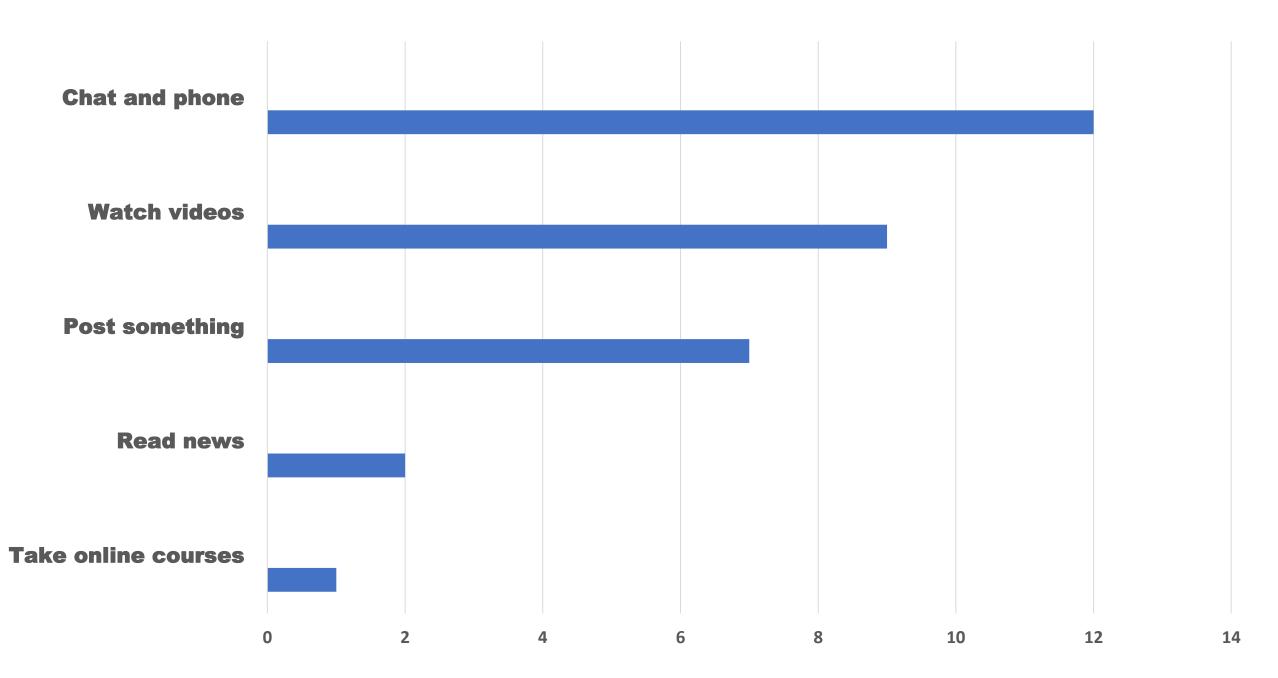


# How do people use the Internet?

# Why do you use the Internet?

#### Why do you use the Internet?



# A SQUARE-EYED GENERATION



#### BABY BOOMERS

(1946-1960)



#### Generation X

(1961-1980)



#### **Generation Y**

(1981-1995)



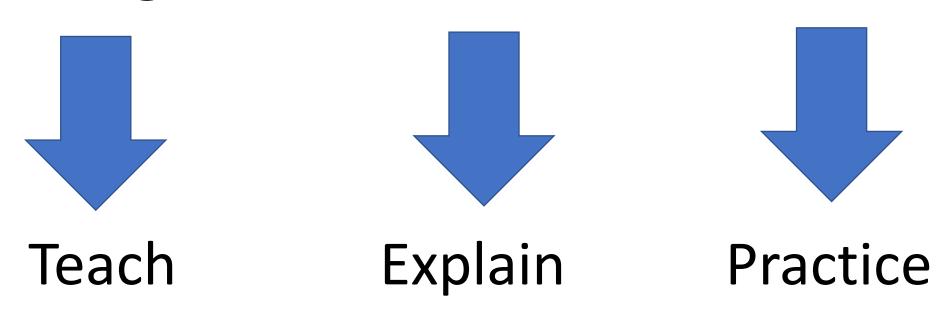
#### GENERATION Z

(Born after 1995)



Characteristics	Maturists (pre-1945)	Baby Boomers (1945-1960)	Generation X (1961-1980)	Generation Y (1981-1995)	Generation Z (Born after 1995)
Formative experiences	Second World War Rationing Fixed-gender roles Rock 'n' Roll Nuclear families Defined gender roles — particularly for women	Cold War Post-War boom "Swinging Sixties" Apollo Moon landings Youth culture Woodstock Family-orientated Rise of the teenager	End of Cold War Fall of Berlin Wall Reagan / Corbachev Thatcherism Live Aid Introduction of first PC Early mobile technology Latch-key kids; rising levels of divorce	9/11 terrorist attacks PlayStation Social media Invasion of Iraq Reality TV Coogle Earth Clastonbury	Economic downturn Clobal warming Clobal focus Mobile devices Energy crisis Arab Spring Produce own media Cloud computing Wiki-leaks
Aspiration	Home ownership	Job security	Work-life balance	Freedom and flexibility	Security and stability
Attitude toward technology	Largely disengaged	Early information technology (IT) adaptors	Digital Immigrants	Digital Natives	"Technoholics" – entirely dependent on IT; limited grasp of alternatives
Attitude toward career	Jobs are for life	Organisational — careers are defined by employers	Early "portfolio" careers — loyal to profession, not necessarily to employer	Digital entrepreneurs — work "with" organisations not "for"	Career multitaskers — will move seamlessly between organisations and "pop-up" businesses
Signature product	Automobile	Television	Personal Computer	Tablet/Smart Phone	Google glass, graphene, nano-computing, 3-D printing, driverless cars
Communication media	Formal letter	Telephone	E-mail and text message	SMS C	Hand-held (or integrated into clothing) communication devices
Communication preference	Face-to-face	Face-to-face ideally, but telephone or email if required	Text messaging or e-mail	Online and mobile (text messaging)	Facetime
Preference when making financial decisions	Face-to-face meetings	Face-to-face ideally, but increasingly will go online	Online — would prefer face-to-face if time permitting	Face-to-face	Solutions will be digitally crowd-sourced

# How can we help elderly people get used to the Internet?



- 1. Name all the means of teaching.
- 2. Combine them into three groups:
- online,
- offline,
- face-to-face.

### Group Task

- Discuss the ways of helping elderly people get used to the Internet.
- Write advantages and disadvantages.
- Say in what way is suitable for seniors.

#### Answer the questions:

- 1. Can an elderly person use it?
- 2. Can it be available all the time?

## Home Task

Make a video for the blog on "How to help elderly people get used to the Internet?"

## The Final Countdown: 3-2-1

Write 3 key words to name the social problem.

Write 2 statements to describe the problem.

Create 1 solution of the problem.