

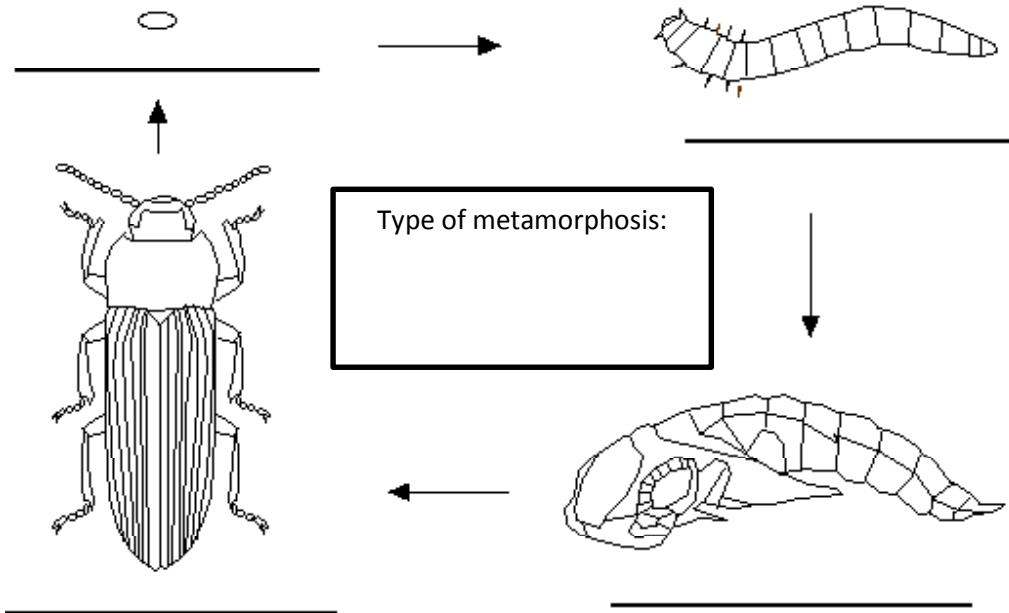
CH. 8 ARTHROPOD REVIEW

Classification Fill-in

	Class which includes centipedes
	Class which includes horseshoe crabs
	Class which includes millipedes
	Class which includes scorpions, ticks, mites, harvestmen, and spiders
	Order which includes shrimp, lobster, crabs, and freshwater crayfish
	Subphylum which includes centipedes and millipedes
	Subphylum which includes insects
	Subphylum which includes lobsters, crabs, crayfish, shrimp, copepods, and barnacles
	Subphylum which includes spiders, scorpions, ticks, mites, and horseshoe crabs

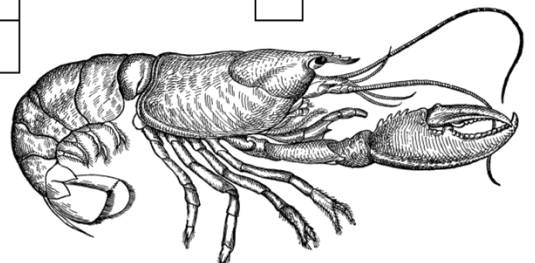
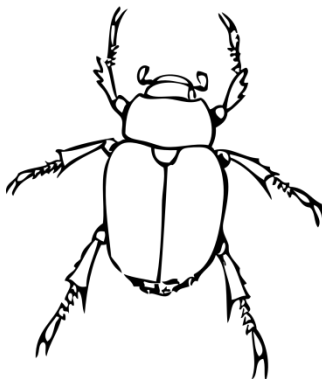
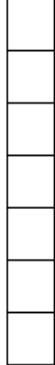
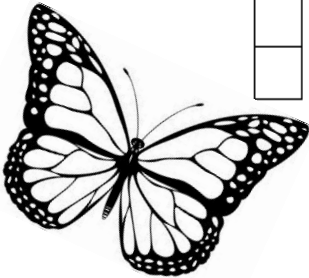
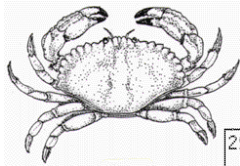
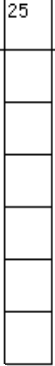
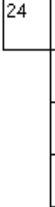
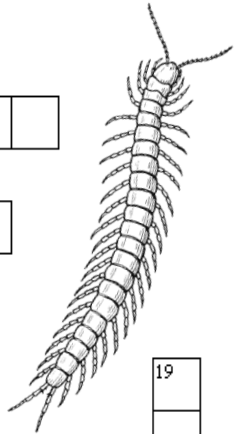
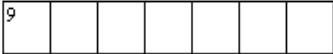
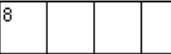
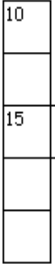
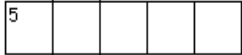
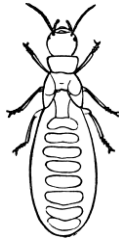
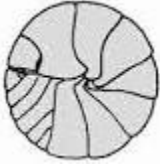
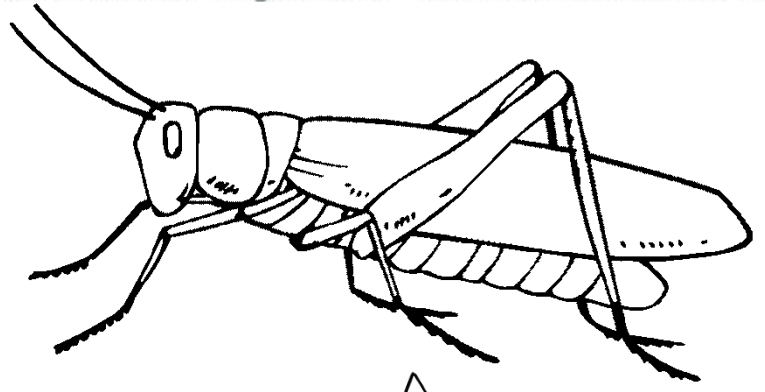
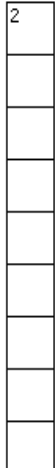
Diagram

Label the phases of metamorphosis for the beetle pictured below, and then write the type of metamorphosis in the center box:



What is the advantage of this type of metamorphosis? _____

Arthropod Crossword



Across

3. Process in which baby spiders can move through the air by releasing one or more silk threads to catch the wind
5. The wingless, worm-like stage of an arthropod during complete metamorphosis
6. This arachnid is commonly known as a daddy longlegs
8. Insects which carry the plaque
9. The ability of an animal to avoid observation or detection by other animals through camouflage in its shape or coloration
14. Brown spider which bears a violin-shaped dorsal stripe on their cephalothorax
15. Carnivorous, agile hunter that kill their prey with their venom claws and have one pair of legs on each trunk segment
17. Type of venom that acts on the nervous system
21. Slow-moving, herbivorous animal that may roll into a coil when disturbed and have two pairs of legs on each trunk segment
23. Disease carried by Anopheles mosquitoes infecting hundreds of millions of people each year and causing millions of deaths
24. A chronic, disabling disease caused by a bacterium and carried by the deer tick
27. The study of insects
29. Specialized body regions modified for specific purposes
31. Type of flies which carry African sleeping sickness
33. This crab has the largest leg span of any arthropod

Down

1. The imitation of a noxious species (having a bad taste, odor, or poisonous properties) by a palatable one
2. The outermost layer of the exoskeleton; serves as a barrier to microorganisms and pesticides
4. Crustacean organs which regulate salt balance
7. These arthropods are the number one disease vector in the world
9. Crayfish have these large pincers used in defense and capturing food
10. These arthropods are the number two disease vector in the world
11. Name of simple eyes in an arthropod
12. Extremely venomous spider found in Australia
13. Nicknamed "living fossils"
16. The stage of complete metamorphosis in which the organism is enclosed within a protective capsule
18. Type of venom that produces death of tissues and skin surrounding the bite
19. The word 'Arthropod' means this
20. Insects have this many pairs of antennae
22. An immature form of an insect that does not change greatly as it grows
25. A parasitic mite that burrows and lays eggs inside the skin of its host
26. The inner layer, which makes up the bulk of the exoskeleton
28. A warning coloration to advertise noxious qualities
30. Shiny black spider with a bright orange or red spot in the shape of an hourglass on the underside of its abdomen
32. Arachnids must ingest this type of food

Matching Match each vocabulary word to the correct definition or description.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ A fused head and thorax region present in some arthropods | A. Appendage |
| 2. _____ An air-filled chamber containing leaf-like plates that serve for gas exchange | B. Book lung |
| 3. _____ Any structure, such as a leg or antenna, that grows out of an animal's body | C. Cephalothorax |
| 4. _____ Branching networks of hollow passages that carry air throughout the body | D. Ecdysis |
| 5. _____ Chemical odor signal given off by an animal | E. Malpighian tubules |
| 6. _____ Form of asexual reproduction in which an organism forms from an unfertilized egg | F. Mandible |
| 7. _____ Movable structure used by a spider to spin silk | G. Parthenogenesis |
| 8. _____ Openings through which air enters and leaves the tracheal tubes | H. Pedipalps |
| 9. _____ Spider appendages that function as sense organs | I. Pheromone |
| 10. _____ The excretory organ of terrestrial arthropods | J. Spinneret |
| 11. _____ The jaw of an arthropod | K. Spiracles |
| 12. _____ The shedding of an old exoskeleton | L. Tracheal tubes |

Complete the table below by checking the correct column to indicate the respiratory structure in each animal.

Description	Type of Respiratory Structure		
	Book Lungs	Gills	Tracheal Tubes
13. Freshwater crayfish			
14. Tarantula			
15. Hissing cockroach			
16. Swallowtail butterfly			
17. Pill bug			

Complete the table below by checking the correct column(s) for each statement.

Description	Type of Metamorphosis	
	Complete	Incomplete
18. Insect begins life as a fertilized egg.		
19. Larva hatches from an egg.		
20. Nymph repeatedly molts and increases in size.		
21. Nymph hatches from an egg.		
22. Pupa undergoes changes while encased in a cocoon.		
23. Adults and young usually eat the same food.		
24. Adults are the only sexually mature form.		
25. Is exhibited in grasshoppers and mosquitoes.		
26. Is exhibited in beetles and ants.		