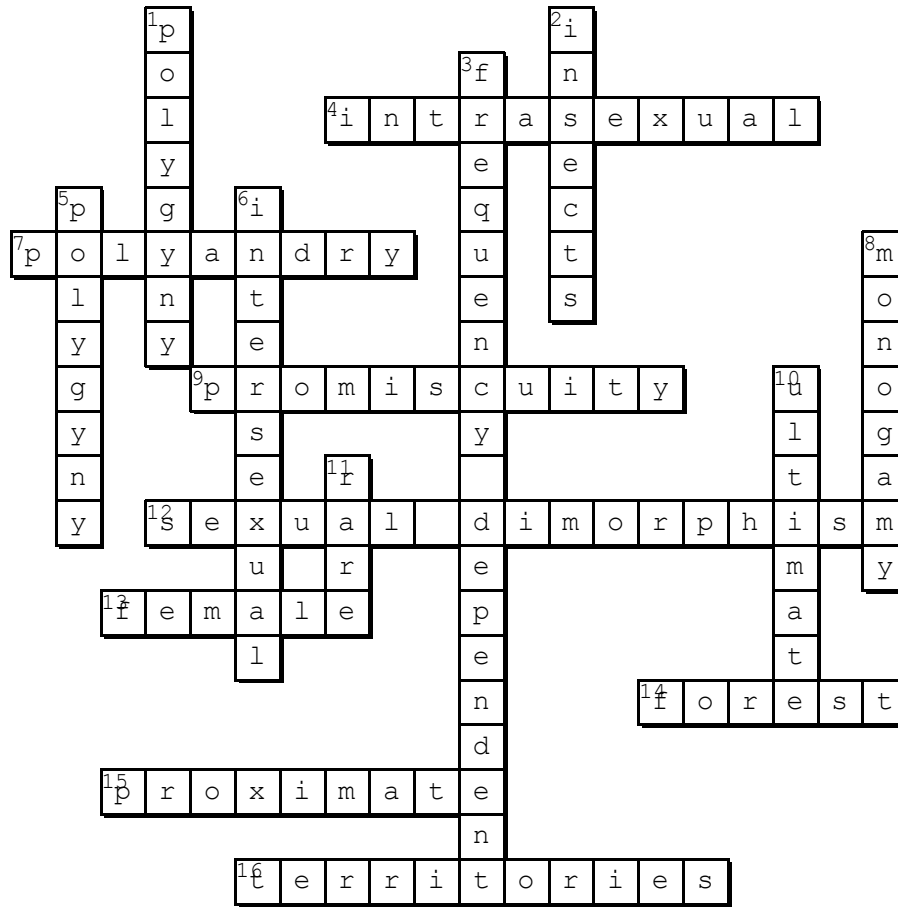


# Animal Behavior



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- sexual dimorphism
- female
- forest
- ultimate
- insects
- polygyny
- monogamy
- promiscuity
- proximate
- rare
- territories
- polyandry
- frequency dependent
- polyandry
- intrasexual
- polygyny
- intersexual

**Across**

4. When there is one male and many females, \_\_\_\_\_ competition usually results when there are defendable resources. (**intrasexual**)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ mating strategy often occurs when resources are very abundant. (**polyandry**)
9. \_\_\_\_\_ mating strategy often occurs in complex social groups. (**promiscuity**)
12. Within a one to one mating strategy, there is typically no \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_. (**sexual dimorphism**)
13. Reproduction is (usually) more costly for the \_\_\_\_\_ partner. (**female**)
14. Wetter regions tend to have what vegetation structure? (**forest**)
15. \_\_\_\_\_ causation is a mechanical explanation of something (HOW it occurs). (**proximate**)
16. Animals create \_\_\_\_\_ when a valuable resource is concentrated and therefore defendable. (**territories**)

**Down**

1. The mating strategy where there is one male and many females is called \_\_\_\_\_. (**polygyny**)
2. A single female mating with several males is found mostly in \_\_\_\_\_. (**insects**)
3. If cheating was common, then natural selection would favor those organisms that could detect and eliminate 'liars.' This is known as \_\_\_\_\_ selection. (**frequency dependent**)
5. Cheaters are most common in monogamy and \_\_\_\_\_ systems. (**polygyny**)
6. When there is one male and many females, \_\_\_\_\_ competition usually occurs when there are no resources to defend. (**intersexual**)
8. Animals with a high level of parental care requires \_\_\_\_\_ for at least one season. (**monogamy**)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ causation is an evolutionary explanation of something (WHY it occurs). (**ultimate**)
11. Cheating only works if it is \_\_\_\_\_. (**rare**)