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QUESTION 1

The primary seat of tubercular infection is generally in the upper part of the lung. The invading organisms settle on the surface here and cause a multiplication of the cells and an inflammatory exudate in a small area. With the continuous growth of the bacilli in the localized region, adjoining areas of the lung become affected, and there is further extension into the immediate vicinity by means of the lymphatics. Small nodules form and then coalesce to create a larger area. The body primarily defends itself with the formation of dense masses of cicatricial tissue, which function to wall off the affected area. This results in unfavorable growth conditions for the bacilli. This mode of defense, combined with the production of substances antagonistic to the toxins produced by the bacilli, is so efficacious that in the great majority of cases no further extension of the process takes place. In certain cases, however, the growth of the bacilli in the focus area is unchecked, then the surrounding tissue is killed and converted into a soft semi-fluid material; further extension then takes place. All parts of the enormous surface of the lungs are connected by a system of air tubes or bronchi, and as a result, the bacilli have favorable opportunity for distribution. This opportunity is facilitated by sudden movements of the air currents in the lung produced by coughing. The body's defense; however, can still keep pace with the attack, and even in an advanced stage, the infection can sometimes be permanently checked; in other cases, the check is temporary, the process of softening continues, and large cavities are produced by the destruction of the tissue. On the inner surface of these cavities there may be a rapid growth of bacilli. From the lungs, the bacilli are carried by the lymphatics to the lymph nodes at the root of the lungs, in which a similar process takes place; this, on the whole, is favorable, because further extension by this route is for a time blocked. The extension across surfaces continues and the abundant sputum, which is formed in the lungs and contains large numbers of bacilli, becomes the vehicle of transportation. The windpipe and larynx may become infected, as the back parts of each are more closely in contact with the sputum and are the parts most generally infected. A large part of the sputum is swallowed and infection of the intestine takes place with the lesions taking the form of large ulcers. From the intestinal ulcers there is further extension by means of the lymphatics to the large lymph nodes in the back of the abdominal cavity.

Which description best characterizes the tone of this passage?

- A. Subjective and biased
- B. Objective and unbiased
- C. Scientific and caring
- D. Clinical and respectful

Correct Answer: B

The author treats the subject in a matter-of-fact and scientific manner absent of both opinion and emotion. The absence of an emotional response eliminates answer choices [Subjective and biased] and [Scientific and caring], and while the treatment of the subject can be described as clinical, describing it as respectful is awkward.

QUESTION 2

If a population's growth rate is zero, it has likely reached its

- A. Carrying capacity
- B. Full range
- C. Mature age structure
- D. Minimal viable population size
- E. Intrinsic growth rate



Correct Answer: A

The carrying capacity is the maximum number of individuals a habitat can sustain, so when the population size reaches this number, growth will stop.

QUESTION 3

A female who is a carrier of an X-linked recessive disability produces an offspring with a normal male. What is the chance that the male offspring will have the disability?

- A. 0%
- B. 25%
- C. 50%
- D. 100%

Correct Answer: C

The situation presented is an Xx (female) crossed with an XY (male). Because the offspring is a male (XY), the X-chromosome must come from the mother. Consequently, there is a 50% chance of receiving the recessive x-chromosome.

QUESTION 4

The rate law for a reaction is of the second order. Which statement is true?

- A. The rate must depend on both reactants.
- B. The reaction must depend on the square of one reactant.
- C. The reaction must depend on only k squared.
- D. The reaction must depend on at least one of the reactants.

Correct Answer: D

In a second-order reaction the reaction rate is dependent upon either the product of the reactants, or the square of one of the reactants.

QUESTION 5

Coughs that linger after a cold or sinus problem cause constant disruption in the home, school, and workplace. Often, these dry, nonproductive coughs become increasingly troublesome although other symptoms ?fever, congestion, and fatigue ?resolved days or weeks ago. This stubborn cough persists for weeks, and plagues its victim and the victim's family night and day. The diagnosis might be a common, but overlooked cause of lingering cough: atypical pneumonia caused by mycoplasma. Mycoplasma ? pleomorphic bacteria that lack a cell wall ?are the smallest and simplest self-replicating organisms known to humans. They probably evolved from gram-positive, walled eubacteria by degenerative evolution. Smaller than amoebas, these 0.1-micrometer organisms grow and reproduce slowly and require no oxygen or host cell. They also change shapes asymmetrically, appearing as long, thin filaments, tiny spheres, or branches.



Scientists have identified more than 100 mycoplasma species. Fifteen species are known to live in humans, most as normal symbiotic flora. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, previously called "walking pneumonia," is pathogenic in humans. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* glides freely and uses its specialized filamentous tips to burrow between cilia within the respiratory epithelium, causing the respiratory epithelial cells to slough. It also produces hydrogen peroxide, which causes initial cell disruption in the respiratory tract and damages erythrocyte membranes. Researchers have determined that more than 40% of infants younger than 1 year old have had a mycoplasma infection. By age 5, approximately 65% of children have been infected. Nearly all adults have been infected at least once, often repeatedly. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* usually affects people younger than 40 years of age. The highest incidence is found in the 5- to 9-year age group. The risk of contracting mycoplasma pneumonia is greatest for people who live or work in crowded areas, such as daycare facilities, schools, homeless shelters, long-term care units, and military and prison environments. However, many people who develop mycoplasma infections have no identifiable risk factor. Most mycoplasma infections cause mild to moderate clinical symptoms, but the infection incubates over 3 weeks and can last weeks without treatment. This infection cannot be diagnosed based on symptoms alone; laboratory testing is essential. Infection can also cause ear infections, sinus infections, bronchitis, croup, severe sore throats, infectious asthma, and 1 type of the common cold. When mycoplasma infects children, about 25% of them develop nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.

The primary purpose of this passage is:

- A. to give background information about mycoplasma
- B. to describe the dangers of mycoplasma
- C. to provide details on how mycoplasma primarily infects children
- D. to trace the cause of the common cold

Correct Answer: A

The passage starts with a possibly unknown connection between a lingering cough and mycoplasmic bacteria. It then moves into a description of mycoplasma, its size, shape, and prevalence, before then describing who it infects and where these infections are likely to occur. All of this serves as general, background information of mycoplasma.

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