

## Sex and Behaviour

Complete the glossary words and the questions in advance of the online session on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2017.

| Key Area 4: Sex and behaviour |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Sessile organism              |  |
| Asexual reproduction          |  |
| Sexual reproduction           |  |
| r- selected species           |  |
| K- selected species           |  |
| Polygamy                      |  |
| Monogamy                      |  |
| Sexual dimorphism             |  |
| Lekking                       |  |
| Sneaking                      |  |
| Satellite males               |  |
| Species specific signals      |  |
| Imprinting                    |  |

1. Asexual reproduction is most likely to be a successful reproductive strategy in:

- A wide, stable niches
- B narrow, stable niches
- C wide, unstable niches
- D narrow, unstable niches.

2. The black grouse male is larger and more brightly coloured than the female and competes with other males at leks. Which of the following pairs of features are characteristic of this species?

- A Monogamy and sexual dimorphism
- B Monogamy and reversed sexual dimorphism
- C Polygamy and sexual dimorphism
- D Polygamy and reversed sexual dimorphism

3. Capercaillies are a lekking species. Males perform displays during which they fan their tails, hold their wings down and make a variety of sounds. These features, which are attractive to females, are thought to serve as honest signals.

(i) Explain what is meant by a lekking species.

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(ii) Explain why this display is often given as an example of sexual selection.

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(iii) If the display provides honest signals, state the benefit that may be obtained by females receiving these signals.

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