

a) They suckle their young on ^{milk from the} ventral ^{mammary} ~~mammary~~ gland.

They also have a body covering of hair and only one bone in the lower jaw.

ii) Their back was hunched over they didn't have a S-shaped spine. Their hands were designed for gripping onto things. They didn't have an upright stance, they didn't have an upright gait. Their skull wasn't round like present day humans because they relied on smell rather than sight. Their face wasn't flat, it had a snout.



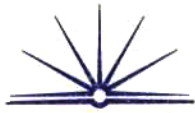
(b) (i) Radiometric data

I would use Carbon 14 (C^{14}) to determine the age of the burial site rocks and sediments and based on that conclude how old the fossils are there.

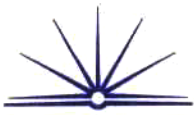
look through historic book of Anthropology and see how it has to be done.

(ii) C^{14} is a very accurate procedure but to carry out the dating I need to make sure that I have tested it on the right rocks where the fossil was found and exact rock where it has been found.

↳ Also carry it out few times to make sure I got the years right if the results are different each time means it is not correct and if they are very similar than it is correct.



c) One example of polymorphism in humans would be blood groups. Blood groups ~~are~~ have a diverse location throughout the world. In every country there is different blood groups. There is ABO we receive our blood group from our parents. Another example of polymorphism is sickle cell anemia. Not every one in ~~a~~ the one country or race will have the same blood type.



d) Two features of these primates that were discovered during the investigation, is binocular vision and cranial capacity. The cranial capacity of each was very much varied, within the few primate groups.

Binocular vision was ~~was~~ a feature of all groups, yet some were not as strong as others for example. The prosimians, the Lemur's eyes didn't quite face forward, compared to that of a human, which means that forward-facing eyes had ~~a~~ stronger binocular vision.

The human cranial capacity was the largest out of all the groups, with developed speech and thinking. The other three groups ranged from prosimians, with the smallest cranial capacity to apes with the second largest cranial capacity.

The cranial capacity allowed to show me the differences in the intelligence of all primate groups. The human with developed speech and abstract thinking to the prosimians, which didn't show a large amount of intelligence only that it ~~was~~ nurtured its young as with a human.

In conclusion, there are a large number of similarities



within the primate groups, similar skeletal structures,
the nurturing of the young but the intelligence of all Aen-
groups when compared, initially separates them by
miles.

e). Technological advances, cloning of species, medical procedures and transgenic procedures will each dramatically affect human biological evolution in the future.

Due to the advancing technologies humans are becoming more capable of fighting off diseases, transplanting organs from deceased humans and animals, and cloning exact replicas of animals.

In the future humans will begin to clone other humans ~~and~~ which will result in few evolutionary changes, ~~and~~ although the use of animal organs in transplants might result in stranger features.

Humans will continue to slowly evolve to better cope with any environmental changes which occur over time.