

Name: KEY



Shape of Life

SHAPE OF LIFE: MARINE ARTHROPODS

1. In addition to ruling the ancient seas, arthropods were the first creatures to move onto land.
2. What is the secret to an arthropod's success? What is one advantage of having this adaptation?

Arthropods have jointed legs, which provides them with greater stability, shock absorption, and flexibility.

3. What structures do arthropods have to sense their environment?

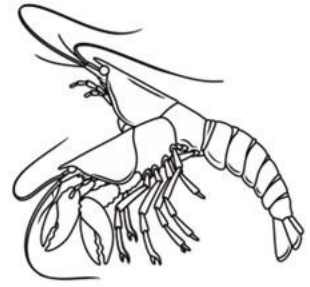
Arthropods have complex eyes that can see sharp images. They also have antennae.

4. True or false: there are more arthropods in the world's oceans than any other group of animals.

True

5. What type of skeleton do arthropods have? Describe it.

Arthropods have an exoskeleton. It is a hard, outer shell that provides protection and support to the internal organs.



6. When must an arthropod leave its exoskeleton behind?

When the arthropod grows, they must molt their smaller exoskeleton.

7. Does the new exoskeleton develop on the outside or on the inside of the old exoskeleton?

The new exoskeleton develops on the inside.

8. Which parts of the crab molt?

The crab develops an entirely new covering, including eyes, legs, and the body!

9. How long does it take the new exoskeleton to harden? 2 days

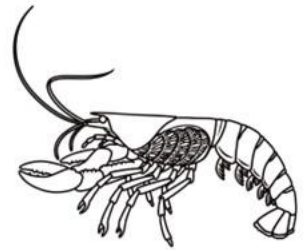
10. What structure do arthropods have to breathe? gills (marine arthropods do)

11. What is an extreme environment that an arthropod can survive?

Some arthropods can survive at the bottom of the ocean near hydrothermal vents.

12. Why do horseshoe crabs come on land?

Horseshoe crabs come on land to lay their eggs on the beach beneath the sand.

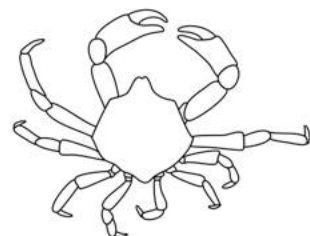


13. What adaptations do arthropods who left the sea have?

Arthropods who have left the oceans have appendages and adaptations for tasting, sensing, grasping, and flight.

14. What are three examples of arthropods that you saw throughout the video?

A few examples include krill, lobsters, crabs, horseshoe crabs, and sand crabs.



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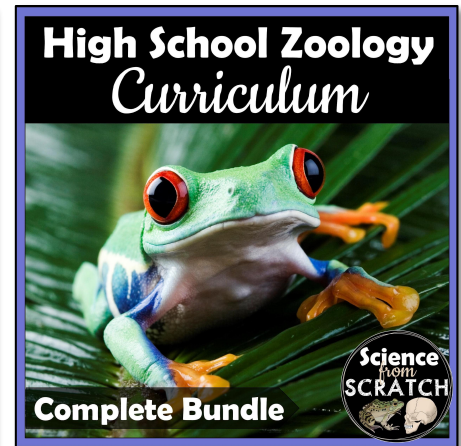
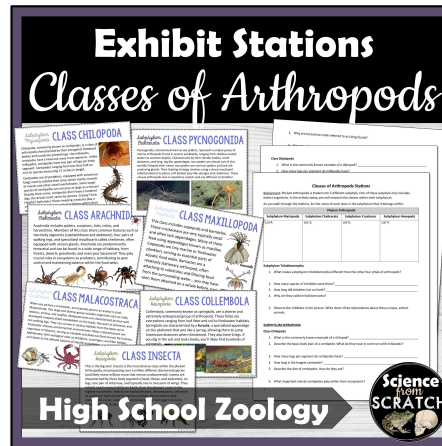
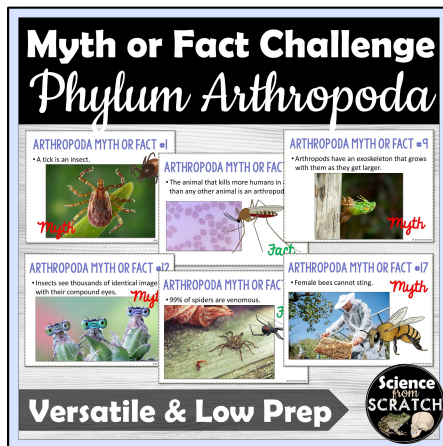
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