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| Hydrolysis | Condensation |
| Alkene | Alcohol |
| Carboxylic acid | Ester |
| Aldehyde | Ketone |
| Amino acid | Amide (or peptide) link |
| Polypeptide | Protein |
| Soap | Fatty acid |
| Glycerol | Reduction |
| Emulsion | Oxidation |

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| Joining together two smaller molecules,releasing water in the process | Breaking up a compound,such as an ester or protein,using water |
| An organic compound with a hydroxyl group (-OH)bound to a saturated carbon | A hydrocarbon including a double bondbetween two carbon atoms.Linear form has the formula CnH2n |
| An organic compound formed by joiningan alcohol and a carboxylic acid.They are more-or-less non-polar,with all the physical properties that implies. | An organic compound with a -COOH group(that is, a carbonyl + a hydroxyl)  |
| An organic compound with a carbonyl group,formed by oxidising a secondary alcohol(by removing two hydrogen atoms).Cannot easily be oxidised. | An organic compound with a carbonyl group,formed by oxidising a primary alcohol(by removing two hydrogen atoms).Can be oxidised to a carboxylic acid. |
| A link between two amino acidsformed by a condensation reaction between the carboxyl of one and the amine of the next | An organic acid featuring two functional groups:a carboxyl group and an amine group(-COOH and -NH2) |
| A large biological moleculecontaining at least one polypeptide. | A polymer consisting of several amino acid unitslinked by peptide bonds. |
| A carboxylic acid with a hydrocarbon chain.One of the components of triglycerides (fats). | An emulsifying chemicalformed by action of an alkali on oil or fat(hydrolysis followed by neutralisation) |
| Removal of oxygen or addition of hydrogen(a decrease in the oxygen:hydrogen ratio).More generally, addition of electrons. | The alcohol that joins fatty acids to make fat(or, with only 1 or 2 fatty acids, an emulsifier). Systematic name: propan-1,2,3-triol. |
| Addition of oxygen or removal of hydrogen(an increase in the oxygen:hydrogen ratio).More generally, loss of electrons. | A suspension of one liquid in another.Usually facilitated by a moleculewith a polar and a non-polar end. |