PART I: MARK THE RIGHT ANSWER, AND REMEMBER THAT, IN SOME QUESTIONS,
YOU HAVE TO CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER.

1. For agonist and antagonist drugs, which is correct:
   a) Agonist binds to the receptor but does not produce any effect.
   b) Agonist does not bind to the receptor and thus it does not produce any effect.
   c) Antagonist does not bind to the receptor and thus it does not produce any effect.
   d) Agonist binds to a receptor and triggers the cell’s response.

2. All of the following statements regarding muscarinic receptors are true EXCEPT that:
   a) They are receptors for acetylcholine.
   b) Stimulation of these receptors leads to contraction of bronchial muscle.
   c) Stimulation of these receptors increases lacrimal gland secretions.
   d) They are located on the adrenal medulla.

3. The chemical transmitter in the parasympathetic nervous system is:
   a) epinephrine.
   b) acetylcholine.
   c) nicotine.
   d) norepinephrine.

4. The somatic nervous system
   a) is a branch of the sympathetic nervous system.
   b) is a branch of the autonomic nervous system.
   c) is a branch of the parasympathetic nervous system.
   d) is a branch of the peripheral nervous system.

5. Atropine is a
   a) parasympathomimetic drug.
   b) parasympatholytic drug.
   c) sympathomimetic drug.
   d) sympatholytic drug.

PART II: MARK (A) IF THE SENTENCE IS TRUE OR (B) IF IT IS FALSE.

6. The somatic neuron consists of single neuron between the CNS and skeletal-muscle cells.
   A

7. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors are located at neuromuscular junctions of skeletal muscle.
   A

8. The parasympathetic nervous system is a branch of the autonomic nervous system and it is referred to as “rest and digest”.
   A

9. The study of the action or effects of drugs on living organisms is called pharmacokinetics.
   B

10. The agonist binds to the receptor but does not trigger the cell’s response.
    B