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During download, if you can't get a presentation, the file might be deleted by the publisher. 1 Bias, Prejudice, and StereotypingA lesson on respect and the need to examine our own biases 2 Respect A positive attitude and consideration for those around you 3 Prejudice Preconceived opinion not based on reason or experience.An irrational hostile attitude, fear or hatred towards a particular group, race or religion 4 Stereotyping A stereotype is a generalized belief about specific social groups or types of individuals. simplified ideas about groups based on some prior assumptions. 5 Bias bias is a point of view influenced by experience.To show prejudice for or against (someone or something) unfairly Bias influences perception negatively 6 We all have biases, but we aren't always aware of them.Since people have different experiences, we all develop different biases. EX. Biased against teenagers What are some other examples? 7 Your Turn I want you to examine some of your own biases and prejudicesThis exercise is important because we cannot correct own misconceptions about people until we acknowledge them 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)3K viewsThis document discusses biases and prejudices. It defines bias as disproportionate weight given unfairly to one thing over another. Prejudice is defined as an affective feeling toward a pers...AI-enhanced title and descriptionSaveSave Differentiating Biases From Prejudices.pptx For Later0%0% found this document useful, undefined 1. PRE ASSESSMENT READ THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CAREFULLY AND WRITE THE LETTER OF THE CORRECT ANSWER 1. Which of the following tends to favor one person, group, thing, or point of view over another, often in an unfair way? a. Stereotyping b. Emotional prejudice c. Attitudes d. Bias 2. Imagine a person holds a very strong, emotional antipathy towards members of a different social group. This person really hates these out group members. This is best classified as an example of which of the following? a. Discrimination b. Prejudice c. Stereotyping d. All of the above 3. Which of the following theories describes people as evaluating stimuli initially as good versus bad for them, resulting in primitive positive or negative reactions? a. Stereotype content model b. Bias map c. Appraisal theories of emotions d. Enemy images theory 4. Which of the following two emotions are associated with an action tendency to "move against" a target? a. Fear and Disgust b. Contempt and Fear c. love and fear d Anger 5. Which of the following exerts the strongest influence on discriminatory behaviors? a. Affective prejudices b. Cognitive stereotypes c. Implicit associations d. All of the above; the effects are similar 3. In this module, you will differentiate biases from prejudices. Through different activities, you will learn and exercise determining whether a certain statement or situation shows bias or prejudice 1. Define bias and prejudice; 2. Differentiate biases from prejudices 3. Assess whether a given situation or statement is an example of bias or prejudice; 4. Give an example of a scenario that shows bias and prejudice; and 5. Express your realizations about the topic through a drawing.. 4. DIFFERENTIATE BIASES FROM PREJUDICES 5. WHAT IS BIAS? - is a tendency to favor one person, group, thing, or point of view over another, often in an unfair way. From the definition, we have two key words: favor and unfair. Therefore, bias is an unfair favor. It is because a bias person would show favor to someone which may result to another's loss most especially if the other person is equally deserving. 6. EXAMPLES Michael and Michelle are classmates. They both misbehave in the class. The teacher punishes Michael and not Michelle. You and your workmate both need a table in the office but the boss bought a table only for your workmate. 7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. - Bias is an inclination toward (or away from) one way of thinking often based on how you were raised. To be truly biased means to lack a neutral viewpoint on a particular topic. Somewhere along the line, bias took on a negative connotation. We tend to think it's a bad thing but that's not always true. If you're biased toward something, then you lean favorably toward it; you tend to think positively of it. Meanwhile, if you're biased against something, then you lean negatively against it; you think poorly of it. 8. BIAS IN BEHAVIOR Examples: If someone has a bias about women they can take two different approaches. If they're biased toward women they might hire only women because they feel they make better employees for some gender related reason. Conversely if they're biased against women they might hire a man over a more-qualified female candidate. Biases toward certain religions can also manifest in two their different ways. If someone is biased toward their own religion, they will think their beliefs and practices are superior to any other form of religion. If, however, they're biased against certain religion they might show it by making rude insensitive comments or go as far as vandalizing religious buildings. 9. HERE ARE TYPES OF BIAS YOU CAN FIND IN THE MEDIA. Advertising bias - consist of selecting media stories based on what will please advertisers. For example, what if an online news outlet's biggest sponsor was a major airline? The outlet may choose only to highlight positive stories relating to that airline and only negative incidents regarding other airlines. Concision bias -is when a media outlets report views that can be summed up in a few words rather than those which require lengthier explanations. This means carefully selecting catchy headlines and opting for shorter stories that can be consumed faster than lengthier more detailed pieces. Corporate bias -picking stories that are pleasing to the owners of a media organization or network. For example, a celebrity news outlets CEO might also own a luxury jewelry company, it wouldn't be farfetched to see that same outlet post favorable articles about celebrities wearing that designer's accessories. Mainstream bias consists of reporting the same thing everyone else is reporting - and avoiding offensive stories-so readers and viewers don't turn away. Sensationalism is a form of bias where in a media outlet chooses to report extraordinary events in favor of everyday events. This can make these extraordinary events seem more common than they really are. 10. WHAT IS PREJUDICE? - is an unfavorable opinion or feeling formed beforehand or without prior knowledge, thought or reason. It simply means to prejudice others. An example for this is stereotyping. Stereotyping is having an over generalized belief about a particular group especially if it is negative, and is applied to every member of that group. 11. EXAMPLES Girls are not good at sports. Boys are messy and unclean. All Blacks outside of the United States are poor. Children do not enjoy healthy food. - You did not do anything against the person but your thoughts, your advance or unreasonable thoughts about him/her especially if it is negative, it is already a prejudice. It is an act of pre-judgement. 12. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: PREJUDICE DEFINITION Racism a belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race. Sexism prejudice or discrimination based on sex especially : discrimination against women Homophobia irrational fear of, aversion to, or discrimination against homosexuality or homosexuals Religious Prejudice discrimination is treating a person or group differently because of the particular beliefs which they hold about a religion Ageism the stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination against people on the basis of their age. Nationalism a way of thinking that says that some groups of humans, such as ethnic groups, should be free to rule themselves. Classicism A prejudice or discrimination on the basis of social class. 13. NOW, LET US HAVE A CLEAR DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN BIAS AND PREJUDICE. Bias Prejudice • A tendency to favor one person, group, thing, or point of view over another often in an unfair way. • It is an unfair favor. • It is an act. • It is sometimes influenced by prejudice. • If your thought about a person is negative, you would most likely disfavor him. • It is evident. • It is observable. • An unfavorable opinion or feeling formed beforehand or without prior knowledge, thought or reason. • Thoughts, opinions or feelings toward a person or a group especially if it is negative. • It is not necessarily put into action. • Other people may not know that you are being prejudgmental. 14. LET US PRACTICE IDENTIFY WHETHER EACH SITUATION SHOWS BIAS OR PREJUDICE AND STATE YOUR EXPLANATION. 1. Bias or Prejudice? : Explanation : Dian, why did you not include Maris in your group list? Sir, Maris always have headaches. I believe she won't contribute academically. 15. 2. Bias or Prejudice? : Explanation : 3. Bias or Prejudice? : Explanation : Why do you prefer to befriend girls than boys? It is because I believe that boys are messy and unclean. Leslie and I were supposed to go to the mall together, but she went with Tina instead. I feel hurt and aggravated. 16. 4. Bias or Prejudice? : Explanation : 5. Bias or Prejudice? : Explanation : Leslie, will you hire her in your company? I will not hire her. She looks weak and inexperienced. Nikki, why are you sad? Chelsie and I did not listen to our group leader's instructions and I was the only one who was scolded. 17. ACTIVITY 1. WRITE TRUE IF THE STATEMENT IS CORRECT AND FALSE IF OTHERWISE. 1. Bias and Prejudice are the same. 2. Prejudice is an unfavorable opinion or feeling without prior knowledge, thought or feeling. 3. Bias is having an over generalized belief about a particular group especially if it is negative, and is applied to every member of that group. 4. Bias simply means to pre-judge others. 5. If your thought about a person is negative, you would most likely disfavor him. 6. Advertising bias consist of selecting media stories based on what will please advertisers. 7. Bias is an act while prejudice is not necessarily put into action. 8. Classicism is discrimination on the basis of social class. 9. One best example of prejudice is stereotyping. 10. If someone is biased toward their own religion, they will think their beliefs and practices are superior to any other form of religion. 18. ACTIVITY 2. WRITE THE LETTER OF YOUR ANSWER. 1. It refers to an unfair favor. a. Prejudice b. Bias c. Sexism d. Stereotyping 2. Which of the following means to treat someone unfairly because of their skin color? a. sexism b. ableism c. racism d. sizeism 3. It is an act of pre-judgment. a. Prejudice b. Bias c. Sexism d. Stereotyping 4. Which of the following is not an example of prejudice? a. The owner of the company evaluates all potential employees exclusively by their professional qualifications. b. The exaggerated and oversimplifies belief that a majority of lawyer are dishonest. c. A strong belief that women cannot do as good of a job as a man. d. A belief that men who spend too much time on the computer or read are geeks. 5. Denying or restricting the rights of a person due to their membership in a certain groups is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. a. Discrimination b. bias c. prejudice d. stereotype 19. 6. Mary is the human resources manager at Gaisano Mall. In an interview, she dismissed James, a male candidate, on the basis that he is using hearing aids. This is an example of which type of prejudice? a. Religious b. ageism c. Racial d. ableism 7. Which of the following statements is not true? a. Bias is not observable. b. Bias is giving a favor in an unfair way. c. Bias is sometimes influenced by prejudice. d. Bias is different from prejudice. 8. Which of the following statements is not true? a. Prejudice is not necessarily put into action. b. Prejudice is unfavourable opinion or feeling formed beforehand c. Prejudice is sometimes an act of pre-judgement. d. Prejudice is an unreasonable thought about a person. 9. A type of prejudice which is on the basis of social class. a. Religious Prejudice c. Homophobia b. Classicism d. Nationalism 20. 10. It is treating a person or group differently because of the particular beliefs which they hold about a religion a. Religious Prejudice c. Homophobia b. Classicism d. Nationalism 21. ACTIVITY 3. IDENTIFY WHETHER EACH SENTENCE SHOWS BIAS OR PREJUDICE. WRITE THE WORD B IF IT SHOWS BIAS AND P IF PREJUDICE. 1. Boys should not wear pink. 2. He is less masculine because he spends time at home with his family. 3.Not serving someone in a restaurant or retail store because of his race. 4. She cannot undertake certain kinds of work because women are known to be too emotional. 5. Overlooking someone for a promotion for no good reason. 6. Making someone's life difficult with unfair criticism and menial tasks. 7. She will be less devoted to her job because she is a mother. 8. Serving a person in a shop last although he/she was first. 9. He must be a target for bullying because he does not use violence or aggression. 10. One of the judges gave one of the contestants a high score merely because the contestant is his relative 22. LET US ENHANCE COMPOSE A SAMPLE DIALOG DEPICTING BIAS AND PREJUDICE. WRITE THE DIALOGS IN THE CALL OUTS. Example: Prejudice Dian, why did you not include Maris in your group list? Sir, Maris always have headaches. I believe she won't contribute academically. 24. WRITE DOWN YOUR EXPERIENCE OR SOMEONE'S EXPERIENCE RELATED TO BIAS AND PREJUDICE. IT CAN BE AN EXPERIENCE WHEN YOU WERE THE VICTIM OR THE ONE WHO SHOWED BIAS AND PREJUDICE. IT MUST BE ONE (1) BIAS EXPERIENCE AND ONE (1) PREJUDICE EXPERIENCE. IF NO KNOWN EXPERIENCE, TRY TO INTERVIEW ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY OR YOUR FRIENDS. Bias Experience Prejudice Experience 25. LET US REFLECT EXPRESS YOUR REALIZATIONS ABOUT THE IMPACT OF BIAS AND PREJUDICE TO OUR LIVES THROUGH A DRAWING 100%(9)100% found this document useful (9 votes)5K viewsThis document provides a lesson on differentiating between biases and prejudices. It begins with objectives and examples of bias, such as religious groups only accepting certain genders or b...AI-enhanced title and descriptionSaveSave BIAS AND PREJUDICE PPT For Later100%100% found this document useful, undefined DOCXEnglish LP- Bias and Prejudice Grade 9.docxAndreilBana1PPTXDifferentiate BIASES from PREJUDICES pptxpmitivahuceroPPTXBIAS AND PREJUDICE.pptxJANICEBATIANCLAPPTXtruth and relevance of ideas in a material viewed.pptxtherzeeliDOCXDifferentiating Bias and Prejudice edit..final.docxElysaMicuPDFG9 english lesson exemplar 3rd quarterShiela CapillipPTXJudge-the-Validity-of-the-Evidence-Listened-To.pptxMarttessAsuncion3PPTXBias and prejudiceER BaguinaonDOCXLesson Plan-in-English-Grade-9-Demo/Video LessonMaRhodaPlaza2DOCXENGLISH 9 Summative Test and Performance Task 1( (BIAS AND PREJUDICE).docxkierguido2PPTXFact and Opinion - Junior High School English 9 (Powerpoint Presentation)Anjenette ColumnasPPTX1RBI-ENGLISH 7 (Q3-W3)- THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURE, HISTORY, AND ENVIRONMENT ON...AngelieBalangue2PPTXLESSON 1-VISUAL-VERBAL RELATIONSHIP.pptxRocel Jean DalaoPPTXJudge the relevance and worth of ideas..pptxApolinario EncenarsPPTXLesson 1 examine biases (for or against) madeWilfredTaja2PPTXFor conversation, press 1Vince CailingPPTXEnglish 9 - Making ConnectionsJuan Miguel PaleroPPTRelevance and Worth of Ideas - Grade 9dotchay0904PPTXDespite Differences in Point of ViewChinita EwicanDOCXDepEd K to 12 ENGLISH CURRICULUM GUIDE GRADE 9Albert ManiclangPPTXOpinion Marking Signals.pptxElleRobles1PPTXUsing correct and appropriate multimedia resourcesTeacher Jodi AAPPTXEnglish 9 Q3 Module 3.pptxElsaNicolas4PPTXExamine-biases.pptxkylabuitizonPPTXbias-and-prejudice1-221121003535-0ece477d.pptxApolinario EncenarsPPTXbias-and-prejudice1-221121003535-0ece477d.pptxKayzeelynMorit1 PPTXQ3-WEEK-1-ENGLISH-9 joanne.pptxjoanneTancingcoPPTXBIAS AND PREJUDICE PPT DEMO.pptxElysaMicuPPTXbias-and-prejudice1-221121003535-0ece477d.pptxApolinario EncenarsPPTXDifferentiating Bias and Prejudice G-9 Presentation.pptxElysaMicuPPTXBIAS AND PREJUDICE - ENGLISH GRADE 9 - QUARTER 3.pptxStephaniemagnaye2PPTXbias and prejudice (2).pptxLeslieOrdonio2PPTXTaking A Stand.pptxKristieLynAngPPTXEnglish 9 Quarter 3 Module 2 Lesson 1.pptxMaeCabanasPPTXOpinion and Assertion Detailed Lesson Plan LizaMaeHinayonPPTXDifferentiate BIASES from PREJUDICES.pptxpmitivahuceroPPTXJudge The Relevance and Worth of Ideas..pptxJulieAnnCorpin2DOCXLesson Plan-in-English-Grade-9-Demo/Video LessonMaRhodaPlaza2DOCXENGLISH 9 Summative Test and Performance Task 1( (BIAS AND PREJUDICE).docxkierguido2PPTXBIAS-AND-PREJUDICE (1).pptxMiggyLangitPPTX1RBI-ENGLISH 7 (Q3-W3)- THE INFLUENCE OF CULTURE, HISTORY, AND ENVIRONMENT ON...AngelieBalangue2PPTXEnglish 9 - Judging the Validity.pptxAppleMarieFelisildaPPTXQ3-WEEK 6-Expressing Beliefs and Convictions Based on Viewing Materials.pptxAngelieBalangue2PPTRelevance and Worth of Ideas - Grade 9dotchay0904DOCXDdifferentiating Bias and Prejudice edit..final.docxElysaMicuPPTXBIAS AND PREJUDICE.pptxJANICEBATIANCLAPPTXEnglish 9 Quarter 4 Week 5 .pptxTacianaMaalaPPTXEnglish 9 Q3 Module 3.pptxElsaNicolas4PPTXRELEVANCE-FINAL-PPT.determine the relevance and the truthfulnesspptxLaurizeRhenBorjaPPTXEnglish 9 Analyze literature as a means of understanding unchanging values in...JoellgnoTadeoPPTXLesson Presentation : English 9 - Conditional SentencesMayBenTingsonPPTXENG 7 CITING EVIDENCE-3rd Quarter.pptxMariaAngeliRegaladoPPTXdifferentiatebiasesfromprejudices-230212102159-c1b726e5.pptxsxherylduenas