## Name

## Date

## Arthropods

## Section 3 Insects and their Relatives

## (Main Idea

## Details

Skim Section 3 of the chapter. Examine each illustration and read the caption. Write three facts that you learn about the structures of insects.

1. Accept all reasonable responses.
$\qquad$
2. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
3. $\qquad$
$\qquad$

Use your book or dictionary to define pollen.

## Section 3 Insects and their Relatives (continued)

## Main Idea

Diversity of Insects

I found this information on page $\qquad$
SE, p. 775
RE, p. 316

## External

 FeaturesI found this information on page $\qquad$
SE, p. 775
RE, p. 317

## CDetails

Conclude how insects can live in many habitats.

- ability to fly and adapt
- small size for easy movement
- exoskeleton for protection and for keeping them from drying out
- capacity to produce large numbers of offspring

Model a grasshopper and label its external features.
Drawings should resemble the figure on SE p. 775. Accept all reasonable variations. Body parts should be labeled.

Sequence the stages in two types of metamorphosis by completing the flowcharts below. Identify each type of metamorphosis.


## Section 3 Insects and their Relatives (continued)

## Main Idea

I found this information on page $\qquad$ SE, pp. 776-780
RE, pp. 317-320

## Centipedes and Millipedes

I found this information on page $\qquad$
RE, p. 320

## Evolution of Arthropods

I found this information on page

SE, p. 781
RE, p. 320

## Details

Model the honeybee's waggle dance in the space below. Use labels to explain how the dance communicates where the food is.

Sketches should resemble the figure on SE p. 779. Labels should indicate that the length of the straight line gives the distance to the food source. Also, the direction of the line relative to the vertical indicates the direction of the food relative to the Sun.

Compare centipedes and millipedes by listing their characteristics in the Venn diagram.


Conclude in general how segmentation has evolved from ancestral arthropods to present-day arthropods.
Ancestral arthropods tended to have a large number of identical
segments. This segmentation evolved into more specialized
appendages and fewer segments in present-day arthropods.

Compare and contrast insect features to other arthropod groups. Accept all reasonable responses.

