

The Science of (Verb ending in -ing)

1. Noun
2. Noun

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From (_____ Noun _____) to (_____ Noun _____), all animals engage in different mating strategies to try to maximize their reproductive success. Some animals such as the scorpion bring a/an (noun) as a gift, providing direct benefits to their mate. Other animals may show off their (adjective) and (color) bodies. In these cases, the selector, normally (gender), receives nothing but good (plural noun). Like in the birds of paradise, the males are (adjective) and (adjective), and they perform a courtship dance in attempt to win the female. Frequently in these cases where the male is not necessarily providing anything besides (plural noun), there are asymmetries in reproduction, meaning that many males (verb) with multiple mates. As is the case in the (adjective) skinned newt, many males will not mate, while others may have (number) of mates. This variation in mating success is a/an (adjective) force for evolution.

Similar to the newts, bowerbirds see a large variation in the mating success of the males. The males construct elaborate homes of a variety of objects such as (plural noun), (plural noun), and (plural noun). They are just so (adjective)! These displays are all in effort to (verb) a female. Females generally only mate one time, but males mate multiply. However, many males do not (verb). This idea relates back to what limits male and female reproductive success. Males are generally limited by the number of (plural noun) they can convince to mate with them, while females are limited by the number of (plural noun) produced and the time devoted to that. For example, in humans, females are pregnant for (number) months, and the parental care after is (adjective). In contrast, males could theoretically have (number) of children in that same amount of time. However, for humans are generally seen as monogamous, only having (number) mate/s. Like mating strategies, different animals pursue

different mating systems in efforts to maximize reproductive success.