

## READING ACTIVITIES

### 2.1. About the following *chemical elements*:

<b>C</b> Carbon	<b>Ca</b> Calcium	<b>N</b> Nitrogen	<b>Al</b> Aluminium	<b>Fe</b> Iron	<b>Si</b> Silicon	<b>Na</b> Sodium	<b>H</b> Hydrogen
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a. Classify them into chemical elements “typical of the *living matter*” or “typical of the *inert matter*”

Chemical elements typical of the <i>living matter</i>	Carbon (C), Hydrogen (H), Nitrogen (N), Calcium (Ca), Sodium (Na),
Chemical elements typical of the <i>inert matter</i>	Aluminium (Al), Iron (Fe), Silicon (Si)

b. Which are the most abundant ones in the organic matter?

Carbon (C), Hydrogen (H), Nitrogen (N) and also Oxygen (O), although it is not in the given list.

c. Which is the most representative one of the living beings?

The most representative chemical element of living beings is **carbon (C)**.  
This element is exclusive of organic matter.

d. What is the name of the group of elements which are characteristics of organic matter?







The chemical elements that are characteristics of organic matter are the **bioelements**.

### 2.2. Classify the biomolecules into organic and inorganic biomolecules

#### What is the main difference between these two groups of molecules?

- Inorganic biomolecules are **water** and **mineral salts**. They do not contain carbon (C).
- Organic biomolecules are **glucids, lipids, proteins** and **nucleic acids**. They contain carbon (C).

### 2.3. Join every biomolecule with its function:

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|------------------|---|---|
| a. Glucids       |  | 1. To contain the inheritance information                       |
| b. Lipids        |  | 2. To give energy to the organism                               |
| c. Proteins      |  | 3. To transport other substances through the body               |
| d. Nucleic acids |  | 4. To build structures, transport substances, etc               |
| e. Water         |  | 5. To be reserve and insulating substances                      |
| f. Mineral salts |  | 6. To regulate chemical reactions and build skeletal structures |