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QUESTION 1

The Russia which emerged from the terrible civil war after the 1917 Revolution was far from the Bolsheviks' original ideal of a non-exploitative society governed by workers and peasants. By 1921, the regime was weakened by widespread famine, persistent peasant revolts, a collapse of industrial production stemming from the civil war, and the consequent dispersal of the industrial working class -- the Bolsheviks' original base of support. To buy time for recovery, the government in 1921 introduced the New Economic Policy, which allowed private trade in farm products (previously banned) and relied on a fixed grain tax instead of forced requisitions to provide food for the cities. The value of the ruble was stabilized. Trade unions were again allowed to seek higher wages and benefits, and even to strike. However, the Bolsheviks maintained a strict monopoly of power by refusing to legalize other parties. After the death of the Revolution's undisputed leader, Lenin, in January 1924, disputes over the long-range direction of policy led to an open struggle among the main Bolshevik leaders. Since open debate was still possible within the Bolshevik Party in this period, several groups with differing programs emerged in the course of this struggle. The program supported by Nikolai Bukharin -- a major ideological leader of the Bolsheviks with no power base of his own -- called for developing agriculture through good relations with wealthy peasants, or "kulaks." Bukharin favored gradual industrial development, or "advancing towards Socialism at a snail's pace." In foreign affairs, Bukharin's policy was to ally with non-Socialist regimes and movements that were favorable to Russia. A faction led by Leon Trotsky, head of the Red Army and the most respected revolutionary leader after Lenin, called for rapid industrialization and greater central planning of the economy, financed by a heavy tax on the kulaks. Trotsky rejected the idea that a prosperous, human Socialist society could be built in Russia alone (Stalin's slogan of "Socialism in One Country"), and therefore called for continued efforts to promote working-class revolutions abroad. As time went on, he became bitterly critical of the new privileged elite emerging within both the Bolshevik Party and the Russian state. Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Bolshevik Party, was initially considered a "center," conciliating figure, not clearly part of a faction. Stalin's eventual supremacy was ensured by three successive struggles within the party, and only during the last did his own program become clear. First, in 1924-25, Stalin isolated Trotsky, allying for this purpose with Grigori Zinoviev and Lev Kamenev, Bolshevik leaders better known than Stalin himself, whom Trotsky mistakenly considered his main rivals. Stalin maneuvered Trotsky out of leadership of the Red Army, his main potential power base. Next, Stalin turned on Zinoviev and Kamenev, using his powers as head of the Party organization to remove them from party leadership in Leningrad and Moscow, their respective power bases. Trotsky, Zinoviev, and Kamenev then belatedly formed the "Joint Opposition" (1926-27). With Bukharin's help, Stalin easily outmaneuvered the Opposition: Bukharin polemicized against Trotsky, while Stalin prevented the newspapers from printing Trotsky's replies, organized gangs of toughs to beat up his followers, and transferred his supporters to administrative posts in remote regions. At the end of 1927, Stalin expelled Trotsky from the Bolshevik Party and exiled him. (Later, in 1940, he had him murdered.) Zinoviev and Kamenev, meanwhile, recanted their views in order to remain within the Party. The final act now began. A move by kulaks to gain higher prices by holding grain off the market touched off a campaign against them by Stalin. Bukharin protested, but with the tradition of Party democracy now all but dead, Stalin had little trouble silencing Bukharin. Meanwhile, he began a campaign to force all peasants -- not just kulaks -- onto state-controlled "collective farms," and initiated a crash industrialization program during which he deprived the trade unions of all rights and cut real wages by 50%. Out of the factional struggle in which he emerged by 1933 as sole dictator of Russia, Stalin's political program of building up heavy industry on the backs of both worker and peasant emerged with full clarity.

In his struggle with rival factions of the Bolshevik Party, Stalin was apparently most helped by:

- A. his control of the party organization.
- B. his control of the army.
- C. Trotsky's misjudgment of threats to his position.
- D. the appearance of standing above factional politics.

Correct Answer: A

You can throw out Choices B and D right away -- Trotsky had control of the Red Army, not Stalin, and there is no reason to think that Stalin's initially neutral appearance helped him at all once he began to maneuver. Trotsky's misjudgment



of

threats (Choice C) enabled Stalin to force him out of Red Army leadership, but control of the party helped Stalin much more. He was able to use his powers to remove Zinoviev and Kamenev from Party leadership and to expel Trotsky from

the Party and have him murdered.

Thus Choice A is correct.

QUESTION 2

The correct formula of 'Plaster of Paris' is:

- A. $\text{CaSO}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- B. $\text{CaSO}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- C. $\text{CaSO}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- D. $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

...[TV Guide's] immediate concern was the television quiz show scandal, which had reached its climax two weeks earlier when Charles Van Doren, the appealing young man who'd taught viewers the value of learning while winning big on MCA's Twenty-one, stood before a House committee and admitted he was a fraud. But the issue went well beyond rigged quiz shows. The charge was that through their stranglehold on talent, MCA and William Morris monopolized the medium to the detriment of their clients, the industry, and the public at large. This was why the Justice Department had launched a secret investigation of both agencies more than two years before. The Morris Agency had started the quiz show vogue in 1955, when it packaged The \$64,000 Question for Revlon and sold it to CBS. While the show won praise for its "educational" nature, the real source of its appeal was in its crapshoot format -- the idea that once contestants' winnings hit the \$32,000 mark, they had to decide whether to go double or nothing on the final, \$64,000 question, or play it safe and go home. The response was tremendous. Within weeks, the show knocked I Love Lucy out of the number-one slot in the ratings. Casinos in Vegas emptied out when it went on the air. Bookies took odds on whether the first contestant to go for the big one -- a marine captain whose specialty was cooking -- would get the answer right. (He did.) Revlon sold so much Living Lipstick that its factory was unable to meet the demand. The \$64,000 Question quickly inspired imitators, among them an MCA package called Twenty-one. Based on the card game, more or less, Twenty-one was a dismal failure at first. "Do whatever you have to do," the sponsor ordered angrily, so the producers put the fix in. In December 1956, when Charles Van Doren, a boyishly attractive English instructor at Columbia University, beat Herb Stempel, a short, squat, nerdy grad at City College, Van Doren became the first intellectual hero of the television age. Honors and acclaim poured in--the covers of Time, letters by the hundreds, offers of movie roles and tenured professorships and a regular guest spot on The Today Show. But Herb Stempel didn't like being told to lose, especially to some Ivy League snot. He went to the press. The DA's office started to investigate. The walls began to close in. Meanwhile, the show's producers agreed to sell the rights to NBC for \$2 million. One of them started to feel queasy about selling the show without letting the network know the score, so he went to Sonny Werblin, MCA's top man in New York, and asked his advice. Werblin, the man behind such hits as The Ed Sullivan Show and The Jackie Gleason Show, ran the television department as if it were a football team coached by Attila the Hun. "Dan," he asked the producer, "have I ever asked you whether the show was rigged?" No, he hadn't. "And has NBC ever asked you whether the show is rigged?" No, they hadn't either. "Well," Werblin concluded, "the reason that none of us has asked is because we don't want to know." And with good reason. Not only was Twenty-one an MCA package and



Van Doren himself an MCA client; Werblin had a special relationship with NBC's president, Robert Kintner. Kintner had been president of ABC until...ABC's chairman forced him out in his determination to move the network out of third place. MCA used its influence to place him at NBC, where he proved an extremely pliant customer. In the spring of 1957, when the networks were putting together their schedules for the next season, Werblin went to a meeting of NBC programming executives led by Kintner and his boss, RCA chairman Robert Sarnoff. "Sonny, look at the schedule for next season," Kintner said when he walked in, "here are the empty slots, you fill them."

According to the passage, which of the following are true statements?

- I. A correlation between successful contestants and successful sponsors exists in the television industry.
- II. Most game shows in the 1950s were rigged.
- III.

Van Doren's quiz-show success provided him with further opportunity in his academic career.

- A.
- I only
- B.
- II only
- C.
- III only
- D.
- None of the above

Correct Answer: C

Statements I and II are general claims that cannot be concluded based solely on the incidents cited in the passage. Statement III is supported by information found in the third paragraph.

QUESTION 4

Spiders can be distinguished from insects because they have:

- A. two antennae.
- B. eight legs.
- C. jointed legs.
- D. separated head, thorax and abdomen.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5



The Earth's atmosphere reaches hundreds of kilometers above the surface of the planet. The lowest layer, the troposphere, extends from the ground to a height of approximately 12 km. Air pressure within the troposphere decreases with height above the ground, accompanied by a parallel trend in air density. The decrease in density has important consequences for the dissipation of air pollution from industrial smoke stacks. The gas from the stack is typically hotter and less dense than the surrounding air and rises. As a parcel of hot air rises, it expands approximately adiabatically doing work on the surrounding air. This results in a decrease in both its temperature and its density.

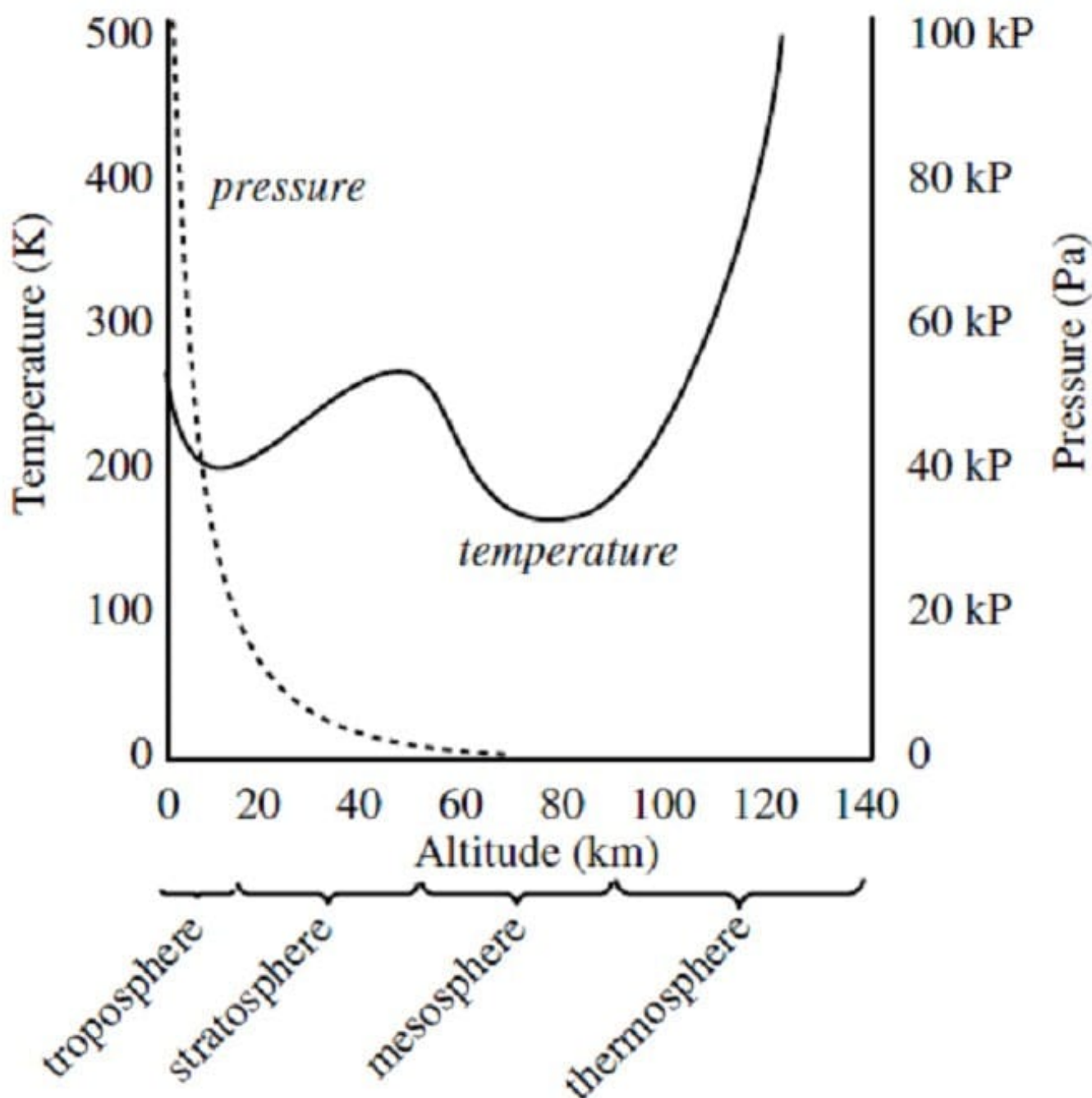


Figure 1 A smoke stack functions to expel gaseous waste products from a chemical process. It is also an important means of removing heat from a reaction mixture. The heat corresponding to a change in temperature of a gas at constant pressure is

$$Q = nC_p\Delta T$$

 Q

given by , where Q is the heat added to the gas, n is the number of moles of gas, C_p is the molar heat capacity of a particular gas at constant pressure, and ΔT is the change in temperature. At atmospheric pressure, the

 H_2

molar heat capacity for steam, $O(g)$ is approximately four times that of air.

 C_p

At constant pressure, the ratio between the volume expansion of a mole of gas with a high C_p to that of a mole of gas with a low C_p for a given heat input will be:

- A. greater than 1.
- B. less than 1.
- C. equal to 1.
- D. cannot be determined.

Correct Answer: B

$$Q = nC_p\Delta T$$

The passage provides the equation . A gas with a high C_p will have a smaller change in temperature for a given Q than a gas with a low C_p . Change in temperature is directly proportional to change in volume (at constant pressure). Charles's Law describes this relationship:

$$\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$$

Thus, the gas with the high C_p will expand less than a gas with a low C_p and the ratio of this expansion will be less than 1.

$$\frac{\text{expansion of high } C_p}{\text{expansion of low } C_p} < 1$$

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