1.Yes Vitamin C is a coenzyme.

Coenzymes function as a major component of enzymes, being essential for their function in the catalysis of biochemical reactions. Tightly bound coenzymes are often referred to as prosthetic groups. Ascorbic acid, or Vitamin C, is synthesized by plants and many animals but not by many primates or guinea pigs. vitamin *C* are water-soluble vitamins that function as coenzymes that help the body obtain energy from food.

2. Phospholipids consist of a glycerol molecule, two fatty acids, and a phosphate group that is modified by an alcohol. The phosphate group is the negatively-charged polar head, which is hydrophilic. The fatty acid chains are the uncharged, nonpolar tails, which are hydrophobic. Phospholipids are the two parallel layers arranged together and lined up to form a phospholipids bilayer. Cell membranes are built up by phospholipids bilayer and play a vital role in cell function . Phospholipids plays an important role in cell metabolism, cell structure, as well as functional and physicochemical .

3. Phospholipids are modified triglycerides with one of the fatty acid chains replaced with a phosphate group.

Glycolipids are sugar(glyco-)containing lipids. They are derived from sphingosine instead of a form of phospholipids that derives from glycerol (phospholipids exist in both derivatives from glycerol and sphingomyelin platform).

Another difference from phospholipids is that glycolipids contain a sugar unit (can be glucose or galactose) instead of a phosphate group.

Phospholipids have a very characteristic non-polar fatty acid chain portion and a polar phosphate portion.