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| **A**  Humans crave foods high in fat, sugar, and salt even though these are unhealthy in excess. This preference was advantageous in past environments where fat, sugar, and salt were a rare commodity and important sources to eat when they were available. | **B**  Humans all have a blind spot where the optic nerve enters the eyeball. Nerves and vessels then run between the light and the retina, a suboptimal system shared with all vertebrates. |
| **C**  Fever is conserved among many species as a response to pathogens. Although fever is sometimes treated as an illness itself, it is a response to fight off pathogens. | **D**  Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) can cause infections that are difficult to treat, as evolved resistance to antibiotics, including methicillin, commonly emerges. Many cases of MRSA are associated with hospitals, where antibiotics are frequently used. |
| **E**  Dental cavities became common in populations that underwent a change from hunting and gathering to agriculture. Untreated, cavities can lead to dangerous and sometimes deadly infections. | **F**  Ovarian cancer is more common in women with shorter androgen receptor (AR) genes, but these short AR genes also increase the survival of egg cells and overall fertility. |

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| **G**  The human immune system is able to respond to pathogens by recognizing specific antigens present on the surface of those pathogens. However, the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, which causes gonorrhea, has an evolved the ability to alter the antigens present on its surface and evade human immune systems. | **H**  When falling forward, humans often break the radius, one of the bones in the arm, at a point near the wrist. A thicker radius bone would help prevent this common fracture from occurring. However, a thicker wrist would reduce mobility of the wrist joint. |
| **I**  Allergies and autoimmune disorders are more common among individuals who have been raised in modern environments where exposures to chronic infections are less common, leading some to hypothesize that something about the lack of exposure to certain pathogens leads to these disorders. | **J**  Diarrhea during gastrointestinal infections often helps clear out pathogenic bacteria. |

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| **K**  Some scientists hypothesize that morning sickness early in pregnancy, which consists of nausea and vomiting, may have evolved to protect the fetus from harmful toxins present in foods. There is some evidence of a correlation between foods that are toxic to the fetus and strong-tasting foods that morning sickness leads pregnant mothers to avoid. | **L**  A single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the *ALOX15* gene leads to increased bone mineral density in pre-menopausal women, decreasing the risk of dangerous bone fractures early in life. However, after menopause, it causes decreased bone mineral density and increases risk for osteoporosis. |
| **M**  Men are more susceptible to infection than women. A main driver of this difference is that testosterone, a hormone critical for male sexual maturity and reproduction, interferes with immune function. | **N**  Appendicitis can be fatal if the appendix swells and bursts due to infection. Some scientists suggest that the appendix is just a left over remnant of a previously useful organ. |
| **O**  HIV, the virus that leads to AIDS, is a retrovirus that infects human T cells. HIV can be treated using the antiretroviral medication azidothymidine (AZT). However, doctors recommend treatment with multiple drugs, as HIV often becomes resistant to AZT during single therapy. |  |