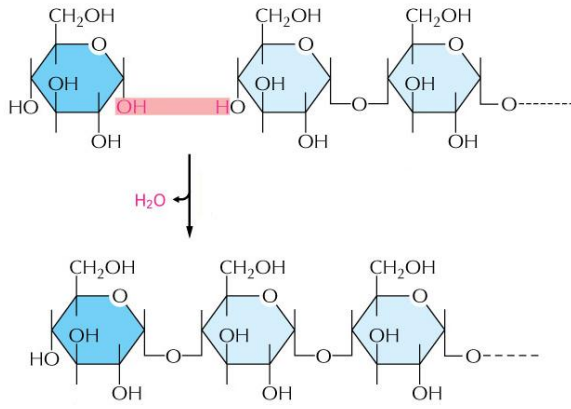
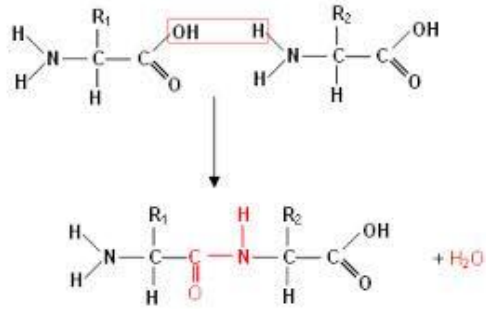
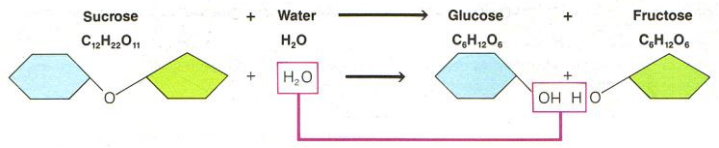
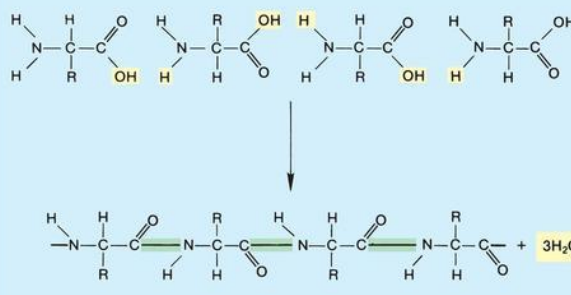
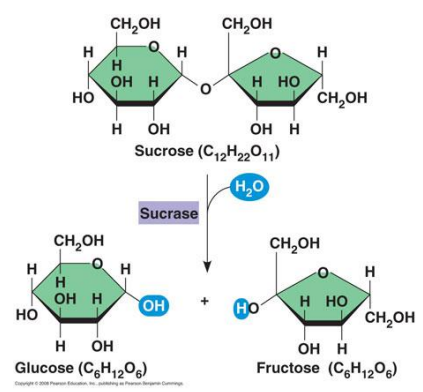
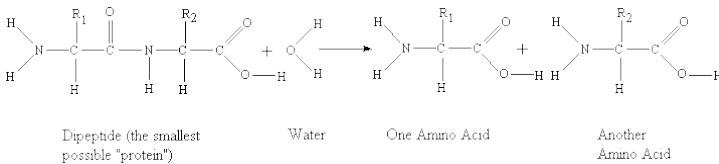


POLYMERIZATION-

Identify each of the following as dehydration synthesis or hydrolysis

 <p>The diagram shows three glucose units in their cyclic Haworth projection. The first unit has a red box around its C1-OH group, and the second unit has a red box around its C4-OH group. An arrow points down to the resulting polymer, where the units are linked by an alpha-1,4-glycosidic bond. A water molecule (H₂O) is shown as a byproduct of the reaction.</p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates the formation of a dipeptide. Two amino acids are shown: one with an R₁ group and another with an R₂ group. A red box highlights the hydroxyl group (-OH) from the carboxyl group of the first amino acid and a hydrogen atom (-H) from the amino group of the second amino acid. An arrow points down to the resulting dipeptide, where the two amino acids are linked by a peptide bond (-C(=O)-NH-). A water molecule (H₂O) is shown as a byproduct.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows the hydrolysis of sucrose. Sucrose (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) is represented by a blue hexagon (glucose) and a green pentagon (fructose) linked by an oxygen atom. A water molecule (H₂O) is added to the reaction. The products are glucose (C₆H₁₂O₆) and fructose (C₆H₁₂O₆). A red box highlights the H₂O molecule, and a red line shows the H from the water combining with the OH from the sucrose bond to form the water byproduct.</p>
 <p>The diagram shows a chain of four amino acids. The carboxyl group of one amino acid and the amino group of the next are highlighted with yellow boxes. An arrow points down to the resulting polypeptide chain, where the amino acids are linked by peptide bonds. Three water molecules (3H₂O) are shown as byproducts.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows the hydrolysis of sucrose by the enzyme sucrase. Sucrose (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) is shown as a blue hexagon (glucose) and a green pentagon (fructose) linked by an oxygen atom. A water molecule (H₂O) is added. The products are glucose (C₆H₁₂O₆) and fructose (C₆H₁₂O₆). A red box highlights the H₂O molecule, and a red line shows the H from the water combining with the OH from the sucrose bond to form the water byproduct.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows the hydrolysis of a dipeptide. A dipeptide (the smallest possible "protein") is shown as two amino acids linked by a peptide bond. A water molecule (H₂O) is added. The products are one amino acid and another amino acid. A red box highlights the H₂O molecule, and a red line shows the H from the water combining with the OH from the peptide bond to form the water byproduct.</p>

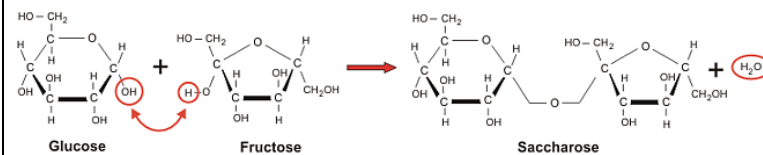
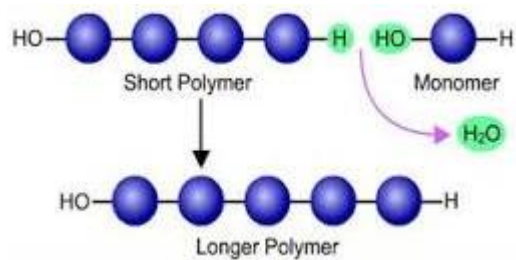
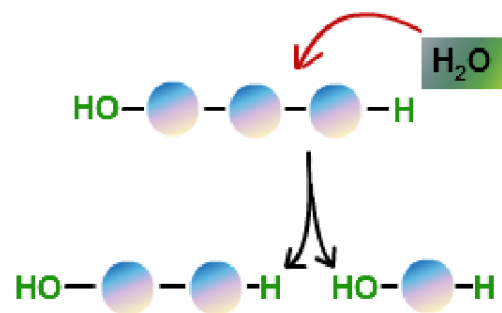


Figure 5 : Formation du saccharose

