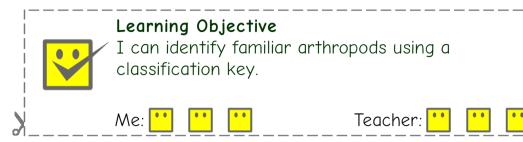
# Identifying arthropods using a key

Outstanding Science Year 6 - Living things and their habitats - OS6A005



Arthropods are a large group of animals. The phylum (classification group) that they belong to is called arthropoda. Arthropods include all insects, arachnids (spiders and mites), crustaceans (crabs, shrimp and lobsters), and myriapods (millipedes and centipedes). Although there are a wide variety of arthropods, they all some body features in common:

### A segmented body

Arthropods have bodies made up from a varying number of segments.

### A hard exoskeleton

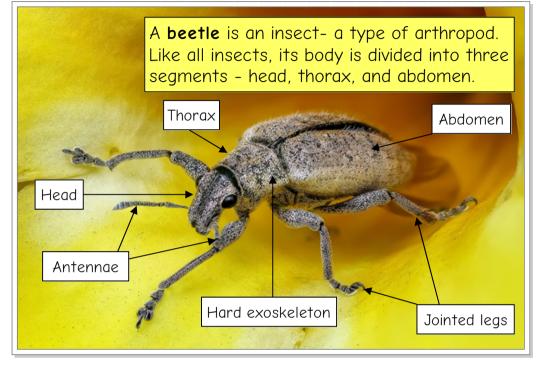
Arthropods have skeletons on the outside of their bodies. Because of this, they can be classified as **invertebrates**. Arthropods need to **moult** (shed their exoskeletons) as they mature, because their skeleton does not grow.

### Jointed legs

The word 'arthropod' comes from the Ancient Greek words for 'jointed leg'.

#### National Curriculum Statutory Requirements

**6A1** - describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals; **6A2** - give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics



## Activity

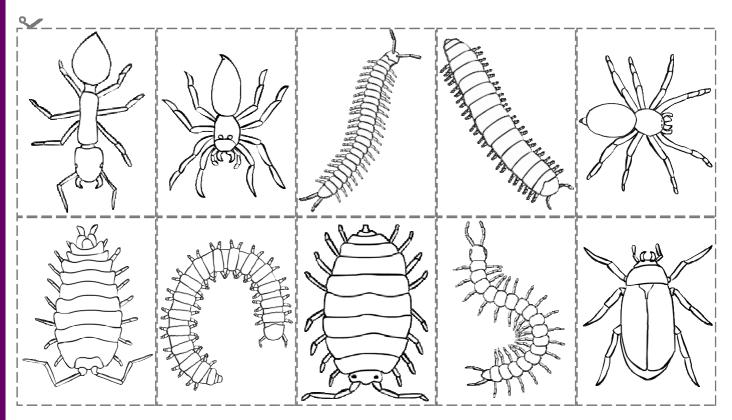
Cut out the pictures of arthropods on the next page. Use the classification key to identify them. Paste them in the correct position on the classification key.

#### Discussion

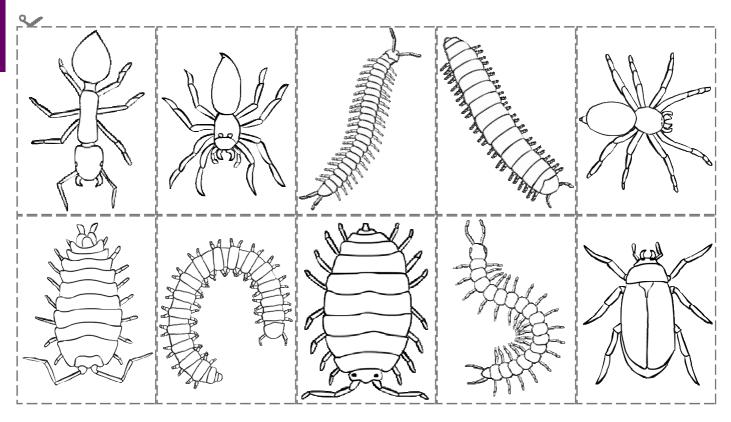
Which arthropods were the most difficult to group? Why? Which arthropods have you seen before? Which have you not seen before?

Why do arthropods have similar features (exoskeleton, segmented body, jointed legs)? Is this a coincidence?

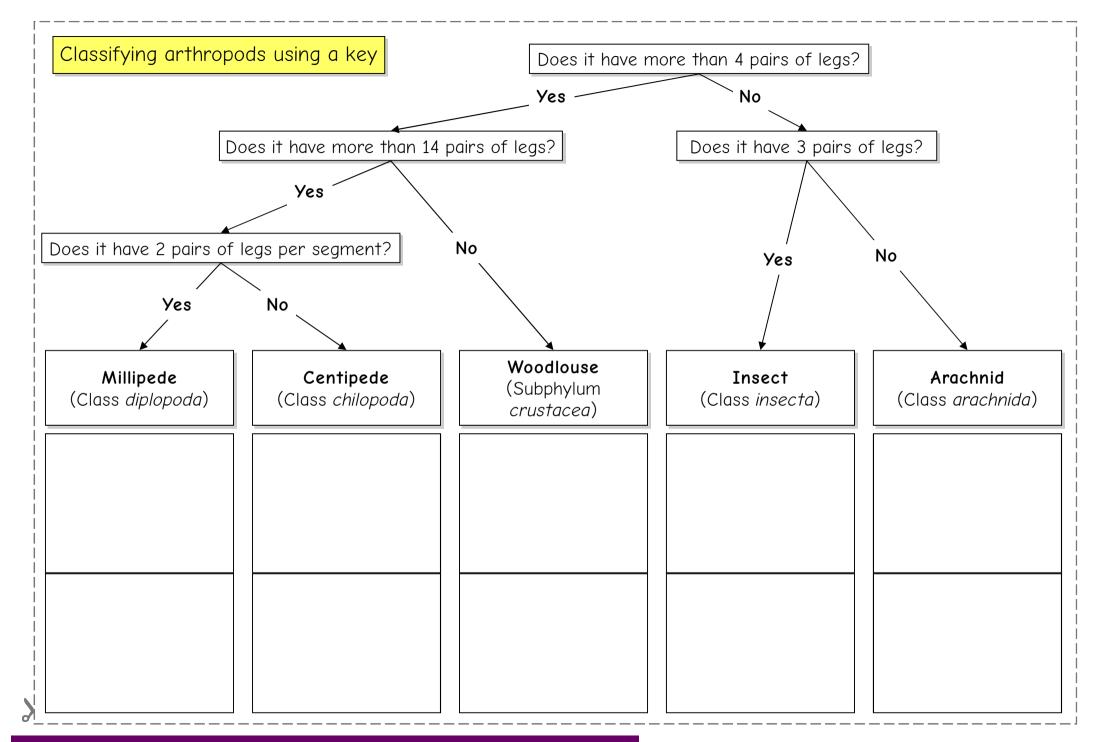




Teacher's note - there are enough pictures on this page for 2 children, to save on printing and photocopying resources.



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