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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 Chapter 4, 'Consciousness'. The page number is 130. The chapter title '4 Consciousness' is prominently displayed. A paragraph of text is shown with several lines highlighted in yellow, pink, and blue. A tool palette is visible at the bottom right of the page, containing icons for highlighting (yellow, pink, blue), annotation (white box with a red slash), and audio narration (ear icon). The text in the image includes: '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'. Below the text is a photograph of Erik Ramsey, a man in a blue hospital gown, sitting in a chair with a medical professional. The caption reads 'FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked In'. The page number 'page 132' is visible on the left side. The bottom navigation bar shows 'Chapter 4 Consciousness'.

Removing Highlights

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4 Consciousness

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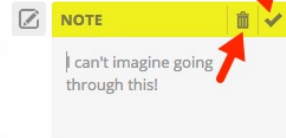
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FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked In
Erik Ramsey (right, with his father, Eddie) suffers from locked-in syndrome.

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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.

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 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

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Predicting the future is a tough business.

CHAPTER 1 The Five Foundations of Economics

Economics is the dismal science.

MIS CONCEPTION Perhaps you have heard of the "dismal science"? This derogatory term was first used by historian and essayist Thomas Carlyle in the nineteenth century. He called economics the dismal science after he read a prediction from economist Thomas Malthus stating that because our planet had limited resources, continued population growth would ultimately lead to widespread starvation. Malthus was a respected thinker, but he was unduly pessimistic. The world population was one billion in 1800. and it is seven billion today. One of the things that

Chapter 1 - The Five Foundations of Economics

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FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked In

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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



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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.

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar with the title 'Psychological Science, Fifth Edition' and the user email 'ebookstudent@wnorton.edu'. Below this is an audio player interface with a large purple '4' icon, a play/pause button, a stop button, speed options (0.75x, 1x, 2x), and a voice selection dropdown menu set to 'Alex'. The main content area displays the chapter title '4 Consciousness' and a text passage starting with 'IMAGINE WAKING UP IN THE HOSPITAL'. A photograph of Erik Ramsey is shown with the caption 'FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked In'. A red arrow points to a highlighted section of text: '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...'. A red arrow points to the highlighted text. At the bottom, there is a navigation bar with a back arrow, a menu icon, 'Chapter 4 Consciousness', and a forward arrow.

Using the audio narration tools...

This screenshot is similar to the one above but focuses on the audio player controls. Four blue callout boxes with white numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are positioned over the play/pause, stop, speed, and voice dropdown menu buttons, respectively. The text '4 Consciousness' is partially visible behind the callouts.

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.
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FIGURE 4.1 Conscious but Locked ...

Chapter 4 Consciousness

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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.

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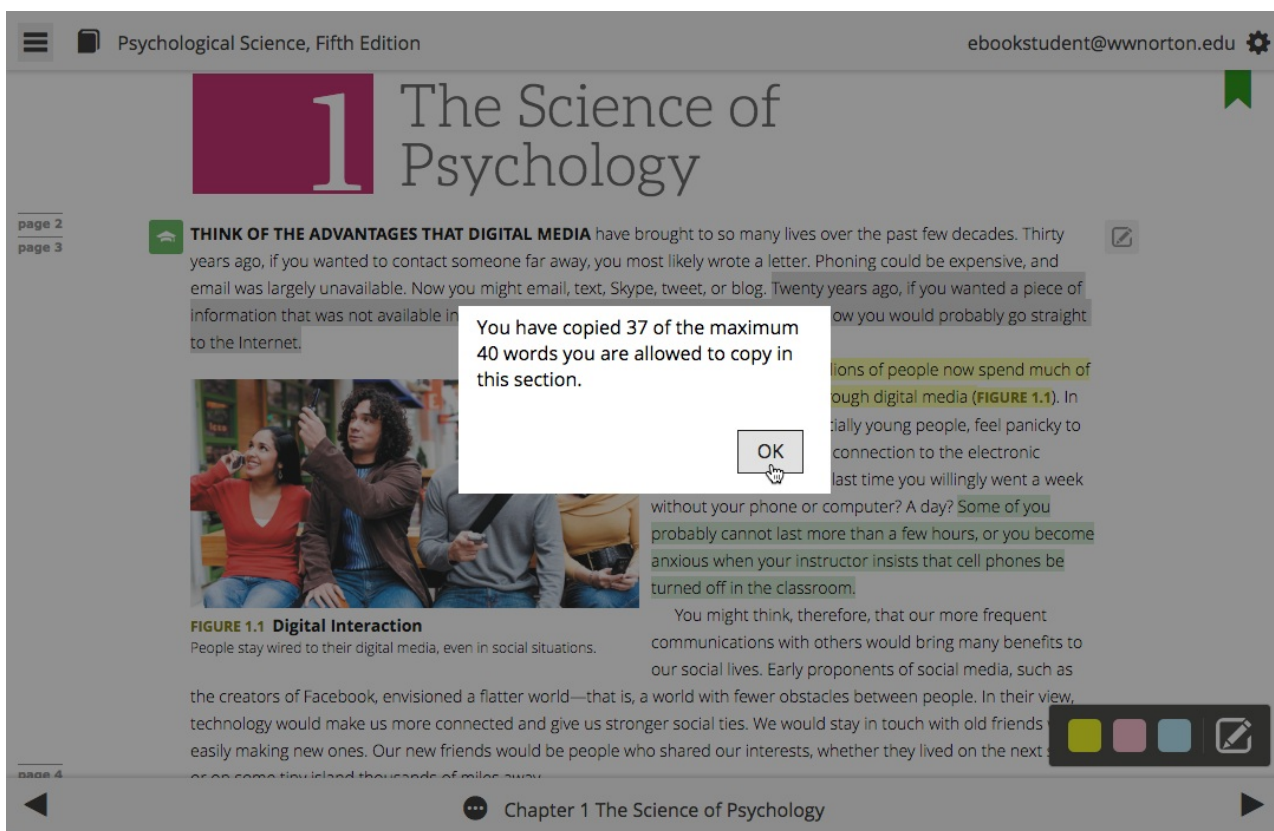
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FIGURE 1.1 Digital Interaction
People stay wired to their digital media, even in social situations.

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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 easily making new ones. Our new friends would be people who shared our interests, whether they lived on the next

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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

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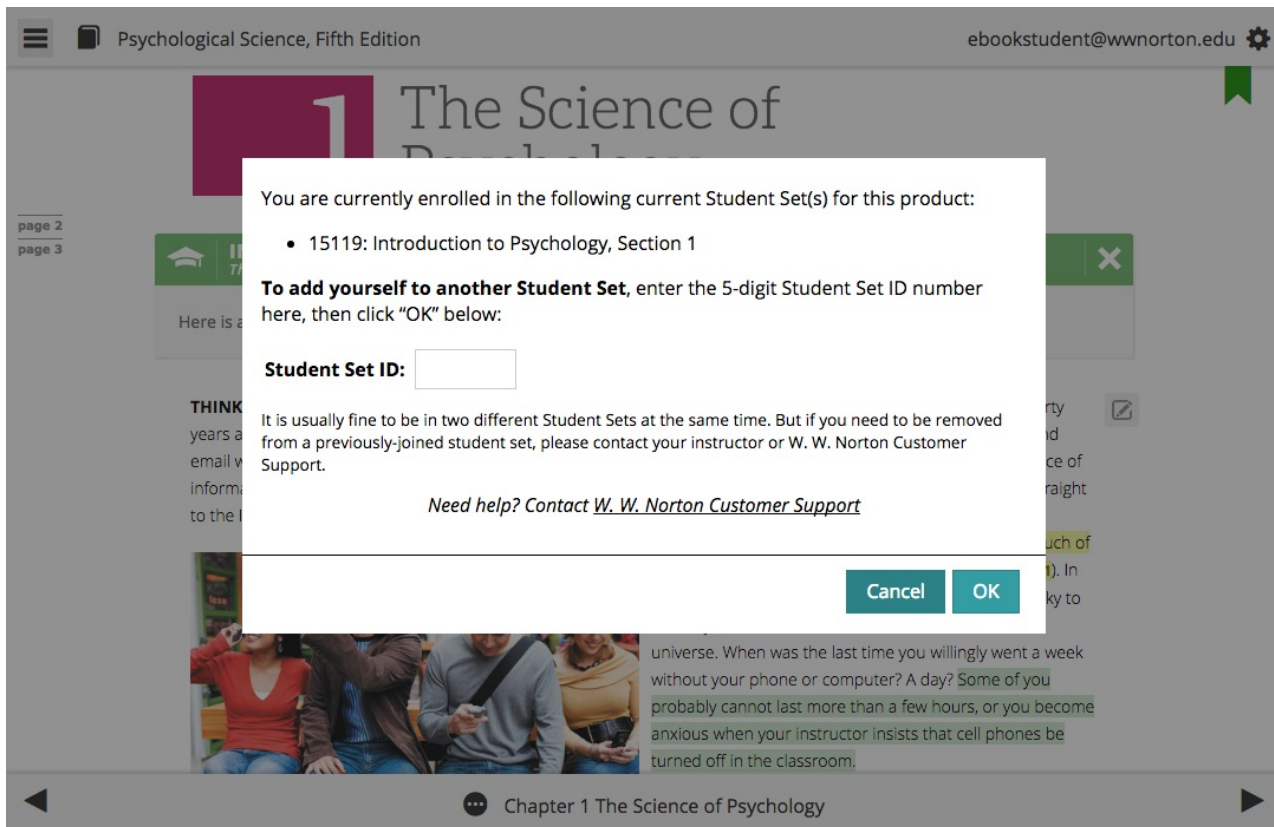
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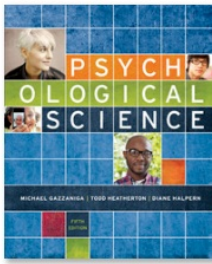
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project that self out into the world for approval. So we must always keep up appearances. And it's this part—about having to manipulate how we look to others, about seeking and getting followers, likes, and comments—that has some Instagram users thinking twice.

While many are still content with the platform as is, a growing number of young people are setting up secondary accounts on Instagram that upend the normal rules. Contrary to "rinsta" (or real Instagram), these "finstagram"