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**Quoting Selectively and Setting up Quotes using…**

**“Passengers” by Nicholas Carr**

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Set up each of the following quotes as if you were going to include them in your summary.

* Add your name above and save this in your English 1 folder.
* Quote selectively—you should only use part of the quote provided, not the whole thing.
* Include a signal phrase, such as “Carr argues…” or “He notes that…”
* Follow MLA guidelines: If you mention his name before the quote, do not include it in the parentheses after the quote (Carr 12).

**Here’s an example:**

Turn this long quote…

“I missed the sense of control and involvement they had given me--the ability to rev the engine as high as I wanted, the feel of the clutch releasing and the gears grabbing, the tiny thrill that came with a downshift at speed” (Carr 5).

Into this…

**Reminiscing about the engagement with driving that the clutch and shifter required, Carr notes how he** “missed the sense of control and involvement they had given [him]” (5-6).

Or this…

**After switching from a manual to an automatic transmission, he missed** “the ability to rev the engine . . . the feel of the clutch releasing and the gears grabbing, the tiny thrill that came with a downshift at speed” (Carr 5-6).

1. “What makes it such a breakthrough, in the history of both transport and automation, is its ability to navigate the real world in all its chaotic, turbulent complexity” (Carr 6).

**Discussing Google’s self-driving car, the Google mobile, Carr argues that “what makes it such a breakthrough . . . is its ability to navigate the real world in all its chaotic, turbulent complexity” (6).**

1. “Microchips and sensors govern the workings of the cruise control, the antilock brakes, the traction and stability mechanisms, and, in higher-end models, the variable-speed transmission, parking-assist system, collision­avoidance system, adaptive headlights, and dashboard displays” (Carr 8).

**Discussing the application of automation, Carr emphasizes the use of microchips and sensors to “govern the workings of the cruise control, the antilock brakes, the traction and stability mechanisms” (8).**

1. “In an influential 2004 book, *The New Division of Labor: How Computers Are Creating the Next Job Market,* economists Frank Levy and Richard Murnane argued, convincingly, that there were practical limits to the ability of software programmers to replicate human talents, particularly those involving sensory perception, pattern recognition, and conceptual knowledge” (Carr 9).

**Citing the work of economists Frank Levy and Richard Murnane, Carr brings forward the point that “there were practical limits to the ability of software programmers to replicate human talents, particularly those involving sensory perception, pattern recognition, and conceptual knowledge” (9).**

1. “Tacit knowledge, which is also sometimes called procedural knowledge, refers to all the stuff we do without thinking about it: riding a bike, snagging a fly ball, reading a book, driving a car” (Carr 9).

**Carr defines tacit (or procedural) knowledge as “all the stuff we do without thinking about it: riding a bike, snagging a fly ball, reading a book, driving a car” (9).**

1. “Google's car resets the boundary between human and computer, and it does so more dramatically, more decisively, than have earlier breakthroughs in programming . It tells us that our idea of the limits of automation has always been something of a fiction. We're not as special as we think we are” (Carr 10).

**Carr defends his claim that Google’s car has revolutionized automation by arguing that it “resets the boundary between human and computer . . . tell[ing] us that our idea of the limits of automation has always been something of a fiction” (10).**

1. “We launch apps to aid us in shopping, cooking, exercising, even finding a mate and raising a child. We follow tum-by-turn GPS instructions to get from one place to the next. We use social· networks to maintain friendships and express our feelings. We seek advice from recommendation engines on what to watch, read, and listen to. We look to Google, or to Apple’s Siri, to answer our questions and solve our problems. The computer is becoming our all-purpose tool for navigating, manipulating, and understanding the world, in both its physical and its social manifestations” (Carr 12).

**Listing numerous examples of our dependence on automation/software to aid us in our daily lives, Carr declares that “the computer is becoming our all-purpose tool for navigating, manipulating, and understanding the world, in both its physical and its social manifestations” (12).**

1. “‘We have,’ reported Csikszentmihalyi and LeFevre, ‘the paradoxical situation of people having many more positive feelings at work than in leisure, yet saying that they “wish to be doing something else” when they are at work, not when they are in leisure’” (Carr 15).

**Discussing the “paradox of work”, Carr cites Csikszentmihalyi and LeFevre’s research to define the term as “‘the paradoxical situation of people having many more positive feelings at work than in leisure, [sic] yet saying that they “wish to be doing something else” when they are at work, not when they are in leisure’” (qtd. in Carr 15).**

1. “As Csikszentmihalyi and LeFevre discovered in their experiments, and as most of us know from our own experience, people allow themselves to be guided by social conventions--in this case, the deep-seated idea that being ‘at leisure’ is more desirable, and carries more status, than being ‘at work’--rather than by their true feelings” (Carr 15).

**When analyzing possible reasons behind the “paradox of work”, Carr utilizes Csikszentmihalyi and LeFevre’s discovery that “people allow themselves to be guided by social conventions . . . rather than by their true feelings”, bringing them to a point where “being ‘at leisure’ is more desirable, and carries more status, than being ‘at work’” (15).**

1. “But a job imposes a structure on our time that we lose when we're left to our own devices. At work, we're pushed to engage in the kinds of activities that human beings find most satisfying. We're happiest when we're absorbed in a difficult task, a task that has clear goals and that challenges us not only to exercise our talents but to stretch them. We become so immersed in the flow of our work, to use Csikszentmihalyi’s term, that we tune out distractions and transcend the anxieties and worries that plague our everyday lives” (Carr 16).

**Discussing why being at work brings more fulfillment then being at leisure, Carr brings up the point that when we are at work, we engage in difficult tasks that challenge us and stretch our talents, increasing our overall satisfaction due to the fact that “we become so immersed in the flow of our work . . . that we tune out distractions and transcend the anxieties and worries that plague our everyday lives” (16).**

1. “Is it any wonder we're enamored of automation? By offering to reduce the amount of work we have to do, by promising to imbue our lives with greater ease, comfort, and convenience, computers and other labor-saving technologies appeal to our eager but misguided desire for release from what we perceive as toil” (Carr 17).

**Carr makes the point that it is unsurprising that we are dependent on automation, as “by offering to reduce the amount of work we have to do . . . computers and other labor-saving technologies appeal to our eager but misguided desire for release from what we perceive as toil” (17).**

Works Cited

Carr, Nicholas. “Passengers.” *The Glass Cage: How Technology Is Changing Our Minds for the Better*. Norton, 2014, pp. 3-18.