

Korrekturhinweise

Coping with information

0 K	1 C	2 E	3 M
4 F	5 D	6 H	7 J
8 B	9 I	10 G	

Begründungen

0

The first part of the paragraph describes the problem of information overload nowadays. The text says: “The bounty of the internet is a marvellous thing, but the ever-expanding array of material can leave you feeling overwhelmed, constantly interrupted, unable to concentrate or worried that you are missing out or falling behind.”

1

The second part of the paragraph mentions some of the things people do to counteract information overload. The text says: “No wonder some people are quitting social media, observing ‘digital sabbaths’ when they unplug from the internet for a day, or buying old-fashioned mobile phones in an effort to avoid being swamped.”

2

The paragraph begins by stating that information overload is not a new problem. The text says: “This phenomenon may seem quintessentially modern, but it dates back centuries, as Ann Blair of Harvard University observes in ‘Too Much to Know’, a history of information overload.”

3

The paragraph gives examples of concerns about information overload that people had in the past. The text says: “Overwhelmed scholars across Europe worried that good ideas were being lost amid the deluge.”

4

This part of the paragraph cites one specific concern about information overload voiced by a Spanish philosopher. The text says: “Francisco Sanchez, a Spanish philosopher, complained in 1581 that 10m years was not long enough to read all the books in existence.”

5

The first part of the paragraph is about the strategies that were developed in the past to help readers choose what to read. The text says: “The editor of one French journal noted in 1688 that reviews could act as a remedy for the ‘flood and overflow of books’.”

6

The second part of the paragraph is about the strategies that were developed in the past to organise the content of books. The text says: "Printed books, unlike manuscripts copied by hand, had fixed pagination. This allowed for detailed tables of contents, with page numbers, and indexes ranking subject headings alphabetically."

7

The first part of the paragraph gives examples of criticism of the strategies that had been introduced to help readers. The text says: "As early as 1691, book reviewers were being accused of not having read the works under consideration."

8

This part of the paragraph is about authors worrying that their readers would only read selected passages of their works. The text says: "And writers fretted that jumping directly to particular passages meant that readers would fail to appreciate texts fully."

9

The paragraph gives an example of what some writers in the past did to counteract the new strategies. The text says: "Some 18th-century authors even refused to allow their books to be indexed, to force people to read them all the way through."

10

The paragraph is about what we still need in order to be able to cope with information overload today. The text says: "All of which reveals the true nature of the problem today: that we have yet to develop powerful enough techniques to help us navigate the deluge of digital data."