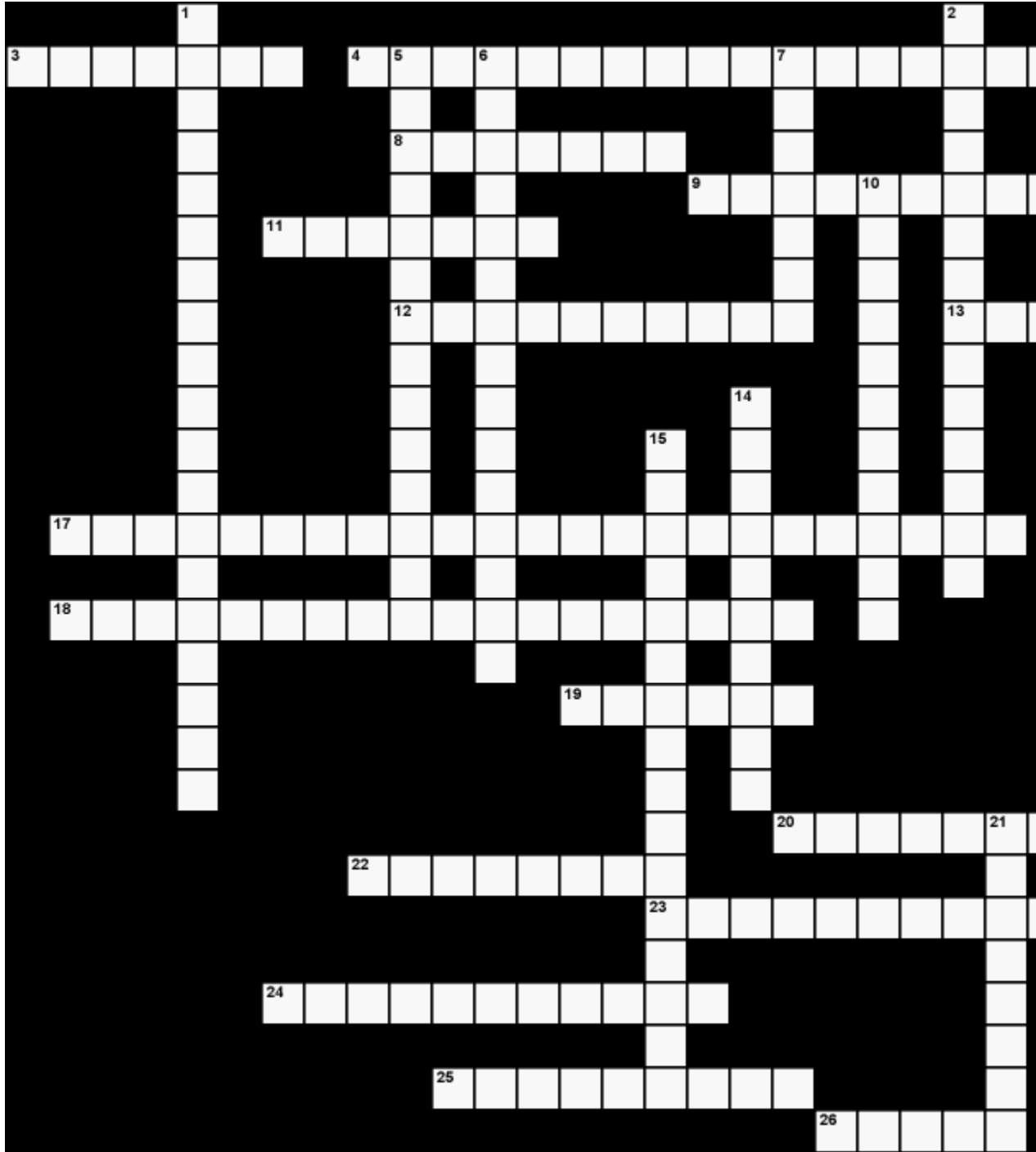


Crossword Puzzle for Human Biological Adaptability



Across

3. A sugar normally present in milk.
4. What the air temperature actually feels like to people. This varies with the relative humidity of the air.
8. An enzyme produced by mammals to break down milk sugar that they consume. This enzyme is needed for the digestion of uncooked dairy products. A deficiency of it results in diarrhea and other symptoms of physical intolerance of most dairy products.
9. The medical condition of babies and very young children resulting from a severe protein deficiency in their diet. Symptoms include edema (or swelling) due to water retention (especially in the abdomen), stick-like legs and arms with little fat or muscle mass, apathy, and loss of hair and skin pigmentation in patches. As in the case of marasmus, children with this disease are likely to have their growth retarded.
11. What happens to the body when it is deprived of sufficient oxygen.
12. The process by which populations of organisms respond to long term environmental stresses by permanent genetic change—i.e., evolution.
13. The people who are native to the harsh arctic and subarctic regions of North America and Greenland.
17. A change in the normal growth patterns and development of an individual that occurs in childhood as a result of specific cultural practices or other environmental processes. The anatomical and physiological changes that result are mostly irreversible by adulthood. Example: stunted growth and mild mental retardation due to severe, prolonged undernourishment.
18. The measure of the total energy utilized by the body to maintain necessary body processes. It is also the minimum level of heat produced by the body at rest.
19. He said that within the same species of warm-blooded animals, there is a tendency for more heavily pigmented skin to occur in animals near the equator and lighter pigmented skin farther from it.
20. The freezing or partial freezing of part of the body, especially soft tissue. This condition may result in gangrene and the loss of appendages, such as fingers and toes.
22. The medical condition resulting from prolonged undernourishment. Symptoms include extreme emaciation, diarrhea, anemia, and apathy. Children who survive this condition usually develop short adult stature and some degree of permanent brain damage.

Down

1. A term for the temperature of an individual's internal organs in the chest cavity, abdominal region, and head.
2. An inadequacy or an excess of some key element(s) in the diet, such as proteins or specific minerals and vitamins.
5. Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the lungs resulting from severe oxygen deprivation at high altitudes. This can cause pneumonia-like symptoms and death.
6. Temporary changes in the body in response to environmental stresses such as high or low temperatures, intense ultraviolet radiation from sun light, or high altitude. These anatomical and physiological changes are usually reversible. Example: developing a suntan in the summer and losing it in the winter.
7. An organic pigment produced in the skin. High concentrations of this pigment near the surface of the skin result in a darker complexion. Suntanned skin also has higher concentrations of it.
10. The medical condition resulting from an unusually low core body temperature.
14. The process by which individual organisms respond to environmental stresses during their lifetime without changing genetically. These changes are generally not inheritable.
15. A severe deficiency of calories in the diet.
16. A constriction or narrowing of blood vessels resulting in a

23. The medical condition resulting from an unusually high core body temperature.

24. Cells that produce melanin in the skin of humans.

25. The process of losing heat by giving off infrared rays from the surface of our bodies. Other processes responsible for human heat loss are convection, conduction, and evaporative cooling.

26. He said that within the same species of warm-blooded animals, individuals from populations living in colder environments usually have shorter appendages than do those from populations in warmer areas.

decrease in the flow. This is the opposite of vasodilation.

21. He said that within the same species of warm-blooded animals, individuals from populations living in colder environments usually have greater body mass than do those from populations in warmer areas.

Crossword Puzzle Solution for Human Biological Adaptability

