

ai) ~~infants suckle mother from ventral ma-~~

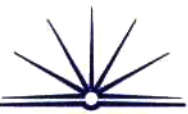
ai) ~~infants suckle offspring suckle milk from mothers ventral~~
mammary glands. (Also endothermic)

ii) • the Homo sapiens skull has no brow ridges, whereas the Australopithecus afarensis skull has brow ridges above the eyes.

• the foramen magnum of the Australopithecus afarensis is closer towards the front of the skull, whereas the foramen magnum of the Homo sapiens is located near the back of the skull.

b i) To gather this information I would ~~refer~~
~~to the fossil record~~ visit a library and
refer to ~~other~~ other fossils ^{or materials} that
are similar to those found at the
site in order to ~~state~~ find similarities

ii) I would compare the material to
a number of similar samples to
see if there is a common tie
between them



(c) polymorphism is when one trait is present in many different type for example the shape of nose or blood group also the skin colour can be a polymorphism trait and it change because in the past most of the people have dark skin colour (mainly dark brown) because the first part of the world was Asia and Africa which had very hot environment therefore people had pigment (melanin) in their skin to prevent skin cancer so their skin was dark brown but after discovering the other parts of the world which has cold weather and the sun is not right the people has brighter skin (because the ultraviolet from sun was low) to make vitamin D for them to prevent rickets.

d) One ~~the~~ feature is bipedalism. Prosimians generally walk around on all fours, but can stand. Monkeys and apes travel on all fours, and sometimes walk around in a hunched over manner. Humans walk around on two legs all the time. The information gathered was the structure of the bones. For bipedalism, the leg needs to join at the bottom of the hip, and the leg needs to be stronger to support all the weight^{of the animal}. In humans, their legs are stronger and do join at the bottom of the hip, meaning they have bipedalism. Prosimians, monkeys and apes have strong legs but legs join hips more towards the middle of the hip, meaning they are only partially bipedal.

Another feature of these primates is mental ability. Intelligence increased from prosimian to ~~ape~~ monkey, monkey to ape, ape to human. Information gathered for this is the size of the brain cavity, and the presence of the frontal lobe of the brain. The frontal lobe is responsible for intelligence, and is most extreme in the case of humans. Intelligence is also found by ratio of size of brain cavity compared with size of ~~animal~~ animal. The largest brain cavity compared to size is humans, then apes, ~~and~~ monkeys ^{and then} prosimians. From this, conclusions can be made that humans are the smartest, then apes, monkeys, and prosimians.



e)

the main factors ^{affecting} ~~at~~ human biological evolution in the next one hundred years would be medical advancements, genetic engineering and reproductive technologies and the human Genome Project

In medical technology we are able to develop ~~care~~ and medicine to prevent ^{or control} disease ~~etc~~

thus,

the human Genome Project ^{is} ~~has~~ the mapping of the instructions of the DNA

By ~~we~~ fully knowing ~~the~~ in detail of the chromosomes ^{are responsible for} we can show which genes ~~of~~ hereditary diseases

If we ^{can} cut out that gene ^{we} than ~~can~~ eliminate some hereditary diseases

Reproductive technologies, ^{that are now predominantly just discovered} allows humans to create humans with favourable and desirable characteristics against disease and other factors, this can be passed through genes to future generations



transgenic species such as transferring insulin into fish, allows ~~the production of~~ insulin to be produced in large proportions. These ~~it~~ can be eaten by diabetics and produce offspring with the desired gene, thereby decreasing the population of diabetics.

Although these processes allow for decrease and increase