

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.

- ___ 1. Fin responsible for forward movement, also known as the tail fin
- ___ 2. A paired set of fins that controls steering and act as brakes
- ___ 3. Gives fish and sharks mobility, stability and maneuverability in the water
- ___ 4. An unpaired fin located on the top of fish and sharks that acts as a keel and prevents the animal from rolling
- ___ 5. A paired set of fins that keeps fish and sharks horizontal in the water
- ___ 6. Helps keep bony fish fins upright
- ___ 7. Organ that senses vibrations
- ___ 8. Cells that allow fish to change color
- ___ 9. The muscle that controls the tail fin
- ___ 10. Typically a small fin located on the top that provides extra stability
- ___ 11. The hard covering over the gills
- ___ 12. External covering of fish
- ___ 13. An unpaired fin located on the underneath side that acts as a keel and prevent the animal from rolling
- ___ 14. Male sharks' external reproductive organ
- ___ 15. What a shark's skeleton is made of
- ___ 16. How sharks control buoyancy
- ___ 17. Fish have a skeleton made of _____
- ___ 18. Light on one side and dark on the other
- ___ 19. Organ in sharks that senses electrical impulses
- ___ 20. How fish control buoyancy
- ___ 21. External covering of sharks that feels like sandpaper
- ___ 22. A muscle in sharks that pumps water across the gills
- ___ 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