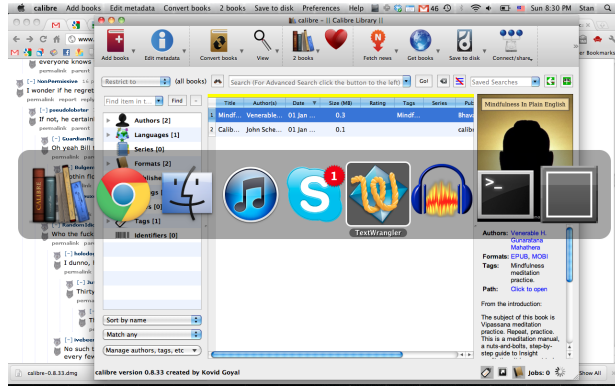
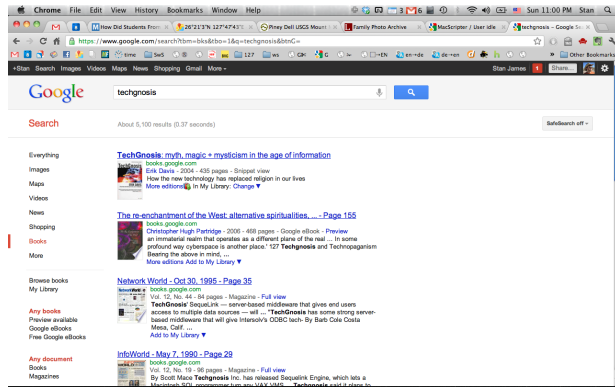


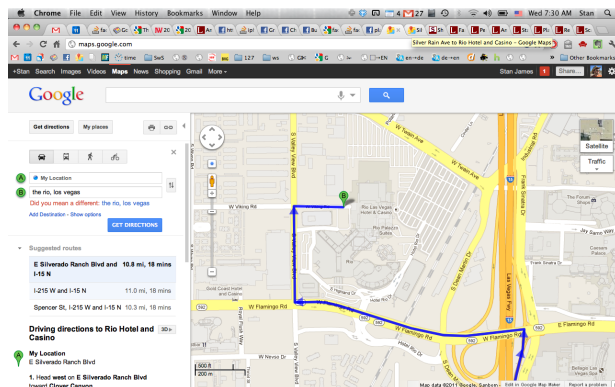
2012-01-01 20-00



2012-01-08 23-00



2012-01-11 7-00



2012-01-22 20-00



Chrome File Edit View History Bookmarks Window Help

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_most-watched_television_broadcasts

- Eleven are special-are or highly anticipated events
- the first two US television performances by The Beatles
- the two parts of the Olympic figure skating competition featuring Nancy Kerrigan and Tonya Harding
- two consecutive years of Bob Hope entertaining US troops in Vietnam at Christmas
- the two-part television premiere of the classic movie *Glow With the Wind*
- one year of the annual Academy awards
- the television movie *The Day After*
- and the Dallas episode revealing who shot J.R.

Of the 45 shows, 15 were broadcast on each of NBC and CBS, 13 shows on ABC, and two shows on Fox. The 23 sports events on the list could be considered to carry their own audience, as compared to the notion that the efforts of any particular network caused the high viewership. All *Super Bowl* ratings up to *Super Bowl XLII* can be found in full here [2007].

Final numbers for *Super Bowl XLV* are not yet available. [2010] Preliminary results have the game having earned the most viewers in Super Bowl history.

Rank	Show or Episode	Number of Households	Percent of Households	Share	Date	Network
1	<i>M*A*S*H</i> series finale: "Goodbye, Farewell and Amen" (1983)	50.15 million	60.2%	77%	28 February 1983	CBS
2	Dallas episode "Who Done It?" aka "Who shot J.R.?"	41.47 million	53.3%	78%	21 November 1980	CBS
3	<i>Road to Vill</i> (1966)	36.38 million	51.1%	71%	30 January 1977	ABC
4	<i>Super Bowl XVI</i> (San Francisco 49ers vs. Cincinnati Bengals)	40.02 million	49.1%	73%	24 January 1982	CBS
5	<i>Super Bowl XVII</i> (Washington Redskins vs. Miami Dolphins)	40.49 million	48.6%	69%	20 January 1983	NBC
6	<i>XVII Winter Olympics: Women's figure skating:...</i>	41.00 million	50.0%	65%	23 February 2002	CBS

2012-01-27 15-00



Chrome File Edit View History Bookmarks Window Help

www.tobii.com/en/gaze-interaction/global/Up/Gaze-the-Future-of-Computer/

The Gaze interface simplifies the most common tasks when surfing, navigating, playing and working.

Use Gaze to zoom and auto-center
With Gaze, zooming and focusing become very smooth and seamless. When you zoom in on maps or images, the computer automatically center what you are focusing on.

You can also use zoom and auto-center to quickly navigate, overview and access information: It allows you to easily move between different levels in the file structure all the way from the start page, through open programs and windows, to browsing tabs, slides or sheets in your programs.

Overview open windows in a second
With Gaze the windows expose feature can be applied not only to open windows, but to browsing generally. Gaze enhances this feature and makes the selection process instant and fast allowing you to overview and browse files and information in a second.

You get an instant overview of open windows and objects. Selecting gets as fast as your glance. With Gaze this feature can apply to any layer or interface, to individual program and selecting tabs, slides, sheet or browsing giving a smooth and consistent user interface. Adaptive.

Gaze makes the interface adaptive
Not only can you control your interface instantly with your gaze. The computer also becomes more adaptive, which opens up for new and exciting functions and features.

- Widgets and other objects become responsive and can change what information is shown based on where you are looking. Eyes on and more.

Read more about Tobii Gaze and Eye Control

- Eye Control computers with Tobii Gaze Technology
- Eyes On Award for Software Developers
- EyeMilewide create game

2012-02-01 10-00



Chrome File Edit View History Bookmarks Window Help

www.edge.org/responses/when-is-your-time-up/

Elizabeth Dunn is a Social Psychologist, University of British Columbia

Why We Feel Pressed for Time

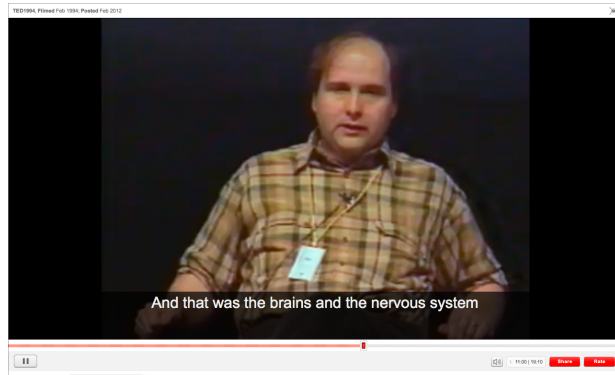
Recently, I found myself on the side of the road, picking gravel out of my tire and wondering how 16 ended up there. I had been biking from work to meet a friend at the gym, pedaling furiously to make up for being a few minutes behind schedule. I knew I was going too fast, and when I hit a patch of loose gravel while cornering through a turn, my bike slid out from under me. How had I gotten myself in this position? Why was I in such a rush?

I thought I knew the answer. The pace of life is increasing; people are working more and relaxing less than they did 50 years ago. At least that's the impression I get from the popular media. But as a social psychologist, I wanted to see the data. As it turns out, there is very little evidence that people are now working more and relaxing less than they did in earlier decades. In fact, some of the best studies suggest just the opposite. So, why do people report feeling so pressed for time?

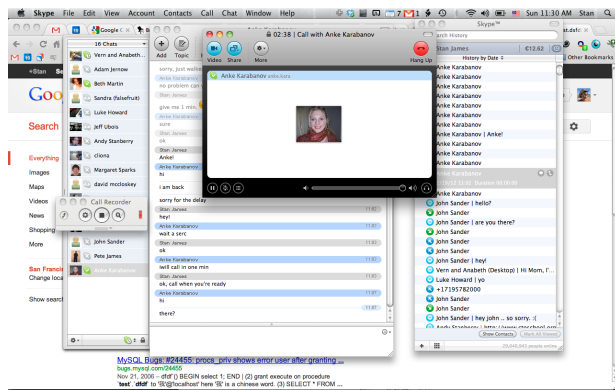
A beautiful explanation for this puzzling phenomenon was recently offered by Sanford Diekmann, at the University of Toronto and Jeffrey Pfeffer, at Stanford. They argue that as time becomes worth more money, time is seen as scarcer. Scarcity and value are perceived as conjointed traits; when a resource—from diamonds to drinking water—is scarce, it is more valuable, and vice versa. So, when our time becomes more valuable, we feel like we have less of it. Indeed, surveys from around the world have shown that people with higher incomes report feeling more pressed for time. But there are lots of plausible reasons for this, including the fact that more affluent people often work longer hours, leaving them with objectively less free time.

Diekmann and Pfeffer proposed, however, that simply perceiving oneself as affluent might be sufficient to generate feelings of time pressure. Going beyond just correlational analyses, they used experimental experiments to put this causal explanation to the test. In one experiment, Diekmann and Pfeffer asked 118 undergraduates to report the total amount of money they had in the bank. All the students answered the question using an 11-point scale, but for half the students, the scale was divided into \$50 increments, ranging from \$0-\$50 (1) to over \$500 (11), whereas for the others, the scale was divided into much larger increments, ranging from \$0-\$500 (1) to over \$450,000 (11). When the scale was divided into \$50 increments, most undergraduates picked a number near the top of the scale, leaving them with the

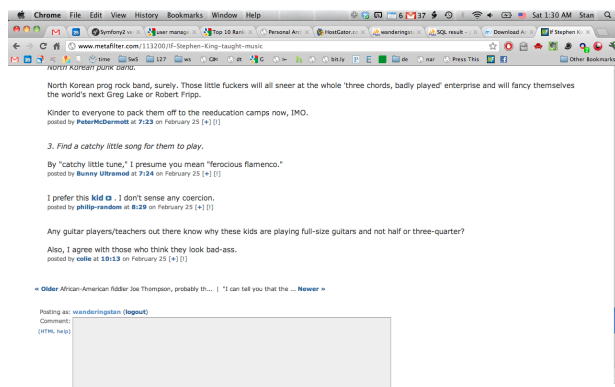
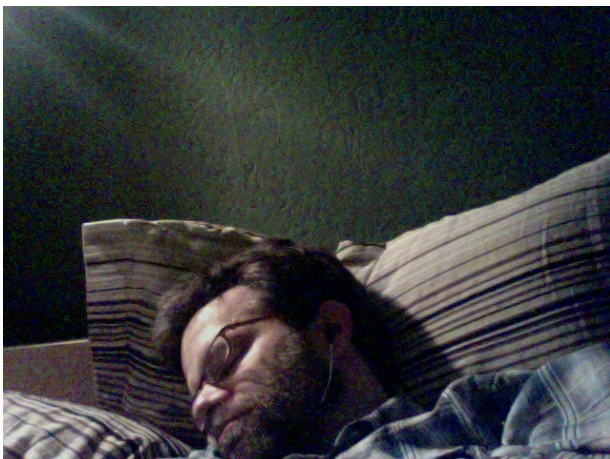
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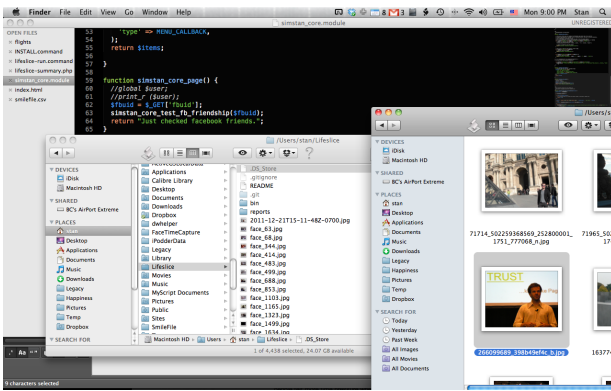
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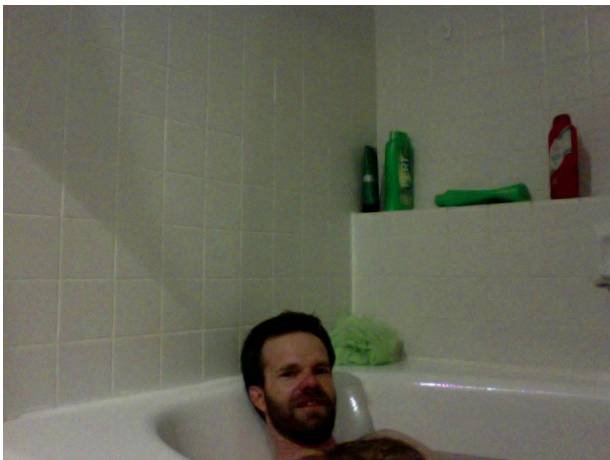
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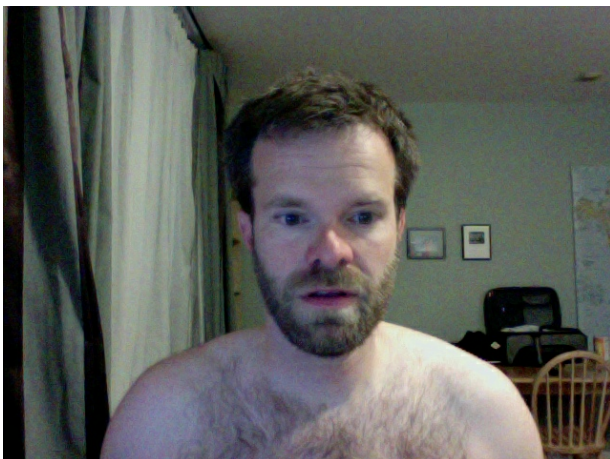
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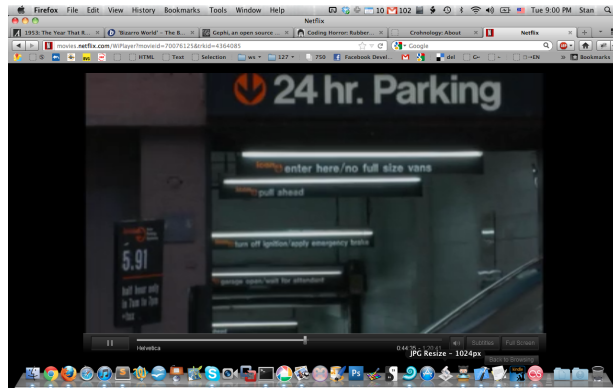
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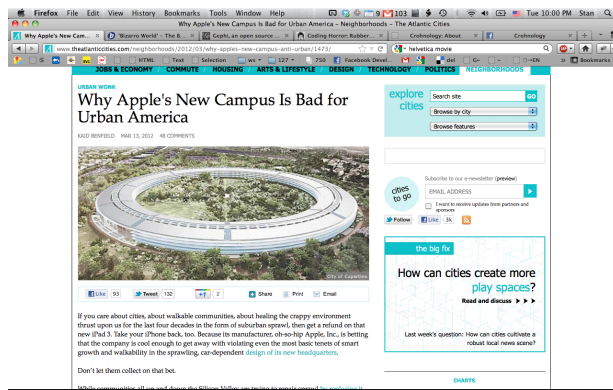
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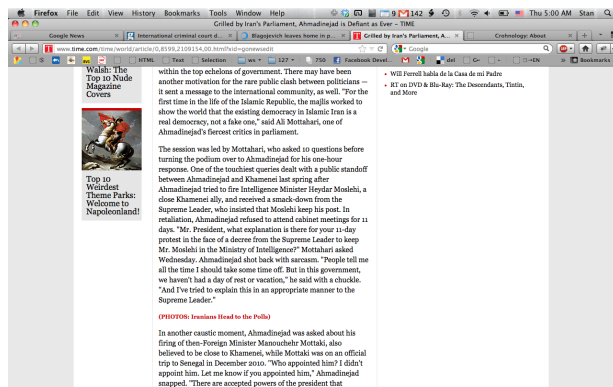
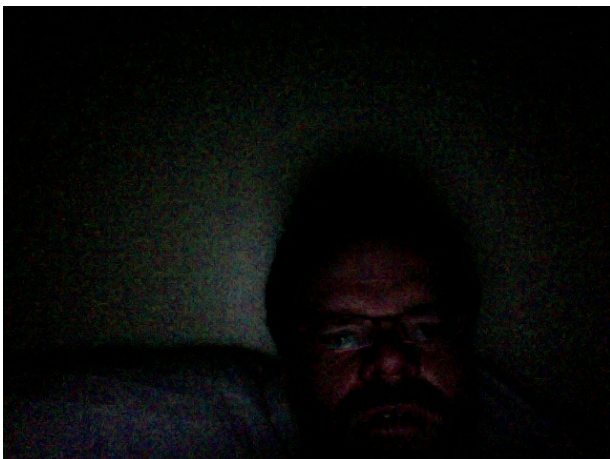
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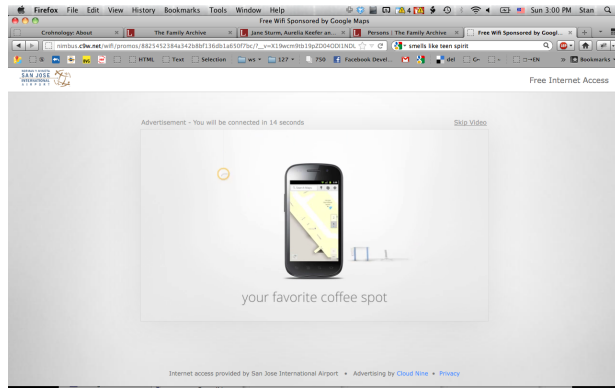
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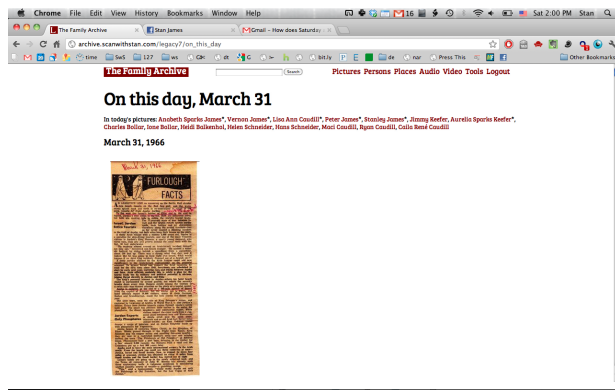
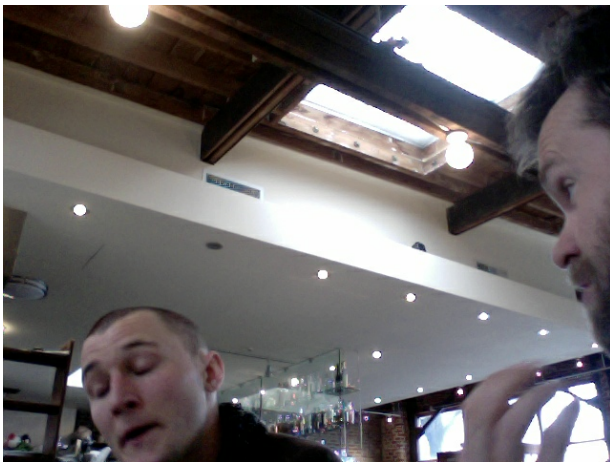
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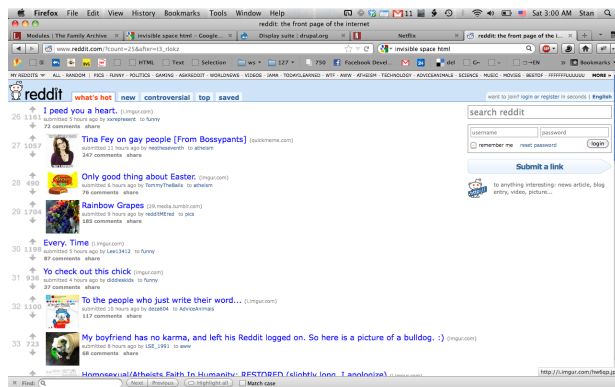
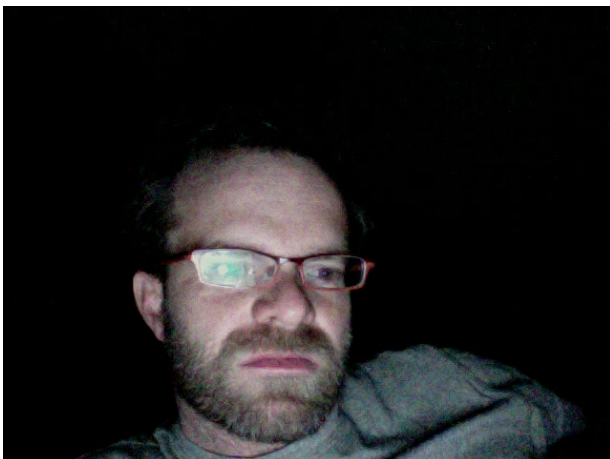
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2012-03-31 14-00



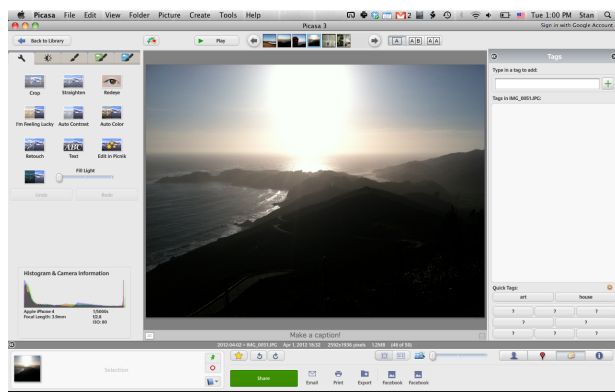
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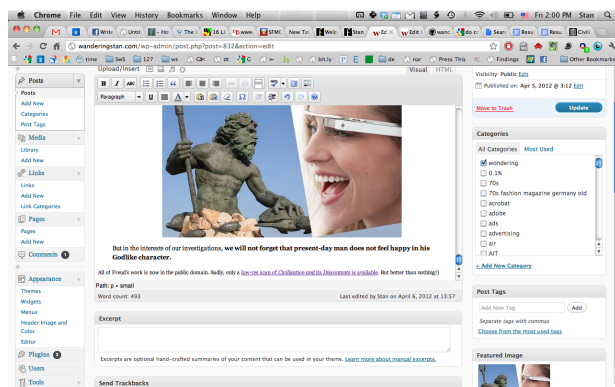
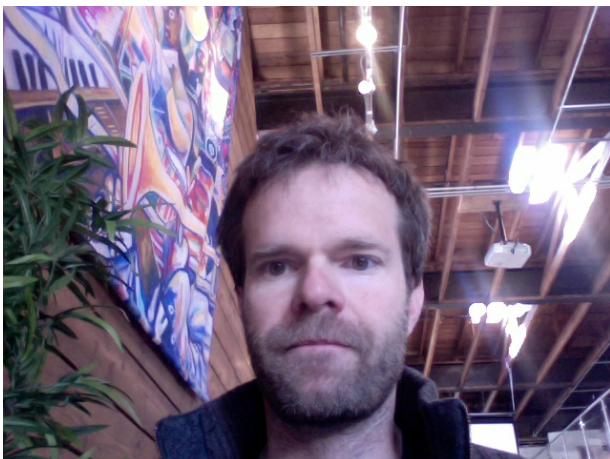
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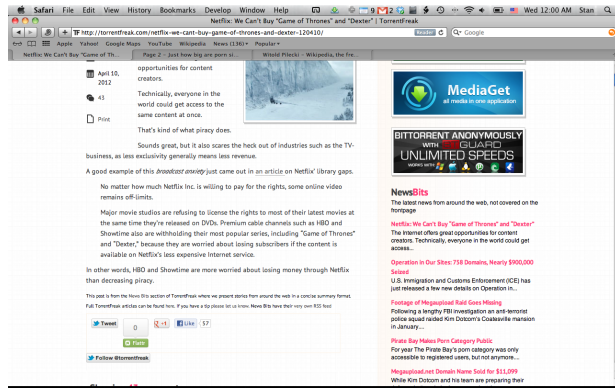
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2012-04-06 14-00



2012-04-11 0-00



2012-04-13 0-00

