

# 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