

B. Disaccharides:

- They are combination of two monosaccharides.
- When small molecules combine to form a big molecule water is realised during the reaction.
- Releasing water during combination reaction is called dehydration reaction.
- The reverse of dehydration is hydrolysis. It occurs during break down reactions.
- The bond that joins two monosaccharide is called Glycoside Bond.
- The number of bond forms is equal to the number of water molecules formed.

WHERE ARE DISACCHARIDES FOUND IN?

Maltose: is found in malt sugar that is used to produce beer.

Lactose: is found in milk of mammals.

Sucrose: is found in tea sugar.

Formation of Disaccharides:

Maltose and Sucrose are produced in plants and Lactose is produced in animals.

Equations;

- $\text{Glucose} + \text{Glucose} = \text{Maltose} + \text{Water}$
- $\text{Glucose} + \text{Fructose} = \text{Sucrose} + \text{Water}$
- $\text{Glucose} + \text{Galactose} = \text{Lactose} + \text{Water}$

C. Polysaccharides

- They are large molecules.
- They are formed by dehydration synthesis of monosaccharide units.
- Starch(plants produce), Glycogen ,Cellulose(plants produce), Chitin (animals produce) are examples of polysaccharids.

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STARCH:

- Sugar is stored in plants are starch.
- Potato, rice, bread and pasta are rich in starch.
- Lughole and iodine are indicators of starch.
- Starch produces a dark blue color with iodine.