

# The Science of Mating

1. Animal
2. Animal
3. Noun
4. Adjective
5. Color
6. Gender
7. Noun - Plural
8. Adjective
9. Adjective
10. Noun - Plural
11. Verb - Base Form
12. Adjective
13. Number
14. Adjective
15. Noun - Plural
16. Noun - Plural
17. Noun - Plural
18. Adjective
19. Verb - Base Form
20. Verb - Base Form
21. Noun - Plural
22. Noun - Plural
23. Number

24. Adjective

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25. Number

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26. Number

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From (\_\_\_\_\_ Animal \_\_\_\_\_) to (\_\_\_\_\_ Animal \_\_\_\_\_), 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 (\_\_\_\_\_ Noun - Plural \_\_\_\_\_). 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 (\_\_\_\_\_ Noun - Plural \_\_\_\_\_), there are asymmetries in reproduction, meaning that many males (\_\_\_\_\_ Verb - Base Form \_\_\_\_\_) 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 (\_\_\_\_\_ Noun - Plural \_\_\_\_\_), (\_\_\_\_\_ Noun - Plural \_\_\_\_\_), and (\_\_\_\_\_ Noun - Plural \_\_\_\_\_). They are just so (\_\_\_\_\_ Adjective \_\_\_\_\_)! These displays are all in effort to (\_\_\_\_\_ Verb - Base Form \_\_\_\_\_) a female. Females generally only mate one time, but males mate multiply. However, many males do not (\_\_\_\_\_ Verb - Base Form \_\_\_\_\_). This idea relates back to what limits male and female reproductive success. Males are generally limited by the number of (\_\_\_\_\_ Noun - Plural \_\_\_\_\_) they can convince to mate with them, while females are limited by the number of (\_\_\_\_\_ Noun - Plural \_\_\_\_\_) 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.