

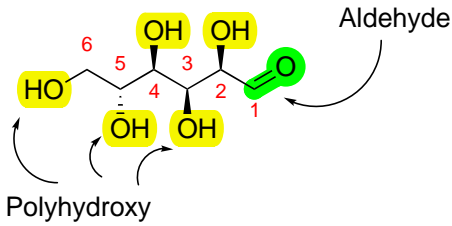
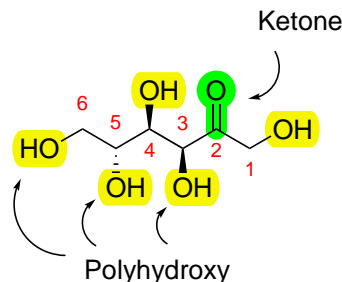
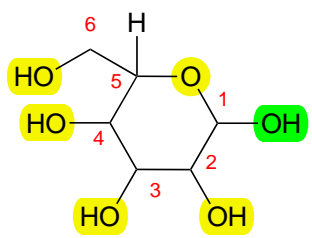
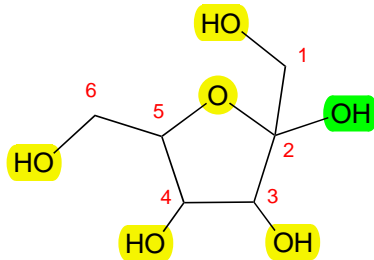
Carbohydrates

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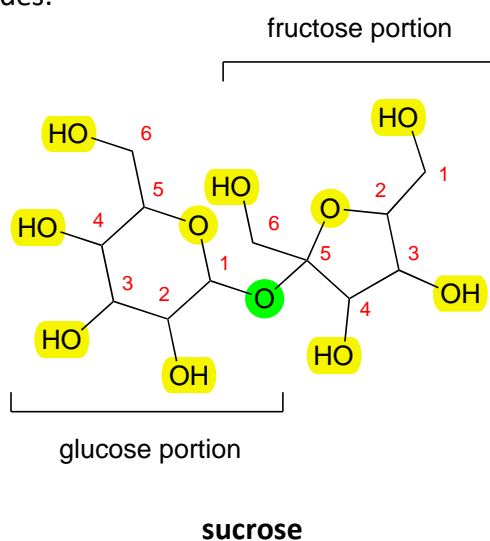
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Summary

Carbohydrates, also known as saccharides, are defined as polyhydroxy aldehydes and polyhydroxy ketones. Carbohydrates can exist in ring or chain form. The aldehyde and ketone functional groups are only visible when the carbohydrates are in chain form.

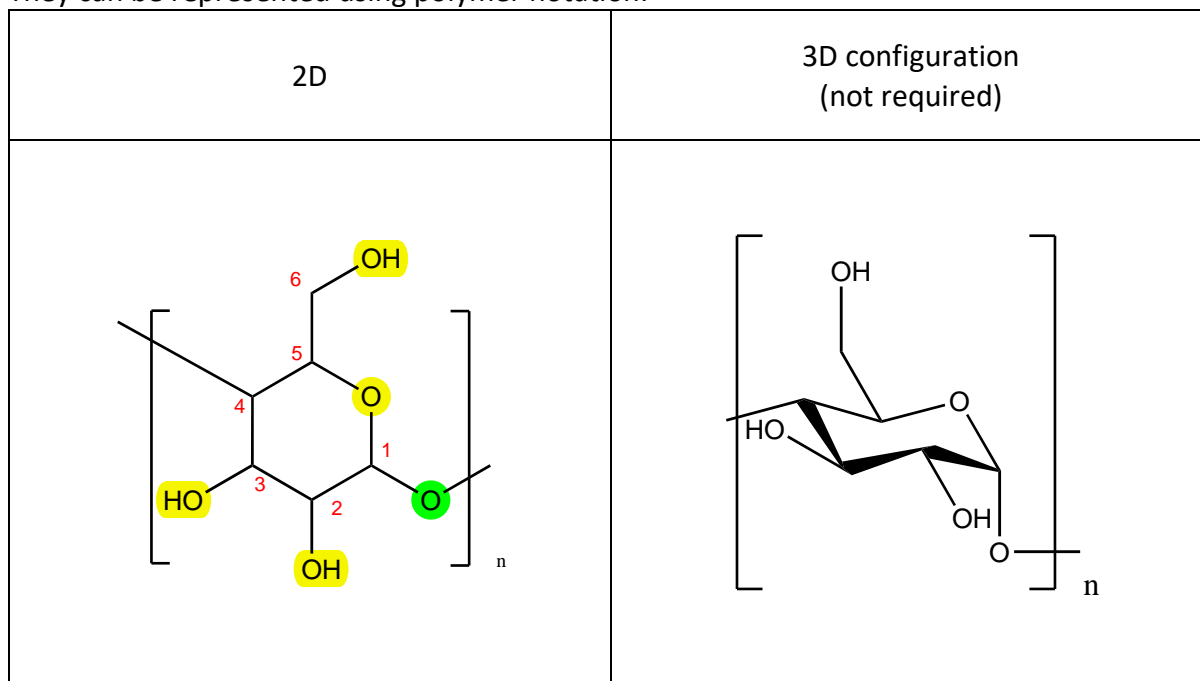
	Glucose	Fructose
Chain		
Ring		

Single ring saccharides are known as monosaccharides. They can combine in a condensation reaction to form disaccharides.



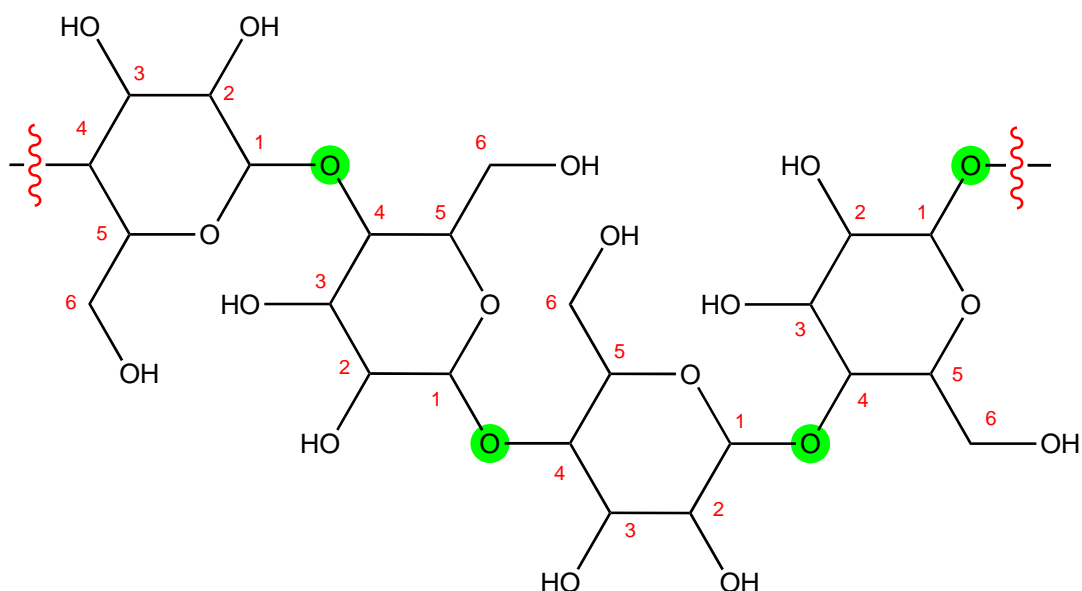
Saccharides can also combine via condensation polymerisation into polysaccharides.

They can be represented using polymer notation:



Or drawn out in full:

Polyglucose
Showing four glucose monomers



Students should be able to recognise carbohydrates. In some courses, students need to be familiar with the names of common mono-, di- and polysaccharides. However, they do not need to be named systemically.