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Apprivoiser les Peurs-pas-fines débute par L’histoire de bravoure de Léo le lionceau. Léo est trop timide, nerveux et effrayé pour parler à d'autres animaux ou à ses enseignants – et il a définitivement peur de son propre rugissement. Avec l'aide de sa maman, Léo apprend que le changement demande de la patience, de la pratique et des outils pratiques. Léo surmonte son anxiété en apprivoisant ses Peurs-pas-fines et utilise même ses nouvelles compétences pour aider son amie, Ellie l'éléphante, à affronter sa peur des hauteurs et son besoin d'être toujours parfaitement parfaite. Le cahier de travail Dans la tanière de Léo le lionceau : Comment apprivoiser tes Peurs-pas-fines décrit les techniques qui ont aidé Léo à trouver sa voix et à surmonter sa timidité. Ces pratiques ont été développées par des pédopsychiatres expérimentés pour aider les enfants qui souffrent d'anxiété intense, y compris ceux qui sont excessivement timides, incapables de parler dans des situations sociales ou qui craignent de nouvelles expériences et de nouvelles personnes. Apprivoiser les Peurs-pas-fines vise à aider votre jeune enfant à devenir plus conscient de ses émotions et à apprendre à faire face à l'anxiété grâce à des exercices amusants, créatifs et actifs. Reprint of the original, first published in 1869. The

handbook synthesizes the comprehensive interdisciplinary research on the psychological and behavioral dimensions of life before, during, and immediately after birth. It examines how experiences during the prenatal period are associated with basic physiological and psychological imprints that last a lifetime and explores the ways in which brain networks reflect these experiences. Chapters offer findings on prenatal development, fetal programming, fetal stress, and epigenetics. In addition, chapters discuss psychotherapy for infants – before, during, and after birth – as well as prevention to promote positive health and well-being outcomes. Topics featured in this handbook include: Contemporary environmental stressors and adverse pregnancy outcomes The psychology of newborn intensive care. Art therapy and its use in treating prenatal trauma. The failures and successes of Cathartic Regression Therapy. Prenatal bonding and its positive effects on postnatal health and well-being. The role of family midwives and early prevention. The cultural meaning of prenatal psychology. The Handbook of Prenatal and Perinatal Psychology is an essential resource for researchers, clinicians and related professionals, as well as graduate students in a wide range of interrelated disciplines, including developmental psychology, pediatric and obstetrical medicine, neuroscience, infancy and early child development, obstetrics and gynecology, nursing, social work, and early childhood education.

Volume 1 de 12 du Tome III Volume 5 de 25 du GDFFF This book examines Ronsard's participation in the heated paragone debate between poets and painters: the Renaissance contest for superiority in the ranking of the arts that emerged in counterpoint to the parity-centered, pseudo-Horatian principle of *ut pictura poesis* ("as is painting, so is poetry"). The book explores issues that, despite their importance throughout Ronsard's poetry and the writings of leading paragone theorists such as Leone Battista Alberti and Leonardo da Vinci, have remained largely unnoticed. In broadest terms, Roberto Campo investigates the poet's notions about the differences between poems and pictures. More precisely, it examines Ronsard's views on two fundamental preoccupations of the theoretical and practical discussions about the arts during the Renaissance: which mode of expression, word or image, can more accurately and meaningfully represent natural realities and abstract celestial truths; and thus, whose art, the poet's or the painter's, holds the highest station in the hierarchy of human creative endeavor?

Hysteria as a neurosis seems to have disappeared altogether from the psychiatric manuals; but there are articles here and there, particularly in the United States and France, which advocate the existence of hysteria as a psychosis. Hysterical psychosis is the clinical combination of a hysterical personality with a seemingly psychotic state. Looking back to nineteenth-century psychiatry, Katrien Libbrecht attempts to answer the question: Is there such a thing as a hysterical psychosis or are we dealing with hysteria exhibiting psychotic features? Hysterical Psychosis is divided into three sections. The first part of the book carries the reader back to the second half of the nineteenth century, the heyday of the study of hysteria on the eve of the discovery of psychoanalysis. The second part of the book discusses the implications of the generalized impact of Bleuler's concept of schizophrenia during the interbellum period. The last section of the book deals with the current reemergence of hysterical psychosis from the 1960s to the 1990s. Libbrecht provides a historical survey of the most important psychiatric and psychoanalytic references on hysterical psychosis, as well as a review of current research on the matter. She sheds new light on reasons for the disappearance of the diagnosis of hysteria in the 1950s and the emergence of the notion of hysterical psychosis during the 1960s. Hysterical Psychosis is a landmark study that is essential for psychoanalysts, psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, medical practitioners, and historians of psychology. Découvrez à travers ce livre le quotidien d'une borderline malmenée par ses émotions. Vivant, entre ses tentatives de suicide, un quotidien riche et vide à la fois. Témoignage d'une chute vers les profondeurs d'une âme malade qui se bat jour

après jour. File No. 1219 The Little Prince [Le Petit Prince], is a novella and the most famous work of the French aristocrat, writer, poet and pioneering aviator Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (1900-1944). The novella is both the most-read and most-translated book in the French language, and was voted the best book of the 20th century in France. After the outbreak of the Second World War Saint-Exupéry became exiled in North America. In the midst of personal upheavals and failing health, he produced almost half of the writings for which he would be remembered, including a tender tale of loneliness, friendship, love and loss, in the form of a young prince fallen to Earth. An earlier memoir by the author had recounted his aviation experiences in the Sahara Desert, and he is thought to have drawn on those same experiences in The Little Prince. Since its first publication in the United States, the novella has been adapted to numerous art forms and media, including audio recordings, radio plays, live stage, film screen, television, ballet, and operatic works. The Little Prince is a poetic tale, with watercolour illustrations by the author, in which a pilot stranded in the desert meets a young prince fallen to Earth from a tiny asteroid. The story is philosophical and includes social criticism, remarking on the strangeness of the adult world. It was written during a period when Saint-Exupéry fled to North America subsequent to the Fall of France during the Second World War, witnessed first hand by the author and captured in his memoir Flight to Arras. The adult fable, according to one review, is actually ..".an allegory of Saint-Exupéry's own life--his search for childhood certainties and interior peace, his mysticism, his belief in human courage and brotherhood.... but also an allusion to the tortured nature of their relationship." Though ostensibly styled as a children's book, The Little Prince makes several observations about life and human nature. For example, Saint-Exupéry tells of a fox meeting the young prince during his travels on Earth. The story's essence is contained in the lines uttered by the fox to the little prince: On ne voit bien qu'avec le coeur. L'essentiel est invisible pour les yeux. ("One sees clearly only with the heart. What is essential is invisible to the eyes.") Other key thematic messages are articulated by the fox, such as: Tu deviens responsable pour toujours de ce que tu as apprivoisé. ("You become responsible, forever, for what you have tamed.") and C'est le temps que tu as perdu pour ta rose qui fait ta rose si importante. ("It is the time you have lost for your rose that makes your rose so important.") The fox's messages are arguably the book's most famous quotations because they deal with human relationships. ABOUT AUTHOR: Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, officially Antoine Marie Jean-Baptiste Roger, comte de Saint Exupéry (29 June 1900 - 31 July 1944) was a French aristocrat, writer, poet, and pioneering aviator. He became a laureate of several of France's highest literary awards and also won the U.S. National Book Award. He is best remembered for his novella The Little Prince (Le Petit Prince) and for his lyrical aviation writings, including Wind, Sand and Stars and Night Flight. Simplified Chinese edition of a picture book: Histoires vraies d'animaux: Petit sanglier apprivoisé (Animal stories: Baby boar finds his way home). Hardcover picture book for 3 - 6 year-old.

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