**Arthropod Worksheet**

1. List several characteristics that define the Arthropoda classes:
	* Arachnids
	* Insects
	* Crustaceans
	* Chilopoda
2. What Class has the most species?
3. What differentiates insect orders?
4. Define the following:
	* Exoskeleton
	* Chitin
	* Molting
	* Nymph
5. Circle the term that best completes each sentence:
	* The largest phylum of animals is the phylum (Arthropoda/Insecta)
	* The largest group of complex invertebrates are (millipedes/insects)
	* From time to time, an arthropod will shed its (thorax/exoskeleton)
	* The series of changes insects go through to become adults is called (molting/metamorphosis)
	* If insects have a nymph stage but skip the pupa stage, like grasshoppers do, they exhibit (complete/incomplete) metamorphosis
	* Grubs and caterpillars are examples of (larvae/arachnids)
	* Spiders and ticks are examples of (insects/arachnids)
	* Lobsters and shrimp are examples of (chitin/crustaceans)
	* Structures that grow out from the body are called (abdomen/appendages)
	* The jaws of crustaceans are called (appendages/mandibles)
	* Arthropods often use (antennae/spiracles) for sensory information
	* The openings in the abdomen that allow oxygen in and carbon dioxide out are called (spiracles/tracheae)
	* Insects have (closed/open) circulatory systems with no true blood vessels.
	* Insects that live in large colonies are called (social/colonial) insects
	* The (caste/pyramidal) social structure is meant to protect the hive and divide up labor.