

1.	Record Nr.	UNISALENTO991000733579707536
	Autore	White, Lydia
	Titolo	Second Language Acquisition and Universal Grammar / Lydia White
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : University Press ; c2003
	ISBN	0521796474
	Descrizione fisica	xv, 316 p. ; 22 cm
	Collana	Cambridge Textbooks in Linguistics
	Soggetti	Grammatica - Acquisizione
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Nota di bibliografia	Include bibliografia e indice
2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910337690603321
	Autore	Glikson Andrew Y
	Titolo	From Stars to Brains: Milestones in the Planetary Evolution of Life and Intelligence / / by Andrew Y. Glikson
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2019
	ISBN	3-030-10603-9
	Edizione	[1st ed. 2019.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XXIV, 160 p. 82 illus., 79 illus. in color.)
	Disciplina	570.1
	Soggetti	Biology—Philosophy Geobiology Exobiology Paleontology Evolution (Biology) Philosophy of Biology Biogeosciences Astrobiology Evolutionary Biology
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese

Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	1. The Building blocks of intelligence -- 2. Milestones in early evolution -- 3. From the genetic code to collective brains -- 4. Intelligent communities -- 5. Directional thought and evolution -- 6. Epilogue— From stars to brains.
Sommario/riassunto	<p>The permutation of basic atoms—nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen, carbon and phosphorus into the biomolecules DNA and RNA, subsequently evolved in cells and brains, defining the origin of life and intelligence, remains unexplained. Equally the origin of the genetic information and the intertwined nature of ‘hardware’ and ‘software’ involved in the evolution of bio-molecules and the cells are shrouded in mystery. This treatise aims at exploring individual and swarm behaviour patterns which potentially hint at as yet unknown biological principles. It reviews theories of evolution with perspectives from the earth sciences, commencing with the earliest observed records of life. This is followed by reviews and discussion of the building blocks of life, marine and terrestrial communities, the arthropods, birds and finally humans. It is suggested that, further to the mutation/natural selection processes established by Darwin and Wallace, an understanding of the evolution of intelligence remains little understood. A directionality of evolutionary trajectories is evident, not least the purposeful thinking process of humans as well as animals. It is not clear how directional intelligence, manifested for example by the collective intelligence of arthropod colonies, has evolved from mutation/natural selection processes. Potential clues for the understanding of life and evolution are provided by Aristotle’s dictum of “the whole being greater than the sum of the parts”, Niels Bohr’s principle of quantum complementarity and George Ellis’ theory of top-down causality. Inherent in the question of the origin of life is an anthropocentric bias, related to the self-referential Anthropic Principle and theological paradigms of man’s supposed dominion over all other species. The Anthropic Principle, however, should be capable of being circumvented using the scientific falsification method, assuming universal verified constants of physics. The phenomenon of the human mastery of fire and the splitting of the atom, leading to the seventh major mass extinction of species, remains incomprehensible. .</p>