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### **Jealousy**

Young children become jealous when they think parental interest and attention are shifting toward someone else in the family, usually a new sibling. Young children may openly express their jealousy or they may show it by reverting to infantile behavior, such as bed-wetting, pretending to be ill, or being generally naughty. All such behavior is a bid for attention.

### **Curiosity**

Children are curious about anything new that they see and also about their own bodies and the bodies of others. Their first responses to curiosity take the form of exploration; later, as a result of social pressures and punishment, they respond by asking questions.

### **Envy**

Young children often become envious of the abilities or material possessions of another child. They express their envy in different ways, the most common of which is complaining about what they themselves have, by verbalizing wishes to have what the other has, or by appropriating the objects they envy.

### **Joy**

Young children derive joy from such things as a sense of physical well-being, incongruous situations, sudden or unexpected noises, slight calamities, playing pranks on others, and accomplishing what seem to them to be difficult tasks. They express their joy by smiling and laughing, clapping their hands, jumping up and down, or hugging the object or person that has made them happy.

### **Grief**

Young children are saddened by the loss of anything they love or that is important to them, whether it be a person, a pet, or an inanimate object, such as a toy. Typically, they express their grief by crying and by losing interest in their normal activities, including eating.

### **Affection**

Young children learn to love the things—people, pets, or objects—that give them pleasure. They express their affection verbally as they grow older but, while they are still young, they express it physically by hugging, patting, and kissing the object of their affection.