

Joe Student

Mr. Holloway

English 12 Composition

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### Annotated Bibliography

Anderson, John Q. "Is Technology Making People Less Sociable? Debate Centers on the Effects of Mobile Technology and Social Media, Online and Off." *Wall Street Journal (Online)*, 11 May 2015. *elibrary*, [explore.proquest.com](https://www.proquest.com).

Sociability, in this article, is expanded into an argument over the effect technology induces upon individuals. The use of technology is advocated by John Q. Anderson as a means of creating an awareness of the surrounding world. Although he acknowledges the indisposition of conversing in small cases caused by technology, his studies provide evidence that communication gadgets open opportunities to socialize with an extensive amount of people with diverse cultural backgrounds and allow existent relationships to persist. However, this point is opposed by Larry Rosen who claims that anxiety arises from electronics and exposes the difference between connecting and communicating with others. This source presents both debate outlooks on the consequences that digital devices impose on the sociability of individuals, including teens.

"New Study Finds Teens' 'Fear of Missing Out' is Proving to be Dangerous."

*U.S. Newswire*, 04 Aug 2015. *elibrary*, [explore.proquest.com](https://www.proquest.com).

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Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) has resulted in a detailed analysis of 1,622 high school upperclassmen over the issue of “fear of missing out,” or FoMo. This issue of FoMo, according to the study, is normally initiated by a teenager’s interaction with a technological device. The outcome of this constant interaction can jeopardize teenagers’ safety when used as a distraction, specifically in driving. Almost half of teens were found to be on their phones when alone in the car, and about 3,000 car crashes in 2013 proved fatal due to drivers that were distracted. In this source, technology is proven a potential threat if handled inappropriately.

Pundsack, Karen. “Teens and Social Media.” *Public Libraries*, Nov./Dec. 2018, p. 9. *elibrary*, [explore.proquest.com](http://explore.proquest.com).

Alterations in the preferable platform of social media used by teens has created a shift in the teenage communication. As a result, the ability for public librarians to contact teens and to connect them with library resources and information concerning literacy has become increasingly difficult. The evolution of social media and teen involvement in it has also lowered the ability of these young adults to manage distraction from sleep, homework, and relationships. By designing resources and dedicating services, librarians can provide adequate assistance for cutting distractions and cyberbullying while enabling social media to be convenient and useful.

Wilson, Dorothy. “Children, Teens, and Entertainment Media: A View from the Classroom.” *The Education Digest*, vol. 78, no. 8, Apr. 2013, pp. 21–30. *elibrary*, [explore.proquest.com](http://explore.proquest.com).

According to a survey taken by teachers, the academic performance, writing skill, social development, attention span, homework completion, critical thinking, and aggressive attitude of students apparently suffer from regular access to social media. The amount of time spent on social media per day has drastically increased in a span of ten years from an average of 4 hours and 40 minutes in 1999 to 7 hours and 11 minutes in 2009. Although a majority of teachers perceive social media as a hindrance to students' social and academic development, many agree that some favorable qualities arise: multi-tasking and creativity. The data provided by teachers demonstrate the effects technology inflicts upon teens.

