

ZZZZ

مدونة المناهج السعودية https://eduschool40.blog الموقع التعليمي لجميع المراحل الدراسية في المملكة العربية السعودية



- **Example:** Animals

#### Modes of nutrition in different organisms

- : <u>Saprophytic organisms المترحات</u> 3. <u>Saprophytic organisms</u>

  - Can not produce their food.
  - Do not perform photosynthesis.
  - Do not contain chloroplasts (chlorophyll).
  - الغطريات Example: Fungi

## Photosynthesis متوالستيس

- Plants use sunlight to turn water and carbon dioxide to glucose. معقر وجث می

النباء الجنوفي

3

COZ

- Photosynthesis is the formation of complex organic molecules (glucose) from simple inorganic molecules (water and carbon dioxide). sops pe
- Photosynthesis is the main source of oxygen on Earth.
- Plants use glucose as food for energy and growth.

sunlight Carbon dioxide + water glucose + oxygen absorbed by chlorophyll

 $6CO_2 + 6H_2O + sunlight energy \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$ 

# مقوم العذر بتبت النبات <u>Nutrition in plants</u>

- The root anchors the plant in the soil.
- The root absorb water and minerals from امتصاص الماء والاملاح من التربي the soil.
- Each root has root hairs that are specialized cells used for absorption. المشعيرات الجذرية هي خلابا خاصه لامتعاص الماء

# Nutrition in plants

- There are two types of roots:
- جزر واحر بير جذر عمودى :1. Taproot The plant has a single large root that extends straight down into the soil. الجزر Example: carrot. الجزر
- جذر ليعني 2. Fibrous root: The plant has many roots extending in

various directions. Example: grasses.





There are 3 types of carbohydrates:

1. Monosaccharides: e.g. Glucose - Fructose.

عكرات متانية 2. Disaccharides: e.g. Sucrose – Maltose – Lactose.

مريار عريد م **3. Polysaccharides**: e.g. Starch – Glycogen.

• Monosaccharides are the simplest type of carbohydrates.

- Monosaccharides are the carbohydrate monomers.
- When two monosaccharides link together by **glycosidic bond** they form a disaccharide.
- When more than two monosaccharides link together by glycosidic bonds they form a polysaccharide.
- Polysaccharides are the most complex type of carbohydrates.
- Polysaccharides are the carbohydrate polymers.





- Lipids are organic molecules that consist of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.
- Lipids do not dissolve in water (hydrophobic or ولكن تذوب من water-insoluble) but dissolve in alcohols.
- Lipids are important in energy storage and contain twice the amount of energy present in carbohydrates. تحتوى على فريعن حمية اللماق الموجود «من السكريات

Examples of lipids: Fat – oil – wax.



## 3. Proteins

- Proteins are organic molecules.
- Proteins consist of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen.
- Proteins are the main biological molecules that support structure and functions in the body of living organisms. حترينات بيولوجيت هاره للتركيب والوغلينة من مسيم الكائنات
- Proteins are the second most common biological molecules after water. تان اهم جزی بیولوجی دید الها،
- Proteins are the most complicated organic molecules in living organisms.
  العبز رئات العضوية



There are 2 types of vitamins

**1. <u>Fat-soluble Vitamins:</u> مَا لِلدُوبِانِ مِنَا الرَّهُونُ Dissolve in fat only.** 

Example: vitamins K, E, D and A.

**2. <u>Water-soluble vitamins are:</u> قابل للزوبان من الملار Dissolve in water only.** 

Example: Vitamins C and B complex (B1, B2, B6 and B12).



