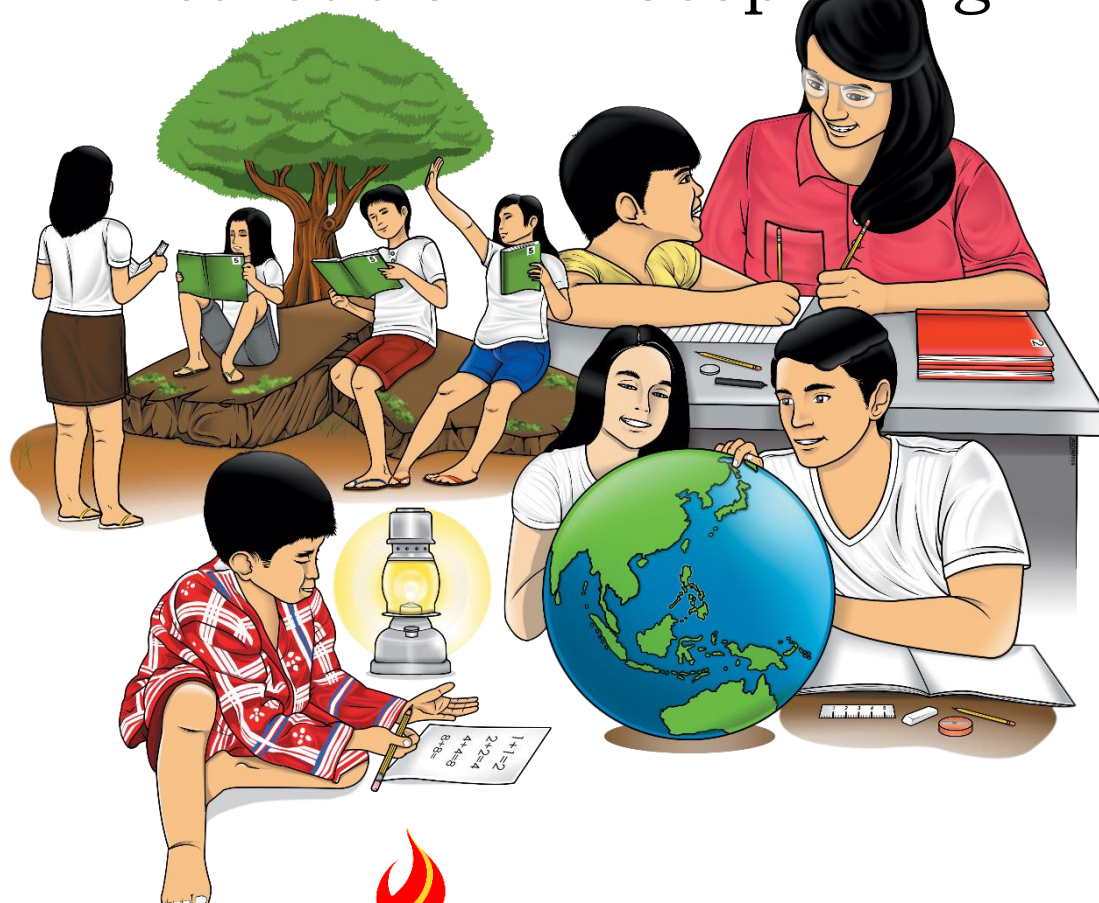


Senior High School

Introduction to the Philosophy of the Human Person

Quarter 1 – Module 2:
Methods of Philosophizing



Introduction to the Philosophy of the Human Person – Senior High School
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 2: Methods of Philosophizing
First Edition, 2020

Republic Act 8293, section 176 states that: No copyright shall subsist in any work of the Government of the Philippines. However, prior approval of the government agency or office wherein the work is created shall be necessary for exploitation of such work for profit. Such agency or office may, among other things, impose as a condition the payment of royalties.

Borrowed materials (i.e., songs, stories, poems, pictures, photos, brand names, trademarks, etc.) included in this module are owned by their respective copyright holders. Every effort has been exerted to locate and seek permission to use these materials from their respective copyright owners. The publisher and authors do not represent nor claim ownership over them.

Published by the Department of Education
Nicolas T. Capulong, PhD, CESO V
Ronelo Al K. Firmo, PhD, CESO V
Librada M. Rubio, PhD

Development Team of the Module

Writers:	Mylene O. Castillo
Content Editors:	Angelica M. Burayag, PhD Erwin C. Pagtalunan
Reviewers:	Eva Fe F. Taclibon, PhD Sergio B. Gonzales
Language Editor:	Ann Christian A. Francisco
Illustration/ Layout Editor:	Bryan Balintec
Illustrator:	Richard V. Gonzales
Layout Artist:	Erickson N. Glodo
Management Team:	Nicolas T. Capulong, PhD, CESO V Librada M. Rubio, PhD Angelica M. Burayag, PhD Ma. Editha R. Caparas, PhD Nestor P. Nuesca, EdD Marie Ann C. Ligsay, PhD Jayne M. Garcia, EdD Beverly T. Mangulabnan, PhD Eva Fe F. Taclibon, PhD

Printed in the Philippines by Department of Education – Region III

Office Address: Matalino St., D.M. Government Center, Maimpis, City of San Fernando
Telefax: (045) 598-8580 to 89
E-mail Address: region3@deped.gov.ph

Senior High School

Introduction to the Philosophy of the Human Person

Quarter 1 – Module 2:
Methods of Philosophizing

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to Introduction of Philosophy of the Human Person Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Methods of Philosophizing!

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 Introduction to Philosophy of the Human Person Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Methods of Philosophizing!

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 skill into real life situations or concerns.



Assessment

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.

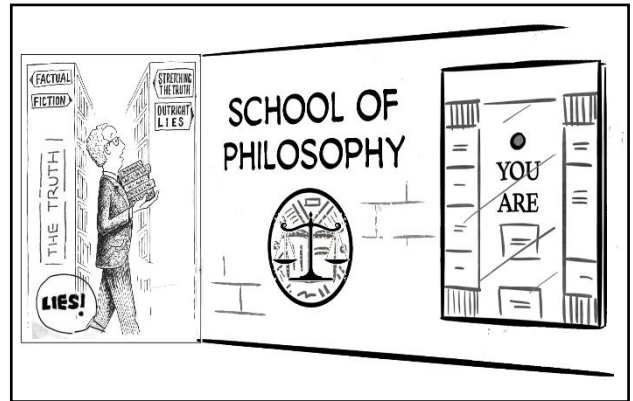
If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

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

Philosophy gives us useful tools that can help us determine truth. There are various perspectives regarding what is “true and one must exercise careful thought and reflection to determine the truthfulness of a claim. Determining truth is useful because it enables us to distinguish truthful claims from false ones and helps us to carefully evaluate opinions and determine which is factual or not.

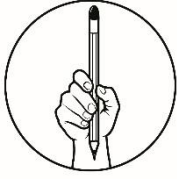


The module containing a lesson, namely:

- Lesson 1 – Distinguish opinion from truth.
- Lesson 2 – Realizing methods of philosophy lead to wisdom and truth.
- Lesson3-Evaluating truth from opinions using the methods of philosophizing.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. define the role of philosophy in determining truth and knowledge;
2. distinguish opinion from truth;
3. analyze situations that show the difference between opinion and truth;
4. realize that the methods of philosophy lead to wisdom and truth; and
5. evaluate opinions.



What I Know

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Read the following items carefully. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What do you call the series of statements that provides reasons to convince the reader or listener that a claim or opinion is true?
 - a. arguments
 - b. conclusion
 - c. fact
 - d. knowledge
2. Which of the following is technically based on judgement on certain facts?
 - a. argument
 - b. beliefs
 - c. conclusion
 - d. judgment
3. What do you call the argument based on faulty reasoning?
 - a. fallacy
 - b. ideas
 - c. knowledge
 - d. opinion
4. What do you call the statements that assume the claim to be true and provide reasons why the statement is true?
 - a. argument
 - b. belief
 - c. explanation
 - d. opinion
5. Which of the following is the scientific study of the essential structures of the consciousness?
 - a. empiricism
 - b. epistemology
 - c. logic
 - d. phenomenology
6. What is the Greek word for the word “appearance “?
 - a. appara
 - b. paenomane
 - c. phainomenon
 - d. paenoma

7. Which method of philosophizing distinguishes opinion from facts or from personal feelings or emotions?
 - a. bias elimination
 - b. critical thinking
 - c. reduction criticism
 - d. wishful thinking
8. What do we call the tendencies and influences that affect our views of people?
 - a. Bias
 - b. Claims
 - c. Explanations
 - d. Fallacies
9. What fallacy assumes that what is true for the whole is true for the parts?
 - a. Ad hominem
 - b. Appeal to emotion
 - c. Appeal to force
 - d. Fallacy of division
10. What do we call the fallacy where in the idea is acceptable because it has been true for a long time?
 - a. Appeal to force
 - b. Appeal to tradition
 - c. Appeal to emotion
 - d. Ad hominem

Lesson

1

Distinguish Opinion from Truth

At the end of this lesson you are expected to:

1. determine the differences between truth and knowledge;
2. distinguish opinions from truth by analyzing given situation correctly; and
3. illustrate the three perspectives regarding truth.

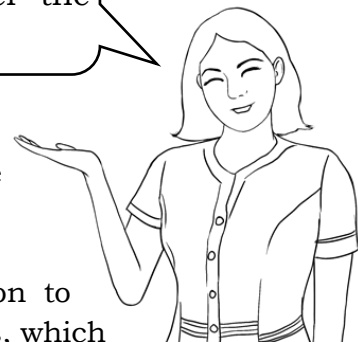


What's In

Good day! Are you ready to learn for today? But before that, let us have a review. Answer the following questions below.

IDENTIFICATION. Identify the terms being described in the following statements. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. It is the study or discipline that uses human reason to investigate the ultimate causes, reasons, and principles, which govern all things.
2. The Greek term for philosophy is *philosophia*, which means?
3. The Greek philosopher Plato believes that philosophy is brought about by man's sense of?
4. He believes that persons engage in philosophy in order to make sense of difficult life experiences.
5. Rene Descartes considers this as a reason why people philosophize.



Notes to the Teacher

Facilitator will instruct the students to answer the given questions before proceeding to the new lesson!



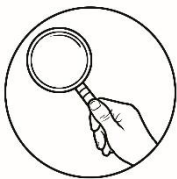
What's New

Nowadays we encounter often of information from different sources such as the media and our interactions with our friends, family, and members of the community. Most of the information we receive is helpful, but some may mislead us or may even be completely false.

In our daily life we are confronted with news, claims and announcements from our friends, family members, from the authority of the government and media. How do we know if they are telling the truth?

ACTIVITY 1

List 5 recent news that circulate on media or social media. Please use separate sheet of paper.



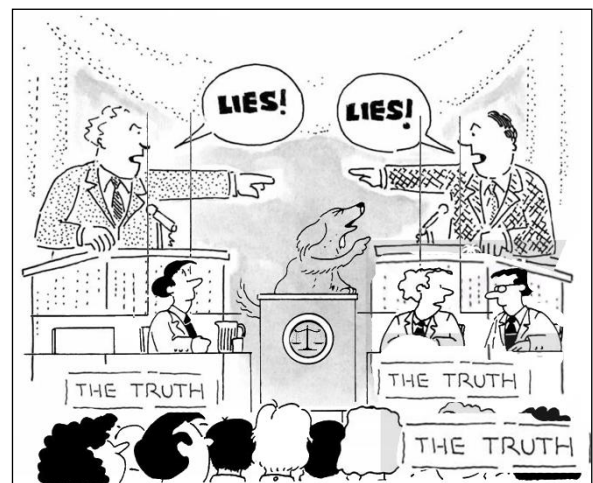
What is It

Truth

Philosophers often grapple with the concept of truth. *Truth* lies at the heart of any inquiry. It is a fact that has been verified. (Abella 2016)

Knowledge

According to Abella (2016), it is important to clarify knowledge before we discuss truth, since it through knowing that we are able to determine what is true. He further discusses *Knowledge* is the clear awareness and understanding of something.



Propositions or statements which are observed to be real or truthful are considered *facts*. However, there are statements that are not evidently or immediately

known to be true. This statement is *claim*, a further examination is required to establish whether it is true or false.

Philosophy has various views which can help us tackle the concepts of knowing the truth, and arrive at a reasonable assessment if a statement, idea, or event is believable.

ACTIVITY 2

Give at least 5 examples of statement that are facts and 5 statements that are claim. Please use separate sheet of paper.

3 Theories of Truth

The *Correspondence Theory* states that a proposition is true if it is corresponding to the facts. (Hospers 1997)

- Consider: 'The snow is white.'
- One needs to check if the statement corresponds to facts.
- Strength:
 - Simplicity
 - Appeal to common sense
- Problem: what about religious truths?

If we can't see God, does it mean there is no God?

Hospers also discuss, The *Coherence Theory* states that if a proposition coheres with all the other propositions taken to be true, then it is true

- Consider: 'The snow is white.'
- One needs to check if it is consistent with other beliefs known to be true, e.g. 'Ice is white,' 'Snow is frozen water,' 'Frozen water is ice.'
- Problem: can't a body of false statements be coherent as well? What made other beliefs true?

And also, according to him, The *Pragmatic Theory* states that a proposition is true is true if it is useful to believe.

- William James is considered as the father of Pragmatism.
- Consider: 'The snow is white.'
- One needs to *test* if the proposition works in reality; specifying the pigment white and checking to see if different snow samples exhibit the white pigment.
- Problem: if fake news works, does it become true?

3 Perspectives regarding truth:

According to *Abella* (2016), there are several views regarding truth. But what kind of belief is truthful? How do we know that what we believe is true?

He further explained, that everything we know about this world is true. But philosophers who pondered upon the origins of knowledge doubted everything that there is to know about themselves and the world. It is said that there are instances when we have to unlearn something so that we may learn anew.

Let's embark on our own investigation on the nature of knowledge. (*Abella 2016*)

1. A belief is true if it can be justified or proven through the use of one's senses.

I am alive.

I have a body.

I can breathe.

In philosophy, systematic doubt is employed to help determine truth.

Using doubt as our starting point, Let's rewrite the statements as questions so we can review and examine them further.

Am I alive?

Do I have a body?

Can I breathe?

Now, how will you figure out the answers to these questions? The obvious answer would be to examine yourself to determine if indeed you are alive, that you have a body, and you can breathe. Do you have a pulse? Can you feel your heartbeat? Do you have hands, arms, legs, feet, and a head? Try to take a deep breathe, then exhale. Were you able to do it? If you answered "yes" to all these questions, then you can conclude with certainty that the previous statements about yourself are true. You can now say:

I am alive!

I have a body!

I can breathe!

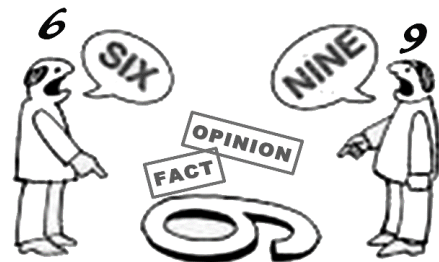
2. A belief or statement is true if it is based on facts.

I am a Filipino.

How philosophy can help us determine if it is true.

So, let's apply systematic doubt and revise the statement for further examination.

Am I a Filipino?



We can use facts to guide us in our search for truth. If you look up the word “Filipino” in a dictionary, you will come across the following definitions:

Filipino (noun)

1. *a native of the Philippine Islands*
2. *a citizen of the Republic of the Philippines*
3. *the Tagalog-based official language of the Republic of the Philippines.*

We applied this perspective when we looked up the meaning of the word “Filipino” in a dictionary. We assumed that what is stated in the definition is the *actual* meaning of the word.

3. Getting a consensus or having people agree on a common belief.

When you asked your peer, family, relatives and friends regarding your question, all of them have the same answer then it is true. But this approach has certain limitations. (Abella 2016)

ACTIVITY 3

Apply systematic doubt in analyzing the following statements. Describe how you will determine their truthfulness. Please use separate sheet of paper.

1. Our house is tidy.
2. Our gym is big.
3. I am a good person.
4. We live in a safe and peace community.
5. I understand the lesson.

Distinguishing truth from opinion

Now that you have an idea of how philosophizing recognizes truth, let us try and apply it in various situations in your life. The ideas that we encounter in everyday life can be considered as truth or opinion. But what distinguishes one from the other? (Abella 2016)

ACTIVITY 4

Let us take a look at the following statements and determine which one states **FACT** or **OPINION**. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. It takes me 20 minutes to walk from my home to school.
2. Living near the school is better because we don't have to spend much for transportation.
3. My brother ate the last piece of nachos.
4. My brother is a selfish person because he ate the last piece of nachos and did not share it with me.

5. The authority firmly pushed the suspect to his knees and placed him in handcuffs.
6. The aggressive manner by which the authority arrested the suspect is an example of the brutality that characterizes our police force.

Analyzing these statements, you will be able to identify statements that are similar.

Let's rearrange them again.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It takes me 20 minutes to walk from my home to school. 2. My brother ate the last piece of nachos. 3. The authority firmly pushed the suspect to his knees and placed him in handcuffs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Living near the school is better because we don't have to spend much for transportation. 2. My brother is a selfish person because he ate the last piece of nachos and did not share it with me. 3. The aggressive manner by which the authority arrested the suspect is an example of the brutality that characterizes our police force.
--	--

Which statements that are more factual? If you answered the first column, then you are correct. We can confidently say that they fit into the category of facts since they contain ideas or information that are easily verifiable.

The second column, on the other hand, has statements that could be considered opinions.

Opinion

According to *Abella* (2016), these statements go beyond providing facts. They also provide conclusions or perspectives regarding certain situations.

Conclusion

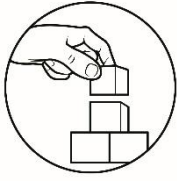
He also explain that conclusion is a judgment based on certain facts.

Beliefs

And he also stated that belief are statements that express convictions that are not easily and clearly explained by facts.

Explanations

And also he discuss explanations are statements that assume the claim to be true and provide reasons why the statement is true.



What's More

ACTIVITY 5

Give a reaction to the article below. Describe how you will determine the truth of the claims given. Please use separate sheet of paper.

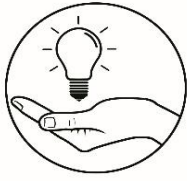
The newest miracle drug promise to cure a variety of diseases and provide many health benefits to its users. The Ginkgo extract is taken from the Ginkgo biloba tree which has been used in Chinese medicine for thousands of years. In the United States, Europe, and Asia, many people are taking Ginkgo supplements and have enjoyed several benefits such as improved memory and sharpened thinking.

Many scientific studies prove that Ginkgo extract has several benefits to human body. It has been proven to improve blood flow to the brain. This unique benefit has led many to use Ginkgo supplements to treat ailments such as Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Alzheimer's, dementia, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), depression, dyslexia, migraine, and drug addiction.

In several medical studies, it was discovered that using Ginkgo extract improves blood circulation. Ginkgo supplements, therefore, can be used to treat diseases such as high blood pressure, heart disease, and can help in the recovery from stroke. Ginkgo also gives significant benefits to people suffering from asthma, vertigo, kidney disease, glaucoma, diabetes, and cancer. Also, people taking Ginkgo supplements were found to have better memory and showed fewer signs of aging.

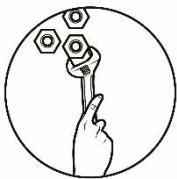
The Ginkgo supplements are safe to take 3 to 5 times daily for maximum health benefits. The supplements can be taken with other medicines and rarely cause adverse side effects. Any person, young and old, can take the Ginkgo supplement, so share the benefits of health with your family today! (Abella 2016)

Abella (2016) further discuss, discovering truths about oneself is merely the first step toward exploring knowledge and truth. As we encounter varied ideas and knowledge in our everyday interactions, philosophy can help us determine which information we encounter is believable and acceptable, and which needs to be examined more closely to determine its truth.



What I Have Learned

1. Philosophy is concerned with determining truth since it lies at the heart of any inquiry.
2. The discussion on truth is part of philosophical studies on knowledge where philosophers explore the nature of knowledge and ways of knowing.
3. Facts are statements that are observed to be real or truthful. Claims are statements that require further examination to determine their truthfulness.
4. Philosophers consider something as truthful if it is corresponding with an observable fact or reality. Something is also true if it can be justified through experience and the use of one's senses. Another view believes that truth is a product of agreement or consensus.
5. Opinions are comprised of statements which not only give facts but also provide conclusions or perspective regarding certain situations.



What I Can Do

1. Make a research and copy on any idea or claim that is currently circulating in media and on the Internet. Analyze it and determine if it is true. Please use separate sheet of paper.



Additional Activities

Make a Reflection (Please use separate sheet of paper)

1. What are the experiences or things that you considered real, true, and unchanging in your life?
2. Give at least one experienced or a situation where what you believed to be true turned out to be untrue? How did this experience affect you?

Lesson

2

Methods of Philosophy that Lead to Wisdom and Truth

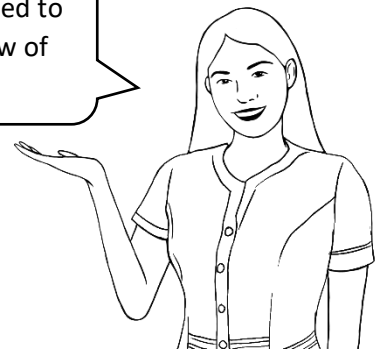
At the end of this lesson you are expected to:

1. discuss the various philosophical methods in determining truth;
2. justify the validity of statement “The scientific method leads to wisdom and truth; and
3. compare the Socratic Method, dialectic method, and scientific method as methods of philosophizing.



What's In

A wonderful day to you! Before we proceed to our new lesson let us have a short review of our previous lesson.



Answer the following question below based on your own understanding, please use separate sheet of paper.

1. How can philosophy help identify things that are truthful?



What's New

In your science class, you already know that chemical solutions are homogenous mixture. On the other hand, ice cubes in soda forms heterogeneous mixture. What process led you to know that?

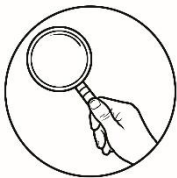
According to *Abella* (2016), a method of philosophizing is a process of determining the truth or drawing conclusions from a statement using various philosophical methods

ACTIVITY 1

Which of the following statements are TRUE? Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. The moon's distance from earth is 384,400 km.
2. Australia is the smallest continent in the world.
3. God created the world in seven days.
4. Person has the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
5. A person must always consider the interest of his or her family before his or her own happiness.

1. Were you able to easily judge the truthfulness of the statement? Why?
2. Which of the statements are obviously true? Which ones required more thought to determine their truthfulness?



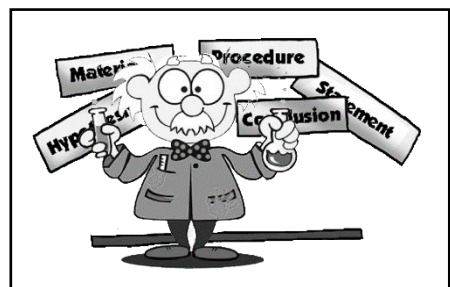
What is It

Doing experiments are standard in science classes. In the previous example, knowing whether a mixture is heterogenous or homogenous can easily be done just performing a simple test. This lesson involves the process of experimentation and observation referred to as the scientific method of philosophizing. (Gilbuena 2018)

The Scientific Method

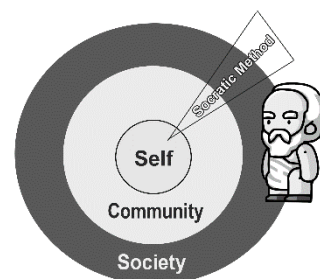
Gilbuena (2018) also stated the term “science” is derived from the Latin word *scientia* that means “to produce knowledge.” The *scientific method* also called empirical method, is a process of determining truth or knowledge through experimentation, inductive and deductive reasoning, and hypothesis or theory testing. The scientific could trace its history from the Classical period with Aristotle giving the earliest structured theory on the scientific approach. The process begins with an idea about any given topic. Hypothesis testing is done to prove the validity of this idea.

In philosophical view, the means of hypothesis testing and its result are considered the most important feature of the method. The scientific method also values observation as an important aspect because it contributes to further understanding the result of the hypothesis testing.



The Socratic method

Socrates engaged in “didactic dialogue” of questioning that is expressed in the critical examination and cross examination of the positions of every participant to the conversation. This didactic dialogue intends not to convey new truth but only as guide to arriving the truth (Nelson 1965). The method is later known as ‘Socratic method of questioning’.



The Dialectic Method

Gilbuena (2018) also explained dialectic method is also known as the dialectical method, is at base a discourse between two or more people holding different points of view about a subject but wishing to establish the truth through reasoned methods of argumentation. Dialectic resembles debate, but the concept excludes subjective elements such as emotional appeal and the modern pejorative sense of rhetoric.

Gilbuena further discuss the difference of the three methods which are as follows:

	Socratic Method	Dialectic Method	Scientific Method
Origin	<i>elenchus</i>	<i>dialektike</i>	<i>Scientia</i>
Meaning	“to inquire” or “to cross- examine”	“the art of conversation”	“to produce knowledge”
Methods	ask, find or use examples, reject ask again.	Ask, clarify, reject	Define the question, form a hypothesis perform an experiment, collect data, draw conclusions, publish result.
Purpose	To gain the truth	knowledge and	wisdom and to know
Sample Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What made you say that X is valid?• If X is valid, why does Y contest it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can you clarify your response about X?• What makes X more useful than Y?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What predictions can I make about X?• How do I test the validity of X?• What can I conclude based on my experiment?

He also stated both the Socratic and Dialectic method are based on a discussion between two or more people who carry differing views but wish to pursue the truth by seeking an agreement with one another. Meanwhile, scientific method is a process

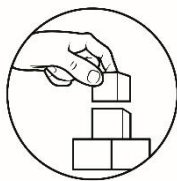
of determining truth or knowledge through experimentation, and inductive or deductive reasoning.

ACTIVITY 2

Read the following statements carefully. Identify whether it is **Scientific Method**, **Dialectic Method** or **Socratic Method**. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. I want to know if water freezes faster on its own or with added to.
2. What do you mean when you say I'm okay?
3. Can you provide an example that supports what you are saying?
4. Can you clarify your response?
5. How you define love between two people?

The scientific method leads to wisdom and truth because it uses an evidence – based approach to come up with its conclusion. In this method, all truths are carry by facts that can be easily tested or proven again through experiments, logical reasoning, or observation. The knowledge and truth gained from the scientific method are guaranteed to come direct from valid conclusions.



What's More

Let us explore one of the branches of Philosophy, logic. As what we have discussed in our previous lesson, this is a branch of Philosophy which deals with correct reasoning. And it has two major type; the Inductive Reasoning and the Deductive Reasoning.

Hospers (1997) further explain the two major type of Logic;

Inductive Not - from specific to general

- An *inductive* argument is an argument whose relationship between its premise/s and its conclusion is of *probability*.
- If the premise/s are assumed to be true, it is still conceivable for the conclusion to be false.
- E.g. Every day since I was born, the sun has risen from the East. Therefore, tomorrow the sun will rise from the East.

Deductive Not - from general to specific

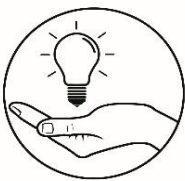
- A *deductive* argument is an argument whose relationship between its premise/s and its conclusion is of *necessity*.

- If the premise/s are assumed to be true, it is *inconceivable* for the conclusion to be false.
- E.g. All garments are worn. All worn things are used. Therefore, all garments are used

ACTIVITY 3

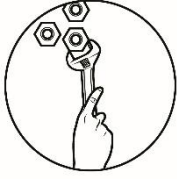
Identify the following statement. Tell whether *Inductive* or *Deductive*? Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. All circles are white.
All white things are colorless.
Therefore, all circles are colorless.
2. All lemons are fruits
All fruits grow on trees
Therefore, all lemons grow on trees.
3. The chair in the living room is pink. The chair in the dining is pink. The chair in the bedroom is pink. Therefore, All the chairs in the house is pink.
4. Michael is taller than his wife, and his wife is taller than his son. So, Michael is taller than his son.
5. All men are mortal
William is a man
Therefore, William is mortal



What I Have Learned

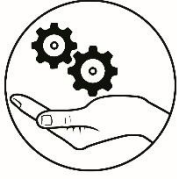
A method of philosophizing is a process of determining the truth or a Conclusion of a statement through the use of various philosophical methods Such as Socratic Method, dialectic method, and scientific method. The scientific method or empirical method is a process of determining truth or knowledge through experimentation, inductive and deductive reasoning.



What I Can Do

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Read the following items carefully. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. The scientific method is also known as by what name?
 - a. Logical method
 - b. Dialectic method
 - c. Empirical method
 - d. Socratic method
2. How is hypothesis tested?
 - a. By reading
 - b. By arguing facts
 - c. By experimenting
 - d. By observing
3. Which of the following scenarios demonstrates the scientific method?
 - a. Eating only vegetables to see its effect on one's health.
 - b. Looking out of the window to see the color of the sky.
 - c. Recording your grades in every subject
 - d. Answering the math questions of a friend.
4. Why is scientific method a valid source of the truth?
 - a. It is based on observation.
 - b. It is based on theory.
 - c. It is based on evidence.
 - d. It is based on logic.
5. How do you differentiate the scientific method in philosophy and science?
 - a. The scientific method in philosophy is limited only in response to questions about human existence while the scientific method in science encompasses all questions about matter.
 - b. The scientific method in philosophy is more inclined to answering questions of logic while the scientific method in science is more inclined to answering questions about the physical environment.
 - c. There is no difference between the scientific method in philosophy and science.



Additional Activities

Based on the picture presented, as one of the social issues that we are currently facing today, formulate questions using the philosophical methods, choose one from Scientific, Socratic, and Dialectic Method, and try to generate an answer. Please use a separate sheet of paper.

Lesson 3

Evaluating truth from opinions using the methods of philosophizing.

At the end of this lesson, you are expected to;

1. determine truth from opinion;
2. evaluate arguments and ways of expressing one's beliefs, emotions and opinion; and
3. illustrate methods or ways of looking at truth and considered as mere opinion.



What's In

Let us have a review first, before we proceed to our new lesson.

IDENTIFICATION. Identify the terms being described in the following statements.

1. What is the origin of Scientific Method?
2. What is the meaning of elenchus?
3. This is an argument whose relationship between its/s conclusion is of *probability*.
4. This is an argument whose relationship between its premise/ an and its conclusion is of *necessity*.



What's New

Philosophizing means we think or we express our self in a philosophical manner. It discusses a matter from a philosophical point of view. Arguments are given great importance since these are used to carry ideas that influence the thinking, actions, and behavior of people. It can lead to either right or wrong decision and action. Thus, we need to be careful when we listen to arguments since not all arguments are truthful. In addition, not all arguments have the same goodness because some are better presented and prove than others. It is also possible that claims and arguments

are given by persons who have malicious intentions and wish to twist or manipulate facts to suit their own purposes. As we analyze what is presented to us, we must always keep in mind the standards of critical thinking.

ACTIVITY 1

Answer the following questions. Please use separate sheet of paper.

1. Why people argue? How people are able to win arguments



What is It

Critical Thinking

What separates mere thinking from *critical* thinking? Critical is a Greek word “*kritikos*” (to separate) and analysis “*ana*” (throughout) “*lusis*” (to loosen) so, critical thinking mean thinking *analytically*.

This is a method that philosophers use to address philosophical question. It is the ability to engage in reflective and independent thinking. Critical thinking is the careful, reflective, rational, and systematic approach to questions of very general interest. The attributes of critical thinker include, looks for evidence to support assumption and belief adjust opinion, looks for proof, examines the problem, reject irrelevant and innocent information. (Hospers 1997)

Arguments

This is a series of statements that provide reasons to convince the reader or listener that a claim or opinion is truthful.

However, a number of arguments may be based on faulty reasoning. These kinds of arguments are called *fallacies*. Some of these fallacies may be intentional, as the person making the claim is desperate to convince you to accept his or her argument. (Abella 2016)



"When you two have finished arguing your opinions, I actually have data!"

According to Abella (2016), the following are examples of fallacies:

Fallacy	Characteristics	Example
<i>ad hominem</i>	attacking the person presenting the argument instead of the argument itself.	“Of course, he believes that the government is flawed, he is a rebel and a Communist!”
<i>ad baculum</i> (appeal to force)	using the threat of force or an undesirable event to advance an argument	“If you do not agree with my political opinions, you will receive flat 70 on your card”
<i>ad misericordiam</i> (appeal to pity)	using emotion such as pity or sympathy	“You can’t fire me; I have a wife and 12 kids who will go hungry if I lose this job?”
<i>ad populum</i> (appeal to the majority)	the idea is presented as acceptable because a lot of people accept it	“Every boy your age already has a girlfriend, you should go find one
<i>ad antiquities</i> (appeal to tradition)	the idea is acceptable because it has been true for a long time	“Marriage should be between a man and a woman. It has been so for a long time in this country; it should remain so today and in the future.”
<i>fallacy of composition</i>	assuming that what is true of a part is true for the whole	“These cases of robbery in this district have convinced me that the city has become a den of thieves and criminals”
<i>fallacy of division</i>	assuming that what is true for the whole is true for its parts	“You come from a family of doctors and intellectuals! Surely you can do better in this course!”
<i>petitio principii</i> (begging the question)	assuming that the thing or idea to be proven is true; also known as” circular argument”	“I have a right to free speech; therefore, you cannot stop me from talking “.
<i>post hoc</i> (cause- and – effect)	assuming a “cause – and –effect “relationship between unrelated events	“Ever since you bought that sweater, everything has been going wrong in your life. You should get rid of it.”

Bias

When we are looking for opinion be aware of bias. These are the personal views of the person presenting it. They are not necessarily errors in reasoning, but refer to tendencies or influences which affect the views of people. (Abella 2016)

He further discuss example of Bias:

Bias	Characteristics	Example
<i>Correspondence Bias</i>	tendency to judge a person's personality by his or her actions, without regard for external factors or influences.	"These soldiers who fought in the war are all bloodthirsty murderers!"
<i>Confirmation Bias</i>	the tendency to look for and accept information in a way that confirms one's own beliefs and reject ideas that go against it.	"How can I accept his view that there is no God? I am a Christian!"
<i>Conflict of Interest</i>	a person or group is connected to or has a vested interest in the issue being discussed.	"As the daughter of the accused, I believe I have the right to express my opinion on the issue of his alleged corrupt practices."
<i>Cultural Bias</i>	analyzing an event or issue based on one's cultural standards.	"I do not agree with his Western practice of placing aged parents in retirement homes. We Filipinos take care of our family members."
<i>Framing</i>	focusing on a certain aspect of a problem while ignoring other aspects.	"Preliminary evidence has still not pointed out the actual cause of the plane crash, but investigators are currently focusing on the possibility of pilot error.'

ACTIVITY 2

Read the article carefully. Identify any fallacies or bias that the speakers make in their arguments. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Morales: PhilHealth ‘potentially lost’ P10.2B to fraud in 2019

By: Daphne Galvez - Reporter / @DYGalvezINQ
INQUIRER.net / 11:41 AM August 04, 2020

MANILA, Philippines — About P10.2 billion from the Philippine Health Insurance Corp.’s (PhilHealth) budget was “potentially lost” to fraudulent transactions and schemes in 2019.

This loss could balloon to P18 billion by next year if not addressed properly, PhilHealth president Ricardo Morales revealed on Tuesday during a Senate inquiry on the alleged corruption in the agency. Morales, citing a study in December last year, said the state insurer’s fraud index rate was at 7.5%, while the global average is at 10% to 20%. “In other words, of the 176 billion spent by PhilHealth last year of benefit payments, P10.2 billion was potentially lost to fraud,” he said. “Next year, if the right thing is not done, of the P240 billion planned benefit expenditure, this potential loss could balloon to P18 billion,” the PhilHealth president added. The “systematic” fraud plaguing the agency will only be stemmed by a “robust, integrated, and harmonized information management system” that could run a membership database, Morales claimed. He added that the current information management system of PhilHealth is “fragmented, aging and overextended ministered by overworked IT professionals.” However, the IT project of PhilHealth, which is supposedly designed to stop fraud and scams within the agency, was flagged as “overpriced” by government auditors.

The methodic doubt

According to *Rene Descartes*, as cited *Gilbuena* (2018) the first rule is to accept nothing as true which I do not clearly recognize to be so; that is to say, carefully to avoid precipitation and prejudice in my judgments, and to accept in them nothing more than what was presented to my mind so clearly and distinctly that I could have no occasion to



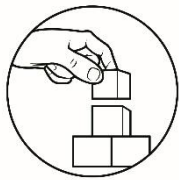
doubt it. To achieve the truth, we must doubt our senses since our senses are fallible and unreliable, that is, we must avoid our perceptual illusion. The objective of Descartes is uncertainty, and this can be possible through the method of doubt. The opposite of truth is uncertainty. That is why truth is related with uncertainty. This is what we mean by the skepticism of Descartes.



On Consciousness. Phenomenology was founded by *Edmund Husserl*. A method for finding and guaranteeing the truth that focuses on careful inspection and description of phenomena or appearances. It comes from the Greek word *phainómenon* meaning “appearance.” It is the scientific study of the essential structures of consciousness. (Castelo 2017)

Husserl’s Phenomenological Standpoint

The first and best known is the epoche or “suspension” that “brackets” all questions of truth or reality and simply describes the contents of consciousness. The second reduction eliminates the merely empirical contents of consciousness and focuses instead on the essential features, the meanings of consciousness. (Castelo 2017)



What’s More

Understanding of opinions and facts and the means to distinguish one from the other can make better our understanding and appreciation of different views and ideas. The ability to determine truth with the holistic perspective enables us to make wiser decision, especially in choosing the ideas and views which we find acceptable.

A person cannot live his or her life just concurs with everybody he or she meets. A critical mind help by philosophy can help us our form our own personal standpoint that can lead us in making decisions and actions when faced with a problem.

Philosophy can help us govern ideas that are truthful and acceptable which we can then use to form our own views regarding certain matter.

ACTIVITY 3

Read the article and evaluate the following opinions regarding the issue discussed.

Philippines wins arbitration case vs. China Sea

By Matikas Santos, July 12, 2016

It has finally been decided that the Philippines has exclusive sovereign rights over the West Philippine Sea (in the South China Sea) and that China's "nine-dash line" is invalid, according to the United Nations (UN) Arbitral Tribunal.

The Tribunal issued its Award Tuesday after several months of hearings and submission of documents. China was absent throughout the proceedings, refusing to recognize the case.

The Tribunal concluded that there was no legal basis for China to claim historic rights to resources within the sea areas falling within the "nine-dash line", the statement released to the media said. "Having found that none of the features claimed by China was capable of generating an exclusive economic zone, The tribunal found that it could- without delimiting a boundary-declare that certain sea areas are within the exclusive economic zone of the Philippines, because those areas are not overlapped by any possible entitlement of China,' it added.

The tribunal also said that China has violated Philippines sovereign rights." Having found that certain areas are within the exclusive zone of the Philippines, the Tribunal found that China had violated the Philippines' sovereign rights in its exclusive economic zone by (a) interfering with Philippine fishing and petroleum exploration (b) constructing artificial islands, and (c) failing to prevent Chinese fishermen from fishing in the zone," the Tribunal statement said.

"The tribunal further held that Chinese law enforcement vessels had unlawfully created a serious risk of collision when they physically obstructed Philippine vessels," it said.

The Spratly Islands and its many reefs are being claimed by China under its "nine- dash line" claim that covers nearly the entire South China Sea including parts of the Philippines' Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). China insists it has "historic rights" in asserting its ownership of the region believed to be rich in natural gas resources and also a vital trade route for international cargo ships.



The Philippines filed its case in January 2013 following a tense standoff between Chinese and Philippines ships at Scarborough shoal in April 2012. Since the initiation of the arbitration case, China has conducted several massive reclamation projects to turn submerged reefs into artificial islands capable of hosting military structures and equipment.

China's reclamation activities have alarmed other Southeast Asian nations, particularly Vietnam, that also have competing claims in the South China Sea.

Opinion 1:

Filipinos should rejoice that the UN Tribunal has upheld their right to the islands and waters of the Spratlys. It is but right that the Philippines has gained this victory over a known super power not through force of arms, but by engaging the global community and appealing to the rule of law. The Tribunal's decision both upholds the UNCLOS as the primary basis for determining matters related to territorial waters and provides nations an example of how the rule of law and due process, when properly observed, can bring about a fair resolution.

With this victory, the Philippines can now confidently face China in negotiating the rights to the territorial waters in the Spratlys. Armed with the conviction that the Filipino people and its government are in the right; Filipino negotiators will now be able to ask for more equitable terms regarding access to and use of resources in the disputed area. International opinion can also be used to convince China to scale back on its activities in the Spratlys islands, and this hopefully will put a stop to the construction of facilities and their increasing military presence in the disputed islands. The decision has made diplomacy the only option to resolve the issue regarding the Spratlys. The region and the world will not benefit if the Philippines and China, along with the other claimant countries, abandon dialogue and resort to force to push their respective claims. With the support of its international partners, the Philippines can now justly assert its rights and enjoin all involved parties to uphold respect for international law.

Opinion 2:

China will never recognize the UN Tribunal decision and will continue its activities in the disputed Spratly islands. Ever since the Philippines filed its cases against China at the United Nations, the Chinese government has dismissed the proceeding and has not participated in any of the hearings of the Tribunal. This shows China's utter disregard for international rule of law and its lack of respect for the UNCLOS, a document to which China is a signing party. The military and economic ambitions of China will continue to fuel its desire to occupy more territory. If China does not give way despite the decision and the overwhelming international pressure, what will stop it from occupying islands that actually belong to the Philippines?

The continued presence of Chinese forces in the islands is a disaster waiting to happen. Given that they have control over many islands and have been harassing Filipino fishermen who go into its nearby waters, what will stop the Chinese from

using destructive and deadly force on any other ship that dares to trespass in their so-called territories? Nothing short of a war will convince China that its territorial ambitions have already exceeded the tolerance of the world.

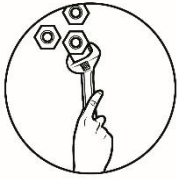
Which among these is most acceptable? How will these opinions guide your views and actions as citizens of the Philippines? Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.



What I Have Learned

Identify the terms being described in the following statement.

1. _____ are a series of statements that provide reasons to convince the reader or listener that a claim or opinion is truthful.
2. Some arguments may contain _____. This means that they are products of faulty reasoning. We must be aware of the various kinds of fallacies as these affect the validity of arguments.
3. Opinions are often influenced by _____. This means that a person having the opinion may have views and tendencies that affect the way he or she sees reality. We must be aware of bias so that we can objectively and critically examine points of view.
4. _____ can help us examine various views on relevant issues in our lives. An objective evaluation of opinions and an awareness of our own personal biases can help us make wise choices regarding the most acceptable views to adopt and the right actions to undertake.



What I Can Do

Match **Column A** with the correct answer on **Column B**. Write your answer on a sheet of paper.

Column A	Column B
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. cause-and-effect relationship between unrelated events.2. attacking the person presenting the argument instead of the argument itself.3. analyzing an event or issue based on one's cultural standards.4. focusing on a certain aspect of a problem while ignoring other aspects.5. a person or group is connected to or has a vested interest in the issue being discussed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. ad hominemb. cause-and-effectc. conflict of interestd. cultural biase. framingf. fallacy of composition



Additional Activities

1. Copy an article from the Internet, a newspaper or a magazine. Identify the facts and opinions presented in the article. Determine how you will verify the facts and opinions stated. Please use a separate sheet of paper.



Assessment

Identify the following. Please write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. These are statements that express convictions that are not easily explained by facts.
2. These are statements that assume claim is true and provide reasons to support them.
3. This is a series of statements that provide reasons to convince a person that a claim or opinion is truthful.
4. These are arguments based on faulty reasoning.
5. These are tendencies or influences that affect the views of people.
6. It is the clear awareness and understanding of something.
7. These are statements which need to be examined to determine whether they are true or false.
8. These are statement which are observed to be real or truthful.
9. This is a judgment based on certain facts,
10. These are comprised of statements that provide views on a certain matter.

ANSWER KEY

Assessment	What I know
1. Beliefs	1.a
2. Explanations	2.c
3. Argument	3.a
4. Fallacies	4.c
5. Biases	5.d
6. Knowledge	6.c
7. Facts	7.b
8. Claims	8.a
9. Opinions	9.d
10. Conclusion	10.b

RUBRIC FOR ESSAY:

Criteria	Rating				
The paper presents a clear and comprehensive summary of the information provided in the source material.	1	2	3	4	5
The paper provides a clear evaluation of the material.	1	2	3	4	5
The paper employs information and clear arguments in discussing their evaluation of the material.	1	2	3	4	5
The paper is original and does not contain plagiarized content.	1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL (20 pts.)					

References

- n.d. Accessed July 18, 2020. <https://www.slideshare.net/jeromecastelo/methods-of-philosophizing-152689719>.
- Abella. 2016. "Introduction to the Philosophy of the Human Person." 114-116.
2019. *globaltimes.cn*. Accessed July 20, 2020. <http://www.globaltimes.cn/daily-specials/South-China-Sea-arbitration-case/Comments3.html>.
- Hospers, J. 1997. *An introduction to Philosophical Analysis. 2nd ed., Routledge*. London.
- Mel Garcia, et.al. 2016. Introduction to the Philosophy of the Human person.
- n.d. *www.cartoonstock.com*. Accessed July 20, 2020. <https://www.cartoonstock.com/directory/p/philosophizes.asp>.
- n.d. *www.slideshare.net*. Accessed July 28, 2020. <https://www.slideshare.net/arielgilbuena7/intro-to-the-philosophy-of-the-human-person-ch-23-scientific-method-of-philosophizing>.

For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:

**Department of Education Region III- Learning Resources
Management Section (DepEd Region III-LRMS)**

Office Address: Diosdado Macapagal Government Center
Maimpis, City of San Fernando (P)