



Republic of the Philippines
 Department of Education
 Region IV (A) – CALABARZON
Schools Division Office of Antipolo City
 District I – A



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STUDENT's ACTIVITY SHEET FOR INTRODUCTION TO THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE HUMAN PERSON

STUDENT's ACTIVITY SHEET FOR MELC 1(MODULAR MODALITY)

TITLE/LESSON: DOING PHILOSOPHY

OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson, you are expected to:

- a. define Philosophy;
- b. discuss the principles and branches of Philosophy; and
- c. apply the holistic point of view in different aspects of life.

A. Content Standard:

The learner understands the meaning and process of doing philosophy.

B. Performance Standard:

The learners reflect on a concrete experience in a philosophical way.

C. Most Essential Learning Competency/ies:

The learners distinguish a holistic perspective from a partial point of view.

II: LEARNING RESOURCES

- A. Materials/IMs Needed
 activity sheets, old notebooks

Note: Please take care of this module. Do not write anything on it. Kindly provide an old notebook for each activity. Do not forget to indicate the activity number you are answering.

- B. References

Introduction to the Philosophy of the Human Person by Christine Carmela R. Ramos, PhD. Pp. 2-5

C. Additional Materials and Learning Resources

III: TIME FRAME: One week

IV: INTRODUCTION/RATIONALE

Welcome to Introduction to Philosophy of the Human Person, class. I hope you are doing fine, despite the pandemic situation we are facing right now. Anyway, how's life? Stay positive, together we'll win this fight! Happy learning!

Etymologically, the word "philosophy" comes from two Greek words, *philo*, meaning "to love" and *sophia* meaning "wisdom". Philosophy originally meant, "love of wisdom", and in a broad sense, wisdom is still the goal of philosophy. Philosophy is also defined as the attitude of the mind that by natural light of reason studies the first causes or the highest principles of all things.

What I need to know?

This activity sheet was crafted with the end in mind of helping you to learn and master the concepts of Philosophy. This activity sheet can cater different learning situations as the scope of activities included allows it. Language factor as a key to one's understanding of the topic is a primary consideration in crafting this activity sheet.

This activity sheet focuses mainly on:

- Doing Philosophy

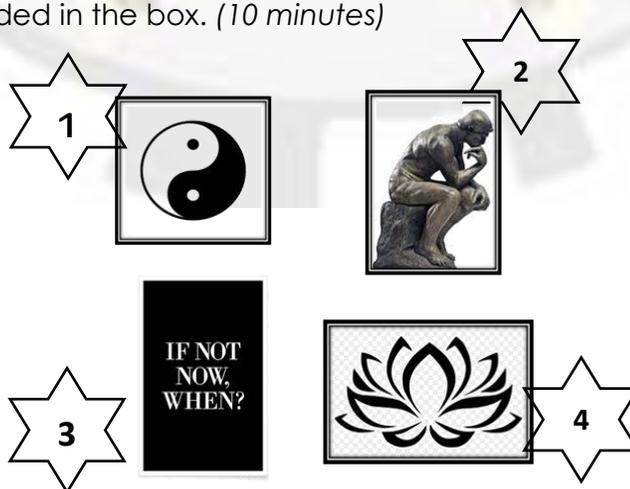
After going through the activities presented, you are expected to:

1. define Philosophy;
2. discuss the principles and branches of Philosophy; and
3. apply the holistic point of view in different aspects of life.

What I Know

Activity 1.1 What Philosophy is, What Philosophy is Not?

Directions: Look at the images below. What do you think is the message conveyed by each image? Choose from the options provided in the box. (10 minutes)



- a) Yin Yang
- b) Thinking statue
- c) If Not Now Then When
- d) Lotus flower

- There's light and dark, day and night, good and evil, *yin* and *yang*. *Yin-yang* refers to a concept originating in ancient Chinese philosophy where opposite forces are seen as interconnected and counterbalancing.
- a being with a tortured body, almost a damned soul, and a free-thinking man, determined to transcend his suffering through poetry
- used as a motivational quote or saying and it is meant to prompt a person to take immediate action on any task or job that they know that they inevitably will have to complete or take action on at some point in time.
- represents purity of the body, speech and mind, as if floating above the murky waters of material attachment and physical desire

GUIDE QUESTIONS:

1. Create your own definition of philosophy from the given pool of words below.

Begin your statement:

Philosophy is _____.

Wisdom Science Reason Principle Study of All Things

2. What is your philosophy in life? _____.

What's in?

Activity 1.2 Fact or Bluff (5 minutes)

Directions: Read and understand each statement carefully. Write **Fact** if you think the statement is true and **Bluff** if you think it is False.

1. The word philosophy literally means "love of wisdom". 1. _____
2. Happiness is the goal of philosophy. 2. _____
3. When someone studies philosophy they want to understand how and why people do certain things and how to live a good life. 3. _____
4. Philosophy is about knowing the meaning of life. 4. _____
5. Philosophy helps us to enhance our ability to solve problems, our communication skills, our persuasive powers, and our writing skills. 5. _____

What's new?

Philo Notes Here:

Four things considered in Philosophy:

- **SCIENTIFIC APPROACH**- It uses scientific approach because the investigation is systematic. It follows certain steps or it employs certain procedures. In other words, it is an organized body of knowledge just like other sciences.
- **NATURAL LIGHT OF REASON**- Philosophy investigates things, neither by using any laboratory instruments or investigative tools, nor on the basis of supernatural revelation; otherwise it becomes theology. Instead the philosopher uses his natural capacity to think or observe the people and the world.
- **STUDY OF ALL THINGS**- A philosopher studies human beings, society, religion, language, God, and plants, among other concerns. Philosophy is **multidimensional** or **holistic**.
- **FIRST CAUSE OR HIGHEST PRINCIPLE**- an idea which means something is the main and first cause why an event or situation took place. It is a principle because everything in the world and every situation has a starting point or beginning.

First Principles:

- ✓ **Principle of Identity**- whatever it is; whatever is not is not; everything is what it is. It means a thing, idea or person always has a name, a concept, and a characteristic for that thing to exist.
- ✓ **Principle of Non-Contradiction**- it is impossible for a thing to be and not to be at the same time, at the same respect.
- ✓ **Principle of Excluded Middle**- a thing is either is or is not; everything must be either be or not be; between being and not being, there is no middle ground possible.
- ✓ **Principle of Sufficient Reason**- nothing exists without a sufficient reason for its being and existence.

Activity 1.3 The Metaphors of Philosophy

Directions: Below are hints. By utilizing these, guess the metaphors of philosophy presented in each number. All the metaphors are the four things considered in studying philosophy. (5 minutes)

- ✚ Philosophy is an organized body of knowledge just like other sciences, therefore Philosophy is a:

CIFITNEICS CHAORPPA

- ✚ Philosopher uses his natural capacity to think or observe the world and people. Therefore, Philosophy is a: **LARUTAN THGIL FO NOSAER**

- ✚ Philosophy is an idea which means something is the first and main cause why an event or situation took place. Everything in the world and every situation has a starting point or beginning. Therefore Philosophy is a/:

TSRIF ESCAU or ESTHGIH PRINCIPLE

A philosopher studies human beings, society, religion, language, God, and plants and other concerns. Therefore, Philosophy is the STUDY OF : **LAL SGNHT**

What is it?

Philo Notes:

THE BRANCHES OF PHILOSOPHY

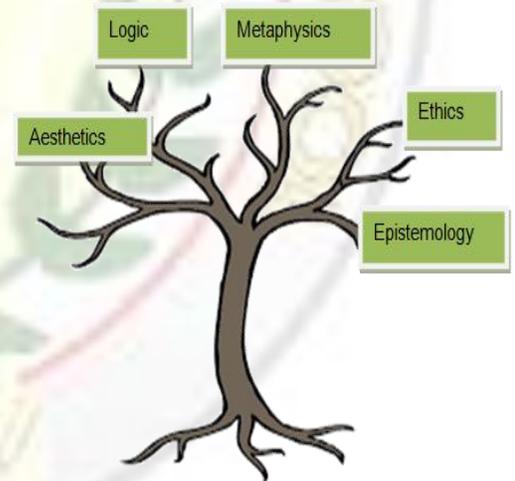
- a) **Metaphysics**- deals with reality, why does reality exist, and how does it exist; a necessary drive in every human being to know what is real
- b) **Ethics**- explores the nature of moral virtue and evaluates the morality and virtue of human actions
- c) **Epistemology**- deals with the nature, sources, limitations, and validity of knowledge.
- d) **Aesthetics**- is the science of the beautiful in its various manifestations
- e) **Logic**- deals with the reasoning in science and medicine, in ethics and law, in politics and commerce, in sports and games, and in mundane affairs of everyday living.

Activity 1.4 Which is the right branch?

Directions: Below is a tree with the branches of Philosophy. Identify which branch is being described in every number. (5 minutes)

Which branch:

- 1. deals with reality, why does reality exist, and how does it exist; a necessary drive in every human being to know what is real
- 2. explores the nature of moral virtue and evaluates the morality and virtue of human actions
- 3. deals with the nature, sources, limitations, and validity of knowledge.
- 4. is the science of the beautiful in its various manifestations
- 5. deals with the reasoning in science and medicine, in ethics and law, in politics and commerce, in sports and games, and in mundane affairs of everyday living.



Guide Questions:

How will the study of the principles of Philosophy and its branches help you understand the partial and holistic points of view?

What's more?

Doing Philosophy

Holistic Point of View vs. Partial Point of View

Holistic Perspective/Holism -comes from the Greek word "holos" which literally means all, entire, totality. It aims to determine and explain the whole or totality of a given system by examining the behaviors and activities of certain component parts.

Partial point of view – it is a perspective that is based on one of the component parts of a whole. A partial point of view is a perspective that looks at reality based on a single or partial component of a system whereas the holistic perspective tries to broaden the understanding of reality by taking considerations of other possible causal agents or factors.

Adopting a holistic view enables a person to view a problem more objectively and come up with better decisions or solutions. A holistic view also means that one does not confine one's understanding of the world to one's own perspective, but also includes the perspective of others. This view also enables a person to better appreciate his or her experience as vital components.

Activity 1.5 Let's Compare and Contrast

Directions: Create a Compare and Contrast Table on Partial point of View vs. Holistic Point of View on your activity notebooks. (10 minutes)

Indicators	Partial Point of View	Holistic Point of View
1. Focus/ Basis		
2. Outcome		
3. Advantage		
4. Disadvantages		

Guide Questions:

1. What is/ are the limitation/s of exhibiting a partial point of view?
2. Why is it important to develop a holistic point of view in dealing with life's problems and situations?

What have I learned? (Application)

Activity 1.7 How do I define Thee?

Directions: Write an essay on the question "What is philosophy?" Be guided by the questions that follow.

Guide Questions:

1. Etymologically, what does the word Philosophy mean?
2. What are the four things considered in Philosophy?
3. What are the branches of philosophy?
4. What is the importance of studying philosophy?

What I can do?

Activity 1.5 Write Me Up!

Directions: Construct a narrative on your activity notebooks, a life experience that manifests a partial and holistic point of view. (15 minutes)

Rubric for Narrative Writing

	1	2	3	4
Organization	Sequence of information is difficult to follow.	Reader has difficulty following work because student jumps around	Student presents information in logical sequence which reader can follow	Information is in logical, interesting sequence which reader can follow.
Content and Knowledge	Student does not have grasp of information; student cannot answer questions about the subject.	Student is uncomfortable with content; demonstrates basic concepts.	Student is at ease with content but unable to elaborate	Student demonstrates full knowledge (more than required)
Grammar and Spelling	Work has four or more spelling errors/ grammatical errors	Work has three misspellings and or grammatical errors	Work has no more than two misspelling and or grammatical errors	Work has no misspellings and or grammatical errors
Neatness	Work is eligible	Work has three or four areas that are sloppy	Work has one or two areas that are sloppy	Work is neatly done
References	Work displays no reference	Work does not have the appropriate number of required references	Reference section was completed incorrectly	Work displays the correct number of references, written correctly

What I can do? (Assessment)

Quiz #1

Directions: Write **True** if the statement is correct and **False** if it is wrong with the word or words that make it incorrect. (10 minutes)

1. A holistic view helps us understand a situation from different vantage points so we can see it more partially.
2. People tend to apply analytical perspective when looking at problems or situations.
3. Holistic thinking refers to a perspective that considers small-scale patterns in systems.
4. An individual uses a partial point of view when he/she looks at only a limited number of aspects of the given problem or situation.

5. A holistic perspective cannot enable a person to step back and consider the general aspects of a certain problem.

Quiz # 2

Directions: Read the sample scenarios below and answer the questions that follow:

Scenario 1: A teacher scolds Student A after Student B accused him of stealing her pencil case. However, the teacher only listened to the story of Student B, and not to Student A, before deciding to scold the student

Scenario 2: The teacher listens first to both stories of her two arguing students before making any conclusion about the issue.

Guide Questions:

1. Which of the two scenarios applies a partial point of view? Why?
2. Which one exhibits a holistic point of view? Why?
3. Based on the given scenario how would you differentiate a partial point of view from a holistic point of view?

What other Enrichment activities can I engage in? (Additional Activities)

Activity 1.6 Jot that Down

Directions: Directions: Jot down two to three famous lines'' quotations or sayings and discuss their underlying philosophy. Write them in your notebook. The first one is done for you. (10 minutes)

Quotation/ Saying: Honesty is the best policy.

Underlying Philosophy: This saying emphasizes the importance of possessing good virtues as a necessity to live a better life. It is always right and proper to do well and be virtuous in life.

REFLECTION: (5 minutes)

Based on the activity/ies conducted, complete the phrases below:

- ✓ I understand that _____
- ✓ I realized that _____

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