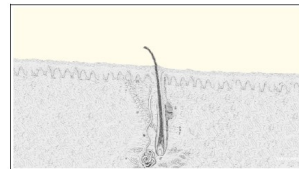
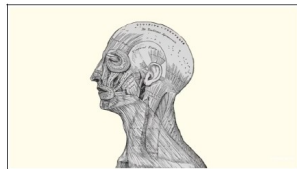


# Proof of evolution that you can find on your body

## First Part: Hypotheses

Look at the pictures and imagine what could be the traces of evolution still present on the human body.



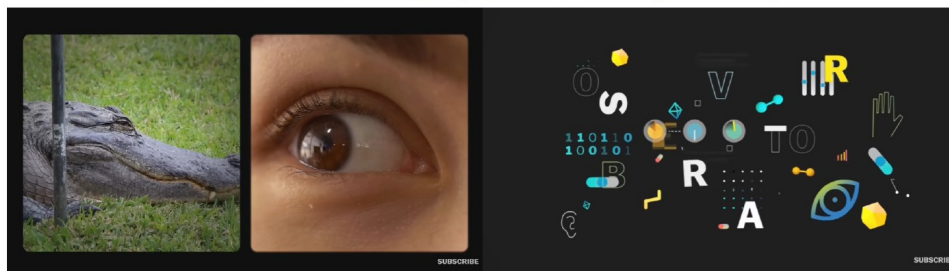
## Second Part: Oral comprehension

Watch Vox's video about traces of evolution on the human body (00:00-03:24) and answer the following questions.



Read the questions before watching the video so you know what to expect.

## Proof of evolution that you can find on your body



**Right or wrong? You do not need to justify your answer.**

1. Some parts are said to have disappeared even though we needed them: **Wrong**
2. The palmaris longus tends to disappear in species that use their forearms to move around since it does not make any difference in grip strength: **Wrong (most developed on those species, though it does not make any difference in grip strength)**
3. The palmaris longus is the only useless muscle we're left with: **Wrong (muscles attached to our outer ear)**
4. Apes do not spend a lot of time climbing trees: **Right**
5. An experiment with electrodes proved humans still move their ears to locate the source of sound: **Wrong**
6. The tailbone proves useful for the human body: **Right**
7. Scientists have experimented on genes to give birth to a human baby with a tail: **Wrong**

**Answer the questions through complete sentences.**

8. Give the name of two fingers used to highlight the palmaris longus.

**Thumb and pinkie**

9. How many people still have a palmaris longus on at least one of their arms?

**85-90% (10-15% are missing it)**

10. Why do mammals need goosebumps?

**The raised hair increases the amount of space used for insulation, helping them stay warm. Through adrenaline it also helps some animals appear larger when they are threatened.**

11. When is the human being supposed to get a tail?

**Four weeks in gestation.**

12. How many developing vertebrae are present in that tail?

**Ten to twelve.**