

Arthropods

Name _____

28-1 Introduction to Arthropods

1. Arthropods have a _____ body, a tough exoskeleton, and _____ appendages.
2. What is the exoskeleton? _____
What is it made of? _____
3. Structures that extend from the body, such as legs and antenna are called _____
4. Identify this organism (see fig 28-2)

5. The evolution of arthropods has led to [greater / fewer] body segments.
6. Most arthropods breathe through a network of _____ tubes.
7. What are spiracles? _____
8. How does a spider respire? _____
How does a lobster respire? _____
9. What type of circulatory system do arthropods have? _____
10. Saclike organs that extract waste from the blood of arthropods are called _____
11. Do arthropods have a brain? _____ What is ganglia? _____
12. When muscle cells contract, they become [longer / shorter].
13. When an arthropod outgrows its exoskeleton, it undergoes periods of _____.
14. Why is molting dangerous for arthropods? _____



28-2 Groups of Arthropods

15. How are arthropods classified? _____
16. Name two crustaceans: _____
17. What type of mouthparts do crustaceans have? _____
18. In crustaceans, the head and thorax are fused to form the _____
19. What is the carapace? _____
20. _____ are a group of crustaceans that have five pairs of legs.
21. The first pair of legs in a lobster has claws and is called the _____
22. Appendages located along the abdomen of a crayfish or lobster are called _____
23. What crustacean is sessile? _____
24. Label the Crayfish

