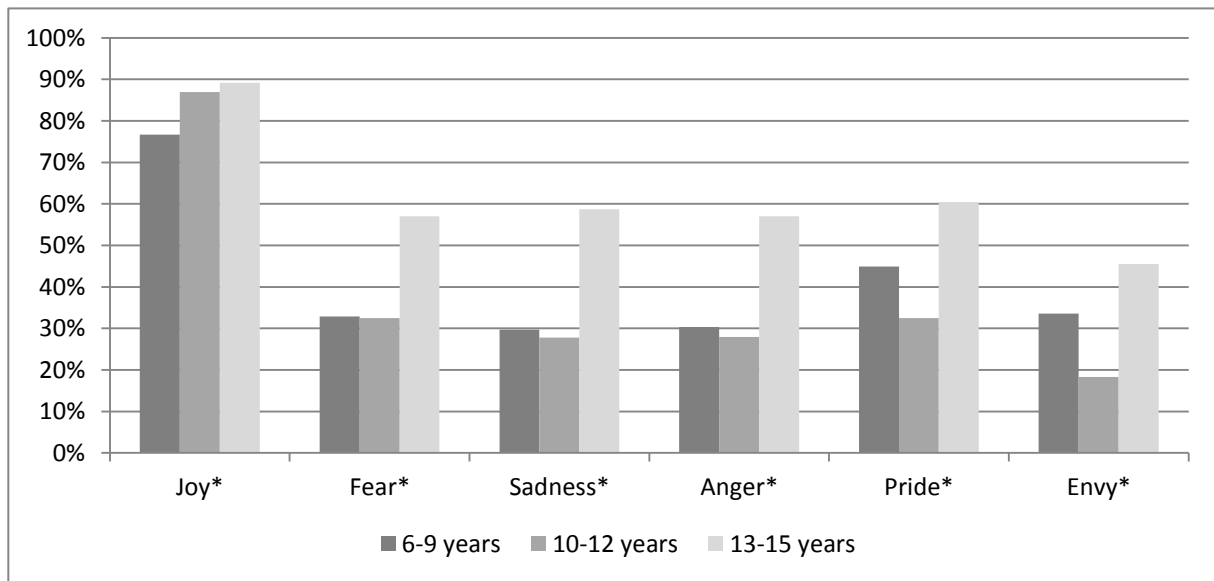
The gender comparison reveals that girls prefer the depiction of joy by the characters in their favorite TV shows whereas boys like to see fear, anger and envy.



III. 24: TV characters and emotions by gender – agreement

Older children want TV characters to show more emotions

The comparison of different age groups reveals that with advancing age the children wish to see TV characters who show their emotions openly. For example among the 6- to 9-year-olds every third child wants TV characters to depict fear, among the 13- to 15-year-olds this number doubles.



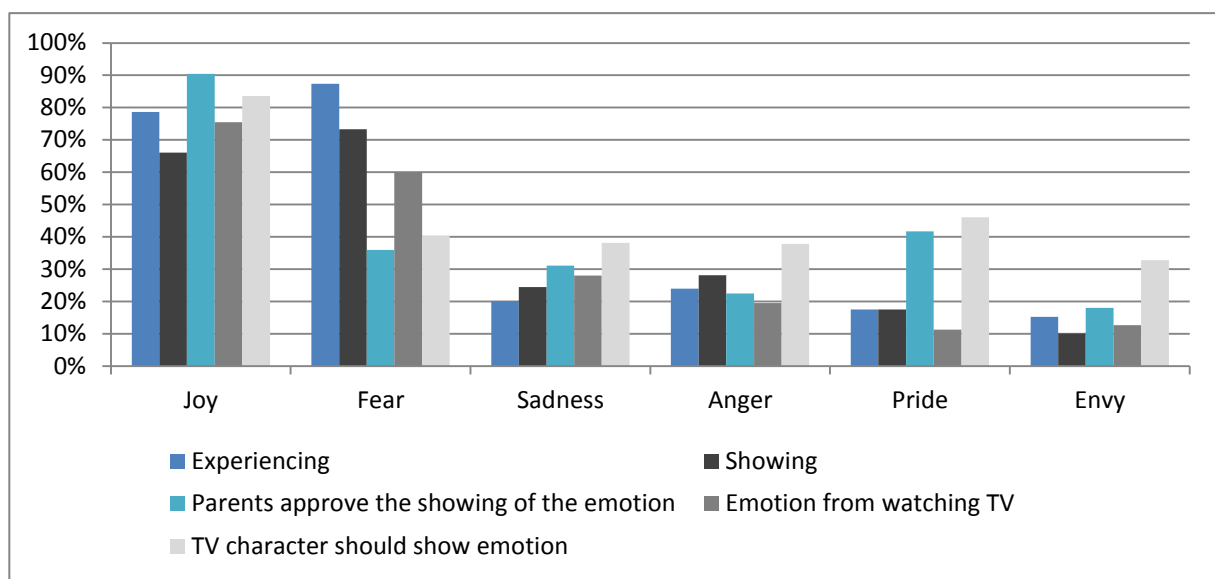
III. 25: TV characters and emotions by age – agreement

3. Summary

5,190 children and preteens from 17 countries were surveyed with the aim of getting a better understanding of how emotions are experienced and shown in everyday life and while watching TV. The focus was on the emotions joy, fear, anger, sadness, pride and envy. The Chinese sample comprised 400 questionnaires with boys and girls evenly distributed.

The results showed that fear is the emotion most frequently experienced by Chinese children and preteens, whereas joy is the emotion which is most frequently experienced by the respondents from other countries. The country comparison also revealed that Chinese children experience sadness more often than participants from other countries. Moreover Chinese girls and boys laugh the least and cry often. Beyond that, they were scarcely proud of themselves. With respect to the expression of emotions, the Chinese sample demonstrated that girls have a higher willingness than boys to show joy, fear or sadness.

For Chinese children and preteens, TV is related to a feeling of joy. Yet they also experience that TV can cause fear. Four out of 10 children from China can refer to a nightmare caused by a TV event. In addition, Chinese participants by tendency wish that their TV characters would show more emotions than they themselves experience or express. This wish increases with advancing age.



III. 26: Overview of „Having and Showing Emotions“ – China

有關展示情緒的經驗的問卷調查

在這份問卷當中，我們問你有關一些感覺和電視的問題。這仔細考慮你有多經常會經歷這些感覺。不論在家中、學校、還是與父母、朋友接觸的時候。懇請如實作答。

我是 ☐ 男性 ☐ 女性。我今年 _____ 歲。

快樂

1. 在過去的七天，你有多經常感到真的很快樂？
☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 頗多時候 ☐ 經常
2. 你會向別人表示你感到真的很快樂嗎？
☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 有時候 ☐ 經常
3. 當你向你的家長表示你感到真的很快樂時，他們會喜歡嗎？
☐ 非常不喜歡 ☐ 很不喜歡 ☐ 很喜歡 ☐ 非常~~不~~喜歡
4. 在過去的七天，你有沒有一些時候真的必須大笑一場？
☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 有時候 ☐ 經常
5. 你會不會有時候在電視上看到一些內容而令你感到真的很快樂呢？
☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 有時候 ☐ 經常

恐懼

1. 在過去的七天，你有多經常感到憂慮 / 擔心？
☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 頗多時候 ☐ 經常
2. 你會向別人表示你感到憂慮 / 擔心嗎？
☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 有時候 ☐ 經常
3. 當你向你的家長表示你感到憂慮 / 擔心時，他們會喜歡嗎？
☐ 非常不喜歡 ☐ 很不喜歡 ☐ 很喜歡 ☐ 非常~~不~~喜歡

4. 你會不會有時候在電視上看到一些內容而令你感到憂慮/擔心呢？

☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 有時候 ☐ 經常

(那一個電視節目或電影令你感到憂慮/擔心？

節目或電影的名稱：_____)

5. 你會不會有時候在電視上看到一些內容而令你做惡夢呢？

☐ 會 ☐ 不會

悲傷

1. 在過去的七天，你有多經常感到真的很傷心？

☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 頗多時候 ☐ 經常

2. 你會向別人表示你感到真的很傷心嗎？

☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 有時候 ☐ 經常

3. 當你向你的家長表示你感到真的很傷心時，他們會喜歡嗎？

☐ 非常不喜歡 ☐ 很不喜歡 ☐ 很喜歡 ☐ 非常~~不~~喜歡

4. 在過去的七天，你有沒有一些時候要哭呢？

☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 有時候 ☐ 經常

(為什麼要哭？因為... ☐ 痛楚 ☐ 憤怒 ☐ 悲傷 ☐ 快樂 ☐ 恐懼)

5. 你會不會有時候在電視上看到一些內容而令你感到真的很傷心呢？

☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 有時候 ☐ 經常

憤怒

1. 在過去的七天，你有多經常感到真的很憤怒？

☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 頗多時候 ☐ 經常

2. 你會向別人表示你感到真的很憤怒嗎？

☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 有時候 ☐ 經常

3. 當你向你的家長表示你感到真的很憤怒時，他們會喜歡嗎？

☐ 非常不喜歡 ☐ 很不喜歡 ☐ 很喜歡 ☒ 非常不喜歡

4. 你會不會有時候在電視上看到一些內容而令你感到真的很憤怒呢？

☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 有時候 ☐ 經常

驕傲

1. 在過去的七天，你有多經常感到真的很驕傲？

☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 頗多時候 ☐ 經常

2. 你會向別人表示你感到真的很驕傲嗎？

☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 有時候 ☐ 經常

3. 當你向你的家長表示你感到真的很驕傲時，他們會喜歡嗎？

☐ 非常不喜歡 ☐ 很不喜歡 ☐ 很喜歡 ☒ 非常不喜歡

4. 你會不會有時候在電視上看到一些內容而令你真的為自己而感到驕傲呢？

☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 有時候 ☐ 經常

(感到驕傲的原因：_____)

嫉妒

1. 在過去的七天，你有多經常感到真的很妒忌別人？

☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 頗多時候 ☐ 經常

2. 你會向別人表示你感到真的很妒忌別人嗎？

☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 有時候 ☐ 經常

3. 當你向你的家長表示你感到真的很妒忌別人時，他們會喜歡嗎？

☐ 非常不喜歡 ☐ 很不喜歡 ☐ 很喜歡 ☒ 非常不喜歡

4. 你會不會有時候在電視上看到一些內容而令你真的感到很妒忌別人呢？

☐ 永不 ☐ 很少 ☐ 有時候 ☐ 經常

(妒忌別人些甚麼？_____)

有關收看電視的習慣：

1. 你有多經常收看電視？

☐ 每天 ☐ 每週幾次 ☐ 每週一次 ☐ 很少 ☐ 從不收看

2. 每天收看電視的時數？

☐ 多於四小時 ☐ 二至四小時 ☐ 一至二小時 ☐ 少於一小時 ☐ 從不收看

有關你最喜歡的電視節目及其他你曾收看的電視節目：

1. 當劇中的角色誠實地展示他真的很快樂時，你會喜歡嗎？

☐ 非常不喜歡 ☐ 很不喜歡 ☐ 很喜歡 ☐ 非常~~不~~喜歡

2. 當劇中的角色誠實地展示他真的很憂慮/擔心時，你會喜歡嗎？

☐ 非常不喜歡 ☐ 很不喜歡 ☐ 很喜歡 ☐ 非常~~不~~喜歡

3. 當劇中的角色誠實地展示他真的很傷心時，你會喜歡嗎？

☐ 非常不喜歡 ☐ 很不喜歡 ☐ 很喜歡 ☐ 非常~~不~~喜歡

4. 當劇中的角色誠實地展示他真的很憤怒時，你會喜歡嗎？

☐ 非常不喜歡 ☐ 很不喜歡 ☐ 很喜歡 ☐ 非常~~不~~喜歡

5. 當劇中的角色誠實地展示他真的很為自己而驕傲時，你會喜歡嗎？

☐ 非常不喜歡 ☐ 很不喜歡 ☐ 很喜歡 ☐ 非常~~不~~喜歡

6. 當劇中的角色誠實地展示他真的很妒忌別人時，你會喜歡嗎？

☐ 非常不喜歡 ☐ 很不喜歡 ☐ 很喜歡 ☐ 非常~~不~~喜歡

謝謝你的參與！☺