



# Arthropod Trivia

- Put an "X" or checkmark in front of all the animals below that are classified as arthropods.  
 Corals  
 Crustaceans: crabs, crayfish, etc.  
 Insects  
 Millipedes  
 Arachnids (spiders, ticks, etc.)  
 Starfish
- Arthropods are:  
 Carnivores  
 Herbivores  
 Omnivores  
 All of these
- Mark all the things below that arthropods eat.  
 Algae  
 Fish  
 Zooplankton  
 Insects  
 Plants  
 Bacteria
- All arthropods have straight **appendages** (like legs and antennae).  
 True  
 False
- All arthropods have an **exoskeleton** that provides support and protects their soft internal organs.  
 True  
 False
- Arthropods start life as eggs and usually go through different life stages, such as the **larval** stage, when they can have very different body structures and behaviors, before reaching the adult stage.  
 True  
 False
- Molting is the process by which an arthropod sheds its exoskeleton to make room for a new, larger one.  
 True  
 False

# Arthropod Glossary

<b>appendage</b>	parts attached to the main body like claws and antennae
<b>antenna</b>	one of two long sensory organs at front of arthropods such as insects and crustaceans ( <b>antennae</b> : two or more)
<b>arachnid</b>	arthropod in class <b>Arachnida</b> ; predatory or parasitic animals that have 8 legs, such as spiders, scorpions, and ticks
<b>arthropod</b>	animal in phylum <b>Arthropoda</b> that includes animals with exoskeletons and jointed appendages; includes over 85% of known animal species
<b>biomimicry</b>	design and creation of products, materials, and/or systems inspired by biological organisms
<b>chitin</b>	a substance that provides a tough, protective covering; similar to keratin, the substance that human hair and nails are made from
<b>crustacean</b>	an arthropod in subphylum Crustacea that includes lobsters, crayfish, crabs, and shrimp
<b>detritus</b>	dead material broken down by bacteria, fungi, and many arthropods
<b>gills</b>	internal feathery organs in marine/aquatic arthropods (as well as fish) used to extract oxygen from the water
<b>exoskeleton</b>	hard external covering of various animals, including arthropods, that provides attachment for muscles and protects the animal from drying out and injury
<b>evolution</b>	process by which organisms change over time through <b>natural selection</b>
<b>insect</b>	arthropod in class <b>Insecta</b> ; insects comprise 75% of known animal species
<b>metamorphosis</b>	dramatic change in structure and lifestyle a larva undergoes when it becomes an adult. When an arthropod passes through specific developmental stages during molting, it is said to be metamorphosing. For example, an arthropod like a dragonfly can start life in a pond as a swimming larva and then metamorphose into a completely different looking, winged adult.
<b>larva</b>	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
<b>marine</b>	found in or related to the sea
<b>molting</b>	in arthropods, the periodic process by which the exoskeleton is discarded and replaced by a new, larger one that allows the animal to grow
<b>myriapod</b>	arthropod in subphylum <b>Myriapoda</b> that includes centipedes and millipedes
<b>natural selection</b>	process in which organisms better adapted to their environment survive to produce more offspring
<b>pollination</b>	process by which pollen (grains that contain male reproductive cells) is transferred to the female structure in plants, thereby enabling fertilization and sexual reproduction
<b>segmented</b>	the body is made up of a basic body compartment and the body gets longer by adding more compartments. Like a classic train with its engine and caboose, segmented animals have repeating segments between specialized front and back compartments
<b>terrestrial</b>	found on or related to land
<b>trilobite</b>	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: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Presentation Component	Maximum Points Possible	Self-Score (fill out before presentation)	Teacher Score
<b>Part 1: Content</b>			
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		
<b>Part 2: Delivery / Audience Engagement</b>			
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		
<b>Part 3: Visuals</b>			
Visuals help to clearly explain concepts	10		
<b>Part 4: Writing Conventions</b>			
Grammatical and spelling conventions followed	10		
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>100</b>		

Comments: