Biological Membranes	have functions such as ADHESION
are "Fluid Mosaics"	can be CHANNELS
fluid part is made of PHOSPHOLID	can be CARRIERS
made of a HEAD	which means there are NO DOUBLE BONDS
made of two TAILS	which leads to DECREASED FLUIDITY
that is HYDROPHILIC	have functions such as TRANSPORT
is composed of PHOSPHATE	have functions such as RECEPTORS
attached to GLYCEROL	have functions such as RECOGNITION

which means "WATER LOVING"	mosaic part is made of PROTEINS
that are HYDROPHOBIC	can be INTEGRAL
which means "WATER FEARING"	which means EMBEDDED IN MEMBRANE
made of FATTY ACID	can be PERIPHERAL
can be SATURATED	which means NOT EMBEDDED IN MEMBRANE
can be UNSATURATED	serve as PORES THROUGH WHICH SUBSTANCES CAN MOVE
which means there are DOUBLE BONDS	which helps in IDENTIFICATION OF THE CELL TYPE
which leads to INCREASED FLUIDITY	which helps CELLS IN TISSUES STAY CONNECTED

which MODULATES FLUIDITY	have functions such as ENZYMES
that function to REGULATE TRANSPORT OF MATERIALS INTO / OUT OF THE CELL	Which bind to specific molecules found outside the cell and TRIGGER CHANGES IN THE CELL
arranged in a BILAYER	
which is a chain of carbon and hydrogen's called a HYDROCARBON	Promote chemical reactions that SYNTHESIZE OR BREAK APART BIOLOGICAL MOLECULES
Which work by BINDING SUBSTANCES AND MOVING MATERIAL ACROSS THE MEMBRANE	often these are GLYCOPROTEINS
Which are proteins with an attached oligiosaccharide	also contains CHOLESTEROL