Does the Brain Like E-Books? - Room for Debate Blog - NYTimes.com

I wonder about young people, who do not know of a life before the Internet, and who, growing up "digitized," might not prefer Internet. But I grew up with paper books.

My own preference? I'd much rather curl up in an easy chair with a paper book. It's not only an escape into a world of literature when we're switching so rapidly.

Reading online is thus not just about reading text in isolation. When you read news, or blogs or fiction, you are reading one Close duality of hyperlinks. A hyperlink brings you to information faster but is also more of a distraction.

mythology, a hyperlink will take you directly to an online source where you are reminded that he was the Libyan giant who

comprehension; it's the entire experience.

Of course there are great stylists writing in English today (take John Banville or Martin Amis). Of course, word processors could words as cheap and as significant as Cheese Doodles.

to listen to the sound of each sentence.

screens but on the brilliance of the traditional book — sheets bound on end, the "codex" — which remains the most brilliant book is this? How long is it? Is this the one I was reading last week? Let's flip to the pictures), easy to mark up, rated for safe

be published in November. In a recent conversation at Edge.org

For me the formation of the "good reader" follows a similar course. I have no doubt that the digital immersion of our children knowledge gathering; the second, the life of entertainment; and the third, the life of reflection and contemplation.

The habitual reader Aristotle worried about the three lives of the "good society": the first life is the life of productivity and

We can learn a great deal from a similar transition that the ancient Greeks made from orality (Socrates) to literacy (Aristotle).

For my greatest concern is that the young brain will never have the time (in milliseconds or in hours or in years) to learn to go

and physiologically.

I have no doubt that the new mediums will accomplish many of the goals we have for the reading brain, particularly the

us our circuit is automatic enough to allocate an additional precious 100 to 200 milliseconds to an even more sophisticated set of

Equally interesting, this tabula rasa circuit is shaped by the particular requirements of the writing system: for example, Chinese

one neat circuit just waiting to unfold. This means that the circuit can become more or less developed depending on the

environment. Reading isn't like that.

Here's the problem. The brain needs the meta-cognitive skills to work out all this stuff, and we know that it can take a long time for us to learn to manage our habitual reading, our habits of mind, our reading strategies. We can see this in research that shows us how much it takes to learn to read. It takes a child on average four years to learn to read. It also takes an adult, if reading is a new skill, two years to learn how to read.

Can we not just tell kids to sit down and read? How about if reading is a new skill, two years to learn how to read.

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We swing between two kinds of bad reading.

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This way not only do they learn new verbs that will be used in the video but also learn the context in which they are used. When watching the video for the first time, students have to note 2 advantages of paper books and 2 advantages of e-books. I liked the worksheet as it triggers a valuable discussion, but the video itself shows a somewhat false comparison between e-books and printed books. It’s true that reading an e-book on a computer or other device with this type of screen, especially in dim light, can cause some eye fatigue (bigger than just after reading paper books for hours) and it’s far harder to concentrate when reading in a browser, but e-ink e-readers can be compared to paper books in this aspect. Does the Brain Like E-Books? By Gregory Cowles. October 15, 2009 10:20 am October 15, 2009 10:20 am. He said clinical applications could eventually follow, such as ways to stimulate the brain and maintain neurological health for both paper readers and screen-readers. So how exactly does reading do all that? Like so many other human phenomenons, it all starts with the brain. It may not feel like it, but when we are looking at words on the page, our brain is running several simultaneous processes, from word analysis and auditory detection to vocalization and visualization, to the experience we know and love called reading. It's a magical, and still somewhat mysterious process, but here are five ways reading affects your brain, and what it means to your life. It's not uncommon for people to say that a book has changed their life, but did you know reading a novel can actually change the brain?