## 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
25. Number
26. Number

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From $\qquad$ ) to ( $\qquad$ ), all animals engage in different mating strategies to try to maximize their reproductive success. Some animals such as the scorpion bring a/an ( $\qquad$ ) as a gift, providing direct benefits to their mate. Other animals may show off their ( $\qquad$ ) and ( $\qquad$ ) bodies.

In these cases, the selector, normally ( $\qquad$ ), receives nothing but good ( $\qquad$ ). Like in the birds of paradise, the males are ( $\qquad$ ) and ( $\qquad$ ), 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 ( $\qquad$ ), there are asymmetries in reproduction, meaning that many males (
$\qquad$ ) with multiple mates. As is the case in the ( $\qquad$ ) skinned newt, many males will not mate, while others may have ( $\qquad$ ) of mates. This variation in mating success is a/an (
$\qquad$ ) 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 ( $\qquad$ ), ( $\qquad$ ), and (
$\qquad$ ). They are just so ( $\qquad$ )! These displays are all in effort to ( $\qquad$
$\qquad$ ) a female. Females generally only mate one time, but males mate multiply. However, many males do not $($ $\qquad$ ). This idea relates back to what limits male and female reproductive success. Males are generally limited by the number of ( $\qquad$ ) they can convince to mate with them, while females are limited by the number of ( $\qquad$ ) produced and the time devoted to that. For example, in
humans, females are pregnant for $\qquad$ ) months, and the parental care after is ( $\qquad$ ). In contrast,
males could theoretically have $\qquad$ ) of children in that same amount of time. However, for humans
are generally seen as monogamous, only having ( $\qquad$ ) mate/s. Like mating strategies, different animals pursue different mating systems in efforts to maximize reproductive success.

