

# Student Functionality in Classic

Last Modified on 05/07/2024 7:38 am EDT

The Norton Ebook Reader features highlighting, annotation, bookmarking, audio narration, and printing tools designed for students. This page provides details on how to access and manage these tools, including how to add a student to a Student Set.

Hide All Answers

## How do I highlight text?

### Adding Highlights

To highlight text, use the cursor to select the text you would like to highlight and the tool palette will appear. Select the color in which you would like the text highlighted: yellow, pink or blue.

The screenshot displays the Norton Ebook Reader interface for the chapter '4 Consciousness' from 'Psychological Science, Fifth Edition'. The page number is 130. The main text discusses 'IMAGINE WAKING UP IN THE HOSPITAL' and 'locked-in syndrome'. A photograph of Erik Ramsey is shown. The text is highlighted in yellow, pink, and blue. A tool palette is visible at the bottom right, with red arrows pointing to the yellow, pink, and blue highlighter icons. The interface includes a navigation bar at the top with the book title and user email, and a bottom bar with chapter navigation.

### Removing Highlights

To remove a highlight, use the cursor to select the text from which you would like to remove the highlighting and the tool palette will appear. Click on the white box with a red slash and the highlighting will be removed from the selected text.

# 4 Consciousness

page 130  
page 131

**IMAGINE WAKING UP IN THE HOSPITAL** and the only thing you can move is your eyelids. You cannot talk or indicate that you are in pain. Finally, someone notices that you can voluntarily blink, and together you work out a system of communication. In 2000, when he was 16 years old, this situation happened to Erik Ramsey after his brain stem was damaged in a car accident. Since then, Ramsey has suffered from locked-in syndrome. In this rare condition, all or nearly all of a person's voluntary muscles are paralyzed. Even when Ramsey is awake and alert, he cannot communicate with those around him except by moving his eyes up and down (**FIGURE 4.1**).



**FIGURE 4.1** Conscious but Locked In

As a psychological state, locked-in syndrome has been compared to being buried alive. Imagine that you see all the sights around you and hear every noise, but you cannot respond physically to these sights and noises. Imagine that you can feel every itch, but you cannot scratch yourself or move to gain relief. Hard as it is to imagine, Erik was lucky in that he was able to blink. Other such patients have no voluntary muscle movement. They have often been mistakenly thought to be in a coma for years, receiving no pain medication or socially appropriate communication.

Recent scientific advances have raised the possibility that Ramsey and patients like him will be able to communicate.

That is, we might be able to "read" their thoughts by imaging brain activity in real time. Communication of this kind is the goal of researchers who, in 2004, planted electrodes in the



page 132

Chapter 4 Consciousness

## Instructor Shared Highlights

If you are a member of a Student Set, you will be able to view shared highlights created by your instructor. Any highlights created by your instructor will appear green in the ebook. Please note, once you remove a shared instructor highlight from your ebook, you cannot add it back so please be careful!

# 4 Consciousness

page 130  
page 131

**IMAGINE WAKING UP IN THE HOSPITAL** and the only thing you can move is your eyelids. You cannot talk or indicate that you are in pain. Finally, someone notices that you can voluntarily blink, and together you work out a system of communication. In 2000, when he was 16 years old, this situation happened to Erik Ramsey after his brain stem was damaged in a car accident. Since then, Ramsey has suffered from locked-in syndrome. In this rare condition, all or nearly all of a person's voluntary muscles are paralyzed. Even when Ramsey is awake and alert, he cannot communicate with those around him except by moving his eyes up and down (**FIGURE 4.1**).



**FIGURE 4.1** Conscious but Locked In

As a psychological state, locked-in syndrome has been compared to being buried alive. Imagine that you see all the sights around you and hear every noise, but you cannot respond physically to these sights and noises. Imagine that you can feel every itch, but you cannot scratch yourself or move to gain relief. Hard as it is to imagine, Erik was lucky in that he was able to blink. Other such patients have no voluntary muscle movement. They have often been mistakenly thought to be in a coma for years, receiving no pain medication or socially appropriate communication.

Recent scientific advances have raised the possibility that Ramsey and patients like him will be able to communicate.

That is, we might be able to "read" their thoughts by imaging brain activity in real time. Communication of this kind is the goal of researchers who, in 2004, planted electrodes in the



page 132

Chapter 4 Consciousness

Still need help? Watch [this video](#).

## How do I create annotations?

### Personal Annotations

To create an annotation, use the cursor to select the text you would like to annotate and the tool palette will appear. Click on the pencil icon and a note will appear to the right of the selected text. Type your annotation into the text field and click on the check mark to save your annotation. To erase an annotation, click the trash can icon while in editing mode. Personal annotations will appear in the right margin of the ebook.

Psychological Science, Fifth Edition ebookstudent@wwnorton.edu

# 4 Consciousness

**IMAGINE WAKING UP IN THE HOSPITAL** and the only thing you can move is your eyelids. You cannot talk or indicate that you are in pain. Finally, someone notices that you can voluntarily blink, and together you work out a system of communication. In 2000, when he was 16 years old, this situation happened to Erik Ramsey after his brain stem was damaged in a car accident. Since then, Ramsey has suffered from locked-in syndrome. In this rare condition, all or nearly all of a person's voluntary muscles are paralyzed. Even when Ramsey is awake and alert, he cannot communicate with those around him except by moving his eyes up and down (FIGURE 4.1).

As a psychological state, locked-in syndrome has been compared to being buried alive. Imagine that you see all the sights around you and hear every noise, but you cannot respond physically to these sights and noises. Imagine that you can feel every itch, but you cannot scratch yourself or move to gain relief. Hard as it is to imagine, Erik was lucky in that he was able to blink. Other such patients have no voluntary muscle movement. They have often been mistakenly thought to be in a coma for years, receiving no pain medication or socially appropriate communication.

Recent scientific advances have raised the possibility that Ramsey and patients like him will be able to communicate. That is, we might be able to "read" their thoughts by imaging brain activity in real time. Communication of this kind is the goal of researchers who, in 2004, planted electrodes in the

**FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked In**

**NOTE**  
I can't imagine going through this!

Chapter 4 Consciousness

Click on the pencil icon in your ebook to expand a hidden note.



# 4 Consciousness

page 130  
page 131

**IMAGINE WAKING UP IN THE HOSPITAL** and the only thing you can move is your eyelids. You cannot talk or indicate that you are in pain. Finally, someone notices that you can voluntarily blink, and together you work out a system of communication. In 2000, when he was 16 years old, this situation happened to Erik Ramsey after his brain stem was damaged in a car accident. Since then, Ramsey has suffered from locked-in syndrome. In this rare condition, all or nearly all of a person's voluntary muscles are paralyzed. Even when Ramsey is awake and alert, he cannot communicate with those around him except by moving his eyes up and down (FIGURE 4.1).



FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked In

As a psychological state, locked-in syndrome has been compared to being buried alive. Imagine that you see all the sights around you and hear every noise, but you cannot respond physically to these sights and noises. Imagine that you can feel every itch, but you cannot scratch yourself or move to gain relief. Hard as it is to imagine, Erik was lucky in that he was able to blink. Other such patients have no voluntary muscle movement. They have often been mistakenly thought to be in a coma for years, receiving no pain medication or socially appropriate communication.

Recent scientific advances have raised the possibility that Ramsey and patients like him will be able to communicate. That is, we might be able to "read" their thoughts by imaging brain activity in real time. Communication of this kind is the goal of researchers who, in 2004, planted electrodes in the



page 132

When viewing an expanded note, click on the pencil icon to enter editing mode or click on the X to hide the note.

# 4 Consciousness

**IMAGINE WAKING UP IN THE HOSPITAL** and the only thing you can move is your eyelids. You cannot talk or indicate that you are in pain. Finally, someone notices that you can voluntarily blink, and together you work out a system of communication. In 2000, when he was 16 years old, this situation happened to Erik Ramsey after his brain stem was damaged in a car accident. Since then, Ramsey has suffered from locked-in syndrome. In this rare condition, all or nearly all of a person's voluntary muscles are paralyzed. Even when Ramsey is awake and alert, he cannot communicate with those around him except by moving his eyes up and down (FIGURE 4.1).



FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked In

As a psychological state, locked-in syndrome has been compared to being buried alive. Imagine that you see all the sights around you and hear every noise, but you cannot respond physically to these sights and noises. Imagine that you can feel every itch, but you cannot scratch yourself or move to gain relief. Hard as it is to imagine, Erik was lucky in that he was able to blink. Other such patients have no voluntary muscle movement. They have often been mistakenly thought to be in a coma for years, receiving no pain medication or socially appropriate communication.

Recent scientific advances have raised the possibility that Ramsey and patients like him will be able to communicate. That is, we might be able to "read" their thoughts by imaging brain activity in real time. Communication of this kind is the goal of researchers who, in 2004, planted electrodes in the

**NOTE**

I can't imagine going through this!



While in editing mode, click on the trash can icon to delete the note or click the checkmark icon to save your changes.

# 4 Consciousness

**IMAGINE WAKING UP IN THE HOSPITAL** and the only thing you can move is your eyelids. You cannot talk or indicate that you are in pain. Finally, someone notices that you can voluntarily blink, and together you work out a system of communication. In 2000, when he was 16 years old, this situation happened to Erik Ramsey after his brain stem was damaged in a car accident. Since then, Ramsey has suffered from locked-in syndrome. In this rare condition, all or nearly all of a person's voluntary muscles are paralyzed. Even when Ramsey is awake and alert, he cannot communicate with those around him except by moving his eyes up and down (**FIGURE 4.1**).



FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked In

As a psychological state, locked-in syndrome has been compared to being buried alive. Imagine that you see all the sights around you and hear every noise, but you cannot respond physically to these sights and noises. Imagine that you can feel every itch, but you cannot scratch yourself or move to gain relief. Hard as it is to imagine, Erik was lucky in that he was able to blink. Other such patients have no voluntary muscle movement. They have often been mistakenly thought to be in a coma for years, receiving no pain medication or socially appropriate communication.

Recent scientific advances have raised the possibility that Ramsey and patients like him will be able to communicate. That is, we might be able to "read" their thoughts by imaging brain activity in real time. Communication of this kind is the goal of researchers who, in 2004, planted electrodes in the

**NOTE** | can't imagine going through this!

## Instructor Shared Annotations

If you are a member of a Student Set, you will be able to view shared annotations created by your instructor. Any annotation created by your instructor will appear as a green mortarboard icon in the left margin of the ebook. Click on the green mortarboard icon to expand a hidden instructor's note.

# 4 Consciousness

page 130  
page 131



**IMAGINE WAKING UP IN THE HOSPITAL** and the only thing you can move is your eyelids. You cannot talk or indicate that you are in pain. Finally, someone notices that you can voluntarily blink, and together you work out a system of communication. In 2000, when he was 16 years old, this situation happened to Erik Ramsey after his brain stem was damaged in a car accident. Since then, Ramsey has suffered from locked-in syndrome. In this rare condition, all or nearly all of a person's voluntary muscles are paralyzed. Even when Ramsey is awake and alert, he cannot communicate with those around him except by moving his eyes up and down (**FIGURE 4.1**).



FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked In

As a psychological state, locked-in syndrome has been compared to being buried alive. Imagine that you see all the sights around you and hear every noise, but you cannot respond physically to these sights and noises. Imagine that you can feel every itch, but you cannot scratch yourself or move to gain relief. Hard as it is to imagine, Erik was lucky in that he was able to blink. Other such patients have no voluntary muscle movement. They have often been mistakenly thought to be in a coma for years, receiving no pain medication or socially appropriate communication.

Recent scientific advances have raised the possibility that Ramsey and patients like him will be able to communicate. That is, we might be able to "read" their thoughts by imaging brain activity in real time. Communication of this kind is the goal of researchers who, in 2004, planted electrodes in the

page 132



Click on the X to hide an instructor's note. You cannot edit or remove instructor's notes from your ebook.

Psychological Science, Fifth Edition ebookstudent@wwnorton.edu ⚙

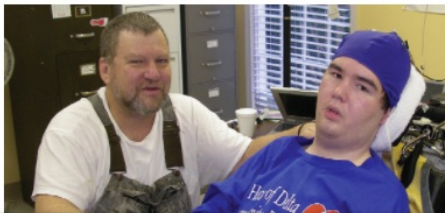
# 4 Consciousness

page 130  
page 131

🏠**INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE**  
*This note is not endorsed by the author(s).* ✕

Here is a YouTube video you should watch: <https://youtu.be/9bZkp7q19f0>

**IMAGINE WAKING UP IN THE HOSPITAL** and the only thing you can move is your eyelids. You cannot talk or indicate that you are in pain. Finally, someone notices that you can voluntarily blink, and together you work out a system of communication. In 2000, when he was 16 years old, this situation happened to Erik Ramsey after his brain stem was damaged in a car accident. Since then, Ramsey has suffered from locked-in syndrome. In this rare condition, all or nearly all of a person's voluntary muscles are paralyzed. Even when Ramsey is awake and alert, he cannot communicate with those around him except by moving his eyes up and down (**FIGURE 4.1**).



As a psychological state, locked-in syndrome has been compared to being buried alive. Imagine that you see all the sights around you and hear every noise, but you cannot respond physically to these sights and noises. Imagine that you can feel every itch, but you cannot scratch yourself or move to gain relief. Hard as it is to imagine, Erik was lucky in that he was able to blink. Other such patients have no voluntary muscle movement. They have often been mistakenly thought to be in a coma for years. receiving no

page 132

⋮ Chapter 4 Consciousness

Still need help? Watch [this video](#).

To view a complete list of the highlights and annotations in your ebook, open the ebook menu at the top left of the page and click on the pencil icon.

Psychological Science, Fifth Edition ebookstudent@wwnorton.edu

Search notes

My notes Instructor's notes

Print all notes

Chapter 1 The Science of Psychology  
(Page includes highlighted text.)  
AS INSTRUCTOR: 'Here is a YouTube video you should watch:  
<https://youtu.be/9bZkp7q19f0>  
'Discuss this in class on Tuesday.'


Chapter 1: WHAT TO BELIEVE? Using Psychological Reasoning: Failing to See Our Own Inadequacies: Why Are People Unaware of Their Weaknesses?  
(Page includes highlighted text.)

Chapter 2 Research Methodology  
(Page includes highlighted text.)  
AS INSTRUCTOR: 'How many of you have done this?'

Chapter 2: 2.1 How Is the Scientific Method Used in Psychological Research?  
'e re te4t z4t'  
AS INSTRUCTOR: 'e4 tsze4 taw4t a'  
'4t a4taweta wetgeg'  
'd grer ert ert tertert ert er tert ert  
ert ertw er'pae opehiowun t83yr  
guweb fiweh uwe rij wihe...'

Chapter 4 Consciousness

can move is your eyelids. You cannot talk or indicate that you are in pain. Finally, someone notices that you can voluntarily blink, and together you work out a system of communication. In 2000, when he was 16 years old, this situation happened to Erik Ramsey after his brain stem was damaged in a car accident. Since then, Ramsey has suffered from locked-in syndrome. In this rare condition, all or nearly all of a person's voluntary muscles are paralyzed. Even when Ramsey is awake and alert, he cannot communicate with those around him except by moving his eyes up and down (FIGURE 4.1).



**FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked In**  
Erik Ramsey (right), with his father, Eddie) suffers from locked-in syndrome.

Chapter 4 Consciousness

1. The search tool allows you to search all of your annotations for specific keywords.
2. The My notes tab will display all of the highlights and annotations you have created in the ebook while the Instructor's notes tab will display all of the highlights and annotations shared by your instructor.
3. Click on Print all notes to open a new tab in your browser that displays only the text of the annotations in your ebook, making it easier to print.
4. Click on the section title to go directly to the page where an annotation or highlight is located.

## How do I bookmark a page?

To bookmark a page in the ebook, click on the page menu icon at the bottom center of the page and select Add bookmark from the menu.

# 1 The Science of Psychology

page 2  
page 3




**THINK OF THE ADVANTAGES THAT DIGITAL MEDIA** have brought to so many lives over the past few decades. Thirty years ago, if you wanted to contact someone far away, you most likely wrote a letter. Phoning could be expensive, and email was largely unavailable. Now you might email, text, Skype, tweet, or blog. Twenty years ago, if you wanted a piece of information that was not available in your home, you might have traveled to a library. Now you would probably go straight to the Internet.



**FIGURE 1.1 Digital Interaction**

People stay wired to their digital media, even in social situations.

the creators of Facebook technology would make easily making new ones.

-  Add bookmark
-  Read aloud (text-to-speech)
-  Print this page

Around the world, billions of people now spend much of their time interacting through digital media (FIGURE 1.1). In fact, many people, especially young people, feel panicky to be away from their 24/7 connection to the electronic universe. When was the last time you willingly went a week without your phone or computer? A day? Some of you probably cannot last more than a few hours, or you become anxious when your instructor insists that cell phones be turned off in the classroom.

You might think, therefore, that our more frequent communications with others would bring many benefits to our social lives. Early proponents of social media, such as that is, a world with fewer obstacles between people. In their view, stronger social ties. We would stay in touch with old friends while people who shared our interests, whether they lived on the next street

Chapter 1 The Science of Psychology

A green bookmark will appear in the upper right corner of the page.

# 1 The Science of Psychology

page 2  
page 3

**THINK OF THE ADVANTAGES THAT DIGITAL MEDIA** have brought to so many lives over the past few decades. Thirty years ago, if you wanted to contact someone far away, you most likely wrote a letter. Phoning could be expensive, and email was largely unavailable. Now you might email, text, Skype, tweet, or blog. Twenty years ago, if you wanted a piece of information that was not available in your home, you might have traveled to a library. Now you would probably go straight to the Internet.



**FIGURE 1.1 Digital Interaction**

People stay wired to their digital media, even in social situations.

the creators of Facebook technology would make us more connected and give us stronger social ties. We would stay in touch with old friends while easily making new ones. Our new friends would be people who shared our interests, whether they lived on the next street

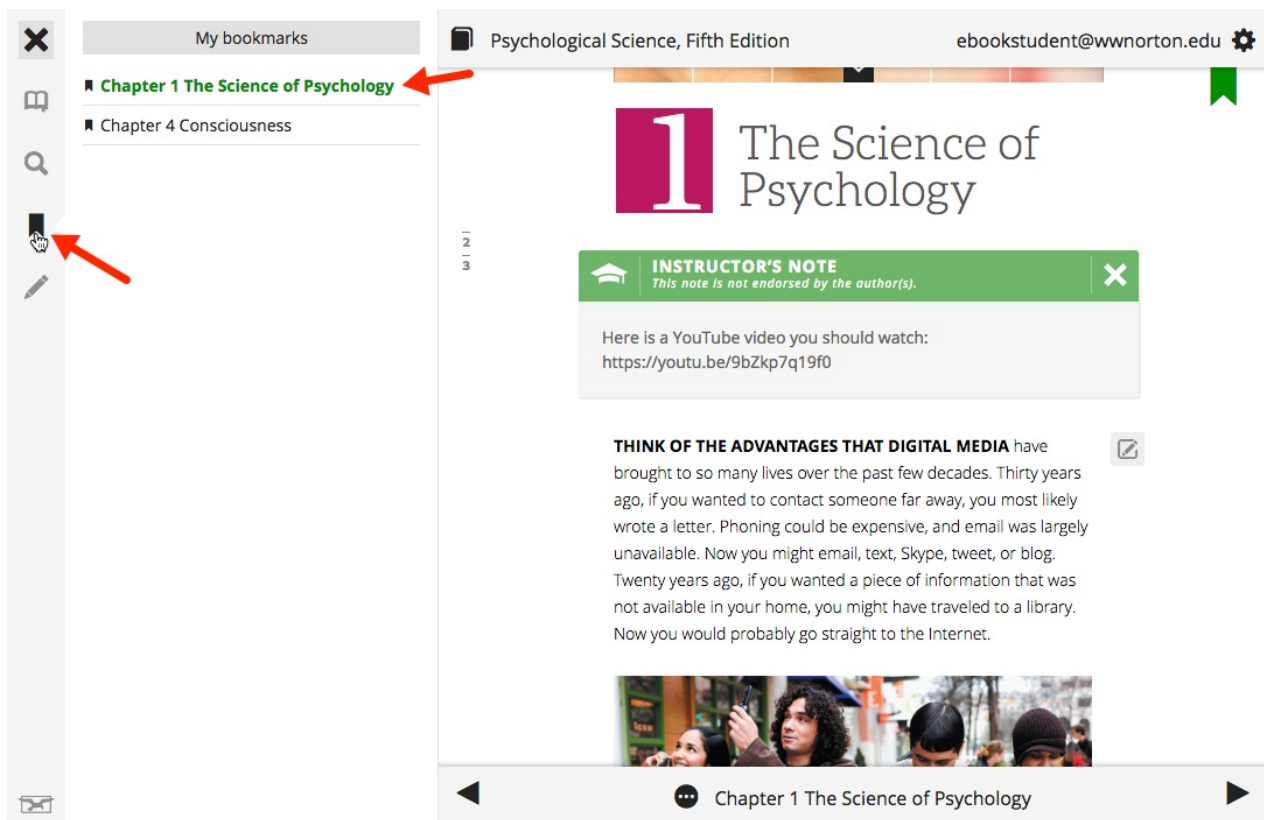
Around the world, billions of people now spend much of their time interacting through digital media (FIGURE 1.1). In fact, many people, especially young people, feel panicky to be away from their 24/7 connection to the electronic universe. When was the last time you willingly went a week without your phone or computer? A day? Some of you probably cannot last more than a few hours, or you become anxious when your instructor insists that cell phones be turned off in the classroom.

You might think, therefore, that our more frequent communications with others would bring many benefits to our social lives. Early proponents of social media, such as that is, a world with fewer obstacles between people. In their view, stronger social ties. We would stay in touch with old friends while people who shared our interests, whether they lived on the next street

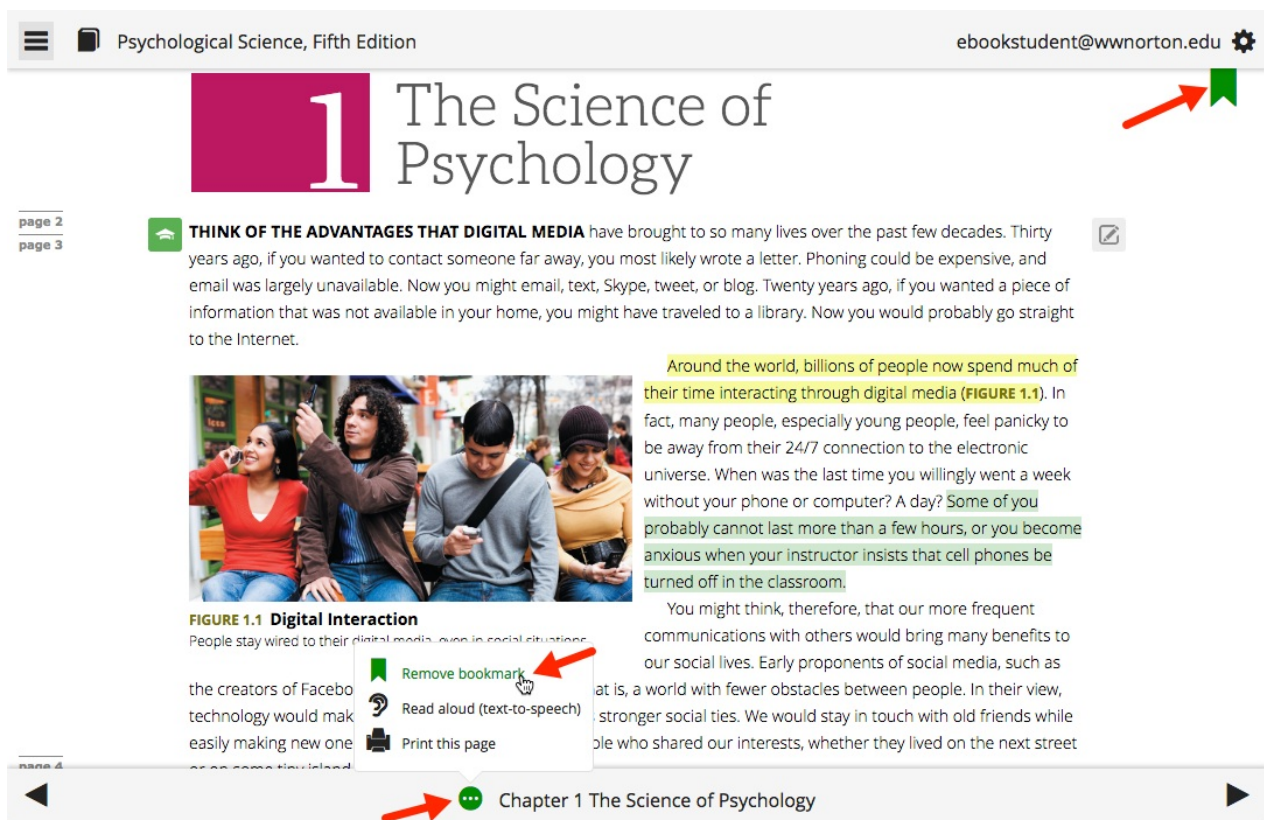
Chapter 1 The Science of Psychology

To view a complete list of the bookmarks in your ebook, open the menu at the top left of the page and click on the bookmark icon. Click on any of the links listed to go to the respective bookmarked page. If you are currently viewing a bookmarked page, the link will appear in bold, green text.





To remove a bookmark, click on the page menu icon at the bottom center of the page and select Remove bookmark from the menu. The green bookmark will then be removed from the upper right corner of the page. You can also remove a bookmark by clicking on the green bookmark icon in the upper right corner of the page.



Can I search my ebook for specific terms or page numbers?

## Searching Ebook

Click on the ebook menu icon in the upper left corner of the page.

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of an ebook. On the left, there is a hamburger menu icon (three horizontal lines) with a red arrow pointing to it, and a small book icon. The text 'Psychological Science, Fifth Edition' is displayed in the center of the bar. On the right, the email address 'ebookstudent@wwnorton.edu' and a gear icon for settings are visible. Below the navigation bar, the chapter title '1 The Science of Psychology' is prominently displayed. A green banner labeled 'INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE' contains the text 'This note is not endorsed by the author(s).' and a link to a YouTube video: 'Here is a YouTube video you should watch: https://youtu.be/9bZkp7q19f0'. The main text area begins with a paragraph: 'THINK OF THE ADVANTAGES THAT DIGITAL MEDIA have brought to so many lives over the past few decades. Thirty years ago, if you wanted to contact someone far away, you most likely wrote a letter. Phoning could be expensive, and email was largely unavailable. Now you might email, text, Skype, tweet, or blog. Twenty years ago, if you wanted a piece of information that was not available in your home, you might have traveled to a library. Now you would probably go straight to the Internet.' To the right of this paragraph is a magnifying glass icon. Below the text is a photograph of four young people sitting together, looking at their smartphones. To the right of the photo is a highlighted text block: 'Around the world, billions of people now spend much of their time interacting through digital media (FIGURE 1.1). In fact, many people, especially young people, feel panicky to be away from their 24/7 connection to the electronic universe. When was the last time you willingly went a week without your phone or computer? A day? Some of you probably cannot last more than a few hours, or you become anxious when your instructor insists that cell phones be turned off in the classroom.' At the bottom of the page, a navigation bar shows 'Chapter 1 The Science of Psychology' with left and right arrow icons.

Click on the magnifying glass icon to access the search tool. If you would like to search the ebook for a specific word, make sure that Book is selected, type the word into the field at the top window, and click the search button or hit Enter on your keyboard. If you would like to search for exact matches, surround your search terms in quotation marks (ex. "brain organization").



1. The total number of sections of the ebook that contain the word will be displayed here.
2. You can sort the results either by relevance (the default setting) or by page number.
3. The section title and page number will be displayed as a link in bold, black text. Click on the link to proceed directly to that section in the ebook.
4. The total number of times the word appears in this section will be displayed here.

5. You can use these up and down arrows to cycle through the instances of the word.
6. Each time the word appears in the ebook, it will be highlighted in yellow.

## Searching Index

**Please note,** not every ebook will have the index search feature enabled.

If you would like to search the index of your ebook, make sure that Index is selected, type the word into the field at the top window and each instance of that word will appear in the window and be highlighted in yellow. Click on one of the bold page numbers to go to that section in your ebook. If you would like to search for exact matches, surround your search terms in quotation marks (ex. "time-series").

The screenshot displays an ebook viewer interface. At the top, a search bar contains the word "time". Below the search bar, there are two tabs: "Book" and "Index". The "Index" tab is selected, and a list of search results is shown. The results include: "demand curve, 75, 75-76", "time and elasticity over, 121, 122", "elasticity, 108-41, 110", "and demand curve over time, 121, 122", "graphs, 31, 55-64", "time-series, 57", "Modern Times (film), 262", and "time elasticity and the demand curve over, 121, 122", "and price elasticity of supply, 135, 136", "and response to market price changes, 112-13", and "time-series graphs, 57". Red arrows point to the search bar, the "Index" tab, and the search results. The main content area shows the start of Chapter 1, "The Five Foundations of Economics", with a "MISCONCEPTION" section discussing the term "dismal science".

## Jump to Page

If you would like to go to a specific page in your ebook, make sure that Book is selected, type the number into the field at the top of the window and click on the Jump to page link that appears.



The screenshot displays the interface of an ebook reader. On the left, a sidebar contains a search bar with the number '243' entered, a 'Jump to page 243' button, and a search icon. The main content area shows a text passage from 'Psychological Science, Fifth Edition' discussing the advantages of digital media. Below the text is a photograph of four young people using mobile devices, labeled as Figure 1.1 'Digital Interaction'. The bottom of the page features a navigation bar with a back arrow, a chapter icon, and the text 'Chapter 1 The Science of Psychology', along with a forward arrow.

Still need help? Watch [this video](#).

## Can I read my ebook offline?

Offline reading is no longer available for titles that remain in the Classic Ebook Reader. Please [submit a support ticket](#) and a Customer Support Specialist will determine if there's an offline reading option available for you.

## Does the ebook support audio narration?

**Please note**, the audio narration feature found within the ebook only functions on desktop and laptop computers at this time; it is not currently supported on mobile devices (ie. phones and tablets) running iOS or Android. However, Apple and Google offer text-to-speech solutions that you can use to read your ebook aloud on your mobile device:

Apple iOS: [VoiceOver](#) (this feature is available in all devices running iOS; use the Speak Screen or Speak Selection options)

Google Android: [Google Text-to-speech](#) (this app comes bundled with newer versions of Android)

Within the ebook, there are two ways in which to launch the audio narration feature:

### To begin reading at the top of the current page...

Click on the page menu icon at the bottom center of the page and select Read aloud (text-to-speech) from the menu.

# 4 Consciousness

page 130  
page 131

**IMAGINE WAKING UP IN THE HOSPITAL** and the only thing you can move is your eyelids. You cannot talk or indicate that you are in pain. Finally, someone notices that you can voluntarily blink, and together you work out a system of communication. In 2000, when he was 16 years old, this situation happened to Erik Ramsey after his brain stem was damaged in a car accident. Since then, Ramsey has suffered from locked-in syndrome. In this rare condition, all or nearly all of a person's voluntary muscles are paralyzed. Even when Ramsey is awake and alert, he cannot communicate with those around him except by moving his eyes up and down (FIGURE 4.1).

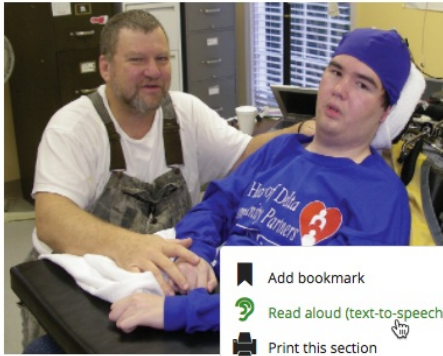


FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked In

As a psychological state, locked-in syndrome has been compared to being buried alive. Imagine that you see all the sights around you and hear every noise, but you cannot respond physically to these sights and noises. Imagine that you can feel every itch, but you cannot scratch yourself or move to gain relief. Hard as it is to imagine, Erik was lucky in that he was able to blink. Other such patients have no voluntary muscle movement. They have often been mistakenly thought to be in a coma for years, receiving no pain medication or socially appropriate communication.

Recent scientific advances have raised the possibility that Ramsey and patients like him will be able to communicate. That is, we might be able to "read" their thoughts by imaging brain activity in real time. Communication of this kind is the goal of researchers who, in 2004, planted electrodes in the

- Add bookmark
- Read aloud (text-to-speech)
- Print this section

page 132

Chapter 4 Consciousness

The audio narration will begin reading at the beginning of the current page and the audio narration tools will appear near the top of the ebook. The text being read aloud will also be highlighted in light green (in the example below, the first paragraph on the page is being read aloud).

# 4 Consciousness

page 130  
page 131

**IMAGINE WAKING UP IN THE HOSPITAL** and the only thing you can move is your eyelids. You cannot talk or indicate that you are in pain. Finally, someone notices that you can voluntarily blink, and together you work out a system of communication. In 2000, when he was 16 years old, this situation happened to Erik Ramsey after his brain stem was damaged in a car accident. Since then, Ramsey has suffered from locked-in syndrome. In this rare condition, all or nearly all of a person's voluntary muscles are paralyzed. Even when Ramsey is awake and alert, he cannot communicate with those around him except by moving his eyes up and down (FIGURE 4.1).



FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked In

As a psychological state, locked-in syndrome has been compared to being buried alive. Imagine that you see all the sights around you and hear every noise, but you cannot respond physically to these sights and noises. Imagine that you can feel every itch, but you cannot scratch yourself or move to gain relief. Hard as it is to imagine, Erik was lucky in that he was able to blink. Other such patients have no voluntary muscle movement. They have often been mistakenly thought to be in a coma for years, receiving no pain medication or socially appropriate communication.

Recent scientific advances have raised the possibility that Ramsey and patients like him will be able to communicate. That is, we might be able to "read" their thoughts by imaging brain activity in real time. Communication of this kind is the goal of researchers who, in 2004, planted electrodes in the

0.75x 1x 2x Alex

Chapter 4 Consciousness

To read selected sections of text in the ebook...




Highlight a section of text with your cursor and click on the ear icon in the tool palette that appears. You do not need to select an entire section, paragraph, or sentence; you can have the audio narration read a single word if you'd like.

Psychological Science, Fifth Edition ebookstudent@wwnorton.edu

# 4 Consciousness

page 130  
page 131

**IMAGINE WAKING UP IN THE HOSPITAL** and the only thing you can move is your eyelids. You cannot talk or indicate that you are in pain. Finally, someone notices that you can voluntarily blink, and together you work out a system of communication. In 2000, when he was 16 years old, this situation happened to Erik Ramsey after his brain stem was damaged in a car accident. Since then, Ramsey has suffered from locked-in syndrome. In this rare condition, all or nearly all of a person's voluntary muscles are paralyzed. Even when Ramsey is awake and alert, he cannot communicate with those around him except by moving his eyes up and down (**FIGURE 4.1**).



As a psychological state, locked-in syndrome has been compared to being buried alive. Imagine that you see all the sights around you and hear every noise, but you cannot respond physically to these sights and noises. Imagine that you can feel every itch, but you cannot scratch yourself or move to gain relief. Hard as it is to imagine, Erik was lucky in that he was able to blink. Other such patients have no voluntary muscle movement. They have often been mistakenly thought to be in a coma for years, receiving no pain medication or socially appropriate communication.

Recent scientific advances have raised the possibility that Ramsey and patients like him will be able to communicate. That is, we might be able to "read" their thoughts. Communication of this kind is a major goal of researchers who, in 2004, planted electrodes in the

page 132

**FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked In**

Chapter 4 Consciousness


The audio narration will begin reading the selected section and the audio narration tools will appear near the top of the ebook. Once the audio narration reaches the end of the selected text, the narration will stop.

Psychological Science, Fifth Edition ebookstudent@wwnorton.edu

# 4 Consciousness

page 130  
page 131

**IMAGINE WAKING UP IN THE HOSPITAL** and the only thing you can move is your eyelids. You cannot talk or indicate that you are in pain. Finally, someone notices that you can voluntarily blink, and together you work out a system of communication. In 2000, when he was 16 years old, this situation happened to Erik Ramsey after his brain stem was damaged in a car accident. Since then, Ramsey has suffered from locked-in syndrome. In this rare condition, all or nearly all of a person's voluntary muscles are paralyzed. Even when Ramsey is awake and alert, he cannot communicate with those around him except by moving his eyes up and down (FIGURE 4.1).



As a psychological state, locked-in syndrome has been compared to being buried alive. Imagine that you see all the sights around you and hear every noise, but you cannot respond physically to these sights and noises. Imagine that you can feel every itch, but you cannot scratch yourself or move to gain relief. Hard as it is to imagine, Erik was lucky in that he was able to blink. Other such patients have no voluntary muscle movement. They have often been mistakenly thought to be in a coma for years, receiving no pain medication or socially appropriate communication.

Recent scientific advances have raised the possibility that Ramsey and patients like him will be able to communicate. That is, we might be able to "read" their thoughts by monitoring brain activity in real time. Communication of this kind is the goal of researchers who, in 2004, planted electrodes in the

page 132

FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked In

Chapter 4 Consciousness

## Using the audio narration tools...

Psychological Science, Fifth Edition ebookstudent@wwnorton.edu

# 4 Consciousness

page 130

1. Click on the pause icon to pause the audio narration. Click on the play icon that appears to resume the audio narration at the same place in which it was paused.
2. Click on the stop icon to completely stop the audio narration. If you had started the audio narration at the beginning of the current page, the narration will reset and begin reading at the beginning of the page if activated again.
3. Click on one of the speed choices to either slow down or speed up the audio narration. The default is 1x. 0.75x will slow down the narration to 75% of the normal speed while 2x will speed up the narration to double the normal speed. The selected speed will appear as bold, underlined text (in the example above, 1x is selected).
4. Use the voices dropdown menu to select different voices to read the text aloud. The number of available voices and their names will vary depending on which operating system and internet browser you are using at the time.
  1. **Please note**, W. W. Norton does not supply or support any of the voices found in the voices dropdown menu. All of the voices are supplied and supported by the company that created the internet browser you're using (ex. Google created and supports all of the available voices within Chrome).

To hide the audio narration tools, click on the page menu icon at the bottom center of the page and select Hide text-to-speech from the menu.

Psychological Science, Fifth Edition ebookstudent@wwnorton.edu

# 4 Consciousness

page 130  
page 131

**IMAGINE WAKING UP IN THE HOSPITAL** and the only thing you can move is your eyelids. You cannot talk or indicate that you are in pain. Finally, someone notices that you can voluntarily blink, and together you work out a system of communication. In 2000, when he was 16 years old, this situation happened to Erik Ramsey after his brain stem was damaged in a car accident. Since then, Ramsey has suffered from locked-in syndrome. In this rare condition, all or nearly all of a person's voluntary muscles are paralyzed. Even when Ramsey is awake and alert, he cannot communicate with those around him except by moving his eyes up and down (FIGURE 4.1).

As a psychological state, locked-in syndrome has been compared to being buried alive. Imagine that you see all the sights around you and hear every noise, but you cannot respond physically to these sights and noises. Imagine that you can feel every itch, but you cannot scratch yourself or move to gain relief. Hard as it is to imagine, Erik was lucky in that he was able to blink. Other such patients have no voluntary muscle movement. They have often been mistakenly thought to be in a coma for years, receiving no pain medication or socially appropriate communication.

Recent scientific advances have raised the possibility that Ramsey and patients like him will be able to communicate. That is, we might be able to "read" their thoughts by imaging brain activity in real time. Communication of this kind is the goal of researchers who, in 2004, planted electrodes in the

page 132

FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked...

Chapter 4 Consciousness

Still need help? Watch [this video](#).

## Can I print from the ebook?

To print a section of the ebook, click on the page menu icon at the bottom center of the page and select Print this page from the menu.



# 1 The Science of Psychology

page 2  
page 3

**THINK OF THE ADVANTAGES THAT DIGITAL MEDIA** have brought to so many lives over the past few decades. Thirty years ago, if you wanted to contact someone far away, you most likely wrote a letter. Phoning could be expensive, and email was largely unavailable. Now you might email, text, Skype, tweet, or blog. Twenty years ago, if you wanted a piece of information that was not available in your home, you might have traveled to a library. Now you would probably go straight to the Internet.



**FIGURE 1.1 Digital Interaction**  
People stay wired to their digital media, even in social situations.

the creators of Facebook, technology would make us easily making new ones. Or on some tiny island, thou

- Remove bookmark
- Stop reading aloud
- Print this page

Around the world, billions of people now spend much of their time interacting through digital media (FIGURE 1.1). In fact, many people, especially young people, feel panicky to be away from their 24/7 connection to the electronic universe. When was the last time you willingly went a week without your phone or computer? A day? Some of you probably cannot last more than a few hours, or you become anxious when your instructor insists that cell phones be turned off in the classroom.

You might think, therefore, that our more frequent communications with others would bring many benefits to our social lives. Early proponents of social media, such as that is, a world with fewer obstacles between people. In their view, technology would make us more connected and give us stronger social ties. We would stay in touch with old friends while people who shared our interests, whether they lived on the next street

page 4

Chapter 1 The Science of Psychology

Next, a window will appear that will tell you how many more sections of the ebook you are eligible to print before your printing quota has been reached. To proceed with printing the section of the ebook you selected, click on the Print button and follow your browser's prompts to print the ebook content in a printer-friendly format.

# 1 The Science of Psychology

page 2  
page 3

**THINK OF THE ADVANTAGES THAT DIGITAL MEDIA** have brought to so many lives over the past few decades. Thirty years ago, if you wanted to contact someone far away, you most likely wrote a letter. Phoning could be expensive, and email was largely unavailable. Now you might email, text, Skype, tweet, or blog. Twenty years ago, if you wanted a piece of information that was not available in your home, you might have traveled to a library. Now you would probably go straight to the Internet.



**FIGURE 1.1 Digital Interaction**  
People stay wired to their digital media, even in social situations.

the creators of Facebook, envisioned a flatter world—that is, a world with fewer obstacles between people. In their view, technology would make us more connected and give us stronger social ties. We would stay in touch with old friends while easily making new ones. Our new friends would be people who shared our interests, whether they lived on the next street or on some tiny island, thousands of miles away.

You are allowed to print 6 more sections of this book. Do you want to print this section?

Print

Nevermind

ions of people now spend much of their time interacting through digital media (FIGURE 1.1). In fact, many people, especially young people, feel panicky to be away from their 24/7 connection to the electronic universe. When was the last time you willingly went a week without your phone or computer? A day? Some of you probably cannot last more than a few hours, or you become anxious when your instructor insists that cell phones be turned off in the classroom.

You might think, therefore, that our more frequent communications with others would bring many benefits to our social lives. Early proponents of social media, such as that is, a world with fewer obstacles between people. In their view, technology would make us more connected and give us stronger social ties. We would stay in touch with old friends while people who shared our interests, whether they lived on the next street

page 4

Chapter 1 The Science of Psychology

If you have changed your mind and no longer wish to print this section of the ebook, click the

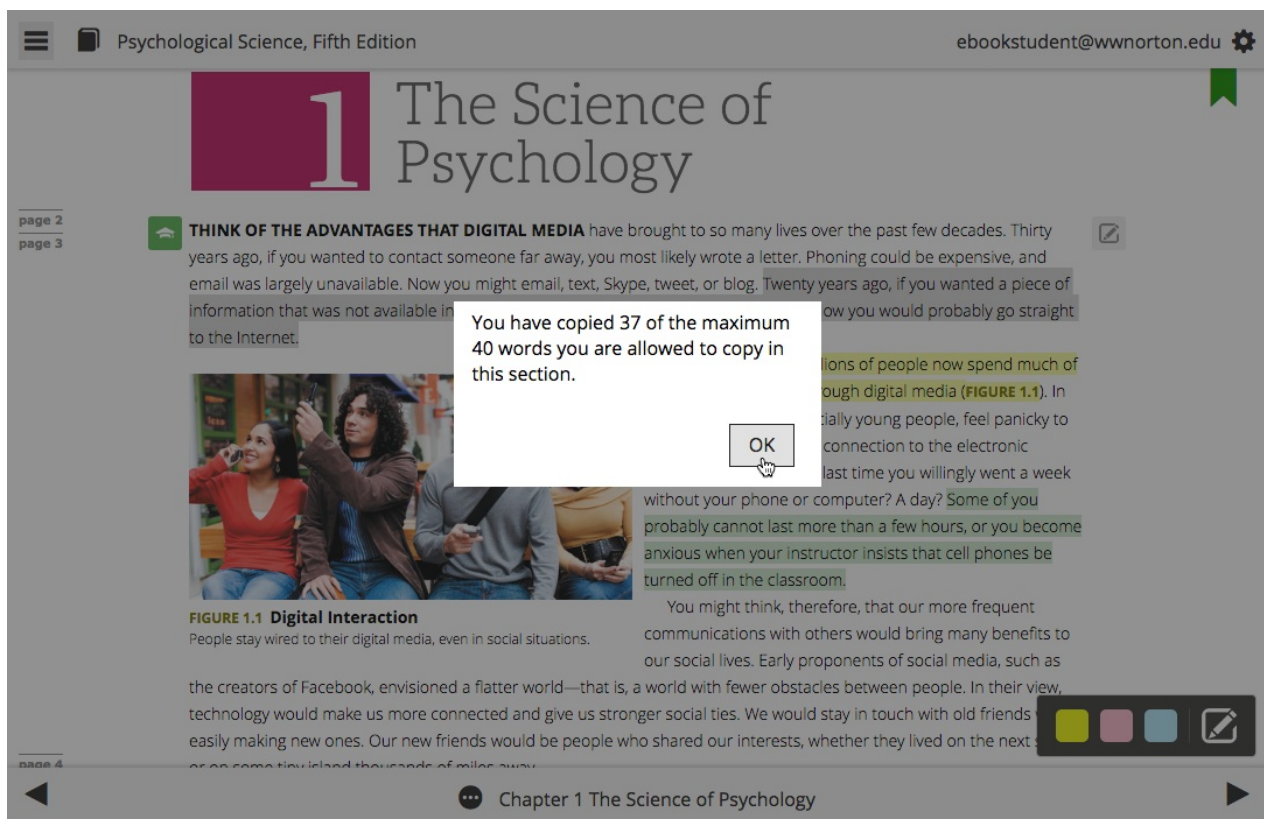
Nevermind button and this section will not be counted towards your printing quota.

**Please note**, your printing quota depends on which title you are using; some titles have smaller or larger quotas than other titles, depending on copyright and licensing agreements, and some titles may not allow printing at all. Also, chapters in most ebooks are divided into several smaller sections. Those smaller sections are what count towards your printing quota. So, printing an entire chapter of an ebook could use up several sections of your printing quota. A section of an ebook is defined as the scroll-able content that you can view in the ebook window at one time.

## Can I copy and paste text from the ebook?

Select the text you'd like to copy (like you would if you were creating highlights or annotations) and either use your browser's copy function (usually under the Edit menu) or a keyboard shortcut to copy the text and make it ready to be pasted into another document.

Just like the printing feature found in the ebook, you have a set quota of words that you can copy from each section of the ebook. After copying the text, you will receive a message that clearly defines how many more words you can copy from this particular section before your copying quota is met.




If you go over your copying quota the first time you attempt to copy text from a section of the ebook, you'll receive a message that you have exceeded your quota and that you need to select fewer words and try again.

Psychological Science, Fifth Edition ebookstudent@wwnorton.edu

# 1 The Science of Psychology

page 2  
page 3

**THINK OF THE ADVANTAGES THAT DIGITAL MEDIA** have brought to so many lives over the past few decades. Thirty years ago, if you wanted to contact someone far away, you most likely wrote a letter. Phoning could be expensive, and email was largely unavailable. Now you might email, text, Skype, tweet, or blog. Twenty years ago, if you wanted a piece of information that was not available in print, you would probably go straight to the Internet.



**FIGURE 1.1 Digital Interaction**  
People stay wired to their digital media, even in social situations.

You are allowed to copy a maximum of 40 words in this section. Please select fewer words and try again.

OK

ions of people now spend much of their time on digital media (FIGURE 1.1). Initially young people, feel panicky to disconnect from the electronic connection to the electronic world. How long has it been the last time you willingly went a week without your phone or computer? A day? Some of you probably cannot last more than a few hours, or you become anxious when your instructor insists that cell phones be turned off in the classroom.

You might think, therefore, that our more frequent communications with others would bring many benefits to our social lives. Early proponents of social media, such as the creators of Facebook, envisioned a flatter world—that is, a world with fewer obstacles between people. In their view, technology would make us more connected and give us stronger social ties. We would stay in touch with old friends and easily making new ones. Our new friends would be people who shared our interests, whether they lived on the next

**Please note,** your copying quota depends on which title you are using; some titles have smaller or larger quotas than other titles, depending on copyright and licensing agreements. Some titles may not allow copying at all.

Still need help? Watch [this video](#).

## How do I add myself to a Student Set?

To be able to view highlights and annotations shared by your instructor, you need to be a member of a Student Set created by that instructor.

Click on the gear icon in the upper right corner of the page and select Add yourself to a Student Set from the menu.




Psychological Science, Fifth Edition ebookstudent@wwnorton.edu

# 1 The Science of Psychology

page 2  
page 3

**THINK OF THE ADVANTAGES THAT DIGITAL MEDIA** have brought to so many lives over the past few decades. Ten years ago, if you wanted to contact someone far away, you most likely wrote a letter. Phoning could be expensive, email was largely unavailable. Now you might email, text, Skype, tweet, or blog. Twenty years ago, if you wanted a piece of information that was not available in your home, you might have traveled to a library. Now you would probably go to the Internet.



**FIGURE 1.1 Digital Interaction**  
People stay wired to their digital media, even in social situations.

Around the world, billions of people now spend their time interacting through digital media (FIGURE 1.1). In fact, many people, especially young people, feel panicky to be away from their 24/7 connection to the electronic universe. When was the last time you willingly went a week without your phone or computer? A day? Some of you probably cannot last more than a few hours, or you become anxious when your instructor insists that cell phones be turned off in the classroom.

You might think, therefore, that our more frequent communications with others would bring many benefits to our social lives. Early proponents of social media, such as the creators of Facebook, envisioned a flatter world—that is, a world with fewer obstacles between people. In their view, technology would make us more connected and give us stronger social ties. We would stay in touch with old friends while easily making new ones. Our new friends would be people who shared our interests, whether they lived on the next street or on some tiny island thousands of miles away.

Facebook now has over a billion users. Many Facebook users visit the site several times a day. None of these people are sad and lonely, right? All of them have become happier through social media?

On the contrary, there is evidence that the more people use Facebook, the less happy they are in their daily lives. In 2013, at the University of Michigan, the psychologist Ethan Kross and his colleagues performed a study concerning Facebook use. The researchers texted the study participants five times a day for two weeks. In those texts, they asked the

page 4

Chapter 1 The Science of Psychology

Enter your Student Set ID number into the field and click the OK button. If you do not have a Student Set ID number yet, click on the I don't have a Student Set ID at this time button to return to the ebook without joining a Student Set.

Psychological Science, Fifth Edition ebookstudent@wwnorton.edu

# 1 The Science of Psychology

page 2  
page 3

**THINK** years ago, if you wanted to contact someone far away, you most likely wrote a letter. Phoning could be expensive, email was largely unavailable. Now you might email, text, Skype, tweet, or blog. Twenty years ago, if you wanted a piece of information that was not available in your home, you might have traveled to a library. Now you would probably go to the Internet.

**Student Set ID:** 15119

Your activity results will be saved even if you haven't joined a Student Set. **But unless you're only using the activity for self-study, you need to join a Student Set for your instructor to see your grade.** Once you *do* join a Student Set, your results will instantly be visible in your instructor's activity report.

*Need help? Contact [W. W. Norton Customer Support](#)*

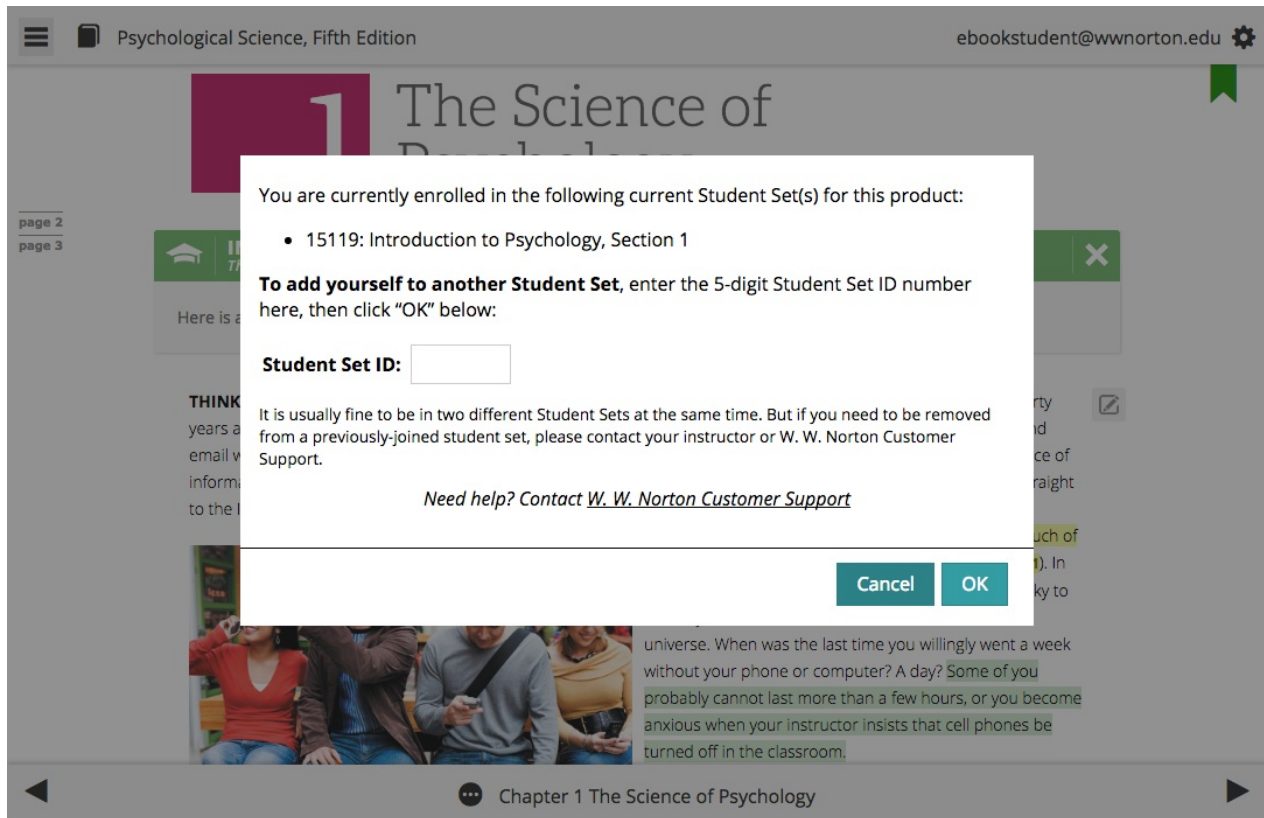
I don't have a Student Set ID at this time OK

**FIGURE 1.1 Digital Interaction**  
People stay wired to their digital media, even in social situations.

the creators of Facebook, envisioned a flatter world—that is, a world with fewer obstacles between people. In their view, technology would make us more connected and give us stronger social ties. We would stay in touch with old friends while easily making new ones. Our new friends would be people who shared our interests, whether they lived on the next street

Chapter 1 The Science of Psychology

If you are already a member of a student set, you will receive the message below:



You can add yourself to as many Student Sets as you would like. However, you cannot remove yourself from a Student Set; only your instructor can perform that action.

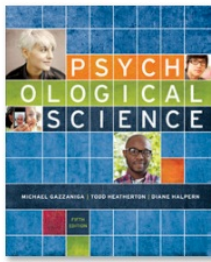
If you enrolled in the wrong Student Set, enroll in the correct one and notify your instructor of the mistake. Your instructor can then remove you from the incorrect Student Set.

## How do I purchase a discounted loose-leaf copy of my textbook?

**Please note,** This offer is not available for every ebook.

If you purchased access to an ebook online, **some titles** will give you the option to purchase a loose-leaf copy of your textbook at a discounted price. The confirmation email you received after purchasing access to your ebook should have told you if you were eligible for this discount. If you are eligible, please follow these steps to purchase the discounted loose-leaf copy of your textbook.

On the Digital Resources page for your textbook, click on the ebook tile.



# Psychological Science

FIFTH EDITION

Gazzaniga, Heatherton, and Halpern

Purchase Options

Ebook

InQuizitive

ZAPS

Getting Started

Next, open a chapter of your ebook.

← Digital Resources **EBOOK** ebookstudent@wnorton.edu

**Psychological Science**  
FIFTH EDITION  
Gazzaniga, Heatherton, and Halpern



**Ebook**

Interactive Online Textbook

Return To Last-Visited Page

CHAPTER TITLE	TIME SPENT (MM:SS)
<b>Chapter 1 The Science of Psychology</b>	173:08
<b>Chapter 2 Research Methodology</b>	10:50
<b>Chapter 3 Biology and Behavior</b>	29:24

Once in the ebook, click on the gear menu in the upper right corner of the page and select Purchase a print textbook from the menu.



Psychological Science, Fifth Edition ebookstudent@wnorton.edu



- Add yourself to a Student Set
- Purchase a print textbook
- Help/FAQ
- Change password
- Sign out

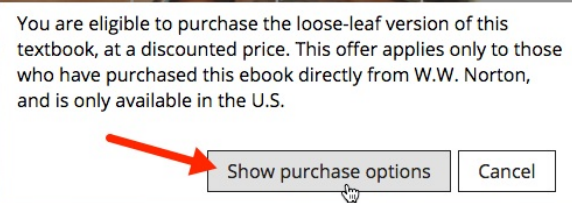


**1** The Science of Psychology

Chapter 1 The Science of Psychology

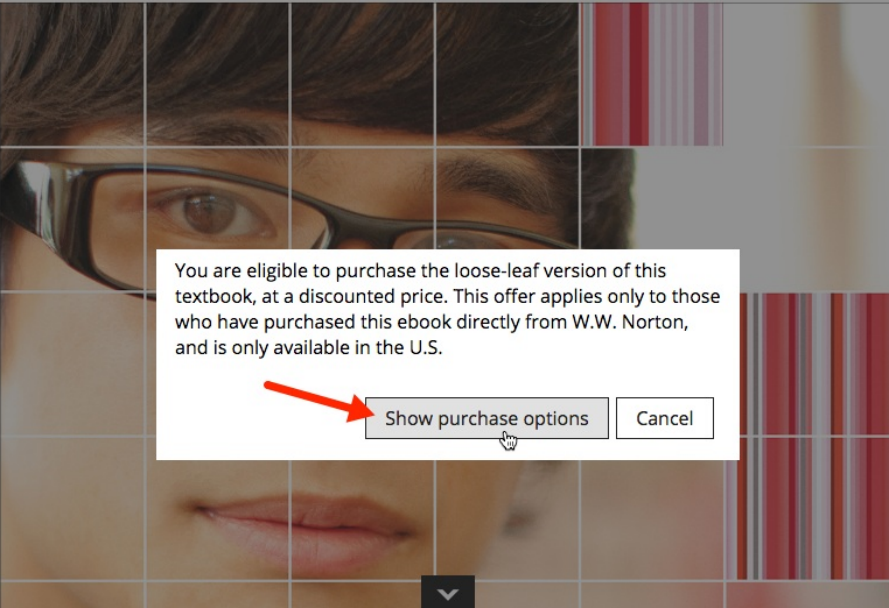
In the next window that appears, click on the Show purchase options button.

Psychological Science, Fifth Edition ebookstudent@wnorton.edu



You are eligible to purchase the loose-leaf version of this textbook, at a discounted price. This offer applies only to those who have purchased this ebook directly from W.W. Norton, and is only available in the U.S.

Show purchase options Cancel



**1** The Science of Psychology

Chapter 1 The Science of Psychology

Finally, complete the purchasing process to purchase a loose-leaf copy of your textbook at a discounted rate.

The screenshot shows a mobile application interface. At the top, the title bar reads "Psychological Science, Fifth Edition" and the user email is "ebookstudent@wwnorton.edu". A central dialog box is displayed, titled "Interactive Ebook Edition of Psychological Science, Fifth Edition" by Michael Gazzaniga, Todd Heatherton, and Diane Halpern. The dialog lists a purchase option for a "Loose-leaf copy of Psychological Science" for \$30.00, which is available at a discounted price to purchasers of the ebook. The total price is \$30.00 USD, plus shipping and tax. There are buttons for "Cancel" and "Enter Credit Card Info". A footer in the dialog provides contact information for W. W. Norton Customer Support. Below the dialog, the app's main content area shows "The Science of Psychology" with a large number "1" in a maroon box. The bottom navigation bar indicates "Chapter 1 The Science of Psychology".

Psychological Science, Fifth Edition ebookstudent@wwnorton.edu

Interactive Ebook Edition of  
**Psychological Science, Fifth Edition**  
Michael Gazzaniga, Todd Heatherton, Diane Halpern

**Purchase options:**

**\$30.00** **Loose-leaf copy of *Psychological Science***  
Available at a discounted price to purchasers of the *Psychological Science* ebook

Select one or more products for purchase.

**TOTAL PRICE: \$30.00 USD**  
Plus shipping costs and state and local sales tax, if applicable

Cancel Enter Credit Card Info

Need help? Contact [W. W. Norton Customer Support](#)

**1** The Science of Psychology

Chapter 1 The Science of Psychology