

**Fill in the gaps with the words from the box:**

odds    vegging    board    leeway    shadow

**Parents favour sons more than daughters (false)**

While every family has their own particular dynamic, researchers ([study](#)) have discovered that, in most families, favouritism actually follows a similar pattern. According to a meta-analysis of nearly 19,500 people in 30 different studies published in the U.S., Canada and Western Europe between 2015 and 2022, younger siblings generally receive slightly more favourable treatment. Parents also reported slightly favouring daughters over sons, and that was across the 1) \_\_\_\_\_. But personality played a role, too, with the authors noting that parents tended to favour children who were "agreeable" and "conscientious." A parent might show differential treatment by spending more time with one child, or spending more money on them, or giving much more 2) \_\_\_\_\_ to their kids. But like many other relationship dynamics in childhood, favouritism in a family can cast a long 3) \_\_\_\_\_. Children who are favoured tend to have better mental health, do better in school, have better family relationships. They get in less trouble at school and home. Children who are not favoured, on the other hand, are more likely to have negative outcomes.

**Having a sibling increases your chances of getting fitter (true)**

While having an obese sibling increases your 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of obesity, the presence of siblings in general may actually slim you down. A Swedish study found that kids with siblings were less likely to be overweight than only children. The reason? Siblings play with each other, which keeps them moving rather than 5) \_\_\_\_\_ out alone in front of the TV.

