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QUESTION 1

The rich analyses of Fernand Braudel and his fellow Annales historians have made significant contributions to historical theory and research. In a departure from traditional historical approaches, the Annales historians, assume (as do Marxists) that history cannot be limited to a simple recounting of conscious human actions, but must be understood in the context of forces and material conditions that underlie human behavior. Braudel was the first Annales historian to gain widespread support of the idea that history should synthesize data from various social sciences, especially economics, in order to provide a broader view of human societies over time (although Febvre and Bloch, founders of the Annales school, had originated this approach). Braudel conceived of history as the dynamic interaction of three temporalities. The first of these, the *evenementielle*, involved short-lived dramatic "events," such as battles, revolutions and the actions of great men, which had preoccupied traditional historians like Carlyle. *Conjonctures* was Braudel's term for larger cyclical processes that might last up to half a century. The *longue duree*, a historical wave of great length, was for Braudel the most fascinating of the three temporalities. Here he focused on those aspects of everyday life that might remain relatively unchanged for centuries. What people ate, what they wore, their means and routes of travel -- for Braudel these things create "structures" which define the limits of potential social change for hundreds of years at a time. Braudel's concept of the *longue duree* extended the perspective of historical space as well as time. Until the Annales school, historians had taken the juridical political unit the nation-state, duchy, or whatever as their starting point. Yet, when such enormous timespans are considered, geographical features may well have more significance for human populations than national borders. In his doctoral thesis, a seminal work on the Mediterranean during the reign of Philip II, Braudel treated the geohistory of the entire region as a "structure" that had exerted myriad influences on human lifeways since the first settlements on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. And so the reader is given such arcane information as the list of products that came to Spanish shores from North Africa, the seasonal routes followed by Mediterranean sheep and their shepherds, and the cities where the best ship timber could be bought. Braudel has been faulted for the imprecision of his approach. With his Rabelaisian delight in concrete detail, Braudel vastly extended the realm of relevant phenomena; but this very achievement made it difficult to delimit the boundaries of observation, a task necessary to beginning any social investigation. Further, Braudel and other Annales historians minimize the differences among the social sciences. Nevertheless, the many similarly-designed studies aimed at both professional and popular audiences indicate that Braudel asked significant questions which traditional historians had overlooked.

According to the passage, all of the following are aspects of Braudel's approach to history EXCEPT that he:

- A. attempted to draw on various social sciences.
- B. studied social and economic activities that occurred across national boundaries.
- C. pointed out the link between increased economic activity and the rise of nationalism.
- D. examined seemingly unexciting aspects of everyday life.

Correct Answer: C

Choice C is the correct answer to this All-Except question because nationalism is never mentioned in the passage. All the other choices are aspects of Braudel's approach to history. A is mentioned in Paragraph

1. Paragraph 3 explains that Braudel ignored national boundaries in favor of geographical features in his work on the Mediterranean (Choice B). In the same paragraph, you find out that unchanging aspects of everyday life (Choice D) were what the French historian studied most closely.

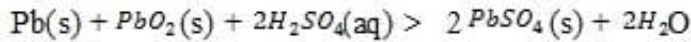
QUESTION 2

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:



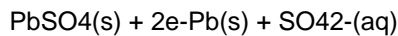
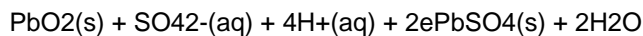
Reaction 1

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

Table 1

Half-reaction

E°(V)



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's oxidation number increases; reduction occurs when a species's 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 3

Several models have been developed for relating changes in dissociation constants to changes in the tertiary and quaternary structures of oligomeric proteins. One model suggests that the protein's subunits can exist in either of two distinct conformations, R and T. At equilibrium, there are few R conformation molecules: 10 000 T to 1 R and it is an



important feature of the enzyme that this ratio does not change. The substrate is assumed to bind more tightly to the R form than to the T form, which means that binding of the substrate favors the transition from the T conformation to R.

The conformational transitions of the individual subunits are assumed to be tightly linked, so that if one subunit flips from T to R the others must do the same. The binding of the first molecule of substrate thus promotes the binding of the second and if substrate is added continuously, all of the enzyme will be in the R form and act on the substrate. Because the concerted transition of all of the subunits from T to R or back, preserves the overall symmetry of the protein, this model is called the symmetry model. The model further predicts that allosteric activating enzymes make the R conformation even more reactive with the substrate while allosteric inhibitors react with the T conformation so that most of the enzyme is held back in the T shape.

Experiment Evaluating Non-Symmetry Model Enzymes

Experiments were performed with enzyme conformers that did not obey the symmetry model. The data is summarized in Figure 1.

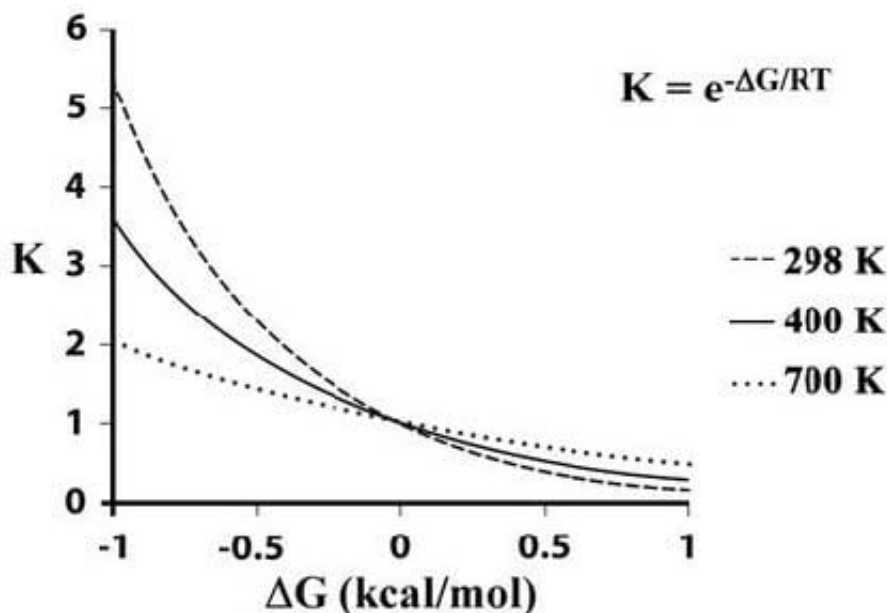


Figure 1: Equilibrium distribution of two conformers at different temperatures given the free energy of their interconversion. (modified from Mr.Holmium).

The symmetry model describes a form of cooperative binding. Most enzymes do not engage in cooperative binding. The predicted shape of a graph representing reaction rate versus the addition of substrate to most enzymes would be expected to be:

- A. a hyperbola.
- B. a straight line with a positive slope.
- C. a straight line with a negative slope.
- D. sigmoidal.

Correct Answer: A

The amount of substrate-enzyme complex would increase steadily as more substrate is added until a point at which all enzymes are involved in a substrate-enzyme complex, and any more substrate added will have no effect (saturation)



kinetics). The graph would show a steadily slowing curve of positive slope which reaches a point at which it levels off into a horizontal line. This curve is called a hyperbola (see image below). A sigmoidal shape would be expected in cooperative binding (i.e. the symmetry model as described in the passage or hemoglobin). Note: This was a classic question in the old MCAT and, not surprisingly, the same concept comes up in the AAMC's new MCAT practice materials: the difference between the simple (rectangular) hyperbola and the sigmoidal curve suggesting cooperative binding (and also, the ability to recognize the shapes of these 2 curves independently). Also note that the myoglobin saturation curve is a hyperbola, but hemoglobin has a sigmoid shape due to the cooperative binding of oxygen molecules.

And finally, note the positions of V_{max} (= maximum velocity/reaction rate) and K_m (substrate concentration at $1/2 V_{max}$) displaying Michaelis-Menten kinetics associated with the hyperbolic curve on the left, as opposed to the sigmoidal curve on the right (image from the GS BIO book or ebook, BCM 2.9):

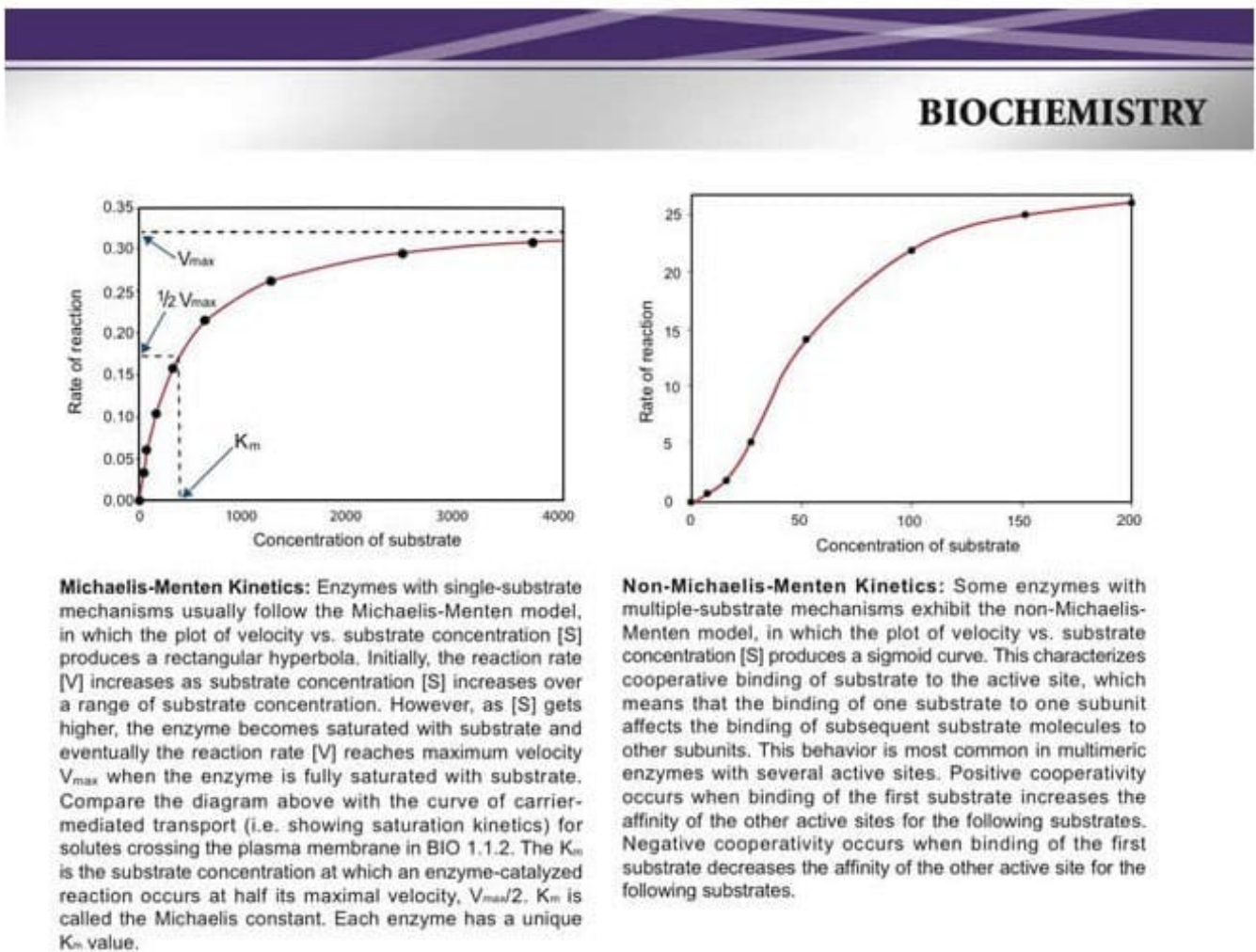


Fig. IV. A.2.7 Enzyme Kinetic Curve Plot.

QUESTION 4

Exocrine secretions of the pancreas:

A. raise blood glucose levels.

- B. lower blood glucose levels.
- C. regulate metabolic rate.
- D. aid in protein and fat digestion.

Correct Answer: D

An exocrine gland is one that excretes its products into tubes or ducts that typically empty onto epithelial tissue, while an endocrine gland is one that releases hormones directly into the bloodstream. The pancreas functions both as an endocrine gland and an exocrine gland. As an endocrine gland it produces and secretes three hormones; insulin, glucagon, and somatostatin. Insulin lowers blood glucose levels by stimulating the uptake of glucose onto tissues, and its subsequent conversion into its storage form, glycogen. So, choice B is wrong. Choice A is incorrect because it's glucagon that raises blood glucose levels by stimulating the conversion of glycogen into glucose. Somatostatin suppresses both insulin and glucagon secretion. Choice C is incorrect because thyroid hormones are involved in the regulation of metabolic rate. As an exocrine gland, the pancreas secretes enzymes that are involved in protein, fat, and carbohydrate digestion; all of its exocrine products are secreted into the small intestine. Pancreatic amylase hydrolyzes starch to maltose; trypsin hydrolyzes peptide bonds and catalyzes that conversion of chymotrypsinogen to chymotrypsin; chymotrypsin and carboxypeptidase also hydrolyze peptide bonds; and finally, lipase hydrolyzes lipids.

QUESTION 5

Graphite is used in the nuclear reactors for specific purpose that is:

- A. to absorb neutrons.
- B. to slow down neutrons.
- C. to absorb alpha particles.
- D. to slow down high speed electron.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 6

Which metal have least tendency to form a positive ion?

- A. Aluminum
- B. Calcium
- C. Iron
- D. Sodium

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

Synthetic dyes constitute a commercially significant area of organic chemistry. The color producing properties of these



compounds are the result of highly delocalized electron systems giving rise to electronic transitions whose absorptions occur in the visible region. Most commercially useful dyes can be classified as one of three types -- anthraquinones, azo dyes, or triarylmethyl salts. Examples of each type are illustrated in Figure 1.

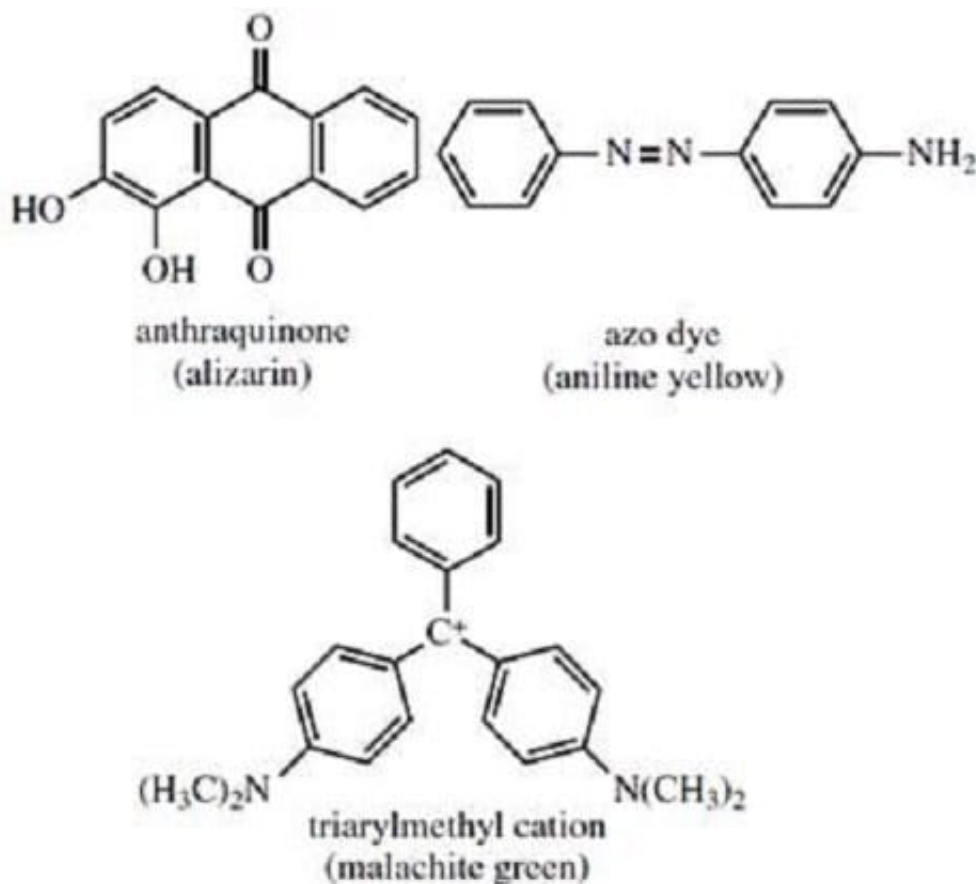


Figure 1

In order for a dye to be useful in the fabric industry, it must have sufficient affinity for the polymeric fibers of which the material is composed; the dye must not only impart a color to the fabric, but must also do so in a relatively permanent manner (color fastness). Proper design of synthetic polymers requires the placement of acidic or basic side chains along the polymer backbone such that binding sites are available for dyeing. Similarly, dyes must be produced not only with the appropriate color-producing structure, but also with an affinity for the fabric in question. The structural units of several common synthetic fibers are shown in Figure 2.

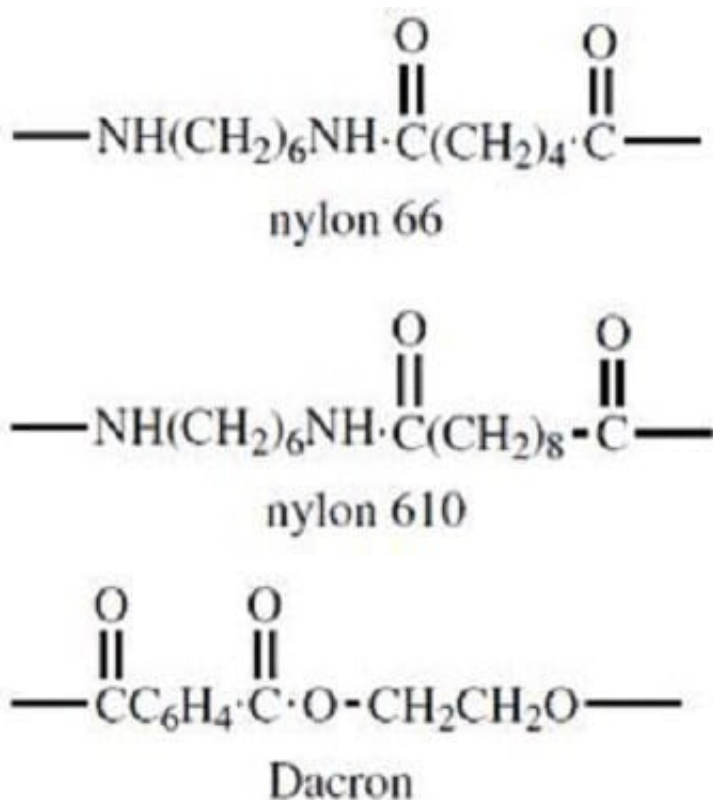


Figure 2

Certain natural protein fibers such as silk or wool can be treated with aqueous base, then with solutions containing cationic dyes such as malachite green to produce color fast yarns. The most likely explanation for the affinity of malachite green for silk or wool via this process is that:

- A. many of the R groups on the amino acids of which these fibers are composed contain COOH groups.
- B. very few of the R groups on the amino acids of which these fibers are composed contain OH groups.
- C. the aqueous base hydrolyzes some of the peptide linkages in these fibers.
- D. the aqueous base neutralizes the cationic dye.

Correct Answer: A

Since malachite green, as depicted in figure 1, is cationic, it follows that it will have an affinity for anionic binding sites. Such anionic binding sites, alluded to in the passage, would be produced from acidic side chains upon treatment with

aqueous base, and acidic side chains in natural proteins would most likely contain the COOH functionality.

Choice B is incorrect since acidic side chains on natural amino acids often contain OH groups. Choice C is wrong since treatment with base is part of the process of producing color-fast yarns; this treatment makes the color stick, it does not break down the yarn into smaller polypeptide chains as choice C suggests.

Choice D is incorrect because the base reacts with the fiber before the dye is added, and not with the dye.

QUESTION 8



Several models have been developed for relating changes in dissociation constants to changes in the tertiary and quaternary structures of oligomeric proteins. One model suggests that the protein's subunits can exist in either of two distinct conformations, R and T. At equilibrium, there are few R conformation molecules: 10 000 T to 1 R and it is an important feature of the enzyme that this ratio does not change. The substrate is assumed to bind more tightly to the R form than to the T form, which means that binding of the substrate favors the transition from the T conformation to R.

The conformational transitions of the individual subunits are assumed to be tightly linked, so that if one subunit flips from T to R the others must do the same. The binding of the first molecule of substrate thus promotes the binding of the second and if substrate is added continuously, all of the enzyme will be in the R form and act on the substrate. Because the concerted transition of all of the subunits from T to R or back, preserves the overall symmetry of the protein, this model is called the symmetry model. The model further predicts that allosteric activating enzymes make the R conformation even more reactive with the substrate while allosteric inhibitors react with the T conformation so that most of the enzyme is held back in the T shape.

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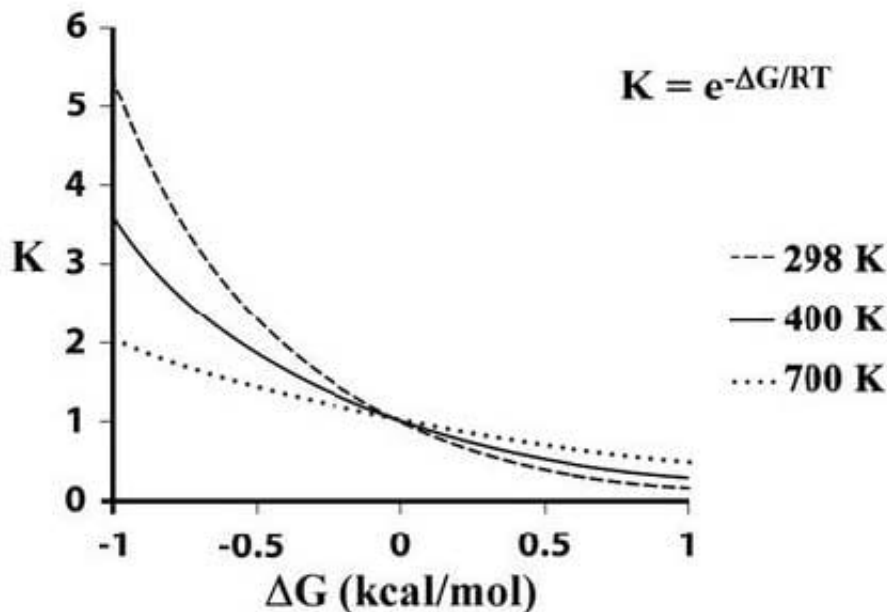


Figure 1: Equilibrium distribution of two conformers at different temperatures given the free energy of their interconversion. (modified from Mr.Holmium).

The substrate binds more tightly to R because:

- A. T has a higher affinity for the substrate than R.
- B. R has a higher affinity for the substrate than T.
- C. there are 10 000 times more T conformation molecules than R conformation molecules.
- D. the value of the equilibrium constant does not change.

Correct Answer: B

If a molecule has a high affinity for something, it is likely to be associated with it maximally. The substrate binds more



tightly to the R conformation even though the R conformation is present in small amounts because R has a higher affinity for the substrate than T.

QUESTION 9

Due to ever-increasing paranoia about the transmission of hepatitis and AIDS via blood transfusions and the frequent difficulty of procuring matching blood donors for patients, researchers have been working at a feverish pace to produce disease-free and easy-to-use blood substitutes. The difficulty most synthetic blood researchers have had is in formulating a substance that combines qualities of sterility, high capacity for carrying oxygen to body tissues, and versatility within the human body. Three major substitute technologies have been developed to date; each has certain advantages and shortcomings.

"Red blood," the first of the blood substitute technologies, is derived from hemoglobin which has been recycled from old, dead, or worn-out red blood cells and modified so that it can carry oxygen outside the red blood cell. Hemoglobin, a complex protein, is the blood's natural oxygen carrier and is attractive to scientists for use in synthetic blood because of its oxygen-carrying capacity. However, hemoglobin can sometimes constitute a two-fold threat to humans when it is extracted from the red blood cell and introduced to the body in its naked form. First, hemoglobin molecules are rarely sterile and often remain contaminated by viruses to which they were exposed in the cell. Second, naked hemoglobin is extremely dangerous to the kidneys, causing blood flow at these organs to shut down and leading, ultimately, to renal failure. Additional problems arise from the fact that hemoglobin is adapted to operate optimally within the intricate environment of the red blood cell. Stripped of the protection of the cell, the hemoglobin molecule tends to suffer breakdown within several hours. Although modification has produced more durable hemoglobin molecules which do not cause renal failure, undesired side effects continue to plague patients and hinder the development of hemoglobin-based blood substitutes.

Another synthetic blood alternative, "white blood", is dependent on laboratory synthesized chemicals called perfluorocarbons (PFCs). Unlike blood, PFCs are clear oil like liquids, yet they are capable of absorbing quantities of oxygen up to 50% of their volume, enough of an oxygen carrying potential for oxygen-dependent organisms to survive submerged in the liquid for hours by "breathing" it. Although PFCs imitate real blood by effectively absorbing oxygen, scientists are primarily interested in them as constituents of blood substitutes because they are inherently safer to use than hemoglobin-based substitutes. PFCs do not interact with any chemicals in the body and can be manufactured in near-perfect sterility. The primary pitfall of PFCs is in their tendency to form globules in plasma that can block circulation. Dissolving PFCs in solution can mitigate globulation; however, this procedure also seriously curtails the PFCs' oxygen capacity.

The final and perhaps most ambitious attempt to form a blood substitute involves the synthesis of a modified version of human hemoglobin by genetically-altered bacteria. Fortunately, this synthetic hemoglobin seems to closely mimic the qualities of sterility, and durability outside the cellular environment, and the oxygen-carrying efficiency of blood. Furthermore, researchers have found that if modified hemoglobin genes are added to bacterial DNA, the bacteria will produce the desired product in copious quantities. This procedure is extremely challenging, however, because it requires the isolation of the human gene for the production of hemoglobin, and the modification of the gene to express a molecule that works without support from a living cell.

While all the above technologies have serious drawbacks and difficulties, work to perfect an ideal blood substitute continues. Scientists hope that in the near future safe synthetic blood transfusions may ease blood shortages and resolve the unavailability of various blood types.

According to the passage, how much oxygen can be absorbed by a 300 cc sample of PFC?

- A. 50 cc
- B. 100 cc
- C. 150 cc
- D. 300 cc



Correct Answer: C

This is an application question which requires you to apply information from the passage to solve a problem. The passage mentions that PFCs are capable of absorbing quantities of oxygen up to 50% of their volume. Applying this information, then, a 300 cc sample of PFC can absorb up to 150 cc, 50% of 300 cc. The correct answer, then, is choice (C), 150 cc.

QUESTION 10

Arsenic is widely distributed in sulfide ores of many metals and is obtained as a byproduct of copper smelting. The element, as well as many compounds of arsenic -- for example arsine, AsH_3 -- are extremely poisonous. Arsenic compounds, as might be expected, have found use in herbicides and pesticides, but have also been successful in some pharmacological agents. The first useful antisyphilitic agent, Salvarsan, or 3,3'-diamino-4,4'-dihydroxyarsenobenzene dihydrochloride, is an arsenic compound. The element sublimates at $600^\circ C$, forming tetrahedral molecules, As_4 . Arsenic is a metalloid, possessing properties characteristic of both metals and non-metals. Arsenic is a gray-colored, metallic-looking solid, but arsenic vapor is yellow in color, has a garlic-like odor, and is very poisonous. If the arsenic vapor is cooled rapidly, an unstable, yellow crystalline allotrope consisting of As_4 molecules is produced. The Marsh test, based on the instability of arsine, is a very sensitive test for the presence of arsenic. This test is commonly employed in the detection of arsenic poisoning--either before or after death. The apparatus for the Marsh test is shown in Figure 1.

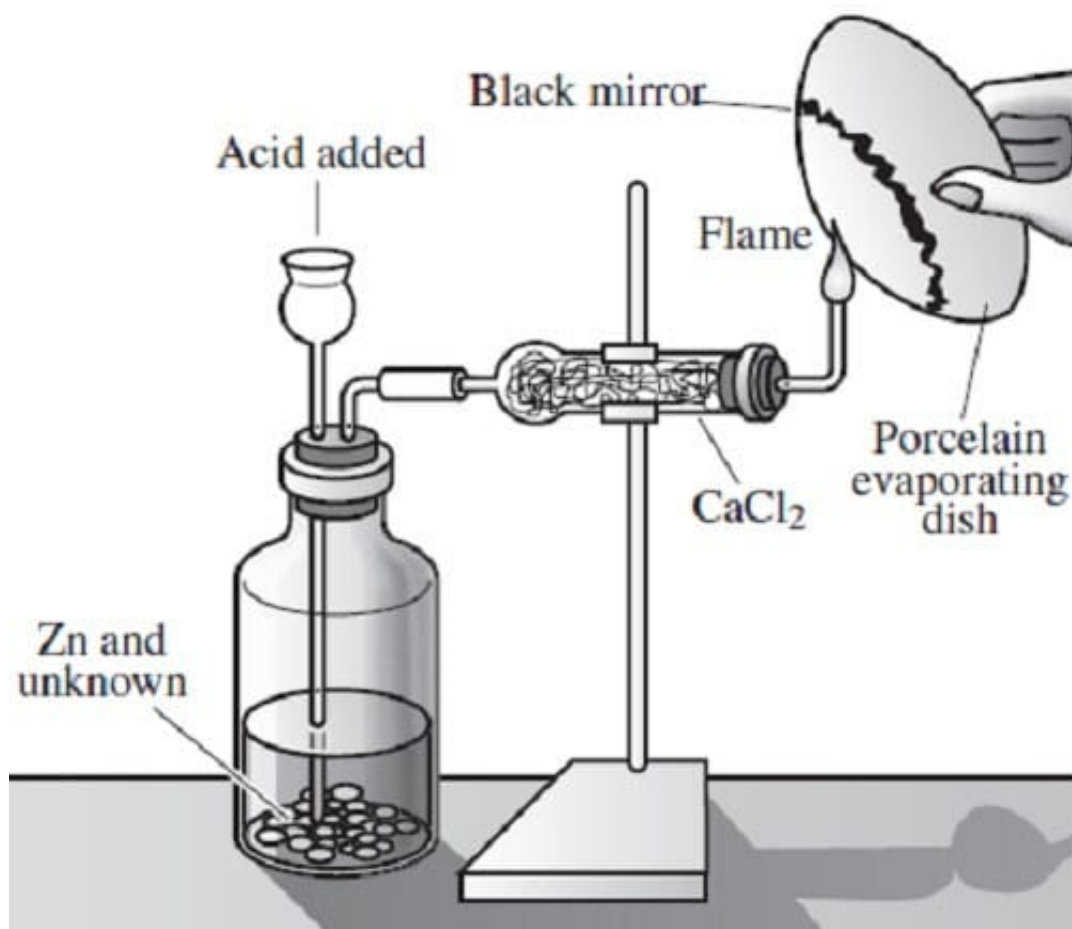


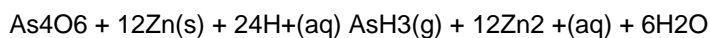
Figure 1

Typically, a sample, usually hair, is taken from a person suspected of being the victim of arsenic poisoning. This sample is then treated in such a way so as to produce arsenic oxide, As_2O_3 . The oxide is then placed into the apparatus



shown

in Figure 1 and reacted according to Reaction 1.

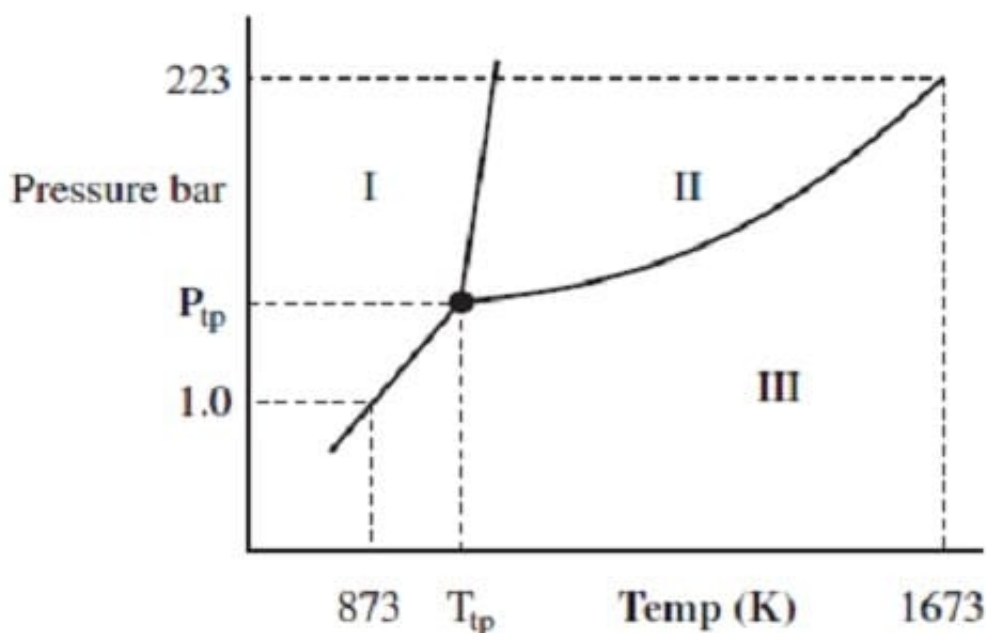


Reaction 1

When the evolved arsine is ignited it decomposes into its elements. The arsenic vapor is rapidly cooled when it encounters the porcelain evaporating dish and deposits a black mirror of arsenic on the bottom, indicating the presence of arsenic

in the original sample.

The phase diagram for arsenic is shown below. At what point does liquid arsenic exist?



- A. 1.0 bar and 874 K
- B. 1.0 bar and 1673 K
- C. 223 bar and 1672 K
- D. 223 bar and 873 K

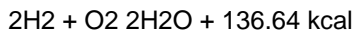
Correct Answer: C

Explanation: This question is testing your knowledge of phase diagrams. You should know that Region I -- the lower temperature region -- is where the solid state exists, Region II -- the higher temperature and pressure region -- is where the liquid phase exists, and that Region III -- the higher temperature and lower pressure region -- is where the vapor phase exists. Choice C is correct because at this temperature and pressure the liquid phase exists. Choice A and choice B are wrong because the vapor phase exists at these points. Choice D is wrong because the solid phases exist at this point.



QUESTION 11

How much heat energy is required when 8 grams of hydrogen are burnt? The thermal reaction is:



- A. 273.56 kcal
- B. 68.32 kcal
- C. 136.64 kcal
- D. 102.48 kcal

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

There are two opposing theories of light: the particle theory and the wave theory. According to the particle theory, light is composed of a stream of tiny particles that are subject to the same physical laws as other types of elementary particles. One consequence of this is that light particles should travel in a straight line unless an external force acts on them. According to the wave theory, light is a wave that shares the characteristics of other waves. Among other things, this means that light waves should interfere with each other under certain conditions.

In support of the wave theory of light, Thomas Young's double slit experiment proves that light does indeed exhibit interference. Figure 1 shows the essential features of the experiment. Parallel rays of monochromatic light pass through two narrow slits and are projected onto a screen. Constructive interference occurs at certain points on the screen, producing bright areas of maximum light intensity. Between these maxima, destructive interference produces light intensity minima. The positions of the maxima are given by the equation $d \sin \theta = n\lambda$, where d is the distance between the slits, θ is the angle shown in Figure 1, the integer n specifies the particular maxima, and λ is the wavelength of the incident light. (Note: $\sin \theta \approx \tan \theta$

for small angles.)

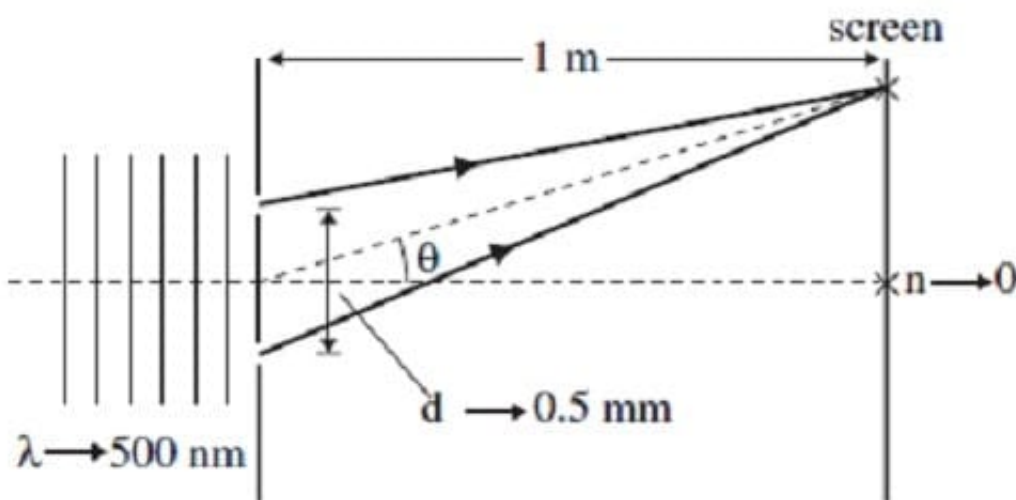


Figure 1

Which of the following supports the particle theory of light?

- A. The energy of light is quantized.
- B. Light exhibits interference.
- C. Light is subject to the Doppler effect.
- D. No particle can have a speed greater than the speed of light.

Correct Answer: A

If a quantity is quantized, it means that there is a fundamental unit of that quantity which cannot be further divided. For example, charge is quantized, so charges only appear in nature as multiples of the fundamental charge e . There is not a continuous range of values for the possible charge on an object. Similarly, light energy is quantized. The fundamental unit of light energy is called a photon. The photon, because it cannot be subdivided, is similar to other elementary particles. Thus, quantization implies particle-like characteristics, and choice A is correct.

The passage states that the wave theory, not the particle theory, predicts that light will exhibit interference, so choice B is incorrect. The Doppler effect refers to the change in frequency observed when a wave source or detector is in motion. That the Doppler effect occurs with light as well as sound waves indicates that light has wave, not particle, characteristics and choice C is wrong. Neither particles nor waves can travel faster than the speed of light, so the fact that particles cannot travel faster than light does not support or weaken the particle theory and choice D is wrong.

QUESTION 13

Which of following is mostly likely the result of large scale destruction of forests?

- A. Increase in air humidity
- B. Decrease in floods
- C. Increase in soil erosion
- D. Decrease in carbon dioxide

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

Which type of isomerism is shown by the following compounds?

CH₃-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₃ CH₃-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₃

- A. Position isomerism
- B. Chain isomerism
- C. Metamerism
- D. Functional isomerism



Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 15

The time has come to acknowledge the ascendancy of the humanistic psychology movement. The so-called "Third Stream" emerged at mid-century, asserting itself against the opposition of a pair of mighty, long-established currents, psychoanalysis and behaviorism. The hostility between these two older schools, as well as divisiveness within each of them, probably helped enable humanistic psychology to survive its early years. But the movement flourished because of its wealth of insights into the nature of this most inexact science.

Of the three major movements in the course of 20th century psychology, psychoanalysis is the oldest and most introspective. Conceived by Sigmund Freud as a means of treating mental and emotional disorders, psychoanalysis is based on the theory that people experience unresolved emotional conflicts in infancy and early childhood. Years later, although these experiences have largely disappeared from conscious awareness, they may continue to impair a person's ability to function in daily life. The patient experiences improvement when the psychoanalyst eventually unlocks these long-repressed memories of conflict and brings them to the patient's conscious awareness.

In the heyday of behaviorism, which occurred between the two world wars, the psychoanalytic movement was heavily criticized for being too concerned with inner subjective experience. Behavioral psychologists, dismissing ideas and feelings as unscientific, tried to deal only with observable and quantifiable facts. They perceived the human being merely as an organism which generated responses to stimuli produced by its body and the environment around it. Patients' neuroses no longer needed analysis; they could instead be modified by behavioral conditioning. Not even babies were safe: B.F. Skinner devised a container in which infants could be raised under "ideal" conditions -- if a sound-proof box can be considered the ideal environment for child-rearing. By mid-century, a number of psychologists had grown dissatisfied with both the deterministic Freudian perspective and the mechanistic approach of behaviorism. They questioned the idea that human personality becomes permanently fixed in the first few years of life. They wondered if the purpose of psychology was really to reduce people to laboratory specimens. Was it not instead possible that human beings are greater than the sum of their parts? That psychology should speak to their search for fulfillment and meaning in life?

It is questions like these that members of the Third Stream have sought to address. While the movement cannot be simplified down to a single theoretical position, it does spring from certain fundamental propositions. Humanistic psychologists believe that conscious experience, rather than outward behavior, is the proper subject of psychology. We recognize that each human being is unique, capable of change and personal growth. We see maturity as a process dependent on the establishment of a set of values and the development of self. And we believe that the more aspects of self which are satisfactorily developed, the more positive the individual's self-image.

Abraham Maslow, a pioneer of the Third Stream, articulated a hierarchy of basic human needs, starting with food, water and air, progressing upward through shelter and security, social acceptance and belonging, to love, esteem and self-expression. Progress toward the higher stages cannot occur until all of the more basic needs have been satisfied. Individuals atop the pyramid, having developed their potential to the highest possible extent, are said to be "self-actualized".

If this humanist theoretical perspective is aimed at empowering the individual, so too are the movement's efforts in the practical realm of clinical psychology. Believing that traditional psychotherapists tend to lead patients toward predetermined resolutions of their problems, Carl Rogers pressed for objective evaluations of both the process and outcome of psychotherapeutic treatment. Not content to function simply as a reformer, Rogers also pioneered the development of "client-centered" or nondirective therapy, which emphasizes the autonomy of the client (i.e., patient). In client-centered therapy, clients choose the subjects for discussion, and are encouraged to create their own solutions to their problems.

Psychoanalysts and humanistic psychologists would be most likely to disagree about:



- A. the effects of internal conflicts on childhood behavior.
- B. the necessity of proper training for psychologists.
- C. the relevance and utility of clinical psychology.
- D. the significance of conscious experience.

Correct Answer: A

This asks the reader to identify an issue that psychoanalysts and humanistic psychologists would be most likely to disagree about. Choice A suggests the most likely point of disagreement would be the effects of internal conflicts on childhood behavior. As noted in the second sentence of paragraph 2, psychoanalytic theory places great importance on the unresolved emotional conflicts of childhood. Psychoanalysts believe that these conflicts determine, to a great extent, an individual's behavior and personality. But, according to the first two sentences of paragraph 3 and the body of paragraph 4, humanists find this psychoanalytic perspective too rigid and deterministic. While recognizing that such conflicts affect the individual's behavior, humanists believe that people of all ages are capable of changing their behavior through understanding and the effort of will. Choice A represents a point of contention and is the correct answer. There is no basis for inferring choice B. The author never discusses the subject of proper training for psychologists, whether they be psychoanalysts, behaviorists, or humanists. So it is inappropriate to say that this is the subject psychoanalysts and humanists would be "most likely" to disagree about. Choice C states that psychoanalysts and humanists would disagree about the usefulness and importance of clinical psychology. The passage states, however, that both groups practice psychotherapy, which is a form of clinical psychology. Psychoanalysts practice psychoanalysis, and paragraph 7 indicates that humanists such as Carl Rogers have also made distinguished contributions to clinical psychology. Since both Freudian psychoanalysis and humanist approaches such as Rogers's client-centered therapy are forms of clinical psychology, we can conclude that both schools believe in the importance of clinical psychology, though they differ with regard to what they would consider the most effective therapy styles or perspectives. So, choice C is incorrect. As for choice D, we know from the third sentence of paragraph 5 that humanists believe conscious experience to be the one proper subject of study in psychology. It appears that psychoanalysts feel much the same way. The last sentence of paragraph 2 says that psychoanalysts sought to bring repressed memories to patients' conscious awareness. Both types of psychologists are concerned about conscious experience. Choice D would not be the most probable subject of disagreement between psychologists.

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