



OAT^{Q&As}

Optometry Admission

Pass Test Prep OAT Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.passapply.com/oat.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Test Prep
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

Which of the following hormones is released by the posterior pituitary?

- A. FSH
- B. LH
- C. Oxytocin
- D. ACTH
- E. Prolactin

Correct Answer: C

All the other hormones in the answer choices are hormones of the anterior pituitary.

QUESTION 2

A bat uses echolocation to identify objects. A bat is traveling to west emits a sound (also heading towards the west) to a stationary object. Which of the following is most accurate in regards to the Doppler effect?

- A. Frequency will be the same.
- B. Frequency will be higher than the originally emitted one.
- C. Frequency will be lower than the originally emitted one.
- D. Frequency will not return.
- E. Cannot determine.

Correct Answer: B

This is characteristic of the Doppler effect. If 2 objects are approaching another, or if one is stationary and the other is approaching the object, then the received frequency will be higher than the emitted frequency.

QUESTION 3

Darwin's idea that evolution occurs by the gradual accumulation of small changes can be summarized as:

- A. Convergent evolution
- B. Adaptive radiation
- C. Punctuated equilibrium
- D. Phyletic gradualism
- E. Sympatric speciation



Correct Answer: D

Phyletic gradualism is the view that evolution occurs at a more or less constant rate. Contrary to this view, punctuated equilibrium holds that evolutionary history consists of long periods of stasis punctuated by geologically short periods of evolution. This theory predicts that there will be few fossils revealing intermediate stages of evolution, whereas phyletic gradualism views the lack of intermediate-stage fossils as a deficit in the fossil record that will resolve when enough specimens are collected.

QUESTION 4

$$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{w}{3}$$

$w = ?$

- A. $5/24$
- B. $15/24$
- C. $1 \frac{7}{8}$
- D. $1 \frac{15}{8}$
- E. 8

Correct Answer: C

This is a simple algebraic problem. Multiply both sides by 3 to get w alone. This results in $15/8$, which is equivalent to $1 \frac{7}{8}$.

QUESTION 5

It is most likely that you have never had diphtheria. You probably don't even know anyone who has suffered from this disease. In fact, you may not even know what diphtheria is. Similarly, diseases like whooping cough, measles, mumps, and rubella may all be unfamiliar to you. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, these illnesses struck hundreds of thousands of people in the United States each year, mostly children, and tens of thousands of people died. The names of these diseases were frightening household words. Today, they are all but forgotten. That change happened largely because of vaccines.

You probably have been vaccinated against diphtheria. You may even have been exposed to the bacterium that causes it, but the vaccine prepared your body to fight off the disease so quickly that you were unaware of the infection. Vaccines take advantage of your body's natural ability to learn how to combat many disease-causing germs, or microbes. What's more, your body remembers how to protect itself from the microbes it has encountered before. Collectively, the parts of your body that remember and repel microbes are called the immune system. Without the proper functioning of the immune system, the simplest illness ?even the common cold ?could quickly turn deadly.

On average, your immune system needs more than a week to learn how to fight off an unfamiliar microbe. Sometimes, that isn't enough time. Strong microbes can spread through your body faster than the immune system can fend them off. Your body often gains the upper hand after a few weeks, but in the meantime you are sick. Certain microbes are so virulent that they can overwhelm or escape your natural defenses. In those situations, vaccines can make all the difference.



Traditional vaccines contain either parts of microbes or whole microbes that have been altered so that they don't cause disease. When your immune system confronts these harmless versions of the germs, it quickly clears them from your body. In other words, vaccines trick your immune system in order to teach your body important lessons about how to defeat its opponents.

What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a dark period for medicine.
- B. You have probably never had diphtheria.
- C. Traditional vaccines contain altered microbes.
- D. Vaccines help the immune system function properly.

Correct Answer: D

The main idea of this passage is that vaccines help the immune system function properly. Answer choices [The nineteenth and early twentieth...], [You have probably never had diphtheria.] and [Traditional vaccines contain altered microbes.] express details from the passage, but only answer choice [Vaccines help the immune system function properly.] is a comprehensive summary of the author's message.

[Latest OAT Dumps](#)

[OAT PDF Dumps](#)

[OAT Brindumps](#)