

UNIT
9

REVIEW

Arthropods Review

Part one. Fill in the missing information in the table below.

Arthropod	Pairs of Legs	Pairs of Antennae	# body segments
1. Centipede	1 pair per segment	1	Multiple
Millipede	2. 2 pairs per seg.	1	Multiple
Insects	3. 3 pairs	1	4. 3 segments
5. Arachnid	6. 4 pairs	0	7. 4 segments
Crustacean	8. 5 or more pairs	9. 2 pairs	2-3

Part two. Fill in the blank with the correct vocabulary word.

9. An arthropod's exoskeleton protects it and keeps it from drying out. It is made of chitin and does not grow with the animal.
10. The heads of some arthropods have antennae, which contain sense organs.
11. Some animals go through a process called metamorphosis during their life cycle in which their bodies undergo dramatic changes in form as they develop.
12. The hind body section of an arachnid is called its abdomen.
13. The process of shedding an outgrown exoskeleton is called molting.

Part Three. Read each description. Decided which type of arthropod best fits each description. Use the table at the top of this page to help you. Each type of arthropod may be used more than once!

14. It has a highly segmented body with only one pair of legs on most segments. Centipede
 15. It has only two body segments. It could have a stinger. Arachnid
 16. It has three body segments and wings. Insect
 17. It has many pairs of legs and two pair of antennae. Crustacean
 18. It has four pairs of legs and has fangs. Arachnid
- For 19 and 20 you may need to look up a picture of the organism!
19. *Bagheera kiplingi* is an example of this type of arthropod. Arachnid
 20. Krill is an example of this type of arthropod. Crustacean