

English

Quarter 3 – Module 1: Differentiate Biases from Prejudices



English – Grade 9
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 3 – Module 1
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English

Quarter 3 – Module 1: Differentiate Biases from Prejudices

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the English 9 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Lesson 1: Differentiate Biases from Prejudices!

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the learner:

Welcome to the English 9 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Module on Lesson 1: Differentiate Biases from Prejudices!

The hand is one of the most symbolized part of the human body. It is often used to depict skill, action and purpose. Through our hands we may learn, create and accomplish. Hence, the hand in this learning resource signifies that you as a learner is capable and empowered to successfully achieve the relevant competencies and skills at your own pace and time. Your academic success lies in your own hands!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:



What I Need to Know

This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.



What I Know

This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.



What's In

This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.



What's New

In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways such as a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.



What is It

This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.



What's More

This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.



What I Have Learned

This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.



What I Can Do

This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or



Assessment

skill into real life situations or concerns.

This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.



Additional Activities

In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned. This also tends retention of learned concepts.



Answer Key

This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

References

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!



What I Need to Know

Have you ever experienced being wrongly judged by other people around you? How did you know that the judgement you listened to is biased or prejudiced? In this module, you will learn how to differentiate biases from prejudices. You will also learn the common types of biases and prejudices.

The Most Essential Learning Competency (MELC) covered in this module is differentiating biases from prejudices (EN9LC-IVf-13.3).

This module is divided into three (3) lessons:

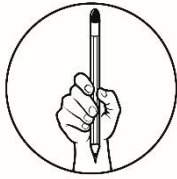
Lesson 1 (Prejudices)

Lesson 2 (Biases)

Lesson 3 (Differentiating Biases from Prejudices)

Specifically, you are expected to:

- determine the common types of biases and prejudices;
- differentiate biases from prejudices; and
- recognize biases and prejudices in real life situations.



What I Know

Answer the questions below. Write the letters of the correct answers on a separate sheet of paper. Then take note of the items that you did not answer correctly so that you can pay attention to them as you go through this module.

1. What do we call a judgment based on a personal point of view?
A. Bias
B. Stereotyping stereotype
C. prejudice
D. fact
2. Which type of bias is caused by peer pressure?
A. conformity bias
B. gender bias
C. beauty bias
D. similarity bias
3. Which type of bias plays out in terms of the physical attributes of a person?
A. conformity bias
B. gender bias
C. beauty bias
D. similarity bias
4. What type of bias occur when we see one great thing about a person and we let the halo glow of that significant thing affect our opinions of everything else about that person?
A. conformity bias
B. horn effect
C. halo effect
D. bandwagon effect
5. When person X sees one bad thing about person Y and the former allows that trait to influence his or her opinions about the other attributes of the latter, person X may be biased in terms of what?
A. confirmation bias
B. horn effect
C. halo effect
D. similarity bias
6. Rafael prefers surrounding himself with people he feels similar or like him. Rafael may be biased in what term?
A. similarity
B. conformity
C. appearance
D. gender
7. Kelly always looks for an evidence to back up her opinions of a person. Which type of judgment does she have?
A. similarity
B. confirmation
C. conformity
D. bandwagon
8. Which type of bias does Rico displays when he posts on his social media account his animosity to females?
A. similarity
B. confirmation
C. gender
D. beauty

9. What refers to a prejudgment or forming an opinion before becoming aware of the relevant facts of a case?
- A. bias
B. stereotype
C. fact
D. prejudice
10. What pertains to a distinct combination of feelings, inclinations to acts and beliefs?
- A. Bias
B. Attitude
C. prejudice
D. opinion
11. What do we call the attitude that all members of a particular gender – all women, all girls, all men, and all boys - are a certain type of person?
- A. gender prejudice
B. racial prejudice
C. age prejudice
D. class prejudice
12. Jermaine believes that certain economic classes are inferior to others. What type of prejudice does this situation pertain to?
- a. gender
b. race
C. age
D. class
13. Which type of prejudice is often based on the stereotype that all gay men or lesbians are immoral and thus inferior?
- A. sexual orientation prejudice
B. age prejudice
C. class prejudice
D. racial prejudice
14. Which statement shows gender prejudice?
- A. Hiring male applicants only for a managerial position.
B. Promotion of a person because he is the oldest in the group and knows more about the job.
C. Poor people are inferior because they are unable to make any money.
D. They should not be accepted in this school since they are Muslims.
15. Which statement shows bias?
- A. The Philippines is an archipelago that comprises 7,641 islands.
B. I will give him a perfect score because he is my cousin.
C. It is sometimes assumed that someone who is physically disabled is also mentally disabled.
D. She won the contest because two of the judges are her relatives.

Lesson

1

PREJUDICES



What's In

Previously, you learned to identify the distinguishing features of Anglo-American Literature. Let us see if you can still remember some of the important concepts.

Activity 1: Let's Review

Choose the letter of the correct answer in each item. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What is a sonnet?
 - a. a poem of 14 rhyming lines
 - b. a poem of 16 unrhymed lines
 - c. a type of villanelle
 - d. a longer version of the Haiku
2. Which of the following is NOT a type of sonnet?
 - a. Shakespearean sonnet
 - b. Spenserian sonnet
 - c. Draconian sonnet
 - d. Petrarchan sonnet
3. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Sonnets are a type of ballad.
 - b. Ballads are often adapted to song.
 - c. Villanelles are simple, short poems.
 - d. Villanelles are a type of sonnet.
4. What is a characteristic of a sonnet?
 - a. It is iambic pentameter.
 - b. It has a total of 12 syllables
 - c. It has 4 stanzas
 - d. It has 12 lines.
5. What is the vantage point of the story?
 - a. theme
 - b. point of view
 - c. plot
 - d. conflict



What's New

Activity 2: What's on my mind

Study and analyze the statements below.

1. Ms. Eliz cannot serve on a jury because she is a woman.



2. Carlo hates KPOP groups because they are not Filipinos.

Self-check:

- What concept does the blindfolded man symbolize or represent?
- Notice the two statements. What do these statements illustrate?
- These statements express **prejudices**.



What is It

Did the previous activity help you? This part of the module hopes to deepen your learning about the concept of prejudice and its common types.

Watch and listen to this video clip of a protester who wants all cops be fired through this link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FiZopP1rqbE>.

Source: Dharminder Mann, "Protester Wants To 'Fire All Cops', She Instantly Regrets Her Decision", Dhar Mann, August 11, 2020, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FiZopP1rqbE>.

Examine the conversation of a woman and a man transcribed from the video clip:

Woman: Fire all cops! Fire all cops! Hey, hey, hey! Sign this petition, so we can finally get rid with the police.

Man: Get rid with the police? So, what are you gonna when you need help?

Woman: They're not gonna help you! They're all bad.

Man: Listen, I understand, okay? And trust me, I've had my own bad experience with the police but you can't judge all cops because of some bad ones.

Woman: Whatever! Fire all cops! Fire all cops! Fire all cops! Fire all cops! Fire all cops! You! You are exactly what is wrong with this country. All you cops are bad!

Police: No... Actually ma'am that is not true! You see...I..

Woman: I Don't want to hear it! You just get out of here!

Police: Okay. You have a nice day ma'am.

Woman: All you cops need to be fired! Fire all cops! Fire all cops! Hey!!

Snatcher: Give me your purse!

Woman: Get off me. Hey! Help! Hey! Please somebody help me!

Police: Ma'am, ma'am what happened?

Woman: Ugh! That guy stole my purse!

Police: I'm on it! Stop! Stop! You are under arrest. Ma'am here is your purse.

Woman: Oh, My gosh! Thank you so much. I'm really sorry for what I said earlier.

Police: No, ma'am. Don't worry about it, believe me I understand. But all I ask you is that before you judge me, you get to know me. You see, I am not just a cop. I am also a family man. Each morning I say goodbye to my wife and my little girl not knowing if I'll ever see them again. My job is not easy. Every day, I put my life on the line ready to take a bullet for a complete stranger, but in the end it's all worth it because I believe in God and in helping others. I know there are some bad cops out there, but please know, I'm just upset about the injustices that exist. I try my best every day to fight against them. But no matter how much I do the right thing people still hate me.

They judge me, without ever knowing me. So, you see! Before you judge me, you get to know me.

Woman: Wow, I had no idea you had to go through that every day. I am really sorry... and... You're right, I shouldn't judge all cops based on a few bad ones. Thank you.

Police: You're welcome ma'am. You have a good day. Come on. I'm taking you in.

Describe the statements of the woman. Is she fairly expressing her opinions about cops? Why? Why not? Is her opinion about cops biased or prejudicial? Why? Why not?

- The woman in the video clip completely hated all the cops without knowing the characters and attitudes of these people. The judgment of the woman is considered as a prejudice.

What is Prejudice?

Prejudice = Latin word “pre” (before) and “judge”

Source: “Prejudice,” Wikipedia, last changed February 28, 2020, [https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prejudice#:~:text=Prejudice%20means%20preconceived%20opinion%20that,before\)%20and%20%22judge%22.&text=Such%20prejudices%20can%20lead%20to,deciding%20whether%20someone%20is%20guilty.](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prejudice#:~:text=Prejudice%20means%20preconceived%20opinion%20that,before)%20and%20%22judge%22.&text=Such%20prejudices%20can%20lead%20to,deciding%20whether%20someone%20is%20guilty.)

Attitude = a distinct combination of feelings, inclinations to act and beliefs

Prejudice is prejudgment or forming an opinion before becoming aware of the relevant facts of a case. The word is often used to refer to preconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments toward a person or people because of gender, beliefs, values, social, class status, age, disability, religion, sexuality, race/ ethnicity, language, nationality, beauty, occupation, education, or personal characteristics.

Source: “Prejudice,” Wikiquote, accessed January 16, 2021, <https://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Prejudice>.

In this case, it refers to positive or negative evaluation of another person based on perceived group membership, but the usual is negative.

Examples: All Mexicans are illegal aliens and thieves.
All black people are unemployed criminals.

Common Types of Prejudice

Source: Janney Parker, "The Different Types of Prejudice," The classroom, June 25, 2018, <https://www.theclassroom.com/the-different-types-of-prejudice-12081909.html>.

1. **Gender Prejudice.** This refers to the attitude that all members of a particular gender – all women, all girls, all men, and all boys - are a certain type of person. From this stereotype emerges sexism – the belief that members of one gender are inferior to another.

Example: All males possess the tendency to be womanizers.

2. **Ethnic/ Racial Prejudice.** This happens when negative opinions, beliefs, or attitudes are held about people for the simple reason that they belong to a specific ethnic group. It can be defined by either making an adverse judgment or opinion based on race or having an irrational hatred or suspicion based on racial or religious group stereotypes.

Example: All Mexican people are illegal aliens and thieves.

3. **Sexual Orientation Prejudice.** This is also called homophobia. It is often based on the stereotype that all gay men or lesbians are immoral and thus inferior. This may include transgender or transsexual individuals or those who defy being classified as either male or female.

Example: Lesbians and homosexuals are all bad.

4. **Age Prejudice.** This reflects a prejudice against older adults. It is defined as any attitude, action, or institutional structure which subordinates a person or group because of age or any assignment of roles in society purely on the basis of age.

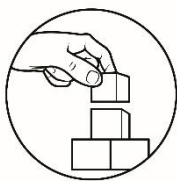
Example: Leo is 50 years old. He is not qualified for a managerial position in the company because he is too old, according to his boss.

5. **Class Prejudice.** This is the attitude that those in a certain economic class are inferior to another class. It is a biased, discriminatory attitude, or a distinction made between social or economic classes.

Example: Poor people have to work as house helpers.

We may avoid being prejudicial if we

- are mindful of negative attitudes and assumptions
- are careful of prejudiced language and avoid stereotypical statements about other groups of people
- speak out against intolerant statements and jokes made by others



What's More

For you to better understand the concept of prejudice and its common types, enjoy doing the series of activities that follow.

Activity 3: Describe Me

Click this link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IgZgxIgCjHM> and listen to the scene where Lady Catherine talks to Elizabeth Bennet from the movie entitled "Pride and Prejudice." Below is the transcribed copy of the scene.

Source: Delci Smith, "Jane Austin's Pride and Prejudice," *Pride and Prejudice* ch.14(Vol.3)-illustration, posted March 22, 2016, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IgZgxIgCjHM>

Lady Catherine: Ms. Bennet, you must already know why I am here?

Elizabeth Bennet: Actually no, I don't know why you're here in the first place.

Lady Catherine: Such poor manners. but that will not affect me.

Lady Catherine: I heard that Jane is going to be married soon.. I am sure that's good for your family.. not that I would ever approve of such a thing

Elizabeth Bennet: How dare she insult Jane

Lady Catherine: I also heard a rumor that Mr. Darcy, My Nephew is soon to be engaged... with you

Lady Catherine: I don't think that is true, but I will tell you I will never allow this happen.

Elizabeth Bennet: If you knew this was false, then why did you even bother coming here?

Lady Catherine: To prove that I was right.

Elizabeth Bennet: Well I would think that coming here would be if the rumor was true.

Lady Catherine: You act as if you have never heard of this rumor before?

Elizabeth Bennet: Because I haven't.

Lady Catherine: Then he hasn't proposed to you?

Elizabeth Bennet: I thought you said he didn't?

Lady Catherine: I know what I said... But if he is in love with you, I must know

Elizabeth Bennet: Then if he has, I wouldn't tell you.

Lady Catherine: ..If such a marriage is possible, I will prevent it.He is engaged to my daughter, and my daughter alone.

Elizabeth Bennet: ...If he's already engaged, you shouldn't be worried

Lady Catherine: They aren't engaged yet.. it was planned, since their birth. His mother and I wanted it to take a place. I thought you know about this.

Elizabeth Bennet: Oh, I know about this, I just don't care. If my family doesn't object, then why can't I. I make a choice. Why can't he make a choice?

Lady Catherine: Because a proper young lady, you must respect my wishes. If not, then you will be hated by everyone including me as I already do.

Elizabeth Bennet: This outrageous marriage will ruin the family line.

Lady Catherine: This is tragic but then again, a woman married to Darcy must be so happy that she won't have room to feel sorry for herself.

continuation...

Elizabeth Bennet: You shameful stupid girl! I did not come here to be rejected nor I have ever been!

Lady Catherine: We'll that's too bad for you, it's not my problem

Elizabeth Bennet: Listen well! Darcy and my daughter were made for each other. They are both wealthy unlike you!

Elizabeth Bennet: ..you even have poor connection with your own family

Lady Catherine: But you forget, he's a gentleman and my father is a gentleman, so we are equal.

Elizabeth Bennet: Never! You hardly have any money, your family is in a poor social condition.

Lady Catherine: That doesn't matter! If Mr. Darcy doesn't mind my connections or my family, then it is no concern to you.

Comprehension Check:

- Characterize Elizabeth Bennet and Lady Catherine based on the scene you listened to and read. How did you arrive with such characterizations of the two ladies? Support your answer. Write the answer in your activity notebook.

Assessment: Yes or No

Read the following statements taken from the excerpt you just have listened to. Write **Yes** if the statement expresses a prejudice then identify what type of prejudice is exhibited and **No** if it does not. Write the correct answer in your activity notebook.

- ____ 1. Never! You hardly have any money, your family is in a poor social condition.
- ____ 2. But you forget, he's a gentleman and my father is a gentleman, so we are equal.
- ____ 3. You even have a poor connection with your own family.
- ____ 4. Listen well! Darcy and my daughter were made for each other. They are both wealthy unlike you!
- ____ 5. This outrageous marriage will ruin the family line.

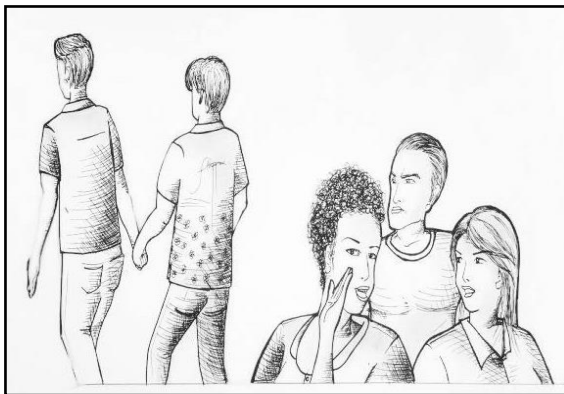
Activity 4: Name Me

Observe and analyze the following images to determine what type of prejudice is shown. Write your answer in your study notebook.

1.



2.



3.



4. Roberto: I was passed over in job hiring for being near retirement.
Carlos: I missed the promotion. They said I am no good in leadership.

5.



Assessment: Name It Right

Read and analyze the following sentences to determine what type of prejudice is shown. Choose your answer from the word pool. Write your answers in your activity notebook.

Race	Age	Gender	Sexual orientation
	Class status	Religion	Nationality

1. Treating someone poorly due to his hair texture, skin color, or facial features.
2. Hiring male applicants only for a managerial position.
3. We should promote her because she is the oldest in the group. She knows more about the job.
4. Poor people are inferior because they are unable to make any money.
5. They should not be accepted in this school since they are Muslims.

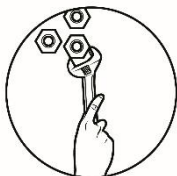


What I Have Learned

Activity 5: Self-Reflection

Now that you are about to complete Lesson 1 of this module, you are now tasked to answer the following questions.

As a grade 9 student, where do you usually experience prejudice? How does prejudice affect your daily lives?



What I Can Do

Activity 6: News Extract

Read the news extracts below and answer what is being asked. Write the answer in your study notebook.

News extract 1

James Parke, 22, was on a night out which ended in him fighting for his life. James, who is a trainee police officer, was having fun with friends when up to 20 boys, some as young as 14, started shouting homophobic abuse at them. James was repeatedly punched and kicked in his face and body by the boys and he was left with several skull and facial fractures.

What type of prejudice is shown?
Which line proves your claim?

News extract 2

More than 7,600 viewers complained about racism on the reality show; Celebrity Big Brother. Viewers complained that the contestants of Big Brother were racially abusing the Bollywood star Shilpa Shetty. They claimed that Shetty, from India, was being victimised and bullied. Shetty, 31, broke down in tears after allegedly being taunted about her skin colour, accent and cooking.

What type of prejudice is shown?
Which line proves your claim?

News extract 3

Sky Sports presenters Andy Gray and Richard Keys have been accused of sexism after making several comments about a female referee, called Sian Massey. They commented on her understanding of the offside rule during a Premier League match. The commentators believed their microphones were switched off but were actually recorded making remarks such as:

‘Somebody better get down there and explain offside to her.’

‘Can you believe that? A female linesman. Women don’t know the offside rule.’

What type of prejudice is shown?
Which line proves your claim?

Source: Melvyn Lang, “Stereotypes and Prejudice,” SlidePlayer, modified 2018, <https://slideplayer.com/slide/14764993/>.

Lesson

2

Biases



What's In

Before this lesson, you learned to determine the common types of prejudices. Now, let us see if you can still remember some of the important concepts.

Activity 1: Let's Review

Choose the letter of the correct answer in each item. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Maria says, "All black people are unemployed criminals." She may be prejudicial in terms of_____.
 - A. age
 - B. race
 - C. class
 - D. gender
2. Prejudice refers to_____.
 - A. any kind of bias or inclination toward anything or anyone that may be considered inherently irrational.
 - B. positive attitudes of a special kind.
 - C. usually negative attitude toward the members of a certain social group.
 - D. attitudes of a majority toward a minority.
3. The statement that illustrates prejudice is_____.
 - A. Only girls should play with dolls.
 - B. I will not hire any person under the age of 30 for this position.
 - C. They have hired more women this year than men.
 - D. I don't like old folks.
4. A person may avoid being prejudicial if he will do the following except_____.
 - A. mindful of negative attitudes and assumptions
 - B. careful of prejudiced language and avoid stereotypical statements about other groups of people.
 - C. speaks out against intolerant statements and jokes made by others.
 - D. judge someone unfairly.
5. Homophobia is also called_____.
 - A. class prejudice
 - B. gender prejudice
 - C. sexual orientation prejudice
 - D. age prejudice



What's New

This time, as you go through the next activities, you will be learning about the concept of bias.

Here is a video clip featuring a Filipina actress who claims it is not right to put a label on anyone. Watch and listen through this link https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_xYsvcKfq8E and find out the label attached to her.

Here is the transcript of the TV commercial:

"Shame that there is still double standard. Sayang daw ako, because I am a single mother. If a guy gets a girl pregnant, he's right and it's natural. But If a girl gets pregnant, malandi siya. When the news spread of my pregnancy, people say, she's on top of her game. People make stories like she's malandi or a woman o the world. Was I unfairly judged? Yes! But then did it stop me? No, but does it keep me stronger? Yes! Label is a challenge I accepted. I want to show you people that no matter what happens to you, It should never stop you from being successful. As an actress, I've never been happiest. And being a single mom and parent gives me purpose. Sayang! I don't think so! Can you whip it? I did!"

Source: "Denise Laurel rises above her labels," *Pantene Philippines*, posted May 16, 2014, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_xYsvcKfq8E.

- What is the "label" attached to the woman in the video?
- Do you agree with what the woman said? Explain.
- When you put "label" on someone, are you biased? Justify.
- Do you know women in the same situation? What comments do you hear from other people about them?



What is It

Did the previous activity help you? This part of the module will deepen your learning about the concept of bias and its common types.

Read and study the sentence below.

- “If a guy gets a girl pregnant, he’s right and it’s natural. But If a girl gets pregnant, *malandi siya*”

What is the label attached to the woman in the sentence?

When you put “label” on someone, are you biased? Why? Explain your answer.

What makes the statement biased?

Bias is a disproportionate weight in favor of or against an idea or thing, usually in a way that is closed-minded, prejudicial, or unfair. Biases can be innate or learned. People may develop biases for or against an individual, a group, or a belief. **Source:** “Bias,” Wikipedia, edited January 31, 2021, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bias>.

Following is another example.

Imagine to be in this scenario:

Your neighbor has invited you to see his child's school play and since you love children, you agree to go. After sitting through the play, everyone who attended is handed a score sheet and asked to score each child's performance on a scale of 1 through 10. Although this is a hypothetical scenario, the odds are fairly good that you would give your neighbor's child a higher score, not because she was the best, but because you have a personal liking towards children.

Source: Study.com, “What is Bias? - Definition & Types,” copyright 2003-2017, <http://198.23.153.33/academy/lesson/what-is-bias-definition-types.html>.

Consider these:

- Bias can be very useful though as it helps us to learn about people’s opinions and beliefs.
- Bias can be good when a person use it properly and bad when a person hurt someone.

COMMON TYPES OF BIASES

Source: socialtalent, “9 Types of Unconscious Bias and the Shocking Ways They Affect Your Recruiting Efforts,” ©2021 socialtalent.com, inc.

<https://www.socialtalent.com/blog/diversity-and-inclusion/9-types-of-bias>.

1. **Conformity Bias.** This relates to bias caused by group or peer pressure.

Example: Ana is unsure with her answers on her assignment. When her friends provide answers, Ana agrees with her friends' answers believing that they are smarter than her.

2. **Beauty Bias.** This plays out in terms of other physical attributes a person may have.

Example: Our Company will only accept an applicant who is in 6 feet tall or above and someone who is good looking.

3. **Halo Effect.** This happens when we see one great thing about a person and we let the halo glow of that significant thing affect our opinions of everything else about that person.

Example: Jen is thinking that people who are good-looking are also smarter, kinder, and funnier than less attractive people.

4. **Horns Effect.** This is the direct opposite of the Halo effect. It is when we see one bad thing about a person and we let it cloud our opinions of his other attributes.

Example: Gina's friend can't deliver her speech well then Gina assumes that her friend is unintelligent.

5. **Similarity Bias.** This happens when we want to surround ourselves with people we feel are similar to us. And as a result, we tend to work more with people who are like us.

Example: Shiela is rich and party goer, her neighbor suddenly wants to be her friend, but she knows that she is not rich and party goer. That is why she rejects her.

6. **Confirmation Bias.** This refers to a bias when we look for evidence to back up our own opinions of a person.

Example: You got the first impression of your classmate that he is a bad person because of the way he talks. And afterwards, you become a keen observer of him in everything he does to back up your impression.

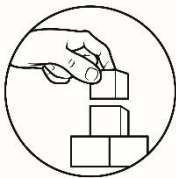
7. **Bandwagon Effect.** This is the tendency to adopt a certain behavior, style, or attitude simply because everyone else is doing it.

Example: Ana is an avid fan of Golden State Warriors but suddenly shifted to Toronto Warriors when they won 2019 NBA championship game and become famous and trending worldwide.

8. **Gender bias.** This is widely held set of implicit biases that discriminate against a gender.

Example:

Women should always do the household chores.



What's More

For you to better understand the concept of bias and its several types, enjoy doing the series of activities that follow.

Activity 1: Spot it

Spot and copy biased statements and identify each as related to conformity, beauty, halo bias, horns effect, similarity, confirmation, bandwagon effect and gender bias.

Basketball is a sport for boys only.

In a classroom election, almost all of your classmates chose your top 1 to be the president, thus making you also chose him/her.

Girls tend to receive higher grades than boys in math and science courses through high school, but they are less likely to choose careers involved science and engineering.

Ana has a bad attitude may be really smart and do great work, but the teacher might believe that Ana isn't a good student because she is not a well-behaved student.

The Philippines is an archipelago that comprises 7,641 islands.

Sierra Madre is the longest mountain range in the Philippines.

Beauticians believe that in a pageant, someone with the fair skin should always win.

Maria has always been at the top of her class and we know she will always be.

Sally is in support of gun control. She seeks out news stories and opinion pieces that reaffirm the need for limitations on gun ownership. When she hears stories about shootings in the media, she interprets them in a way that supports her existing beliefs.

Activity 2: Name It Right

Listen to your parent/guardian as he/she reads the following scenarios to you. You may also read as you listen to him/her. Then, identify what type of bias is illustrated in each scenario. However, if the statement is Neutral write N. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

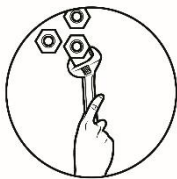
- _____ 1. Girls tend to receive higher grades than boys in math and science courses through high school, but they are less likely to choose careers along science and engineering.
- _____ 2. Sierra Madre is the longest mountain range in the Philippines.
- _____ 3. In a classroom election, almost all of your classmates chose your top 1 to be the president, thus making you also chose him/her.
- _____ 4. Others believe that in a pageant, someone with the fair skin should always win.
- _____ 5. A student who has a bad attitude may be really smart and do great work, but the teacher might believe that the student isn't a good student because he is not a well-behaved student.



What I Have Learned

Activity 3: Self-Reflection

- 1. Now that you are about to complete Lesson 2 of this module, which part of the lesson affected you most? Explain your answer.
- 2. As a grade 9 student, where do you usually see bias? How does bias affect your daily life? Support your answer.



What I Can Do

Activity 4: Detecting Bias

Here are six statements from reporters who are writing news about the newly elected mayor –Juan Dela Cruz. Pretend you are the editor of a newspaper. Your job is to see if they are making biased statements. If a statement is biased write Biased. If it is not, write Unbiased. Write your answer in your activity notebook.

- _____ 1. “Mr. Dela Cruz will bring nothing but trouble to the town.”
- _____ 2. “Juan Dela Cruz is the new mayor of Bagong Pag-asa, bringing with him over 10 years of experience and leaderships roles...”
- _____ 3. “Eighty one percent (81%) voted for Juan Dela Cruz, making him the new mayor of Bagong Pag-asa.”
- _____ 4. “The winning of Juan Dela Cruz is the best thing that has ever happened to Bagong Pag-asa.”
- _____ 5. “There has been both positive and negative feedback from the community, some people think Mr. Dela Cruz will be good for Bagong Pag-asa and others think he will not.”
- _____ 6. “I think Juan Dela Cruz will be very successful as mayor.”

Lesson

3

Differentiate Biases from Prejudices



What's In

Before this lesson, you learned to determine the common types of biases. Now, let us see if you can still remember some of the important concepts.

Activity 1: Let's Review

Read the following statements and identify what type of bias there is in each item. Choose your answer from the words inside the box. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

similarity bias, gender bias, conformity bias, beauty bias, confirmation bias

1. Attractive people are successful people.
2. Girls perform better in essay-type questions.
3. Natasha and Sara are talking about how much they hate Nick. Nicole likes Nick but agrees with the two girls to keep the conversation going.
4. We were made to believe that witches always wear a pointed triangular hat and ride a flying broom.
5. Women should always do the household chores.



What's New

You have just finished reviewing your previous lesson about the concept of bias and its types. This time, as you go through the next activities, you will be learning how to differentiate biases from prejudices.

Activity 2: Describe me

Observe and analyze the pictures below.



Self-check:

- ✓ What messages do the pictures symbolize or represent? Support your answer.
- ✓ Have you ever encountered situations exemplifying the messages depicted by the pictures shown? Narrate such situations.
- ✓ These pictures express **prejudices and biases**.



What is It

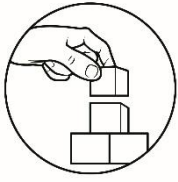
Did the previous activity help you? This part of the module will deepen your learning about differentiating biases from prejudices.

Note the following:

- ✓ *Prejudice means to prejudge something.* If people are prejudiced against something, it means that they have an unreasonable dislike of it without having found out about it or thought about it properly.
- ✓ *Bias, on the other hand, is based on judgment on a personal point of view.* Bias is to have a preference or an inclination for something that affects your ability to see it clearly or to make an impartial judgment about it.

BIAS	<i>versus</i>	PREJUDICE
✓ an inclination for or against a person, idea or thing, especially in a way considered to be unfair	✓	preconceived opinion that is not based on actual experience or reason
✓ both negative and positive attitudes	✓	usually negative attitudes
✓ results in unfairness	✓	results in discrimination
EXAMPLES		EXAMPLES
❖ Teacher X favors certain students over others in grading final performance.	❖	It is sometimes assumed that someone who is physically disabled is also mentally disabled.
❖ Picking articles or stories that are pleasing to the owners of the media organization or network.	❖	Some people may consider all Muslim women to be illiterate and uneducated. (This is actually a prejudice against religion and gender.)

Source: ER Buginaon, Slideshare, “Bias and Prejudice,” published November 16, 2018, <https://www.slideshare.net/EhlieWinters/bias-and-prejudice>



What's More

For you to better differentiate biases from prejudices, enjoy doing the activity below.

Activity 3: Answer me

Listen to your parent/guardian as he/she reads the following statements to you. You may also read as you listen to him/her. Then, classify each statement as expressing either bias or prejudice. Write B if the statement is expressing a bias and P if it is expressing a prejudice.

1. I hate Lakers fans; they make me angry.
2. Even though Noah is more qualified in the job, I'll still hire Jake because I adore his sense of humor.
3. You should go back to your country; this is America, there's no place here for Asians!
4. He is definitely the murderer because they say he looks like one!
5. Look, he has a tattoo! He must be a bad guy.
6. William Shakespeare wrote 38 plays and 154 sonnets.
7. I respect those who wear suit and tie rather than those who wear pants and shirt.
8. In every class, the girls perform better than the boys.
9. In 2016, Rodrigo Roa Duterte became the 16th president of the Philippines.
10. My neighbor drives like an old man.



What I Have Learned

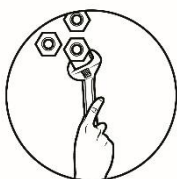
Write down the things you have learned about differentiating biases from prejudices. Write your answers in your activity notebook.

Bias

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Prejudice

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



What I Can Do

Have you ever been in a conversation with someone whose statements are full of biases and prejudices? What did you do or how did you respond? Write your answers in your study notebook.

1. Bias: _____

2. Prejudice: _____

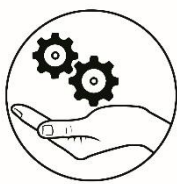


Assessment

Multiple Choice. Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the letters of your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. In the movie Mulan, boys and girls are made to play with dolls and swords respectively, and not being allowed to switch roles. What prejudice is illustrated in it?
A. age
B. race
C. class
D. gender
2. Blackpink fanatics believe that their idols are far better than other K-Pop groups since they are popular around the world. What type of prejudice does it present?
A. gender
B. age
C. race
D. class
3. Marting Luther King Jr. said in one of his speeches that he has “a dream that one day his children will live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.” Based on his words, what type of prejudice were they experiencing?
A. gender
B. race
C. age
D. class
4. To avoid gender bias, which word should we use in place of the word “maid”?
A. cleaning lady
B. charwoman
C. housekeeper
D. daily woman
5. A TV commercial of a whitening soap emphasizes the use of their product for a fairer and better skin. Is this an example of bias?
A. No, it is a class prejudice.
B. Maybe, it depends on one’s opinion.
C. Yes, it is beauty biased.
D. Yes, it is a bandwagon effect.
6. Which sentence shows a bias-free language
A. The jeepney of Oriental senior citizens took a detour.
B. A strange Igorot man spoke to me at the market.
C. You can give your report to the committee chair.
D. I met a Mongoloid on the bus today.
7. Which statement does not help in avoiding making biases?
A. Use gender neutral phrases.
B. Be specific when writing about people.
C. Choose words carefully when making comparisons.
D. Choose language that is either specific or not sensitive to labels.
8. Which of the following sentences is NOT true about prejudices?
A. Everyone is prejudiced.
B. Prejudices are dangerous and there is nothing we can do about it.
C. They can influence the way we behave towards certain people.
D. Prejudices are useful because they help us keep things simple.

9. Which statement shows a gender prejudice?
 - A. Hiring male applicants only for a managerial position.
 - B. Poor people are inferior because they are unable to make any money.
 - C. They should not be accepted in this school since they are Muslims.
 - D. Promotion of a person because he is the oldest in the group and knows more about the job.
10. In the statements below, which one demonstrates Similarity Bias?
 - A. I don't like Ilocanos because they are stingy.
 - B. Jehovah's Witnesses are strict, so I prefer to be in other church.
 - C. You don't belong to our group since you can't dance well.
 - D. The SK chairperson had trainings and work experience.
11. A job opening for a new personal assistant was posted. Which of the qualifications show bias?
 - A. Must be with pleasing personality.
 - B. Must be good in written and oral communications.
 - C. Work-related experience preferred by not necessary.
 - D. Must be good in building rapport with clients/ other people.
12. Which of the articles below shows prejudice because of ethnicity?
 - A. A doctor's open apology to those fighting overweight and obesity.
 - B. Coronavirus shows how ageism is harmful to health of older adults.
 - C. Study sheds lights on how South Africa can best tackle prejudice against migrants.
 - D. Prejudice against people with darker skin may make donors less generous.
13. Is unconscious bias testing somewhat important?
 - A. No, it cannot help promoting diversity and inclusion.
 - B. No, it can challenge people to see things in a different perspective.
 - C. Yes, because people may not realize they hold biases until they are pointed out.
 - D. Maybe, because people need a way to help recognize that biases they don't know they have.
14. Which statement illustrates Conformity Bias?
 - A. Courtship "rules" dictate that the man is obligated to pay on dating.
 - B. Bella nominated Edward for class president but voted for Jacob because majority of the class chose him.
 - C. 9-Marilag performed better in the Cheer Dance Competition but 9-Masigasig overpowered them since they were the defending champions.
 - D. A transferee was not accommodated in the honor section because he/she was shy to express himself/herself.
15. Based on the story Romeo and Juliet, which line shows prejudice?
 - A. "If I profane with my unworthing hand this holy shrine, the gentle fine is this." – Romeo
 - B. "Good pilgrim, you do wrong your hand too much, which mannerly devotion shows in this." – Juliet
 - C. Uncle, this is a Montague, our foe, a villain that is hither come in spite to scorn at our solemnity this night." -Tybalt
 - D. "I would not for the wealth of all the town here in my house do him disparagement: therefore, be patient, take no note of him." – Capulet



Additional Activities

Comfort in Social Situations Survey

Source: Khyristin Chance and Nicole Szoko, "Prejudice Activity," Breaking the Prejudice Habit, 2014, <http://breakingprejudice.org/teaching/group-activities/subtle-prejudice-activity/>.

Read the following statements and rate what you think your comfort level would be in each situation using the scale below. There are no right or wrong answers. Answer quickly and do not overthink the situations. The way you answer the questions may be different depending on your own social group membership, such as your race/ethnicity, gender, age, sexuality, or class. In some cases, you may consider a situation not personally applicable; if so, mark "N/A" in the space provided. After you have completed all sections, follow the instructions to create a total score for each section.

1	2	3	4	5
Very comfortable	Comfortable	Neutral	Uncomfortable	Very Uncomfortable

Section A

- _____ Your best friend is dating someone who does not speak the same language as you.
- _____ A new student from another province sits next to you in the canteen.
- _____ The doctor treating you went to medical school in China.
- _____ You attend a local feast and realize that your dialect is different from those around you.
- _____ Your Social Studies teacher is a Bisaya.

Total: _____

Section B

- _____ You meet someone in a school club, but you are not sure of the student's gender.
- _____ Your friend's dad stays home, while the mother works.
- _____ You see a little boy playing with a princess Barbie.
- _____ You walk by a nail spa in the mall and see a man getting a manicure.
- _____ A transgender individual is using the same bathroom as you.

Total: _____

Section C:

- _____ You see two men holding hands.
- _____ A same-gender couple with two children move in next door.
- _____ You see two female adults kiss in the park.
- _____ Your best friend confides that he or she is gay.
- _____ In class you sit next to a student that came out last year.

Total: _____

Section D:

- _____ You see an older adult with all-white hair playing basketball in an outdoor league.
- _____ Your grandmother is always asking your help with her smart phone.
- _____ There is a 20-year difference in the age of your friend's parents.
- _____ A 90-year-old man sits down near you in the movie house.
- _____ Your friend asks if she can bring a younger sibling along to the "barkada" picnic.

Total: _____

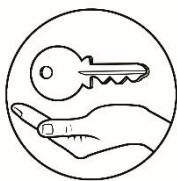
Section E:

- _____ You walk past a homeless person on a bench along the street.
- _____ Your friend mentions qualifying for free/reduced lunch.
- _____ You find out that a classmate's clothes come from *ukay-ukay*.
- _____ A classmate invites you over to his *bahay kubo* for a birthday party.
- _____ Your friend does not own a smart phone or computer.

Total: _____

Results: Compute total for each section by adding up the numbers from responses. If marked "N/A," it will be scored as a "3" before computing total for that section. Higher numbers indicate greater discomfort with social situations in that section.

- _____ Section A: Race
- _____ Section B: Gender
- _____ Section C: Sexuality
- _____ Section D: Age
- _____ Section E: Class



Answer Key

What I know	LESSON 1	LESSON 2	LESSON 3	Assessment
1. A 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. A 11. A 12. D 13. A 14. A 15. B	<p>WHAT IS IN Activity 1 1.A 2.C 3.B 4.A 5.B</p> <p>WHATS MORE Activity 2 1. YES 2. NO 3. YES 4. YES 5. YES</p> <p>Activity 3 1. RACIAL 2. SEXUAL OREINTATION 3. CLASS 4. AGE 5. SEXUAL</p> <p>ASSESSMENT 1.RACE 2. GENDER 3. AGE 4. CLASS 5. RELIGION</p> <p>WHAT I HAVE LEARNED *ANSWERS MAY VARY</p>	<p>WHAT IS IN Activity 1 1.B 2.A 3.B 4.D 5.C WHATS MORE</p> <p>ACTIVITY 2 1. B 2.A 3.A 4.C 5.B</p> <p>WHAT I HAVE LEARNED *ANSWERS MAY VARY</p>	<p>WHAT IS IN Activity 1 1.BEAUTY 2.GENDER 3.CONFORMITY 4.BANDWAGON 5.GENDER</p> <p>WHATS MORE Activity 2 1.P 2.B 3.P 4.P 5.P 6.Neutral 7.B 8.B 9.Neutral 10.P</p> <p>WHAT I HAVE LEARNED *ANSWERS MAY VARY</p>	<p>1. D 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C/D 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. C</p>

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