



## **Glossary:**

**Carbohydrates-** Carbohydrates are polyhydroxyaldehydes, polyhydroxyketones, or compounds that yield either of these after hydrolysis.

**Chirality-** When there exists two different spatial arrangements of a molecule in space that are non-superimposable mirror images of each other, it is said to satisfy chirality.

**Monosaccharides:** Carbohydrate molecules that cannot be broken down to simpler carbohydrate molecules by hydrolysis.

**Enantiomer:** An enantiomer is one of the two stereoisomers of a compound that are non-superimposable mirror images of each other.

**Maltodextrin:** Hydrolysis of starch dispersions with either an acid or an enzyme produces maltodextrins.

**Lactose:** The natural sugar found in milk, it is composed of one galactose unit and one glucose unit; sometimes called milk sugar.

**Maltose:** A disaccharide composed of two glucose units. It is found in molasses and is also used for fermentation.

**Sucrose:** Composed of one glucose unit and one fructose unit bonded together. It is commonly referred to as table sugar.