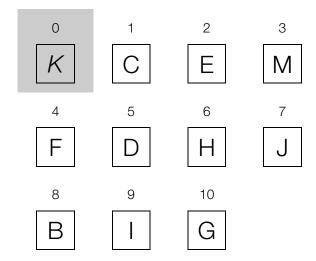
# ■ Bundesministerium Bildung, Wissenschaft und Forschung

# Korrekturhinweise

# Coping with information



# 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 <u>leave you</u> <u>feeling overwhelmed, constantly interrupted</u>, 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 <u>buying old-fashioned mobile phones</u> 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 <u>it dates back centuries</u>, 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 <u>read all the books in existence</u>."

#### 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 <u>reviews could act</u> as a remedy for the 'flood and overflow of books'."

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#### 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 <u>ranking subject headings alphabetically."</u>

## 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 <u>not having read the works under consideration.</u>"

#### 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 <u>fail to appreciate texts fully</u>."

# 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 <u>force people</u> 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 <u>develop powerful enough techniques</u> to help us navigate the deluge of digital data."