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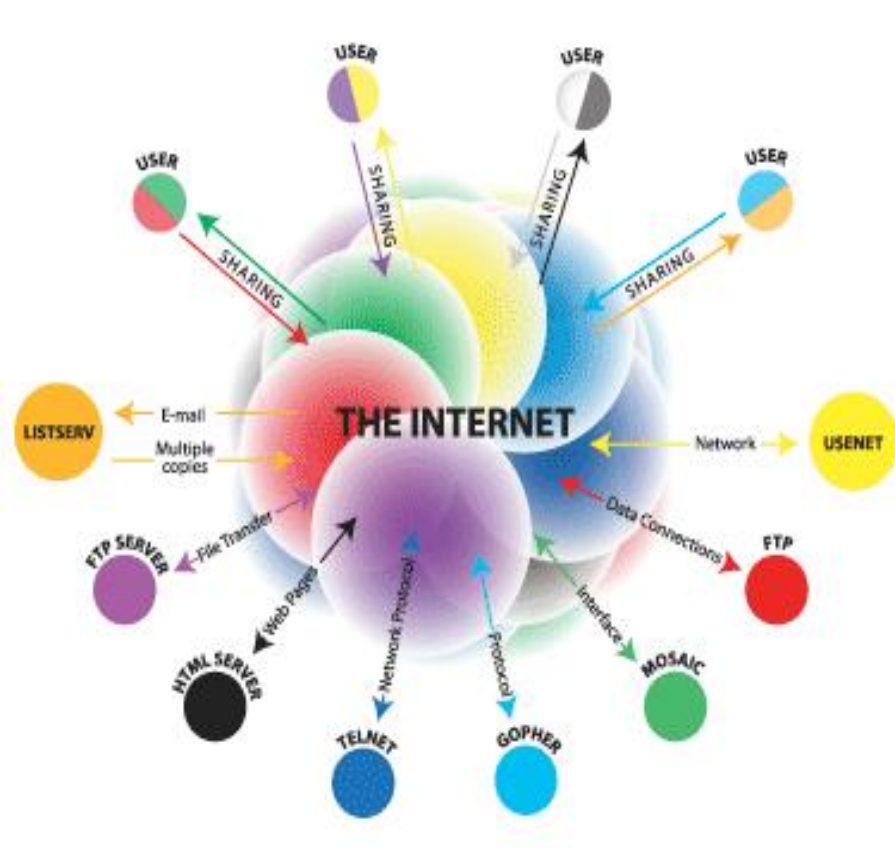

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SUBJECT: ENGLISH

ELEVENTH GRADE

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Introduction

Society defines humanity. A trademark of our mammalian heritage, social interactions are at the core of most people's lives, and our complex and extensive communications contributed to all of humankind's achievements. Since we first began to speak to those in a distant time by leaving written records, communication has been considered a crucial part of civilization; as it improved in speed and range, also it improved the spread of knowledge and development of technology. Therefore, as the 20^{th} century brought about a great surge in the development of technological communications, it brought finally a vast and impressive work of engineering. The internet, as it developed rapidly at the end of the past century it even developed more in the beginning of the current one; it combined the qualities of the media before it into one super medium; and while the words, images, sounds and videos were not different from the words, the images, sounds and videos of the past, the delivery platform seem to have made the difference.

Although the concept of hypertext was unknown to most people 20 years ago, however, today it has become as natural as any other medium. The website now is considered the most iconic Internet technology, and the most common way that people may access data online. Hypermedia clearly changed the way that people think about media. ***The purpose of this project was to look at some scientific studies to answer some questions like those that how does the internet affect on teenagers? Does it have advantages for children? Is the online learning better than the traditional way? And many other questions…***

1. Text messaging and cell phones:

1.1 How is text messaging affecting teen literacy?

[1]The introduction of mobile phones and texting has greatly affected how people communicate. People no longer have to make phone calls to keep in touch with friends and family, they can now type a short message starting whatever they need to say. Text messaging has acquired popularity since a student who was working for the Nokia Corporation sent the first text message in 1993. Teenagers have reported an average of receiving 46.03 and sending 45.11 messages in a day.[2]Teens usually text about 2272 times a month and make only 203 calls. A study said that 31% of teens send 100 texts each day and 16% send 51-100 texts each day. 28% send 11-50 texts each day. 22% send 1-10 texts each day but 3% send no texts at all.

Much of the media attention that has been directed at the effects of texting were negative, so sometimes kids write the way they text because it becomes permanently stored in their brain. Text messaging also affects our grammar because teens text for example " TYT" "OMG" "WYD" etc…Most people claim that texting makes teens lazy because it does not force them to use proper grammar and spelling.

Some studies suggest that text messaging may also have positive effects depending on the situation in which it is used.

In one study, results showed that the more abbreviated words that were used, the higher verbal reasoning scores tended to be, which points to a clear positive correlation between texts use and verbal reasoning.

Another study that was conducted using British children suggests that more proficient literacy skills were associated to deciphering textisms, which supports the idea that using textisms are driving development of

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١ http//the scholarship.ecu.edu/bit stream/handle/WKSA 2014

٢ www.prezi.com

literacy skills. A texts is “a largely sound- based or phonological, form of spelling that can reduce the time and cost of texting”. Textisms are often associated with acronyms, emoticons, and the removal of excess parts of spelling and grammar.

In an article written by Powell and Dixon, it was observed that exposure to textisms had a positive effect on spelling. During this study, participants were given two spelling tests. One was administered before the exposure to textisms and the other was given following a period of reading textisms. It was observed that the scores for the second test were higher after participants were exposed to textisms. A study that was mentioned in the article by Kemp and Bushnell found that participants were not any quicker at composing messages than conventional English communications. During this study, participants were asked to take a literacy test and to take part in the texts portion as well. Participants read aloud two text messages and wrote out two as well. During the writing phase, the participants typed out two spoken messages. The results from the literacy test showed that those who indicated that they did not text had slightly better performances than those that did text. This suggests that using textisms does not necessarily have a negative effect on literacy skills; but rather those that use textisms, only use them for speed in communication.

1.2 The history of cell phones

[3]The first cell phone was much different from what we have today. In 1984, the Motorola Dina TAC8000X was released into the market. This phone was the first of its kind and was totally unlike anything that anybody in the United States had ever seen before. Due to its size and weight the TAC8000X has become known as the `brick`. The brick weighted two pounds and was an outstanding $3,995 when it was released (Associated Press). The TAC8000X took 12 years to get onto the market from the time that it was first thought about. The head of the design team for the brick got the orders to start designing the phone in 1972 (Associated Press).

From the introduction of the brick in 1984, we go to 1992 when the first commercial text message was sent (Cell-Phone-Accessories.com). The text message was sent by a man named Neil Papworth to a Richard Jarvis, who was attending a Christmas party in Newbury England, and i read “Merry Christmas”. The text message that was sent that night was not at all like the messages we send today. At that time cell phones were not built to type out individual letters, so Papworth sent his message using a computer keyboard.

[٣] www.personal psu.edu

1.3 How have the cell phones changed us socially?

[4]In recent years, the use of cell phones has played a vital role in communication across the globe; citizens of the United States, like people in other countries, are consumed in the technological revolution. It is hard for members of Generation Y, who were born between the early 1980s and the early 2000s, to imagine a time when instant and constant communication was not a main focus for them socially. A generation ago, people left their homes without any form of electronic device; made plans in person; wrote personal, hand-written letters; and knocked on neighbors' doors to see if they were at home. These things, of course, still happen. However, today "more than 90 percent of American adults have a cell phone of some kind, and for people under the age of 44, that number is closer to 97 percent."1 For those with phones, particularly smart phones that allow individuals to instantly connect to anyone via the World Wide Web, personal, face-to-face connections seem to be disappearing at a rapid pace. In reaction, the McMillan family, of Ontario, Canada, conducted a social experiment where they "instituted a ban on all technology invented after 1986."2 This yearlong experiment was not designed to punish the children, but rather to show them a simpler way of life, before the world was instantly connected.

[4] Jones, T: 1

1.4 Advantages and disadvantages of cell phones

[5]The advent of the cell phone has certainly affected the lives of users--and non-users--of this modern technology. They can be one of the most convenient forms of technology, and at the same time, they can be a real nuisance. For example, ***safety*** perhaps is the greatest advantage of using cell phone, also ***keeping in touch*** with friends, parents, and boss…

A variety of recent studies have shown that integrating technology into schools can boost achievement in mathematics, literacy, and reading so In North Carolina schools, ninth- and 10th-grade students were given smartphones and special software to help with their algebra studies. They used the phones for a variety of tasks, including recording themselves solving problems and posting the videos to a private social networking site for their classmates.

Students with the phones performed 25% better at the end of the year in algebra.

More generally, there are a number of ways that mobile devices can improve education:

i. Mobile devices allow students to access and process information outside the classroom.
ii. Because of their relatively low cost, handheld devices can help level the digital playing field, reaching and inspiring children from economically disadvantaged communities.
iii. Mobile devices can support personalized learning experiences, and adapt to the individual needs of learners exam than students without the devices in similar classes.

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[5] www.american.edu/ the dark side of mobile phone
www.2008 Cillerspaker

Despite the benefits, there are several negative aspects associated with this modern marvel. Studies have suggested that the cell phone can pose several health problems. From possible links to cancer to traffic accidents, the use of a cell phone can be detrimental to health, and these are some negative aspects:

i. ***Spillover:*** The line between work and personal time has practically been eradicated because the phones enable us to be contacted at any time.

ii. ***Dangerous***: Stories are commonplace of people having an accident because they were distracted while driving and talking on a mobile phone.

iii. ***Environment:*** Wirefly.org reports approximately 100 million mobile phones are replaced annually. If they are not recycled, resources such as glass and metal go to waste and toxins such as arsenic and lead seep into the ground.

iv. ***Manners:*** People can be inconsiderate when using the phone in public, doing things such as talking during a movie, holding up a line at a store and bumping into others because they are not paying attention to where they are walking.

v. ***Addiction:*** DrugRehabTreatment.com reports there are teens who become addicted to using the phone and have to be weaned of its usage by parents.

2. Internet and education

2.1 Online learning

[6]A study of a hybrid teaching method studied a class in which lectures were delivered online, and during class hours students participated in "active learning sessions" to reinforce the material. The class material and exams were matched to the same course given the previous year in order to determine efficacy of this hybrid teaching style. The study found quiz and test scores than those with the traditional class/lecture layout. This seems to make sense, because the students essentially received extra instruction via the online lectures. In addition to the exercises they performed in the class, they had the luxury of reviewing the lectures whenever they wanted, however many times they wanted. This is another clear benefit over traditional classes. In order to study at home, students would normally take notes during lectures. It is not only difficult to copy exactly what the professor says and means, but taking notes can also distract the student from parts of the lecture and from considering what the professor is trying to get across at the time. Online learning is only in its infancy, and as it becomes more popular there will be more research to help determine its true strengths and weaknesses compared to traditional learning. However, online courses are not the only way the Internet is affecting students' academics. Using the Internet as a tool for normal classes and the Internet's function as an entertainment provider both seem likely to have an impact on students' performance and learning at almost all grade levels.

٦ http://www.wpi.edu/ an essay on the effects of the internet

2.2 Does the internet make children Smarter?

[7]For most children and teenagers, using the internet has joined watching television and talking on the phone in the repertoire of typical behavior. A study was led by Michigan state university psychologist Linda Jackson, PHD, showed that home internet use improved standardized reading test scores. Other researchers have found that having the internet at home encourages children to be more self-directed learners. Many people think that webs easy access helps us share ideas and concepts that would otherwise be unknown. As the internet may reduce the amount of thinking we need to do, it does not take away our ability to think. Therefore, the instant answer that Google spits out may make children lazy and impatient, but extra knowledge can only make us smarter, not any dumber.

[٧] http://www.apa.org

3. Music and history

3.1 How has the music industry been affected by the internet?

[8]*"I don't even know why I would want to be on a label in a few years, because I don't think it's going to work by labels and by distribution systems in the same way. The absolute transformation of everything that we ever thought about music will take place within 10 years, and nothing is going to be able to stop it"- David Bowie (excerpt from the 2002 New York Times article "David Bowie, 21st Century Entrepreneur" by Jon Perales).*

[9]When the Internet, and peer-to-peer file-sharing services such as Napster, Kazan and LimeWire, began their rise at the turn of the millennium, many predicted that the music industry, among other entertainment sectors, was headed for impending doom and catastrophic losses in sales. To some degree, and for the first few years, these predictions seemed to become a reality as record sales fell drastically at least partially due to piracy. However, as technological change continues at a rate never before seen, the impact of the Internet has been expanded well beyond illegal downloading to include fundamentally different ways of distributing, promoting and marketing music. Additionally indirect effects of the Internet may have contributed to rises in the popularity of concerts during a painful transition for recorded music.

Starting with the introduction of digital, as opposed to analog, formats in the 1980s, technological advances began to break down the previously rigid infrastructure of the recording industry. This burst of change

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[٨] El Jamal, 2012: 4

[٩] Alexander, Peter , 2002:56

effectively eliminated many of the barriers within production, distribution and promotion that had held the oligopoly strong for over half a century. The production costs of music began to fall drastically starting in the 1990s when new technologies made robust recording equipment available to individual musicians. Today, there continue to be a growing number of powerful, and affordable, software compatible with personal computers. This removes the necessity of expensive studio time freeing musicians to create through their own means. In 1981, the compact disc, developed in collaboration between Sony and Philips, was introduced and in less than decade-surpassed sales of records, becoming the first widely used digital format. Unlike changes that would come later, the CD served the recording companies well. They could justify raising CD prices, with respect to records, through the higher audio quality and initial expenses related with establishing the facilities necessary for the new format. They were able to maintain these higher prices even though the matured, and streamlined, process for CD manufacturing and shipping proved far cheaper than that for records. [10]There is no doubt that the landscape of the music industry has undergone a significant transformation since the turn of the millennium due to technological change. The record companies have partially lost a hold of the control that once allowed them to keep prices for music, and their profits, high. Ultimately, fundamental changes in production, distribution and promotion brought on by the transformed the economic climate, redistributed profits and created new business opportunities. With advanced recording, and producing, software now widely available and relatively inexpensive, aspiring artists can create high-quality music from just about anywhere. Musicians no longer need to go into a professional studio nor do they require a record label to initially help

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١٠ Dolata , 2011:30

supplement these costs. Maybe more importantly, though, all costs associated with distribution and promotion have been largely removed through the free and open communication of the Internet and rise of social media. Control in these two areas was perhaps where the record companies initially drew their power.

3.2 Historical impacts of information technologies

Throughout recorded history, human beings have needed to communicate and to exchange information. The reasons behind this need have been and remain diverse—to sound alarms, to provide for common needs, to establish a sense of community and human empathy, to deliver information and news, and so on. In many respects, civilization is based on humankind's need—and ability—to communicate and to exchange information.

In the mid-nineteenth century, this began to change as several technologies matured that enhanced humankind's ability to communicate more quickly and extensively (except for the development of the ability to speak and the development of the printing press) than ever before. In the short century and a half since then, the impact of distance, time, and location on communications has been reduced largerly than all the previous years of recorded history combined. At the same time, humankind's ability to enrich messages with images and figures has vastly improved, as has its ability to ensure the privacy, authenticity, and receipt of messages.

Since the 1980s, still more information technologies have been developed and have begun to be employed technologies with capabilities that dwarf those of the information technologies already in use. We are thus on the verge of a third modern information revolution,

one that perhaps should be labelled a "knowledge revolution" since it encompasses advances in information technologies that significantly alter the politics, economics, sociology, and culture of knowledge creation and distribution.

Conclusion and suggestions

Mobile phone and devices are becoming mini-computer that enable us to access portal and platform of the digital world from home, school or any place. Mobile phones and internet in general are changing our lives and the way we learn, it could be in a positive way so communication becomes easier even the online learning is better than the traditional way in learning, it also could affect our life in a negative way so some studies said that kids who stay long time using internet become lazy, it also causes diseases such as cancer.

Kids today are growing up in a mobile, digital world and we need to give them the digital world, and we need to give them the digital literacy skills and judgment to access the benefits and avoid the dangers of the world. I think the internet and technology are a great invention, so we must use them in a positive way. We should know when, where, and how to use them. Learning is an awesome way that gives us the real advantages of the internet. Chatting with friends is also a good way to communicate all over the world; on the other hand chatting for a long time has negative effects on our health and brain. In addition, the most important thing is to avoid using mobile phones when we are driving.

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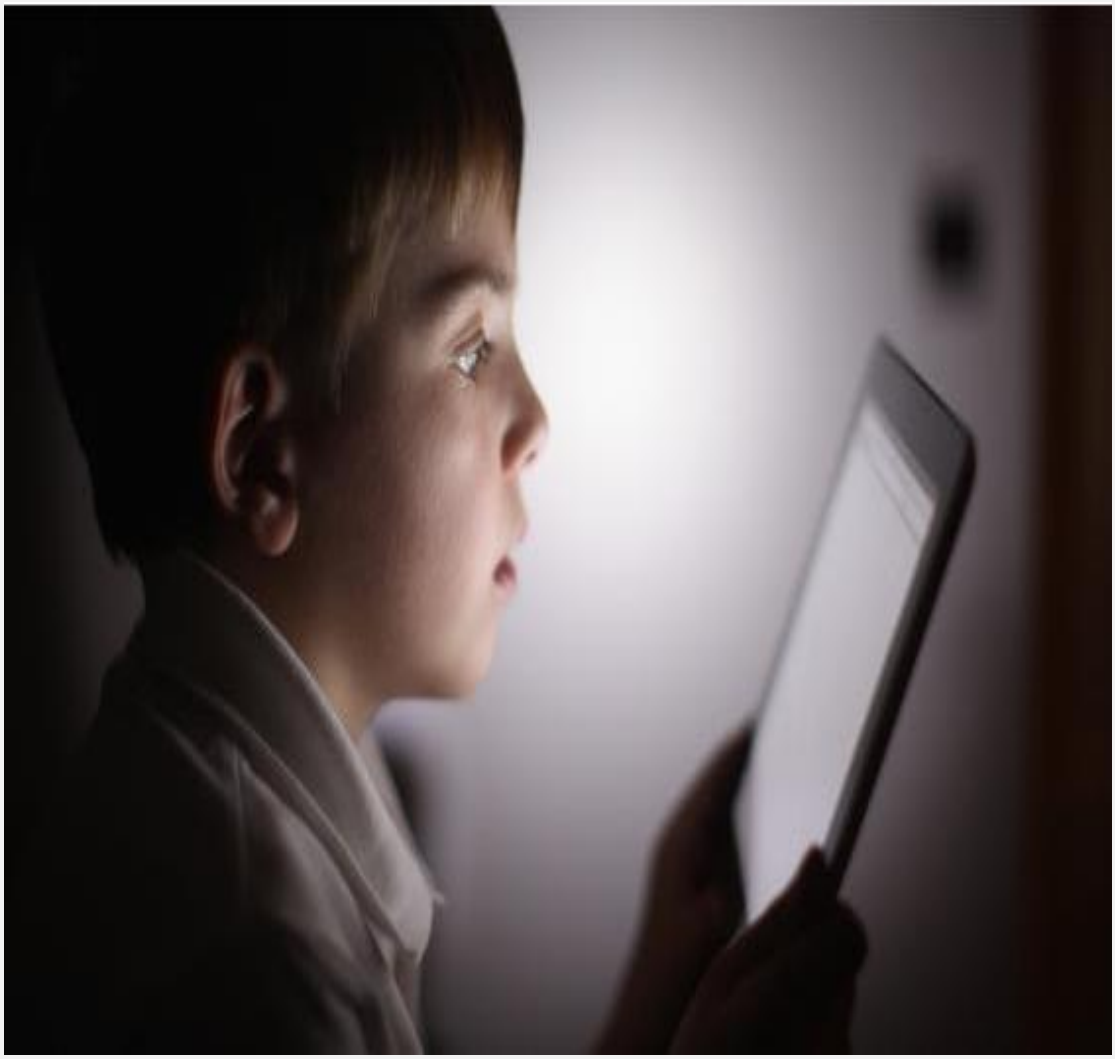

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