

Ocean Teens

Classification Worksheet

STAGE 4 YEAR 7 & 8 – LINKS: ACSSU111 • ACSHE119 • ACSHE121 • ACSIS130
NZ: LIVING WORLD • LEVEL 5 & 6

SECTION 1

What it means?

Complete the close passage by using the words from the word bank.

BANK!

Helps
Scientists
World
Things
Systems
Identify
Process
Commonly
Key
Characteristics

Classification is the _____ of organising objects or living _____ based on their similarities or differences in _____. Classification _____ us to better understand the living _____ in which we live in.

_____ use a variety of organising _____ and keys to help classify and _____ animals and plants. The most _____ used are Linnaean System and Dichotomous _____.

SECTION 2

Organising

List the groupings in the hierarchical classification system, from largest to smallest.

K	
P	
C	
O	
F	
G	
S	

BANK!

Family
Species
Kingdom
Genus
Phylum
Class
Order

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SECTION 3

Dichotomous Key

Numerous keys have been designed to identify species. A dichotomous key gives two choices where only one choice is valid. Below is a dichotomous key used to identify different species of shark. Use this key to identify five shark species found at SEA LIFE.

1	a)	Gills on the side of the head	2	
	b)	Gills not on the side of the head		Ray (i.e., not a shark)
2	a)	Seven gill slit openings		Seven-gilled shark
	b)	Less than seven gill slit openings	3	
3	a)	Spiracles present	4	
	b)	Spiracles Absent	15	
4	a)	Large spiracles	5	
	b)	Reduced spiracles	7	
5	a)	Firm Dorsal ridges	6	
	b)	No firm dorsal ridges	7	
6	a)	Extended tail longer than body		Zebra shark
	b)	Tail not as long as body		Whale shark
7	a)	Almost Terminal Mouth	8	
	b)	Definite Subterminal Mouth		Grey nurse shark
8	a)	Body is moderately fusiform		Tawny nurse shark
	b)	Body not fusiform	9	
9	a)	Dorsal fins possess horns	10	
	b)	Dorsal fins absent of horns	11	
10	a)	Supra orbital crest high and ends abruptly		Crested horn shark
	b)	Dark oblique stripes		Port Jackson shark
11	a)	Extensive barbels around head	12	
	b)	Nasal barbels only	14	
12	a)	Barbels extending around head and chin		Tasselled Wobbegong
	b)	Barbels not extending around head and chin	13	
13	a)	Colour; Dark dorsal saddles and blotches outlined by black		Striped Wobbegong
	b)	Colour; Dorsal saddles and spots outlined by white		Spotted Wobbegong
14	a)	Large black spots on pectoral dorsal surface		Epaulette shark
	b)	Black Spots absent		Bamboo shark
15	a)	Heterocercal tail	16	
	b)	Homocercal tail		Mako shark
16	a)	Caudal fin longer than body		Thresher shark
	b)	Caudal fin shorter than body	17	
17	a)	Dorsal fin originate behind pectoral fins	18	
	b)	Dorsal fin originates in line with pectoral fins		Sandbar whaler shark
18	a)	Distinct colour on dorsal fin tip	19	
	b)	No colour on dorsal fin tip		Grey reef shark
19	a)	Black colour tip on dorsal fin		Black tip reef shark
	b)	White colour tip on dorsal fin		White tip reef shark

Look for 5 different sharks you can see in one of the exhibits and use the key to see if you can identify which species it is.

Shark 1 is _____ Shark 4 is _____

Shark 2 is _____ Shark 5 is _____

Shark 3 is _____

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SECTION 4

Phylum Chordata

Features: Notochord (a flexible rod supporting the body) at some stage, tail at some stage. How can you tell the difference between sharks, rays and bony fish?

	Class Chondrichthyes (Sharks and Rays)	Class Actinopterygii (Bony Fish)
Features		
Examples in aquarium		

SECTION 5

Phylum: Echinodermata



Class: Asteroidea
Example: Sea Star



Class: Echinoidea
Example: Sea Urchin

Sea Stars and Sea Urchins appear very different but are related and are in the same phylum. What do they have in common?

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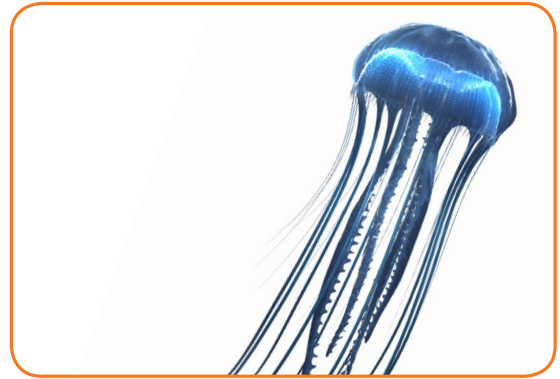
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SECTION 6

Phylum: Cnidaria



Class: Anthozoa
Example: Coral, Anemones



Class: Scyphozoa
Example: Sea Jellies

Draw a picture that illustrates the similarities between Anemone and Sea Jellies.

