

philippines grade 7 social studies module File PDF

Philippines grade 7 social studies module is an essential educational resource designed to introduce Filipino students to the rich history, diverse culture, and complex society of the Philippines. As part of the K-12 curriculum, this module aims to develop students' understanding of their nation's past, present, and future, fostering a sense of identity, patriotism, and responsible citizenship. It serves as a foundational tool for young learners to explore the various aspects of Philippine society, including geography, history, government, economics, and culture. By engaging with this module, Grade 7 students are equipped to appreciate the unique characteristics of their country and their role as active participants in nation-building.

Overview of the Philippines Grade 7 Social Studies Module

The Philippines Grade 7 Social Studies Module is structured to provide a comprehensive overview of the fundamental concepts in social studies, tailored to the developmental level of early adolescents. It encourages active learning through activities, discussions, and assessments that promote critical thinking and civic consciousness.

Objectives of the Module

The key objectives of the Philippines Grade 7 Social Studies Module include:

- Introducing students to the physical and political geography of the Philippines.
- Exploring the history and evolution of Filipino society.
- Understanding the functions and principles of government and citizenship.
- Recognizing the importance of culture and heritage.
- Developing critical thinking skills related to social issues and current events.

Content Areas Covered

The module broadly covers the following content areas:

- Geography of the Philippines

- Location, size, and physical features
- Climate and natural resources

- History of the Philippines
 - Pre-colonial period
 - Spanish colonization
 - Philippine revolution and independence

- Government and Civic Responsibility
 - Philippine government structure
 - Electoral processes and civic duties

- Culture and Society
 - Filipino values and traditions
 - Languages, arts, and festivals

- Economy and Development
 - Key industries and resources
 - Local and national economic issues

Key Features of the Philippines Grade 7 Social Studies Module

This module is designed with features that promote effective learning, including engaging activities, visual aids, and assessments.

Interactive Activities and Exercises

- Map reading and interpretation exercises

- Group discussions on historical events
- Role-playing civic responsibilities
- Case studies on local and national issues
- Quizzes and self-assessment tools

Use of Visual Aids and Learning Resources

- Maps and charts illustrating geographic features
- Photos and videos of Filipino festivals, landmarks, and historical sites
- Infographics summarizing complex topics
- Supplementary reading materials and online resources

Assessment and Evaluation

- Periodic quizzes to assess comprehension
- Project-based assessments, such as presentations and reports
- End-of-unit tests to evaluate mastery of topics
- Reflective journals to encourage personal connection

Importance of the Philippines Grade 7 Social Studies Module

The social studies module is vital in nurturing well-rounded Filipino citizens who are knowledgeable, responsible, and engaged in their community and country.

Fosters National Identity and Patriotism

By learning about the history and culture of the Philippines, students develop pride in their heritage and a sense of belonging. Understanding the struggles and achievements of Filipino ancestors inspires patriotism and a desire to contribute positively to society.

Promotes Critical Thinking and Civic Awareness

The module encourages students to analyze social issues critically, understand diverse perspectives, and participate in civic activities. This helps cultivate responsible citizenship and social responsibility.

Prepares Students for Higher Education and Life Skills

The foundational knowledge gained prepares students for more advanced studies in history, politics,

and social sciences. It also equips them with essential life skills such as research, communication, and ethical decision-making.

How to Use the Philippines Grade 7 Social Studies Module Effectively

Effective utilization of the module can significantly enhance learning outcomes. Here are some tips for educators and students:

For Educators

- Integrate interactive activities that promote engagement
- Use visual aids to clarify complex concepts
- Encourage group work and discussions for collaborative learning
- Assess understanding regularly through quizzes and activities
- Incorporate current events to make lessons relevant

For Students

- Review lessons regularly to reinforce understanding
- Participate actively in class activities and discussions
- Use additional resources like books, documentaries, and online materials
- Reflect on how social studies topics relate to personal experiences
- Prepare for assessments by practicing quizzes and reviewing notes

Benefits of Studying Social Studies at Grade 7 Level

Studying social studies at this stage offers numerous benefits that contribute to holistic development.

Development of Critical Thinking and Analytical Skills

Students learn to analyze historical events, interpret data, and evaluate social issues critically.

Enhanced Cultural Awareness and Appreciation

Learning about Filipino traditions and diverse cultures fosters respect and appreciation for cultural differences.

Building Civic and Social Responsibility

Understanding government functions and civic duties encourages active participation in community life.

Preparation for Future Leadership and Citizenship

The knowledge and skills gained prepare students for future roles as informed and responsible leaders.

Conclusion

The **Philippines grade 7 social studies module** is a comprehensive educational tool that plays a crucial role in shaping young Filipinos' understanding of their nation. It lays a strong foundation in geography, history, government, and culture, empowering students to appreciate their identity and responsibilities as citizens. With engaging content, interactive activities, and assessments, the module ensures that learners are not only knowledgeable but also motivated to become active contributors to the development of the Philippines. As educators and students utilize this resource effectively, it paves the way for a more informed, patriotic, and socially responsible generation poised to uphold the nation's rich heritage and foster progress for the future.

Philippines Grade 7 Social Studies Module: An In-Depth Review and Analysis

The Philippines Grade 7 Social Studies Module is a foundational educational resource designed to introduce young learners to the complex tapestry of their nation's history, geography, culture, and society. As the first formal exposure to social sciences at the junior high school level, this module plays a critical role in shaping students' understanding of their identity, heritage, and civic responsibilities. This article offers a comprehensive, investigative review of the content, pedagogical approach, strengths, and areas for improvement of the Grade 7 Social Studies Module, contextualizing its importance within the broader Philippine educational framework.

Understanding the Structure and Content of the Grade 7 Social Studies Module

Scope and Sequence

The Grade 7 Social Studies Module typically covers foundational topics that set the stage for higher-level social sciences. Its scope includes:

- An introduction to geography, focusing on the physical and political landscapes of the Philippines and Southeast Asia.
- An overview of the concept of culture, identity, and diversity within Filipino society.

- Basic principles of history, emphasizing pre-colonial societies, early interactions with neighboring regions, and the significance of indigenous cultures.
- An exploration of civics, rights, and responsibilities, fostering a sense of citizenship.

This sequence aims to build a layered understanding, starting from tangible physical features and progressing towards abstract social concepts.

Content Breakdown

The module's content is organized into thematic units, each designed to foster critical thinking and contextual understanding:

- Geography of the Philippines
 - Physical features: mountains, volcanoes, rivers, and coastal areas.
 - Human geography: population distribution, urbanization, and regional differences.
 - Southeast Asian geography and the Philippines? place within it.
- Culture and Society
 - Indigenous Filipino cultures and traditions.
 - Language, religion, and customs.
 - Contemporary Filipino identity and multiculturalism.
- Historical Foundations
 - Pre-colonial societies and early interactions.
 - The impact of Spanish, American, and Japanese influences.
 - The evolution of Filipino society through key historical events.
- Civics and Citizenship
 - Rights and duties of Filipinos.

- The importance of participation in governance.
- Basic concepts of democracy and law.

Pedagogical Approach and Methodology

Instructional Design

The module employs a learner-centered approach, integrating various pedagogical strategies:

- Visual aids such as maps, images, and diagrams to facilitate spatial and cultural understanding.
- Activity-based learning, including group discussions, role-playing, and project work.
- Real-life scenarios to connect lessons with students' experiences.
- Self-assessment tools like quizzes and reflective questions to reinforce learning.

Use of Supplementary Materials

The module encourages the use of supplemental resources, such as:

- Multimedia presentations.
- Interactive online platforms.
- Field trips and community engagement activities.

This multi-modal approach aims to cater to diverse learning styles and foster active engagement.

Strengths of the Grade 7 Social Studies Module

Comprehensive and Contextual Content

One of the module's notable strengths is its holistic approach to social studies. It provides students with a broad understanding of their national identity within regional and global contexts. The inclusion of indigenous cultures and historical evolution ensures that learners appreciate their roots and the diversity of Filipino society.

Emphasis on Critical Thinking

Rather than rote memorization, the module emphasizes analytical skills. Students are encouraged to compare historical events, evaluate cultural practices, and reflect on civic responsibilities. This approach nurtures informed and active citizens.

Integration of Visual and Interactive Elements

The use of maps, images, and activity-based tasks makes abstract concepts tangible. These strategies enhance comprehension, especially for visual and kinesthetic learners.

Alignment with National Educational Goals

The module aligns with the K to 12 curriculum standards, emphasizing lifelong learning skills, Filipino values, and civic consciousness.

Challenges and Areas for Improvement

Depth and Complexity of Content

While the breadth of topics is commendable, some educators and students find the content somewhat superficial, especially regarding complex historical and cultural issues. Deep dives into critical historical debates or contemporary social issues are limited, which may hinder higher-order thinking.

Language and Accessibility

Given the linguistic diversity of the Philippines, the module's language sometimes assumes fluency in Filipino or English, potentially alienating learners from regional or indigenous backgrounds. Simplifying language without losing meaning could improve accessibility.

Resource Limitations

Not all schools have equal access to supplementary materials or technology. Rural or underfunded schools may struggle to implement activity-based and multimedia strategies, leading to disparities in learning outcomes.

Assessment and Evaluation

Current assessment tools are primarily formative and summative quizzes, which may not fully capture students' analytical skills or cultural understanding. Incorporating performance-based assessments could provide a more comprehensive picture of learner progress.

Impact on Students and the Educational Community

Fostering National Identity

The module contributes to nurturing a sense of Filipino pride and identity, as students learn about their history, culture, and societal roles. This foundation is vital in developing responsible citizens who appreciate their heritage.

Building Critical Social Awareness

By engaging students with social issues, the module encourages critical awareness about current challenges such as environmental concerns, social justice, and governance. Such awareness is essential for active participation in democratic processes.

Supporting Teachers and Educators

The modular design provides teachers with a structured framework, easing lesson planning. However, the effectiveness depends heavily on teacher training and resource availability.

Conclusion: The Future of the Philippines Grade 7 Social Studies Module

The Philippines Grade 7 Social Studies Module is a pivotal educational tool that lays the groundwork for students' understanding of their society and history. Its comprehensive content, learner-centered approach, and alignment with national goals are significant strengths. However, to maximize its impact, continuous revisions are necessary to deepen content complexity, improve accessibility, and adapt to technological advancements.

As the Philippines navigates the challenges of a rapidly changing global landscape, fostering socially aware, culturally competent, and critically thinking youth remains paramount. The social studies module must evolve accordingly, integrating more diverse perspectives, embracing innovative pedagogies, and ensuring inclusivity. Only then can it truly fulfill its mission of shaping informed and responsible Filipino citizens for the future.

In summary, the Philippines Grade 7 Social Studies Module is a vital educational resource with promising strengths and clear avenues for enhancement. Its successful implementation depends on collaborative efforts among educators, policymakers, and communities to ensure that it remains relevant, engaging, and empowering for all Filipino learners.

Question What are the main topics covered in the Philippines Grade 7 Social Studies module? The Grade 7 Social Studies module in the Philippines typically covers topics such as the history of the Philippines, geography, culture and society, government and civics, and basic concepts of economics to provide students with a foundational understanding of their country's social aspects. How does the Grade 7 Social Studies module help students understand Philippine history? It introduces students to key historical events, figures, and movements that shaped the

Philippines, fostering a sense of national identity and awareness of the country's past and its relevance to contemporary society. What activities are commonly included in the Grade 7 Social Studies module to enhance learning? Activities often include group discussions, map reading exercises, historical project presentations, case studies, and quizzes that encourage critical thinking and active engagement with the subject matter. How can teachers utilize the Grade 7 Social Studies module to promote patriotism among students? Teachers can incorporate local history, cultural practices, and stories of Filipino heroes to instill pride and a sense of responsibility, encouraging students to appreciate their heritage and participate actively in community development. What skills are students expected to develop through the Grade 7 Social Studies module? Students are expected to develop skills such as critical thinking, research, analysis of social issues, map skills, and effective communication, which are essential for their civic and social understanding.

Related keywords: Philippines Grade 7 Social Studies, Grade 7 Social Studies Module, Philippine History Grade 7, Philippine Geography Grade 7, Grade 7 Social Studies Topics, Philippine Culture Grade 7, Grade 7 Social Studies Lessons, Philippine Government Grade 7, Grade 7 Social Studies Activities, Philippine Society Grade 7

social perception and social reality

Social Perception And Social Reality

****Understanding Social Perception and Social Reality: How We Interpret the World Around**

US**

social perception and social reality are concepts that shape the way we understand

our interactions, communities, and the broader society. These ideas are deeply intertwined yet distinct in their influence on human behavior and social dynamics. When we talk about social perception, we refer to the process by which individuals interpret and make sense of others and social situations. Social reality, on the other hand, encompasses the collective understanding and shared norms that create the environment in which

these perceptions take place.

Exploring how social perception influences our interpretation of social reality reveals the complexities of human social life. In this article, we will delve into the nuances of these concepts, uncover their psychological underpinnings, and discuss their impact on everyday interactions and societal structures.

What Is Social Perception?

Social perception is essentially the lens through which we view other people and social cues. It involves recognizing and interpreting behaviors, emotions, intentions, and social roles. This process is fundamental to how we navigate social settings—from casual conversations to professional environments.

The Psychology Behind Social Perception

At its core, social perception is a cognitive function. Our brains constantly gather information from facial expressions, tone of voice, body language, and context to form impressions. This ability helps us quickly assess whether someone is friendly, trustworthy, or potentially a threat.

However, this process is not foolproof. Biases, stereotypes, and past experiences heavily influence social perception. For instance, confirmation bias might lead us to focus on information that supports our pre-existing beliefs about a person or group, while ignoring contradictory evidence.

Factors Affecting Social Perception

Several elements shape how we perceive others socially:

****Cultural background:**** Different cultures have varying social norms, which influence how behaviors are interpreted.

****Personal experiences:**** Our history with similar situations or people colors our perception.

****Emotional state:**** Being stressed or happy can alter how we interpret social cues.

****Context:**** The environment or situation provides important clues that affect perception.

Understanding these factors helps explain why two people might perceive the same social event in entirely different ways.

Decoding Social Reality

While social perception focuses on individual interpretation, social reality is about the shared, often collective, understanding of the social world. It is the "reality" that emerges from agreed-upon norms, values, and patterns of behavior within a society or group.

The Construction of Social Reality

Social reality is not a "fixed" entity; rather, it is constructed through communication, interaction, and socialization. Sociologists like Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann have famously argued that reality is socially constructed—meaning that what we accept as "real" is shaped through social processes.

For example, concepts like money, laws, or gender roles exist because society collectively agrees on their meaning and value. These shared beliefs create a framework within which

individuals operate.

How Social Reality Influences Behavior

Because social reality defines what is normal or acceptable, it heavily influences individual and group behavior. People tend to conform to societal expectations to fit in and avoid social sanctions.

In workplaces, schools, or communities, social reality dictates codes of conduct, roles, and interactions. It also shapes institutions and policies, which in turn reinforce the social reality further.

The Interaction Between Social Perception and Social Reality

Understanding the relationship between social perception and social reality offers valuable insight into how societies function and evolve.

Perception Shapes Reality and Reality Shapes Perception

There is a dynamic feedback loop between the two. Our social perceptions influence how we engage with others and interpret social norms. Simultaneously, the prevailing social reality guides what we expect and accept as normal.

For example, if a community perceives a particular behavior as threatening, this perception can lead to social changes such as increased security measures or policy reforms that alter the social reality. Conversely, established social realities, like cultural norms, shape how we perceive individuals who conform or deviate from them.

Challenges Arising from Misaligned Perceptions and Realities

Misunderstandings and conflicts often arise when social perceptions are out of sync with

the actual social reality or when diverse groups hold conflicting realities.

Consider stereotypes and prejudices—they stem from distorted social perceptions that do not align with the true complexity of social groups. These misperceptions contribute to social divisions and discrimination.

Moreover, social realities are not uniform; marginalized groups may experience a different social reality than the dominant culture, leading to tensions and calls for social change.

Applications and Implications of Social Perception and Social Reality

Exploring these concepts is not just an academic exercise—it has practical implications across various fields and everyday life.

In Communication and Relationships

Being aware of how social perception works can improve interpersonal communication. Recognizing that our interpretations may be biased or incomplete encourages empathy and open-mindedness.

For example, when conflicts arise, questioning our initial social perceptions can lead to more constructive dialogue rather than misunderstandings.

In Marketing and Media

Marketers and media professionals often leverage social perception to influence consumer behavior. By shaping narratives and images, they can alter or reinforce social realities—for instance, by normalizing certain lifestyles or products.

Understanding this dynamic is crucial for consumers to critically evaluate media messages and for creators to communicate ethically.

In Social Justice and Policy Making

Acknowledging the diversity of social realities is key to creating inclusive policies.

Policymakers who understand how different communities perceive social issues can design interventions that resonate and address real needs.

Similarly, challenging harmful social perceptions such as stereotypes can foster social cohesion and equity.

Tips for Navigating Social Perception and Social Reality

Living in a complex social world means constantly interpreting and adapting. Here are some tips to navigate this effectively:

Practice self-awareness: Reflect on your own biases and how they might shape

1.
your social perceptions.

Seek diverse perspectives: Engage with people from different backgrounds to

2.
broaden your understanding of social realities.

Question assumptions: Before forming judgments, consider the context and

3.
potential alternative interpretations.

Communicate openly: Clarify misunderstandings through honest conversations

to

4.

align perceptions.

Stay informed: Educate yourself about social norms, cultural differences, and

5.

current social issues.

By adopting these strategies, you can foster more accurate social perceptions and contribute positively to the shared social reality.

Navigating the interplay of social perception and social reality reveals the richness of human social experience. It reminds us that much of what we take for granted as 'normal' or 'true' is shaped by collective understanding and individual interpretation. Embracing this complexity can lead to greater empathy, better communication, and a more inclusive society.

Question

Answer

What is social perception?

Social perception is the process by which individuals form impressions and make judgments about other people and social situations based on observed behavior, facial expressions, and other social cues.

How does social
perception influence
social reality?

Social perception influences social reality by shaping how
individuals interpret and respond to social interactions, which
collectively constructs shared understandings and norms
within a society.

What factors affect
social perception?

Factors affecting social perception include individual biases,
cultural background, past experiences, context, and the
characteristics of the person being perceived, such as
appearance and behavior.

What is the difference
between social
perception and social
reality?

Social perception refers to how individuals perceive and
interpret others and social cues, while social reality is the
collectively agreed-upon understanding and norms that

emerge from these perceptions within a society.

How do stereotypes

impact social

perception?

Stereotypes can lead to biased social perception by causing

individuals to make generalized assumptions about others

based on group membership rather than individual

characteristics.

Can social perception

be changed or

improved?

Yes, social perception can be improved through increased

awareness, education, exposure to diverse groups, and critical

reflection on one's own biases and assumptions.

What role does social

media play in shaping

social perception and

social reality?

Social media shapes social perception by influencing the

information and images people are exposed to, which can

alter their judgments about others and contribute to the

formation of social realities based on shared digital experiences.

How does social perception relate to social identity?

Social perception is closely linked to social identity as it involves recognizing and interpreting characteristics related to group memberships, which contributes to how individuals see themselves and others within social categories.

****Navigating the Complex Interplay Between Social Perception and Social Reality****

social perception and social reality are two interrelated yet distinct concepts that

shape human interaction and societal structures. While social perception refers to the ways individuals interpret and understand the behaviors, intentions, and characteristics of others, social reality pertains to the shared and objective aspects of society that exist beyond individual interpretation. The dynamic tension between what people perceive and what actually exists in a social context influences everything from interpersonal relationships to public policy.

Understanding this interplay is crucial for sociologists, psychologists, policymakers, and anyone interested in the mechanisms that govern social behavior and societal development. This article explores the nuances of social perception and social reality,

their implications, and how discrepancies between the two can affect social cohesion, communication, and decision-making.

Defining Social Perception and Social Reality

What is Social Perception?

Social perception involves the cognitive processes through which individuals form impressions and make judgments about others in their social environment. It encompasses interpreting verbal and nonverbal cues, assigning motivations, and predicting future behavior. This phenomenon is influenced by factors such as cultural background, personal experiences, cognitive biases, and social stereotypes.

For example, when meeting someone new, a person might automatically assess their trustworthiness or competence based on facial expressions, tone of voice, or attire. These rapid evaluations, while often unconscious, play a significant role in shaping social interactions.

Understanding Social Reality

Social reality, on the other hand, refers to the collective understanding and agreed-upon norms, institutions, and facts that constitute the social world. Unlike individual perceptions, social reality is maintained through social constructs such as laws, traditions, economic systems, and shared knowledge. It reflects the objective environment in which social interactions occur.

A pertinent example is the concept of money: intrinsically, paper bills have little value, but

socially, they represent economic power because of collective belief and institutional enforcement. Thus, social reality is constructed and sustained through consensus and social practices.

The Intersection of Perception and Reality in Social Contexts

How Social Perception Shapes Social Reality

Social perception is not merely a passive reflection of social reality; it actively contributes to constructing and maintaining it. When individuals collectively perceive certain behaviors or events in a particular way, these perceptions can solidify into social facts.

Consider the phenomenon of social norms. These unwritten rules guide acceptable behavior within a group or society. Norms exist because people perceive certain actions as appropriate or inappropriate, reinforcing behaviors that align with collective expectations. Over time, these perceptions crystallize into social reality, influencing laws, policies, and cultural standards.

For instance, attitudes toward gender roles have evolved dramatically over the past century. Shifts in social perception about equality and identity have influenced changes in social reality, such as workplace policies and legal rights.

The Discrepancy Between Perception and Reality

A notable challenge arises when social perception diverges significantly from social reality. Misperceptions can stem from misinformation, stereotypes, or cognitive biases, leading to misunderstandings and social conflict.

An example is the disparity between public perception of crime rates and actual crime

statistics. Media coverage often amplifies fear by focusing on violent incidents, creating a perception that crime is rampant, even when data indicates a decline. This gap influences public opinion and policy decisions, sometimes resulting in unnecessary fear-driven legislation.

Similarly, social perception affected by implicit biases can distort interactions in professional or social settings, undermining equity and inclusion efforts. Recognizing and addressing these discrepancies is essential for fostering more accurate social understanding and effective societal functioning.

Factors Influencing Social Perception

Cognitive Biases and Heuristics

Human cognition relies on shortcuts to process complex social information efficiently.

While heuristics simplify decision-making, they also introduce biases such as the confirmation bias, where individuals favor information that confirms their preexisting beliefs, or the fundamental attribution error, where people overemphasize personality traits rather than situational factors in explaining behavior.

These biases systematically skew social perception, often reinforcing stereotypes and perpetuating social inequalities.

Media and Information Ecosystems

In the digital age, media plays a pivotal role in shaping social perception. News outlets, social media platforms, and entertainment often frame issues in ways that influence

public opinion. The rise of echo chambers and misinformation campaigns further complicates the landscape, sometimes distorting social reality in collective consciousness.

Cultural and Social Context

Cultural background profoundly impacts social perception by shaping the interpretative frameworks individuals use. For example, eye contact signifies attentiveness in some cultures but may be considered disrespectful in others. Recognizing these cultural variations is vital in globalized social and professional environments.

Implications of Social Perception and Social Reality Dynamics

In Interpersonal Relationships

Accurate social perception is foundational for empathy, trust, and effective communication. Misreading social cues or intentions can lead to conflicts or social isolation. Conversely, heightened social awareness can improve relationship quality and social networks.

In Organizational Behavior

Organizations rely on shared social reality to function smoothly. However, employees' perceptions about leadership, fairness, and workplace culture affect morale and productivity. Discrepancies between management's portrayal of reality and employees' perceptions can result in disengagement or turnover.

In Public Policy and Social Change

Policymakers must navigate the complex terrain where public perception influences social reality and vice versa. Effective policy requires understanding how societal beliefs shape

behaviors and expectations. Campaigns to shift public perception?such as anti-smoking initiatives or climate change awareness?are instrumental in altering social reality for the better.

Strategies to Align Social Perception with Social Reality

Promoting Media Literacy: Educating the public on evaluating information

1.
sources critically can mitigate misinformation?s impact on social perception.

Encouraging Cross-Cultural Dialogue: Engaging diverse groups in conversations

2.
reduces misunderstandings rooted in cultural di?erences.

Implementing Bias Training: Organizations adopting training programs can

3.
reduce unconscious biases a?ecting social perception.

Transparent Communication: Clear, honest information from authorities helps

4.
bridge gaps between perception and reality.

The ongoing evolution of society depends on continuous feedback between social perception and social reality. As individuals and institutions become more aware of this interdependence, opportunities emerge to foster more inclusive, accurate, and constructive social environments. This dynamic relationship remains a critical area of

study and practical concern in a world increasingly shaped by complex social interactions.

social cognition, interpersonal perception, social identity, social norms, group dynamics,

stereotype formation, social influence, attribution theory, social constructionism, reality

interpretation

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