



# LA CHEMOFOBIA E IL CHEMICAL FREE

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# CHE COS'È LA CHEMOFOBIA?

secondo i siti più affidabili è →



Col termine **chemofobia**, letteralmente "paura della chimica", si intende generalmente l'irrazionale pensiero che tutte le sostanze chimiche siano dannose e nocive, mentre tutte le cosiddette "sostanze naturali" siano buone e salutari.

Questo atteggiamento non tiene conto del fatto, che la tossicità di una molecola non dipende assolutamente dal procedimento utilizzato per sintetizzarla, ma solo dalle sue caratteristiche.





CHEMICAL FREE

**Senza sostanze chimiche** è un termine utilizzato nel marketing per indicare che un prodotto è sicuro, sano o rispettoso dell'ambiente perché contiene solo ingredienti naturali.

Dal punto di vista di un chimico, il termine è un decisamente improprio, poiché tutte le sostanze e gli oggetti sono composti interamente da sostanze chimiche ed energia. Il termine *chimico* è più o meno un sinonimo di materia e tutte le sostanze, come l'acqua e l'aria, sono sostanze chimiche.



FAKE NEWS



# SECONDO LE FAKE NEWS

Abbiamo trovato un sito che consiglia diversi "trucchi" per vivere "senza chimica":

<https://blancavite.it/2021/02/28/come-vivere-chemical-free-5-consigli-per-una-vita-senza-chimica/>

<https://www.mychemicalfreehouse.net/>

# MA COME SAREBBE UN MONDO SENZA CHIMICA?

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a nucleic acid that contains the genetic instructions used in the development and functioning of all known living organisms and some viruses. DNA is a molecule of two strands, forming a double helix. Each strand is composed of a sugar-phosphate backbone, with the nitrogenous bases attached to the sugar. The DNA strands are held together by hydrogen bonds between the nitrogenous bases. The DNA molecule is a long, thin, thread-like structure that is capable of being replicated and passed on to offspring.

Chemically, DNA consists of two strands of single units called nucleotides. Each nucleotide is composed of a phosphate group, a deoxyribose sugar, and a nitrogenous base. The two strands are held together by hydrogen bonds between the nitrogenous bases. The sequence of these four bases along the strands determines the genetic code, which specifies the amino acids in a protein. The DNA molecule is a long, thin, thread-like structure that is capable of being replicated and passed on to offspring.

random|p|lasmid

Within cells, DNA is organized into long strands called chromosomes. These chromosomes are duplicated before cell division in a process called DNA replication. Eukaryotic organisms possess their DNA inside the nucleus, and prokaryotes possess their DNA as a single, circular chromosome. Some viruses possess their DNA as a single, circular chromosome. The DNA molecule is a long, thin, thread-like structure that is capable of being replicated and passed on to offspring.

The first published reports of X-ray diffraction patterns were those of DNA itself, obtained by Rosalind Franklin and Maurice Wilkins in 1952. The diffraction patterns showed that DNA has a helical structure. The DNA molecule is a long, thin, thread-like structure that is capable of being replicated and passed on to offspring.

Chemical synthesis of DNA, the A-DNA form, was first achieved by the synthesis of a short DNA strand by the enzymatic action of DNA polymerase. The DNA molecule is a long, thin, thread-like structure that is capable of being replicated and passed on to offspring.

DNA will do more possible conformations than other nucleic acids. It can form either A-DNA, B-DNA, or Z-DNA. The conformation that DNA adopts depends on the hydration level, chemical environment, and the type and concentration of cations. The DNA molecule is a long, thin, thread-like structure that is capable of being replicated and passed on to offspring.

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# SITOGRAFIA:

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- <https://it.wikipedia.org/>
  - <https://www.treccani.it/>

siti contenenti FAKE NEWS:

- <https://blancavite.it/2021/02/28/come-vivere-chemical-free-5-consigli-per-una-vita-senza-chimica/>
  - <https://www.mychemicalfreehouse.net/>
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