**Homework : ( ways of knowing)**

**Task 1 :**

Identify the source of knowledge defined in each item.

1. **……………….. ;** Is accepting the validity of information because we judge its source to be expert or influential in some way.
2. **……………………………… ;** is a way of knowing relying on sensory perception. It assumes that if something is accurately perceived, it is true.
3. **………………… ;** is persistence in maintaining or adhering to an idea because it is repeated by others over and over again.
4. **……………………**; is a way of knowing based on spontaneous, instinctive processes rather than logic or reasoning.
5. **……………………………….. ;** is based on opinions that are widely held because they seem so obviously correct.
6. **………………………** ; is drawing conclusions based on some premises.

**Task 2 :**

The following ae scenarios of ways knowing. Indicate the type in the provided space. Justify your answer.

1. Betty has a problem of thyroid gland. She asks a traditional healer for advice and for more information because she has faith in his knowledge and his credibility. He prescribed some herbs and gave her some advice on how to treat the deficiency of hormone secretion.
2. Aunt Berta noticed that all her teenager nephews and nieces like chocolate, she also noticed that most of them have acne. She concluded that the acne they have is caused by eating chocolate**.**
3. A child prefers a particular shampoo because his favorite sportsman endorses this product in an advertisement**.**
4. Sam will have an exam in two days. The teacher told him and his classmates that all the five chapters will be included in the exam. Sam is revising only chapter three because he feels that the exam will be mainly on this chapter.
5. Marta had a professor of physics living in her neighbourhood. The professor was always complaining of the noise of the playing children. When Marta moved to a new house, there was another professor in the new neighbourhood ; she expects him to start complaining of the children’s noise**.**
6. A salesman refusing to sell some dangerous chemical products to a child finds that it is self-evident ( not needing to be justified or explained) that the product might be harmful to the child.
7. Julia wakes up in the morning, she does not know what to wear, so she looks through the window. The sky is clear and the sun is shining. She decides to wear light clothes.

**Task 3 :**

**Write whether each item below represents inductive or deductive reasoning.**

1. Phil moved to anew city. He noticed that his neighbour has a pet. In his workplace, his co-workers keep dogs as pets. He came to the conclusion that all the inhabitants of this city keep dogs as pets.
2. Last month, Sylvia tried mussels for the first time ; she had abdominal pain. Yesterday, she took a pizza with seafood including mussels. Again , it gave her a stomach- ache. She thinks that eating mussels causes stomach aches**.**
3. All athletes eat healthy food. Steve is an athlete, so Steve eats healthy food.
4. Michelle is a teacher of English. She is very dynamic. Sam and jane are teachers of English too, and they are very active too. Therefore, all teachers of English are very active.