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Senior High School

Introduction to the Philosophy of the Human Person

Quarter 1 - Module 1 Doing Philosophy



Department of Education • Republic of the Philippines

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Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 - Module 1: Doing Philosophy
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Senior High School

Introduction to the Philosophy of the Human Person

**Quarter 1 - Module 1
Doing Philosophy**

This instructional material was collaboratively developed and reviewed by educators from public and private schools, colleges, and or/universities. We encourage teachers and other education stakeholders to email their feedback, comments, and recommendations to the Department of Education at action@deped.gov.ph.

We value your feedback and recommendations.

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Table of Contents

What This Module is About.....	i
What I Need to Know.....	i
How to Learn from this Module	ii
Icons of this Module.....	ii
What I Know.....	iii

Lesson 1: Philosophy: An Overview

What I Need to Know	1
What's New: Meaning of Philosophy	1
What Is It Branches of Philosophy.....	2
What's More: Your Turn Activity	4
What Is It: Holistic Thinking vs. Partial Thinking	4
What's More: Chain Reaction Activity.....	6
What I Have Learned:	6
What I Can Do:.....	7

Lesson 2: The Role of Reflection in Philosophy:

What's In: Review	8
What I Need to Know	8
What's New: Let's Ponder Activity.....	9
What Is It: Why is Reflection Important to Philosophy.....	9
What's More: Go Online/Extend Your Knowledge	12
What I Have Learned:	12
What I Can Do: My Unforgettable Experience Activity	13
Summary.....	13
Assessment: (Post-Test).....	14
Key to Answers / Grading Criteria and Rubrics	15
References.....	17

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What This Module is About

This lesson talks about the early beginnings of philosophy in ancient Greece. As a discipline of loving wisdom, it aims at teaching you to be more analytical, critical, and interpretive about your life and the world. Philosophy also advocates holistic thinking because it is an all-inclusive perspective than partial thinking. In this module, you will be able to realize that the art of questioning is central to the study of philosophy. Topics discussed here include the meaning of philosophy, holistic and partial thinking, the value of questioning and the importance of philosophy

Lesson 1: Philosophy: An Overview

Lesson 2: The Role of Reflection in Philosophy



What I Need to Know

At the end of this module, you should be able to:


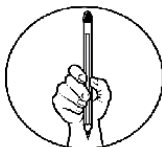


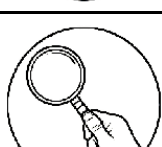

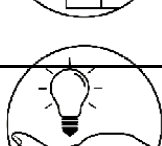
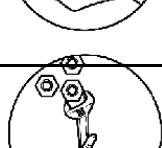
1. Distinguish a holistic perspective from a partial point of view.
(PPT11/12-la-1.1)
2. Realize the value of doing philosophy in obtaining a broad perspective on life
(PPT11/12-lb-1.3)
3. Do a philosophical reflection on a concrete situation from a holistic perspective.
(PPT11/12-lc-1.4)

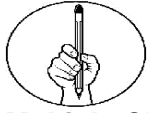
How to Learn from this Module

To achieve the objectives cited above, you are to do the following:

- Take your time to read the lessons carefully.
- Follow the directions and instructions in the activities and exercises diligently.
- Answer all the given tests and exercises.

Icons of this Module

	What I Need to Know	This part contains learning objectives that are set for you to learn as you go along the Module.
	What I know	This is an assessment as to your level of knowledge of the subject matter at hand, meant specifically to gauge prior related knowledge
	What's In	This part connects the previous lesson with that of the current one.
	What's New	An introduction to the new lesson through various activities.
	What is It	These are discussions of the activities as a way to deepen your discovery and understanding the concept.
	What's More	These are follow-up activities that are intended for you to practice further in order to master the competencies
	What I Have Learned	Activities designed to process what you have learned from the lesson.
	What I can do	These are tasks that are designed to showcase your skills and knowledge gained, and applied to real-life concerns and situations.



What I Know?

Multiple Choice. Select the letter of the correct answer from among the given choices.

1. Why is Greece considered as the birthplace of philosophy?
 - a. It was the center of religious activities.
 - b. It played a significant role in ancient trade.
 - c. It advocated for the life of reason and rational thought.
 - d. It led to the birth of democracy
2. How important is Pythagoras to philosophy?
 - a. He coined the word philosophy first
 - b. He founded logic
 - c. He wrote the book Politics
 - d. He was the first philosopher
3. Which of the following supports the idea that philosophy aims at developing good judgment?
 - a. The art of questioning
 - b. Big picture
 - c. First cause
 - d. love of wisdom
4. Tony is interested in the nature of reality and existence. Which branch of philosophy should he be reading about?
 - a. Aesthetics
 - b. Epistemology
 - c. Metaphysics
 - d. Ethics
5. Aristotle's line "the whole is more than the sum of its parts" suggests
 - a. Parts are all interrelated
 - b. Only one factor matters
 - c. Partial thinking is better than holistic
 - d. Reflection is vital to man's life
6. Ethics is a branch of philosophy which deals with correct judgment. Which scenario depicts this?
 - a. The President corrupted 1 million pesos
 - b. A boy returned lost wallet
 - c. Amanda lied to her parents
 - d. John did not study for his exam
7. What is the meaning of the ancient Greek word Sophia?
 - a. Question
 - b. Wisdom
 - c. Love
 - d. Reflection
8. When Filipinos celebrate fiestas for the sake of religion, this is an example of _____.
 - a. Partial thinking
 - b. Holistic thinking
 - c. Reflection
 - d. Holism
9. Why philosophy is considered the science of first causes?
 - a. It studies wisdom
 - b. It searches for meaning
 - c. It promotes good life
 - d. It seeks to know the very source
10. Which type of thinking advocates looking at the "big picture" when analyzing a situation or a circumstance?
 - a. Philosophy
 - b. Aesthetic
 - c. Holistic thinking
 - d. Logic
11. Which of the following is not a benefit of reflective practice?
 - a. It paves for personal development
 - b. It teaches us about rash judgment
 - c. It helps in making informed decisions
 - d. It gives meaning to experience
12. Who was the renowned American philosopher who made notable contributions in his studies on experience, interaction, and reflection?
 - a. John Dewey
 - b. Martin Heidegger
 - c. Edmund Husserl
 - d. Socrates
13. What is the message of Socrates' line "the unexamined life is not worth living?"
 - a. We should analyse our actions
 - b. Love leads the way
 - c. God created the universe
 - d. Truth will prevail

14. Who does the Greek word philo mean?
- a. Love
 - b. Wisdom
 - c. Philosophy
 - d. Existence
15. The line "beauty is skin deep" belongs to which branch of philosophy?
- a. Aesthetics
 - b. Logic
 - c. Epistemology
 - d. Metaphysics

Philosophy: An Overview



What I Need to Know?

Welcome to the first lesson of this module. At the end of this lesson, the learners will be able to:

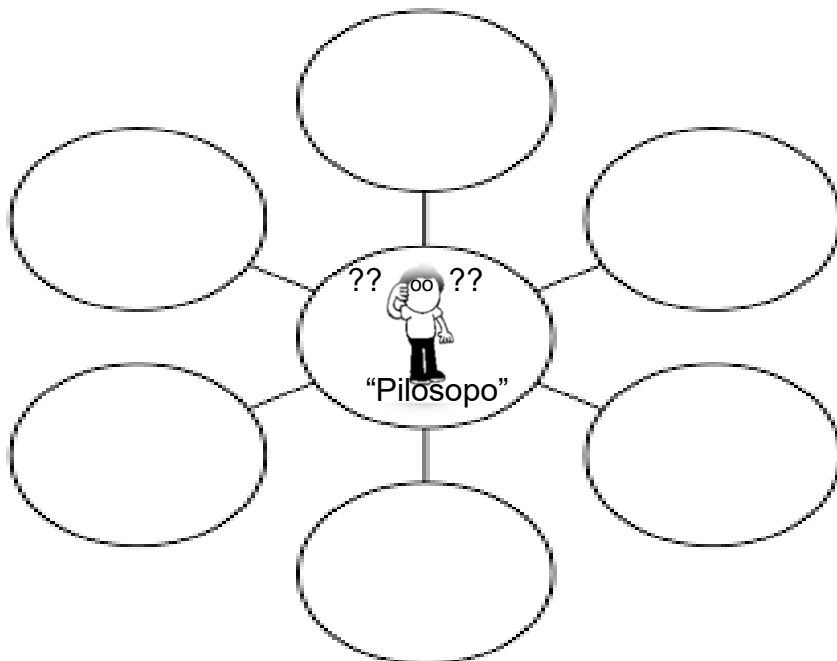
1. Distinguish a holistic perspective from a partial point of view.
2. Trace the historical development of philosophy;
3. Define philosophy;
4. Value the art of questioning; and
5. Discuss the importance of philosophy to man.



What's New?

Activity 1: What Comes to Mind?

Have you experienced being called “pilosopo” by someone? What comes to mind when you hear this word? Does it make you happy and proud or sad and dismay? Copy the graphic organizer and write your answers in the blank circles.



Scoring Rubric

CATEGORY	5	3	1
Content	The content is relevant, complete and substantial	The content is relevant, and substantial yet incomplete	The topic is irrelevant, unsubstantial and incomplete
Readability of Text	All texts are readable and legibly written	Some texts are readable and not legibly written	Most of the texts are not readable and not legibly written
Spelling and Grammar	No errors in grammar and spelling	2-3 errors in grammar and spelling	More than 5 errors in grammar and spelling



What Is It?

Where did Philosophy originate?

Philosophy traces its roots in Ancient Greece in the 6th Century BCE. Traditions had it that the word Philosophy was first coined by Pythagoras, a Greek mathematician. He used this term to classify three classes of people who attended the ancient Olympic Games as lovers of gain, lovers of honor; and lovers of knowledge or wisdom (Caraan 2016, 2). He favored the third class for not being driven by profit nor honor. Instead, they sought ways to arrive at the truth. He then called these people as philosophers. Among the ancient Greeks, philosophers became pioneers in history, biology, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, and even physics.

What is Philosophy?

Many philosophers could not agree on the exact definition of the word philosophy. Despite its varying definitions and lack of general agreement to it, it does not mean that the term cannot be defined and characterized. Here are some popular definition of philosophy:

a. Etymological definition

The word philosophy is derived from *philosophia* which is a combination of the Greek terms *philos* (love) and *Sophia* (wisdom). Thus, philosophy means love of wisdom.” Philosophers, therefore, are the people who are “lovers of wisdom” (Amanze, et. Al., 2010)

b. Technical definition

Philosophy can be best defined as the science of the first causes (Maritain, 2005). It seeks to know and clarify the very source of which all the chain of causes ultimately all go back to it.

Philosophy is also a science since it utilizes reason and logic in an attempt to understand reality and answer fundamental questions concerning knowledge, life, morality, and human nature.

What are the branches of Philosophy?

Metaphysics	Study of Existence	What's out there?
Epistemology	Study of Knowledge	How do I know about it?
Ethics	Study of Action	What should I do?
Politics	Study of Force	What actions are permissible?
Aesthetics	Study of Art	What can life be like?

Source:<http://www.importanceofphilosophy.com/FiveBranchesMain.html>

Philosophy can be divided into four major branches namely:

a. Metaphysics

Metaphysics is the branch of philosophy that deals with the examination of existence (Landauer and Rowlands 2001, para. 1). It answers queries like “What is the meaning of life? What is the purpose of life? Does God exist?”.

b. Epistemology

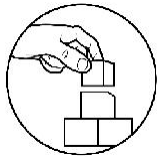
Epistemology studies the process of attaining knowledge. It answers the question, ‘How do we know?’. Among the biggest concerns of epistemology are the origin and the verification or the confirmation of knowledge. It is also concerned with how the human person’s mind is associated with reality; and whether these relationships are valid or invalid (Landauer and Rowlands 2001, para. 1).

c. Ethics

Ethics is a branch of philosophy dealing with correct judgment. It answers the question, “What I ought to do?” It is the study of right or wrong in human actions (Landauer and Rowlands 2001, para. 1). It is concerned about human conduct. It deals with norms or standards of right and wrong applicable to human behavior.

d. Aesthetics

Aesthetics is a branch of philosophy that delves into art (Landauer and Rowlands 2001, para. 1). The study includes what art is and the purpose behind it . The philosopher is concerned with the analysis of aesthetic experience and the idea of what is beautiful. It attempts to answer questions like “is art subjective?”



What's More?

Activity 2 Your Turn!

Activate the philosopher in you by formulating your philosophical questions to each branch of philosophy.

Branch of Philosophy	Philosophical Question
Metaphysics	
Epistemology	
Ethics	
Aesthetics	



What Is It?

How is holistic different from partial thinking?

In life, it is wise to adopt an all-inclusive perspective or view, which emphasizes on the idea that every part of a system has a mutual relationship. The interrelationship among things was first conceived by Aristotle. It can be best summarized by the line, “The whole is more than the sum of its parts.” This means that all parts are all related to each other and that it cannot be understood independently without considering the other factors (Gallinero and Estaris 2017, 25). This view of taking all things as part of a system is espoused in the philosophical doctrine of Holism.

Adhering to the doctrine of Holism, holistic thinking advocates looking at the “big picture” when analyzing a situation or problem. This would require one to be open-minded to get the general sense or impression regarding an event. In this regard, therefore, all aspects in a given situation must be considered. On the contrary, partial thinking adheres focusing on one factor in analyzing a situation or a problem to understand it. This kind of view is very limiting in nature.

Philosophy prefers holistic thinking to partial thinking. Developing a holistic perspective is essential to man since his life is not influenced or governed by a single factor only. It allows him to see the totality of life while putting him in a different vantage point when looking at things. It also teaches critical thinking and cultivates a sense of understanding in dealing with others.

As changes are inevitable, one must cultivate open-mindedness to many possibilities. In the same light, one must remember that every action one does create a ripple effect that will influence many aspects of his life.

Why does philosophy value questioning?

In philosophy, almost all questions are valid since they aim at understanding the world better. Any question that is genuinely felt and allows further exploration can be a philosophical one. In a general sense, questions are more important than the answers in the realm of philosophy.

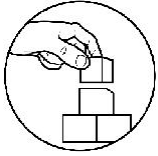
For Plato, “Philosophy begins in wonder” (Abella 2016, 7). This means that one begins to embark on his philosophical journey through a life of questioning and searching the truth. Thus, philosophy starts with a feeling of curiosity and puzzlement. And it is man’s role to be in search of answers.

The habit of questioning can activate the mind to think and find solutions to different problems. Questions can help improve the body of knowledge since they can either challenge existing information or refine it. This is the reason why philosophy will endure because the act of questioning is eternal (Dy, 2005).

Why we Need Philosophy?

Philosophy plays an important role in one’s life. Students who learn philosophy get a great many benefits from doing so. Here some practical uses that one can get if he ventures in this undertaking:

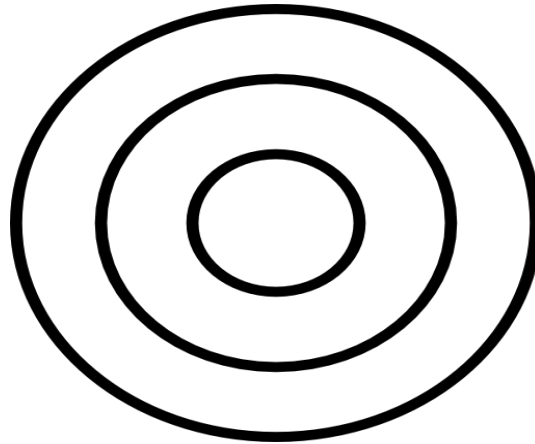
1. Philosophy enables a person to engage in critical analysis and interpretation of concepts definitions, arguments, and problems.
2. Philosophy also improves problem-solving and decision making.
3. A philosopher is a wise communicator who can clear and adequately present his or her ideas.
4. Wisdom is one intended product of philosophizing, and this refers to a person’s ability to apply knowledge to daily life, particularly in making sound choices and judgment.
5. Finally, knowledge of philosophy can contribute to self-development.



What's More?

Activity 3 Chain Reaction

Using the ripple effect diagram below, write a willful (deliberate) act at the center. In the next circle, write down the effects of that act on yourself. Then, write how others were affected by your decision at the outermost part of the diagram.



Scoring Rubric

CATEGORY	5	3	1
Personal Sharing	The personal sharing is relevant, complete and substantial	The personal sharing is relevant, and substantial yet incomplete	The personal sharing is irrelevant, unsubstantial and incomplete
Readability of Text	All texts are readable and legibly written	Some texts are readable and not legibly written	Most of the texts are not readable and not legibly written
Spelling and Grammar	No errors in grammar and spelling	2-3 errors in grammar and spelling	More than 5 errors in grammar and spelling



What Have I Learned?

- Philosophy traces its roots in Ancient Greece in the 6th Century BCE. The Greeks were among the first to study philosophy systematically.
- The word philosophy is derived from *Philosophia* which is a combination of the Greek terms *philos* (love) and *sophia* (wisdom). Thus, philosophy means love of wisdom.”
- Philosophy prefers holistic thinking to partial thinking. The former advocates looking at the “big picture” when analyzing a situation or problem. This would require one to be open-minded in order to get the general sense or impression regarding a situation.



What I Can Do?

Activity 4 Go Online/Extend Your Knowledge

Enrich your knowledge by visiting the following links below. Read these reference materials and watch the suggested video clips. Don't forget to answer the guide questions.

1. <https://bit.ly/3cKmX4I> Pages 1-4
2. <https://bit.ly/2ZIkKIO> Pages 1-5
3. <https://bit.ly/3dF9Kdb> LAS No. 1

Guide Question

1. What new information and valuable learnings about philosophy have you learned from your readings?

Scoring Rubric

CATEGORY	5	3	1
Source	Visited 3 websites	Visited 2 websites	Visited 1 website
Content	The content is relevant, complete and substantial	The content is relevant, and substantial yet incomplete	The topic is irrelevant, unsubstantial and incomplete
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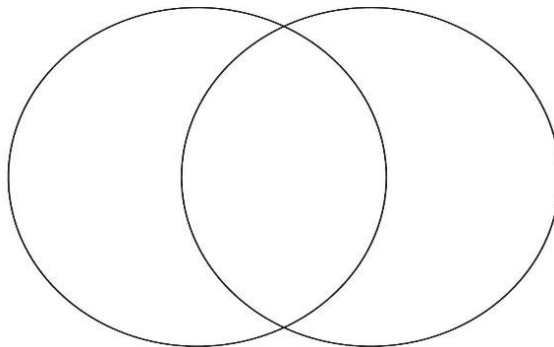
The Role of Reflection in Philosophy



What's In?

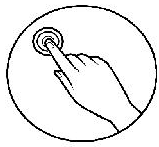
Activity 1. Thinkin' Back

Using a Venn Diagram, compare and contrast the two definitions of philosophy; the etymological and the technical. Create a diagram that has two circles. Label each circle with the type of definition. Write all their differences inside the circle and their similarities in the section in which the two circles overlap (at the center).



Scoring Rubric

CATEGORY	5	3	1
Similarities	Cited 3 similarities	Cited 2 similarities	Cited 1 similarity
Differences	Cited 3 differences	Cited 2 differences	Cited 1 difference
Readability of Text	All texts are readable and legibly written	Some texts are readable and not legibly written	Most of the texts are not readable and not legibly written
Spelling and Grammar	No errors in grammar and spelling	2-3 errors in grammar and spelling	More than 5 errors in grammar and spelling



What I Need to Know?

At the end of this lesson, the learners will be able to:

1. Realize the value of doing philosophy in obtaining a broad perspective on life **(PPT11/12-Ib-1.3)**
2. Do a philosophical reflection on a concrete situation from a holistic perspective. **(PPT11/12-Ic-1.4)**

Previously, we learned the historical development, meaning, and importance of philosophy. The Greeks pioneered in making philosophy a systematic study of wisdom. Philosophers therefore are regarded as lovers of wisdom. They have an insatiable desire for truth. Through philosophy, we can learn to be more discerning and critical to issues, information, and knowledge presented to us. In this lesson, you will understand the value of philosophical reflection in our daily life. It will also include reflecting on concrete experiences in a philosophical way based on a holistic point of view.



What's New?

Activity 1: Let's Ponder!

"When Zeno received news of a shipwreck and heard that all his luggage had been sunk he said, "Fortune bids me to be a less encumbered philosopher."

– Seneca, Moral and Political Essays

Processing Questions:

1. What was Zeno's (founder of Stoicism) reaction to losing all his wealth in a shipwreck?

2. Why did he have this kind of outlook or view in life?

Scoring Rubric

CATEGORY	5	3	1
Content	The content is relevant, complete and substantial	The content is relevant, and substantial yet incomplete	The topic is irrelevant, unsubstantial and incomplete
Readability of Text	All texts are readable and legibly written	Some texts are readable and not legibly written	Most of the texts are not readable and not legibly written
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What is It?

What is reflective practice?

Human activities encompass all events, actions, or happening that people do or cause to happen. One activity is philosophizing. It is man's default to inquire beyond what can't grasp. Since our childhood days, we have been asking the "whys" to better understand our perception of the world.

Reflective practice refers to a man's personal study to his rich human experiences in his quest of personal development. As the famous line of Terry Pratchett says, "We live and learn, or, perhaps more importantly we learn and live." Deliberate reflection paves the way for personal development and, in the professional aspect, allows for continuous update of skills and knowledge (Schön, 1986; Bolton, 2010, Paterson & Chapman, 2013).

Proponents of reflective thinking believe that the provenance of such practice started with Buddhist teachings and the meditations of Emperor Marcus Aurelius', a stoic philosopher. The renowned American philosopher John Dewey, also made notable contributions in reflective practice in his studies on experience, interaction, and reflection.

The value of reflective practice can never be underestimated. It is very useful in various professions. Professionals can use this to assess their own performance and to deeply weigh their emotions, responses, and actions. It also enhances better communication and helps in coming up with informed and balanced decisions. Reflective practice is helpful in the fields of education, management, health care, and leadership.

It is important to remember that Socrates once said that "The unexamined life is not worth living." He urged people to examine and reflect upon their lives by breaking away from their daily routine. For him, reflection is what produces great thoughts, ideas, and actions. Only when people become reflective, thoughtful, and philosophical, that the true meaning of life can be idealized.

Why do we engage in reflection?

Reflection means our willingness to process our own thoughts, feelings, and actions in order to learn more about our life and experiences (Abella 2016, 11). We can reflect upon any particular subject from the moment we wake-up until the rest of the day. There are endless opportunities to reflect in our day-to-day life.

A simple act of buying a new cellphone can put us in a reflective mood if we are consciously allowing ourselves to reflect before making a purchase. For example, when buying a new unit, our initial queries would include: "Is this the latest model?" Do I look fashionable in this color? However if we apply reflective practice, we can re-consider our purchase by asking some deeper questions like: 'Is there a need to buy a new cellphone? "Is this a good and practical buy?" "Will it make my life more convenient?"

The example above illustrates that any mundane undertaking will be transformed into a meaningful act if you incorporate reflection. Buying a new cellphone is much easier when confronted with simple questions only. But reflecting first before making a purchase will allow us to consider our motivation as well as its possible consequences. Making wiser decisions and improving our spending habits are just few of the practical advantages when aided by reflection.

Abella (2016, 11-12) shared several benefits if one makes reflection as an integral part of his life. Making it a habit to self-reflect on a daily basis will:

1. Enable us to set our goals and put us in the path of thinking of ways to achieve them.
2. Ensure that our actions and decisions are well thought out and done in consideration of how it affects ourselves, others, and our surroundings.
3. Help us understand a better self-concept or self-image.
4. Allow us to exercise a good judgment in practical matters.
5. Provide us positive ways to cope with life challenges.

Activity 2 Stop and Think

How does reflection help me choose my learning modality for school year 2020-2021?

Scoring Rubric

CATEGORY	5	3	1
Personal Insight	The personal insight is relevant, complete and substantial	The personal insight is relevant, and substantial yet incomplete	The personal insight is irrelevant, unsubstantial and incomplete
Readability of Text	All texts are readable and legibly written	Some texts are readable and not legibly written	Most of the texts are not readable and not legibly written
Spelling and Grammar	No errors in grammar and spelling	2-3 errors in grammar and spelling	More than 5 errors in grammar and spelling

How to reflect on a concrete experience?

The concept of studying the lived experience of humans was pioneered by the German philosophers Edmund Husserl and Martin Heidegger. This philosophical discipline came to be known as phenomenology. This approach studies the conscious experience of the individual from a subjective (first-person) point of view.

Following the scientific method of reflection espoused by phenomenology, we can say that philosophy does not consider myths, hearsays, and pure imaginations. Instead, understanding experiential events in life can be attained by following these steps (Gallinero and Estaris 2017, 21):

1. Identify the problem or any experience. Recall what happened.
2. Organize and evaluate your data. Gather all facts before making judgments.
3. Propose your own hypothesis by analyzing and interpreting your gathered data.
4. Start applying your hypothesis by creating a plan on what to do if the same experience happens again.

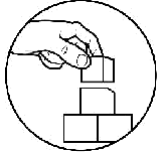
How did philosophy impact the world?

Every person has set of beliefs and values. It is everybody's right to hold dearly all the things he considers important. Although there is subjectivity in this, it is imperative that we constantly evaluate our long-held beliefs and values.

This is where the value of doing philosophy comes into play. Philosophy is essential to man's existence. It nourishes his mind and soul in as much as what food does to the body. Without feeding the mind and soul, it would be difficult for man to be satisfied in his existence.

The practical value of philosophy was seen in the progress of human development. The practice of truth seeking is inter-generational as the ideas of the early philosophers encourage the generations that followed to do the same. People studying philosophy studied the ideas of their predecessors. They learned about the predominant ideas of the time and how it affected their world view.

The practicality of philosophy has been handed to us over the years. At present time, the discipline had stimulated several reforms in various sectors in our society. The act of questioning continues to bring life-impacting benefits to us. For as long as people will continue to seek truth through asking questions, they can always have the potential to be better persons and make the world a better place to live in.



What's More?

Activity 2 Go/Online/Extend Your Knowledge

Read reference materials online by visiting the following online links below. Watch also the suggested video clips. Don't forget to answer the guide questions.

1. <https://bit.ly/3cKmX4l> Pages 3-4, 5-6
2. <https://bit.ly/3dF9Kdb> Page 3-4
3. <https://bit.ly/2ZlkKIO> Pages 6-13, 14-17
4. <https://bit.ly/2TibxwY>
5. <https://bit.ly/36aBJz5>
6. <https://bit.ly/2zQUJGN>

Guide Questions

1. What are the main ideas presented about philosophizing?
2. What new information and valuable learnings have you learned from your readings?

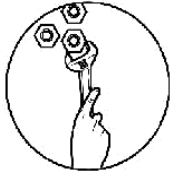
Scoring Rubric

CATEGORY	5	3	1
Source	Visited 6 websites	Visited 3 websites	Visited 1 website
Content	The content is relevant, complete and substantial	The content is relevant, and substantial yet incomplete	The topic is irrelevant, unsubstantial and incomplete
Readability of Text	All texts are readable and legibly written	Some texts are readable and not legibly written	Most of the texts are not readable and not legibly written
Spelling and Grammar	No errors in grammar and spelling	2-3 errors in grammar and spelling	More than 5 errors in grammar and spelling



What I Have Learned?

- Philosophy enables a person to engage in critical analysis and interpretation of concept, definitions, arguments, and problems.
- Reflection means our willingness to process our own thoughts, feelings, and actions in order to learn more about our life and experiences.
- Philosophy is essential to man's existence. It nourishes his mind and soul in as much as what food does to the body.



What I Can Do?

Activity 3 My Unforgettable Experience

Create a Critical Incident Journal of particular event that occurred in your life. Reflect on your thoughts and reactions in that incident. Articulate how it made an impact in your life.

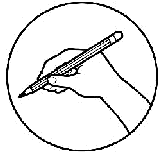
	Answer
What happened?	
Why did it happen?	
What can be done?	
What were my learnings?	

Scoring Rubric

CATEGORY	5	3	1
Personal Sharing	The personal sharing is relevant, complete and substantial	The personal sharing is relevant, and substantial yet incomplete	The personal sharing is irrelevant, unsubstantial and incomplete
Readability of Text	All texts are readable and legibly written	Some texts are readable and not legibly written	Most of the texts are not readable and not legibly written
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Summary

From this module you have learned the Greeks were among the first to practice and make study philosophy a discipline. Lovers of philosophy consider the art questioning and reflecting at heart of the philosophy. In order to understand life fully, philosophers advocate holistic thinking than partial thinking. It allows man to see the big picture of the situation. And lastly, the advent philosophy had impacted the world. It is considered as essential to man's existence for it nourishes his mind and soul.



Assessment: (Post-Test)

I Modified True or False Write True if the statement is correct. If false, change the underlined word or group of words to make the whole statement correct.

- _____ 1. The etymological definition of the word Philosophy means the love of wisdom.
- _____ 2. One must study Metaphysics if one wants to study about the concept of beauty and arts.
- _____ 3. According to ancient records, India is considered to be the birthplace of philosophy.
- _____ 4. Partial thinking requires one to open-minded in order to be able to see the big picture in order to understand the entire situation.
- _____ 5. Doing reflection is essential because it makes our actions and decisions well thought out and done in consideration of how it affects ourselves, others, and our surroundings.
- _____ 6. Some of the benefits of reflection are good judgment in practical matters and having a positive attitude in life.
- _____ 7. Socrates is credited as the first person to coin the word philosophy.
- _____ 8. Ethics is a branch of philosophy which studies principles of concepts of right and wrong behavior.
- _____ 9. In phenomenology, we are encouraged to study our lived experience or conscious experience from a subjective (first person) point of view.
- _____ 10. Epistemology is essential to man's existence for it nourishes his mind and soul in as much as what food does to the body.

II Matching Type Match Column A with the correct answer on Column B. Write only the letter of your choice.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Metaphysics | a. The study of correct judgment |
| 2. Epistemology | b. It concerns about the appreciation of art and beauty |
| 3. Ethics | c. It studies about the process of attaining knowledge |
| 4. Aesthetics | d. It focuses on the nature of reality and its existence |
| 5. Phenomenology | e. It involves studying the lived or conscious experience of man |



Answer Key

Pre-test

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

Post-test

I

1. T
2. F, aesthetics
3. F, Greece
4. F, holistic thinking
5. T
6. T
7. F, Pythagoras
8. T
9. T
10. F, philosophy

II

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. E

GRADING CRITERIA & RUBRICS FOR OTHER ACTIVITIES

Scoring Rubric

What Comes to Mind?

CATEGORY	5	3	1
Content	The content is relevant, complete and substantial	The content is relevant, and substantial yet incomplete	The topic is irrelevant, unsubstantial and incomplete
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Chain Reaction

CATEGORY	5	3	1
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Go Online/Extend Your Knowledge

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Thinkin' Back

CATEGORY	5	3	1
Similarities	Cited 3 similarities	Cited 2 similarities	Cited 1 similarity
Differences	Cited 3 differences	Cited 2 differences	Cited 1 difference
Readability of Text	All texts are readable and legibly written	Some texts are readable and not legibly written	Most of the texts are not readable and not legibly written
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Let's Ponder

CATEGORY	5	3	1
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Stop and Think

CATEGORY	5	3	1
Personal Insight	The personal insight is relevant, complete and substantial	The personal insight is relevant, and substantial yet incomplete	The personal insight is irrelevant, unsubstantial and incomplete
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Go Online/Extend Your Knowledge

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