

Ruggerio Chapter 3 Questions - Ella Badham

1. Think of a recent situation in which someone referred inappropriately to “my truth.” Write two or three paragraphs, in your own words, explaining to that person what you learned in this chapter

I think it is important to understand what it means by “my truth” . There is a difference between something being genuinely true and something that somebody sees as their truth, just because somebody sees something as their truth doesn't necessarily mean it is true or agreed by everybody. An example of how somebody has done this in my life is by saying that “my truth is that religion does not exist” I think that this is a good example of a inappropriate was to use “my truth” because although this is the opinion of the person and what they believe to be their truth, it is not actually true and not fact.

In this chapter I learnt that truth is discovered and not created, our beliefs and ideas are obviously influenced by society and what we see on social media, especially in our childhood, also perception and memory are imperfect so it is hard to tell what truth actually is in certain situations. Our information can also be untrue, which means that stating that something is our truth so freely can be rather inappropriate.

3. Read each of the following passages, decide how reasonable it is, and explain your thinking.

- a. People who believe that “everyone creates his or her own truth” should never argue with anyone about anything. If they do, they are being inconsistent.

I think that this passage is reasonable in some ways, as if someone is creating their own truth this is them creating their own views in their head that is uninfluenced by others, therefore for them to argue with people then this could be rather hypocritical as others peoples opinions could also be their own truth, however these other people may have been influenced by society therefore they are right to have this opinion and their own truth.

- b. Motivation to do anything depends on the belief that it has not yet been done. Everyone who loses something precious, say a diamond ring, will search diligently and even desperately until it is found. But only a fool would continue searching for it after it was found. It is no different with other kinds of searches, such as the search for truth. Once we think we have it, we stop looking

I think that this statement is interesting, I think motivation can come from various different sources, I think that this passage can be seen as reasonable in some ways like the example of the ring, they have that motivation to search for it desperately as they know that it hasn't been found, whereas if they know it was found, they wouldn't be foolish enough to look for it so in this way yes it is reasonable. On the other hand, I do not think it is reasonable to say that

motivation is based on whether we know if its been done or not because if you take the motivation of a runner, they want to break a record that they know has already been broken, however they may still have motivation from other sources such as coaches.