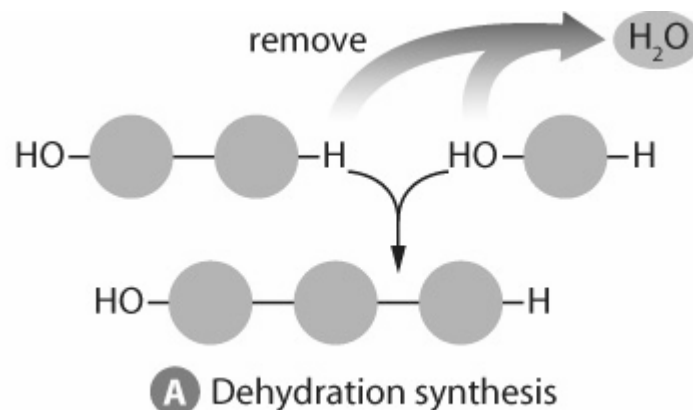


CHAPTER 6**HANDOUT****Macromolecules****BLM 6.1.2****Macromolecules**

- Carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, and nucleic acids are macromolecules found in cells.
- Organic molecules always contain carbon and hydrogen. The chemistry of carbon accounts for the formation of the very large variety of organic molecules found in living things.
- Many molecules of life are macromolecules. Just as atoms can join to form a molecule, molecules can join to form a macromolecule.
- When the same type of molecule, called a monomer, joins repeatedly, the macromolecule is called a polymer.

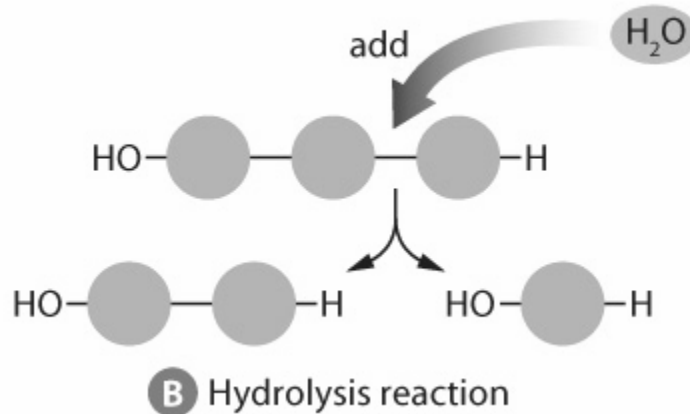
1. The following diagram is a model showing how molecular subunits are put together (synthesized) to form macromolecules.



Explain the process of dehydration synthesis of a macromolecule in the space below.

CHAPTER 6**HANDOUT****Macromolecules****BLM 6.1.2**

2. The following diagram is a model showing how molecular subunits are broken apart through hydrolysis.



Explain the process of hydrolysis of a macromolecule in the space below.

3. Draw a sketch showing the dehydration synthesis of two glucose molecules to form the macromolecule called maltose and the hydrolysis reaction of maltose to form two glucose molecules.

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HANDOUT		

4. Draw a sketch showing the dehydration synthesis of a fat molecule from three fatty acid molecules bonded with one glycerol molecule and the hydrolysis of a fat molecule to form three fatty acids and one glycerol.
5. Draw a sketch showing the dehydration synthesis of two amino acid molecules to form a dipeptide and the hydrolysis of a dipeptide to form two amino acids.