# Activity 3.2

Complete the table below:

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| Strategy | How it works? | What is its advantage? |
| External fertilisation | The sperm fertilises the egg outside the body of the female, usually in water |  |
| Internal fertilisation | The male deposits its sperm inside the reproductive organs of the female and fertilisation occurs inside the female’s reproductive organs |  |
| Ovipary | Eggs are laid and hatching takes place outside the mother’s body |  |
| Vivipary | The young develop inside the uterus of the mother after the eggs are fertilised internally |  |
| Ovovivipary | Young develop from eggs that are fertilised internally and retained with the mother’s body after fertilisation, until they hatch |  |
| Amniote egg | Embryo is protected by the shell of the egg. The egg consists of many extra-embryonic membranes that serve different functions |  |
| Precocial development | Hatchlings are quite well developed when they hatch – eyes are open, they are able to move and feed. Brain size and intelligence remains the same throughout their lives |  |
| Altricial development | Hatchlings are poorly developed when they hatch. They are unable to feed on their own, they cannot move. Brain size and intelligence increases after hatching |  |
| Parental care | Parental care is offered through the building of nests, protecting the eggs, protecting the young and teaching the young |  |