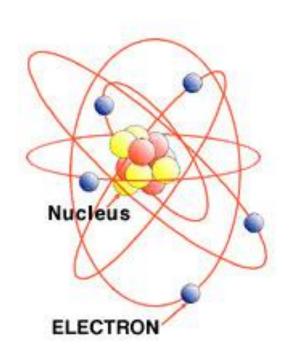
Basics of Biochemistry

Elements

 An element is a substance that cannot be broken down by ordinary chemical reactions

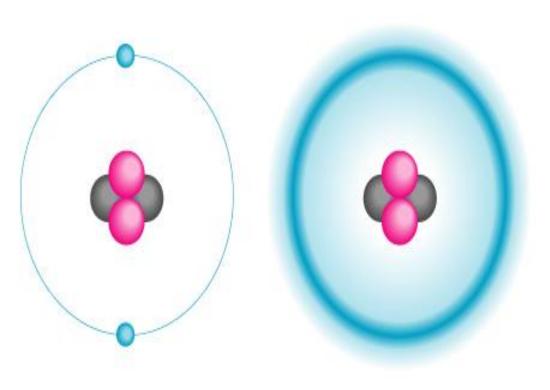
The structure of the atom

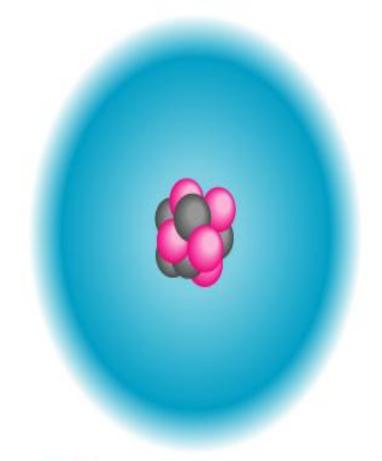
 An atom is the smallest unit of matter that is unique to a particular element.



Composed of...

- Neutrons (n): part of nucleus, they are neutral
- Protons (p+): part of atomic nucleus and have a positive charge
- Electrons (e-): have a negative charge.
 They move around the nucleus in a cloud.





2 Protons

Nucleus

2 Neutrons

6 Neutrons

Nucleus

2 • Electrons

6 0

Electrons

Protons

- Roles of the nucleus and the electrons
 - The nucleus provides stability
 - The electrons interact with other atoms (e.g. form bonds) and capture and release energy.

Atoms

 Atoms are usually <u>electrically neutral</u> because they have an equal number of positive protons as negative electrons

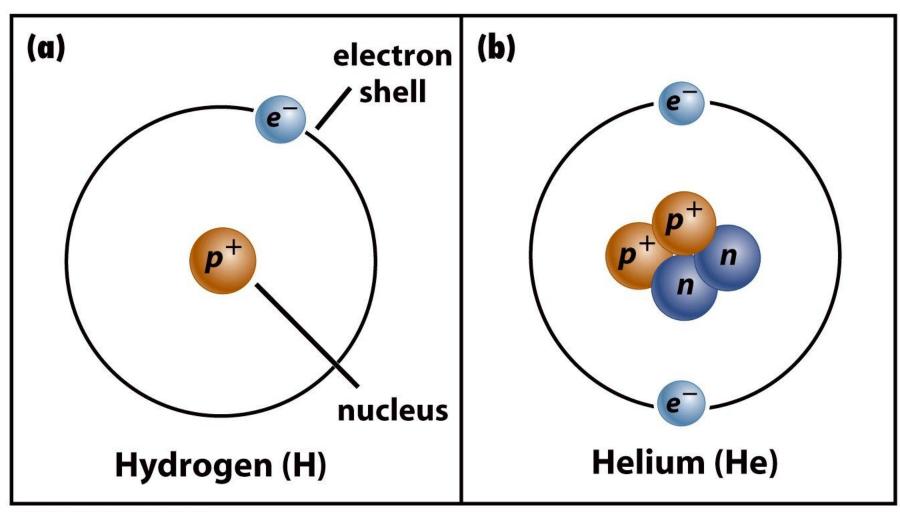


Figure 2-1 Biology: Life on Earth, 8/e © 2008 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Ions

 lons are atoms that are <u>electrically charged</u> because they gained or lost electrons

-CATIONS:

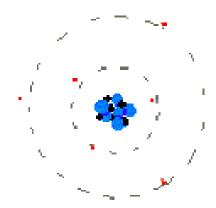
- Have lost electrons, resulting in a
- Positive charge
- Example: Na⁺

-ANIONS:

- Have gained electrons, resulting in a
- Negative charge
- Example: Cl-

This Atom is Neutral

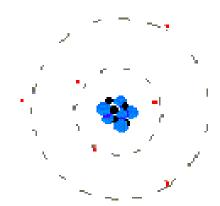
Same number of protons and electrons



- 6 Protons
- 6 Neutrons
- 6 Electrons

This Atom is Negatively Charged

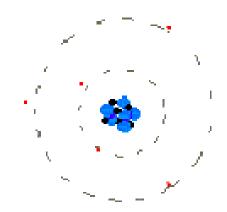
More electrons than protons



- 5 Protons
- 6 Neutrons
- 6 Electrons

This Atom is Positively Charged

More protons than electrons



- 6 Protons
- 6 Neutrons
- 5 Electrons

Some Common Elements in Living Organisms

- 1. Use a book or internet to complete the table. Here's a good website.
- 2. Highlight the names of the 4 most frequently occurring elements
- 3. Be able to define "trace."