The Science of Mating

Animal
Animal
Noun
Adjective
Color
Gender
Noun - Plural
Adjective
Adjective
Noun - Plural
Verb - Base Form
Adjective
Number
Adjective
Noun - Plural
Noun - Plural
Noun - Plural
Adjective
Verb - Base Form
Verb - Base Form
Noun - Plural
Noun - Plural
Number

24.	Adjective
25.	Number
26.	Number

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From () to (), all animals engage in different mating strategies to try to maximize
their reproductive success. Some animals such as the scorpion bring a/an () as a gift, providing
direct benefits to their mate. Other animals may show off their () and () bodies.
In these cases, the selector, normally (
the birds of paradise, the males are () and (), 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 (), there are asymmetries in reproduction, meaning that many males (
will not mate, while others may have () of mates. This variation in mating success is a/an (
) 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). 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 (
are generally limited by the number of () they can convince to mate with them, while females
are limited by the number of () produced and the time devoted to that. For example, in
humans, females are pregnant for () months, and the parental care after is (). In
contrast,

males could theoretically have () of children in that same amount of time. However, for humans
are generally seen as monogamous, only having () mate/s. Like mating strategies, different
animals pursue different mating systems in efforts to maximize reproductive success.
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