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QUESTION 1

The mind, just like the body, has its needs. The needs of the body are the foundations of society; those of the mind are its amenities. While government and laws provide for the safety and well-being of men when they gather together, the sciences and the arts, which are less despotic but perhaps more powerful, spread garlands of flowers over the iron chains that bind them, stifle in them the sense for that original liberty for which they seem to have been born, cause them to love their own enslavement, and turn them into so-called "civilized people." Necessity raised thrones; the sciences and the arts have strengthened them. O earthly powers: cherish talents and protect those who cultivate them. O civilized people, cultivate them: you happy slaves owe to them that delicate and refined taste of which you are so proud, that gentleness of character and urbanity of manner which make relations among you so amiable and easy -- in other words, that semblance of all the virtues, none of which you actually possess.....How pleasant it would be to live among us, if our external appearance were always a reflection of what is in our hearts, if decency were virtue, if our maxims served as our rules, and if true philosophy were inseparable from the title of philosopher! But so many qualities are seldom found together, and virtue hardly ever walks in such great pomp. Richness of adornment may be the mark of a man of taste, but a healthy, robust man is known by other signs: it is beneath the rustic clothes of a farmer, and not the gilt of a courtier, that strength and vigor of the body will be found. Ornamentation is just as foreign to virtue, which is the strength and vigor of the soul. The good man is an athlete who prefers to compete in the nude: he disdains all those vile ornaments which would hinder the use of his strength, ornaments which were for the most part invented only to hide some deformity. Before art had molded our manners and taught our passions to speak an affected language, our customs were rustic but natural, and differences in conduct revealed clearly differences in character. Human nature, basically, was no better, but men found security in being able to see through each other easily, and this advantage, which we no longer appreciate, spared them many vices. Now that more subtle refinements and more delicate taste have reduced the art of pleasing to set rules, a base and deceptive uniformity prevails in our behavior, and all minds seem to have been cast in the same mold. Incessantly politeness and propriety make demands on us, and incessantly we follow usage but never our own inclinations. We no longer dare to appear as we are, and under this perpetual constraint, the men who form this herd called society, when placed in the same circumstances, will all act similarly unless stronger motives direct them to do otherwise. Therefore we will never know well those with whom we deal, for to know our friends we will have to wait for some crises to arise -- which is to say that we will have to wait until it is too late, as it is for these very crises that it is essential to know one\\'s friends well. What vice would not accompany this uncertainty? No more sincere friendships, no more genuine esteem, no more well-based confidence. Suspicion, offenses, fears, coldness, reserve, hatred and betrayal will constantly hide under the same false veil of politeness, under that much touted urbanity which we owe to the enlightenment of our times. The name of the Master of the Universe will no longer be profaned by swearing, but insulted by blasphemies that will not offend our scrupulous ears. Men will not boast of their own merits, but belittle those of others. An enemy will not be crudely insulted, but adroitly slandered. National hatreds will die, but so will patriotism. A dangerous skepticism will take the place of the scorning of ignorance. Some excesses will be forbidden, some vices dishonored, but others will be dignified with the name of virtues, and one must either have them or feign them. Let those who want to praise the sobriety of the sages of our time do so; as for me, I see in it only a refinement of intemperance that is as unworthy of my praise as their hypocritical simplicity.

According to the author, an "urbane" person is most likely to put the highest value on which of the following characteristics?

- A. simple, unadorned clothing.
- B. reflection on one\\'s individual character.
- C. polite relations in public discourse.
- D. natural behavior and action.

Correct Answer: C

In lines 16?7 the author indicates that urbanity of manner makes relations amiable and easy, and later on in the fourth paragraph he claims that the demands of politeness and propriety have stifled honesty in our public behavior. From this, then, one can infer that choice C contains the characteristics prized by an urbane person.



QUESTION 2

Family violence, such as domestic violence, child abuse, and elder abuse, are serious and pervasive problems in the United States. On an annual basis, the National Crime Survey has found domestic violence results in 21000 hospitalizations, 99800 days of hospitalization, 28700 emergency department visits, and 39900 visits to physicians.

Currently there is little consensus about the definitions of intimate violence. Even the terms employed are varied; for example, domestic violence, conjugal violence, intimate abuse, and partner abuse. Similarly, there are a range of causal explanations, and these are contingent upon the theoretical perspective employed. There is also controversy whether the term "violence," "abuse," or "aggression" should be used. Finally, within the terms adopted, there is no consensus about the victim-perpetrator relationship. For example, do the terms refer to a married co-habiting couple? Two heterosexual individuals who do not reside together but are dating? All this has implications for research, practice, and policy.

The National Violence Against Women Survey was one of the largest studies sponsored by the National Institute of Justice and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It systematically analyzed crime against women in the United States. A total of 8000 men and 8000 women in the United States were interviewed on the phone using a closed-ended survey. Table 1 displays the breakdown of figures when examining life time victimization by racial groups.

Table 1 Percentage of people victimized by an intimate partner in lifetime, by victim gender, type of victimization, and victim race



Victim Gender/Type of Victimization	White	African- American	Asian Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaska Native	Mixed Race
Women	n = 6452	n = 780	n = 133	n = 88	n = 397
Rape	7.7	7.4	3.8	15.9	8.1
Physical assault	21.3	26.3	12.8	30.7	27.0
Stalking	4.7	4.2		10.2	6.3
Total victimized	24.8	29.1	15.0	37.5	30.2
Men	n = 6424	n = 659	n = 165	n = 105	n = 406
Rape	0.2	0.9		-	Ť
Physical assault	7.2	10.8	-	11.4	8.6
Stalking	0.6	1.1	-	-	1.2
Total victimized	7.5	12.0	3.0	12.4	9.1

Source: Adapted from P Tjaden and N. Thoennes, "Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey." How would a scholar utilizing social control theory explain domestic violence?

A. Domestic violence is modeled and learned.

B. Domestic violence is triggered by the lack of regulations and cohesive networks in society.

C. Labelling as deviant the reactions of both the perpetuator and the victim of intimate violence reinforces such behaviors.

D. Domestic violence is caused by an interaction of factors from the micro, meso, and macro-levels causing a feedback



loop that then results in a loss of systems control.

Correct Answer: B

B is correct. Social control theory maintains that social networks and social control mechanisms must be in place in society to regulate its members. These connections and their control mechanisms promote pro- social behaviors and reduce anti-social behaviors. Someone adopting this perspective would claim that lack cohesive social bonds and associated social control mechanisms would be responsive for violence. Thus, an intensification of social bonds and associated control mechanisms would diminish aspects such as domestic violence.

A. This is incorrect. Social learning theory posits that all behaviors are learned through modeling. In this case, violence is learned by observing violent acts such as on the media. This is unrelated to social control theory. C. This is incorrect. According to labeling theory, society defines and creates deviance. Social units define (i.e., label) what is and is not normative, and what it means to be deviant. This act provokes a reaction at different levels (individual, institutional, and macrosocial). Under this perspective, deviance is not an intrinsic aspect of an act or person, but the result of the application of a label by someone to someone else. Changing labels would change reactions and likely decrease the performance of such "deviant" acts. Although labeling is an act of control, they recommend against it, unlike those in favor of social control theory. D. This is incorrect. Systems theory examines a problem like violence as a social interaction stemming from the micro-level (i.e., individual level), the meso-level (e.g., family, neighborhoods, schools, etc.) and macro-level (e.g., government, culture, institutions, etc.). This is unrelated to social control theory.

QUESTION 3

The lead-acid battery, also called a lead storage battery, is the battery of choice for starting automobiles. It contains 6 cells connected in series, each composed of a lead oxide cathode "sandwiched" between 2 lead anodes. Insulating separators are placed between the electrodes to prevent internal short-circuits. Aqueous sulfuric acid is the electrolyte.

When the battery is being discharged, the following reaction takes place:

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Pb(s) + PbO_2(s) + 2H_2SO_4(aq) > 2PbSO_4(s) + 2H_2O
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Reaction 1

The electrode reactions, both written as reductions, are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Half-reaction

E?V)

PbO2(s) + SO42-(aq) + 4H+(aq) + 2ePbSO4(s) + 2H2O

$$PbSO4(s) + 2e-Pb(s) + SO42-(aq)$$

?.36

As a car operates, the battery is recharged by electricity produced by the car\\'s alternator, an AC generator whose ultimate power source is the car\\'s internal combustion engine. In spite of this, batteries eventually lose their power. The battery

is said to be "dead" when Reaction 1 has proceeded completely to the right.

Where does oxidation occur in the lead storage battery?



- A. At the lead oxide cathodes
- B. At the lead oxide anodes
- C. At the lead cathodes
- D. At the lead anodes

Correct Answer: D

Oxidation occurs when a species\\' oxidation number increases; reduction occurs when a species\\' oxidation number decreases. Also discussed earlier, oxidation occurs at the anode and reduction occurs at the cathode. From the answer choices, it can be seen that lead oxide and lead are the only species that have to be investigated. In Reaction 1, Pb4+, in lead oxide, is going to Pb2+, in lead sulfate. Since lead\\'s oxidation number has decreased, it has been reduced. Choice A, choice B, and choice C can, therefore, all be eliminated, leaving choice D as the correct answer. Choice D is correct because lead is being reduced at the anode -- where oxidation occurs -- from Pb to Pb2+.

QUESTION 4

In a fit of passion, the spectator of a political debate exclaims that "welfare recipients are all lazy." The spectator\\'s thought process is an example of:

- A. prejudice.
- B. discrimination.
- C. ethnocentrism.
- D. conflict theory.
- Correct Answer: A

Prejudice consists of inflexible and irrational attitudes held by one group about another. Discrimination is the prejudicial treatment of an individual based on their actual or perceived membership in a certain group or category, "in a way that is

worse than the way people are usually treated." While the outburst could be considered discriminatory, the thought process underlying the outburst would be described as prejudice. Ethnocentrism refers to evaluation of others\\' cultures based

on one\\'s own cultural norms and values. Conflict theory refers to perspectives in sociology that emphasize the social, political, or material inequality of social groups, allowing for macro-level analysis.

a) ?correct.

b) ?incorrect. The question is about the thought process and not the action or behavior. c) ?incorrect. The outburst is not an evaluation of another\\'s ethnic culture. d) ?incorrect. While conflict theory perspectives do often pit social classes

against each other, this sociological perspective does not describe the thought process at work here.

QUESTION 5



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Agonistic behavior, or aggression, is exhibited by most of the more than three million species of animals on this planet. Animal behaviorists still disagree on a comprehensive definition of the term, but aggressive behavior can be loosely described as any action that harms an adversary or compels it to retreat. Aggression may serve many purposes, such as food gathering, establishing territory, and enforcing social hierarchy. In a general Darwinian sense, however, the purpose of aggressive behavior is to increase the individual animal/\'s -- and thus, the species/\' -- chance of survival. Aggressive behavior may be directed at animals of other species, or it may be conspecific -- that is, directed at members of an animal/\'s own species. One of the most common examples of conspecific aggression occurs in the establishment and maintenance of social hierarchies. In a hierarchy, social dominance is usually established according to physical superiority; the classic example is that of a pecking order among domestic fowl. The dominance hierarchy may be viewed as a means of social control that reduces the incidence of attack within a group. Once established, the hierarchy is rarely threatened by disputes because the inferior animal immediately submits when confronted by a superior. Two basic types of aggressive behavior are common to most species: attack and defensive threat. Each type involves a particular pattern of physiological and behavioral responses, which tends not to vary regardless of the stimulus that provokes it. For example, the pattern of attack behavior in cats involves a series of movements, such as stalking, biting, seizing with the forepaws and scratching with the hind legs, that changes very little regardless of the stimulus -- that is, regardless of who or what the cat is attacking. The cat\\'s defensive threat response offers another set of closely linked physiological and behavioral patterns. The cardiovascular system begins to pump blood at a faster rate, in preparation for sudden physical activity. The eyes narrow and the ears flatten against the side of the cat\\'s head for protection, and other vulnerable areas of the body such as the stomach and throat are similarly contracted. Growling or hissing noises and erect fur also signal defensive threat. As with the attack response, this pattern of responses is generated with little variation regardless of the nature of the stimulus. Are these aggressive patterns of attack and defensive threat innate, genetically programmed, or are they learned? The answer seems to be a combination of both. A mouse is helpless at birth, but by its 12th day of life can assume a defensive threat position by backing up on its hind legs. By the time it is one month old, the mouse begins to exhibit the attack response. Nonetheless, copious evidence suggests that animals learn and practice aggressive behavior; one need look no further than the sight of a kitten playing with a ball of string. All the elements of attack -- stalking, pouncing, biting and shaking -- are part of the game which prepares the kitten for more serious situations later in life.

The author suggests that the question of whether agonistic behavior is genetically programmed or learned:

- A. still generates considerable controversy among animal behaviorists.
- B. was first investigated through experiments on mice.
- C. is outdated since most scientists now believe the genetic element to be most important.
- D. has been the subject of extensive clinical study.

Correct Answer: D

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