Name of Learner: ___________________________
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Published by the Department of Education
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Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

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Printed in the Philippines
Department of Education Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula
Office Address: Pres. Corazon C. Aquino Regional Government
               Center, Balintawak, Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur Province 7016
E-mail Address: region9@deped.gov.ph
Learning how to make generalizations is an academic skill that, as a learner, you have to master. This important skill will assist you to have an in-depth understanding of texts. When you take a look at all the parts of a text, you will learn to recognize the important information and then summarize it in such a way that gives an encompassing explanation of the idea.

Making generalizations based on common knowledge and reading passages leads to your application of generalizations in your life outside the classroom.

This module is done for you to have a better understanding of how to make generalizations.

In this module, you are expected to:

a. Make generalization;
b. Enumerate the ideas presented in the text, listened to and
c. Prove the validity and evidence of the ideas presented in the text.

**What I Need to Know**

Directions: Choose the letter of the best answer. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following statements clearly defines generalization?
   A. Generalization is limited in scope and involves specific details.
   B. Generalization is a convincing statement that sums up an idea.
   C. Generalization is a broad statement about a group of people or things, and it states something they have in common.
   D. Generalization is a statement supported by irrelevant pieces of evidence.

2. What are the clue words that support instruction for generalization?
   A. generally, in general, on the whole, most, many
   B. all, always, never, every
   C. for example, according to statistics, to illustrate, in other words
   D. as long as, although, wherever, so that

3. A valid generalization is supported by
   A. specific facts
   B. relevant data
   C. logical thinking
   D. all of the above

4. When drawing conclusions,
   A. we use what we know in our heads.
   B. we utilize what we've read in the text.
   C. we depend on the information given to us.
   D. Both a and b
5. Which of the following pieces of supporting evidence is irrelevant?
   A. Ronaldo holds the record for most UEFA Champions League (134) and the UEFA
      European Championship (9).
   B. Ronaldo is the captain of Portugal's national football team.
   C. Ronaldo was awarded Best Player of All Time in 2020.
   D. Collectively, Ronaldo has won 31 trophies in his career.

True or False. Write True if the statement is correct, False if the statement incorrect on the
blank before each number.

_______1. Generalizations can be either be facts or opinions.
_______2. Good writers give their readers evidence or supporting details when they
       make generalizations.
_______3. Facts cannot be checked nor proved.
_______4. If the paragraph includes material relevant to the generalization, the reader will
       consider it illogical.
_______5. Words, such as all, never, every, always, should be used in making
       generalizations because they are logically difficult to prove.

Lesson
   1
   GENERALIZATION

A generalization is a broad statement about a group of people or things and states
something they have in common. A generalization deals with what is true at all times.

Good writers give their readers proof or supporting evidence when they create
generalizations. The supporting details should be relevant. When the paragraph consists of
material relevant to the generalization, the reader will consider it logical and will accept what
the writer is saying is true.

For example, you write: Filipinos belong to the Malayan race, or The Philippines is the
"Pearl of the Orient Seas." The reader expects you to provide specific supporting details. The
following words generally, speaking, on the whole, most, many may be used in making
generalizations. Still, words like all, every, never, always should never be utilized for they are
logically difficult to prove.

You have to make sure that the generalizations you make are valid, factual, and
supported by relevant data.
What's In

GENERALIZATION AND SPECIFICS

A good generalization is supported by specific pieces of evidence that are significant to the generalization.

Here's an example:

Generalization: Father likes fruits. (What are the proofs that made us say that Father likes fruits.)

Supporting Evidence:

1. Father had banana for breakfast.
2. Father had a slice of papaya, too.
3. Father had an orange, also.
4. Father had a glass of mango juice.

What can you say about Father's breakfast? You can probably say that Father had many fruits for his breakfast, or you can generalize that Father likes fruit.

What are your bases for saying that Father likes fruits? What is common among the four statements? Father had different fruits for his breakfast. All the sentences support the truth of the generalization. From the four specific supporting details, you based the generalization.

Let's try another one:

Generalization: The President of the Philippines has many powers.

This generalization came from the four (4) specific supporting pieces of evidence below. Notice that all the statements have one thing in common: the different powers the President of the Philippines has. All the supporting data mention the President's specific powers, which strongly prove the idea of the generalization. The supporting pieces of evidence are all factual because you can check them in the Philippine Constitution.

Based on the supporting evidence, we can create an appropriate generalization.

Supporting Evidence:

1. The President can veto bills passed by Congress.
2. The President has control over the executive branch.
3. The President is the Chief of the Cabinet.
4. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.
Let's have a review.

Directions: Based on the following supporting information, make a generalization. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

A. Generalization: __________________________________________________________

1. There's almost a zero crime rate in Batanes province.
2. It has an "Honesty Coffee Shop" where people buy goods even without sales staff to attend to it.
3. The Bayanihan spirit is very much alive in Batanes.
4. During the Batanes foundation day, the local government provides free food to everyone, both the locals and the tourists.

B. Generalization: _______________________________________________________

1. Police Officer Fynn Eckman Dongbo, a Cordilleran police officer, is an executive officer of the PNP Directorate for Investigation and Detective Management in Camp Crame.
2. Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Pa-ac Pablito, an Igorot cop, is the new police chief of the famous Boracay Island in Malay's municipality in Aklan.
3. Hon. Benjamin B. Magalong is a retired Igorot policeman and currently the Mayor of Baguio City.
4. Police Colonel Jonathan Calixto, Igorot from Besao, Mountain Province, is the highest-ranking official of the Philippine National Police Academy Class of 1998.

C. Generalization: _______________________________________________________

1. Manny Pacquiao's foundation has awarded more than 200 scholarships and extended more than $400,000 in medical assistance to needy people.
2. Diosdado Banatao is credited for giving more than $1.5 million to reduce poverty through education, innovation, and entrepreneurship through his Philippine Development Foundation.
3. PJ Lhuillier of the Cebuana Lhuillier Foundation has offered 300 college scholarships to impoverished students nationwide and had enabled thousands of school dropouts to restart education through 19 alternative learning centers.
4. Manuel Villar Jr. donated more than two hectares of land to Saint Jude Catholic School in Manila and another five hectares to the University of the Philippines, Villar's alma mater, for an innovation campus.

What's New

You have to remember that a good paragraph of generalization consists of materials or information that support the generalization. Let's try doing the next activity. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.
Directions: Find the IRRELEVANT material or information in the following:

A. Generalization: Helen Keller was an exceptional woman.

Supporting Evidence:

1. Helen Keller became blind and deaf when she was an infant.
2. Helen Keller learned to read and write and to speak.
3. Helen Keller died in 1968.
4. Helen Keller wrote many books.
5. Mark Twain said Helen Keller was one of the greatest persons who lived in this era.

B. Generalization: The President of the Philippines has many powers.

Supporting Evidence:

1. The President can veto bills passed by Congress.
2. The President has control over the executive branch.
3. The President is the Chief of the Cabinet.
4. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.
5. More Presidents have come from Luzon than from the Visayas.

C. Generalization: Tiktok is popular among young consumers.

Supporting Evidence:

1. Tiktok use now exceeds FB use among 13-18-year olds.
2. Tiktok also outranks Twitter, Pinterest, and Reddit among this group.
3. Due to its rising popularity and appeal among younger followers, TikTok is now available to download in 154 countries.
4. The platform's efforts to attract older consumers are paying off.
5. 66% of the TikTok users are under 30 years old, with 60% of the apps' monthly users being between 16 and 24.

What Is It

Relevant and Irrelevant Data

Generalizations to be accepted as true must be backed up by relevant data. The relevant data are proofs that what the generalization claims is indeed accurate. They are considered relevant because they can be proven and checked. On the other hand, irrelevant data don't show any connection with what the generalization says.

Let's take a look at the example below:

Generalization: The national government has imposed strict health protocols to prevent the contamination of COVID-19.
Supporting Evidence:
   a. Social distancing in public places
   b. Wearing of masks and face shields
   c. Only 18 up to 65 years old given permit to go out
   d. Washing of hands with soap and water for 20 seconds
   e. High demand for online food deliveries

Now, let's examine all the supporting evidence whether they have any connection with
the generalization. Statements a, b, c, and d have a connection with the generalization.
They are all safety rules being strictly implemented to avoid the spread of the virus. So,
statements a, b, c, and d are relevant data. When the truth of the generalization is being
questioned, cite the supporting evidence that can be verified and checked with the
Department of Health or the Task Force Zamboanga. These statements support the
truth of the generalization.

Statement e talks about the high demand for online food deliveries during the COVID-
19 pandemic. It has no connection with health safety rules at all. It is out of the topic.
Since this is not part of the health protocols, this statement is irrelevant material.

What's More

GENERALIZATIONS: FACT AND OPINION

The generalizations we create can be either FACTS or OPINIONS.

When we talk about a FACTUAL GENERALIZATION, we will not have any problem
convincing our readers of the truth of what we are saying. Facts can be checked and
proved.

When our generalization is an OPINION or a VALUE JUDGMENT, it is difficult to prove
the idea. We can, however, CONVINCINGLY write about our opinion and give credible
examples to support it.

A. Which one of each of the following pairs of generalizations will be easier to PROVE
or to WRITE CONVINCINGLY about?

1. (a) The President of the Philippines has many powers.
   (b) The President of the Philippines has too many powers.

2. (a) Jose Rizal was a brilliant writer.
   (b) Jose Rizal was the most brilliant writer who ever lived.

3. (a) Most of the Filipinos can speak English well.
   (b) All Filipinos can speak English well.
B. How can you make 1(b), 2(b), and 3(b) "easier" to write about? You can add:

   - Some people (politicians, economists, etc.) think . . .
1(b) Some politicians think that the President of the Philippines has too many powers.

-It is sometimes said . . .

2(b) It is sometimes said that Jose Rizal was the most brilliant writer who ever lived in his time.

3(b) Some foreigners think that all Filipinos can speak English well.

New sentences were written for 1(b), 2(b), and 3(b) in which the OPINIONS are QUALIFIED.

**Activity 1: Find the generalization**

Directions: All the information are jumbled. Look for and write the generalization and the supporting evidence on the designated box. Work on a separate sheet of paper.

A. **COVID-19**
   - There is no face-to-face classroom setting.
   - Some teachers follow work from home policy.
   - COVID-19 has drastically changed the educational system of the DepEd.
   - Communication to students and their parents is done through FB, Messenger, Virtual meetings.
   - Schools implement the Learning Delivery Modalities.
   - Parents/Guardians become teacher-substitutes to their children/wards.

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B. **Milk tea**
   - Milk tea provides strength for the body.
   - Milk tea is a great source of energy.
   - Milk tea makes the skin fairer and softer.
   - Milk tea has several health benefits.
   - Milk tea reduces stress.

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B. **Blogging**
   - Blogging earns money by placing ads on their site.
Blogging is one of the means to earn money.
Each time a reader clicks on the ad, the blogger is paid for that click.
Bloggers also earn money by giving a review of an advertiser's product or service.
Selling sponsorship space in a blogger's email newsletters, podcasts, and videos provides income.

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**Activity 2:**

Directions: Put a checkmark (/) if the statement is a Fact and (X ) if an Opinion.

<table>
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<td>1. My favorite type of music is jazz.</td>
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<td>2. Dogs come in many different breeds</td>
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<td>3. COVID-19 is a global disease.</td>
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<td>4. Statistically, women live longer than men.</td>
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<td>5. Mathematics is the hardest subject.</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>6. Chocolate is everyone's favorite candy.</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>7. The earth orbits the sun 365 days.</td>
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<td>8. Cats make great pets.</td>
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Directions: There are four (4) opinion statements above. Rewrite them into facts.

1. _______________________________________________________________  
2. _______________________________________________________________  
3. _______________________________________________________________  
4. _______________________________________________________________  

**Activity 3:**

Directions: Copy and write the sentence with the irrelevant idea that destroys the paragraph's unity on a separate sheet of paper.

1. A smart consumer asks questions before making a purchase, so do not let the need to ask questions embarrass you. Consumers often buy products associated with popular celebrities. And if you are not satisfied with the product, communicate your dissatisfaction to the company properly.

Irrelevant Idea: _____________________________________________________
2. One weekend I went to the mall with my family. In one of the department stores, I spotted one shirt that suited my taste. I took it as fast as I could and fitted it in the nearest fitting room. Mother bought a pair of black shoes. To my dismay, it turned out to be a girl's blouse.

Irrelevant Idea:
____________________________________________________________________

3. Invaluable the services rendered to the school by the Christian Community Development officers. As prompt as the dismissal bell, a safety officer is ready to conduct the lines to an orderly exit at every classroom door. They eat their lunch at the school canteen. Other members are stationed in corridors and passageways to assure safety on the stairs.

Irrelevant Idea:
____________________________________________________________________

**Activity 4**

Directions: Read each sentence. Is the generalization valid or faulty? Write valid or faulty on the space provided for. Underline the signal words.

1. Many girls go to the restroom during recess. _________________________
2. All sports car drivers are so aggressive. ______________________________
3. Some cats are smarter than dogs. _________________________________
4. A long commute to work often makes a person much less productive. _____________
5. Kevin’s parents do not know how to use computer. ____________________

**What I Have Learned**

**Making Generalizations**
- A generalization is a broad statement about a group of people or things.
- It states something they have in common.

*Be careful!*
- Make sure your generalization is valid.
  ✓ Valid means true.
  - It is supported by facts.
  - It agrees with what you already know about the topic.
  - It uses logic and reasoning.
  - It is proven with several examples.
  - Watch for signal words: some, most, might, sometimes, often, probably, typically, many, rarely, few.

*Be careful!*
- Make sure your generalization is not faulty.
  ✓ Faulty means false.
  - It is not supported by facts.
  - Watch for the key words: none, all, always, never, everyone, nobody.
Always think about these questions when making and checking the validity of a generalization.

Does the author:
- Use facts to support the idea?
- Share past experiences to support the idea?
- Provide several examples?
- Use logical thinking?

**What I Can Do**

Throughout the day, we encounter situation/s in which we draw generalization/s from limited sets of information. This results in hasty generalizations. A hasty generalization is usually false due to insufficient data. Making generalizations simply based on one or two pieces of evidence is not only wrong but also dangerous. It's easy to fall into this kind of thinking, but we must avoid it. We must hold ourselves to higher standards, and write careful, measured phrases when making generalizations.

Formulating generalization needs critical thinking. Critical thinking confirms that you do not give in to any fallacy (false idea) as a writer. Any type of fallacy diminishes the generalization and weakens the overall strength of one's writing.

Let's find out how you will handle the following situations below.

Directions: Explain your answers fully using the rules of writing good generalization. Write your answers inside the box. Work on this activity on a separate sheet of paper.

A. Mario’s younger brother likes to eat many pizza and French fries, and he is healthy. Is it correct to generalize that pizza and French fries are healthy foods and don't make a person fat?

B. A person is walking through a town and meets a few polite kids, seeing that he generalizes that all the kids in that town are polite. Is his generalization valid?

C. Last month my mailman was bitten by a Labrador Retriever. And last week I read in the paper that one attacked two children without provocation. Is it okey to generalize that Labradors are vicious and should be banned in public places?
Assessment

When you want to inform your readers a number of things or to convince your reader with several pieces of evidence, you use listing. Read the following paragraph. Write down briefly the generalization and the supporting pieces of evidence. Write your answers in the space provided after the paragraph.

Bob had been with a meat-packing plant for more than 26 years when suddenly the plant closed down. At 45, Bob had a wife, two kids, a mortgage – and only a high school diploma. However, Bob didn't give up. He decided to find something new. A friend told him that a company was hiring salesmen. Bob might have dismissed the idea: he'd never sold a thing in his life. But, typical of an optimist, he was open to all possibilities. Bob went from sausage-stuffer to super-salesman in less than a year, earning twice what he'd made at the packing plant. His experience shows that the optimist can turn whatever situation he is in to his advantage.

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

Additional Activity

Search Me

Directions: Find the following words: supporting, irrelevant, faulty, conclusion, hasty, valid, fact, opinion, most, many, often, might, all, never, few, some. They are written vertically, horizontally, diagonally, and backward.

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What's In

A. Some Filipino philanthropists believe in the importance of education.

B. Some regional policemen occupy key positions in the government.

C. Batanes is a safe province. Or Batanes is one of the safest places in the Philippines.

What I Know

1. C

2. A

3. D

4. D

5. D

True or False

1. True

2. False

3. False

4. False

5. True

Activity 3

1. Consumers often buy products associated with popular celebrities.

2. Mother bought a pair of black shoes.

3. They eat lunch at the school canteen.

4. Some singers prefer jazz music.

5. Most students consider Mathematics as the hardest subject.

6. Milk tea provides strength for the body.

7. Milk tea is a great source of energy.

8. Milk tea makes the skin fairer and softer.

Activity 2

1. Generalization: COVID-19 has drastically changed the educational system of the DepEd.

2. Supporting Evidence: There is no face-to-face classroom session of the DepEd.

3. There is no in-person classroom session of the DepEd.

4. Consumers often buy products associated with popular celebrities.

5. Some girls like chocolates.
1. Many girls go to the restroom during recess.

2. All sports car drivers are so aggressive.

3. Some cats are smarter than dogs.

4. A long commute to work often makes a person much less productive.

5. Kevin's parents do not know how to use a computer.

Activity 4

What I Can Do

1. The generalization is wrong. Pizza and French fries are healthy foods and don't really make a person fat. Pizza and French fries are insufficient sample size to be used as a basis for the generalization.

2. The generalization is invalid. A generalization cannot be based on the evidence of one incident.

3. Labradors are vicious and should be banned in public places is a hasty generalization. It is basically making a claim based on evidence that is just too small. You can't make a generalization based on evidence that is just too small.

Assessment

Generalization: The optimist is able to turn whatever situation he is in to his advantage.

Supporting Evidence:

1. He decided to find something new.
2. He was open to all possibilities.
3. Bob might have dismissed the idea: he'd never sold a thing in his life.
4. Bob went from sausage-stuffer to sausage-seller – earning twice what he'd made at the packing plant.

Advantage: Situation he is in to his
whatever

Generalization. The optimistic is able to turn
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