**STERNGRR Examples**

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| **Example** | **STERNGRR Example** | **Drawing from PPT** |
| 1. Amphibians have a 3-CHAMBERED HEART that pumps blood to lungs and other organs. |  |  |
| 1. Worms get rid of nitrogen waste (like our urine), through structures called NEPHRIDIA.Solid waste (poop) leaves the worm through their anus |  |  |
| 1. Terrestrial organisms (those that live on land) use INTERNAL FERTILIZATION (This means that the sperm meets the egg INSIDE of the body.) |  |  |
| 1. Mammal mothers keep their young inside of their uterus until they are fully developed. This is called the GESTATION period.   When they are born, they are nursed with milk from the mammary glands. |  |  |
| 1. Insects have COMPOUND EYES (eye with multiple lenses), antennae, sensory hairs, and PHEROMONES (chemicals used by species to communicate with each other) to obtain information from their environment. |  |  |
| 1. Many aquatic (water) organisms have EXTERNAL fertilization (this is where sperm and egg meet outside of the body). Frog eggs hatch into tadpoles. Tadpoles gradually grow limbs, lose their tails and gills, and become meat-eaters as they develop into adults. |  |  |
| 1. Oxygen diffuses directly through the skin of worms. Carbon dioxide DIFFUSES out through the skin. Worms must keep their skin moist so gases can diffuse across it. |  |  |
| 1. GYMNOSPERMS (naked –seeded plants) capture energy from the sunlight to make glucose molecules. |  |  |
| 1. KIDNEYS maintain the proper balance of salt/water in an organism. |  |  |
| 1. Mammals have a FOUR-CHAMBERED heart that pumps oxygenated blood throughout the body and deoxygenated blood to the lungs. |  |  |