1) Children, Wired: For Better and for Worse; Science Direct <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0896627310006781>

2) Questions

* What are some uses of technology that you can think of which could be useful/good for children?
* Can we predict the outcomes and effects of technology?

3) Quotations

* While a strictly dichotomous classification into “good” and “bad” makes for nice headlines (e.g., “Coffee: Science Says It's Good for You!”), such a scheme ignores the fact that human experience is intrinsically multidimensional; almost all experiences are “good” in some ways and “bad” in others. Not surprisingly, then, technology has been linked with both positive and negative effects
* While exposure to educational media is increasingly prevalent in the early 21st century, the preponderance of exposure to technology comes from entertainment media. This content, rather than being driven by the goal of improving human development, is driven exclusively by what sells—and what sells may not be the things that are good for us! Current research indicates that children may be wired, but also as a result, they may also be more violent, addicted, and distracted.

1) Impact of digital media on emotional, social and moral development of children; Nova Prisutnost (pdf)

2) Questions

* Can media help in child development?
* What should the school being doing with and about the rise of technology?

3) Quotations

* New technologies cannot shape a personality, which is a process that represents the primary role of school. The personality is always shaped in an interpersonal relationship. Digital media also cannot nurture critical thought and the ability to distinguish between real and virtual world. They can contribute even less to the emotional education of young people: emotions are formed within the cultural environment, with art and literature playing a very important role. When it comes to the area of physical and creative development, digital media once again do not have a decisive role.
* Through the World Wide Web, it is possible to connect with people from close or far away and share with them our experiences, interests, thoughts, desires, etc. Social media today enable those who feel lonely within their local environment to feel connected with others on the other side of the world. All of the above, of course, affects how an individual behaves within the environment in which one lives physically. Therefore, some believe that social media also contribute to alienation, discrimination, and loneliness.
* Digital dualism which would lead to the exclusion of modern technology from school life is certainly not a solution. If that happened, pupils would experience an even greater divide between school and the rest of their living environment.

1) How technology is Changing the Way Children Think and Focus; Psychology Today <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/the-power-prime/201212/how-technology-is-changing-the-way-children-think-and-focus>

2) Questions

* Is there a real difference between reading book or reading online?
* Do kids retain what the learn through technology?

3) Quotations

* Book reading is like scuba diving in which the diver is submerged in a quiet, visually restricted, slow-paced setting with few distractions and, as a result, is required to focus narrowly and think deeply on the limited information that is available to them. In contrast, using the Internet is like jet skiing, in which the jet skier is skimming along the surface of the water at high speed, exposed to a broad vista, surrounded by many distractions, and only able to focus fleetingly on any one thing.
* Given the ease with which information can be find these days, it only stands to reason that knowing where to look is becoming more important for children than actually knowing something. Not having to retain information in our brain may allow it to engage in more “higher-order” processing such as contemplation, critical thinking, and problem solving.

1) Technology in Early Child Development: Good or Bad?; Fox News <https://www.foxnews.com/health/technology-in-early-child-development-good-or-bad>

2) Questions

* How does technology exposure affect children and babies socially?
* Is it ok for adults to use devices in front of children who aren’t exposed to screens?

3) Quotations

* One major concern that doctors have with young children and technology is their interaction with other people. Babies and children under the age of 3 learn primarily by imitating other people. Technology can interfere with the time a child spends observing and imitating. The screen time will interfere with bonding between the child and his family members. As he spends more time absorbed in media, even educational media, he will tune out family members and often fight with siblings over the device being used.
* Over 70 percent of the caregivers pulled out a device during the meal, and researchers noted the various reactions of both the children and adults. They found that the children would either entertain themselves or increase antics to regain attention. In addition, many of the connected caregivers would react harshly to their children. Adults simply need to disconnect, especially around their children, and children should entertain themselves in active play instead of technology.

1) How Technology Affects Child Development; Florida Tech <https://www.floridatechonline.com/blog/psychology/how-technology-affects-child-development/>

2) Questions

* How does repeated exposure to technology affect attention spans?
* Does technology help kids emotionally?

3) Quotations

* When children are exposed to technology at high rates, their brain may adopt an internet approach to thinking – quickly scanning and processing multiple sources of information. Developing brains are particularly vulnerable to this, and where previous generations may have spent much more time reading, imagining or participating in activities that require focus attention, brains in children exposed to high volumes of technology may adapt to frequent visual stimulation, rapid change and little need for imagination.
* For older children and teens, a heavy reliance on technology to communicate hinders their people skills, and may even develop a sense of detachment from others’ feelings