

**VISUALIZING**

التركيب الكيميائي للأحماض الدهنية

Fatty Acid Structure

مُجموعة أكسيل R - C - OH

المجموعات الكيميائية التي تشكل الأحماض الدهنية

- Carboxyl group (COOH) forms the acid.
- R" group is a hydrocarbon chain.

مُجموعة أوكسالوسيد تدخل في تركيب الأحماض الدهنية

مُجموعة أوكسالوسيد - سلسلة حيدروكربونية

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الدهون Fats

نظام غذائي ملائم للقلب

- Dietary fat consists largely of the molecule triglyceride composed of glycerol and three fatty acid chains

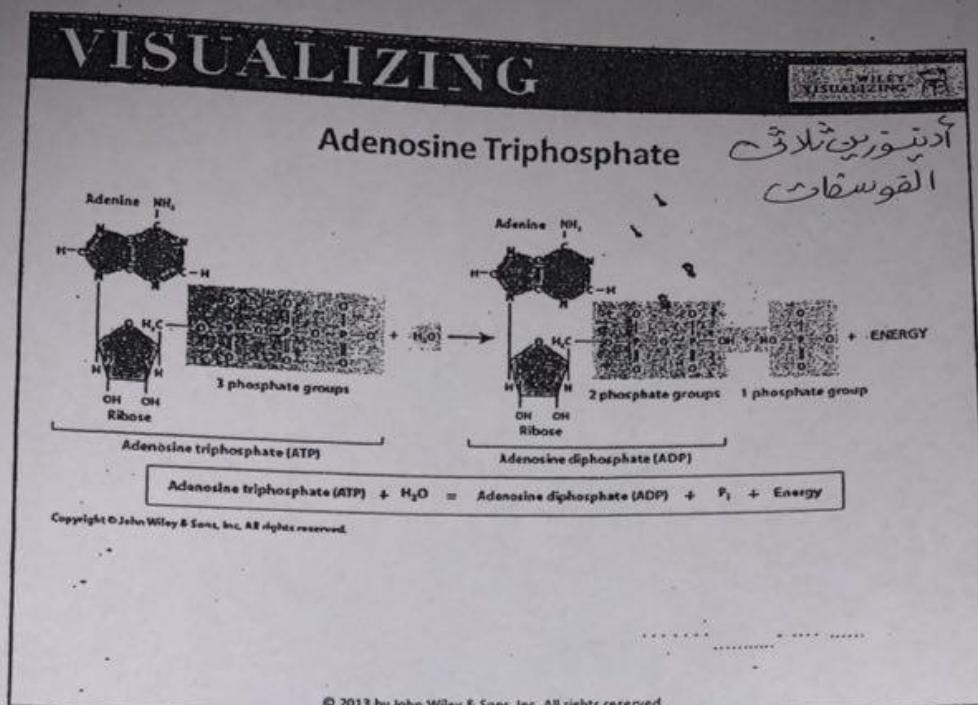
أغذية دهنية

Glycerol

(3) Dehydration reaction In the synthesis of a fat Ester linkage

استير

Fatty acid (palmitic acid)



## VISUALIZING

٤. **أعْتَدَّ مِنَ الْمُرَكَّبَاتِ الْعَضَلِيَّةِ تَأْوِيلَاتٍ مُصَاغَّةً**
- Four categories of organic compounds are important to living organisms
    - Carbohydrates
    - Lipids
    - Proteins
    - Nucleic acids

• الـ**كاربوهيدرات**  
 • الـ**الدهون**  
 • الـ**البروتينات**  
 • الـ**الأحماض الورقية**

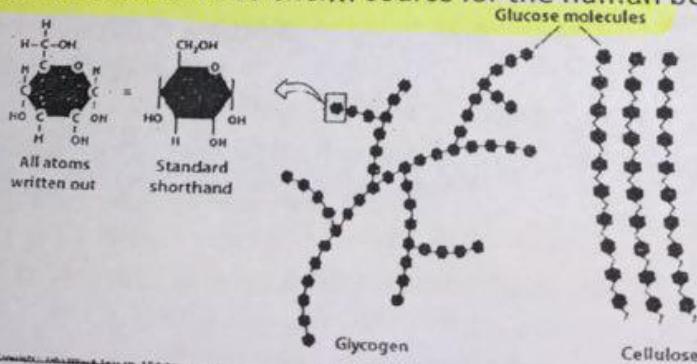
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## VISUALIZING

### Carbohydrates

الـ**كاربوهيدرات**

- Carbohydrates are the most abundant organic molecules in organisms
- A carbohydrate is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen atoms
  - In a ratio of 1:2:1 - for example,  $C_6H_{12}O_6$
- Carbohydrates serve as energy source for the human body



• الـ**كاربوهيدرات**  
 • كـ**زى ٣ لـس الطاقة**  
 • مـ**لكـسـمـ المـعـتـرى**

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عديد من الكربوهيدرات تكون سكريات

### Many Carbohydrates are Saccharides (Sugars)

#### Monosaccharides

- سكريات أحادية :- جزيئات ستر مفرزة -  
- جزيئات ستر مفرزة -  
- من الجلوكوز والفركتوز والريبوز وأحاديتو
- Single sugar molecules - simple carbohydrates
- For example, glucose, fructose, ribose, galactose etc...

#### Disaccharides

- Formed from the binding of two monosaccharides
- For example, sucrose (الجلوكوز والفالكتوز)  
اللاكتوز (الجلوكوز والغالاكتوز)  
المالتوز (الجلوكوز + الجلوكوز)
- Are joined by a glycosidic linkage

ذرتربط يوأسنها بارطة غالاكسيوز سريعة

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السكريات المكونة والمكونة

#### Oligosaccharides and Polysaccharides

- سلاسل أطوال (polymers) of monosaccharides (oligo = few, and poly = many)
- Longer chains (polymers) of monosaccharides (oligo = few, and poly = many)
- Complex carbohydrates

#### Glycogen

- is a polysaccharide (energy storage form) that is stored in muscle and liver tissues

- It consists of long chains of glucose molecules
- stored glucose in animals

#### Starch and cellulose

- are polysaccharides that are found in plants
- They also are long chains of glucose molecules - but are organized differently than glycogen
- Starch is a major energy storage form of glucose in plants.

- Cellulose is a structural polysaccharide in plants.

السيلولوز هو دريد السكريات التركيب في النباتات

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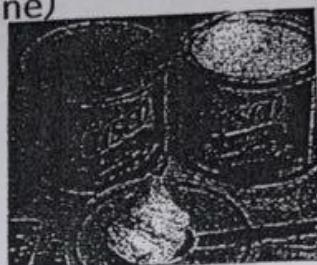
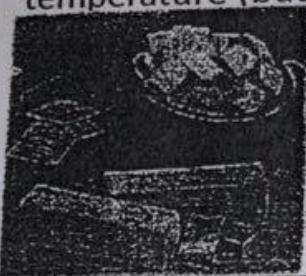
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### Fats in Organisms

- Fats with saturated fatty acids are saturated fats
 

الدهون المسatured هي دهون متحدة

معظم الدهون الطبيعية ذات وزن عالي مما يجعلها صلبة في درجة حرارة الغرفة مثل الزبد و المargarine
- Most animal fats have a high proportion of saturated fatty acids & exist as solids at room temperature (butter, margarine)



## VISUALIZING

### Fats in Organisms

- Fats with unsaturated fatty acids are unsaturated fats.
 

معظم الدهون غير المسatured منخفضة وزنها و هي سائلة
- Most plant oils tend to be low in saturated fatty acids & exist as liquids at room temperature (oils)
 

وتلوى و تذوب سائلة في درجة حرارة الغرفة مثل الزيت

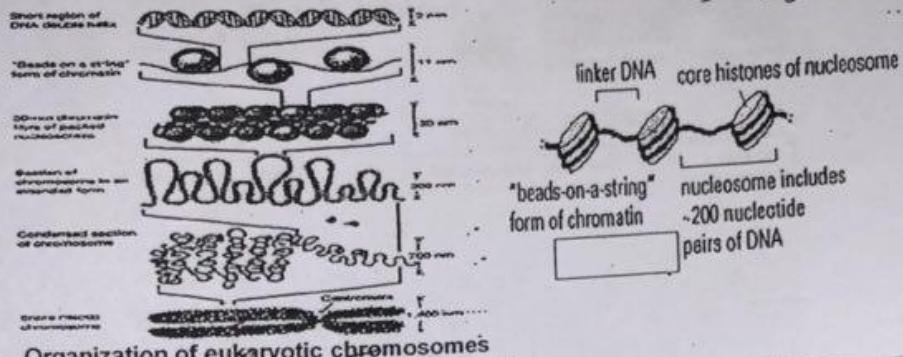


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### "Packaging" DNA

- 1st level of DNA packaging in eukaryotes is around proteins called histones

- Each core histone with its associated DNA is called a nucleosome
- first level of chromatin packing.



مسنونات تلوين النوكولوسوم في محيط النواة

## VISUALIZING

### Life Requires Energy

- High energy compounds power cellular activity
- Most often energy is available in spurts, rather than as a continuous stream all day long
- Our energy storage system provides short- and long-term storage
  - Long-term energy storage includes
    - Glycogen in muscles and liver
    - Triglycerides packed into specialized storage cells called adipocytes (fat cells)
  - Short-term energy storage uses a high-energy system that is reversible and instantly available
- The most common storage system is ATP, or adenosine triphosphate
- ATP powers all cellular activity, from forming proteins to contracting muscles

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### فوسفات الدهون Phospholipids

فوسفات الدهون يتألف من جزيئي طيسروول، رأس قطبية ومتلاون مع مجموعة فوسفات

- Consist of a glycerol molecule, a polar head (containing a phosphate group), and 2 non-polar fatty acids tails
- Their unique structure allows phospholipids to form bilayers

هذا التركيب الفريد يسمح لفوسفات الدهون ضالوں صفات تالية عند وضعها في الماء

- The cell membrane is one such bilayer

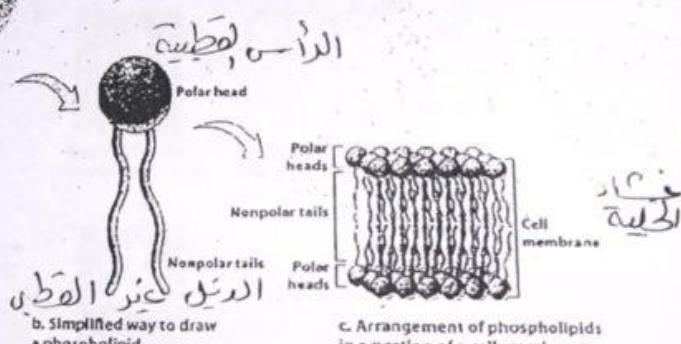
يكون وجهه للأمام  
عندما توضع في الماء

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### Phospholipids are Both Hydrophilic and Hydrophobic

فوسفات الدهون تكون محبة للماء  
وكارهة للماء في نفس الوقت



a. Chemical structure of a phospholipid

Adapted from Biology: Understanding Life by Sandra and Brian Alters,  
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### الستيرويدات Steroids

ستيرويدات هرمونية لها هيكل مشترك

- Steroids and sterols are important to normal growth and development.

وتحتوى الستيرويدات على هرمونات الجنسية ومنظفات الأيض

- Include cholesterol, sex hormones, and metabolism regulators

- Cholesterol is an integral part of cell membranes

ويسمح بمرنة وعمر القشرة

- The sex hormones are steroids that are important to the reproductive systems

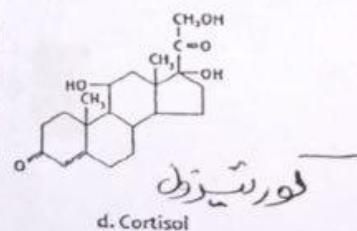
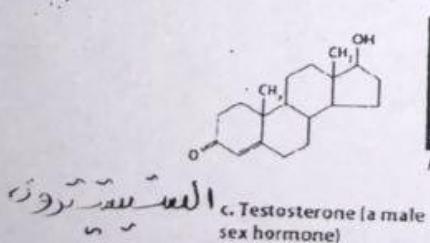
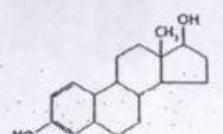
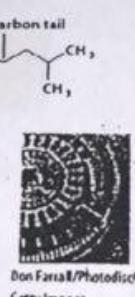
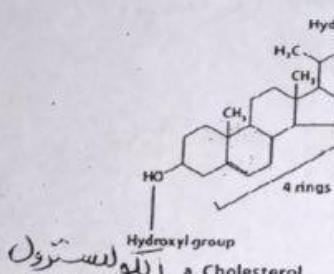
-- Estrogen and Testosterone

- Anabolic steroids, which are related to testosterone, stimulate growth of the muscles.

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### الستيرويدات والستيروولات Steroids and Sterols



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## البروتينات Proteins

**البروتينات Proteins**

كل البروتينات المكونة من 20 حمض اميني مكون من جذع اسید امیني وجموعتين جانبية side chain .  
Proteins found in the human body are formed from just 20 building blocks called amino acids  
- Proteins Serve as transport and messenger  
acts as enzymes



- An amino acid is composed of
    - A central carbon atom with four groups attached to it
      - A hydrogen atom
      - An amino group ( $-NH_2$ )
      - A carboxyl group ( $-COOH$ )
      - A radical group or side chain (R)

ALL 20 amino acids have common structure except for the R group. The R group determines the activity of the amino acid



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Centrale

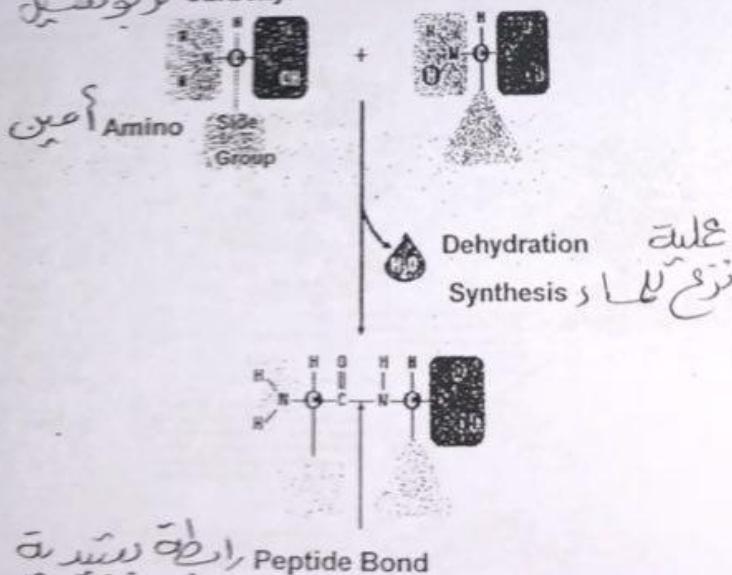


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一四

Formation of Peptid bond  
Carboxyl

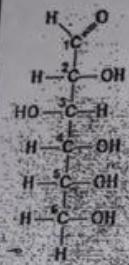


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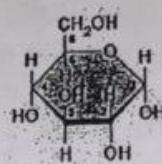
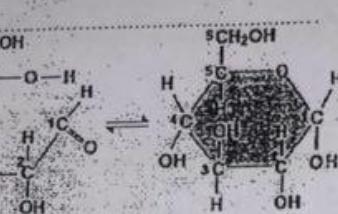
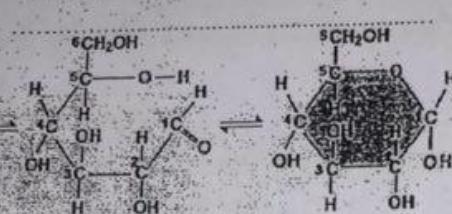
في الماء ينحني السكريات الأحادية ترسيبها إلى حلقة  
In aqueous (watery) solutions, monosaccharides form ring structures

الجلوكوز: سلسلة وحلقة

### Glucose: Chain and Ring



(a) Linear and ring forms



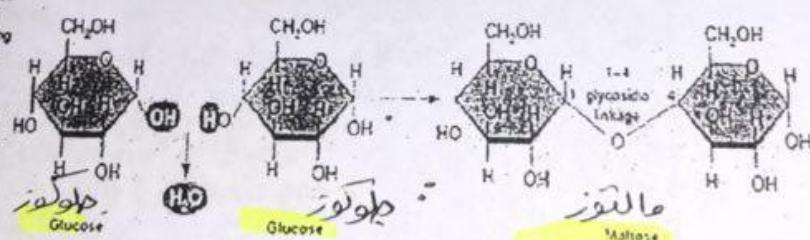
(b) Abbreviated ring structure

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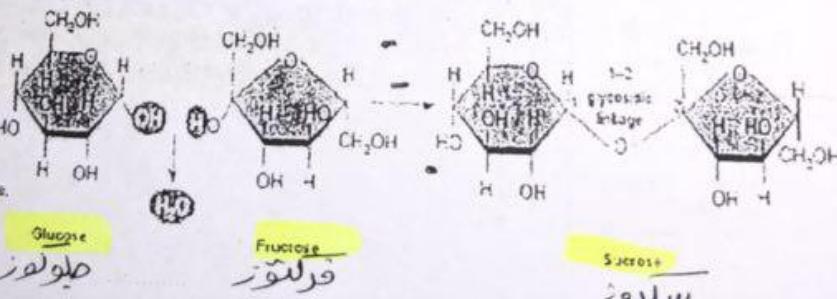
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مثل على السكريات الثنائية

(a) Dehydration reaction in the synthesis of maltose. The bonding of two glucose units forms maltose. The glycosidic link joins the number 1 carbon of one glucose to the number 4 carbon of the second glucose. Joining the glucose monomers in a different way would result in a different disaccharide.



(b) Dehydration reaction in the synthesis of sucrose. Sucrose is a disaccharide formed from glucose and fructose. Notice that fructose, though a hexose like glucose, forms a five-sided ring.



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- الإنزيمات كـ مُحفّل لـ التفاعلات**
- Enzymes Serve as Catalysts for Biochemical Reactions
    - المحفّلات جمع المحفّلات على أن تدخل في التفاعل الكيميائي
    - Catalysts bring the reactants, or substrates, together, so that they can participate in a chemical reaction much more quickly.
    - Enzymes facilitate a specific chemical reaction without being altered during the chemical reaction
      - على الموار التي قد تغير أثناء التفاعل الباقي
      - Unlike the substrates which may be altered during the chemical reaction
    - Enzymes rely on shape to function properly
      - الموضع النشط من البروتين هو مُنْسَطَّل لـ تحرير تأثير
      - The active site of the protein is shaped to bind to one specific substrate
      - After the substrate binds, the enzyme provides an environment for the specific chemical reaction to occur

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### وظيفة الإنزيم

الموقع النشط للإنزيم

الماء

Products

### Enzyme Function



١- الإنزيم والذرة يجتمعان  
الموضع النشط للإنزيم  
لـ إنتاج مُعصر

٢- الإنزيم يغير التفاعل  
وينقل الماء  
إلى موضع

٣- عندما  
يختفي الإنزيم، ويكون صر  
بـ مُنْسَطَّل في التفاعل مُعاً به

When reaction is complete,  
enzyme is unchanged and  
free to catalyze same reaction  
again on a new substrate.

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### الأحماض النووية Nucleic Acids

Nucleic Acids Store and Process an Organism's Hereditary Information

- There are two types of nucleic acids:
  - Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)
  - Ribonucleic acid (RNA)
- DNA exists in the nucleus of our cells
  - It contains the hereditary (genetic) information of the cell
    - To build proteins
    - To regulate physiological processes
    - To maintain homeostasis
- RNA acts as a messenger molecule both inside and outside the nucleus
  - RNA serves to regulate cellular metabolism, produce proteins, and govern developmental timing

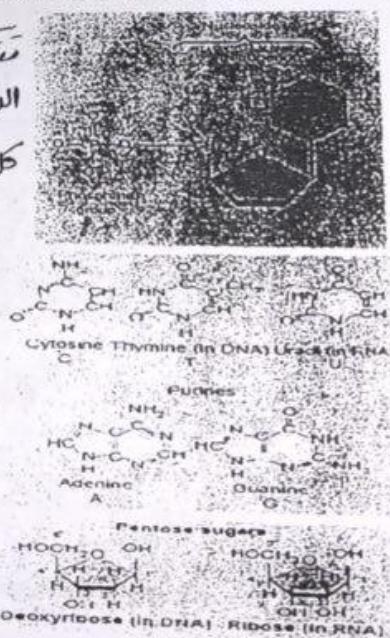
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البروتينات ونوعي النمط

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### The Structure of DNA & RNA

- Nucleic acids are composed of units called nucleotides
- The bond is phosphodiester bond
- Each nucleotide contains a base, a sugar, and a phosphate group
- sugar is deoxyribose (DNA) or ribose (RNA).
- The bases of DNA are adenine, guanine, cytosine, and thymine.
- The bases of RNA are adenine, guanine, cytosine, and uracil.



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### Lipids

Lipids are Long-Chain Organic Compounds That are Not Soluble in Water

- Lipids are hydrophobic
- Consisting of fatty acids and glycerol
- Lipids are fats, oils, phospholipids, cholesterol, sterols, and waxes
- Fatty acids
  - Energy-storing lipids
  - Long chain of hydrogen and carbon atoms with a carboxyl functional group at one end
  - The carboxyl group can bind to glycerol molecules to build fats
    - Such as triglycerides (with three fatty acids)
    - And phospholipids (with two fatty acids)

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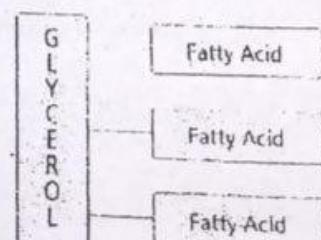
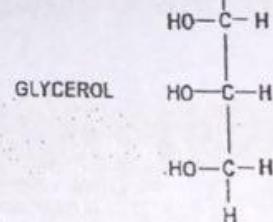
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### 1. Fats and oils (triglycerides)

- 1. تَلَوْنُ مِنَ الْجِلِيْسِرِولِ وَهُوَ سَلاَلَةٌ مِنَ الْأَعْصَمِ الْدَّهْنِيَّةِ
- Composed of Glycerol & 3 fatty acid chains

الْجِلِيْسِرِولُ عَنْ هِيَكِيلِ وَعَنْ دَهْنِهِ  
جِلِيْسِرِولُ مَعْلُونُ مِنْ تَارِقِ ذَرَافَتِ كَرْبِيُونِ وَثَلَاثَ مُجَوَّهَاتِ  
هِيدْرُوْسِيرِيلِ

- Glycerol forms a key component and the "backbone" of the fat.
- Glycerol contains 3 carbons and 3 hydroxyl groups.



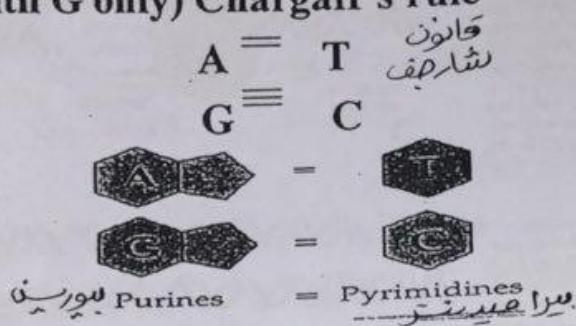
1- الدهون والرجبيت  
(جلسيسرید)

ازدواج و احصار ازواج القواعد

## Complimentary base pairing

القواعد التي تدوم معاً في الدنا

- The nitrogenous bases in DNA
- Form hydrogen bonds in a complementary fashion (A with T only, and C with G only) Chargaff's rule



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### Meselson-Stahl Experiment

تضاعف سهل ملحوظ

### Semiconservative Replication

- Each daughter double helix consists of

- 1 original strand from parent molecule

- 1 new complementary strand

ـ شرط ملحوظ

# VISUALIZING

## DNA Synthesis

- Always proceeds in  $5' \rightarrow 3'$  direction

العلوي  
Upper

### Leading strand

- synthesized continuously

سُمِّيَّ في الخلية  
الشاد مستمر بالقطعة الواحدة

السفلي  
Lower

### Lagging strand

- synthesized discontinuously

تَلَوِّي وقطع أو كازاكي قطع

- forms short Okazaki fragments

RNA

- DNA primase synthesizes RNA primers

- DNA ligase links Okazaki fragments

يَقْوِيُّ أَبْرُجُونَ الْمِحْيَيِّرِيَّةِ قَطْعَ أو كازاكي

# VISUALIZING

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## Enzymes Involved in DNA replication

Enzyme	Function
Helicase	Helicases are often utilized to separate strands of a DNA double helix or a self-annealed RNA molecule.
Topoisomerase	Solves the problem caused by tension generated by winding/unwinding of DNA. It wraps around DNA and makes a cut permitting the helix to spin. Once DNA is relaxed, topoisomerase reconnects broken strands.
DNA Primase	Primase synthesizes a short RNA segment (called a primer) complementary to a ssDNA template.
DNA polymerase	can add free nucleotides to only the 3' end of the newly-forming strand.
DNA-Ligase	Can link together two DNA strands that have double-strand break. (joins the okazaki fragments on lagging strand)
Single strand binding (SSB) protein	Binds to single strands of DNA and prevents the helix from reforming before it can be used as a template for replication.

الأنزيمات المساعدة  
في تقسيم الدنا

يعقوب العارف المزمع  
يعيد انتقال الجينات للنسخة

يلون قطع مختلف من  
الـ RNA

يحل محل حذار  
على اهانة مثلك

-

-

-

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S.R.I**VISUALIZING****Chapter 1  
Lecture 1**

الحاضر الاول

**What is Life?**

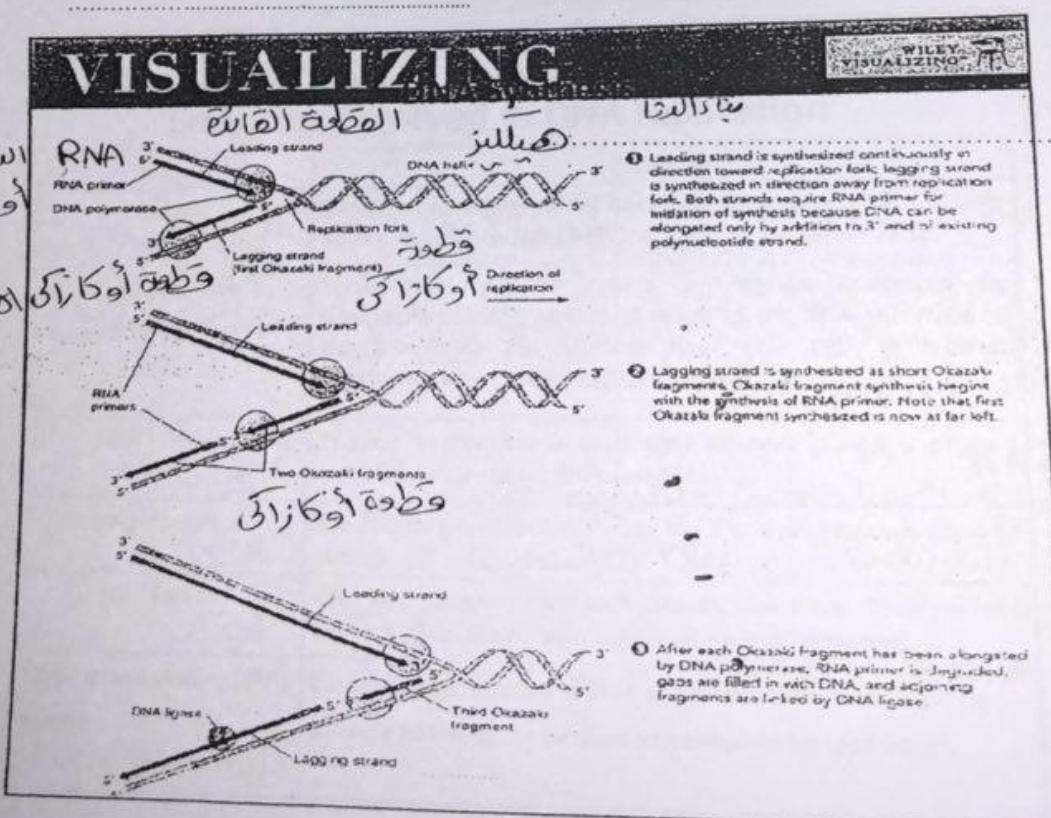
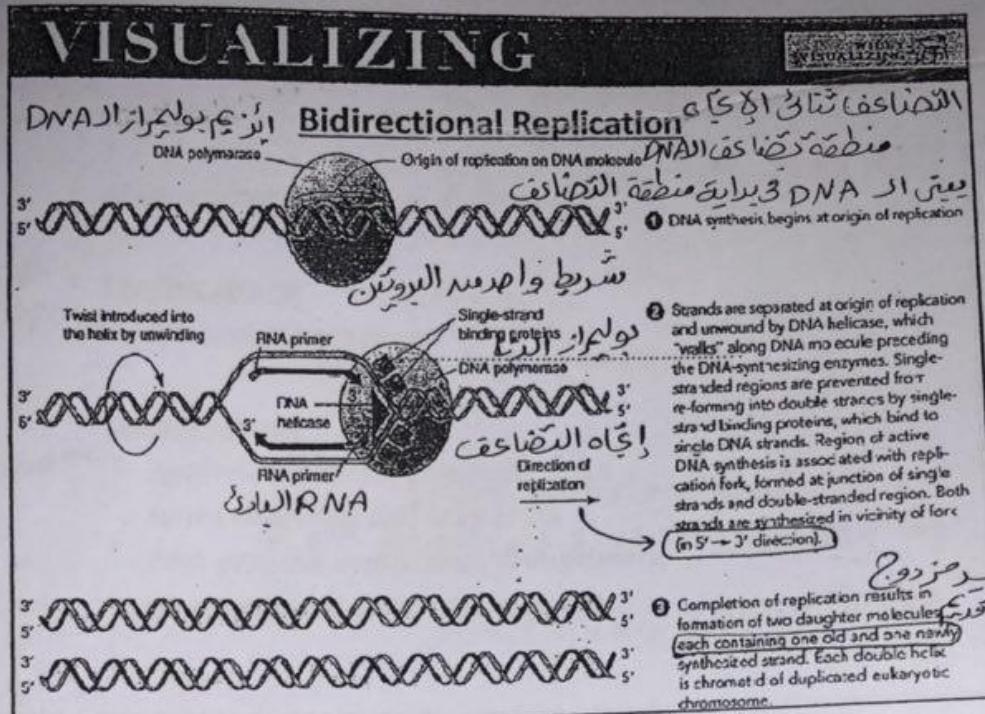
ما هي الحياة

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**VISUALIZING****Characteristics of Life**

- A high degree of organization
  - Containing materials found only in living organisms
  - Acquiring and using energy
  - Maintaining homeostasis (a constant internal environment)
  - Sensing the environment
  - Responding to external stimuli
  - Adapting to the environment
  - Altering the environment
  - Reproducing
- درجة عالية من التنظيم
- تنويد كل مواد موجودة فقط في الكائنات الحية
- الحصول واستخدام الطاقة
- الصيانة على الاستقرار الداخلي
- (بيئة داخلية ثابتة)
- الاتساع بالبيئة
- احساس بالبيئة
- احساس بالبيئة
- التأقلم مع البيئة
- تغيير البيئة
- النكارة

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## VISUALIZING

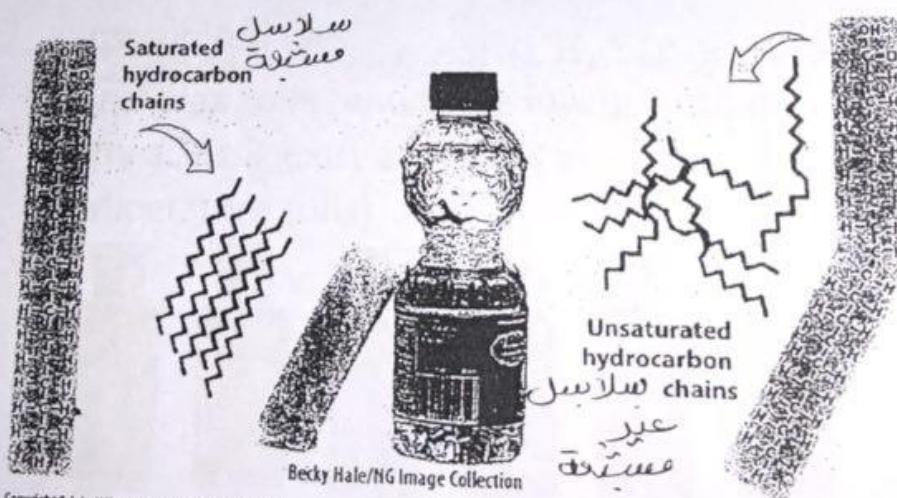
### Fatty Acids

- الدّهون غير المُتحدة عبارة عن دهون ممزوجة بدهون متحدة، وهي دهون متحدة تتألف من سلاسل متعددة من الكربونات التي تربطها روابط مزدوجة بين الكربونات، مما يجعلها غير متحدة، مما يعني أنّها غير قابلة لذوبان في الماء.
- الدهون المتجهة:** الدهون المتجهة هي دهون متحدة تتألف من سلاسل متعددة من الكربونات التي لا تحتوي على روابط مزدوجة، مما يجعلها متجهة وتحفظ طاقتها الحرارية.
  - الدهون غير المتجهة:** الدهون غير المتجهة هي دهون ممزوجة، وهي دهون متحدة تتألف من سلاسل متعددة من الكربونات التي تحتوي على روابط مزدوجة، مما يجعلها غير متجهة وتحل محل الدهون المتجهة.
- الدهون غير المتجهة تميل إلى البقاء في الماء، بينما الدهون المتجهة تميل إلى البقاء في الأنسجة.

والدهون غير المتجهة  
تطفو سائلة في درجة حرارة الغرفة، أما الدهون المتجهة فتشكل عباداً ثابتاً.

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### الدّهون غير المُتحدة



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Characteristics of life - Table 1.1		
Respond to external stimuli	Adapt to the environment	Contain materials found only in living organisms
Infective agent	Infective agent	Infective agent
Produce offspring	Use energy	Maintain a constant internal environment (homeostasis)
Alter the environment	Build Energy	Build Energy
Sense the environment	Reproduce	Have a high degree of organization
Produce offspring	Build Energy	Build Energy

Living Organisms Have a High Degree of Organization	
Cells – smallest unit of life – contained within a plasma membrane	For example, a muscle cell
Tissue – a cohesive group of similar cells performing a specific function	For example, muscle tissue
Organ – structure composed of more than one tissue	For example, the heart
Organ systems – a group of organs that perform a broad biological function	For example, the cardiovascular system
Organism – one living individual composed of a group of organ systems	The organ systems function cooperatively toward maintaining the life and existence of that individual For example, a human

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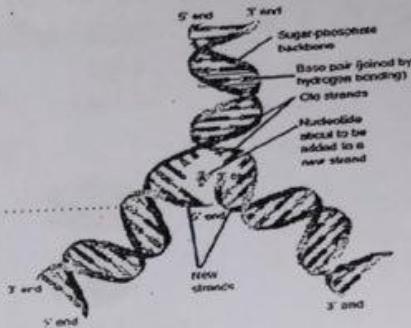
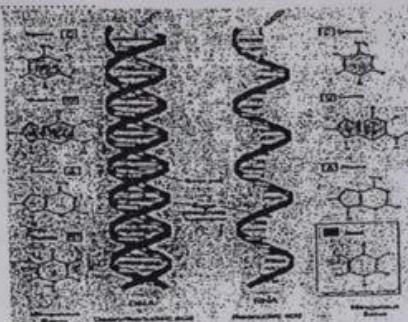
## VISUALIZING

### The DNA double helix

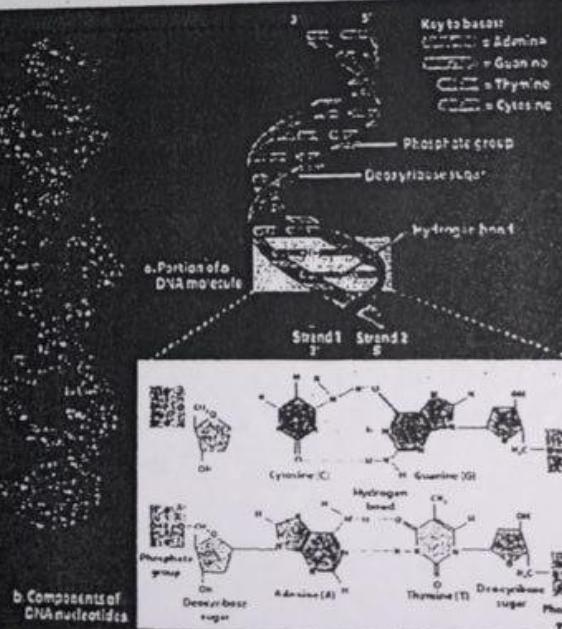
- Consists of two antiparallel nucleotide strands
- The end of a single strand that has the phosphate group is called the 5' end. The other end is the 3' end.

### The RNA

- is a single-stranded molecule of nucleotides.



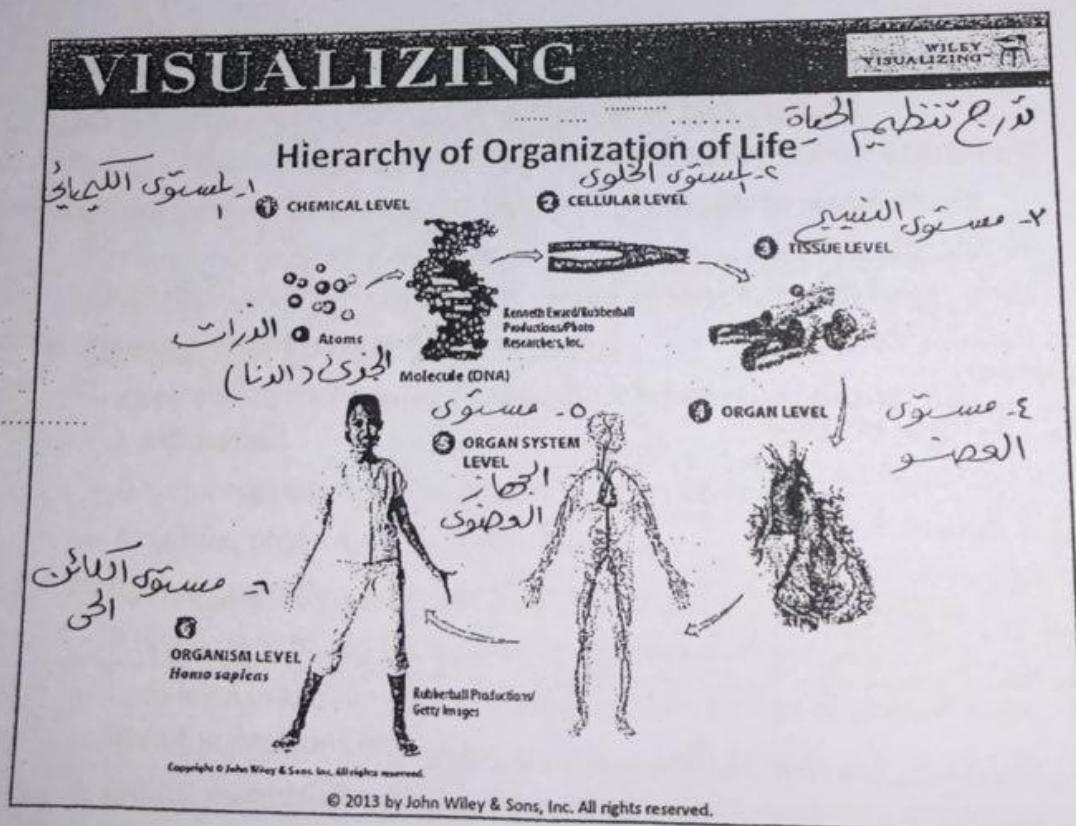
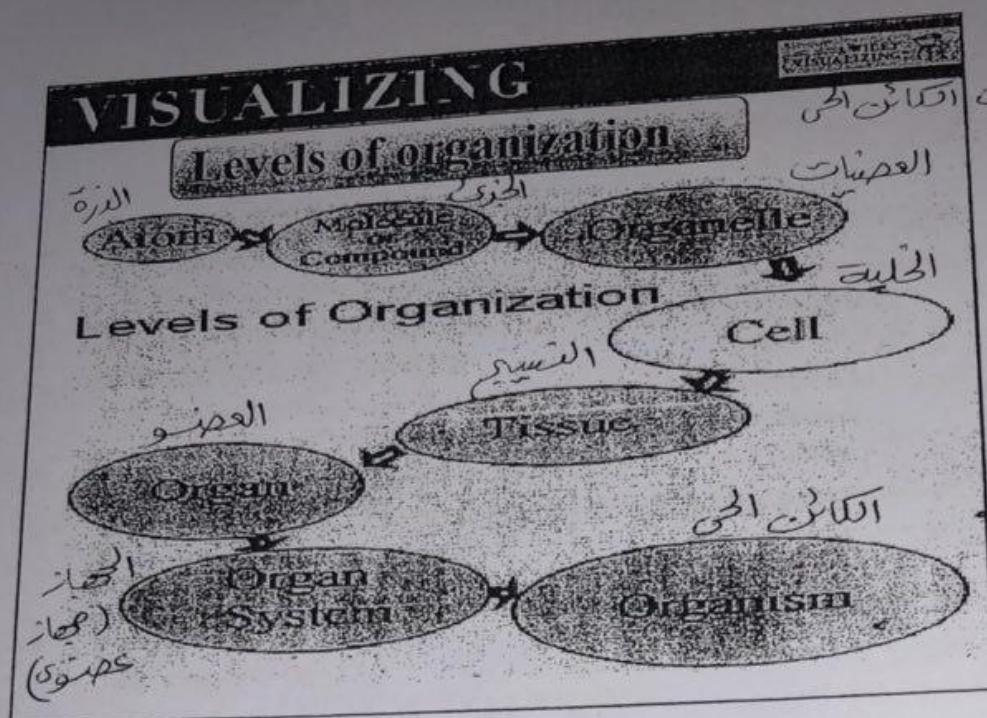
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b. Components of DNA nucleotides

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# VISUALIZING

### Living Things Must Maintain Homeostasis

- **Homeo = unchanging**
  - **stasis = standing**
  - Therefore - homeostasis means "staying the same"
  - **Because humans function properly only within narrow ranges of temperature and chemistry**
  - Homeostasis can be more fully defined as the condition in which the body's internal environment remains relatively constant and within physiological limits
  - **Homeostasis is controlled by both conscious and unconscious responses**
  - For example, humans maintain body warmth by unconscious blood vessel constriction and by consciously selecting appropriate clothing

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# VISUALIZING

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## **Human Biology is Structured and Logical**

# VISUALIZING

**Hierarchy of Life Beyond the Individual**

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# VISUALIZING

**Biological Classification is Logical**

- Taxonomy is a branch of science which classifies organisms into groups with similar characteristics
- Taxonomy identifies...

1. THREE Domains

- Eubacteria
- Archaeabacteria
- Eukarya

2. SIX Kingdoms

- Archaeabacteria
- Eubacteria
- Protista
- Fungi
- Plantae
- Animalia

التصنيف الحيوى لكون مطابق  
التصنيف هو منهج  
العلم والذى يهتم بالجوانب المترابطة بين الكائنات  
مسنادة  
التصنيف يعرف :-  
- 3 مدارس / حقول  
- بكتيريا وركيما  
- تكثيريا وركيما  
- ملائكة النواة

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# VISUALIZING

## النوعيّة في A Hierarchy of Similarity

- Each category defines organisms more tightly, thus resulting in a hierarchy of similarity كل فئة تعرف أصنافاً صحيحة أكثر مما يحويه
  - Kingdom
  - Phylum
  - Class
  - Order
  - Family
  - Genus
  - species\**
- \**species* implies reproductive isolation الأنواع تحتوى على الفرز (الذرة)
  - Members of a particular species can produce viable and fertile offspring only if they breed with each other (with very few exceptions)

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# VISUALIZING

## دورة الماء Human Taxonomy



KINGDOM  
Animalia  
(all multicellular organisms that ingest nutrients rather than synthesize them)



PHYLUM  
(all animals with a vertebral column or dorsal hollow notocord—a structure along the back of animals—that protects their central nervous system)



CLASS  
Mammalia  
(all vertebrates with placental development, mammary glands, hair or fur, and a tail located behind the anus)



ORDER  
Primates  
(mammals adapted to life in trees, with opposable thumbs)



FAMILY  
Hominidae  
(primates that move primarily with bipedal—two-footed—locomotion)



GENUS  
*Homo*  
(hominids with large brain cases, or skulls)



SPECIES  
(The only living organisms in our species, with a unique set of combined characteristics from our family (bipedal), order (opposable thumbs), and genus (large brain case))

From left to right: George Grall/NG Image Collection; Tim Laman/NG Image Collection; Joel Sartore/NG Image Collection; Karine Aigner/NG Image Collection; Kenneth Garrett/NG Image Collection; Kenneth Garrett/NG Image Collection; Mark Condit/NG Image Collection

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S-R 4

## VISUALIZING

Chapter 2  
 Lectures 2,3,4  
**Organic Compounds**  
 المركبات العضوية  
 (الجزئيات الحيوية)  
 (Biological Molecules)

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## VISUALIZING

**Organic Compounds**

- المركبات العضوية تحتوي على ذرات كربون  
Organic compounds contain carbon atoms
- مع وجود ذرة كربون، تستطيع ذرة الكربون أن تربط بـ 4 ذرات أخرى  
With its four valence electrons, a carbon atom can covalently bind
- مثلاً، في ترتيبات كربونية  
Leading to an almost infinite set of carbon structures
- من الممكن إنشاء ابسط المركبات (مثل ميثان  $\text{CH}_4$ ) وصولاً إلى مركبات معقدة مثل (اسكريبت البريطة)  
From simple methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ) to complex ring and chain
- المجموعات المترتبة على ذرات الكربون تساعد على امتصاص وذوبان وتفاعل المركبات العضوية  
structures like simple sugars or complex starch molecules
- مثلاً، توصيل مجموعات متخصصة (مثل羣) إلى ذرات الكربون تزيد من امتصاص المركبات العضوية في الماء  
Attaching functional groups to the carbon structures helps to increase the solubility and reactivity of organic molecules in water
- هذه المجموعات المتخصصة تسمى أحياناً "الجزئيات العضوية"  
thus making them useful to biological systems
- وتشمل أمثلة على هذه المجموعات  
These organic molecules are called Macromolecules
- وتشمل أيضاً بوليميرات  
Also called polymers
- وتحتاج إلى مجموعات مكونة من ذرات كربون  
Made up of smaller "building blocks" called MONOMERS

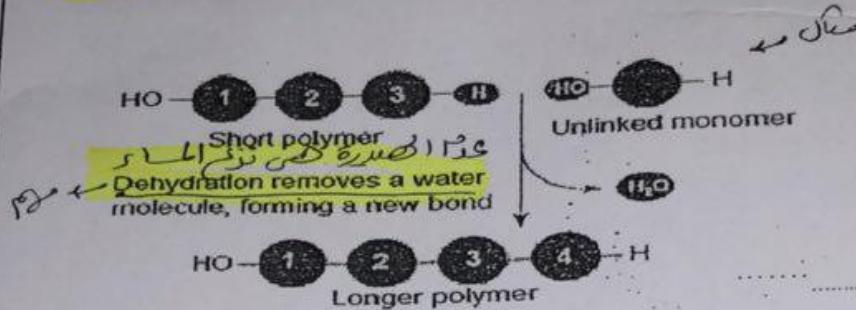
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ازاله →  
 Iyis → تحلل

# VISUALIZING

## Condensation (Dehydration) reactions

- Monomers form larger molecules by condensation reactions called dehydration reactions



## VISUALIZING

البوليمرات يمكن أن تتشتت Polymers can disassemble by

### - Hydrolysis

**- Hydrolysis** عد طريبي التخليل المائي (الجزء الليبر تخليل باصنافه الماء)

