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QUESTION 1

Since 1997, the American Heart Association (AHA) has attempted to increase awareness about cardiovascular disease (CVD) among women. Fortunately, great progress has been made to educate individuals about CVD and its consequences. According to the AHA's 2011 Guidelines for Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in Women, the misconception that CVD is a "man's disease" has been somewhat disproved, as awareness among the general public increased from 30% in 1997 to 54% in 2009. Unfortunately, CVD continues to be the leading cause of death in the United States for both men and women. Since 1984, the number of deaths related to CVD in women exceeded those in men. In the United States, CVD death rates among women aged 35 to 54 years appear to be increasing by 1% annually, which is most likely attributable to the escalating obesity epidemic. According to the AHA, even though CVD is the number 1 cause of death among women, only 13% of women perceive CVD as a health threat. CVD is responsible for more deaths among women than the next 3 leading causes of death combined, including all forms of cancer. Due to the ongoing prevalence of CVD, increasing awareness and understanding of CVD, especially among the female population, is still a top priority for many health care professionals. As one of the most accessible health care professionals, pharmacists are in a pivotal position to educate and inform their patients of the risks associated with CVD, possible drug therapies, and preventive measures. The AHA has set a goal for 2020 to improve cardiovascular health in all Americans by 20%, while reducing deaths from CVD and stroke by 20%. According to the American Heart Association, in the United States a woman dies of some form of CVD every minute and more than 1 in 3 females have some form of CVD. Studies have demonstrated that gender differences may play an important role in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of CVD. Unfortunately, many women may not always recognize the warning signs and symptoms of a heart attack because they sometimes appear more subtle when compared with those typically experienced by men. Results from a study of 515 women who had heart attacks report that 43% did not experience any type of chest pain or pressure during the heart attack. Although the classic symptoms include chest pain, tingling in the left arm, sweating, and shortness of breath, women may also experience some "atypical" symptoms, such as extreme fatigue, nausea, dizziness, indigestion, vomiting, and pain in the neck or back. By learning and recognizing the warning signs, women can take a proactive approach to their cardiovascular health and get treatment earlier to prevent further complications.

The author relies upon all of the following EXCEPT which of the following to make his/her argument?

- A. Direct quotation
- B. Survey
- C. Anecdotal evidence
- D. Research studies

Correct Answer: C

In the first paragraph, the author provides a direct quotation. In the fifth paragraph, the author describes research that also acts as a survey of those who participated. The author does not rely on anecdotal evidence to support his or her argument.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following has the largest bond order?

- A. O_2
- B. NO_3^-
- C. NO_2^+
- D. CN^-

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

Bond order for diatomic molecules is found by determining the type of bonds between the 2 atoms. In cases where there are more than two atoms involved, count the number of bonds, then count the number of bond groups between atoms, then calculate the ratio of the number of bonds to the total number of bond groups. The Lewis structure for (A) shows a double bond between oxygen atoms, and its bond order is 2.

(B)

Shows a double bond between N and O, and 2 single bonds between N and O:

(C)

Shows 2 double bonds between N and O: $4 \div 2 = 2$. (D) Shows 1 triple bond between C and N and a bond order of 3. (D) has the largest bond order.

$$\frac{\text{total number of bonds}}{\text{number of groups}} = \frac{4}{3} = 1.33$$

QUESTION 3

What fractional part of an hour is 400 seconds?

- A. 1/5
- B. 1/6
- C. 1/7
- D. 1/9

Correct Answer: D

Each hour has 60 minutes, and each of those minutes has 60 seconds. Expressed in seconds, then, an hour is $60 \times 60 = 3600$.

$$400 / 3600 = 1/9.$$

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is found to be different in isotopes of the same chemical element?

- A. Protons
- B. Neutrons
- C. Electrons
- D. Atomic number

Correct Answer: B

Isotopes are defined as forms of the same chemical element that differ only by the number of neutrons in their nucleus. Most elements have more than one naturally occurring isotope. The atomic number "Z" is the same in such elements, however their atomic mass "A" is different due to differ numbers of neutrons in the nucleus of the atom.

QUESTION 5

Since 1997, the American Heart Association (AHA) has attempted to increase awareness about cardiovascular disease (CVD) among women. Fortunately, great progress has been made to educate individuals about CVD and its consequences. According to the AHA's 2011 Guidelines for Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease in Women, the misconception that CVD is a "man's disease" has been somewhat disproved, as awareness among the general public increased from 30% in 1997 to 54% in 2009. Unfortunately, CVD continues to be the leading cause of death in the United States for both men and women. Since 1984, the number of deaths related to CVD in women exceeded those in men. In the United States, CVD death rates among women aged 35 to 54 years appear to be increasing by 1% annually, which is most likely attributable to the escalating obesity epidemic. According to the AHA, even though CVD is the number 1 cause of death among women, only 13% of women perceive CVD as a health threat. CVD is responsible for more deaths among women than the next 3 leading causes of death combined, including all forms of cancer. Due to the ongoing prevalence of CVD, increasing awareness and understanding of CVD, especially among the female population, is still a top priority for many health care professionals. As one of the most accessible health care professionals, pharmacists are in a pivotal position to educate and inform their patients of the risks associated with CVD, possible drug therapies, and preventive measures. The AHA has set a goal for 2020 to improve cardiovascular health in all Americans by 20%, while reducing deaths from CVD and stroke by 20%. According to the American Heart Association, in the United States a woman dies of some form of CVD every minute and more than 1 in 3 females have some form of CVD. Studies have demonstrated that gender differences may play an important role in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of CVD. Unfortunately, many women may not always recognize the warning signs and symptoms of a heart attack because they sometimes appear more subtle when compared with those typically experienced by men. Results from a study of 515 women who had heart attacks report that 43% did not experience any type of chest pain or pressure during the heart attack. Although the classic symptoms include chest pain, tingling in the left arm, sweating, and shortness of breath, women may also experience some "atypical" symptoms, such as extreme fatigue, nausea, dizziness, indigestion, vomiting, and pain in the neck or back. By learning and recognizing the warning signs, women can take a proactive approach to their cardiovascular health and get treatment earlier to prevent further complications.

Of the following, which is an opinion expressed by the author?

- A. "...only 13% of women perceive CVD as a health threat." In paragraph 1.
- B. "...the misconception that CVD is a 'man's disease'..." in paragraph 1.
- C. "Unfortunately, many women may not always recognize..." in paragraph 4.

D. "...43% did not experience any type of chest pain..." in paragraph 5.

Correct Answer: C

While it may be true that many women do not recognize the warning signs and symptoms of a heart attack, the inclusion of the word "unfortunately" categorizes this remark as an opinion of the author, and not necessarily an indisputable fact.

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