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| Adaptations, which can be involuntary or voluntary, are adjustments in practices, processes or structures to take account of changing climate conditions. Impacts are sometimes difficult to identify. Impacts can be subtle but significant, and their consequences can differ for different members of the same community. For example, some see change as a loss and others see it as a gain. This changes the whole community.  The brain is a perfect example of how when something is changed, then the body will adapt to the new. It was thought that brain functions are limited to certain areas of the brain. However, this is refuted when one looks at a case such as epilepsy in a young child. In severe cases, a full "hemispherectomy," (removal of half of the brain) is the only option. When the procedure is successful not only are the seizures eliminated, but the child can function as well or almost as well as any other child. The brain is able to recover the function that the other half of the brain usually does. This is a form of adaptation. The brain adapts so that if the left side of the brain is removed and that is supposed to control language, the right side of the brain will develop a language center and there will be a minimal amount of differences. Just as the body adapts to physical changes inside, changes on the outside affect the behavior of a person.  In order to complete this project we needed to research other scientists� experiments with adaptation and see what had been explored. The basic facts that we discovered in almost every experiment included the following discussed below. The biological definition of adaptation is: change to suit environment: the development of physical and behavioral characteristics that allow organisms to survive and reproduce in their habitats. The physiological definition of adaptation is diminishing sensory response: the diminishing response of a sense organ to a sustained stimulus. Adaptation is a relative term; it involves an alteration in something to something. In order to describe the adaptation it requires the specification of whom or what adapts, the stimulus for which the adaptation is undertaken, and the process and form it takes. There is a large variety of forms when it comes to adaptations. It can be anything from a change in the temperature to switching habitats. Adaptation types have been differentiated according to numerous attributes. Factors that have been used to differentiate adaptations are purposefulness and timing. "Autonomous or spontaneous adaptations are considered to be those that take place as a matter of course." This means that they occur as a result of something else happening. For example, if a person moved from California to Minnesota, they would remember their jacket as they walked out the door.    ([Intro1](http://docs.google.com/introduction.html))([Intro2](http://docs.google.com/intro2.html))([Intro3](http://docs.google.com/intro3.html))([Intro4](http://docs.google.com/intro4.html))  [[Home](http://docs.google.com/home.html)][[Introduction](http://docs.google.com/introduction.html)][[Hypothesis](http://docs.google.com/hypothesis.html)][[Procedure](http://docs.google.com/procedure.html)][[Data](http://docs.google.com/data.html)][[Conclusions](http://docs.google.com/conclusions.html)][[Bilio/Links](http://docs.google.com/biblio.html)]  [[2002 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP2002/index.html)][[2001 Projects](http://docs.google.com/index.html)][[2000 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP2000/index.html)][[1999 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP99/index.html)][[1998 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP98/index.html)] |