

Chapter 1 : Meet Your Amazing Brain

From enabling you to think, learn, create, and feel emotions to controlling every blink, breath, and heartbeat—this fantastic control center is your brain. It is a structure so amazing that a famous scientist once called it "the most complex thing we have yet discovered in our universe."

He suffered epileptic seizures as a young child, which he subsequently outgrew following medical treatment. He participated twice in the World Memory Championships in London under his birth name, placing 11th in and 4th in . They lived in Kent , England, where they had a quiet life at home with their cats, preparing meals from their garden. Kirkus Reviews stated that the book "transcends the disability memoir genre". For his US book tour, Tammet appeared on several television and radio talk shows and specials, including 60 Minutes and Late Show with David Letterman. His second book, Embracing the Wide Sky, was published in . He suggests that the brains of savants can, to some extent, be retrained, and that normal brains could be taught to develop some savant abilities. They reported that they used "strategies for encoding information with the sole purpose of making it more memorable", and concluded that superior memory was not driven by exceptional intellectual ability or differences in brain structure. He performed well on tests of short term memory with a digit-span of . Conversely, test results showed his memory for faces scored at the level expected of a 6- to 8-year-old child in this task. The authors of the study speculated that his savant memory could be a result of synaesthesia combined with Asperger syndrome , or it could be the result of mnemonic strategies. They concluded that his abilities might be explained by hyperactivity in one brain region the left prefrontal cortex , which results from his Asperger syndrome and synaesthesia. While accepting that Tammet meets the standard definition of a prodigious savant , Foer suggests that his abilities may simply reflect intensive training using standard memory techniques, rather than any abnormal psychology or neurology per se. It just comes to them. Daniel can describe what he sees in his head. He has described his visual image of π as particularly ugly, as particularly attractive, and pi , though not an integer, as beautiful. The number 6 apparently has no distinct image yet what he describes as an almost small nothingness, opposite to the number 9 which he calls large, towering, and quite intimidating. He also describes the number as "a handsome number. He is a polyglot. In Born on a Blue Day, he writes that he knows ten languages:

Chapter 2 : Your Brain is Amazing

"The Brain" is the fifteenth episode of Season 6 of The Amazing World of Gumball. The episode overall. Synopsis. The Wattersons have to stop doing stupid things in order to prevent Anais from falling into a coma from facepalming too much.

Sequencing and organization Language In general, the left hemisphere of the brain is responsible for language and speech and is called the "dominant" hemisphere. The right hemisphere plays a large part in interpreting visual information and spatial processing. In about one third of people who are left-handed, speech function may be located on the right side of the brain. Left-handed people may need special testing to determine if their speech center is on the left or right side prior to any surgery in that area. Aphasia is a disturbance of language affecting speech production, comprehension, reading or writing, due to brain injury – most commonly from stroke or trauma. The type of aphasia depends on the brain area damaged. If this area is damaged, one may have difficulty moving the tongue or facial muscles to produce the sounds of speech. The person can still read and understand spoken language but has difficulty in speaking and writing. The individual may speak in long sentences that have no meaning, add unnecessary words, and even create new words. They can make speech sounds, however they have difficulty understanding speech and are therefore unaware of their mistakes.

Cortex The surface of the cerebrum is called the cortex. It has a folded appearance with hills and valleys. The nerve cell bodies color the cortex grey-brown giving it its name – gray matter Fig. Beneath the cortex are long nerve fibers axons that connect brain areas to each other – called white matter. The cortex contains neurons grey matter, which are interconnected to other brain areas by axons white matter. The cortex has a folded appearance. A fold is called a gyrus and the valley between is a sulcus. Each fold is called a gyrus, and each groove between folds is called a sulcus. There are names for the folds and grooves that help define specific brain regions. Deep structures Pathways called white matter tracts connect areas of the cortex to each other. Messages can travel from one gyrus to another, from one lobe to another, from one side of the brain to the other, and to structures deep in the brain Fig. Coronal cross-section showing the basal ganglia. It plays a role in controlling behaviors such as hunger, thirst, sleep, and sexual response. It also regulates body temperature, blood pressure, emotions, and secretion of hormones. The pituitary gland is connected to the hypothalamus of the brain by the pituitary stalk. It secretes hormones that control sexual development, promote bone and muscle growth, and respond to stress. It has some role in sexual development. It plays a role in pain sensation, attention, alertness and memory. These nuclei work with the cerebellum to coordinate fine motions, such as fingertip movements. Included in this system are the cingulate gyri, hypothalamus, amygdala emotional reactions and hippocampus memory.

Memory Memory is a complex process that includes three phases: Different areas of the brain are involved in different types of memory Fig. Your brain has to pay attention and rehearse in order for an event to move from short-term to long-term memory – called encoding. Structures of the limbic system involved in memory formation. The prefrontal cortex holds recent events briefly in short-term memory. The hippocampus is responsible for encoding long-term memory. Short-term memory, also called working memory, occurs in the prefrontal cortex. It stores information for about one minute and its capacity is limited to about 7 items. For example, it enables you to dial a phone number someone just told you. It also intervenes during reading, to memorize the sentence you have just read, so that the next one makes sense. Long-term memory is processed in the hippocampus of the temporal lobe and is activated when you want to memorize something for a longer time. This memory has unlimited content and duration capacity. It contains personal memories as well as facts and figures. Skill memory is processed in the cerebellum, which relays information to the basal ganglia. It stores automatic learned memories like tying a shoe, playing an instrument, or riding a bike.

Ventricles and cerebrospinal fluid The brain has hollow fluid-filled cavities called ventricles Fig. Inside the ventricles is a ribbon-like structure called the choroid plexus that makes clear colorless cerebrospinal fluid CSF. CSF flows within and around the brain and spinal cord to help cushion it from injury. This circulating fluid is constantly being absorbed and replenished. CSF is produced inside the ventricles deep within the brain. CSF fluid circulates inside the brain and spinal cord and

then outside to the subarachnoid space. Common sites of obstruction: There are two ventricles deep within the cerebral hemispheres called the lateral ventricles. They both connect with the third ventricle through a separate opening called the foramen of Monro. The third ventricle connects with the fourth ventricle through a long narrow tube called the aqueduct of Sylvius. From the fourth ventricle, CSF flows into the subarachnoid space where it bathes and cushions the brain. CSF is recycled or absorbed by special structures in the superior sagittal sinus called arachnoid villi. A balance is maintained between the amount of CSF that is absorbed and the amount that is produced. A disruption or blockage in the system can cause a build up of CSF, which can cause enlargement of the ventricles hydrocephalus or cause a collection of fluid in the spinal cord syringomyelia.

Skull The purpose of the bony skull is to protect the brain from injury. The skull is formed from 8 bones that fuse together along suture lines. These bones include the frontal, parietal 2 , temporal 2 , sphenoid, occipital and ethmoid Fig. The face is formed from 14 paired bones including the maxilla, zygoma, nasal, palatine, lacrimal, inferior nasal conchae, mandible, and vomer. The brain is protected inside the skull. The skull is formed from eight bones. Inside the skull are three distinct areas: A view of the cranial nerves at the base of the skull with the brain removed. Cranial nerves originate from the brainstem, exit the skull through holes called foramina, and travel to the parts of the body they innervate. The brainstem exits the skull through the foramen magnum. The base of the skull is divided into 3 regions: Similar to cables coming out the back of a computer, all the arteries, veins and nerves exit the base of the skull through holes, called foramina. The big hole in the middle foramen magnum is where the spinal cord exits. Cranial nerves The brain communicates with the body through the spinal cord and twelve pairs of cranial nerves Fig. Ten of the twelve pairs of cranial nerves that control hearing, eye movement, facial sensations, taste, swallowing and movement of the face, neck, shoulder and tongue muscles originate in the brainstem. The cranial nerves for smell and vision originate in the cerebrum. The Roman numeral, name, and main function of the twelve cranial nerves:

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The brain consists of three main parts, the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the brain stem, and each part has specific functions. - Cerebrum: This fills most of the skull and is responsible for memory, problem solving, thinking, and emotions.

Your brain is an intelligent machine, with or without coffee adding some octane. These facts could help you impress fellow brainiacs Which one is the most surprising? Post on my Twitter feed. This is enough to power a low wattage LED light bulb. When you get blackout drunk, the brain temporarily loses the ability to create memories. This would be equal to more than one million times the people that there are on Earth. In essence and in theory, the human brain is capable of solving and computing problems much quicker than a computer. Stress hormones released during jet lag can damage the temporal lobe and memory. The brain has no pain receptors and feels no pain. Our working memory, a very short-term form of memory which stores ideas just long enough for us to understand them, can hold on average a maximum of seven digits. This allows you to look up a phone number and remember it just long enough to dial. The book Brain Rules explains how detrimental "multitasking" can be: Research shows your error rate goes up 50 percent and it takes you twice as long to do things. In fact, the act of remembering is an act of creative re-imagination. First discovered in the 19th century, this mixing of the senses is a perceptual condition. While synaesthesia may be caused by brain trauma or degeneration, many people report symptoms from an early age. The top-of-the-line iPhone 7 has But to promote brain development in your child, you should read and talk aloud in front of them. We have lost almost four seconds of our attention span in the past 15 years. This means we cannot concentrate on one thing for more than eight seconds on an average. The hemispheres are strongly, though not entirely, symmetrical. The left brain controls all the muscles on the right-hand side of the body; and the right brain controls the left side. One hemisphere may be slightly dominant, as with left- or right-handedness. Studies show when people are presented with a list of options they are most likely to pick whatever is first. The same is shown to hold true for voting. Go ahead and yawn. Yawning cools down the brain, research suggests. Sleep deprivation raises brain temperature. Jun 14, More from Inc.

Chapter 4 : The Amazing Brain Series | Multiplying Connections

The brain naturally produces something called DMT, or "the spirit molecule" which causes the body to experience hallucinations and spiritual awakenings. DMT is usually released at birth, while.

The brain is the most miraculous and multifaceted of all body parts; the most intriguing and mystifying part of the human body. It performs innumerable functions simultaneously within a split second and is the most studied organ. Here are some remarkable brain facts not known by many people with a fully functional brain: The human brain, weighs only about 3lbs. It is the fattest organ in the body, contains billion neurons or nerve cells 15 times the total human population on earth and a trillion glial cells and has around , miles of blood vessels. The brain processes information as slow as 0. The brain can survive without oxygen for minutes after which it begins to die. Lack of oxygen for minutes can lead to permanent brain damage. Good nutrition is of utmost importance to brain health and functioning. Dieting can force the brain to eat itself, according to scientists. Malnourished fetuses and infants suffer from cognitive and behavioral deficits, slower motor and language development and lower I. Physical exercise is just as important for the brain as it is for the rest of the body. Q tests than those that consumed with these substances. And No, brain cells do not die whenever you sneeze. It is also a myth that getting forgetful is an inevitable part of aging. Earlier the brain was thought to be hardwired, however, Neuroscientists have developed computer programs that can halt slow down and even reverse memory loss by 10 years. However, you may be surprised to know that surgical removal of almost half of our brains is possible with little or no effect on personality or memory. Sleep deprivation can affect the brain in multiple ways and can affect memory, slow down your reactions and impair judgment. Drugs and alcohol interfere with the brains signaling mechanisms and have some effect on the dopamine and opiod systems, which are provide for some of our sense of pleasure and reward. It takes the brain cells only 6 minutes to react to alcohol. And drinking alcohol does not make you forget anything. When you get blackout drunk, the brain temporarily loses its ability to create memories. On an average, humans experience around 70, thoughts each day. Laughing at a joke requires activity in five different areas of the brain. Forgetting unnecessary things is actually good for the brain as it helps the nervous system to maintain its plasticity. Long time use of mobile phones is linked to higher risk of brain tumors. Loss of blood from the brain for seconds can lead to unconsciousness. Smell is the only sense that is directly linked to the limbic system of the brain that is associated with physical, emotional and psychological responses. Hence, good smells like essential oils and smell of food, and bad odor effect our moods drastically. The smell of chocolate increases the theta brain waves that triggers relaxation. Everyone dreams, even blind people, for at least hours and on an average dreams each night. Brain waves are more active while you are dreaming than when you are awake. A study of London taxi drivers revealed that they had larger hippocampus, suggesting that as you memorize more and more information, this part of the brain grows.

Chapter 5 : 10 Amazing Things People's Brains Have Done | HowStuffWorks

The brain is the most miraculous and multifaceted of all body parts; the most intriguing and mystifying part of the human body. It performs innumerable functions simultaneously within a split second and is the most studied organ.

The Doctor prescribes that the family must go a week without being stupid. Richard asks Milk Guy for the food he has, and then settles on a tissue box. Embarrassed, Nicole covers his mouth with the sound cancelling headphones Anais was wearing. Then, Principal Brown comes up in his car and asks for food, causing Milk Guy to explode in frustration. While he sings a song about the pickle jar, Nicole barely stops Anais from facepalming and tries to redeem her coupons. The clerk refuses to let her, saying that Finally, an adult woman comes up, but the fetus in the womb talks instead. Nicole finally gives up and leaves. As Nicole drives Anais home, it is revealed that Richard has bleached the house white, and Nicole quickly drives around and tells him to paint it back in two minutes. The boys use paintball guns to paint the house, but also each other. When Nicole arrives home with Anais, the house looks slightly normal. She sets Anais down to watch TV, while she finds out that the food the boys were cooking was upside down and the dessert is on fire. As Anais watches the news on TV, she hears strange things about the weather report such as "A few IV drips of rain" and "to take intensive care". Suddenly, she hears strange hospital noises, and goes outside. The family panic and run after Anais to protect her from danger due to her still being brain-damaged. Then Anais suddenly finds herself on a freeway. Gumball tries to tell the cars to slow down but just causes a collision, and almost topples on Anais. Richard accidentally hits a lever to save Anais from falling off. When Anais asks for her prognosis, Bandage Doctor says: Anais then looks at her family in a worried state and the Wattersons put their thumbs up with wide smiles to prove his point, and Richard pokes himself in the eye.

Human brain has the capacity to generate approximately 23 watts of power when awake. Of the total blood and oxygen that is produced in our body, the brain gets 20% of it. When the blood supply to the brain stops, it is almost after seconds that the brain starts losing the consciousness.

That soft, squishy blob between your ears—the blob that runs your life—is pretty amazing. Every day in classrooms around the world, teachers are amazed by what the human brain can do. The brain changes constantly. Brain structures compete and cooperate. The brain is highly complex. These themes help to establish the nature of the brain: This dynamic and versatile structure is unlike anything else on earth. That may be why we are so attracted to the study of the brain—it evokes both wonder and curiosity. But the brain is much more than an anatomical structure; it is also an active processing center, always at work. In shape, the brain closely resembles a head of cauliflower. The brain is mostly water 78 percent, fat 10 percent, and protein 8 percent. The cerebral cortex is about as thick as an orange peel. The folds allow the covering to maximize its surface area have more cells per square inch. In fact, if the cortex were laid out flat, it would be about the size of an unfolded, single page from a daily newspaper. Remember, the brain is only a grapefruit-sized organ. The Human Brain Brains have both neurons and glial cells see Figure 1. The most well-studied brain cells are neurons, which consist of a cell body with fingerlike input extensions, called dendrites, and a single output, called an axon. There are many types of glial cells, each with different functions. Neurons and Glial Cells Estimates vary on the actual number of neurons and glia in the human brain. One researcher who has done detailed studies in this area, William Shankle of the University of California-Irvine, asserts the human brain has about 30 to 50 billion neurons. No wonder differentiation in teaching makes sense! The rest disappear for various reasons, as explained later. For the sake of comparison, a fruit fly has 100,000 neurons, a mouse has 5 million, and a monkey has 10 billion. Humans have large brains relative to body weight. The adult human brain weighs about three pounds 1,400 grams. But would a bigger brain make you smarter? The human brain has the largest area of uncommitted cortex with no specific function identified so far of any species on earth. This gives humans extraordinary flexibility for learning. Scientists divide brain areas into lobes see Figure 1. The temporal lobes are located above and around the ears on the left and right sides of the brain. These areas are primarily responsible for hearing, memory, and language. The frontal lobe is the area around your forehead. It also holds short-term memory so you can juggle two or more thoughts at once. The parietal lobe is at the top and back areas of your head. Its duties include processing higher sensory and language functions. Main Areas of the Human Brain The territory in the middle of the brain includes the hippocampus, thalamus, hypothalamus, cingulate, basal ganglia, fornix, striatum, and amygdala see Figure 1. You could call this area both the chemistry lab and the drama department of the brain. Sometimes known as the limbic system, it represents 20 percent of the brain by volume and is partly responsible for emotions, sleep, attention, body regulation, hormones, sexuality, sense of smell, and production of many brain chemicals. In either case, this middle area of the brain, along with the parts of the cortex, helps you feel what you feel about the world. It may be dispersed throughout the cortex, or it may be in the thalamus, or it may be located near the reticular formation, a structure atop the brain stem Crick, Remember, the second essential feature of the brain is integration, or strong connectivity. That means many areas connect to and influence other portions, so that specific sections of the brain may contribute separately and collectively to your sense of self. In short, one critical quality that makes the brain work so well is its degree of connectivity, not its individual structures. We knew that the brain was smaller in childhood; once it reached maturity, we thought it remained more or less stable over many years before beginning to deteriorate somewhat with age. Yes, the most amazing new discovery about the brain might be that human beings have the capacity and the choice to be able to change our own brains. This finding suggests that your experiences and the actions you take can lead to changes in your brain. These changes, in turn, change you. We also know that your life influences your genes at the same time that your genes regulate your life. In short, we can and do influence our own genetic material; this is a profound revelation! The result of the various interrelation of

humans shaping environments and environments shaping humans is that there is no fixed human brain; it is always a work in progress. Another way to put it is that your brain is dynamic and constantly changing as a result of the world you live in and the life you lead. Whether you are 2 or 92, your brain is a cauldron of changing chemicals, electrical activity, cell growth, cell death, connectivity, and change. From birth to the teenage years, the brain undergoes a fourfold increase in volume Johnson, Infants are born with roughly a trillion connections synapses already in place. Throughout life, your brain is losing connections at the same time it is creating new connections. This ongoing refinement results in a highly adapted, highly specialized brain see Figure 1. However, the ground-breaking research of Kempermann, Kuhn, and Gage showed not only that humans do grow new neurons, but also that these new cells survive and become functional and integrated. Just as important, a follow-up study Van Praag et al. In fact, researchers have identified more than 15 factors that either enhance or impair neurogenesis. Again, the complexity of the brain comes into play. All of this paints a complex picture of what exactly you have in your brain at any particular moment. Inside your brain, cells are being eliminated at the same time new cells are being born. You lose some brain cells every day through attrition, decay, and disuse, and we know that certain behaviors affect the loss of brain cells. Scientists differ on what your daily net gain or loss in brain cells might be. But even if you lose a half-million neurons per day, it would take centuries to literally lose your mind. These studies and others provide evidence that many years of specific fine-motor exercise prompts brain reorganization and nerve growth. Your constantly changing brain is shifting your moods, your thinking, and your actions through countless electrical and chemical changes. Each of these changes results in a shifting state of mind. In summary, the brain is a dynamic, opportunistic, pattern-forming, self-organized system of systems. So why is this new view of the brain so important to you, as a teacher? Because it reinforces that every student in your classroom has the capacity for change. Yes, genetics plays a part in who students are and how they behave and reason, but each of them can change. Even your most frustrating student can improve. Brain areas and structures can communicate via glial cells too. And certainly the bloodstream creates a common network, circulating brain chemicals known as neurotransmitters e. The two sides of the brain, the left and right cerebral hemispheres, are connected by bundles of nerve fibers. The corpus callosum see Figure 1. In healthy brains, this interhemispheric highway allows each side of the brain to exchange information freely. Patients whose corpus callosum has been severed can still function in society, but suffer an inability to integrate certain brain functions. For example, a subject who is shown an apple in his right field of vision might know what it is, but not be able to come up with the correct name for it. In general, the left hemisphere tends to process information in parts, in a sequence, and using language and text representations. But none of these tendencies guarantees that the left brain will be logical. Any high school English teacher will confirm this. Again speaking generally, the right hemisphere tends to process information as a whole, in random order, and within a spatial context. But, like the left-brain tendencies, none of these tendencies guarantees that the right brain will be creative. Creativity can be either more right- or more left-hemisphere dominant. Logic can be either more left- or more right-hemisphere dominant. Clearly, some people do prefer linear processing and others do prefer randomness. Many of the greatest scientific and mathematical discoveries of the last years fit the qualities of both right-hemisphere processing random, focused on the whole, having a spatial context and left-hemisphere processing sequential, focused on the parts, relying on language. Recent discoveries in cognitive neuroscience have shown many nuances in the left- and right-brain preferences. Trained musicians process music more in their left hemisphere, while novice musicians process it more in the right hemisphere. Among left-handed people, almost half use their right not left hemisphere for language. But beginning chess players usually have more activity in the left hemisphere. Richard Davidson at the Laboratory for Affective Neuroscience at the University of Wisconsin has shown that the right hemisphere is activated with negative emotions and the left hemisphere is activated with positive emotions. People with more left-hemisphere activations tend to be happier and more positive than those with a right-hemisphere dominance. We also know that the left hemisphere controls movements on the right side of the body, and vice versa. As you may have guessed, it would be difficult to have a left- or right-brained school. Although a teacher could structure an activity so that it was hemisphere-dependent, on most typical schooldays, students use both sides of the brain.

Actually, the brain has a problem to solve.

Chapter 7 : Daniel Tammet - Wikipedia

The human brain is the command center for the human nervous system. It receives signals from the body's sensory organs and outputs information to the muscles.

Okay let me see. One-hundred and ten degrees? Her temperature is normal. No, ninety-eight is how much it cost for me to explain that to you. Now, follow my finger. Money in the way twenty-twenty focused, skree. Stacks and stacks skrilla up to the ceiling, ceiling. Hands in the air, you know the feeling, skree. Yes, allow me to demonstrate. Could one of you do something stupid? Just as I suspected. Take a look at this X-ray. Five brains with different sizes can be seen on it. There will be serious consequences for her brain if she facepalms again. What should we do Doctor? Anais cannot be exposed to any form of stupidity for an entire week. Two cheese burgers please [Scene cuts to the car] Richard: I mean, dumbness kind of runs in our family. What does that Latin stuff mean? Yeah, okay guys, can you just get on with it? Five milkshakes and a double-[hesitates]triple cheeseburger. What about those mints? You forgot the napkins. No, more to the left. Two cheeseburgers please, and hold the pickle. Principal Brown and Miss Simian stares in shock. Good, then that is probably the time we drain ourselves. What do you mean? Well, I feel like a giant udder of stupidity, bloating and bursting waiting for someone, anyone to milk me. I agree with Gumball. But on the content rather than the form. You might as well be at your most facepalmy while she is not here to witness it. After that, Richard drives his car that has tied the cable with motor oil of a gas station. Seconds after, something explodes in the distance, the fire is approaching and the car explodes out of the camera. Gumball then gets hit by the skateboard and gets knocked out. Later, Richard is in the gym is seen on a treadmill, but the camera then zooms out to show that he is sitting in an electric scooter while eating chips. Harold and Tony stares at him while they use their treadmills. Darwin attaches his bike to a pole and locks the chain. Later, Sal Left Thumb sees this, runs to it when Darwin leaves and simply takes the chain off the pole, cycling away. Richard is in the supermarket and is at the digital cashier] Digital Cashier: In the park, Gumball got his head stuck on a slide. Richard opens his mouth, watching excitedly but two pieces of toast with cheese on it gets shot onto his face] Nicole: I think we found something even more infinite than the universe. The love that you give to us? The checkout clerk takes a box of pasta] Checkout Clerk: Magusta, as they say in Italy. How can Bobby help? How can be you in charge? Stops and thinks for a moment uh Okay, that was pretty sweet, but I would still like to speak to the store-manager please. He is a milk bottle in a suit and tie in a baby walker. Finally, an adult, so about your coupon policy- CEO: Guys, would you mind stepping in? The phone of the car starts to ring and Nicole answers it] Nicole: When you said bleach the house, did you mean it the literal way, or more as a manner of speaking? What have you done? After several attempts he succeeds, but the phone falls out as he turns around] Richard: We gotta repaint the whole house in the next ten minutes? Richard, Gumball and Darwin are playing with their paint guns, painting the house in the process. The entire house is painted the same color as before. What is it, honey? Why is it upside down? There are three plates] The medical Red Cross is to him on the screen.

Chapter 8 : Brain Anatomy, Anatomy of the Human Brain

30 Amazing Facts About Your Brain That Will Blow Your Mind Jenn Sinrich Aug 20 The brain is one of the most astonishing and intricate parts of the human body, yet it only takes up a fraction of space.

Chapter 9 : The Brain/Transcript | The Amazing World of Gumball Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

"The Amazing Brain" was written in by biologists Robert Ornstein and Richard F. Thompson as an accessible introduction to neuroscience for the lay reader. It is illustrated with the black-and-white drawings of David Macaulay, which are both whimsical and informative.