By the end of this unit you should be able to;

1. Compare sperm and egg production in relation to number and energy store
2. Name ways in which the female of a species may invest more in producing each offspring than the male.
3. Relate levels of parental investment to increased probability of production and survival of young.
4. Classify organisms as r-selected or k-selected based on level of parental investment and number of offspring produced.
5. Compare the costs and benefits of external and internal fertilisation
6. Explain the different mating systems and be able to give named examples of polygamy and monogamy.
7. Explain what courtship is, its importance and the role of sexual selection.
8. Define sexual dimorphism, be able to describe named examples and explain that it is a product of sexual selection.
9. Give named examples of females being inconspicuous (as opposed to males generally being conspicuous), and examples of species where this is reversed.
10. Describe the features of male-male rivalry, including some males acting as sneakers.
11. Explain the ways in which females assess male fitness.
12. Give a named example of Lekking species and be able to explain successful strategies of dominant and satellite males.
13. Give examples of species-specific sign stimuli and fixed action pattern responses as successful courtship behaviour.