



Daily Article (Bharath's Reading list) - Answers and Explanations 21.08.2023

Article link : <https://bit.ly/3KT0jKf> (The lifelong effects of 'the favourite child')

1.The article states all the following reasons why favouritism may be harmful, except:

A.Favouritism can lead to low self-esteem in children, as well as childhood anxiety, depression, and behavioural problems

B.Favouritism can lead to the breakdown of family ties, increasing conflict between siblings and leading to the less-favoured sibling having a less positive relationship with the parent

C.Favouritism can affect emotional well-being across the lifespan and even lead to transmission of biases from parents to children

D.Favouritism is difficult to detect as parents are largely unaware that they are showing it, making it hard to clear up misunderstandings.

Explanation : D

The article does not say favouritism is “difficult to detect”. All other options are reasons mentioned in the article as to why favouritism may be harmful.

2.The best way to avoid favouritism, according to the article, is for parents to:

A.Treat all of one's children exactly the same in every situation

B.Become more self-aware and understand each child for they are, their age, interest, gender, personality

C.Respect children's expectation to be treated the way their siblings are

D.All the above

Explanation: B

Refer to the lines, 'The answer is not to treat all of one's children exactly the same, says Kramer. "It is impossible to treat kids the same in every situation, and neither do children want this," she says. "They want to be understood for who they are, their age, interest, gender, personality."'

3. Which of the following factors does not play a role in favouritism, according to the article?

- A. Emotional closeness, in terms of parents relating to a child more
- B. Birth order, in terms of being first or last born
- C. Perceived similarities between the parent and the child
- D. None of the above

Explanation: D

Emotional closeness, perceived similarities and birth order-- all of these play a role in favouritism, according to the article. Note that option B is incorrect as the article says, 'Birth order played a role in some aspects of favouritism, but perhaps not as much as is often assumed'. This means birth order cannot be categorically ruled out as a factor that does not play a role in favouritism.