



# Life in the Sea



	Write True or False for each Statement	My Answer	Correct Answer
1	Fish are vertebrate that obtain oxygen through gills		
<i>Explanation</i>			
2	Fish can be divided into bony and invertebrate fish groups		
<i>Explanation</i>			
3	All fish maintain buoyancy using their swim bladder		
<i>Explanation</i>			
4	Sharks, rays and skates have a cartilage skeleton		
<i>Explanation</i>			
5	All fish have scale, however there are different types and some seem like sandpaper rather than typical overlapping plates		
<i>Explanation</i>			
6	The slime of a fish protects it from bacteria and other unwanted micro-organisms		
<i>Explanation</i>			
7	Other than fish and marine mammals all other marine organisms are invertebrates		
<i>Explanation</i>			
8	Crustaceans are arthropods and include lobsters, prawns, crabs and barnacles		
<i>Explanation</i>			
9	Decapod crustaceans have 10 jointed legs some of which have evolved for specific purposes such as swimming		
<i>Explanation</i>			
10	The claws of a crab are in fact a special purpose leg		
<i>Explanation</i>			
11	Crustaceans start their life cycle as an egg which hatches to reveal a creature identical to its parent		
<i>Explanation</i>			
12	Barnacles are like small hermit crabs upside down in a fixed shell that has an opening operculum or doorway		
<i>Explanation</i>			
13	Molluscs are soft bodied organisms that have tentacles with 'suckers'.		
<i>Explanation</i>			

14	Molluscs include a group called cephalopods which contain octopus, squid, cuttlefish and snails		
<i>Explanation</i>			
15	Octopus and squid are similar in that they both have 8 legs (tentacles), a siphon or funnel and a beak		
<i>Explanation</i>			
16	Bivalves have a flattened soft body attached to both of its shells which are hinged and held together		
<i>Explanation</i>			
17	Bivalves include clams, cockles, mussels and oysters		
<i>Explanation</i>			
18	Oysters are a bivalve mollusk which can construct a pearl from a grain of sand		
<i>Explanation</i>			
19	Gastropods are mollusks which live in a single shell like a cone shell		
<i>Explanation</i>			
20	Sea urchins and starfish have tube feet and a plate like skeleton and belong to the group echinoderm		
<i>Explanation</i>			
21	Sea urchins and starfish have rough protective spines, mouth underneath and anus on top of their plated bodies		
<i>Explanation</i>			
22	The body structure of echinoderms is pentaradial – can be divided into 5 parts		
<i>Explanation</i>			
23	The water filled vascular system of echinoderm operates the tube feet enabling movement		
<i>Explanation</i>			
24	Cnidaria include jellyfish and sea anemones		
<i>Explanation</i>			
25	The stinging cells of cnidaria are full of poison and is injected when they bite their prey		
<i>Explanation</i>			
26	A stinging cell in a bluebottle is called a nematocyst and is the same for all jellyfish		
<i>Explanation</i>			