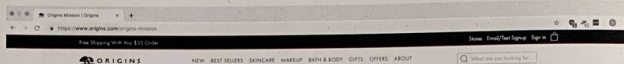




Ruchama Noorda



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HIGH
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BEAUTY



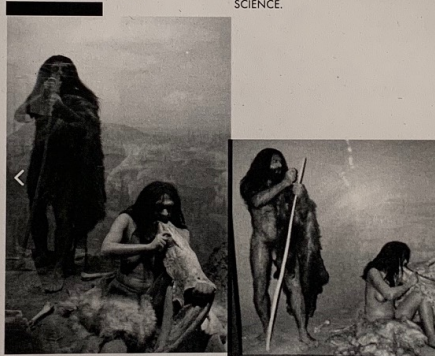
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Grotto
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
05.04 / 04.05.2019



Dictionary

Search for a word




 **face**
/fās/

noun

1. the front part of a person's head from the forehead to the chin, or the corresponding part in an animal.
2. the surface of a thing, especially one that is presented to the view or has a particular function.

verb

1. be positioned with the face or front toward (someone or something).
"he turned to face her"
synonyms: look out on, front onto, look toward, be facing, have/afford/command a view of, look over/across, open out over, look onto, overlook, give onto, give over, be opposite (to)
"the hotel faces the sea"
2. confront and deal with or accept.
"honesty forced her to face facts"

 Translations, word origin, and more definitions

EVOLUTION AND FUNCTION OF BUTTOCKS

The human buttocks are distinctive among all species in that they are continuously present. The erect stature of humans causes the pelvis to project to the rear of the spinal column, which forces the muscles and fatty tissue of the buttocks into their common configuration. Other species that alternate between an erect stance and walking on all fours have visible buttocks only when their posture allows. Some anthropologists have gone so far as to suggest that the buttocks are responsible for the development of the human brain. The buttocks allow for the upright, two-legged stance distinctive to humans. This stance in turn accommodates two important developments, the freedom of the forearms (previously used for walking on all fours) and the alignment of the spinal column. The use of the arms and hands for tasks other than balance encouraged the development of a complex brain capable of problem solving. Simultaneously the erect stature of humans caused the brain to rest atop the spinal column instead of in front of it, making the frame able to support a larger brain, which in turn was capable of higher-order functions and cognition. There is considerable disagreement about the role the development of buttocks played in initiating the development of the human brain, but it is generally agreed that the unique development of human buttocks was necessary to allow their brain development.

In most primate species, the female buttocks are linked with reproduction. Females signal their readiness to mate by displaying their buttocks, which have become enlarged and swollen. As their menstruation cycle progresses, the swelling becomes more pronounced and, in some species, the color of the buttocks changes to a deep red or purple. After the fertile period of the cycle, the buttocks lose their vivid coloration, and the swelling disappears. The buttocks return to their usual state of being flat and unremarkable. The buttocks of the human female do not change noticeably with the

menstrual cycle and have no particular function in the reproductive process. Unlike other primates, the human female is also capable of having intercourse at any time, not just during her menstrual cycle. The configuration of the buttocks and the pelvis orients the human genitalia more to the front of the body than is true in other primates, making face-to-face intercourse possible.

"BUTTOCKS", *Encyclopedia Britannica*: <https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/buttocks>

"preceding"- S.K.] a more advanced hand. And, it is logical that a conservative, highly functional adaptation be followed by a series of more complex ones that complement it. With *Homo habilis* an advanced grasping-capable hand was accompanied by facultative bipedalism, possibly implying, assuming a co-opted evolutionary relationship exists, that the later [= "latter" - S.K.] resulted from the former as obligate bipedalism was yet to follow.[5] Walking may have been a byproduct of busy hands and not vice versa.

[The author of the above paragraph suggests that an advanced hand structure with an opposable thumb could have preceded bipedal walking in the hominid line. Although this hypothesis seems to be treated as an opposing one to the hypothesis above, I don't see any contradiction. It is entirely possible that first came the fancy hand, then upright bipedal walking; then the freed up hands could be used for holding, carrying, and throwing. Maybe the hands did some further evolving after bipedal gait, too. S.K.]

Importance of the opposable thumb

The thumb, unlike other fingers, is opposable, in that it is the only digit on the human hand which is able to oppose or turn back against the other four fingers, and thus enables the hand to refine its grip

to hold objects which it would be unable to do otherwise. The opposable thumb has helped the human species develop more accurate fine motor skills. It is also thought to have directly led to the development of tools, not just in humans or their evolutionary ancestors, but other primates as well.[6][7] The thumb, in conjunction with the other fingers make humans and other species with similar hands some of the most dexterous in the world.[8]

"PRIMATES- THE OPPOSABLE THUMB", Linguistics 320, "The origin and evolution of human Language" : <https://www.ruf.rice.edu/~kemmer/Evol/opposablethumb.html>



Origin of the thumb

The evolution of the opposable or prehensile thumb is usually associated with *Homo habilis*, the forerunner of *Homo sapiens*.^{[2][3][4]} This, however, is the suggested result of evolution from *Homo erectus* (around 1 MYA) via a series of intermediate anthropoid stages, and is therefore a much more complicated link.

The most important factors leading to the habile hand (and its thumb) are:

- the freeing of the hands from their walking requirements - still so crucial for apes today, as they have hands for feet, which in its turn was one of the consequences of the gradual pithecanthropoid and anthropoid adoption of the erect bipedal walking gait

[SK comment: the above is poorly written. I believe the writer means that apes, unlike us, still crucially depend on their hands (specifically knuckles) for walking; and the freeing of the hands was one of the consequences of the adoption by pithecanthropoid and anthropoid primates of erect bipedal walking. This statement says that upright bipedal walking in hominoids allowed the hands to be freed for other things such as tool/weapon use.]

- the simultaneous development of a larger anthropoid brain in the later stages.

It is possible, though, that a more likely scenario may be that the specialized, precision gripping hand (equipped with opposable thumb) of *Homo habilis* preceded walking, with the specialized adaptation of the spine, pelvis and lower extremities proceeding [author presumably means

grotesque (adj.)

"wildly formed, of irregular proportions, boldly odd," c. 1600s, originally a noun (1560s), from Middle French *grotesque* (16c., Modern French *grotesque*), from Italian *grotesco*, literally "of a cave," from *grotta* (see [grotto](#)). The explanation that the word first was used of paintings found on the walls of Roman ruins revealed by excavation (Italian *pittura grotesca*) is "intrinsically plausible," according to OED. Originally merely fanciful and fantastic, the sense became pejorative, "clownishly absurd, uncouth," after mid-18c. As the British name for a style of square-cut, sans-serif letter, from 1875. Related: *Grotesquely*; *grotesqueness*.

A brief history of Origins

The skincare brand which sources natural ingredients from all over the planet and promises naturally brilliant results. But does it work?



The tree-huggy logo for cosmetics brand Origins Photograph: Origins Product Shot

What are Origins' origins?

Launched in 1990 by Leonard Lauder, son of Estee, Origins was the first prestige skincare brand to focus on using natural ingredients in its products. Born from an awareness in beauty industry quarters of a market that was becoming increasingly concerned with environmental issues, Origins' plan was to create high-performance products "powered by nature and proven by science". With a range of ingredients that sound like they've been gathered from a collection of pretentious gap years (bark of the mimosa tree found in northern Brazil, silver tip white tea found in the Fujian Province of China...), what damage they may create in air miles are somewhat made up for by a serious attitude to using recycled or responsibly sourced packaging, not testing on animals and using wind and hydro-power in their production processes.



Origins VitaZing SPF 15 Energy-boosting moisturizer with Mangosteen £26.00 (Buy) Photograph: Product Shot

All sounds great, but are the products any good?

Yes indeed. Their VitaZing moisturiser (£26 for 50ml, [origins.co.uk](#)) is a brilliant multi-tasker. It's made using fruits of the Mangosteen tree of India (I'm not making this up, honest) which possesses anti-oxidant properties great for the skin. The fab thing about this product though is that it looks un-pigmented when applied but actually develops a sheer colour, enhancing skin tone while evening it out. It just makes you look a little bit more healthy. I find it's that rare thing - a tinted moisturiser that actually moisturises as well as giving a subtle but noticeable coverage.

What's coming up in the future?

New for October is the [Plantscription eye treatment](#) (£45 for 30ml), building on the success of the [Plantscription anti-ageing serum](#) launched earlier this year (£45 for 30ml). More bizarre sounding plants from ridiculously exotic places have been used in such a way to mimic the good bits of retinoic acid - the prescription anti-wrinkle ingredient that can come with some nasty side-effects. The [Plantscription](#) products, thankfully, come without those risks of flaking, burning and itching, and are therefore seen as something of a scientific breakthrough. All thanks to some tree native to Ghana harvested by local tribes (again, I'm not making this up).

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A brief history of... Fashion section, *Guardian*, 4 Oct 2011