**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.