

English

Quarter 3 – Module 1

Biases and Prejudices



S L M

SELF -LEARNING MODULE

PROPERTY OF SURIGAO DEL NORTE DIVISION
NOT FOR SALE



COPYRIGHT 2021

Section 9 of the Presidential Decree No. 49 provides:

“No copy 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.”

The original version of this material has been developed in the Schools Division of Surigao del Norte through the Learning Resource Management and Development Section of the Curriculum Implementation Division. This material can be reproduced for educational purposes; modified for the purpose of translation into another language; and creating of an edited version and enhancement of work are permitted, provided all original work of the author and illustrator must be acknowledged and the copyright must be attributed. No work may be derived from any part of this material for commercial purposes and profit.

This material has been approved and published for online distribution through the Learning Resource Management and Development System (LRMDS) Portal (<http://lrmds.deped.gov.ph>) and Division Network Academy (<https://netacadsdn.com>).

Development Team of the Module

Writer:	Faith M. Mandin
Editor :	Catherine P. Marzan
Reviewers:	Cecilia M. Saclolo, Lorna F. Diaz
Illustrator:	Stephen B. Gorgonio
Layout Artists:	Ivan Paul V. Damalerio, Alberto S. Elcullada, Jr., Joeneven M. Lejesta, Aljones E. Hawa
Management Team:	Ma. Teresa M. Real Leonevee V. Silvosa Dominico P. Larong, Jr. Gemma C. Pullos Manuel L. Limjoco, Jr.

Printed in the Philippines by

Department of Education – Schools Division of Surigaodel Norte

Office Address: Peñaranda St., Surigao City
Tel. No.: (086) 826-8216
E-mail Address: surigao.delnorte@deped.gov.ph

English

Quarter 3 – Module 1

Biases and Prejudices

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the English 9 Self-Learning Module on Biases and 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 Self-Learning Module on Biases and Prejudices.

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.

CONTENT STANDARD

The learner demonstrates understanding of how Anglo-American literature and other text types serve as means of connecting to the world; also how to use ways of analyzing one-act play and different forms of verbals for him/her to skillfully perform in a one-act play.

PERFORMANCE STANDARD

The learner skillfully performs in one-act play through utilizing effective verbal and non-verbal strategies and ICT resources based on the following criteria: Focus, Voice, Delivery, and Dramatic Conventions.

LEARNING COMPETENCY

Differentiate biases from prejudices ENG9LC-IVf-13.3

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

1. Recognize faulty logic, unsupported facts and emotional appeal in a sentence.
2. Understand the definition of bias and prejudice.
3. Differentiate a bias statement from a prejudice statement.

PRE-TEST

Name: _____ Grade Level & Sec: _____ Score: _____

Directions: Read each item carefully. Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write your answers on the space provided before each item.

____1. Prejudice is _____.

- A. our reaction to events and experiences in our environment that shape our actions
- B. our reaction to events that create emotional responses
- C. a perspective present at birth
- D. a learned attitude that shapes the way we think and act toward other people and social groups

___2. An attitude is_____.

- A. our reaction to events and experiences in our environment that shape our actions
- B. our reaction to events that create emotional responses
- C. a perspective present at birth
- D. a perspective or belief that is not culture-specific

___3. Which of the following is an example of an attitude?

- A. I really like your shirt.
- B. Our family has a new pet.
- C. I am interested in studying cultural psychology.
- D. I am thinking of a career in medicine.

___4. Bias is_____.

- A. an unintentional and unconscious bias towards light-skinned individuals
- B. a learned attitude
- C. a bias on the basis of social status
- D. a stereotype

___5. Female teacher gives more attention to girls is an example of_____.

- A. Bias
- B. Prejudice
- C. Unbiased
- D. Discrimination

___6. If someone is physically disabled, he/she or also mentally disabled is an example of_____.

- A. Bias
- B. Prejudice
- C. Unbiased
- D. Favoritism

___7. Some of the more common prejudice examples are the following except_____.

- A. Racism
- B. Sexism
- C. Homophobia
- D. Marxism

___8. Reporting news from a one-sided point of view is an example of _____.

- A. Bias
- B. Prejudice
- C. Unbiased
- D. Discrimination

___9. The students that the teacher likes get better grades shows _____.

- A. Fairness
- B. Prejudice
- C. Unbiased
- D. Bias

___10. A tendency to believe that some people, ideas, etc are better than others that usually results in treating some people unfairly.

- A. Prejudice
- B. Bias
- C. Unbiased
- D. Stereotype

___11. The following are synonyms for Bias except _____.

- A. Favor
- B. One-sided
- C. Preference
- D. Fair

___12. The following are synonyms for prejudice except_____.

- A. Preconception
- B. Discrimination
- C. Fairness
- D. Injustice

___13. When does a text contain bias?

- A. when there is simplification
- B. when there is exaggeration
- C. when there is logical argument
- D. when there is unsupported evidence

___14. What does it mean to show bias?

- A. to be happy
- B. to be neutral
- C. to be one-sided
- D. to refuse to take side

___15. What makes a statement unbiased?

- A. It is based on facts.
- B. It has loaded words.
- C. It persuades the reader.
- D. It uses understandable words.

REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS MODULE

In the previous module, you learned about the Quarter 2 MELCS which is: Analyze literature as a means of understanding values in VUCA (volatile, uncertain, complex, ambiguous) world. With that, you also learned the elements of a short story.

In this lesson, I read and understand the story "The Lottery".

I also learned that the elements of a short story are _____

_____.

Good Job!

Now, let us continue reading the module.

PRESENTATION OF THE NEW MODULE

The saying, "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder" has a meaning that the perception of beauty depends on the people's own perspective. What one person considers attractive might not appeal to another. They also hold opposing viewpoints on various issues, especially with regards to how people dress and present themselves in public. Below are examples of clothes that people seen wearing.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



7.



8.



9.



10.



6.

ACTIVITY

Part 1. Picture Match

Look at the pictures above. Match the words in the box from the pictures that show people's clothes.

Sunday dress	Long Gown	Office attire	Sporty
Ethnic	Bohemian	Cowboy	
Medieval	Archaic	Islamic dress	

1.

2.

3.

4.

- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Read carefully the following sentences and notice the italicized word.

- a. She looked lovely despite her strange ***APPAREL***.
- b. Where did you get that ***GET-UP?***
- c. She was dressed in Medieval ***GARB*** for the play.
- d. I bought an expensive protective ***GEAR***.
- e. Buy yourself some new ***DUDS***.
- f. Calvin Klein boxers are comfortable and stylish ***UNDERGARMENTS*** for men.
- g. Guests are requested to wear ***FORMAL ATTIRE***.
- h. The girl always complains about lacking suitable ***RAIMENT***.

Above are terms that mean, clothing or dress. Those words may be uncommon to all of us but are used by people from other countries. Indeed, hearing the said words caused us to perceive and think in a different way, resulting in flawed thinking on our part.

Then, there comes some misconceptions from the clothes we wear. Some may have a valid point of view, while others hold the opposite perspective. With that, there comes the lesson on faulty logic, unsupported facts and emotional appeal.

ABSTRACTION

What is FAULTY LOGIC, UNSUPPORTED FACTS, and EMOTIONAL APPEAL?

Unlocking of difficulties:

- LOGIC – is the use and study of valid reasoning

- **FAULTY** – (of reasoning and other mental processes) mistaken or misleading because of flaws
- **FACTS** – something that has really occurred or is actually the case
- **APPEAL** - the power of arousing a sympathetic response

What is **Faulty Logic**?

Faulty logic describes poor reasoning.

Faulty = having faults or imperfect

Logic= reason or judgement

Faulty Logic is an imperfect reason.

Example:

1. My brother likes to eat a lot of pizza and French fries and he is healthy. I will eat them too for me to be healthy and sexy.
2. I love Brad Pitt. I am going to rent all of his movies, and I am sure I'll like all of them.

What are **Unsupported Facts**?

Unsupported Facts are those facts claimed by an individual or a group of individuals that have occurred but were unable to provide sufficient evidence to support their claim.

Example:

1. She said that he stinks.
2. People who live in the North of Britain are friendlier than those who live in the South.

What is an **Emotional Appeal**?

An Emotional Appeal is an effort to win an argument without facts, logic, or reason but manipulating someone by targeting their emotions and feelings

Example:

1. Save the children. Feed the children.
2. He's starving. We're not. It's time to share.

Part 2

From the following sentences below, identify which is an example of a faulty logic, unsupported fact and emotional appeal.

- _____ 1. They said our teacher is strict.
- _____ 2. Filipinos are hospitable people.
- _____ 3. Romeo and Juliet love each other.
- _____ 4. If you really care about your future, you will study hard.
- _____ 5. Wearing uniforms to school is like being in a prison of clothing.
- _____ 6. All Americans eat fast food.
- _____ 7. Nikki saw a black cat on his way to work. At work, he was fired. Black cats are bad luck.
- _____ 8. Santa Claus must be a real person; it would be so sad if he wasn't.
- _____ 9. There is no evidence that having a shower during menstruation is bad for you. I always take a shower even during my period.
- _____ 10. Spiderman is real.

Faulty logic, unsupported facts and emotional appeal are reasoning that is not based on **pure facts**. In other words, the reasoning is flawed because the arguments are flawed. It differs from a rational conclusion based on proof, and the original statement can be trusted. Often, reasoning based on things other than pure facts yields a valid or accurate result, but in many cases, it yields a false or misleading result.

Look at the examples below to understand faulty logic, unsupported facts, and emotional appeal further.





A conclusion made regarding all or more instances of a phenomenon based on one or a few instances of that phenomenon is referred to as **faulty reasoning**. This is an example of a hasty conclusion. One might assume, for example, that people of country X are genetically inferior or that poverty is the poor's fault.

Faulty reasoning proceeds from a premise about a sample to a conclusion about the population itself. Such action is then considered as bias.

BIAS AND PREJUDICE

At your age, you are already familiar with the adage, "No man is an Island." We have learned to live not only on our own, but also with the help of other people. As we interact with others, some circumstances are not always warm and accommodating. They are sometimes accompanied by rejections and discriminations. Sensitivity towards other people's feelings and situations is a huge factor that will lead us to live in a world where equality reigns.

It is important to identify and recognize biases can lead to bad decisions in life and relationships. Remember, it is your own perception that creates bias.

1. What comes to your mind when you see this logo?



2. Do you consider yourself judgmental?
3. Was there a time in your life when you caught yourself prejudicing others?
4. Then, how will you judge these statements?
 - A. I don't want blacks living in my neighborhood.
 - B. I don't want Jews owning businesses in my town.
 - C. I don't want a Muslim Community Center in lower Manhattan

Do you think the above statements show fairness and equality?

If your answer is No, then you are good in detecting prejudices. The statements prejudged against black people, Jews and Muslims because of their race, nationality and religion. Even though they have not done anything wrong yet but because of their backgrounds, people tend to prejudge them and eventually discriminate them. These are very common in our society even today.

Now, there's a term that causes confusion and is often used interchangeably with **prejudice**. And, that is the word **bias**.

What is bias?

Bias means a tendency to favor one person, group, thing or point of view over another, often in an unfair way.

Read the Indian parable to understand bias.

The Blind Men and the Elephant

Six blind men were asked to describe an elephant by touching it.

The **first** reached up and touched its side – “an elephant is like a wall” he stated.

The **second** then approached it and grasped its tusk. “What have we here! he cried, “It is a spear”.

The **third** man then went up to the elephant and happened to hold onto its trunk. “Goodness!” he exclaimed, “An elephant is indeed a type of snake”.

At this the **fourth** man went up and, reaching out his hand, grabbed hold of the elephant's knee. “You are all talking nonsense” he declared, “an elephant is just like a tree as I have hold of the tree trunk! ”

The **fifth** then went forward and chanced to touch the elephant's ear. "Good gracious" he said, "Even the blindest man could tell that this elephant is just like a fan!"

The **sixth** man then seized the elephant's tail. "You are all wrong" he said, "the elephant is just like a rope!"

They all then started arguing about who was right – each convinced it was them!

Who has the correct description of the elephant? Each of the blind man believes they are true. People have the tendency to claim absolute truth based on their experiences and tend to ignore the experiences of other people which may be equally true. This is when **biases** occur.

What does bias really mean and what is its difference with prejudice? To understand further, read the notes that follow.

Bias-is a disproportionate weight in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair. It is a judgment based on a personal point of view.

Instances:

- Reporting the same thing everyone else is reporting, or to avoid offensive stories, so no reader or viewer turns away.
- Picking articles or stories that are pleasing to the owners of the media organization or network.
- Selecting media stories based on what will please advertisers.

For example, what if a television network's biggest sponsor was a politician? In this instance, it's possible that TV network might headline stories pertaining to the politician's opposition and hold back stories that made that opposition look bad.

How Can You Reduce Your Biases?

1. **Be aware.** Be aware that some bias is influencing the way you think or make decisions. Develop your critical thinking because that is the enemy of bias.

2. **Challenge your own beliefs.** Question and challenge the things you believe in, especially when you receive new information. Challenging your beliefs can help you expand your knowledge and gives you greater understanding.

3. Increase contact with people who are different from you. Interact and evaluate people based on their personal characteristics and not on their association with groups.

What is Prejudice?

Prejudice

- means judgment, an assumption made about someone or thinking before having adequate knowledge to be able to do so with guaranteed accuracy.
- a negative feeling or attitude towards a person or a group even if it lacks basis.
- an opinion or judgment that disregards the facts
- it is often used to refer to an attitude, prejudgment or preconceived evaluation of another person based on that person's political affiliation, sex, gender, beliefs, values, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality, race, ethnicity, language, nationality, beauty, complexion, occupation, education and other personal characteristics.

Instances:

- bullying and discriminating someone because of his disability
- because he is poor, he is always accused of stealing every time his rich neighbor's valuable things are lost

BIAS versus PREJUDICE	
An inclination for or against a person, idea, or thing, especially in a way considered to be unfair.	Preconceived opinion/judgement that is not based on actual experience.
Both negative and positive attitudes	Usually, negative attitudes
Results in unfairness	Results in discrimination

Read the short story below to understand the difference between bias and prejudice.

A woman was waiting for her flight at the airport. She bought a bag of cookies, found a place to drop and took out her book. She started to read and suddenly noticed that a man, sitting beside her, grabbed a cookie from her bag. She just tried to ignore this.

So, she munched cookies and at the same time watched how shameless cookie thief was diminishing her stocks. She thought to herself: "If I wasn't such a nice person, I would blacken his eye".

When only one cookie was left, she looked with interest and wondered what he would do. He smiled, took the last cookie, and broke it in half. She thought, "This guy is so rude, he didn't even show any gratitude!"

After her flight was called, the woman gathered her baggage and headed to gate. She took her seat in the plane, and started to look for her book, which was almost complete. As she reached her baggage, she gasped with surprise as there was an unopened bag of cookies. A dreadful thought crossed her mind, "If my cookie bag is here, the other one was his and he just tried to share". She realized that she was the rude one, but it was too late to apologize.































From the story, who is the nice one? What was the woman's perception on the man that was sitting next to her? How did she treat the man?

Therefore, **prejudice** is having an assumption on someone based on how we think of them without even having any hint of what kind of person they are.

ACTIVITY

Part 3. Which is which?

Identify whether the following is an example of a bias or prejudice. Encircle the sad face if it is bias, and the crying face if it is prejudice.

Statement	Answer	
1. Denying or restricting the rights of a person due to their membership in a certain group.		
2. Cats are sweeter than dogs.		
3. Left-handed people are more intelligent than right-handed people.		
4. Spaghetti is the best food ever.		
5. To judge a person who is significantly shorter or taller than the socially-accepted human height.		
6. Assuming someone is gay because of the way he acts.		
7. Sarah is the best person for the job.		
8. Not hiring someone because of their age and gender.		
9. Gregory Harris is the best thing that has ever happened to Valley City.		
10. Accepting exclusive membership of clubs where certain people are not allowed.		
11. Hating indigenous people living in the neighborhood.		
12. Viewing another person negatively after learning something unpleasant or negative about them.		
13. A person connects with others who share similar interests, experiences and backgrounds.		
14. A usually negative attitude toward the members of some social group.		
15. Mrs. Holmes is the best teacher in school.		

ANALYSIS

Are You Biased?

Directions. Analyze the following situations and decide if it shows bias. Write **Yes** or **No** and explain a possible reason behind it. 5 points each

1. The principal has been observing students who will be nominated for an academic scholarship. He noticed the janitor's son who looks determined and is industrious. He thinks he is the best student for the scholarship.

Bias? _____

Explanation _____

2. Melanie has never worn a piece of clothing made from suede. She has seen it and has touched it, but she refused to wear it. She thinks it is hot and sticky.

Bias? _____

Explanation _____

3. Joe is not given a chance to take a scholarship examination because he is too young.

Bias? _____

Explanation _____

4. Teacher Eula really likes the penmanship of Joseph. It is neat and clear. She gives him high scores in his essays without reading them.

Bias? _____

Explanation _____

5. Myle won the contest because one of the judges is her father.

Bias? _____

Explanation

6. A local official listens to anyone regardless of their race, gender and religious affiliations.

Bias? _____

Explanation

7. The spelling bee master gives a difficult word instead of an easy one to the contestant that he disliked because he wants his bet to win in the easy round.

Bias? _____

Explanation

8. The class officer who has assigned to return the answer sheets did not return the paper of his rival classmate because he wanted him to lose one paper compilation.

Bias? _____

Explanation

9. The manager gave extra bonus to his employees regardless of their positions.

Bias? _____

Explanation

10. The stepmother cares only for her biological daughter and rejects the daughter of her husband.

Bias? _____

Explanation

APPLICATION

Part 1

One way to eliminate prejudice is by gaining public support and awareness for anti-prejudice social norms. Promote this advocacy by writing a slogan on the illustration board (1/4 size).

Be creative with your output.

Criteria for your Advocacy Campaign	Points
Content	30
Creativity	50
Neatness	20
Total	100

Part 2

How will you stop biases and prejudices in your community? Now is your turn to take an action. Choose one out of two outputs and write based on the description of each. Be guided by the criteria given.

- A. Personal prayer = for those who experience biases and prejudices and those who inflict such
- B. Apology letter = ask for forgiveness for those that you bully and discriminate

Criteria for your Advocacy Campaign	Points
Content	50
Organization of ideas	25
Mechanics (spelling, punctuation marks, capitalization, indention, neatness)	25
Total	100

In A Nutshell

Bias can be good or bad!

Your job is to be aware of your biases and be careful with

it so you will not treat people and situations unfairly.

REFLECTION

Share your thoughts about your learnings in this lesson by answering any **one** of the questions below.

1. How do our beliefs and opinions influence our behavior?
2. Are you biased? What can you do to reduce it?
3. What is something that someone might think about you just by looking at you? Do you think this is bias on their part? How do you feel about it?
4. What are some of the biases that students experience in school? What can be done to overcome it?

Your thoughts:

POST-TEST

Name: _____ Grade Level & Sec: _____ Score: _____

Directions: Read each item carefully. Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write your answers on the space provided before each item.

___ 1. What makes a person's decision biased?

- A. when there is favoritism
- B. when there is a fair or equal treatment
- C. when other people's feelings are considered
- D. when someone is knowledgeable about the issue

- ___2. Which of the following is not related to the word prejudice?
- A. acceptance
 - B. rejection
 - C. prejudgment
 - D. underestimation
- ___3. Which of the following shows bias?
- A. bullying someone with a disability
 - B. not serving someone in a restaurant because of skin color
 - C. winning the contest because one of the judges is the contestant's sibling
 - D. posting negative comments on social media about a certain religious groups
- ___4. Which of the following scenarios is an example of prejudice?
- A. My cousin went home straight instead of going out with her friends.
 - B. A Cebuano poem was rejected because the checker hated the language.
 - C. We were given a chance to speak up regardless of our values and beliefs.
 - D. My friend did not eat the pizza that I bake because she is full.
- ___5. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Prejudice is taking action based on discrimination.
 - B. Bias is shown when someone congratulates a person.
 - C. Prejudice is a prejudgment about a group or its individual members.
 - D. Cursing, name-calling and labelling others are products of being unbiased.
- ___6. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Prejudice is the result when you extremely like someone in a group.
 - B. When you bully and discriminate, you are expressing your prejudice.
 - C. An online source is biased when it is heavily opinionated or one-sided.
 - D. Someone who is biased usually refuses to accept that there are other views than his own.
- ___7. Prejudices are usually aimed at the "other" and are often accompanied by the following terms except _____.
- A. facts
 - B. fear
 - C. hatred
 - D. ignorance

- ___8. What is shown when airports put up a greater number of washrooms for females than males?
- A. bias
 - B. prejudice
 - C. bullying
 - D. discrimination
- ___ 9. Which of the following words is synonymous to bias?
- A. appreciation
 - B. false accusation
 - C. favoritism
 - D. misjudgment
- ___ 10. What kind of thinking can be seen in a person who is biased toward something that he leans favorably toward it?
- A. negative
 - B. neutral
 - C. no thinking
 - D. positive
- ___11. Which of the following expresses biased?
- A. Both groups were given an equal chance to defend their side.
 - B. The news reporter focused only on the negative side of a politician.
 - C. The judges made her the champion because she deserved the title.
 - D. The final grade that the teacher gave him was based on his scores in her class record.
- ___12. The assignment checker gives a perfect score to his classmate "crush" regardless of her wrong answers. Does this show bias?
- A. No, because the checker is doing his task sincerely.
 - B. Yes, because there is nothing wrong about infatuation.
 - C. Yes, because the checker wants to get the attention of his classmate "crush".
 - D. Yes, because the checker is blinded by his feelings for his classmates "crush".

- ___13. Since there are limited stocks of vaccines coming to the Philippines, the first group to be vaccinated will be the frontline health workers. Is there a bias on this scenario?
- A. Yes, because it is unfair for all of us.
 - B. Yes, because everyone should be given a chance to be vaccinated.
 - C. No, because the priority should be given first to those who are always exposed to the virus.
 - D. No, because the handling of vaccines is part of the health workers' job so they should be vaccinated first.
- ___14. There was a conflict between a factory and a group of fishermen because of water pollution that greatly affected the livelihood of the latter. When the case was settled, the judge sided with the factory owner because he was paid to do so. Was there a bias in the action of the judge?
- A. Yes, because there was bribery.
 - B. No, because the case was handled fairly.
 - C. Yes, because the judge was also the factory owner.
 - D. No, because the judge had the right to decide for the case.
- ___15. Regardless of the criteria, I think the candidate no.13 should be the winner because she is the most beautiful girl in the group though she is the worst in answering the question. What makes the statement of the speaker biased?
- A. The speaker knows the real essence of beauty.
 - B. The speaker is not good at judging beauty pageants.
 - C. The speaker sees the inner and physical beauty of a woman.
 - D. The speaker focuses only on one aspect of the criteria for judging.

ANSWER KEY

PRE-TEST 1

1. D
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. D
10. B
11. D
12. C
13. D
14. C
15. A

POST-TEST

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. C
10. A
11. B
12. D
13. C
14. A
15. D

Note: In other learning tasks,
answers may vary.

PART 2

1. Unsupported fact
2. Unsupported fact
3. Unsupported fact
4. Emotional appeal
5. Faulty logic
6. Unsupported fact
7. Faulty logic
8. Emotional appeal
9. Faulty logic
10. Faulty logic

PART 3 WHICH IS WHICH

1. Prejudice
2. Bias
3. Prejudice
4. Bias
5. Prejudice
6. Prejudice
7. Bias
8. Prejudice
9. Bias
10. Prejudice
11. Prejudice
12. Bias
13. Bias
14. Prejudice
15. Bias

ANALYSIS

Part 1
1. No
2. Yes
3. Yes
4. Yes
5. Yes
6. No
7. Yes
8. Yes
9. No
10. Yes

ACTIVITY

PART 1 – PICTURE MATCH

1. Medieval
2. Ethnic
3. Archaic
4. Islamic Dress
5. Bohemian
6. Office attire
7. Sporty
8. Cowboy/cowgirl
9. Long gown
10. Sunday dress

REFERENCES

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>

https://study.com/academy/lesson/logical-fallacies-appeals-to-ignorance-emotion-or-popularity.html?fbclid=IwAR2GRphTb_JAULcGcEGmWQWUwWyn0i89yc_hAf09e23srU06hKN4GIkA-6s

https://www.scribd.com/document/435414558/Aaaaaaa-docx?fbclid=IwAR1aOkid4tPfTWuupN_1pYZksPg8e5N6xE9Tq6rHdb2xuapJLTVSUIfKu2Q

<https://www.slideshare.net/chinitaewican5/despite-differences-in-point-of-view?fbclid=IwAR2Ymc4QhPpXOv9C40T0c9CUN2Od7nmNUALv0yDM0-8Aa3KlunCajRcibls>

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faulty_generalization?fbclid=IwAR15yNxkKxS7B6OU Mh8yudqHENOF1T-syq2Z7vmSycdeH2HrtdlgJVjGwu8#:~:text=In%20logic%20and%20reasoning%2C%20a,example%20of%20jumping%20to%20conclusions

https://www.peacecorps.gov/educators/resources/story-blind-men-and-elephant/?fbclid=IwAR0UIXQghk9qws28LJwTw1H9vNCN5Ovbe_NbAFCRB3NuXSzsWFCRGMUtNU

<https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-a-cognitive-bias-2794963#:~:text=A%20cognitive%20bias%20is%20a,powerful%20but%20subject%20to%20limitations>

https://oen.pressbooks.pub/becredible/chapter/contend-with-bias/?fbclid=IwAR1iG62VJilbZto9HTZ_3pxelHEE-aDnpGXUAtpdPLr9mB8935g772IS35E#:~:text=Bias%20is%20the%20%E2%80%99Cinclination%20or,according%20to%20Oxford%20Living%20Dictionaries

https://poorvucenter.yale.edu/ImplicitBiasAwareness?fbclid=IwAR2GRphTb_JAULcGcEGmWQWUwWyn0i89yc_hAf09e23srU06hKN4GIkA-6s#:~:text=Implicit%20bias%20refers%20to%20unconscious,al%202009

https://ensemblelearning.org/implicit-bias-sharing-our-stories/?fbclid=IwAR0UIXQghk9qws28LJwTw1H9vNCN5Ovbe_NbAFCRB3NuXSzsWFCRGMUtNU

https://www.inspirationalstories.eu/short-story-about-prejudice/?fbclid=IwAR0nG0E8z8xjUwKJDH-NDmn2T_JfVyVzZ8w2IRP_sQGWvzrz-ZUDC2iNxxk

www.yourdictionary.com/prejudice

www.simplypsychology.org/implicitbias

<https://perception.org/research/implicit-bias/>

<https://global.oup.com/us/companion.websites/9780199343805/bank/ch9/mcq>

For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:

Department of Education – Schools Division of Surigao del Norte

Peñaranda St., Surigao City

Surigao del Norte, Philippines 8400

Tel. No: (086) 826-8216

Email Address: surigao.delnorte@deped.gov.ph