

Excretion and the liver

1. The amino group is reduced by:
 - adding nitrogen groups
 - adding carbonyl groups
 - adding hydrogen molecules
 - adding oxygen molecules
2. The production of ammonia is potentially:
 - useful to the body as it stimulates the production of growth hormones during puberty
 - harmful to the liver and must be transferred to the stomach quickly
 - useful to the body as it aids digestion
 - harmful to the body and must be removed quickly
3. Urea is produced when:
 - ammonia reacts with carbon dioxide in the presence of water
 - ammonia reacts with protein in the presence of enzymes
 - ammonia reacts with protein in the presence of enzymes
 - ammonia reacts with carbon dioxide in the presence of enzymes
4. Deamination is the removal of:
 - amino groups
 - hydrogen
 - oxygen
 - carbonyl groups
5. The amino acid is oxidised by:
 - adding hydrogen molecules
 - adding carbonyl groups
 - amino groups
 - adding oxygen molecules
6. Enzymes
 - are more basic at the end of a reaction
 - will change colour at the end of a reaction
 - remain unchanged at the end of a reaction
 - become more acidic at the end of a reaction
7. Once in the liver amino acids are absorbed by:
 - blood cells
 - liver cells
 - muscle cells
 - nitrogen cells
8. The bodies of mammals are unable to store:
 - carbohydrates
 - blood
 - amino acids
 - fats
9. Excretion is the removal of:
 - hair from the body
 - DNA from cheek cells
 - fats from proteins
 - toxic substances from the body
10. Nitrogenous compounds are compounds that contain:
 - nitrogen
 - sulfur
 - water molecules
 - carbon atoms