

# 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

---

# The Science of Mating

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.