

# MATCHING

Match the correct word with the definition, using each letter only once.  
When you are done, tour the Aquarium to find examples of each.

- F 1. Fin responsible for forward movement, also known as the tail fin
- P 2. A paired set of fins that controls steering and act as brakes
- W 3. Gives fish and sharks mobility, stability and maneuverability in the water
- V 4. An unpaired fin located on the top of fish and sharks that acts as a keel and prevents the animal from rolling
- T 5. A paired set of fins that keeps fish and sharks horizontal in the water
- L 6. Helps keep bony fish fins upright
- G 7. Organ that senses vibrations
- K 8. Cells that allow fish to change color
- M 9. The muscle that controls the tail fin
- R 10. Typically a small fin located on the top that provides extra stability
- A 11. The hard covering over the gills
- J 12. External covering of fish
- N 13. An unpaired fin located on the underneath side that acts as a keel and prevent the animal from rolling
- Q 14. Male sharks' external reproductive organ
- U 15. What a shark's skeleton is made of
- I 16. How sharks control buoyancy
- B 17. Fish have a skeleton made of \_\_\_\_\_
- O 18. Light on one side and dark on the other
- H 19. Organ in sharks that senses electrical impulses
- C 20. How fish control buoyancy
- S 21. External covering of sharks that feels like sandpaper
- E 22. A muscle in sharks that pumps water across the gills
- D 23. Five to seven openings on either side of a sharks head where water can enter
- A. OPERCULUM  
B. BONE  
C. AIR BLADDER  
D. GILL SLITS  
E. SPIRACLE  
F. CAUDAL FIN  
G. LATER LINE  
H. AMPULLAE OF LORENZINI  
I. OILY LIVER  
J. SCALES  
K. CHROMATOPHORES  
L. SPINES  
M. CAUDAL PENDUNCLE  
N. ANAL FIN  
O. COUNTERSHADING  
P. PECTORAL FINS  
Q. CLASPERS  
R. SECONDARY DORSAL  
S. DERMAL DENTICLES  
T. PELVIC FINS  
U. CARTILAGE  
V. DORSAL FIN  
W. FINS

