

Chapter 30-2 p771, 774-781

1. Name five feeding modes of the fish.

- 1) Herbivores
- 2) Carnivores
- 3) Parasites
- 4) Filter feeders
- 5) detritus feeders

2. What organs are involved in fish's digestion?

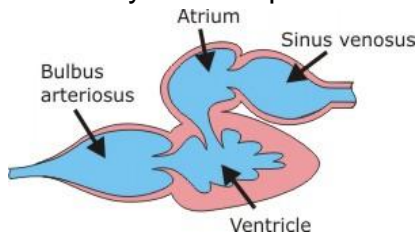
Mouth, esophagus, stomach, pyloric ceca, intestines, liver, gall bladder, pancreas, anus.

3. Complete the sentence about respiration:

Most fishes exchange gases using gills located on either side of the pharynx. These are covered by a bony structure called the operculum.

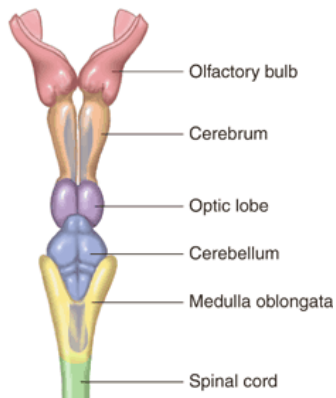
4. Fish possess a closed circulatory system. How many loop(s) form their circulatory system? one.

5. Identify the four parts of the fish heart:



6. What organ filter wastes from the blood in fish? kidney.

7. Identify the structure of the well developed nervous system of the fish.



8. Fishes possess a sensory receptors on the side of their body and use it to detect other fishes swimming nearby. How is that structure called?

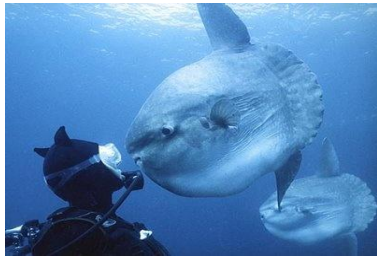
_____ **Lateral line** _____

9. What structure do most bony fish have to control their buoyancy? Where is it positioned in the fish body?

_____ **Swim bladder, beneath the backbone** _____

10. Fishes whose eggs hatch outside the mother's body are called **oviparous**. Fishes whose eggs stay in the mother's body after internal fertilization are called **ovoviviparous**. Fish whose embryo obtains nourishment not from the yolk but from the mother's body are called **viviparous**.

11. Give the phylum for each fish illustrated.



Bony fish



Lamprey



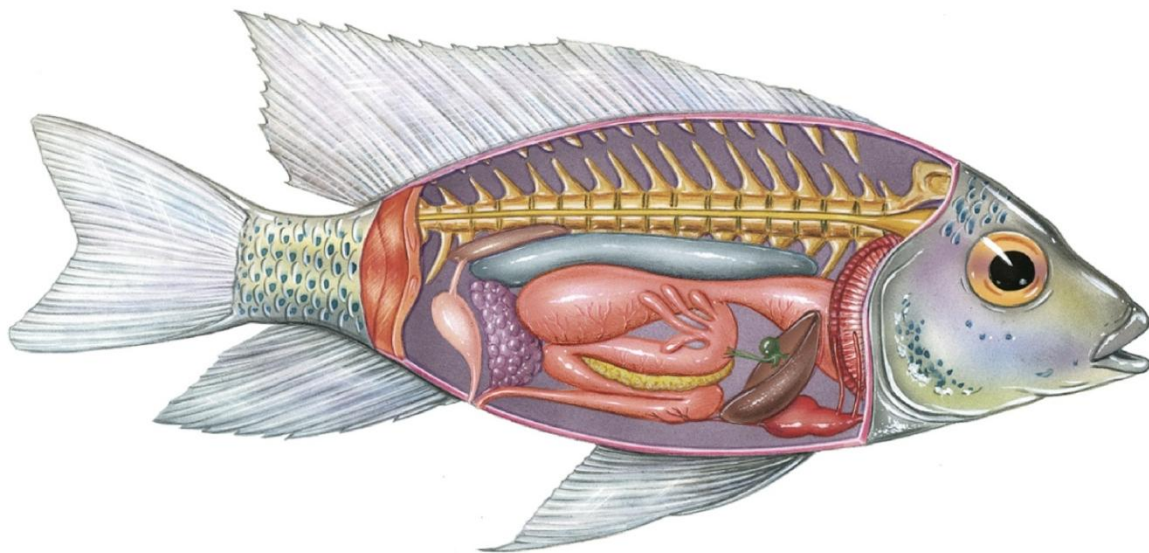
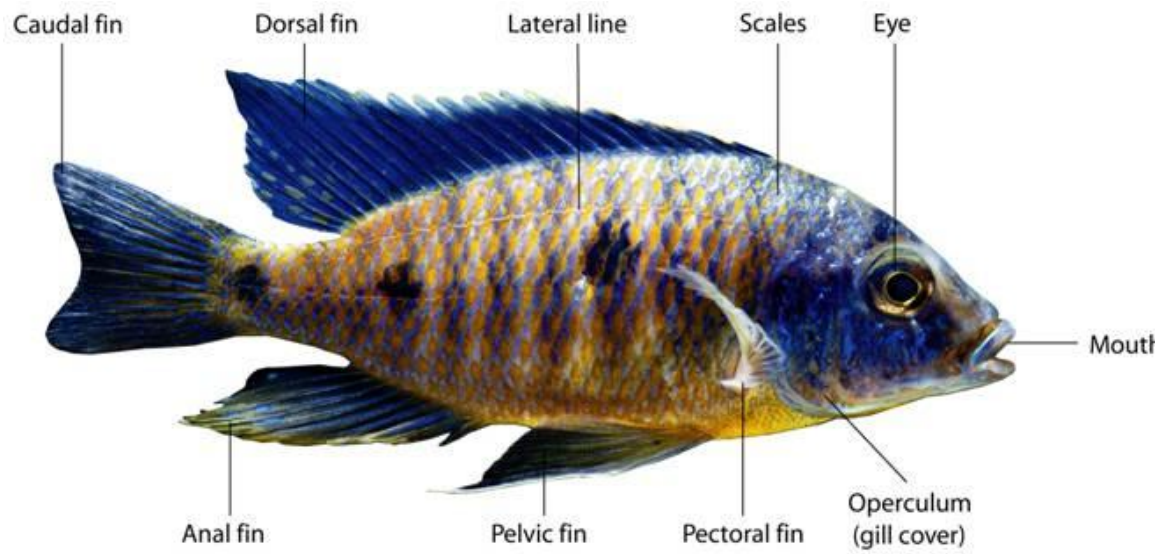
Shark and relatives (cartilaginous)



Hagfish

12. How are called the fish that live most their lives in salt water and migrate to the fresh water to breed? **anadromous**

13. Identify all the structures of the fish using figures 30-6 and 30-11.



See Figure 30-11 p774 for the internal fish anatomy