

Have and Show Emotions

Research report



Worldwide

Scientific project management

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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 examined in a study. Moreover, it was of interest how the social expectations are assessed. In this subreport the values found across all countries as well as gender and age differences are summarized.

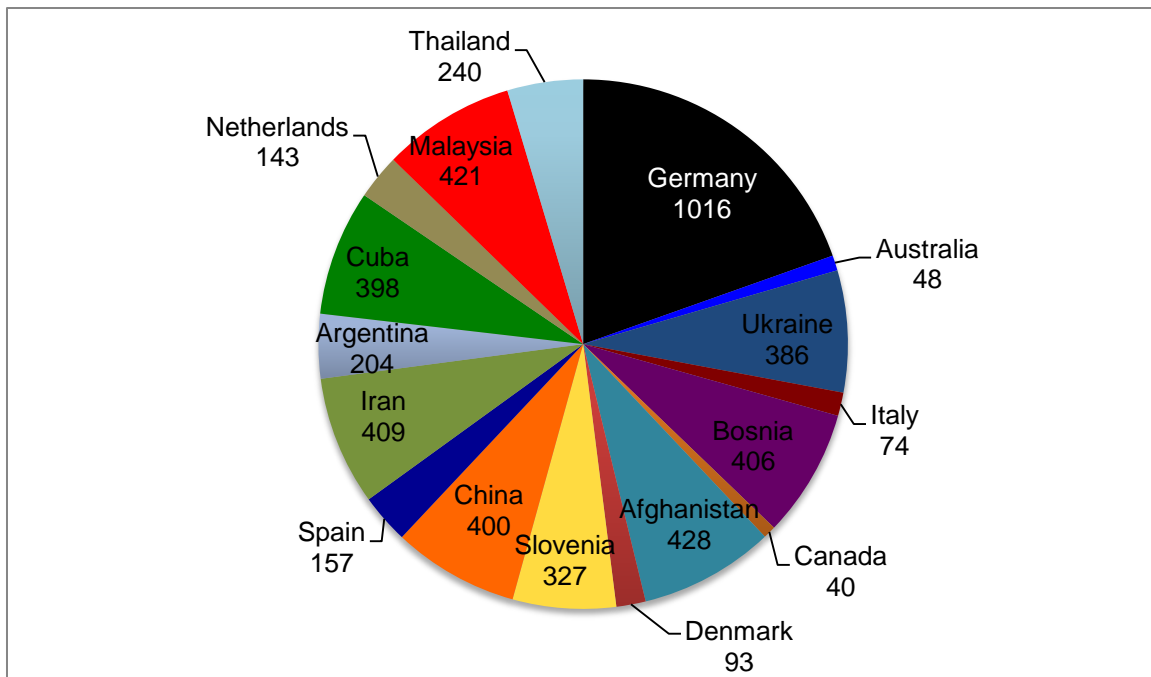
- Worldwide joy is the most commonly experienced emotion followed by fear and pride.
- Sadness, anger and envy are rarely experienced.
- Expressions of pride and joy are especially approved by parents.
- Girls show their feelings of fear, sadness or anger more often than boys.
- Girls cry more often than boys
- Boys are prouder of themselves than girls.
- Younger children laugh and cry more often but hardly experience anger.
- Fear decreases with advancing age.
- Older children are prouder than younger ones.
- Envy increases with advancing age.
- Children demand emotional honesty from
- 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

Age category	Boys (n=2,510)	Girls (n=2,676)
6 – 9 years (n=1,585)	15% (n=755)	16% (n=830)
10 – 12 years (n=1,689)	16% (n=826)	17% (n=863)
13 – 15 years (n=1,912)	18% (n=929)	19% (n=983)

III. 2: Sampling distribution

The sampling distribution shows that worldwide girls and boys are almost evenly distributed across the three age groups. However, the respondents in the age group 13 to 15 are slightly overrepresented in comparison with the other two age groups.

2. Results¹

2.1 Emotion “joy”

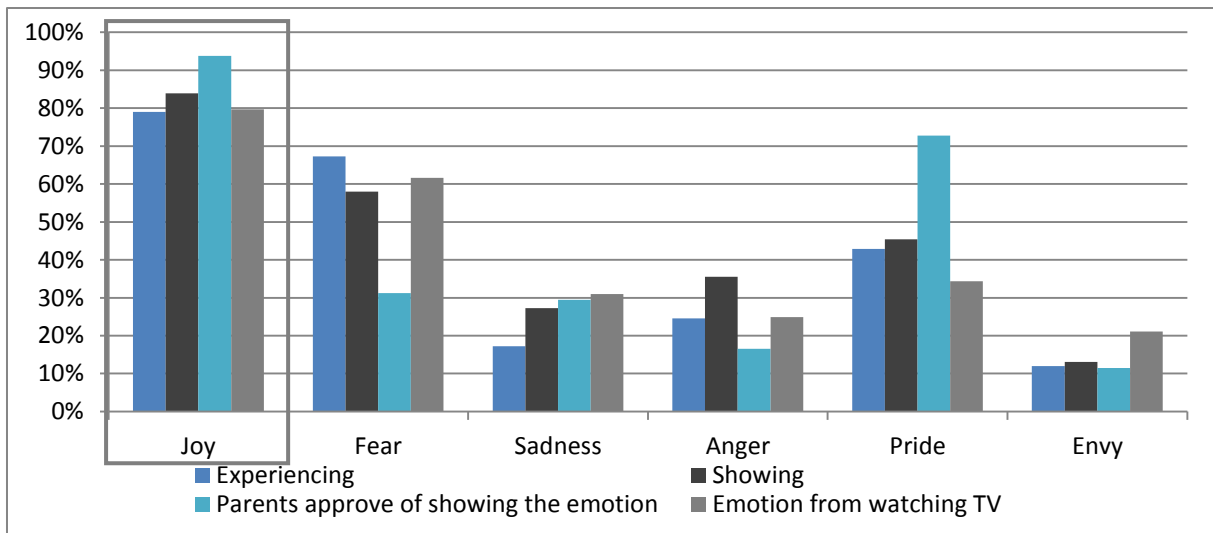
The first emphasis of the questionnaire was put on the emotion joy. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of joy: “*How often did you feel really happy in the past 7 days?*” and “*Was there a 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

Joy: most commonly experienced emotion

On average, a good three quarters of children perceived themselves as “constantly” or “often” joyful; particularly many children in Cuba and particularly few in Afghanistan. In most of the countries, joy, when it is experienced, is also clearly demonstrated, in particular in Cuba. In China, by contrast, only a few children showed their joy to others, and one third did not or hardly demonstrate it. Parents in all countries approve when their children show joy. In Afghanistan, however, a fifth of the children assume that their parents would either not or barely accept that their children demonstrate happiness.

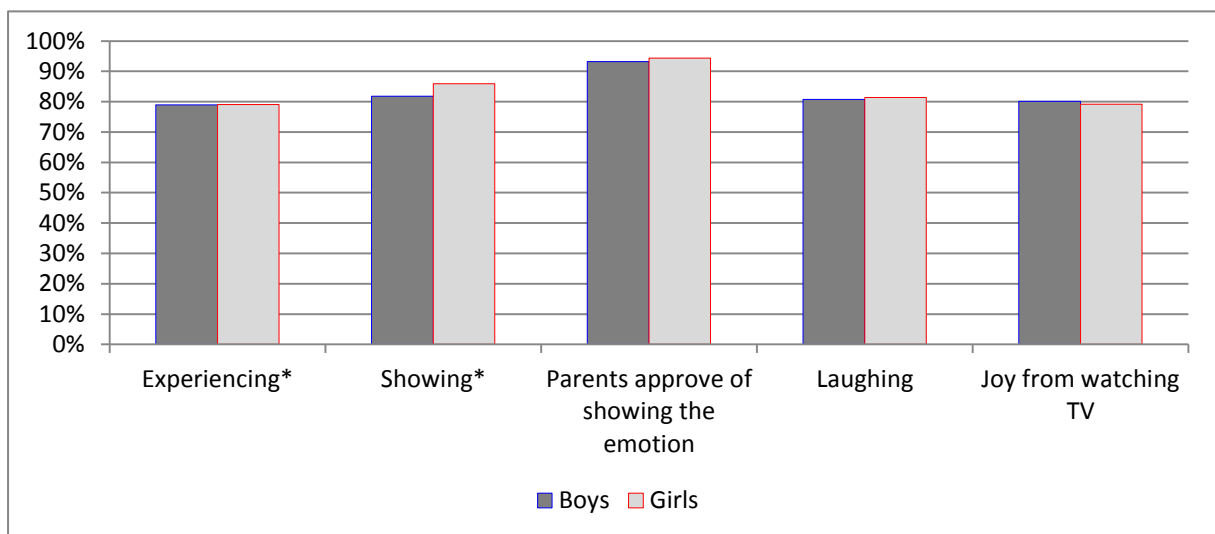
¹ In the following, the results of the sample will be analyzed in terms of gender and age. In each case the top-two items of the four-point Likert-Scale will be represented. Significant differences will be specified by using asterisks (*).

² The detailed questionnaire can be found in the appendix.



III. 3: Differences in terms of showing and experiencing the emotion “joy” – agreement

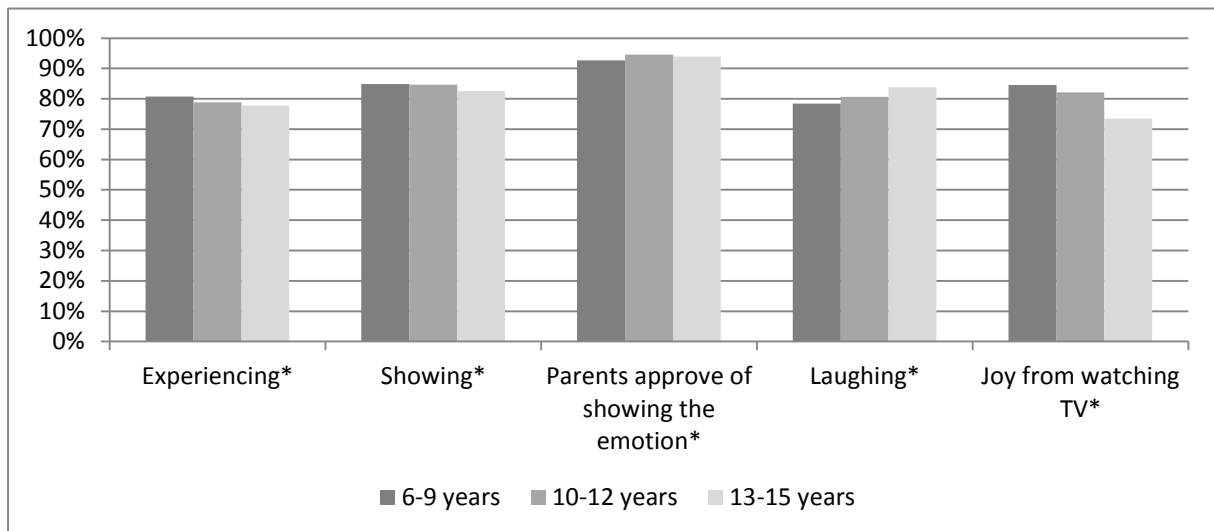
A gender comparison does not reveal any differences in terms of experiencing and showing joy.



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

Older children laugh more, but have less fun when watching TV

Age differences become apparent significantly in the category “laughing” as well as in the emotional experiences triggered by TV. More than three quarters of the children have truly laughed out loud at least once in the past seven days, the older ones slightly more than the younger ones. However, younger respondents stated more often that past TV experiences had triggered feelings of joy.



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

2.2 Emotion “fear”

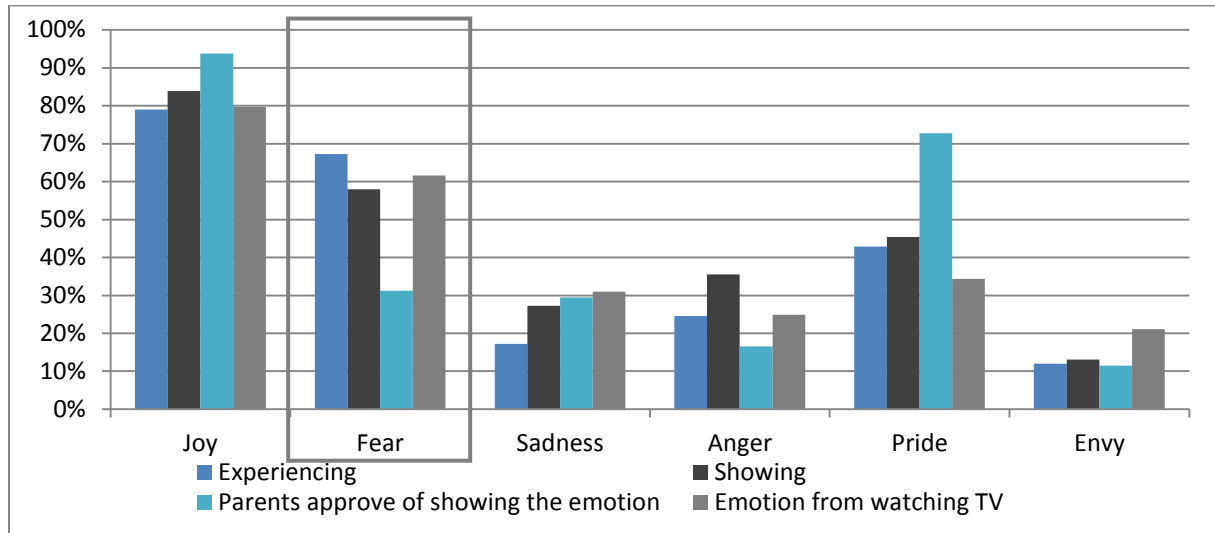
The next set of questions focused on the emotion fear. All items in the questionnaire were rated on a 4-point Likert scale. Participating children and preteens were asked about their recent experiences of fear: “*How often did you feel anxious in the past 7 days?*” We also wanted to know how they deal 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?*”

Fear: an often experienced emotion

On average, two thirds of the children experienced fear in the last seven days.³ In Germany every second child, in Argentina and Malaysia about 70%, in Hong Kong even more. The children and adolescents in most of the countries showed their fear and in almost all countries (except for Malaysia and Bosnia) they had the feeling that their parents would approve that. Beyond that, four out of ten children state that they had a nightmare from watching something on TV at least once. 2,957 children and preteens answered the question which show or movie made them feel anxious. In this context *News* (n=126) were most often mentioned followed by the movies

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

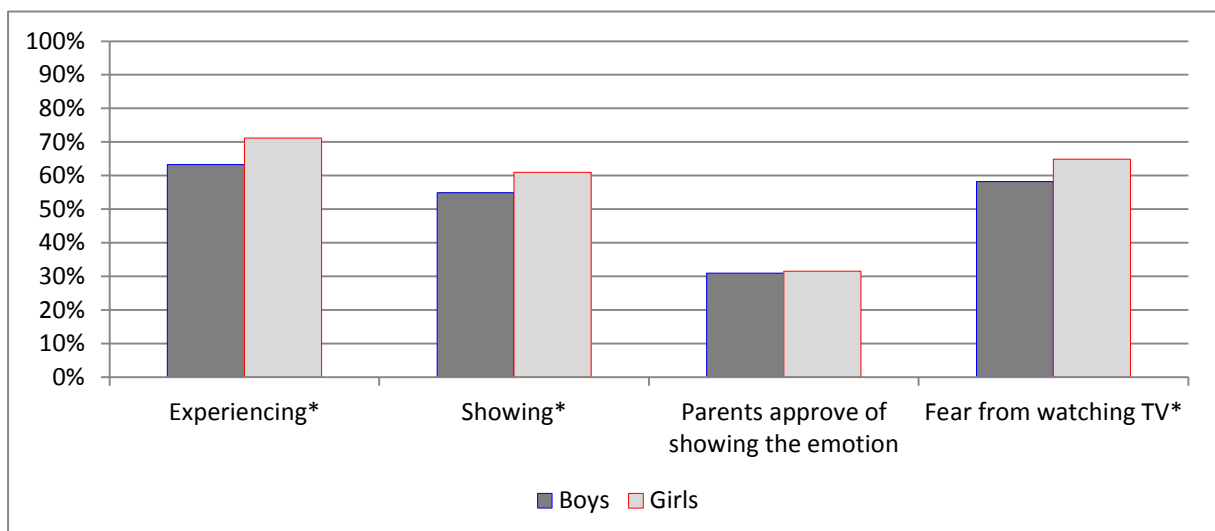
Paranormal Activity (n=94), *Valley of the Wolves* (n=91) and *Child's Play/The Conjuring* (n=58).⁴



III. 6: Differences in terms of showing and experiencing the emotion “fear” – agreement

Girls show fear more often

The gender comparison reveals that girls experience and show fear more often than boys. However, girls and boys think in the same manner that their parents would approve showing this emotion. Moreover, girls experience fear from watching TV more frequently than boys.

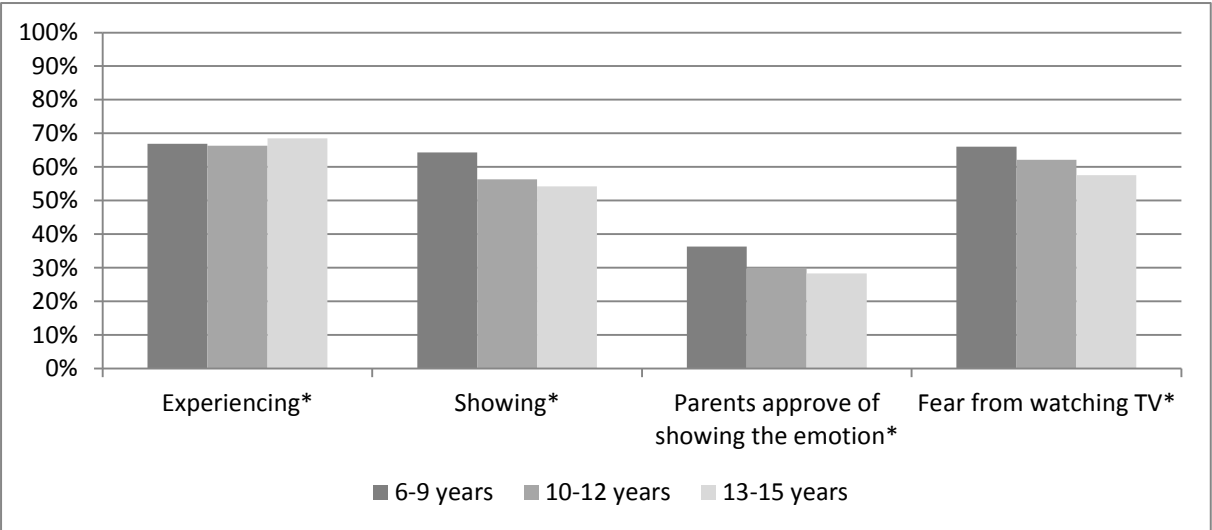


III. 7: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “fear” by gender – agreement

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

Showing of fear decreases with advancing age

The analysis of age groups reveals particular differences in showing feelings of fear. With advancing age the frequency of showing this emotion decreases. Fittingly, more younger than older respondents assume that their parents would approve the expression of fear. Also the experience of fear triggered by TV events decreases with advancing age.



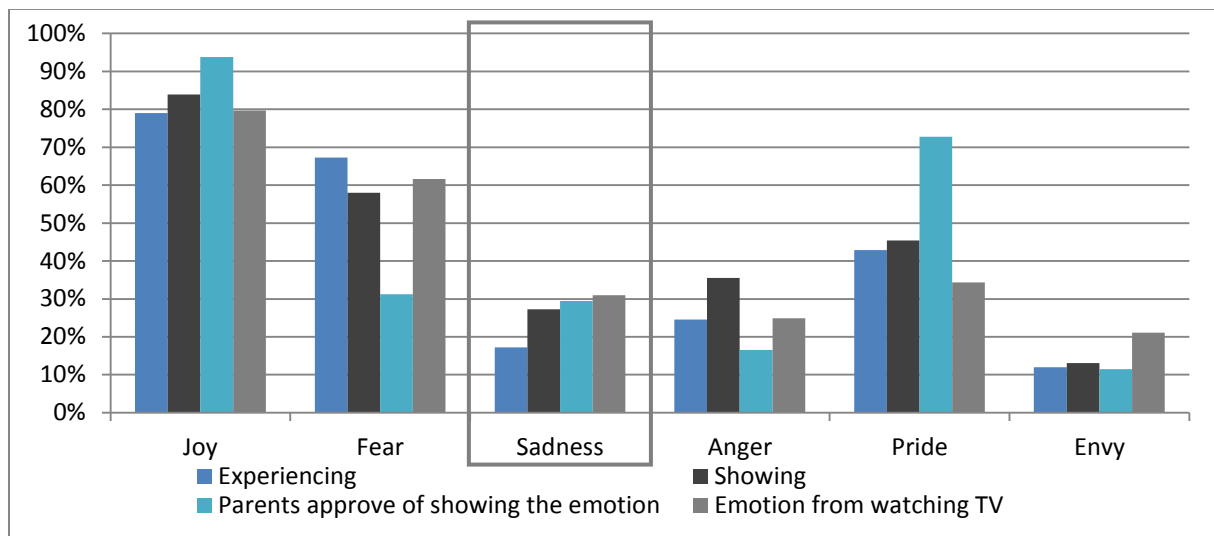
III. 8: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “fear” by age – agreement

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.

Sadness: a rare emotion

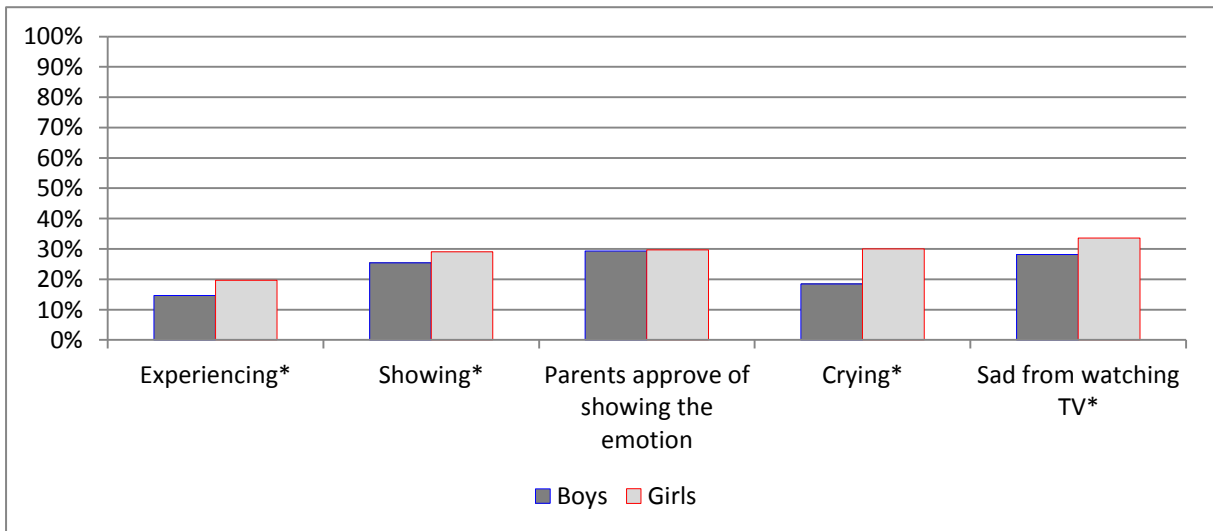
The question of whether they had been sad continuously or often during the last seven days was answered positively by almost one fifth of children and adolescents. According to their self-evaluation, children and preteens also showed this emotion to others. Noticeable, international differences were evident regarding the extent of the parents' approval to express sadness. While parents in Afghanistan and Germany appreciate that their children showed this emotion, the expression of sadness is not encouraged among nine out of ten parents in other countries (Bosnia, Malaysia).



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

Girls cry, feel and show sadness more often

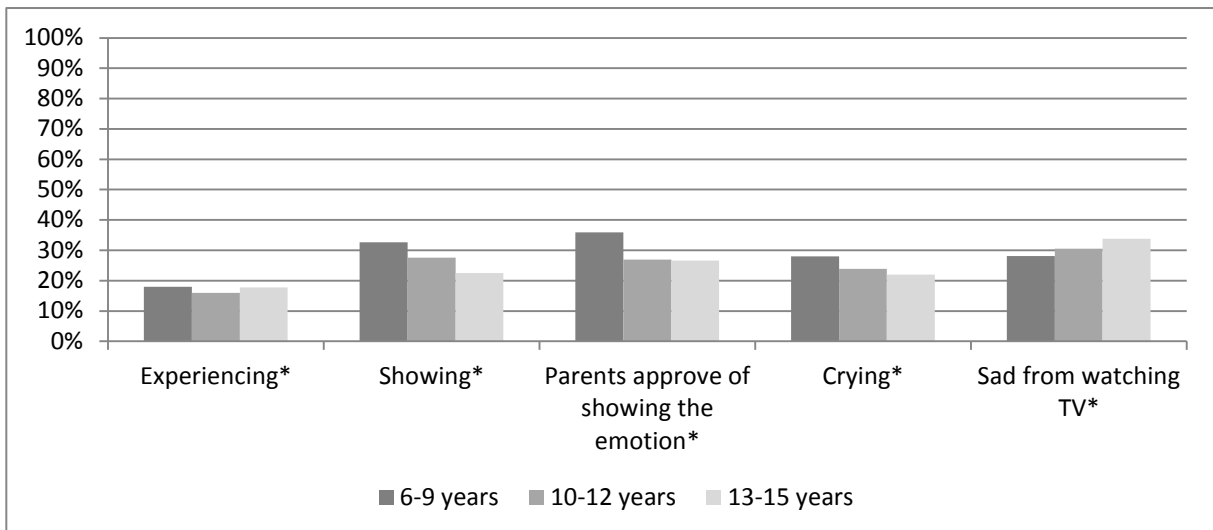
The gender comparison reveals that girls experience feelings of sadness marginal more often and cry more often than boys. The reasons why girls and boys cry are mainly feelings of grief and anger. Moreover, previous TV events triggered feelings of sadness more often among girls than among boys.



III. 10: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “sadness“ by gender – agreement

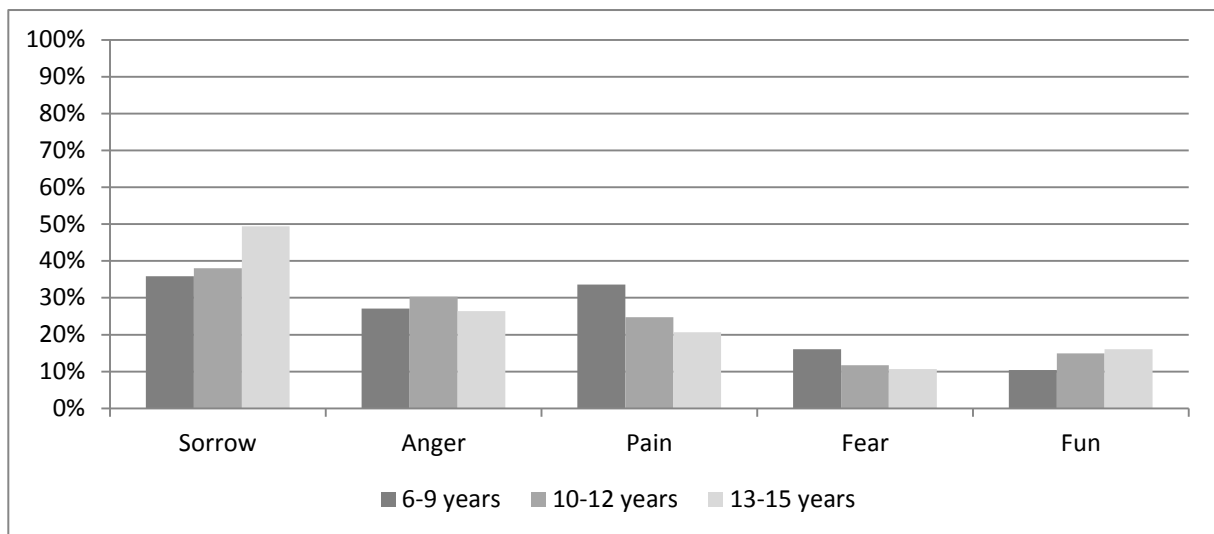
Younger children cry more often

The age comparison reveals that younger children show their sadness more often and cry more often than older ones. Interestingly, there is no major age difference with respect to the frequency of experiencing this emotion. Moreover, older respondents refer to emotionally charged TV events more often than the younger ones.



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

In all of the three age categories sorrow, anger and pain are the most frequently named reasons for crying.



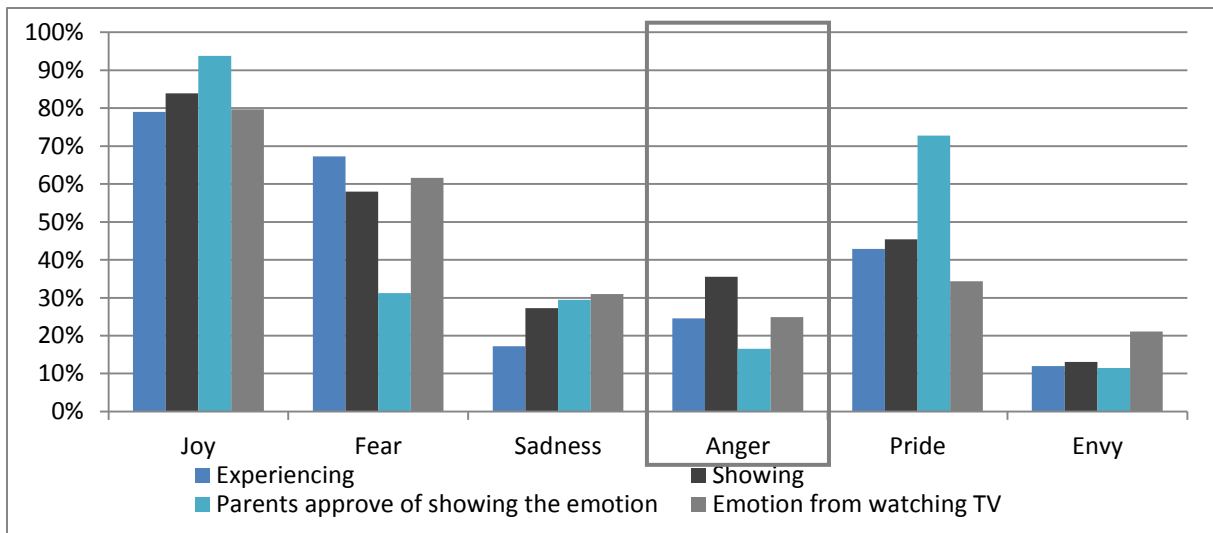
Ill. 12: Reasons for “crying” by age – agreement

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?”*

Anger: a rarely shown emotion

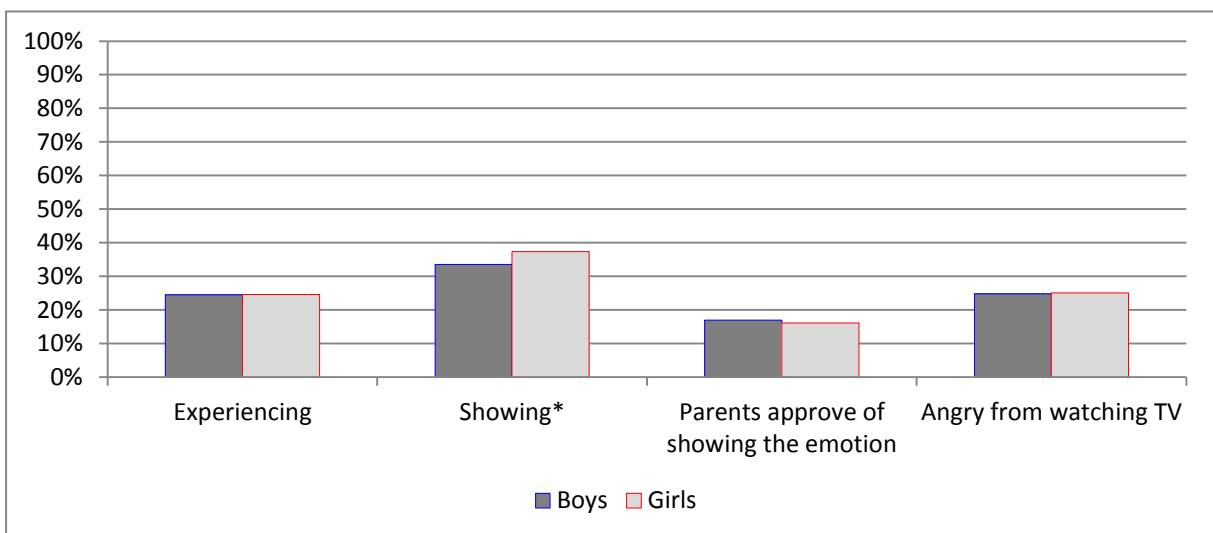
In most of the countries only two out of ten children remember having been really angry in the last week. Children and adolescents in Bosnia experienced much more anger and also showed this, even though only few thought their parents would approve it. This contrasts with Afghanistan where the expression of anger is more accepted by some parents.



III. 13: Differences in terms of showing and experiencing the emotion “anger” – agreement

Girls show anger more often

The gender comparison reveals that girls express their anger slightly more often than boys. Interestingly, there is no gender difference with respect to the frequency of experiencing anger. However, in some countries, e.g. Germany, boys feel angry twice as much as girls.

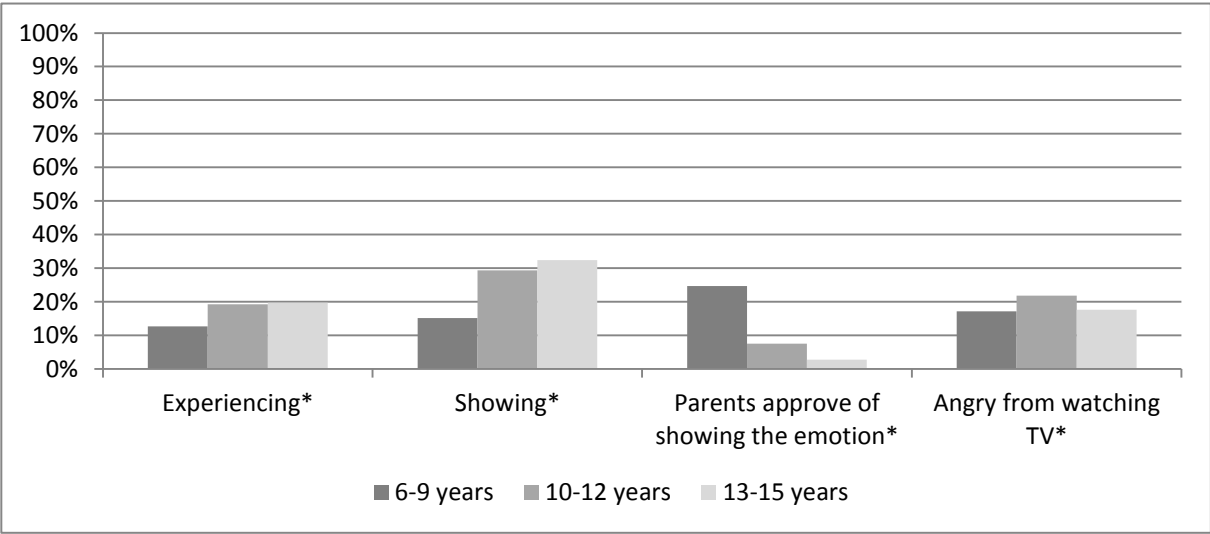


III. 14: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “anger” by gender – agreement

Younger children hardly experience anger

The age comparison shows that the older respondents experience and express anger more often than the younger ones, 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.



Ill. 15: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “anger” by age – agreement

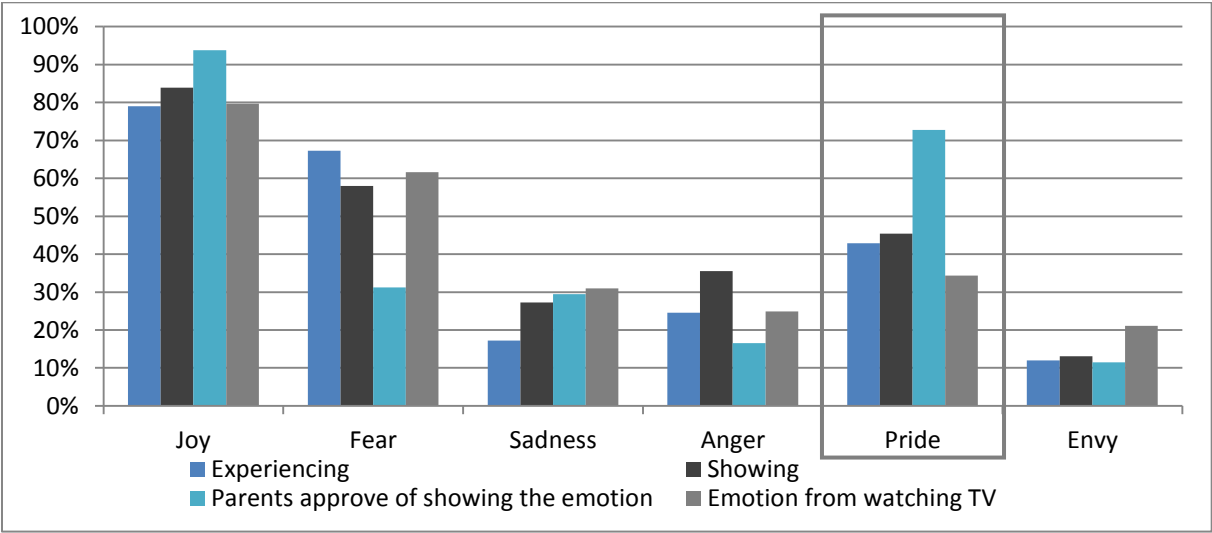
2.5 Emotion “pride”

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 field. With this open question we wanted to learn more about the children’s reasons for feeling pride.

Pride: an emotion approved by parents

The emotion pride shows the most extreme international differences in this study. While in Hong Kong and Malaysia not even one in five children felt proud of themselves within the previous week, this figure is eight out of ten in Cuba and six out of ten in Bosnia. If the participants, however, experience pride, the emotion is related to their abilities (e.g. performance at school, intelligence), their talents (e.g.

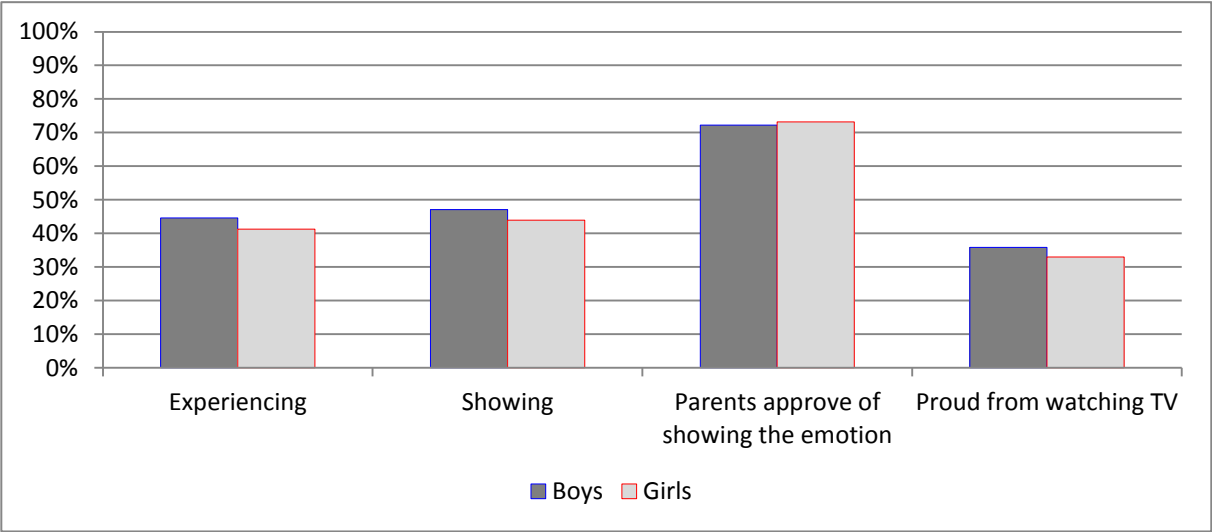
sports) or their own character. Almost all of the children and adolescents reported that they showed their pride in the manner that they experienced it. In many countries most parents approve when the children demonstrate their pride, in other countries, however, only four out of ten children are sure of this (e.g., Malaysia, Hong Kong, Afghanistan).



III. 16: Differences in terms of showing and experiencing the emotion “pride” – agreement

Boys are prouder than girls

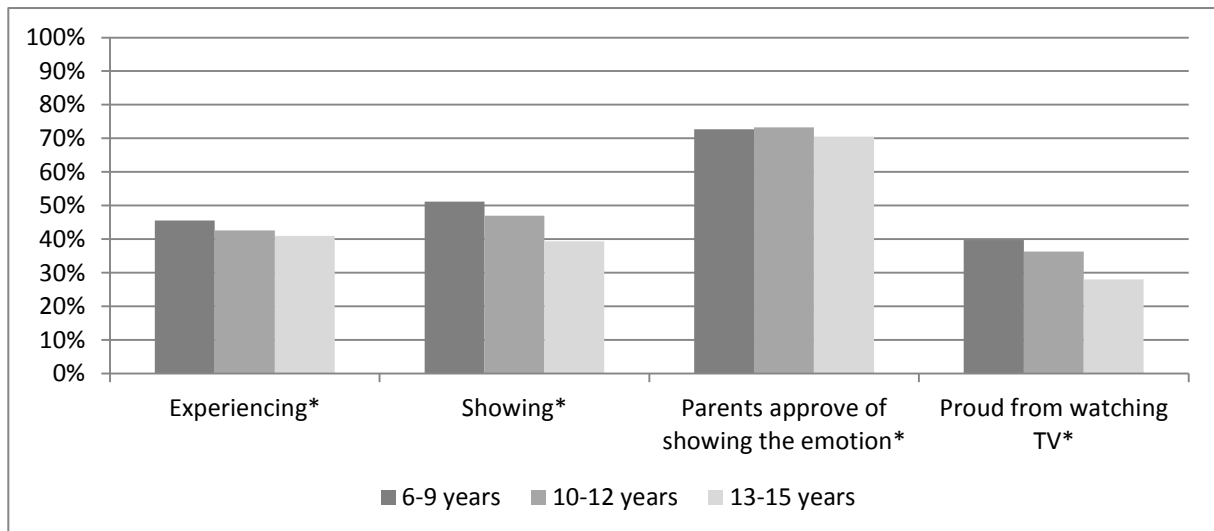
Comparing the gender differences, it becomes apparent that boys experience feelings of pride marginal more frequently than girls. Furthermore, they show this feeling more often. Beyond that, more boys than girls state that previous TV events caused feelings of pride.



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

The older children are prouder than the younger ones

Comparing the age groups we can see that pride is experienced and shown less frequently with advancing age. Corresponding to this, the experience of pride triggered by TV events decreases with advancing age.



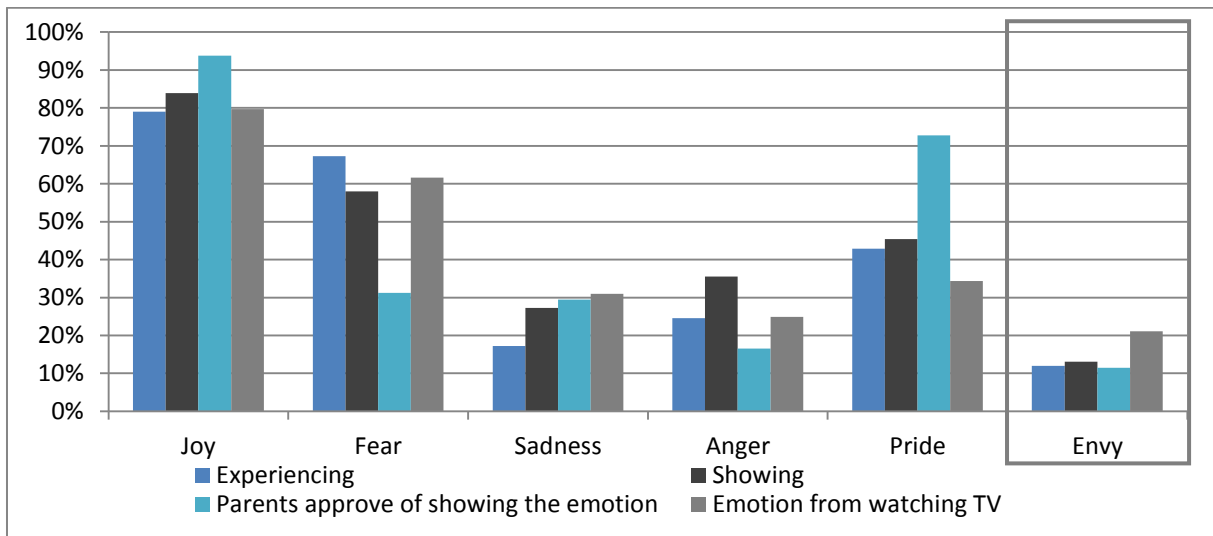
III. 18: Differences in terms of experiencing and showing the emotion “pride” by age – agreement

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 field. With this open ended question we wanted to get answers about the children’s reasons for feeling envious.

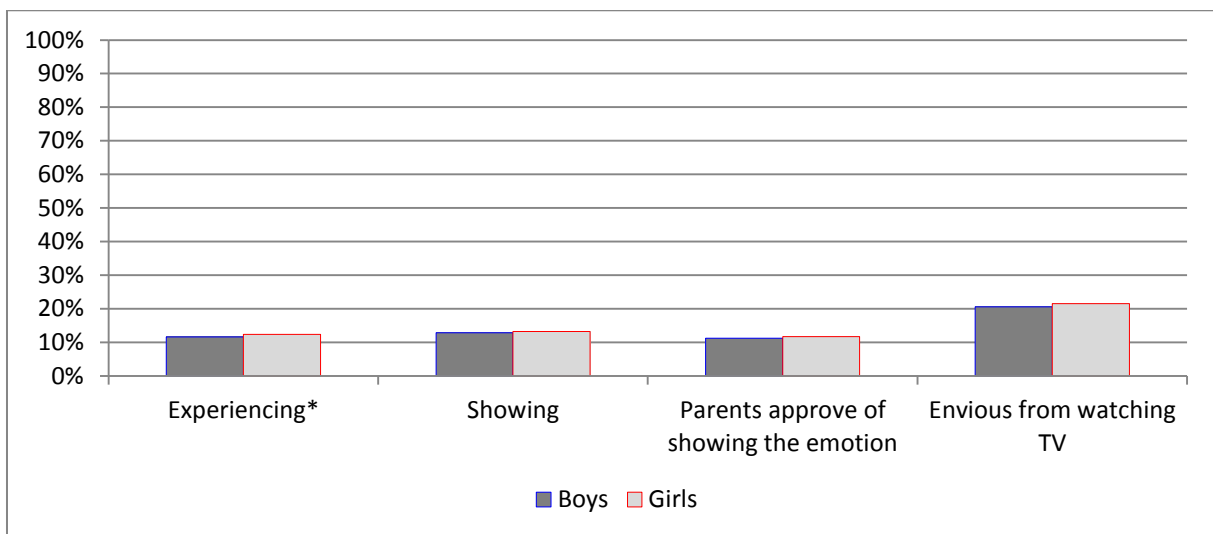
Envy: a rare emotion

Of the emotions studied, envy is the one least experienced (or remembered). Particularly in Cuba and in Ukraine it is hardly experienced. Showing envy is not accepted by most parents, in Afghanistan, however, the demonstration of envy is comparatively accepted. Respondents especially envy other people’s material possessions (e.g. money, clothes), their talents (e.g. performance at school) or their families.



III. 19: Differences in terms of showing and experiencing the emotion “envy” – agreement

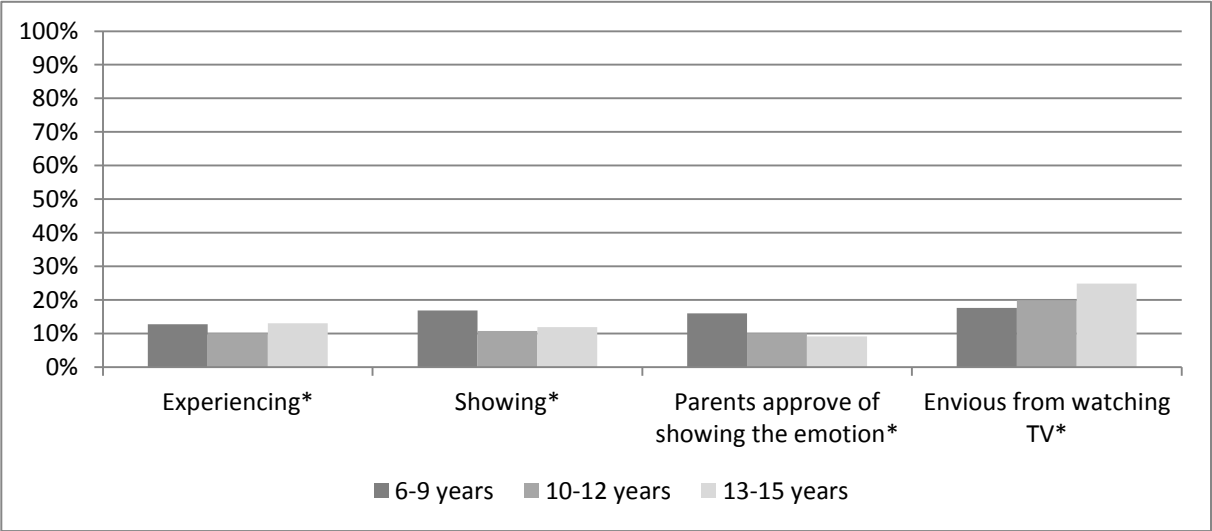
There are no significant gender differences with regard to the emotion “envy”.



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

Envy increases with advancing age

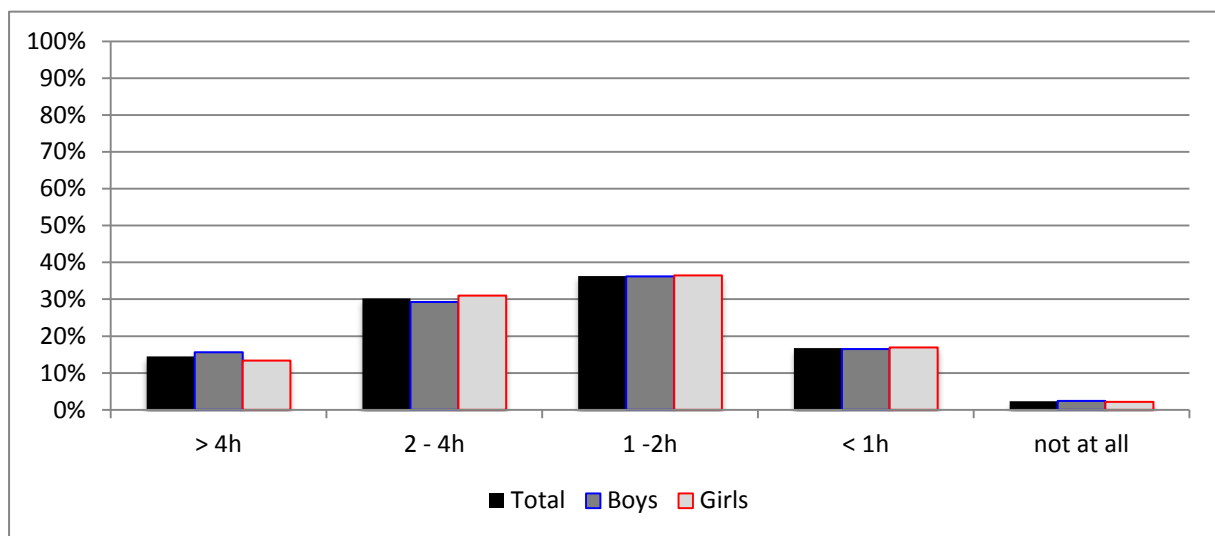
The age comparison reveals that feelings of envy are experienced by all age groups nearly in the same manner. Younger ones, however, show their feelings of envy more frequently than older respondents. The experience of envy triggered by TV events, increases with advancing age.



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*. The majority of the children and preteens states that they watch TV every day whereas the major part spends one to two hours a day in front of the TV.

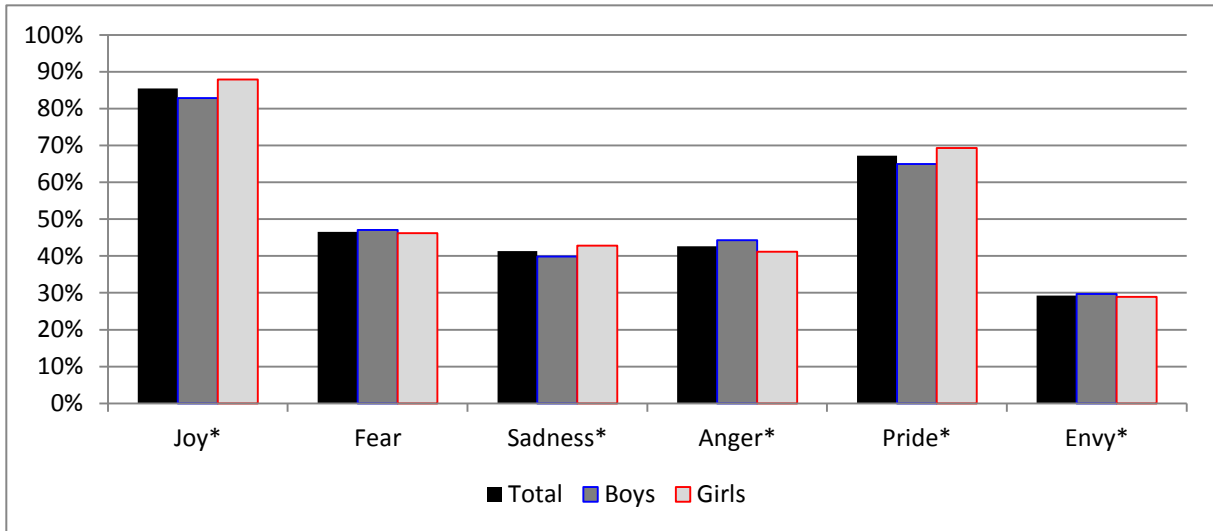


III. 22: Daily viewing time

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 to the other emotions: fear, sadness, anger, pride and envy. Again all items were rated on a 4-point Likert scale.

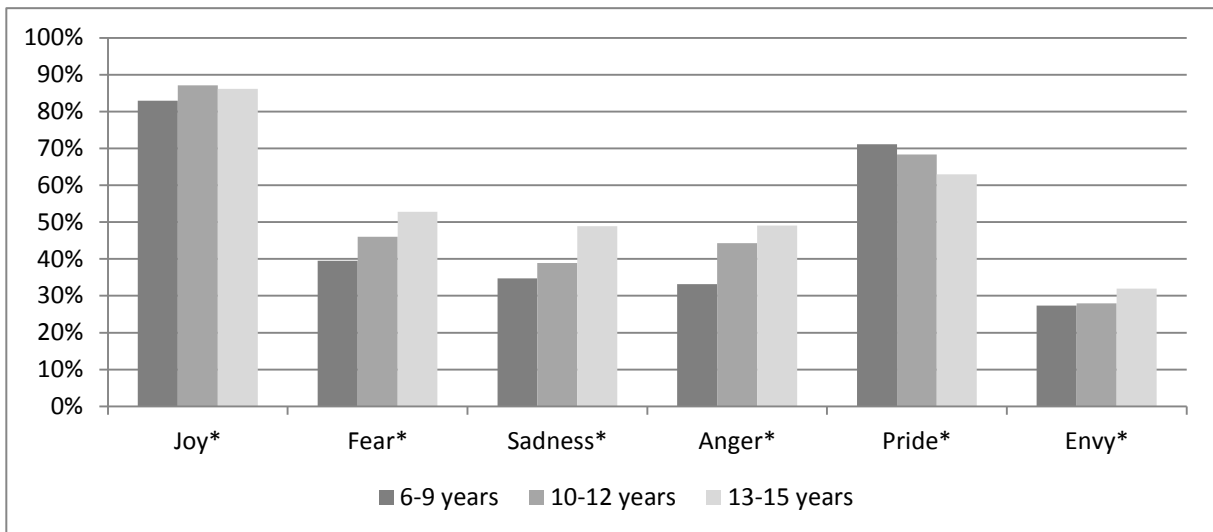
Around the world children want television characters to show their emotions – more than they demonstrate themselves and usually many more times than their parents would approve. Joy is thereby the emotion they wish to experience through TV characters most of all. Second ranks the wish to experience pride, followed by the emotions fear, anger and sadness. The gender comparison reveals that girls prefer the depiction of joy and pride by the characters in their favorite TV shows whereas boys like to see anger slightly more often.



III. 23: TV characters and emotions – 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. Only the depiction of pride is preferred by younger respondents



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

3. Summary

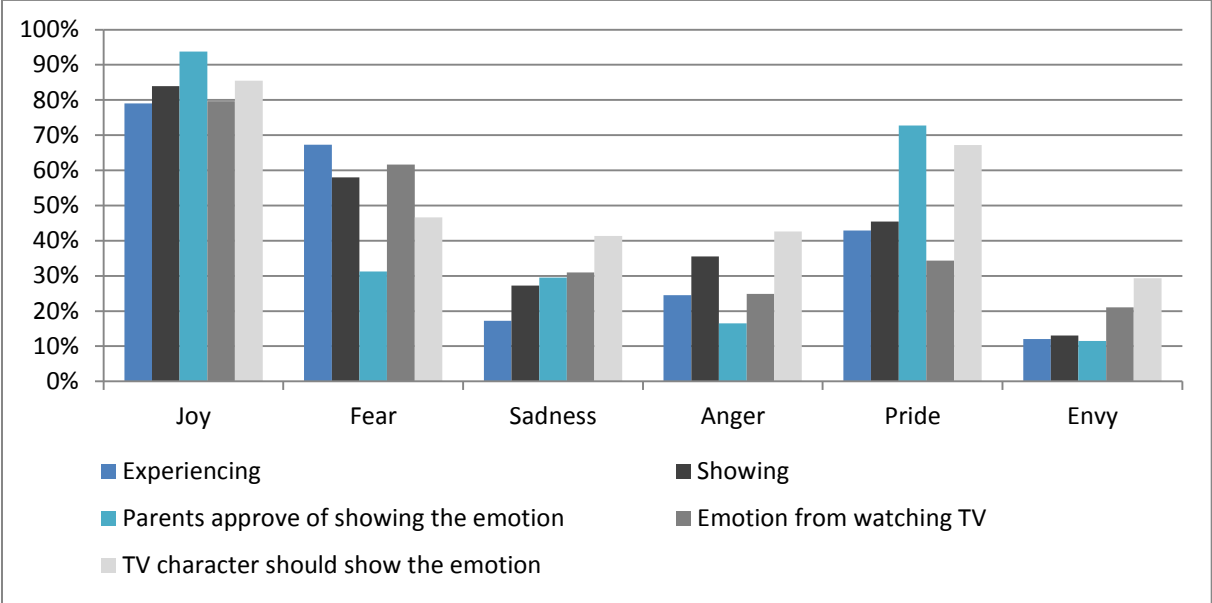
5,190 children and preteens from 17 countries were surveyed with the aim of getting a better understanding of how emotions are experienced and shown in everyday life and while watching TV. The research interest was on the emotions joy, fear, anger, sadness, pride and envy.

The results showed that joy is the most commonly experienced emotion. In all of the 17 countries covered we found similarities in most areas and differences in some. Some of the international differences can be readily understood as due to the contemporary political situation, such as in Afghanistan or Ukraine. In other countries the differences arise from cultural peculiarities, as in socialist Cuba where there is much less crime and less discrepancy between the social classes in regards to material wealth than in other countries. The basic assumption that southern countries (South American, Slavic) are more emotional, northern countries (Germany, the Netherlands) are more emotionally reserved, and (southeast) Asian cultures show emotions less, is confirmed to a certain extent, but also differentiated.

The role of television in terms of children's experience and expression of emotion touches three dimensions:

1. TV transfers the social reality into the living room. It can be threatening to children, as was the case in Ukraine and Afghanistan at the time of the survey. Quality TV presents less emotionalized, but comprehensible news for the target group.
2. TV triggers emotions, pleasant ones such as happiness, those supporting the identity such as pride, but also fear. Quality TV offers age-appropriate and culturally sensitive emotional worlds that enrich the children instead of causing traumatic experiences.
3. TV represents emotional worlds and is able to contextualize them and show socially compatible ways of dealing with emotions. In this sense, quality TV can contribute significantly to emotional competence, especially in those fields where it is socially unacceptable to have and show emotions.

Children and adolescents desire a markedly more honest expression of feelings than they allow themselves or believe their parents would approve. A clear indication: They look for models and acceptance concerning the expression of emotions. Cultural sensitivity here means perceiving and respecting the particularities of emotional cultures, in order to purposefully expand them if so desired. In Hong Kong this could mean, for example, searching for opportunities for Chinese children to feel proud of themselves while watching television. In Afghanistan this would mean creating opportunities so that Afghan children have more reasons to laugh.



III. 25: Overview of „Having and Showing Emotions“

Questionnaire on the experience with and showing of emotions

On the following pages we will ask you questions about certain feelings and about TV. Please consider carefully how often you experience certain feelings. No matter if at home, at school or in dealing with parents and friends – the important thing is that you are honest!

Let's talk about you first: I am a girl a boy and I am _____ years old.

Happiness

How often did you feel really happy in the past 7 days?

Never	rather rarely	fairly often	permanently
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How much did you show others that you feel really happy?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do your parents like it that you show them when you feel really happy?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please think of the past 7 days: Was there a moment when you really had to laugh out loud?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are you getting really happy from time to time from something you see on TV?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Fear

How often did you feel anxious in the past 7 days?

Never	rather rarely	fairly often	permanently
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How much did you show others that you feel anxious?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do your parents like it that you show them when you feel anxious?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are you getting anxious from time to time from something you see on TV?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Which show or movie made you feel anxious?

Title: _____

Do you sometimes get nightmares from something you saw on TV?

Yes No

Sadness

How often did you feel really sad in the past 7 days?

Never	rather rarely	fairly often	permanently
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How much did you show others that you feel really sad?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do your parents like it that you show them when you feel really sad?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Did you have to cry in the last 7 days?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Why did you have to cry? Because of ... pain anger sorrow fun fear

Are you getting really sad from time to time from something you see on TV?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Anger

How often did you feel really angry in the past 7 days?

Never	rather rarely	fairly often	permanently
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How much did you show others that you feel really angry?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do your parents like it that you show them when you feel really angry?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are you getting really angry from time to time from something you see on TV?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Pride

How often did you feel really proud in the past 7 days?

Never	rather rarely	fairly often	permanently
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How much did you show others that you feel really proud?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do your parents like it that you show them when you feel really proud?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are you getting really proud of yourself from time to time from something you see on TV?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What were you proud of?

I was proud of _____

Envy

How often did you feel really envious of others in the past 7 days?

Never	rather rarely	fairly often	permanently
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How much did you show others that you feel really envious of others?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do your parents like it that you show them when you feel really envious of others?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Are you getting really envious of others from time to time from something you see on TV?

Not at all	scarcely	a little bit	very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What did you envy?

I envied _____

Now we want to find out some things about your TV consumption.

How often do you watch TV?

Daily	several times a week	once a week	rarely	not at all
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How many hours per day do you watch TV?

More than 4 hours	2 to 4 hours	1 to 2 hours	less than 1 hour	not at all
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please think of your favorite TV show and all other shows you watch.

How do you like it when the characters show honestly that they feel really happy?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do you like it when the characters show honestly that they feel really anxious?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do you like it when the characters show honestly that they feel really sad?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do you like it when the characters show honestly that they feel really angry?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do you like it when the characters show honestly that they feel really proud of themselves?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How do you like it when the characters show honestly that they feel really envious of others?

Don't like it at all	rather don't like it	rather like it	like it very much
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Thank you for your participation!!! 😊