Name of Student

Name of Professor

Name of Class

Day Month Year

Digital Natives and Digital Immigrants

Summary

 In this chapter, it was presented that how digital natives are different from digital immigrants; the ones born in technological era and the ones before technological advancement respectively. The main drawback of this digital gap sits in the educational institutions where digital natives are taught by the “outdated” ideas and language of digital immigrants. They find it quite hard to understand their meaning and perspective.

 Another notion propounded by the researchers is that most of the preexisting literature might be outdated because of the conservation approaches of digital immigrants because they might feel themselves threatened by the rising dominance of technology and objectivity and at the same time try to maintain their “contributions” in the relevant fields. This situation was renamed as “moral panic” by the researchers.

 Some researchers believed that digital natives not only share dissimilarities with their elders in views, food, clothing, education, language and overview towards life but also a spell of “discontinuity” is prevalent between these two generations that makes it difficult to understand the perspectives of each other.

 Moreover, it was also presented that today’s kids not only utilize available technology but also they are aspiring to change the current technology and bring about more advancements in the field, for that matter they use it is unique ways; for gaming, education, learning and professional development.

 Proceeding towards the neurological concepts, it was demonstrated that digital natives show enhanced brain activity than that of the digital immigrants because a webpage scrolling activates the frontal lobe more deeply than simply reading a text book. However, no structural difference was found between the brains of both. Psychological studies indicate that digital natives although have excellent skills but they possess less emotional intelligence and values as compared to the digital immigrants.

 Neuropsychological experimentation suggests that cognitive training can help increasing the brain activity of digital immigrants because their prefrontal cortex starts working faster comparable to the natives when they serve internet or WebPages for two weeks.