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 Department of Education
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
 Misamis Street, Bago-Bantay, Quezon City

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS
 (USLeM)



Q4- ENGLISH 9-USLeM 2

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Expectation

Judge the relevance and worth of ideas, soundness of author's reasoning, and the effectiveness of the presentation

Objective

Note biases and prejudices in a text
Week 2

Pre-Test on Identifying Types of Bias and Prejudice

Identify the type of biases and prejudices from the following statements taken from *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. Look for the letters of your answers inside the word pool.

A. ageism B. anchoring effect C. appearance-based prejudice
D. confirmation bias E. racism F. sexism

- _____ 1. However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first entering a neighborhood, this truth is so well fixed in the minds of the surrounding families, that he is considered as the rightful property of someone or other of their daughters.
- _____ 2. It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.
- _____ 3. "Lizzy is not a bit better than the others; and I am sure she is not half so handsome as Jane, nor half so good humored as Lydia."
- _____ 4. "Oh! Single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune; four or five thousand a year. What a fine thing for our girls!"
- _____ 5. "When a woman has five grown up daughters, she ought to give over thinking of her own beauty."

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Looking Back (Review of pre-requisite skills)

Biased or Prejudiced? Identify whether the following statements taken from *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen are *biased* or *prejudiced* by ticking a checkmark (✓) at the column of your answer for each item.

Biased	Prejudiced	Statement
		1. But the attention of every lady was soon caught by a young man, whom they had never seen before, of most gentlemanlike appearance, walking with an officer on the other side of the way.
		2. "I am no longer surprised at your knowing only six accomplished women. I rather wonder now at your knowing any."
		3. "She is tolerable; but not handsome enough to tempt me; and I am in no humour at present to give consequence to young ladies who are slighted by other men. You had better return to your partner and enjoy her smiles, for you are wasting your time with me."
		4. The business of her life was to get her daughters married.
		5. "When she is secure of him, there will be leisure for falling in love as much as she chooses."

Brief Introduction (Discussion)

Critical reading is a process of analyzing, interpreting and, sometimes, evaluating. In reading texts critically, one must note possible prejudices and biases from the author.

Prejudice is the act of judging before getting a general glimpse of a person, a group, without a full analysis of the situation.

Discrimination or *bias* is the act of distinguishing against a person or thing based on the group, class or category they belong to versus basing any action on individual merit.

Prejudice is concerned with **attitude** while *bias* addresses **action**. On the table provided below are some examples of *biases* and *prejudices*.

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Types of Cognitive Biases

1. **anchoring effect** – decisions based on favorable first impressions
2. **confirmation bias** – decisions based on agreeable opinions versus contradictions
3. **framing** – decisions based on how information is presented
4. **halo effect** – attribution of unverified qualities of a person or thing based on an observed trait
5. **negative bias** – decision based on one negative quality of a person, thing, or idea

Types of Prejudices

1. **ageism** – prejudice from age
2. **racism** – prejudice based on the national grouping or a race a person has. It also relates to:
 - a. skin color
 - b. ethnicity
 - c. religion
3. **sexism** – prejudice based on gender
4. **prejudice based on social class**
5. **prejudice based on disability**
6. **prejudice based on lifestyle choice**
7. **prejudice based on appearance**

How can we detect if an author is biased or prejudiced?

1. When provocative language (e.g. racist rants) is used against a person
2. When claims are purposed to uplift or degrade one social, ethnic, national, religious, or gender group from another, or all others
3. When the author practices card stacking or presentation of information that may benefit his belief while withholding damaging information about it
4. When the author makes false claims to promote his advocacy

Activities

Fill in the table below with television series or movies (international or local) showing *bias* and *prejudice*. Identify what type of bias or prejudice is prevalent in the television series or movie and which part of the media shows bias or prejudice. Explain your answer.

	TV Series/Movie with Bias	TV Series/Movie with Prejudice
Title	(Have at least a sample answer)	
Place of origin (e.g., Philippines, USA, UK, South Korea, etc.)		(Have at least a sample answer)
Type of bias/prejudice	(Have at least a sample answer)	
Portion of the media showing bias/prejudice		(Have at least a sample answer)
Explanation	(Have at least a sample answer)	

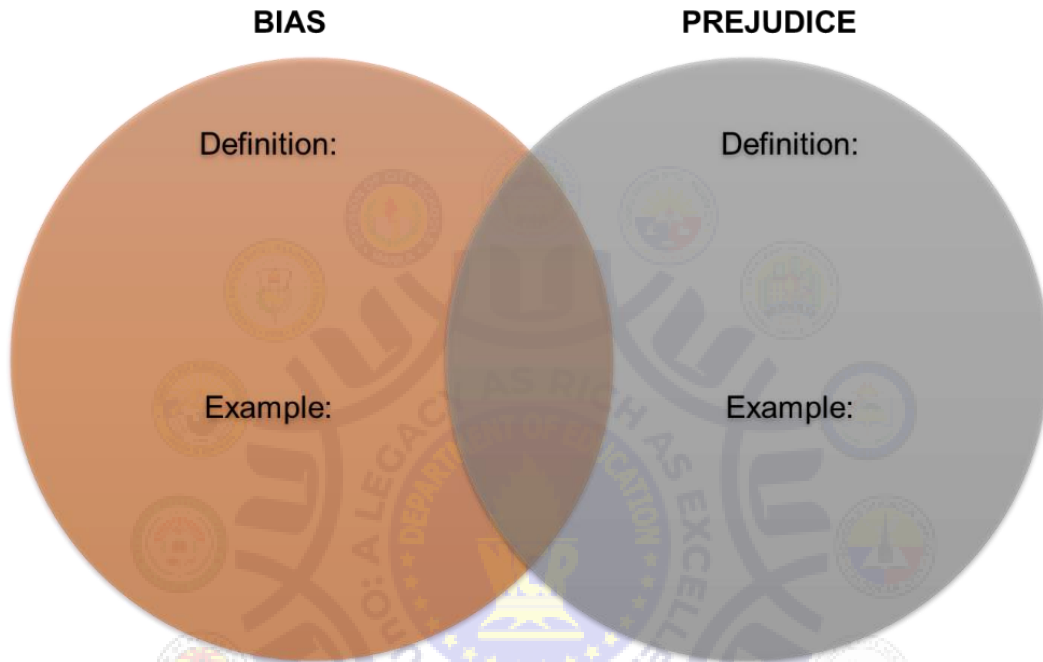
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	answer)	
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Remember (Generalization)

Fill in the Venn diagram below with the similarities and differences of *bias* and *prejudice*, giving their definitions and examples.



1. If a contemporary text (pop song lyrics, television series, movie, etc.) shows bias or prejudice, should it be patronized? Explain your answer.

2. Is it good to set unattainable standards to others by being *biased* or *prejudiced*? Explain your answer.

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Checking Your Understanding (Assessment)

For items 1-5, identify the type of bias or prejudice in the excerpt with the items labelled in numbers and statements presented in italics. Look for your answers on the box provided below. Write your answers on the box provided after the excerpt.

A. ageism	B. confirmation bias	C. framing
D. lifestyle choice prejudice	E. negative bias	F. social class prejudice

- ¹"*Christmas won't be Christmas without any presents,*" grumbled Jo, lying on the rug.
- ²"*It's so dreadful to be poor!*" sighed Meg, looking down at her old dress.
- ³"*I don't think it's fair for some girls to have plenty of pretty things, and other girls nothing at all,*" added little Amy, with an injured sniff.
- ⁴"*We've got Father and Mother and each other,*" said Beth contentedly from her corner.
- ⁵The four young faces on which the firelight shone brightened at the cheerful words, but darkened again as Jo said sadly, "We haven't got Father, and shall not have him for a long time." She didn't say "perhaps never," but *each silently added it, thinking of Father far away, where the fighting was.*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
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For items 6-10, fill in the crossword puzzle below by using the cues provided. Gain bonus points by filling in the blank after the cues with the keyword needed.

6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

6. It is also called as positive discrimination or favoring someone or something due to favorable traits.
7. It is the type of reading that enables someone to note biases and prejudices in the text.
8. It is a type of prejudice that is reactive towards a person's national group and at times, skin color, ethnicity, and religion.
9. It is a type of prejudice that is reactive towards one's gender roles.
10. It is a type of bias that follows the saying, "First impressions last forever."

Bonus Point: *Bias and prejudice begins with the _____.*

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Post-Test

Match the excerpts from Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women* in column A with the types of biases and prejudices evident in the excerpts in column B. Write your responses on the spaces provided below. Consider the words presented in emboldened letters.

- | | A | B |
|-------|---|----------------------------|
| _____ | 1. "I don't believe any of you suffer as I do," cried Amy, "for you don't have to go to school with impertinent girls, who plague you if you don't know your lessons, and laugh at your dresses , and label your father if he isn't rich, and insult you when your nose isn't nice. " | a. framing |
| _____ | 2. "If Jo is a tomboy and Amy a goose, what am I, please?" asked Beth, ready to share the lecture. | b. halo effect |
| _____ | 3. " Jo does use such slang words! " observed Amy, with a reproving look at the long figure stretched on the rug. Jo immediately sat up, put her hands in her pockets, and began to whistle. | c. prejudice on appearance |
| _____ | 4. "You said the other day you thought we were a deal happier than the King children, for they were fighting and fretting all the time, in spite of their money. " | d. prejudice on behavior |
| _____ | 5. " You're a dear, and nothing else, " answered Meg warmly; and no one contradicted her, for the "Mouse" was the pet of the family. | e. sexism |

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Answer Key

<p style="text-align: center;">Looking Back</p> <p>1. biased 2. prejudiced 3. prejudiced 4. prejudiced 5. biased</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Activities</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Answers may vary</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Checking Your Understanding</p> <p>1. e 2. f 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. bias 7. critical 8. racism 9. sexism 10. anchoring</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Bonus Point: BRAIN</p>
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References

Pre-test

1. Austen, J. (2006). *Pride and Prejudice*. Penguin Random House: Canada. Retrieved March 2, 2021 from <https://www.penguinrandomhouse.ca/books/286387/pride-and-prejudice-by-jane-austen/9780141040349/excerpt#:~:text=%22My%20dear%2C%20you%20flatter%20me,much%20beauty%20to%20think%20of.%22>

Looking Back

1. *Pride and Prejudice Study Guide*. SparkNotes LLC (2021). Retrieved February 27, 2021 from <https://www.sparknotes.com/lit/pride/quotes/>

Brief Introduction

1. *Reading Critically*. Retrieved March 2, 2021 from <https://www.utoronto.ca/twc/sites/utoronto.ca/twc/files/resource-files/CriticalReading.pdf>
2. *Bias/prejudice*. Writing on History (2021). Retrieved February 27, 2021 from <https://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/writing/history/critical/bias.html>
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4. *Thinking for dummies: A story of cognitive bias and things we can (more or less) contro*. LinkedIn. Retrieved March 2, 2021 from <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/thinking-dummies-story-cognitive-bias-things-we-can-more-coupeau#:~:text=A%20cognitive%20bias%20is%20a,trying%20to%20simplify%20information%20processing>.

Checking Your Understanding, Post-test

1. Alcott, L.M. (2019). *Little Women excerpts*. Penguin Random House: Canada. Retrieved March 2, 2021 from <https://www.penguinrandomhouse.ca/books/292496/little-women-by-louisa-may-alcott-with-an-introduction-by-regina-barreca-and-an-afterword-by-susan-straight/9780593198025/excerpt>