





# 1. Wat is het grootste zoogdier op aarde?

- A De dolfijn
- B De blobvis
- C De blauwe vinvis

# Antwoord C

## De blauwe vinvis

Een  
volwassen  
blauwe vinvis  
kan wel 30  
meter lang  
worden!



A vibrant underwater scene featuring a diverse coral reef. In the foreground, there are large, branching coral structures in shades of brown and tan. Numerous small, bright orange fish with black stripes are swimming throughout the water column. The background is a deep blue, suggesting the open ocean.

## 2. Welk dier is de grootste vis van de oceaan?

A De clownsviis

B De Walvishaai

C De zeekoe

# Antwoord B

## De Walvishaai



Deze vis kan  
wel 12 tot 15  
meter lang  
worden!

A vibrant underwater scene featuring a diverse coral reef. In the foreground, there are large, textured coral structures in shades of brown and tan. The background is a deep blue, populated by numerous small, bright orange and yellow fish swimming in various directions. A few black and white striped fish are also visible. The overall atmosphere is lively and colorful.

### 3. Welk zeedier kan het snelste zwemmen?

A De zeilvis

B De rog

C De bruinvis

# Antwoord A

## De zeilvis

Ze kunnen  
snelheden van  
110 km/u  
bereiken!

A vibrant underwater scene featuring a diverse coral reef. In the foreground, there are large, branching coral structures in shades of brown and tan. The water is a deep blue, and numerous small, bright orange and yellow fish are swimming in schools throughout the scene. Some fish have black markings on their heads or tails. The overall atmosphere is lively and colorful.

## 4. Welk zeedier kan het hardste geluid maken?

A De tonijn

B De pistoolgarnaal

C Zeedieren maken geen hard geluid

# Antwoord B

## De pistoolgarnaal

Zij kunnen  
een schokgolf  
maken van 190  
decibel!





# 5. Welk zeedier bestaat het langst?

A De zalm

B De orka

C De degenkrab

# Antwoord C

## De degenkrab

Zij bestaan  
al meer dan  
200 miljoen  
jaar!

The background of the slide features three orcas swimming in deep blue water. One orca is in the foreground, angled towards the left, with its white patch clearly visible. Two other orcas are swimming behind it, slightly to the right and further back, also angled towards the left. The lighting is soft, highlighting the sleek bodies of the marine mammals.

## 6. Welk zeedier heeft een dodelijke slag?

A De orka

B De bokserkrab

C Het zeepaardje

# Antwoord B

## De bokserkrab

Op allebei de scharen van deze krab zit een anemoon in de vorm van een bokshandschoen. Voor een aantal dieren is de slag van de bokserkrab dodelijk. Zien jullie de bokshandschoenen?

An underwater photograph of a coral reef. The scene is dominated by various types of coral, including tall, thin, purple branching corals in the center and yellowish, more complex corals on the left. The seabed is sandy with some brain coral visible in the foreground. The water is a deep blue. The text is overlaid on the center of the image.

# 7. Welk zeedier is het slimst?

A De dolfijn

B De blobvis

C De zeehond

A group of dolphins is captured in mid-leap, emerging from the deep blue ocean. The dolphins are sleek and dark, with their bodies arched as they move through the air. The water around them is splashing, creating white foam. The background is a vast, deep blue sea under a clear sky.

# Antwoord A

## De dolfijn

Dolfijnen zijn  
zelfs slimmer  
dan  
chimpansees!

An underwater photograph of a sea turtle swimming towards the camera. The turtle's head and front flippers are visible, and its body extends into the background. The water is a deep blue, and the turtle's shell has a mottled brown and tan pattern.

# Einde

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Wisten jullie al veel over de zeedieren?