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Grade 5 math module 1 answer key

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Name: _____
Water goes out of the fish at the anus. Some fish have a swimming bladder (4) that can help with flotation. Fish has a two chambered heart (8) that is closely associated with the gills (7). The heart pumps blood over the gills where it is oxygenated and begins its way through the rest of the body, delivering that oxygen before returning the heart. This type of circulation is called single-loop circulation. Amphibians, mammals and birds have double-loop circulation, where the blood leaves the heart, goes to the lungs, and then returns to the heart before being pumped to the body. 7. Gills (red) 8. Heart (pink) 9. Pelvic Fin (green) 10. Liver (brown) 11. Belly (green) 12. Bowel (dark blue) 13. Reproductive organs (orange) 14. Anal Fin (pink) 1. Caudal Fin (blue) 2. Kidney (green) 3. Dorsal Fin (yellow) 4. Swimming bladder (blue) 5. Esophagus (yellow) 6. Operculum (brown) --- Lateral Line System (black) &t&t; Scales (purple) Look at the image of the fish scale, as a tree, scales show rings indicating periods of growth. Rings that are further apart occur when grows well and there is a lot of food - in the summer season. Rings that are close together occur when the fish do not get much food and grow slowly. On the scale you can identify the summer summer and winter growth. (There will be several rings in each). The core represents the fish when it was first born, like a ty. The rings near the edge are the last periods of growth. Color summer growth periods: green. Color winter growth periods: blue. How old is this fish (this year)? _____. Fish fins are used for swimming. The fins of the fish are used for swimming, but each one has a specific job. The dorsal fin is sometimes divided into a front and rear dorsal fin. Both are used to help the fish maintain their upright position in the water. The fin has the same function. Breast and pelvic fins are used for steering and the tail fin is used to propel the fish forward. Fish swim in a side-to-side movement. Aquatic mammals swim with an up-and-down movement, which is consistent with their evolutionary relationship with land mammals. Mark each of the fish's fins below and color. Pelvic Fin (green) Pectoral Fin (red) Caudal Fin (blue) Anal Fin (pink) Dorsal Fin (yellow) About cookies on PurposeGamesThis website uses cookies and similar technologies to store settings, statistics and to customize ads. In our privacy centre you can read more about it, change the behavior of this, and opt out of our use of cookies The fish's internal organs perform the basic function of the body such as respiration, digestion and sensory function. The brain, stomach, liver and kidneys are the same as in the man for the fish and perform the same function. Some organs are different. The man has lungs to breathe while fish have gills for the same purpose. The name and function of the internal organs are listed below with their features. Spine Fishing body is built on this main structural framework. This device is connected to the skull front and to the tail of the back. Numerous vertebrae that are hollow make up the spine. These vertebrae house and protect the subtle spinal cord. Lateral Line Lateral line is one of the fish sensory organs that helps the fish to detect vibration in the water and to format their source direction. Swim bladder or air bladder Swim bladder is hollow and gas-filled organ. This allows the fish to save energy by enabling neutral resistance in water. Fish that are deep in the water must release air from the swimming ladder when they come up this is due to the difference in atmospheric pressure circulating in the water surface. Fish that do not have an air bladder sink to the bottom of the water if they stop swimming. Gills Gills helps the fish breathe under the water. Gills are the weak organ, and it should not be touched by the hand when the fish is alive. Pyloric Caeca This organ is present at the junction of the stomach and intestines. It has a fringe whose projection and its function is to secrete enzymes that help with digestion. It also helps to absorb digested food. Wast This organ is used eliminate the waste from the fish body. Gonads Gonads are reproductive organs for the fish. In female fish, the bright organ containing the collection of eggs is clearly identifiable during the spawning period. The male reproductive organ is much smaller and less white in color. It produces spleen for fertilizing the eggs. Muscles This organ is also used for movement. This part is usually eaten by the man as it contains certain vitamin deposits. Muscles compose the bones of the fish. See also ->t; External Anatomy Internal Fish Anatomy Spreadsheet viaChildren Rainbow Fish Poems viaBlank Circulation System Diagram viaSmall Bowel Wall Diagram viaFish Anatomy Coloring s via Endocrine System Diagram viaFruit Vegetables Coloring Pages viaDolphin Diagram Tagged viaIn our website, we are bunch of

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The smallest life units are microscopic cells, and some organisms - like an amoeba - are no larger than a single cell. In larger multicellular creatures, individual cells are grouped that are similar in structure and perform a specific function in tissues, and tissues can be grouped into even more complex and specialized structures called organs. These organs perform the basic bodily functions such as respiration, digestion and sensory reception. Males and fish share such organs as the brain, stomach, liver and kidneys. Other organs appear in different forms in different organisms. For example, the lungs of humans and gills in fish are very different, but both provide the same basic function of respiration. Finally, some organs (like the fish's swimming bladder) are simply not present in humans. Below are descriptions of some of the organs identified on the diagram above, along with their features. A number of other vital organs, such as the spleen and pancreas, may also be present, but are smaller and harder to find. A stormy bass destined for frying pan makes an excellent sample because this species is large enough for easy examination, anglers brave enough to do some research while firing their next fish, expecting a fascinating learning experience! Do not forget to examine the stomach contents, as this can provide clues to what the fish fed on, where in the water column and what lies to present. For example, small shade probably came from open water, and a shadow-mimicking albino may be the best option; crayfish would suggest working a soft plastic along the bottom. Spine: The primary structural framework on which the fish's body is built; connected to the skull on the front of the fish and to the tail on the back. The spine consists of many vertebrae, which are hollow and house and protect the delicate spinal cord. Spinal cord: Connects the brain to the rest of the body and relays sensory information from the body to the brain, as well as instructions from the brain to the rest of the body. Brain: The control center of the fish, where both automatic functions (such as respiration) and higher behavior (Should I eat the critter with spinning leaves?) occur. All sensory information is processed here. Lateral Line: One of the fish's primary sense organs; detects underwater vibrations and is able to determine the direction of the source. Swim (or Air) Bladder: A hollow, gas-filled balancing organ that allows a fish to save energy by maintaining neutral buoyancy (suspension) in water. Fish caught from very deep water sometimes need to have air released from the swimming bladder before they can be released and return to deep water, due to the difference in atmospheric pressure on the surface of the water. (Most freshwater fishermen in Florida need not worry about this!) Species of fish that do not have a swimming bladder sink to the bottom if they stop swimming. Gills: Let a fish breathe underwater. These are very delicate structures and should not be touched if the fish are to be released! Kidney: Filters liquid waste materials from the blood; these wastes are then passed out of the body. The kidneys are also very important for regulating water and salt concentrations in the fish's body, so that certain fish species can exist in fresh water or salt water, and in some cases (such as snook or tarpon) both. Stomach and intestines: Break down (digest) food and absorb nutrients. Fish like bass that are piscivorous (eating other fish) have quite a short intestine because such food is easy to chemically break down and digest. Fish that tilapia that are herbivorous (eating plants) require longer intestines because plant material is usually tough and fibrous and harder to break down into usable components. Much about fish feeding habits can be determined by examining the stomach contents. Pyloric Caeca: This organ with finger-like projections is located near the intersection of the stomach and intestines. Its function is not fully understood, it is known to secrete enzymes that aid digestion, can work to absorb digested food, or do both. Wat: The place of waste elimination from the fish's body. There is also the entrance to the genital organ where eggs or sperm are released. Liver: This important organ has a number of functions. It helps digestion by secreting enzymes that break down fat, and also acts as a storage area for fats and carbohydrates. The liver is also important in the destruction of old blood cells and in maintaining proper blood chemistry, as well as playing a role in nitrogen (waste) excretion. Heart: Circulates blood throughout the body. Oxygen and digested nutrients are delivered to the cells of various organs through the bloodstream, and the blood transports waste products from the cells to the kidneys and liver for elimination. Gonads: In adult female bass, the bright orange mass of eggs is unmistakable during spawning season, but is still usually identifiable at other times of the year. The male organs, which produce sperm to fertilize the eggs, are much smaller and white, but are found in the same general place. The eggs (or roe) of certain fish are considered a delicacy, as in the case of caviar from sturgeon. Muscles: Provide movement and movement. This is the part of the fish that is usually eaten, composing the fish's filet. For more information, Sea World has a nice website about leghfish, their anatomy and physiology. The Florida Museum of Natural History also has an outstanding location. Site.

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