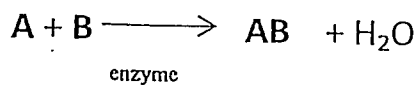
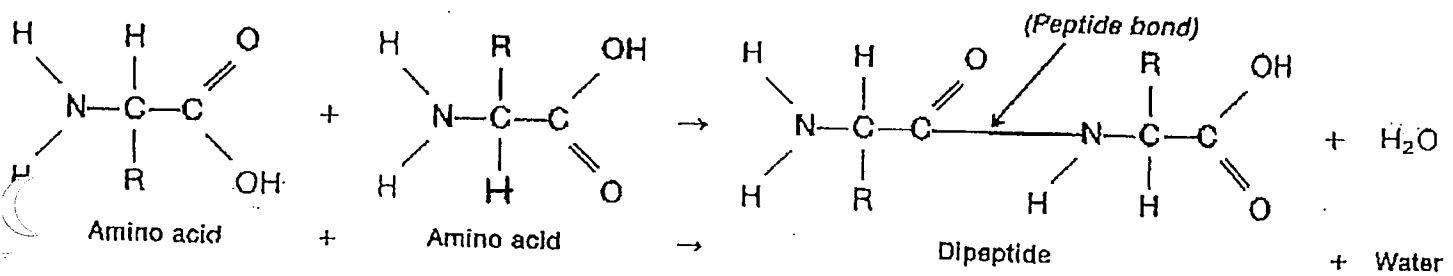


Dehydration Synthesis Reactions/Condensation Reactions:

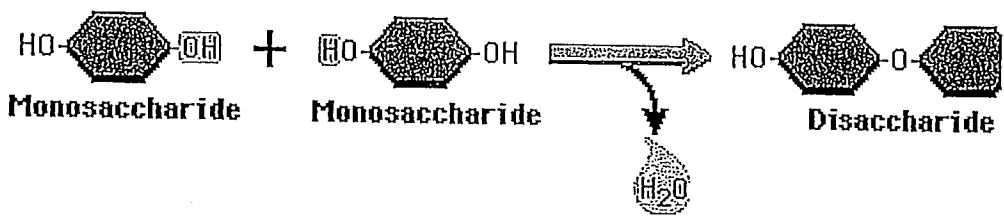
This formula shows how large molecules are built in living things. The process is called *dehydration synthesis* because water is taken out of the smaller molecules to synthesize/build a larger one. Water is produced by the reaction.



Example: Amino acids joining to build a protein.

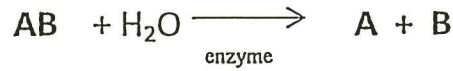


Example: Simple sugars (monosaccharides) joining to build a complex carbohydrate (disaccharide).

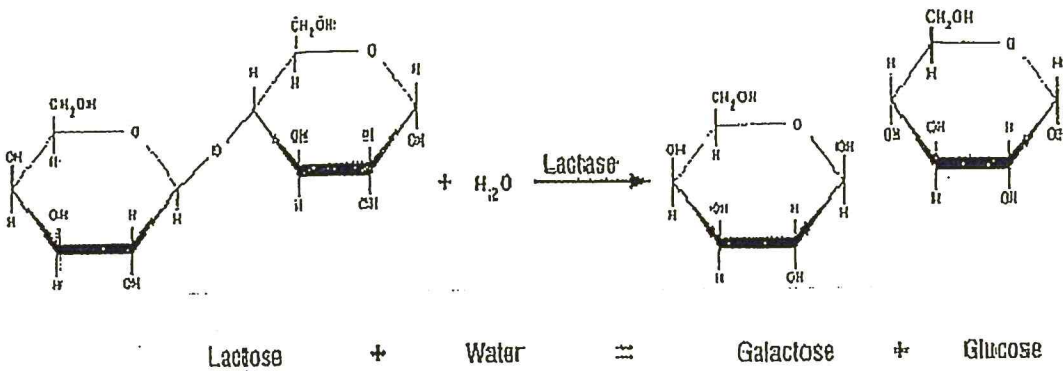


Hydrolysis Reactions:

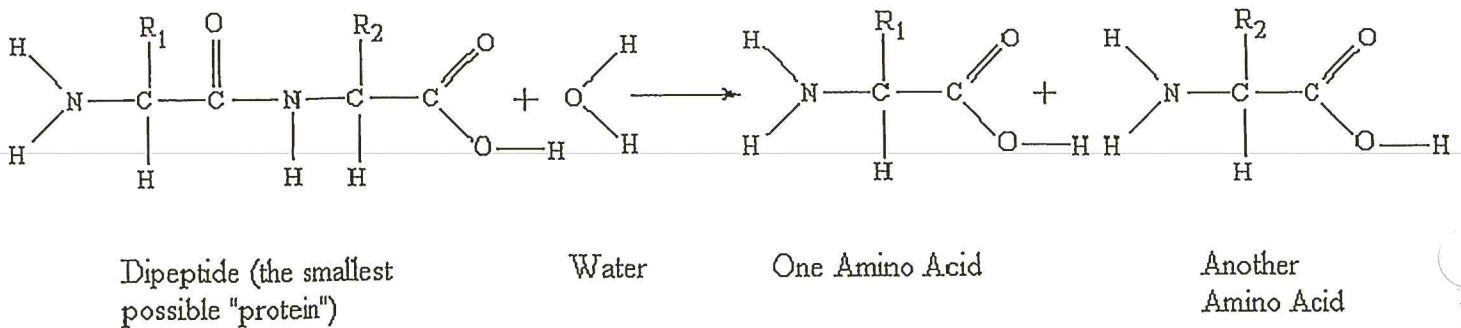
This formula shows how large molecules are broken down in living things. The process is called hydrolysis because water is added to the larger molecule to lyse/break it down into a smaller one.



Example: The breakdown of a disaccharide (double sugar) that uses water to produce 2 simple sugars (2 monosaccharides)



Example: The breakdown of a dipeptide (2 amino acids) that uses water to produce 2 separate amino acids

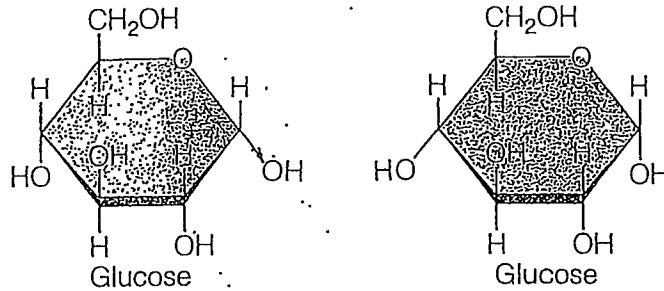


Protein Hydrolysis

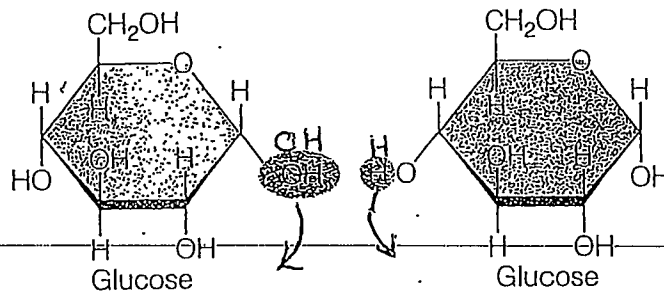
Dehydration Synthesis and Hydrolysis

DIRECTIONS: Below the diagrams are three statements that describe the action shown in the diagram, but they are scrambled up. **Rewrite** the statement that fits the action on the line under the appropriate diagram. Refer to figure 3.5 on page 38-

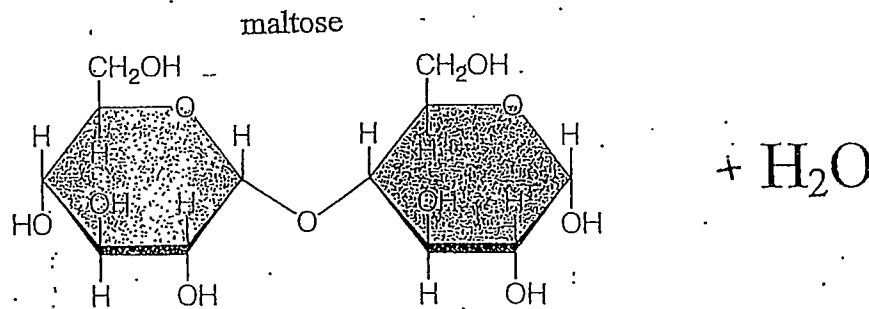
THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAMS SHOW THE PROCESS OF _____



BEFORE: _____



STEP 1: _____

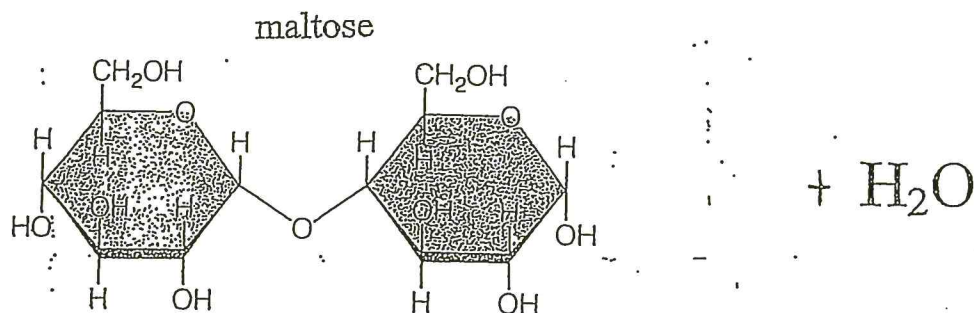


STEP 2: _____

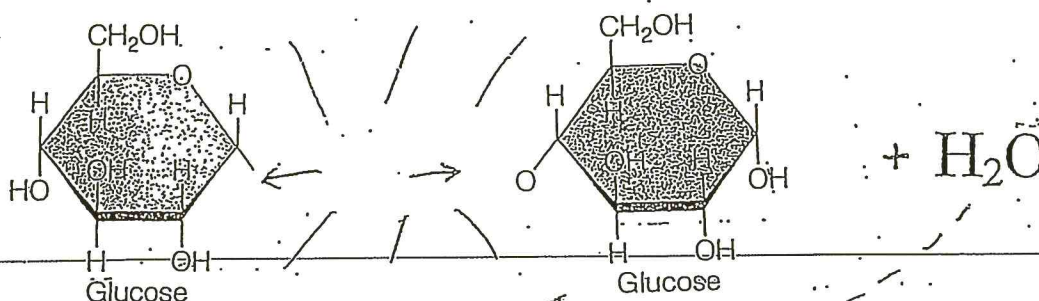
Statements to be written on the correct diagram above:

- (H and OH)
- The 'parts' of water are lost from the bonding ends of the two molecules.
- Two complete, organic molecules---separate from each other (NOT Bonded Together)
- Two molecules bond together forming one larger molecule. (polymer is formed)

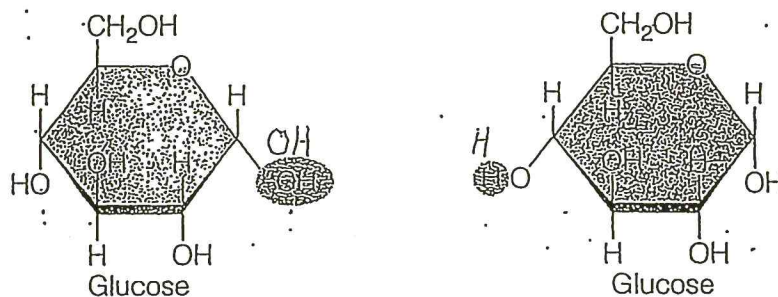
THE DIAGRAMS BELOW SHOW THE PROCESS OF: _____
 (Enzymes allow this process to happen in both process on pp. 2 and 3)



BEFORE: _____



STEP 1: _____



STEP 2: _____

Statements to match & REWRITE on the correct line above (use figure 3.3B for reference):

- Each sugar molecule gains a 'part' of water to its broken end and is now complete. (Disaccharide)
- One molecule of maltose is made out of two smaller sugar molecules bonded together.
- The disaccharide molecule breaks apart (with the help of enzymes). (Forms 2 monosaccharides)