

Flipped learning for Lesson 22

L021 to L022 • Why do lone-parent families differ? • 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.

A category is not a biography

Lone parenthood can follow separation, bereavement or having a child without living with a partner. The route and duration may differ, and a later transition may change the arrangement again. The statistical category concerns who lives together; it does not tell us whether another parent is involved across addresses or whether relatives and friends provide support. Lone-parent families may contain dependent or non-dependent children. Treating every case as the same biography obscures both life-course change and differences in responsibility.

Two connected concepts

Lone-parent family: A parent living with one or more children without a co-resident partner in the statistical family unit. Household: One person or people sharing an address and the specified living facilities.

A question to bring

Give two different routes into lone parenthood. Accept separation, bereavement or parenting without a co-resident partner. Explain that a route does not determine every subsequent experience.

F1

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

F2

Define lone-parent family 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.
