1. Record Nr. UNISA996389813803316

Autore	Boyle Robert <1627-1691.>
Titolo	New experiments physico-mechanical touching the spring of the air and its effects [[electronic resource]] : (made for the most part in a new pneumatical engine) / / written by way of letter to the Right Honorable Charles Lord Vicount of Dungarvan, eldest son to the Earl of Corke by Robert Boyle
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford, : Printed by H. Hall for Tho. Robinson, 1662
Edizione	[[The second edition]
Descrizione fisica	464 p. in various pagings : ill
Altri autori (Persone)	BoyleRobert <1627-1691.>
Soggetti	Air Air-pump
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"A defence of the doctrine touching the spring and weight of air" and "An examen of Mr. T. Hobbes his Dialogus physicus de natura aeris" each have special t.p. and separate pagination. Reproduction of original in the Harvard University Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0062

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910148904603321

Autore	Jensen Frances E.
Titolo	Teenage Brain, The : A Neuroscientist's Survival Guide to Raiding Adolescents and Young Adults
Pubbl/distr/stampa	HarperCollins UK
ISBN	0-00-757147-X
Disciplina	612.6/4018
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Musica
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Why is it that the behaviour of teenagers can be so odd? As they grow older, young children steadily improve their sense of how to behave, and then all of a sudden, they can become totally uncommunicative, wildly emotional and completely unpredictable.We used to think that erratic teenage behaviour was due to a sudden surge in hormones, but modern neuroscience shows us that this isn't true. The Teenage Brain is a journey through the new discoveries that show us exactly what happens to the brain in this crucial period, how it dictates teenagers' behaviour, and how the experiences of our teenage years are what shape our attitudes, and often our happiness in later life.Many of our ideas about our growing brains are completely re-written. They don't stop developing at the end of our teens - they keep adapting until we are in our mid-twenties. They are wired back to front, with the most important parts, the parts that we associate with good judgement, concentration, organization and emotional and behavioural control being connected last of all.The Teenage brain is a powerful animal primed for learning, but this creates problems. Addiction is a form of learning, and Frances Jensen, Professor of Pediatric Neurology at the teaching hospital of Harvard Medical School reveals exactly what lies behind all aspects of teenage behaviour and its lasting effects - from drugs, lack of sleep and smoking to multi-tasking and stress.As a mother and a scientist, Professor Jensen offers both exciting science and practical suggestions for how parents, teens and schools can help

teenagers weather the storms of adolescence, and get the most out of their incredible brains.