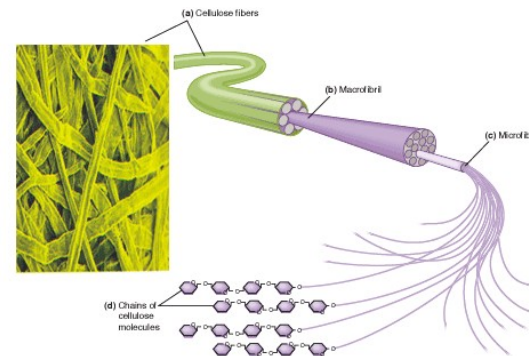


- **IMPORTANT** because this means more ends can be acted on at the same time by enzymes
- Aglucose can be released more rapidly
-
- V helpful in animals as animals move and use energy for muscle contraction, much higher rate of metabolism than plants

BONJOUR it's cellulose

- Straight, unbranched chains
- Because alternate molecules have to flip, hydrogen bonds can form between parallel, adjacent chains- **cross linkage**
 - Individually weak but collectively a considerable contribution to strengthening
- Cellulose molecules are grouped together to form **microfibrils**
 - These are arranged in parallel groups called **fibres**
- Cellulose is major component of plant cell walls and provide **rigidity** to the plant cell
 - Stops cell bursting from osmotic pressure by **exerting an inward pressure that stops any further influx of water**
 - Living plant cells are turgid, pushing cells each other and make non woody parts of the plant seem rigid
 - Important to keep stem and leaves turgid for max SA for photosynthesis
 - Couldn't do without **cell wall stopping the cells from bursting**
- **here's why the structure is v. cool**
 - Cellulose is made of straight, unbranched chains
 - Bonds between monomers are difficult to break
 - These run parallel to each other, and are cross linked by hydrogen bonds
 - The chains form microfibrils and then fibres- both of these things add strength



Lipids

Made up of **carbon, hydrogen and oxygen**

Fatty acids needed for phospholipids needed for CSM and plasma membranes
can also be respired for energy, needed for any metabolic process