

Flipped learning for Lesson 20

L019 to L020 • Why does divorce happen, and what changes afterwards? • 10–15 minutes • v1.0

CONNECT & CHECK | SHARE | PRESENT | APPLY | RECALL & REVIEW

Read the three passages, then answer. Use fictional examples; no external research or personal disclosure is required.

Measure the event correctly

Separation is a relationship transition; divorce is a legal event and can occur later. ONS records 105,002 divorces and 959 civil partnership dissolutions in England and Wales in 2025. Its opposite-sex divorce rate was 8.4 per 1,000 opposite-sex married people, below the 1993 peak of 14.2. The rate denominator changed from age 16+ in earlier years to 18+ in 2025, limiting exact comparison. These figures do not measure all relationship breakdown, including cohabiting separations. Court processing and legal change affect when events appear, so a count is not a direct measure of when dissatisfaction began.

Two connected concepts

Separation: Partners ending their relationship or shared life; this need not involve a legal divorce.
Divorce: The legal ending of a marriage.

A question to bring

Why is separation not identical to divorce? A relationship can end without marriage having existed, or before a legal divorce occurs. The social transition and legal event are distinct.

F1

Summarise the main idea in the first passage in one or two sentences.

F2

Define separation and give an original fictional example.

F3

What evidence would you need to test the opening claim? Retrieve two current-lesson concepts tomorrow and next week.
