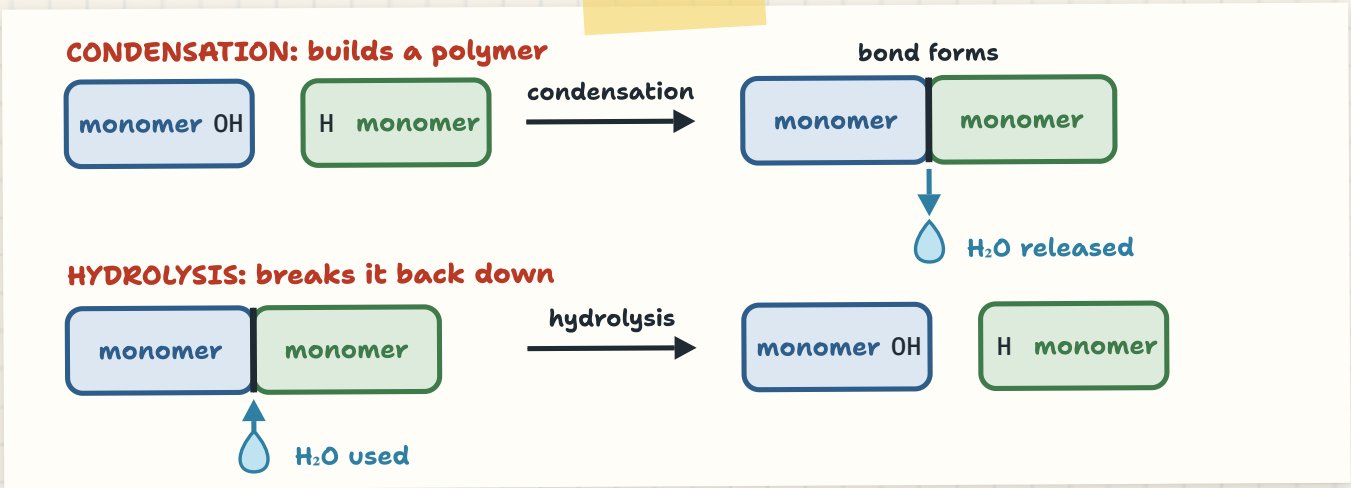
Condensation and Hydrolysis Reactions

Monomers join into polymers by condensation; hydrolysis splits them apart again.



Key terms

monomer	a smaller unit from which larger molecules are made.
polymer	a molecule made from many monomers joined together.
examples of monomers	monosaccharides (make polysaccharides), amino acids (make proteins) and nucleotides (make DNA).
condensation reaction	joins two molecules: a chemical bond forms and a molecule of water is released.
hydrolysis	breaks a chemical bond between two molecules by using a molecule of water.
chemical bond	the link between two monomers that forms when they join.

I can...

- [ ] Biochemical basis of life similar for all living things
- [ ] Monomers are smaller units from which larger molecules are made
- [ ] Polymers are many monomers joined
- [ ] Monosaccharides, amino acids, nucleotides are examples of monomers
- [ ] Condensation joins two molecules forming a bond and eliminating water
- [ ] Hydrolysis breaks a bond using a water molecule

EXAM TRAP

Never say condensation uses water, and never say hydrolysis removes water. Condensation releases water. Hydrolysis uses water. Saying it the wrong way round scores 0.

3 marks: what earns them

1. Amino acids are joined by condensation (reactions)
   Not: amino acids are digested together
2. A (chemical) bond forms AND a molecule of water is released / eliminated (both needed for the mark)
   Not: condensation uses water
3. Broken down by hydrolysis, which uses a molecule of water to break the (chemical) bond
   Not: hydrolysis removes water

Remember

Hydro = water. Lysis = splitting.
Hydrolysis is splitting with water.
Condensation: bond in, water out.

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