

Evolução Química

Trabalho de biologia

3 - C

Guilherme, Maria E; Maria L; Vitor Hugo, Caio



Tópicos

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Introdução

02

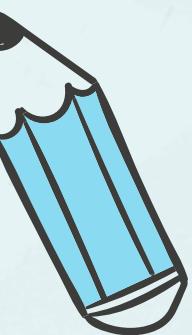
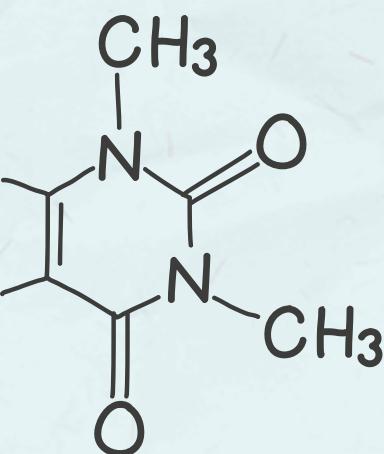
O que é

03

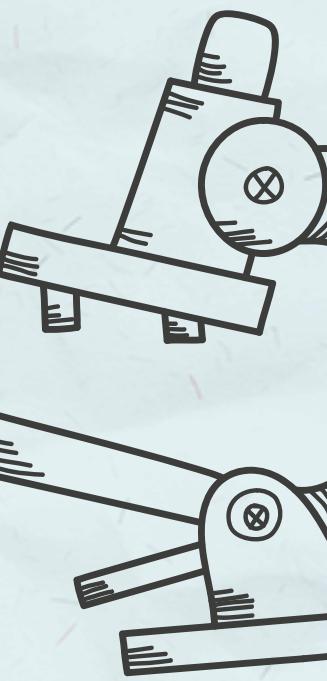
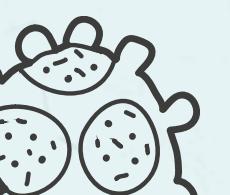
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Hipóteses sobre a
evolução química da vida

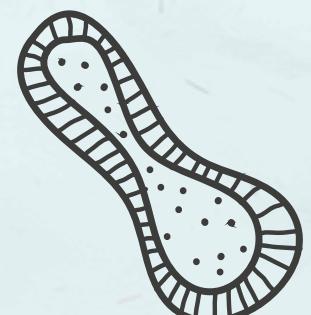
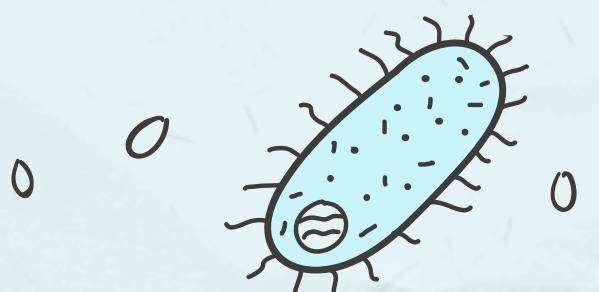
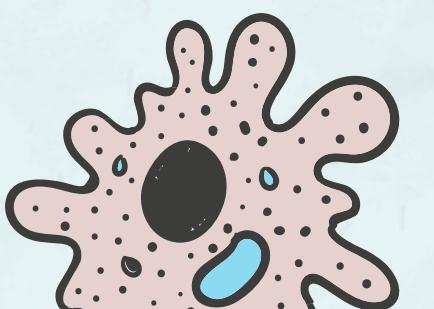
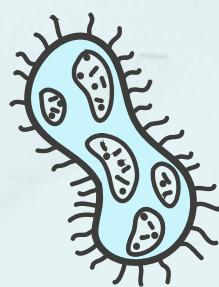
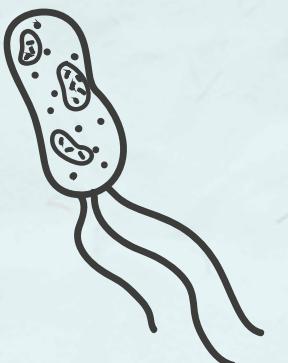
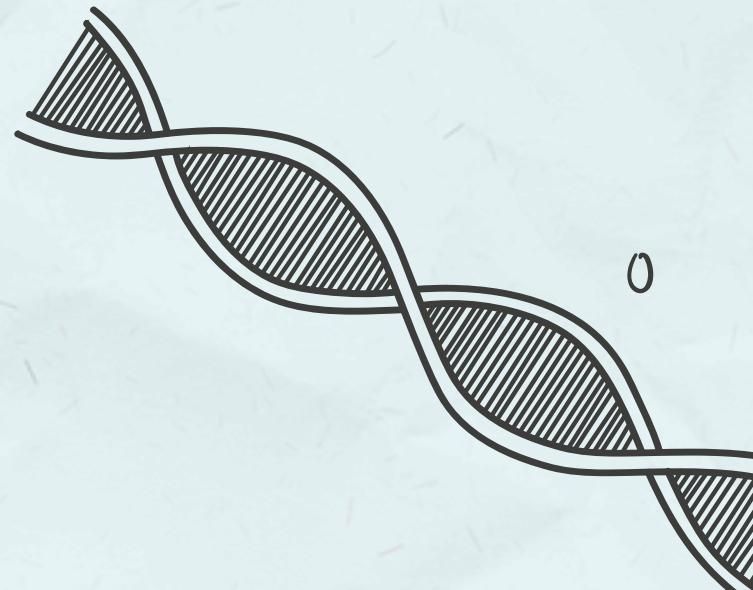
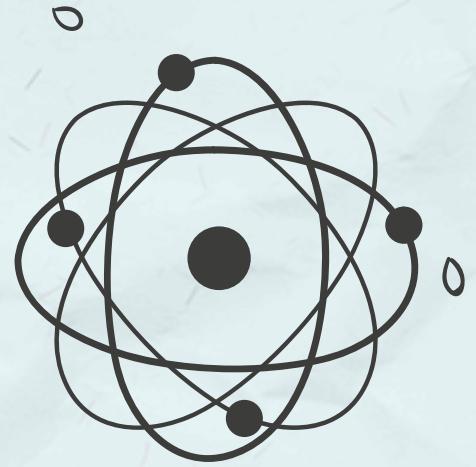
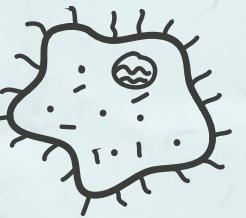
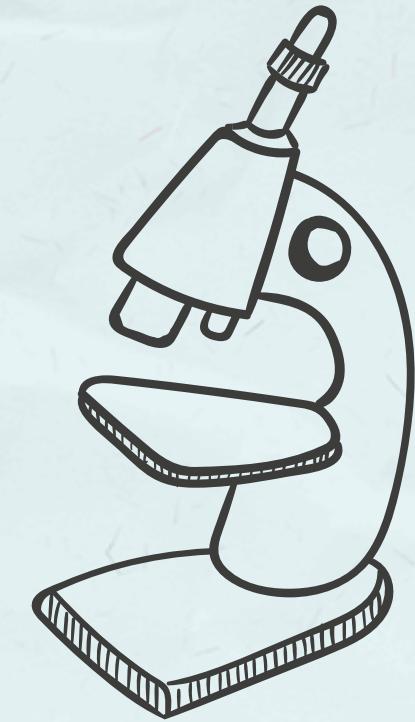
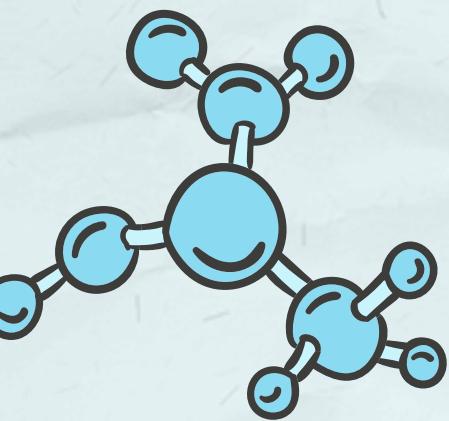


Teoria da Evolução
Molecular

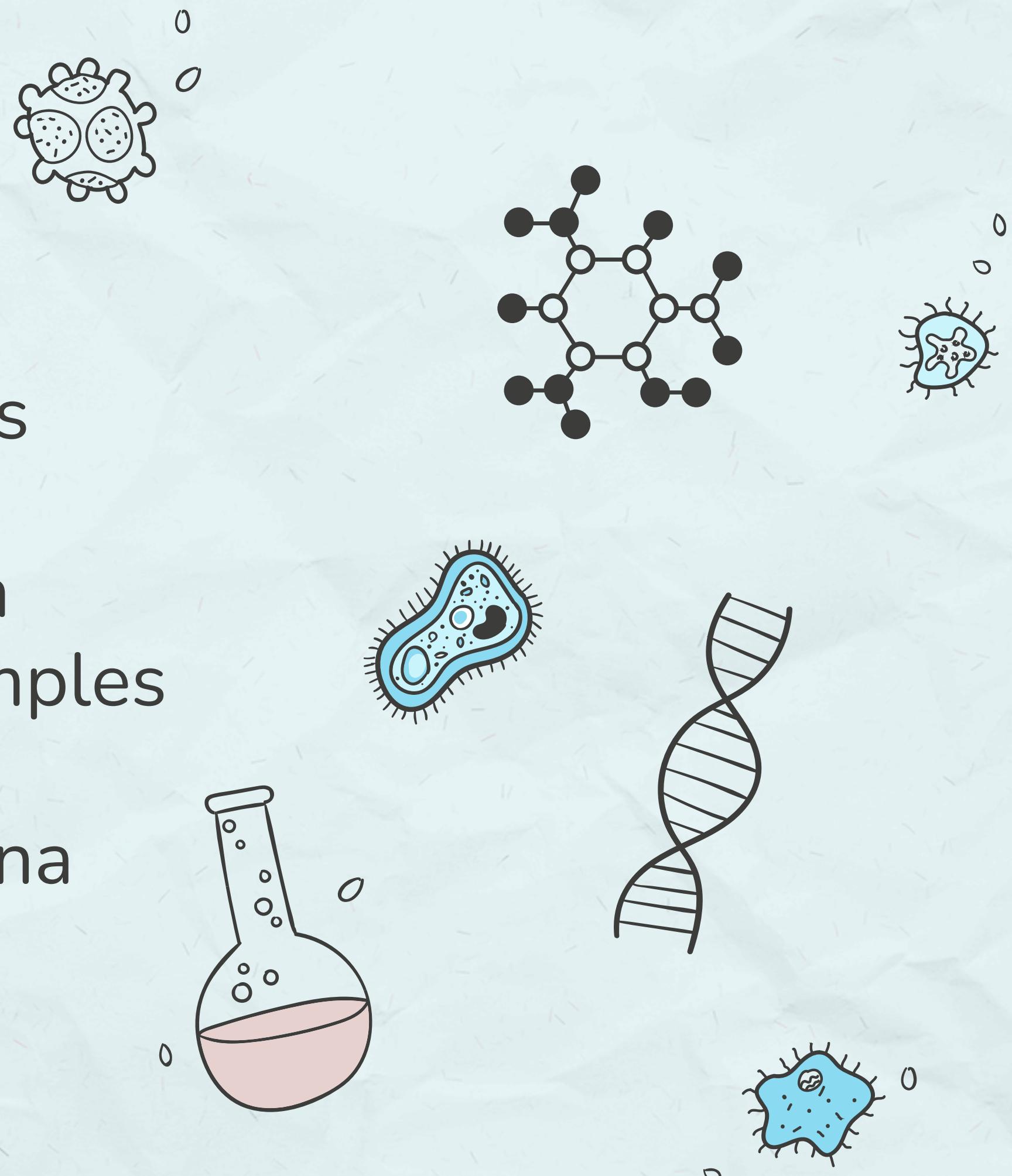


01

Introdução



A evolução química é um dos temas mais intrigantes da ciência, pois busca explicar a transição entre a química simples e os processos biológicos complexos que culminaram na origem da vida.



1 pergunta

Qual é o principal objetivo do seminário sobre evolução química?

- a) Explicar como a física influenciou a origem da vida.
- b) Fornecer uma compreensão mais ampla de como a química primitiva pode ter dado origem aos processos biológicos.
- c) Discutir apenas as figuras importantes da biologia moderna.
- d) Focar exclusivamente na evolução dos animais.

Resposta

b) Fornecer uma compreensão mais ampla de como a química primitiva pode ter dado origem aos processos biológicos.

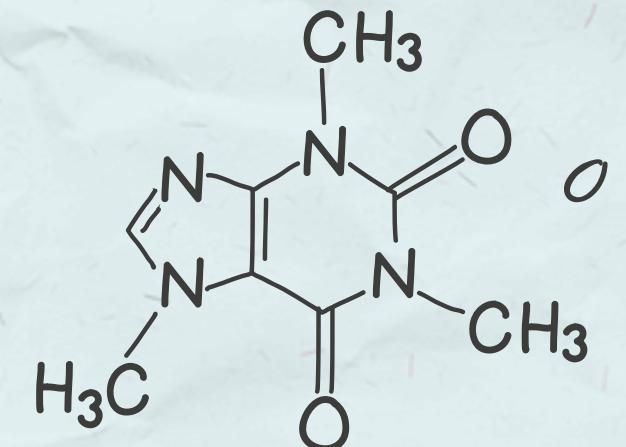
O que é a teoria da evolução química

1.00794 1312.0 2.20 H Hidrogênio 1s ¹	12.0107 1086.5 2.55 C Carbono 1s ² 2s ² 2p ²	14.0067 1402.3 3.04 N Nitrogênio 1s ² 2s ² 2p ³	15.9994 1313.9 3.44 O Oxigênio 1s ² 2s ² 2p ⁴	30.97696 1011.8 2.19 P Fósforo [Ne] 3s ² 3p ³	32.065 999.6 2.58 S Enxofre [Ne] 3s ² 3p ⁴
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evolução
química →



Eles sugeriram que, na Terra primitiva, a atmosfera era composta principalmente por metano, amônia, vapor d'água e hidrogênio. Essa composição química teria sido muito diferente da atmosfera atual, sem oxigênio livre, o que favoreceria a formação de compostos orgânicos complexos, como aminoácidos, açúcares e ácidos nucleicos.



2 pergunta

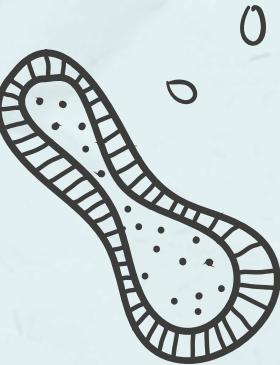
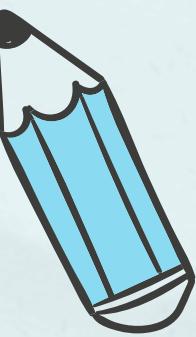
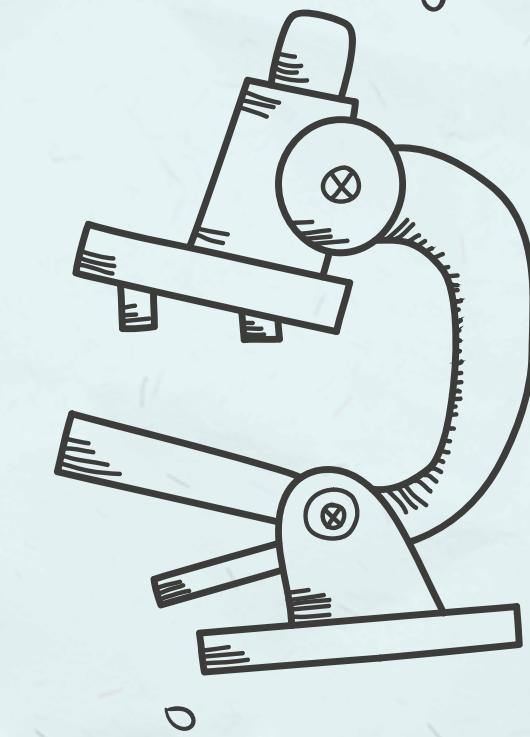
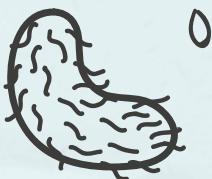
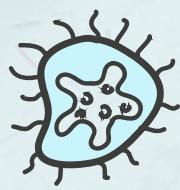
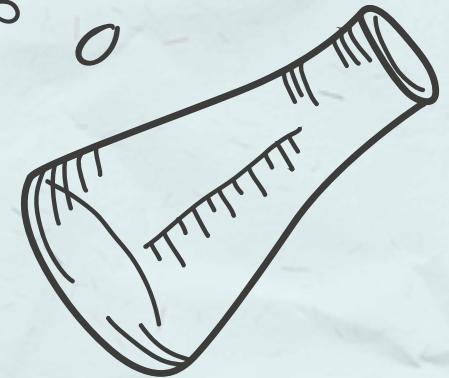
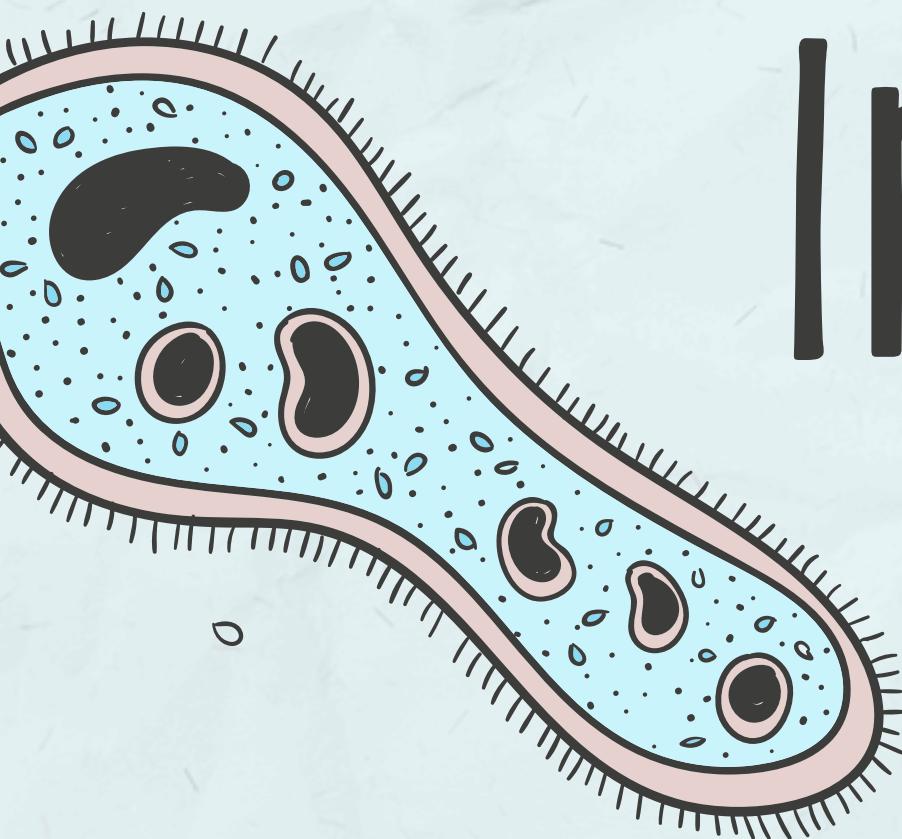
Qual das alternativas abaixo descreve corretamente uma das hipóteses sobre a origem da vida apresentadas no texto?

- a) A vida surgiu a partir de compostos orgânicos formados em lagos primitivos, como proposto pela Hipótese dos Ventos Hidrotermais.
- b) O RNA foi a primeira molécula genética a surgir, conforme sugerido pela Hipótese do Mundo de RNA.
- c) A atmosfera primitiva era rica em oxigênio, o que permitiu a formação de moléculas complexas, de acordo com a Hipótese da Sopa Primordial.
- d) As fontes hidrotermais são consideradas o local mais provável para a formação do DNA, segundo a Hipótese do Mundo de RNA.

Resposta

b) O RNA foi a primeira molécula genética a surgir, conforme sugerido pela Hipótese do Mundo de RNA.

Figuras Importantes



Stanley Miller e Harold Urey

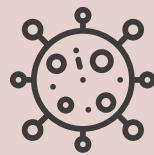
Mercurio es el planeta más cercano al Sol

Thomas Cech e Sidney Altman

Mercurio es el planeta más cercano al Sol

Alexander Oparin

Venus es un planeta con temperaturas altísimas

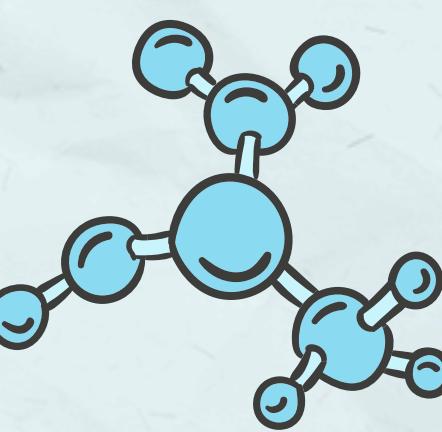


Sidney Fox

A pesar de ser rojo, **Marte** es en realidad un lugar frío

J.B.S. Haldane

La Tierra es el único planeta con vida en el sistema solar



3 pergunta

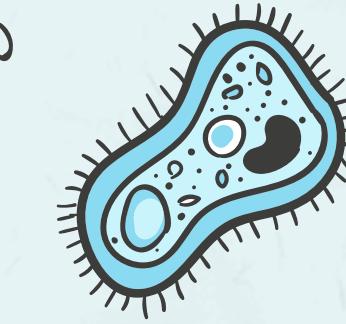
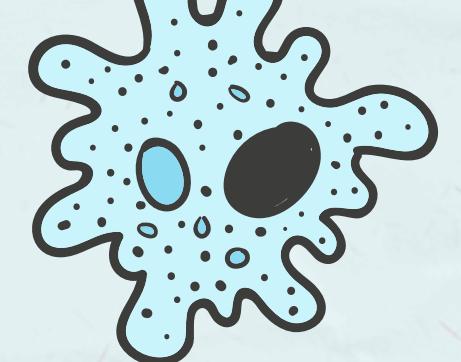
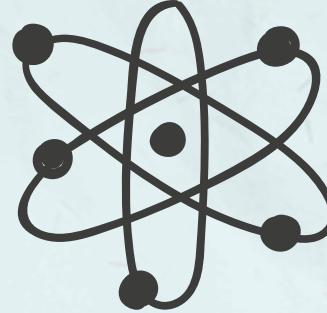
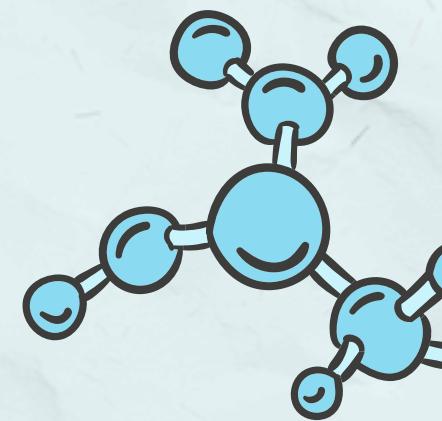
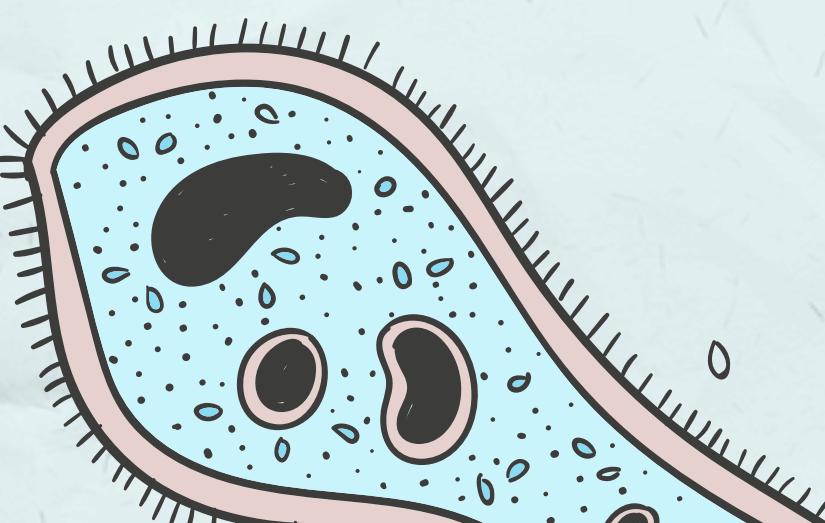
Qual cientista realizou o famoso experimento que simulou as condições da Terra primitiva e demonstrou a formação de aminoácidos a partir de substâncias inorgânicas?

- a) Alexander Oparin
- b) Sidney Fox
- c) Stanley Miller e Harold Urey
- d) Thomas Cech e Sidney Altman

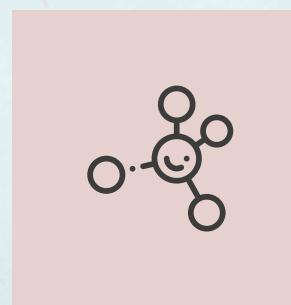
Resposta

c) Stanley Miller e Harold Urey.

Hipóteses sobre a evolução química da vida



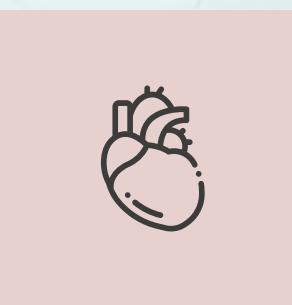
HIPÓTESIS



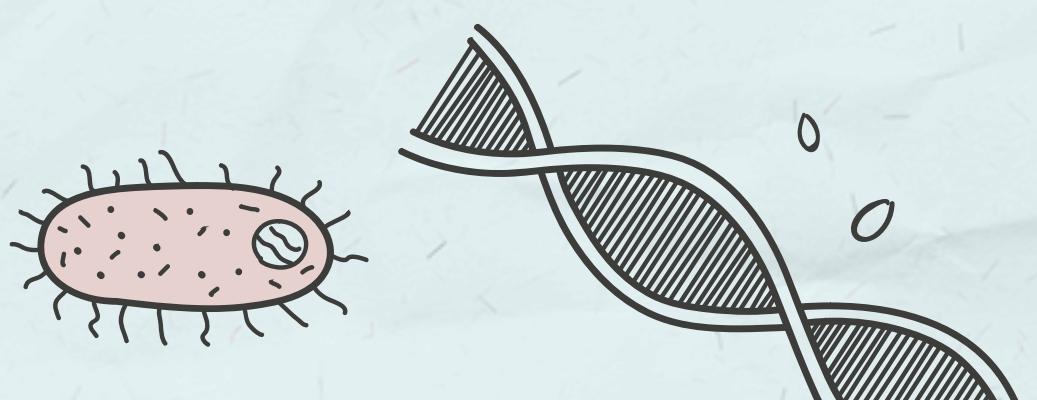
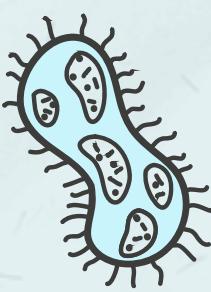
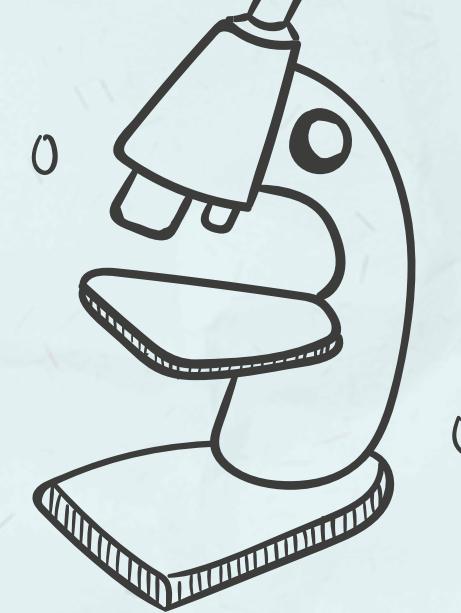
HIPÓTESIS #1
Júpiter es el planeta más
grande del sistema solar



HIPÓTESIS #2
Saturno es un gigante
gaseoso y tiene anillos



HIPÓTESIS #3
Neptuno es el planeta más
lejano del Sol



OBJETIVOS DEL ESTUDIO



DEMÁS

Mercurio es el planeta más cercano al Sol y el más pequeño



INVESTIGAR MÉTODOS

La Tierra es el tercer planeta más cercano al Sol



ENTENDIMIENTO

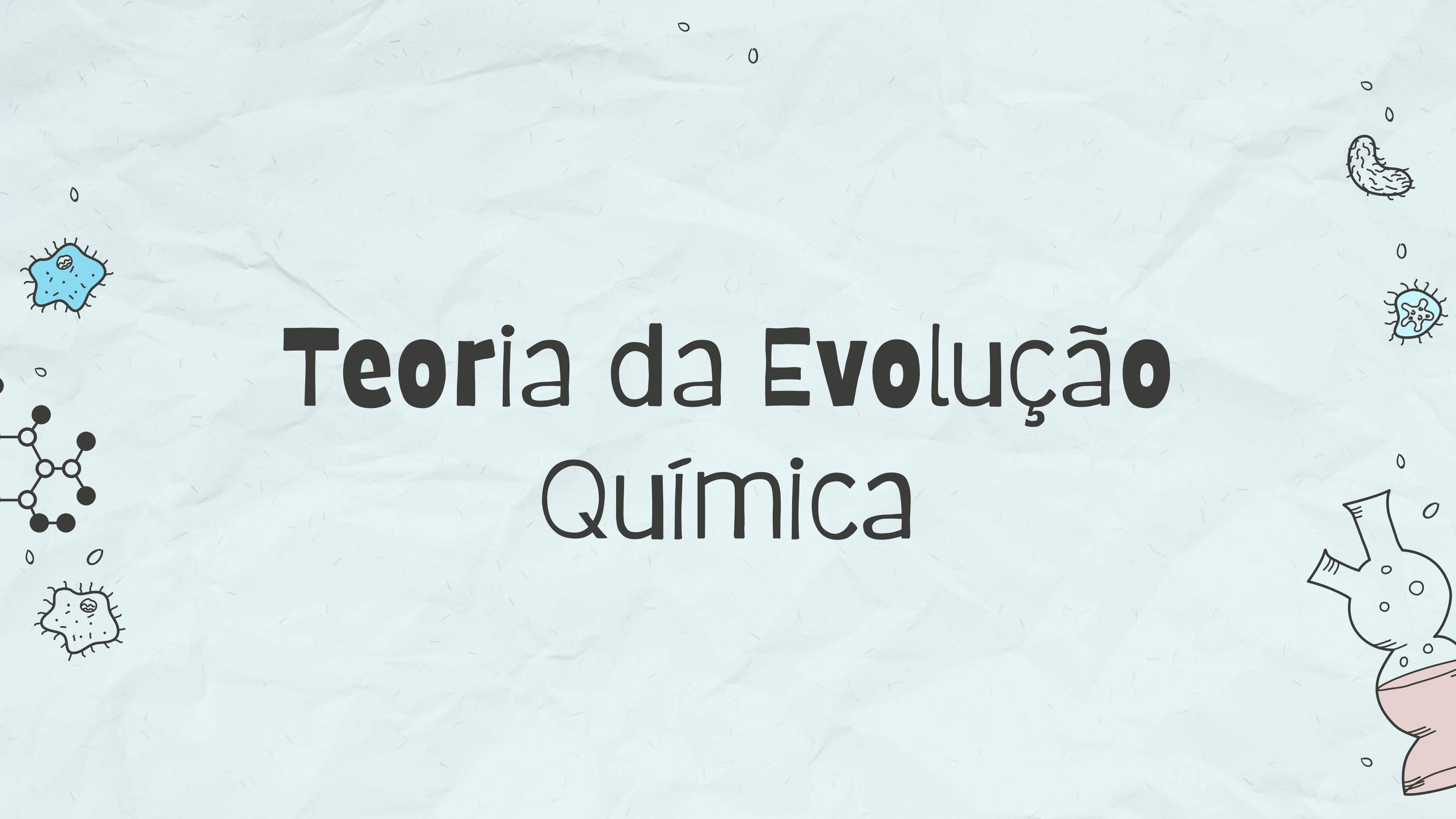
Venus es el segundo planeta más cercano al Sol

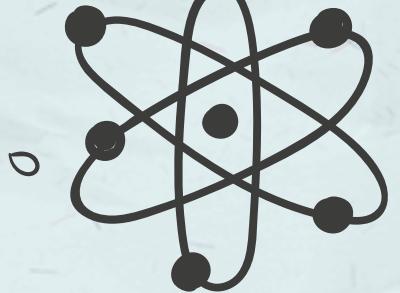


NUEVO SISTEMA

A pesar de ser rojo, Marte es en realidad un lugar frío

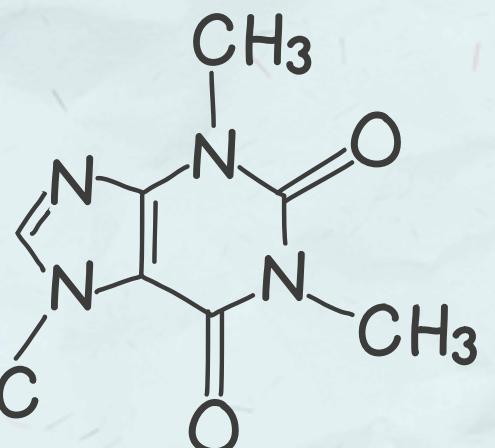
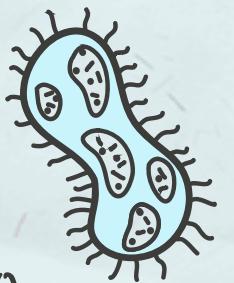
Teoria da Evolução Química





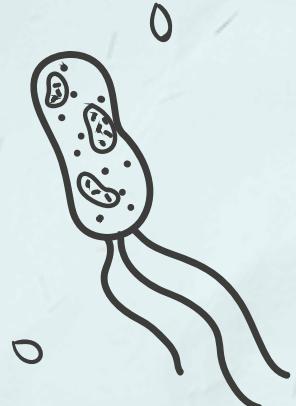
74%

El **Sol** es la estrella en el centro del sistema solar



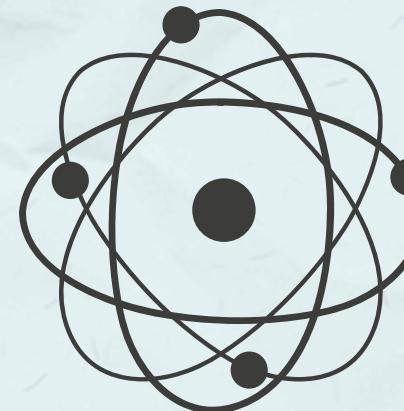
23 587

Ceres se encuentra en el cinturón de asteroides principal



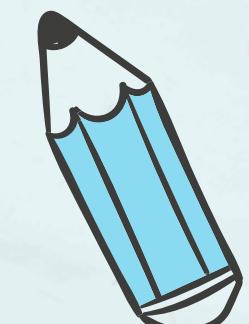
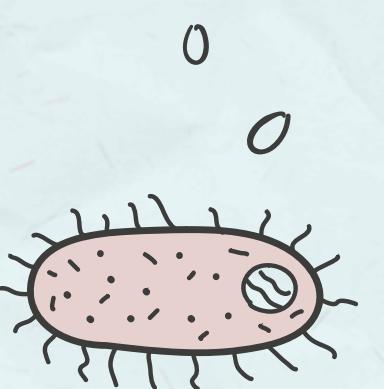
45 129

Plutón ahora se considera un planeta enano



+24%

Saturno es un gigante gaseoso y tiene varios anillos



ANÁLISIS Y DESARROLLO II

SOBRE LAS CÉLULAS

Saturno es un gigante gaseoso y tiene varios anillos



MERCURIO

Mercurio es un planeta pequeño



VENUS

Venus tiene un nombre precioso

SOBRE SU COMPORTAMIENTO

Neptuno es el cuarto planeta más grande del sistema solar



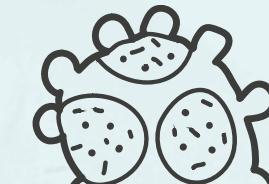
TIERRA

La Tierra es un planeta con vida



MARTE

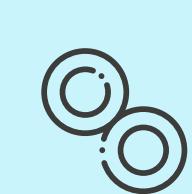
Marte es un lugar demasiado frío



DISCUSIÓN

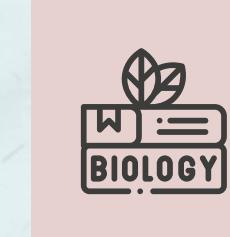
SAM WOO

“Mercurio es el planeta más cercano al Sol”



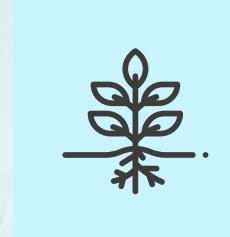
BILL CLIFF

“Venus tiene unas temperaturas altas”



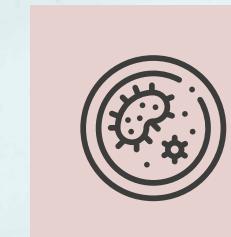
ANA ALVARADO

“La Tierra es un planeta que alberga vida”



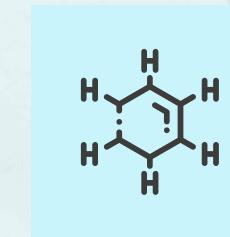
ROBIN LEE

“A pesar de ser rojo, Marte
es un lugar frío”



PAOLA MALIK

“Júpiter es el planeta más grande del sistema solar”



TIM MORAN

“Saturno es un gigante gaseoso y tiene anillos”



obrigado!!!