5. An alternative for urine and wastewater recovery is the ______________ Integrated Membrane Evaporation System (TIMES). (14)
6. GI transit time (Mouth to cecum) of foods is __________ in -6° head tilt as compared to ambulation. (9)
7. Skylab was the only U.S. space program that included ________ foods. (6)
8. Water quality is maintained by addition of iodine (U.S. Systems) or ________ ions (Russian Systems) in combination with heat sterilization. (6)
9. ______________ is an applied sub-discipline of botany that is the study of plants in space environments. (11)
11. The Urine Recycling System uses a process of distillation, filtration, ionization, and __________. (11)
12. The level of protein consumption of astronauts needs to be monitored as increased protein intake leads to increased urinary excretion of _________. (7)
13. ________ drinks have been tried in space but are not favored due to changes in belching caused by microgravity. Without gravity to separate the liquid and gas in the stomach, burping results in a kind of vomiting called “wet burping”. (10)

1. Large doses of ________ Vitamin C can decrease pH and promote tooth erosion. (8)
2. __________ tablets are to be taken by astronauts 0.5–2 hours before re-entry into the earth’s atmosphere as per NASA’s protocol. (6,8)
3. Decreased __________ secretion has also been implicated in the loss of muscle tissue during spaceflight due to decrease in mechanical stress on muscles in weightlessness. (13)
4. All rehydratable and bite-sized food in the ISS is over-wrapped with an ________ foil laminate and vacuum sealed to increase shelf life. (9)
7. Food ________ Questionnaire (FFQ) in the ISS is used to obtain a near-real-time estimates of intakes of energy, protein water, sodium, etc. use and comments of astronauts. (9)
8. ________ was the first mission where in the astronauts had access to a refrigerator and hot water dispenser. (6)
10. ________ 6 was the first space station to have a water reclamation process. (6)

The solution is on p. N5.