Sperry and Gazzaniga for their test placed an object in the right hand of a subject, but they could not see or hear it. The brain then sent messages about its tactile characteristics to the left hemisphere so that the subject was able to verbally describe it. When the same thing was done but with the left hand, subjects could not name or describe it. The researchers wanted to find out if the subjects knew what the object was in their left hand, so they asked them to match it to a group of various objects placed in front of them, which they did very easily. The lack of patients having a corpus callosum made it so that the information about what was in the left hand could not be transmitted from the right side of the brain to the left, so that the subject could not verbalize what they were holding.

Conclusion: Corpus Callosum is needed for the brain to function as one-organ

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT STOMACH
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The stomach serves as a first line of defense for your immune system. It contains hydrochloric acid, which helps to kill off bacteria and viruses that may enter with the food you eat.

Hydrochloric acid also provides an environment for a very special enzyme, called protease, to act. Protease chops up proteins (meat, fish, chicken, some plants) so your body can digest them easier.

When you blush (when your face turns red), the lining of your stomach ALSO turns red!

When you swallow your food, you also swallow small amounts of air. When you drink soda, or other carbonated beverages, you also get lots of air in your stomach. The best, and easiest, way to get rid of all of this air is to burp!

Your stomach produces a new layer of mucous every two weeks. It does this because hydrochloric acid could digest your stomach and other organs, and the mucous protects the stomach from that happening.

An adult stomach can hold around 1.5 liters (nearly a half gallon) of food/drink.

Since the stomach pre-digests the food, it makes it easier for the rest of your body to get energy from the food. As a result, animals with stomachs can move around more than animals without (roundworms and hydras don't have stomachs), and animals with stomachs can also run larger brains with all the extra energy, making them smarter. Lastly, since the stomach can store so much food, it allows you to go longer in-between meals.

Food doesn't break down completely in the stomach. In fact, only the first part of digestion happens in the stomach; most of it happens in the small intestines.
When food leaves your stomach, it does so in tiny particles which are called 'chyme.'

It is a very popular myth that thin people have smaller stomachs than big people, but it isn't true. The stomach is really the same size in everyone, unless you have surgery that changes the size of your stomach. What changes is the food 'thermostat' - the point where your stomach tells your brain that it is full.

The type of food you eat does matter in how hungry you still feel afterward. Foods high in sugars are digested very quickly, making you feel hungry faster, while foods high in protein and fats digest slower, allowing you to go longer before getting those hunger pains.

Even if you were to eat while upside down, food would still be pushed toward your stomach.

Stains on clothing can be removed by the stomach enzymes in detergent.

PINEAL GLAND

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The pineal gland, also known as the epiphysis cerebri, is a small endocrine gland situated in the vertebral brain. It is located in the epithalamus, near the center of the brain, where the two halves of the thalamus join. Unlike most of the mammalian brain, the pineal gland is not isolated from the body by the blood-brain barrier system and has profuse blood flow, second only to the kidney. This gland produces many important hormones which are essential for the proper functioning of the organism.

The pineal body in humans consists of a parenchyma of pinealocytes surrounded by connective tissue. The gland's surface is covered by a capsule. Other than pinealocytes four other types of cells are found in this gland.

The size of human pineal gland increases until 1-2 years of age and then gradually stops to grow in size.

In our body the pineal gland performs various important functions such as -
1. Regulation of endocrine functions
2. Influences the sexual development
3. Secretion of hormone Melatonin
4. Conversion of neural signals to endocrinal signals
5. Considered as biological clock of human body

CONCLUSION

This tiny organ regulates our daily rhythms, the sleep-wake patterns that determine our hormone levels, stress levels, and physical performance. This gland is also considered as the THIRD EYE of the human body and is one of the most essential organ in the human body.