40. _____ **invertebrate**
A. Animals that do not have backbones.
B. A group of arthropods, such as crabs and lobsters, that generally live in water.
C. An armlike body part in invertebrates that is used for capturing prey.
D. process by which an animal sheds its outer covering

41. _____ **cartilage**
A. Something like bone only softer.
B. The largest group within a kingdom
C. group of organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring in nature.
D. One of the bones that together make up the backbone.

42. _____ **swim bladder**
A. an animal that has a backbone.
B. changes made from an egg to a larva to an adult
C. a gas-filled organ that allows a bony fish to move up and down in the water
D. The name given to each species consisting of its genus and its species label

43. _____ **cnidarian**
A. To place persons or things together in a group because they are similar in some way.
B. a gas-filled organ that allows a bony fish to move up and down in the water
C. an invertebrate animal group that includes jellyfish, sea anemones, corals, and hydras
D. Science of classifying living things.

44. _____ **metamorphosis**
A. Insects, crustaceans, and arachnids all belong to this invertebrate group.
B. structure through which water-dwelling animals obtain their oxygen
C. Cold-blooded animals with moist skin; such as frogs and toads.
D. changes made from an egg to a larva to an adult

45. _____ **roundworm**
A. body parts the same on each side
B. a small structure used by echinoderms for movement
C. The arrangement of body parts around a center point.
D. a worm with a smooth, round body and pointed ends

46. _____ **crustacean**
A. a worm whose body is divided into sections, such as earthworms or leeches
B. an invertebrate animal group that includes jellyfish, sea anemones, corals, and hydras
C. a milk-producing structure on the chest or abdomen of a mammal
D. A group of arthropods, such as crabs and lobsters, that generally live in water.

47. _____ **tentacle**
A. a simple worm that is flat and thin
B. structure through which water-dwelling animals obtain their oxygen
C. An armlike body part in invertebrates that is used for capturing prey.
D. group of organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring in nature.

48. _____ **vertebrate**
A. The arrangement of body parts around a center point.
B. an animal that has a backbone.
C. The name given to each species consisting of its genus and its species label
D. a worm with a smooth, round body and pointed ends

49. _____ **gill**
A. structure through which water-dwelling animals obtain their oxygen
B. Animals that do not have backbones.
C. changes made from an egg to a larva to an adult
D. One of the bones that together make up the backbone.

50. _____ **scientific name**
A. The name given to each species consisting of its genus and its species label
B. Class of animals which includes spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks.
C. a gas-filled organ that allows a bony fish to move up and down in the water
D. process by which an animal sheds its outer covering

51. _____ **molting**
A. body parts the same on each side
B. process by which an animal sheds its outer covering
C. The largest group within a kingdom
D. a small structure used by echinoderms for movement

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