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THEORIES THAT EXPLAIN THE ORIGIN OF LIFE

Life on earth began more than 3 billion years ago,evolving from basic microbes to complex organisms over time.Below are some the theories that explain the origin of life;

1) PANSPERMIA

The theory suggests that life earth originated micro organisms and chemical precursor of life present in outer space a notion known as **panspermia** and able to initiate life on reachinfg a suitable environment in the earth.

2) SIMPLE BEGINNINGS

It suggests that life began smaller molecules interacting with each other in cycles of reactions . This must have been contained in simple cell membranes and over time more complex molecules perforrmed this reactions and life evplved.

3) PRIMORDIAL SOUP

The theory states that a young possessed a reducing atmosphere and following exposure to differernt forms of energy basic compounds were formed this compounds are then said to have accumulated in soup then life evolved

4) CHILLY START (BENEATH THE ICE)

It suggests that ice must have covered the ocean and as the sun was about a third luminus than its now,it might have possibly protected fragile organic compounds below from ultraviolet and cosmic impacts.

5) COMMUNITY CLAY

It suggests that the oiriginal molecules of life formed within clay. it suggests that as clay crystalizes, sticks together and is capable of bringing more clay and just start a mechanism for selecting replicating materials forming life.

6) ELECTRIC SPARK

Electric sparks can generate aminio acids and sugar from an atmosphere loaded with water,methane,hydrtogen and ammonia.Lightening might have helped in creating the key building blocks of life.

7) DEEP SEA EVENTS

it suggests that life began in submarine hydrothermal events with spewing key hydrogen molecules.their rocky nooks would have therefore concetrated this molecules and therefore provided mineral catalyst for critical reactions that formed life.

8) RNA WORLD

DNA and proteins are created by RNA which acts as an enzyme and stores information like DNA . The main role of DNA is to store information on how other molecules should be arranged. Genetic sequences in DNA and proteins are essentially instructions on how amino acids should be arrranged in proteins.