Grade 10 • Unit 1: Getting Information and Making Generalizations

LESSON 1.3
Making Generalizations

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Fig. 1. Communication

Introduction

Since communication can be verbal and nonverbal, we are provided with more means of giving and receiving meaning or information. Some implied or suggested messages, which are presented through nonverbal cues, are helpful in understanding speakers or collocutors. Making generalizations, the focus of this lesson, is like interpreting nonverbal communication since it helps us critically think about certain contexts and situations to understand others and to be understood.

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Objectives

In this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- Make generalizations, particularly about songs, poems, and other listening texts.
- Distinguish between the different categories of generalizations.
- Formulate generalizations from various text types.

DepEd Competency

At the end of this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- Express insights based on the ideas presented in the material viewed **(EN10RC-If-21, EN10RC-Ig-21, EN10RC-Ih-21, EN10RC-Ii-21)**.

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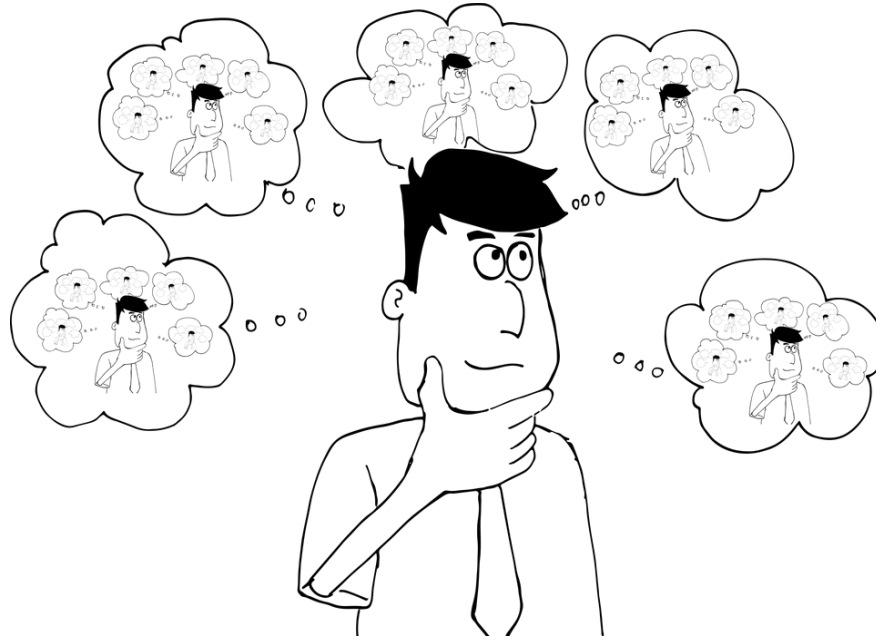
🎮 Warm-Up

Think-Pair-Share

Fig. 2. Thinking Man

Procedure

1. With a partner, read the following statements:

Statement	What You Think about the Statement
Tall people always command respect.	
All people born in the month of May are people who are outgoing and friendly.	
People with high IQ tend to have a low EQ.	
People who cry easily are weak.	

2. In the second column, discuss what you think of the statements read.

3. After the discussion, answer the following guide questions:

  a. How did you come up with an answer in the second column?

  b. What did you focus on in coming up with these answers?

Learn about It

Vocabulary

assert (verb)	state a fact convincingly
generalization (noun)	a general statement or concept obtained by inference from specific cases
disprove (verb)	prove that something is false
universal (adjective)	affecting or done by all people in a particular group
contingent (adjective)	exists depending on the case

Essential Question

How does a person make generalizations?

Making Generalizations

A **generalization** is a statement that presents a conclusion drawn only from a small amount of information.

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Characteristics of Generalizations

a. It asserts that a statement is true in general.

b. Often, generalizations use keywords such as *all*, *everyone*, *no one*, *some*, *most*, or *none*.

c. A generalization may be valid or invalid. A generalization is valid if it is supported by facts. It is considered faulty or invalid if it can be disproven or if it is not supported by facts.

Categories of Generalizations

Generalizations fall under the following categories:

a. **Universal generalization**

This kind of generalization claims that all the members of a particular group share the same certain attributes or characteristics.

> **Everybody loves coffee.**
>
> **Every friend she has loves sports.**
>
> **All the women he loved ended up breaking up with him.**

In the given examples, notice the underlined words. *Everybody*, *all*, and *every*, among others, suggest that the entire population was taken as one. Therefore, these statements suggest a universal generalization.

b. **Statistical generalization**

This kind of generalization makes a claim that a percentage or part of a group shares a certain attribute or characteristic.

> **Eight out of ten fans of Anne Rice are female.**
>
> **Most people will leave you if you are no longer beneficial to them.**

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> **Five out of seven** people do not know how to manage stress in the workplace.

The given statements contain a statistical fact that supports the generalization toward the portion of the population the context is concerned with. In the first example, *eight out of ten fans* suggests that a number of the population supports their product. *Most* also suggests the same notion.

c. Contingent generalization

This kind of generalization is based on conditions or qualifications that need to be met for the generalization to be considered true. Often, a generalization of this kind mentions a particular time, place, or situation.

> **Many Filipinos go on vacations during Holy Week.**
>
> **Many of us enjoy watching K-dramas when we feel the need to relax.**

In the first example, "Holy Week" was taken as the situation that the generalization is based on. In the second sentence, the clause "when we feel the need to relax" is the condition given.

Below are some guide questions that will help you come up with your own generalizations when reading or listening to a particular text:

1. What is the topic being discussed?
2. What are the similarities among the details in the text?
3. What general idea will cover the points made by the author in the text?
4. What are the characteristics shared by the texts written by a certain author?

Let's Check In

Go back to the kinds of generalizations mentioned above. Give one example for each generalization.

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Key Points

- A **generalization** is a statement that presents a conclusion drawn only from a small amount of information.
- Generalizations fall under the following categories: universal generalization, statistical generalization, and contingent generalization.

Check Your Understanding

Identify the type of generalization in each statement. Write U for universal, S for statistical, or C for contingent.

_____ 1. All birds can fly.

_____ 2. Chocolate is everyone's favorite.

_____ 3. One out of three children in the Philippines is born out of wedlock.

_____ 4. The majority of the politicians are liberals.

_____ 5. Many of the serial killers are male.

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🖉 **Read the following poem. Then, formulate generalizations based on the context of the poem, the characters portrayed, the author, and the author's beliefs regarding life.**

The Dog
Ivan Turgenev

Us two in the room; my dog and me…. Outside a fearful storm is howling.

The dog sits in front of me, and looks me straight in the face.

And I, too, look into his face.

He wants, it seems, to tell me something. He is dumb, he is without words, he does not understand himself—but I understand him.

I understand that at this instant there is living in him and in me the same feeling, that there is no difference between us. We are the same; in each of us there burns and shines the same trembling spark.

Death sweeps down, with a wave of its chill broad wing….

And the end!

Who then can discern what was the spark that glowed in each of us?

No! We are not beasts and men that glance at one another….

They are the eyes of equals, those eyes riveted on one another.

And in each of these, in the beast and in the man, the same life huddles up in fear close to the other.

1. Context of the poem

    _____

    _____

2. Characters portrayed in the poem

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_____

_____

3. Author's life

   _____

   _____

4. Author's beliefs

   _____

   _____

Writing a Paragraph. Choose a partner, and take turns in reading and evaluating each other's generalization in the previous activity. Identify the type(s) of generalizations used. Then, write a five-sentence paragraph that describes and evaluates the generalization made by your partner.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

🔥 Let's Step Up!

Who is your favorite artist? Research at least 10 facts about your favorite artist on the following: career, personal life, and artistry. Make generalizations about him/her. Classify the generalizations based on the categories discussed.

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