

Marine Arthropod Trivia

1.	Put an "X" or checkmark in front of arthropods.	all the marine animals below that are classified as	
	Corals	Oyster	
	Crabs,	Shrimp	
	Octopuses	Starfish	
2.	Marine Arthropods are:		
	Carnivores	Omnivores	
	Herbivores	All of these	
3.	Mark all the things below that marine arthropods eat.		
	Algae	Plants	
	Fish	Bacteria	
	Zooplankton		
4.	All arthropods have straight appendages (like legs and antennae).		
	True		
	False		
5.	All arthropods have an exoskeleton that provides support and protects their soft internal organs.		
	True		
	False		
	6. Some juvenile marine arthropods don't look like the adults		
	True		
	False		
7.	Molting is the process in which an a larger one.	arthropod sheds its exoskeleton to make room for a new,	
	True		
	False		

Arthropod Glossary

appendage parts attached to the main body like claws and antennae

antenna one of two long sensory organs at front of arthropods such as insects and crustaceans

(antennae: two or more)

arachnid arthropod in class Arachnida; predatory or parasitic animals that have 8 legs, such as spiders,

scorpions, and ticks

arthropod animal in phylum Arthropoda that includes animals with exoskeletons and jointed appendages;

includes over 85% of known animal species

biomimicry design and creation of products, materials, and/or systems inspired by biological organisms

chitin a substance that provides a tough, protective covering; similar to keratin, the substance that

human hair and nails are made from

crustacean an arthropod in subphylum Crustacea that includes lobsters, crayfish, crabs, and shrimp

gills internal feathery organs in marine/aquatic arthropods (as well as fish) used to extract oxygen

from the water

exoskeleton hard external covering of various animals, including arthropods, that provides attachment for

muscles and protects the animal from drying out and injury

evolution process by which organisms change over time through **natural selection**

insect arthropod in class Insecta; insects comprise 75% of known animal species

hydrothermal vent

hot springs on ocean floor—especially along the mid-ocean ridges—that supply nutrients to

ecosystems that are very different from those found elsewhere on Earth

Different species of crabs and lobsters have been found living in hydrothermal vent

communities.

krill small marine crustacean that resembles shrimp; important part of some whale, seal, and fish

species' diets

larva free-living, immature stage in the life cycle of many animals (such as arthropods); often very

different in appearance from adult stage and usually incapable of reproduction

marine found in or related to the sea

molting in arthropods, the periodic process by which the exoskeleton is discarded and replaced by a

new, larger one that allows the animal to grow

myriadpod

arthropod in subphylum Myriadpoda that includes centipedes and millipedes

natural selection

process in which organisms better adapted to their environment survive to produce more

offspring

segmented the body is made up of a basic body compartment and the body gets bigger by adding more

compartments. Like a classic train with its engine and caboose, segmented animals have

repeating segments between specialized front and back compartments

terrestrial found on or related to land

trilobite arthropod from extinct group found in fossil record from about 521 million years ago until about

252 million years ago; diverse species were scavengers, predators, and filter feeders

Presentation Rubric

Title:

Presentation Component	Maximum Points Possible	Self-Score (fill out before presentation)	Teacher Score		
Part 1: Content					
Subject and purpose of presentation clearly introduced	10				
Key concepts identified and clearly explained in well- organized way	10				
Ideas supported by examples, data, graphs, etc.; All information accurate and obtained from reliable sources	10				
Conclusion summarizes key points in persuasive way; Questions answered thoroughly and accurately	10				
Part 2: Delivery / Audience Engagement					
Speech delivered clearly at appropriate volume and speed (not too fast, slow, loud, or soft)	10				
Speed, volume, and voice inflection are varied to engage audience and emphasize key points	10				
Speaker connects with audience through eye contact and does not spend too much time looking at notes or screen	10				
Speaker demonstrates enthusiasm for topic throughout presentation; audience is persuaded by speaker	10				
Part 3: Visuals					
Visuals help to clearly explain concepts	10				
Part 4: Writing Conventions					
Grammatical and spelling conventions followed	10				
TOTALS:	100				

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