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... . Es gibt derzeit kane Neuigkeiten . Toiminnot Ilmoita asiattomasta viestist 1.8K . Toiminnot Ilmoittomasta viestist' Book of mythical beasts and magical creatures Bring into the enchanting world of mythical creatures and explore the story behind them in this beautifully illustrated collection for children ages 7 to 9. You will meet an incredible cast of mind-blowing fictional animals from all over the world. Say hello to Bigfoot in the forests of North America and learn about the Native American traditions that inspired his story. Travel to Japan to meet kitsune, supernatural nine-tailed foxes that can turn into humans. And jump aboard an ancient storm battered ship to find out why mermaids were the last thing a sailor wanted to see... Learn about the societies that gave birth to these legendary creatures, from ancient Greece to Australia's indigenous tribes, and learn what the beasts tell us about the people who created them. From the tusks of narwhal, inspiring the legend of unicorns, to the bones of dinosaurs, creating rumors about dragons, behind each magical beast is an interesting story. Mythical beasts and magical creatures will tell you everything you need to know about supernatural animals large and small. Perfect for fans of Harry Potter and other fantasy tales, this is the only children's guide to magical creatures that tells you the story of mythology. 5.7k . Toiminnot Ilmoita asiattomasta viestist' The Wall Street Journal. October 13, 2020The New York Times. October 13, 2020Chicago Sun-Times. October 13, 2020Los Angeles Times. October 13, 2020Chicago Tribune. October 13, 20205.8k . Toiminnot Ilmoittomasta viestist' Compass of Pleasure: How Our Brains Make Fatty Food, Orgasm, Exercise, Marijuana, Bounty, Vodka, Learning, and Gambling Feel So Good by David J. Linden of the New York Times Bestselling Book comes extremely entertaining (NPR.org) to look at vice and virtue through advanced science, as he did in his award-winning book , and the writer weaves empirical science with entertaining anecdotes to explain how the gamut of behavior that give us noise actually works. The pleasure compass is clear as to why drugs like nicotine and heroin are addictive while LSD is not, as fast food restaurants ensure that diners will eat more, why some people can't resist the appeal of new sexual contact, and more. Provocative and illuminating, it is a radically new and thorough look at the desires that define us 4.7k . Toiminnot Ilmoittomasta viestist q Free hands-on lesson via the Internet. It is not luck or special abilities, and especially not the lot of the young. People at ANY age can remember quickly, easily and for a long time! Näytä kokonaan... See this in person: Come to the free online class HOW TO HAVE AND THE WARNING which will be held on October 14 (Wednesday) at 20:00 GMT. Nikolai Yagodkin, founder of Advance and one of the best experts in effective learning, will hold a certificate for all participants. His programs have passed more than 50,000 students around the world, and his methods are used by politicians, university rectors and company presidents. No, just a great memory? New achievements in work: better thinking and remembering faster - be more productive. Learning languages: 20-30 new words a day is easier than it seems :) Prevention of age-related memory changes. Take care of your health now! What will happen at the meeting? But we guarantee 100% result . Toiminnot Ilmoita asiattomasta viestistä 6.2K . Toiminnot Ilmoita11a asiaestomasta Vliestist ! Näytä kokonaan... The fine print is under the asterisk in the contract. Days all family and friends. Owning a foreign language - and not one, but not yet bored. And for dessert - a red diploma. What do you choose? Everything will take place online, through the Internet. Well, in short - it's all about the way of memorization. Every person is capable of this, because the brain is like a muscle. And this muscle can be easily trained! Especially it's free. The questions are . Skepticism - welcome! Look, listen, check - and then make your conclusions. Mainos 8.1K . Toiminnot Ilmoittomasta viestist' Desk the risk of death in the workplace is eliminated by an hour-long walk or cycleWhere an hour a day keeps death away. Analysis of data from a million people showed that an hour of moderate physical activity per day is enough to undo the deadly effect of working at the table all day. The analysis confirmed that too much time fading away sitting fatally, finding that those who sat more than eight hours a day without doing exercise were up to 60 percent more likely to die prematurely. Nate the Coconaan... But the study contradicts previous studies that show exercise is not an effective antidote to working on the table. It was found that the increased risk of seating death did not exist for people who were doing at least one hour of moderate activity per day, such as a brisk walk or bike ride. We found that at least one hour of physical activity a day eliminates the link between sedentary time and death, said Ulf Ekelund, of the University of Cambridge.Removing this risk of early death does not necessarily require a trip to the gym, Ekelund said. It is normal to do some brisk walk, maybe in the morning, at lunchtime, after dinner Evening. You can split it during the day, but you have to do at least one hour. People who sit for longer hours should be concerned and may accept the results of this study as an opportunity to be active. Erika Borkoles of the University of Bournemouth, UK, told the Scientific Media Centre. If they are in a job that requires prolonged sitting, existing research shows that they should get up and walk at least once an hour if they can. The study provided data from 16 previous studies. Participants were mostly over the age of 45 and from the United States, Western Europe or Australia. Cancer as well as heart and artery disease were the causes of death that were most closely related to inactive lifestyles. . Toiminnot Ilmoittomasta viestist' Crows first spotted using tools to transport objects New Caledonian crows have figured out how to move two things in one fell swoop. Artful tool users were filmed inserting sticks into objects to transport both items simultaneously - a feat that was never seen by non-humans. Nate the Coconaan... Ivo Jacobs of Lund University in Sweden and his team recorded a unique behavior in a group of captive crows (Corvus moneduloides). They saw a cunning man shove a wooden stick into a metal walnut and fly away, editing both a tool and an object. A few days later, another crow inserted a thin stick into a hole in a large wooden ball to move the items out of the room. The team observed four more cases of clever crow trick. One involves using a stick to transport an object that was too large to be handled by a beak. The new way birds use the tool may be a reflection of their intelligence and an exceptionally large brain. While we already knew crows could use tools to adapt this behavior to other contexts involving new objects and goals, shows behavioral flexibility, Jacobs says. This is generally seen as a hallmark of complex cognitive abilities. Insidious CrowsMay study is needed to see whether birds also use tools this way in the wild. One possible use option might be to transport bulky food, which they then cache for later, the team speculates. It's really interesting, says Corina Logan of the University of Cambridge. This seems to be a new form of how they use tools. I'm very curious to see if they do it in the wild. But at the moment it's hard to say whether this is a big advance for animals, says Jolyon Trossianko of the University of Exeter. It's hard to draw firm conclusions from just two crows, he says. Crows use sticks 24 katselua. Toiminnot Ilmoittomasta viestist' Now you see me: a true cloak of invisibility is impossible to build. The practical cloak will redirect the light perfectly around the object to meet the observer's eye on the other side, and should be about as large as the object intended for the hidden. Borrowing from the field of electrical circuit theory, Ale and Monticone showed that the larger the cloak, the shorter the wavelength of light it can redirect. This means that only a certain color can be invisible, says Ale. The wavelength of light should be even narrower than the wavelength emitted by the best laser that can be built. In fact, it would be impossible, says Al'. Making things worse is not just that, but trying to hide that one uber-specific shade of blue can make the object you're camouflaging even more prominently. To make this sliver of blue invisible, any energy that an object would emit in this blue wavelength would be transferred to other colors, making it brighter in all other parts of the spectrum. Regardless of the scattering you suppress in one bandwidth must be paid back to other bandwidths, says Ale. So disguise can actually make things worse. Different types of invisible cloaks can still be possible. But they also have problems, and there is no indication that they will be feasible for objects of human size. For example, Ale is currently working on an active cloak using materials that can pump energy into the system. But it's only possible for wavelengths much longer than those of visible light such as radio waves - and even then the largest object you could cloak is about 30 centimetres in size, says Ale. Another kind of cloak that can bend light will only make objects invisible to certain light intensity. If the light becomes stronger or weaker, the object will pop back into view. I'm not sure we'll get to the point of invisibility for a large object at visible frequencies, says Ale. It reminds us of the sad truth that perfect invisibility is still in the realm of fairy tales, says Yad Halimeh of the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich in . Toiminnot Ilmoittomasta viestist' Orangutan learns to imitate human conversation for the first timeA orangutan has the ability to imitate human speech for the first time is a feat that brings us closer to understanding how human speech first evolved from the messages of the ancestors of the great apes. Rocky's red monkey wowed experts by making sounds similar to words in a conversational context. Nate the Coconaan... This opens up the potential for us to learn more about the vocal capabilities of early hominids who lived before the split between the orangutan and the human lineage, to see how the vocal system evolved towards full-scale speech in the human body, says lead researcher Adriano Lameria, from the University of Durham, UK. Playing the game His team held a game in which the monkey imitated the field and tone of human sounds and made vowels as calls.Comparing his sounds against a large database of records of wild and captive orangutans showed that they were noticeably different. Rocky was able to learn new sounds and control the action of his voice the way people do when they talk, scientists have concluded. Instead of studying new sounds, it is assumed that the sounds made by the great apes are driven by excitement over which they are not controlled, says Lameria. But our research proves that orangutans have the potential to control the actions of their voices. This indicates that the voice control demonstrated by humans can be derived from an evolutionary ancestor with the same voice control capabilities as orangutans and all great apes in general, he says. Eight-year-old Rocky studied at the Indianapolis zoo in the United States, where he still lives, between April and 2012.In in a game of do-as-I-case, which he tried to copy with random sounds made by the experimenter, which included variations in tone and tone. His appeals were compared to sounds collected from more than 12,000 hours of observations of more than 120 orangutans from 15 wild and captive populations. A previous study led by Lameira when it was founded at the University of Amsterdam found that a female orangutan called Tilda was able to make sounds that had the same rhythm and tempo as human speech. . Toiminnot Ilmoittomasta viestist' Revealed: adolescent brain updates that occur before adulthoodAt rare brain until adulthood is observed for the first time. MRI scans of 300 teenagers and young adults have revealed how the teenage brain is being renewed to become faster - but that errors in the process can lead to schizophrenia later in life. Nate the Coconaan... The editing process, which takes place in adolescence, seems to pick the best brain connections and networks, says Kirsty Whitaker of the University of Cambridge. The result is a brain that is smooth and more efficient. When Whitaker and her team scanned the brains of people aged 14 to 24, they found that the two main changes occur in the outer outer the brain - the cerebral cortex - at this time. As adolescence progresses, this layer of gray matter becomes thinner - probably because unwanted or unused connections between neurons - called synapses - are trimmed back. At the same time, important neurons are being updated. Parts of these cells that carry signals down to the synapses give a shell that helps them transmit signals faster - a process called myelination. Schizophrenia Link It may be that pruning and myelination are part of brain maturation, says Stephen McCarroll of Harvard Medical School. Pruning involves removing compounds that aren't used, and myelination takes the ones that are left behind and makes them faster, he says. McCarroll describes this as a trade-off - by pruning the compounds, we lose some flexibility in the brain, but the quality of signal transmission is improving. The most profound editing seems to occur in the busiest brain centers, in areas that bind different regions together. When Whitaker's team compared the most edited areas with the brain gene activity maps, they found that the most active genes in these hubs were associated with increased signal speed. But they also found that genes that have been associated with schizophrenia are also particularly active in these areas. This adds to the evidence that errors in how brain connections are edited during adolescence can lead to this disorder. If you're distressed as a child, you myelinate faster in some kind of panic, instead of taking more time to figure out the optimal processing network, says Whitaker. The team plans to continue re-scanning the brains of 300 study participants to see if any move to develop conditions that can be traced to their teenage brain development. Not many will develop schizophrenia, but we are also interested in mood disorders and depression, says Whitaker. Adolescent brain updates revealed15 katselua. Toiminnot Ilmoittomasta viestist' We discover new ways of discovering if someone is lyingMothy you say if someone is lying? Our ability to detect lies is only better than guessing with flip coins. But, surprisingly, it's easier to tell whether a person is fibbing if they are wearing a veil, suggests a new study. Nate the Coconaan... The experiment was developed by researchers from the Ontario Institute of Technology in Canada and the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands. They filmed two videos of a woman watching a stranger's bag, one of which shows a woman stealing objects from it. They then played one or the other video separately for female volunteers assigned as witnesses. Witnesses were then asked to witness the video camera that they did not as a woman steals something, which means that half eventually told the truth, and half had to lie. They're Them each motivated a prize of \$50 if they could convince people that they were truthful. But there was a twist. A third of volunteers were asked to wear a black niqab - which hides the entire face apart from the eyes - and a third black hijab that surrounds the face without covering any of it. The other third did not wear a veil. Veil of truth When researchers then played these video testimonies to other volunteers, they found that they were much better off saying whether a woman lied or not if she was wearing a hijab or niqab. This may be because in those cases, the viewer was less likely to rely on appearance. In the case of the niqab, the veil may have focused on the eyes of women, helping to block distracting information. Liars tend to make less eye contact with the camera than those who have told the truth, so focusing on the eyes of those who wear niqabs can help people notice it. It also appears that the niqabs forced the volunteers wearing them to disclose more verbal information than those who wore hijabs or did not wear a veil. This may mean that niqabs have resulted in more information for those looking to base their judgments on, shifting the focus away from appearance and body language. This finding is interesting in light of a court case in the UK in 2013 in which a judge instructed a defendant accused of intimidating a witness to lift the veil. The judge argued that it was necessary to see her face to assess how truthful she was - but new findings suggest this may not have been the case. However, despite the fact that the liars more accurately guessed when the woman was dressed in a veil, they still showed a slight prejudice. This may be due to the fact that they seek to show that they were not biased: if a woman was hijab, volunteers would most likely guess that she was telling the truth. Look at the tongueThis eyes in detecting lies is difficult. There is a popular theory that liars look up and right, but this has been debunked - there is no correlation between lying and in which direction your eyes are moving. The frequency of blinking doesn't seem to be related to telling a lie either. Instead, eye contact and speech patterns seem to be more promising ways of detecting fiber through observation alone. Our chances of detecting lies just over 50:50 remain about the same when we read lies on paper too. But a team led by Stephen Ludwig of the University of Westminster, UK, recently tried to use automated text analysis on computers, with startling results. Researchers have developed a model that looks for linguistic cues that can point to lies - for example, without using personal pronouns like me or you, which may mean someone is trying to distance themselves from what they are saying. They also made a model factors such as self-deprecating or flattering Check it out, they have worked with a technology firm that often has to detect deception in business communications. . During the trial, the model analyzed more than 8,000 emails claiming awards based on the company's performance. Using text mining software, the model analyzed these rates for fibs, and then compared the results with the results of an independent investigation by the company's account managers. The investigation found that the model correctly classified 70 per cent of remuneration requests as truthful or false. The person reading these letters would have done much worse. Machine prosecutors it is important to remember that we have tried to use technology to detect lies before, and were wrong. Methods such as polygraph testing are now widely discredited and are regarded as pseudoscience, but this has not stopped them being used by police forces in the UK and around the world. However, when research, verification and verification are used to test and improve the technology of detecting lies, such methods can pave the way for a world in which lies are discovered not by humans, but by machines. Westminster researchers suggest that their technicians may be able to detect cheating in everything from visa applications to dating profiles. Perhaps in the distant future we will be tried by computers before judges, jurors and women are allowed to wear the burqa in court. . Toiminnot Ilmoittomasta viestist' Universal ancestor of all life on Earth was only half alive to find some ancient fossils? Scratch yourself. Many genes in our cells evolved billions of years ago, and some of them can be traced back to the last common ancestor of all life. Now we have the best picture yet of what this ancestor looked like and where he lived, thanks to a study that identified 355 genes that he probably possessed. Nate the Coconaan... It was fabbergasting for us that we found as much as we did, says William Martin of the University of Dusseldorf in Germany, who led the study. The results support the idea that the last universal common ancestor (LUCA) was hiding in hydrothermal vents, where hot water, rich in hydrogen, carbon dioxide and minerals, originated from the bottom of the sea. It's a stain on the theory of hydrothermal vents, says Martin. He describes LUCA as semi-sleeper because it may have depended on abiotic reactions in the air vents to produce many of the chemicals it needed. LUCA appeared about 3.8 billion years ago and spawned two kinds of simple cells: bacteria and archaea (see chart below). By searching for genes common to almost all cells living today, previous studies have identified around 100 genes almost certainly present with LUCA. This tells us that LUCA had in common with modern cells, but what we really want to know is how it was different, says Martin. So his team analyzed the genomes of 1,800 bacteria bacteria 130 archaea to find genes that were the oldest but did not necessarily share. The 355 they found include some universal genes, such as several involved in reading the genetic code. But others point to a very distinctive lifestyle. One of the characteristics of almost all living cells is that they pump ions through the membrane to generate an electrochemical gradient, and then use this gradient to make an energy-rich ATP molecule. Martin's results show that LUCA cannot generate such a gradient, but can use existing ones to make ATP. This fits perfectly with the idea that first life got its energy from a natural gradient between ventilation water and sea water, and was therefore tied to these holes. Only later is the ability to generate gradients to develop, allowing life to break away from the vents in at least two cases - one leading to the first archaea, and the other the bacteria. LUCA also appears to have been the gene for the revolving door protein, which can swap sodium and hydrogen ions through this gradient. Earlier studies by Martin and Nick Lane of University College London show that such a protein would be absolutely important for the use of a natural gradient in the vents. One thing Martin found was the genes involved in the creation of amino acids, the building blocks of proteins. LUCA may be dependent on amino acids produced spontaneously in the vents, he says. Peter Gogarten of the University of Connecticut at Storrs, who studies the evolution of early life, believes Martin's approach is reasonable. Most of the genes identified are good candidates to be present in LUCA, he says. But it is difficult to distinguish between genes that are really ancient and those that just seem ancient because bacteria and archaea have changed them. Martin's team ignored these exchanged genes, and in the process could omit some of the genes that LUCA possessed, possibly including amino acid synthesis. There are many competing ideas about how life first emerged, but hydrothermal ventilation theory was a leading contender even before the new findings, because it provides a detailed scenario that explains many of the key features of life. But as plausible as it may seem, it will never be possible to prove it to be the right thing to do, Martin says. How life began on Earth65 Kacelua . Toiminnot Ilmoittomasta viestist' menopause reversal restores periods and produces fertile eggs Women who have already gone through menopause may be able to have children after blood treatment commonly used to heal wounds should not be the end of fertility. The team claims to have found a way to rejuvenate the post-menopausal ovaries that they release fertile eggs, New Scientist can reveal. Nate the Coconaan... The team says its technique has resumed periods in menopausal women, including one who has not menstrual for five years. If the results are broader The method can boost fertility in older women, allow women with early menopause to get pregnant, and helps prevent the harmful effects of menopause health. This gives a window of hope that women during menopause will be able to get pregnant using their own genetic material, says Konstantinos Sfakianudis, a gynecologist at the Greek fertility clinic Genesis Athens. It's potentially very exciting, says Roger Sturmy at Hull York Medical School in the UK. But it also opens up ethical questions about what the upper age limit of mothers should be. It is believed that women are born with all eggs. Between puberty and menopause, this number is steadily decreasing, with fertility considered to peak in the early 20s. Around the age of 50, which when menopause normally occurs, ovaries stop releasing eggs - but most women are already largely infertile to this point, as ovulation becomes rarer in run-up. Menopause is coming all too soon for many women, says Sfakianudis.The age of motherhood is creeping up, and more women have children in their 40s than ever before. But as more women delay pregnancy, many find struggling to get pregnant. Women who hope to become pregnant later in life are increasingly turning to IVF and egg freezing, but are also not a reliable option for backup treatment (see Pregnancy Pause). Menopause also occurs early - before the age of 40 - about 1 percent of women, either because of a health condition or

some cancer treatments, for example. It suggests hope that menopausal women will get pregnant using their own genetic material to turn back the fertility hours for women who have experienced early menopause, Sfakianoudis and his colleagues have turned to blood treatment that is used to help wounds heal faster. Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) is formed by centrifuging a human blood sample to isolate growth factors - molecules that cause tissue and blood vessel growth. It is widely used to speed up the recovery of damaged bones and muscles, although its effectiveness is unclear. Treatment can work by stimulating tissue regeneration. The Sfakianoudis team found that PRP also seems to rejuvenate old ovaries, and presented some of their results at the annual meeting of the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology in Helsinki, Finland, this month. When they injected PRP into women's ovaries during menopause, they say it resumed their menstrual cycles, and allowed them to collect and fertilize eggs that were released. I had a patient whose menopause was established five years ago, at the age of 40, Sfakianoudis said. Six months after the team injected PRP into her ovaries, she experienced her first post-menopausal period. Since then, Sfakianudi's team has been able to collect three eggs from the woman. Researchers say they successfully fertilize the two with the help of her husband's sperm. These embryos are currently on ice - the team is waiting until there are at least three before implanting some in her uterus. . Toiminnot Ilmoittomasta viestist' The mystery of what sleep does for our brains can finally be solvedThis one of life's great mysteries: why do we sleep? Now we have the best evidence yet on what sleep is for - allowing household processes to take place that stop our brains becoming overwhelmed by new memories. Nate the Coconaan... All the animals studied so far have been found to sleep, but the cause of their sleep eludes us. When lab rats are sleep-deprived, they die within a month, and when people go for days without sleep, they begin to hallucinate and may have epileptic seizures. One idea is that sleep helps us consolidate new memories as people get better at tests if they get the chance to sleep after training. We know that during waking, fresh memories are recorded by strengthening connections between brain cells, but the memory processes that occur during sleep remain unclear. Support is growing for the theory that sleep has evolved so that compounds in the brain can be trimmed during sleep, making room for fresh memories to form the next day. Sleep is the price we pay tuition, says Giulio Tononi of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, who developed the idea. Now we have the most direct evidence that he is right. Tononi's team measured the size of these compounds or synapses in brain slices taken from mice. The synapses in samples taken at the end of the sleep period were 18 percent smaller than in samples taken before bed, which shows that synapses between neurons are weakened during sleep. Goodnight SleepTononi announced these findings at a meeting of the Federation of European Neuroscience Societies in Copenhagen, Denmark, last week. The data was very solid and well documented, said Maiken Nedergaard of the University of Rochester, who attended the conference. It's a very elegant idea, says Vladislav Vyazovsky of the University of Oxford, and if the housekeeping theory is correct, she explains why when we skip night sleep, the next day it becomes harder for us to concentrate and learn new information - we may have fewer opportunities to encode new experiences. The finding suggests that, as well as it is important to get a good night's sleep after learning something, we should also try to sleep well the night before. It may also explain why, if our sleep is interrupted, we feel less refreshed the next day. There is some circumstantial evidence that deep, slow sleep is best suited for pruning synapses, and it takes for our brain to reach this level of unconsciousness. The awakening of updated evidence also supported the theory of the household. For example, EEG EEG records that the human brain is less electrically responsive at the beginning of the day - after a good night's sleep - than at the end, suggesting that the compounds may be weaker. And in rats, the levels of a molecule called the AMPA receptor, which is involved in the functioning of synapses, are lower at the beginning of their waking periods. The latest findings that synapses are getting smaller are the most direct evidence that the theory of the household is correct, says Vyazovsky. Structural evidence is very important, he said. This is much less dependent on other mixed factors. Protecting what matters was a herculean task, Tononi said. They collected tiny pieces of brain tissue, cut it into ultra-thin sections and used them to create 3D models of brain tissue to identify synapses. Since there were about 7,000 synapses, it took seven researchers four years. The team didn't know which mouse was until last month, Tononi said, when they broke the ID code, and found that their theory had stood up. People have worked for years to count these things. You start with stress about whether it's really possible for all these synapses to start getting fatter and then thin again, says Tononi. The team also found that some synapses seem to be protected - the biggest fifth stayed the same size. It's as if the brain retains its most important memories, Says Tononi. You keep what matters. . Toiminnot Ilmoittomasta viestist' alcohol linked to at least seven cancers - not just liver cancer. There is strong evidence that alcohol causes at least seven cancers, the review concluded. Writing in the journal Addiction, Jenny Connor of the University of Otago in New York said alcohol was estimated to have caused about half a million cancer deaths in 2012 alone - 5.8 percent of cancer deaths worldwide. Nate the Coconaan... She found signs of a link between alcohol consumption and cancer of the mouth and throat, larynx, oesophagus, liver, colon, bowel and breast. We see that the risk increases as alcohol increases, and we agree that there is strong evidence that alcohol consumption directly causes cancer, says Suzanne Brown, head of the World Cancer Research Fund's science program. Although the highest risks are associated with drinking, people who drink low are still at risk. According to Connor, there is no safe level of drinking when it comes to cancer. This view is in line with the UK's recommendations. In January, the UK's top health professionals said that no level of regular alcohol consumption was without a health risk, and weekly recommended limit for men to 14 units to meet advice for women. The exact biological causes of alcohol causing cancer remain unclear. One theory is that alcohol can DNA causing harmful mutations. Mutations.

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