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| How the Internet has **changed** our memory  The Internet has **strongly affected** those of us who are less than twenty-five years old. New generation`s memory is **wired** differently. Not our autobiographical memory, but the **memory of everyday** knowledge, where we **keep** **information** about the world around us, not about ourselves. In pre-internet times, that memory was considered as an ability to memorize as many connected facts as we could. And now, since we have **constant** access to those facts, we have started to memorize the way to access them, not the knowledge itself.  Our generation is still in a hybrid state. If the electricity turns off, I will be able to prepare for a lecture and write an article. I can get confused about numbers, but I have a general overview of the subject I work on. And for ten years younger colleagues, it will be a disaster they won`t be able to work. Their memory is a system of links, not a system of contents.  One of the most cited articles in psychology is “Google effects on memory: Cognitive consequences of having information at our fingertips” by Betsy Sparrow. It describes a simple experiment. Students had to remember simple facts, for example, the distance from the Earth to the Moon. Then, they had to spread data across a large number of folders. Then students **had an examination.**  Young people were almost unable to reproduce the fact itself, but they could access the folder to find it. That`s why today kids can`t pass the exams as we did it before. They are unable to remember a hundredth of dates or scientist`s surnames. But they are good at playing “*Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?*”, to choose from **ready-made** answers. The test system suits them very well. But they cannot generate new knowledge from themselves.  If we want to adapt educational system for the modern student, it is necessary to **radically** change the system of education and knowledge assessment. But we stupidly keep saying to ourselves: no, they have to take exams like their fathers and grandfathers. Although their memorization mechanism is already arranged differently. | altered  Heavily influenced;  Built  Semantic memory  Store data  continual  Were tested  Preconceived  completely |