

Structure and Function of Invertebrates ▪ 11.4 Review and Reinforce**Arthropods****Understanding Main Ideas**

Read each description. Decide which animal group best fits each question.

- _____ 1. They are invertebrates with an exoskeleton, segmented body, and jointed appendages. They have an open circulatory system and reproduce sexually. Their name comes from the Greek for "joint-leg." What are they?
- _____ 2. They have highly segmented bodies with one pair of legs attached to each segment. Some of them have more than 100 segments. What are they?
- _____ 3. They all have two body sections and eight legs. They are predators with fangs. None of them have antennae. What are they?
- _____ 4. They have three body sections, six legs, one pair of antennae, and usually one or two pairs of wings. What are they?

Building Vocabulary

From the list below, choose the term that best completes each sentence. Use each term only once.

abdomen	pupa	molting
antennae	exoskeleton	complete metamorphosis
thorax	metamorphosis	

5. An arthropod's _____ protects it and keeps it from drying out.
6. The heads of some arthropods have _____, which contain sense organs.
7. Some animals go through a process called _____ during their life cycle in which their bodies undergo dramatic changes in form as they develop.
8. The hind body section of an arachnid is called its _____.
9. The process of shedding an outgrown exoskeleton is called _____.
10. When an insect becomes a(n) _____, major changes in structure take place.
11. _____ has four stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult.
12. An insect's midsection is called its _____.