

Multiple Choice

Select the definition that most nearly defines the given word.

29. _____ **arthropod**
A. a member of the largest group of invertebrates, which includes insects
B. The arrangement of body parts around a center point.
C. body parts the same on each side
D. a milk-producing structure on the chest or abdomen of a mammal
30. _____ **classify**
A. changes made from an egg to a larva to an adult
B. Class of animals which includes spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks.
C. To place persons or things together in a group because they are similar in some way.
D. A group of arthropods, such as crabs and lobsters, that generally live in water.
31. _____ **species**
A. To place persons or things together in a group because they are similar in some way.
B. a worm whose body is divided into sections, such as earthworms or leeches
C. a gas-filled organ that allows a bony fish to move up and down in the water
D. group of organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring in nature.
32. _____ **tube foot**
A. a member of the largest group of invertebrates, which includes insects
B. Science of classifying living things.
C. a small structure used by echinoderms for movement
D. One of the bones that together make up the backbone.
33. _____ **bilateral symmetry**
A. body parts the same on each side
B. A cold-blooded animal with a backbone.
C. Animals that do not have backbones.
D. The name given to each species consisting of its genus and its species label
34. _____ **pupa**
A. process by which an animal sheds its outer covering
B. structure through which water-dwelling animals obtain their oxygen
C. an invertebrate animal group that includes jellyfish, sea anemones, corals, and hydras
D. The stage in the insect life cycle between larvae and adult.
35. _____ **mammary gland**
A. an animal that has a backbone.
B. a small structure used by echinoderms for movement
C. a worm with a smooth, round body and pointed ends
D. a milk-producing structure on the chest or abdomen of a mammal
36. _____ **vertebra**
A. The stage in the insect life cycle between larvae and adult.
B. Cold-blooded animals with moist skin, such as frogs and toads.
C. gristly material at the ends of bones; also forms a baby's skeleton
D. One of the bones that together make up the backbone.
37. _____ **taxonomy**
A. Science of classifying living things.
B. The largest group within a kingdom
C. group of organisms that can interbreed and produce fertile offspring in nature.
D. An armlike body part in invertebrates that is used for capturing prey.
38. _____ **arachnid**
A. A cold-blooded animal with a backbone.
B. Class of animals which includes spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks.
C. a simple worm that is flat and thin
D. a worm with a smooth, round body and pointed ends
39. _____ **amphibian**
A. a simple worm that is flat and thin
B. vertebrates that spend part of their lives in water and part on land
C. Class of animals which includes spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks.
D. The stage in the insect life cycle between larvae and adult.