Addis Ababa city Administration Education Bureau

"Education at Home" Program Unit summery Note

SUBJECT: Civics and Ethics Education

GRADE: 12th

UNIT ELEVEN: PURSWIT OF WISDOM

- ***Data /datum:*** is a raw fact, figure, places, people and their activities, objects as well as enrollment and dropout of students, supply of text and reference book. Data is a first hand of information.

1. ***Information:*** is a physical (cognitive) representation of data about which we are aware.

- Information is a weighted organized, analyzed and interpreted data for practical use
- Information is a processed and meaning full data used for analysis and interpretation
- Information is helpful for decision-making

2. ***Knowledge:*** is the application of meaning or understanding to our awareness

- Knowledge involves higher mental process
- Knowledge is a state of beyond awareness by our own intellectual actions
- Knowledge makes wise decision and pass judgment free from biases (unfairness)
- Knowledge is important to critical thinking and solving problems.
- Knowledge is beneficial to our selves
- Knowledge is indeed a continuous process or non-stop process

3. ***Wisdom:*** is a productive and contractive outcome of wise which always involves the inclusion of values, judgment, ethics and reason.

- Wisdom is the ultimate /final step in the knowledge spectrum
- Wisdom is the wise evaluation of us and others i.e. our family and the community at large.

"Wisdom is not a product of schooling but of the lifelong attempt to acquire it." Albert Einstein

4. *Knowledge is merely having clarity of facts and truths, while wisdom is the practical ability to make consistently good decisions in life.*
5. ***Free inquiry***: is the unlimited quest for more knowledge to understand them.

Use of knowledge:

- Make wise decision free from unfairness
- Understand and avoid harmful traditional practice
- Solve existing problem
- Improve standard of living
- The foundation of scientific research
- Defeat poverty by engaging in productive activities (Overcame poverty)
- Be skillful, productive and well informed

Forms of knowledge:

1. ***Facts***: are the forms of knowledge that describe a single occurrence of events rather than patterning past or present

- Facts have no an elements of the future
- Facts have no predictive value and Facts are outcome of observation

2. ***Concept:*** is and abstract nation that is based on a class of objects, events (ideas) with common Characteristic (cluster of facts that used for sense the world)
3. ***Generalization:*** are a link /relationship between two or more concepts through the process of broader patterns that single event.

Source of information:

- ***Observation***: is a source of information learning acquiring knowledge through watching others, imitation and social interactions from nature people and all happening/phenomena around us
- ***Print–media:*** is a major source of information in today's world society.
- **Print–media** include books, newspapers, dictionaries, magazines, bulleting, brochures and the like (academic journal).
- **Electronic media**: include all media that store and transfer information electrically.

Skill of using information

- ***Determining the purpose of information:***
- ***Identifying appropriate source of information***

✓ Sources of information should be Feasibility and Cost –effectiveness

- ***Checking the reliability of information***

✓Information should be can be trusted, accurate unbiased, reliable and good quality

Note taking: is a method of recording information and knowledge presented by teachers that cannot found in text books for the future reference and study.

Helpful skills for good note taking skills are

1.Listen activity
2.Be open-minded
3.Raise questions, if appropriate
4.Leave a few spaces blank
5.Don't try to take down everything that everyone says but take down the important point
6.Listen for clues to the important points, Clues like repetition of points for emphasis, enumeration of a series of points and so on.
7.use abbreviations, initials, short phrase and other symbols
8.Review and edit you're not after the class refresh your mind

Collection of data:

There are different ways of collecting data from target group

Sample: is a smaller portion of the population taken for a study

1. ***Sample random sampling***: is a sample in which a group of individuals drawn by a procedure in which all the individuals in the defined population have an equal and independent chance of binge selected as a member of the sample

2. systematic sampling: is easier procedure to use than simple random sampling in a situation of a very large and a list of the accessible (largest) population

3. Stratified sampling: involves selected a sample so that certain subgroups in the population are adequately represented in the sample

4.Cluster sampling: technique allows selecting the sample first dividing the population in groups and then randomly selecting groups.

data collection instrument:

- **Questionnaires:** are documents that consists (ask similar) (same) questions to all the respondents record a written response to each questionnaire item
- ***Interviews*:** instrument consists of oral questions by the interviewer and oral responses by the respondents.
- **Observation methods**: are methods data collection through watching something systematically and careful over a period of time.

✓ **Forming generalization:** is the method of data collection in conducting research to make generalization: there are two methods of generalization

1. **Inductive generation**: summarize (proceeded) from a series of specific events (observation) to a general conclusion (form pattern)

2. deductive generation: beings form general pattern and moves to a specific conclusion (used to explain or predict the pattern of particular event)

Reading: is a very complex process of constructing meaning from written materials

- It is a process of elaborate the meaning of printed symbols
- It is a brain process to single skill and strategy to learn in virtually every of education and Reading is a cornerstone of learning

Specific purposes of reading are:

- The explore a text
- To revising a text
- To search for specific information
- To give criticisms and comments
- For enjoyment

The ultimate goal of reading of is the acquisition of knowledge.

Method for successful reading:

1. *Skimming:* is a faster reading through a book in order to know the main point

2. Attempting questions: try to answer questions at the end of each chapter or prepared by Your own in the course of reading

3. *Reading with comprehension*: is make careful reading for better understanding

4. *Recalling*: trying to recollect, remember and memorize the major point and concept

5. *Revision*: the last step in reading

6. *Study:* remains an art

When we read to study information sources, reader should:

- Sit upright while reading

- Have good air circulation and lighting at room
- Have a quiet, clean and neat area
- Read in the same place
- Take regular breaks every 30mins. Or an hour

Apply the study formula SQ3R which stands for survey, question, read, recite and review

Acquisition of knowledge: Knowledge and skills acquired through

- ***Informal learning:*** means learning (acquiring) knowledge outside of school without time and space restriction by the means of observation imitation, practice, social instruction and interaction from family, friend and society at large.
- ***Formal learning*****:** means acquiring knowledge takes place in a specific designed learning environment in school with time and place restriction and requires human and mental inputs.
- ***None formal learning:*** means a systematic, planed and organized type of learning based on different methods like Andragogy.

Formal learning	**Non-formal learning**
1. Planed	1. Planed
2. Systematic	2. Systematic
3. Organized	3. Organized
4. Not situational	4. Situational
5. Time bounded	5. Not time bounded
6. In specific place	6. Everywhere they choice
7. Need specialist	7. No need of specialist
8. Has curriculum	8. Has curriculum
9. Has methodology	9. Has Andragogy

Truthfulness defined as being honest and telling the truth. Truth means reality

Falsehood defined as being not trust and lies of misleading friends etc.

Liars are:

- Short–sighted
- Do not have a sense of purpose in life
- Disliked by every one
- Do not have friends
- Suspicious in dealing with others
- Their life miserable and unbearable
- Life is hard and worthless