

elect the definition that most nearly defines the given word.

1. bilateral symmetry <input type="radio"/> A body parts the same on each side <input type="radio"/> B structure through which water-dwelling animals obtain their oxygen <input type="radio"/> C Cold-blooded animals with moist skin, such as frogs and toads.	2. invertebrate <input type="radio"/> A a gas-filled organ that allows a bony fish to move up and down in the water <input type="radio"/> B changes made from an egg to a larva to an adult <input type="radio"/> C Animals that do not have backbones.
3. radial symmetry <input type="radio"/> A An armlike body part in invertebrates that is used for capturing prey. <input type="radio"/> B a member of the largest group of invertebrates, which includes insects <input type="radio"/> C The arrangement of body parts around a center point.	4. metamorphosis <input type="radio"/> A Insects, crustaceans, and arachnids all belong to this invertebrate group. <input type="radio"/> B changes made from an egg to a larva to an adult <input type="radio"/> C vertebrates that spend part of their lives in water and part on land
5. reptile <input type="radio"/> A A group of arthropods, such as crabs and lobsters, that generally live in water. <input type="radio"/> B a simple worm that is flat and thin <input type="radio"/> C A cold-blooded animal with a backbone.	6. flatworm <input type="radio"/> A a simple worm that is flat and thin <input type="radio"/> B A group of arthropods, such as crabs and lobsters, that generally live in water. <input type="radio"/> C Science of classifying living things.
7. cartilage <input type="radio"/> A an invertebrate animal group that includes jellyfish, sea anemones, corals, and hydroids <input type="radio"/> B gristly material at the ends of bones; also forms a baby's skeleton <input type="radio"/> C group of organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring in nature.	8. gill <input type="radio"/> A a worm whose body is divided into sections, such as earthworms or leeches <input type="radio"/> B structure through which water-dwelling animals obtain their oxygen <input type="radio"/> C To place persons or things together in a group because they are similar in some way.
9. tentacle <input type="radio"/> A process by which an animal sheds its outer covering <input type="radio"/> B Class of animals which includes spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks. <input type="radio"/> C An armlike body part in invertebrates that is used for capturing prey.	10. arachnid <input type="radio"/> A Class of animals which includes spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks. <input type="radio"/> B changes made from an egg to a larva to an adult <input type="radio"/> C Insects, crustaceans, and arachnids all belong to this invertebrate group.