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QUESTION 1

The following are the results of a class test:

65, 75, 87, 86, 78, 92, 77, 81, 82, 86, 21, 91, 3

Which of the following is the best to use to quantify the overall performance on the exam?

- A. Mean
- B. Median
- C. Mode
- D. Standard Deviation

Correct Answer: B

Since there are a few extreme outliers: 3 and 21, which differ from the norm, it is better to use the median, which is unaffected by outliers, rather than the mean, which is affected by outliers.

QUESTION 2

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.

In context, efficacious, in the middle of the first paragraph, most closely means:

- A. active
- B. ineffective
- C. potent

D. competent

Correct Answer: C

The combination of the antagonistic substances and the dense masses of cicatricial tissue is very effective in terminating the progress of the bacilli. Potent, which means having great influence or effect, is closest in meaning to efficacious.

QUESTION 3

What is the predominant source of progesterone after ovulation?

- A. the oocyte
- B. the ovary
- C. the corpus callosum
- D. the corpus luteum

Correct Answer: D

Recall that the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle occurs after ovulation which occurs after the follicular phase. Progesterone saturation is highest during the luteal phase, and the corpus luteum is most responsible for this increased amount. The oocyte is an egg, which isn't responsible for progesterone. The ovary is a source of progesterone, but not the primary source. And the corpus callosum is the point of juncture between the hemispheres of the brain.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following decompose disaccharides into monosaccharides?

- A. salivary amylase
- B. pancreatic enzymes
- C. gastrin
- D. brush border enzymes

Correct Answer: D

Disaccharides such as sucrose, maltose, and lactose, etc., are broken down further into monosaccharides (primarily glucose) in the small intestine by way of brush border enzymes lining microvilli of the small intestine.

QUESTION 5

In which locations does this reaction occur?

Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate (G3P) ———andgt; Pyruvate

- A. cytoplasm

- B. nucleus
- C. mitochondria
- D. none of the above

Correct Answer: A

The oxidation of G3P into pyruvate occurs during the glycolysis stage of cellular respiration. Glycolysis occurs in the cytoplasm.

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