

PCAT PUBLIC WEBINAR

Today's Agenda

- Welcome to Office Hours!
- Introduction
- General PCAT information
 - PCAT structure
 - **▶** Practice questions
 - Scoring
 - ► How to prep
- What Next?



Introduction

Hi, I'm Phil!

- PCAT Content writer
- **▶** Tutored and taught for 9+ years
- Score 99th percentile on PCAT







Who Is Next Step?



- Began in 2009 as a tutoring company
- Focus on graduate admissions tests only
- Team of educational experts
- Helped over 50,000 students in Pre-Health admissions preparation



✓ We never stop improving our materials!

STUDENTS HAVE A CHOICE

Introduction to PCAT Webinars



Thanks for coming to today's webinar!

These sessions are meant to be:

- Interactive
- PCAT-focused

✓ Think of a question after the webinar? Post in our forums at forumnextsteptestprep.com

Getting Started:

If you have any questions, use the question box!

PCAT structure

5 parts to the test:

Topics	Time
Writing	30 min
Biological Processes	45 min
Chemical Processes	45 min
BREAK	15 min
Critical reading	50 min
Quantitative reasoning	50 min



We will go through each of these along with example questions.

Writing section

Writing section is scored on a range from 1-6. Prompt will be a problem on:

- Health issues
- Science issues
- Social, cultural, political issues

Examples:

According to the World Wildlife Federation, many creatures are at risk of extinction due to decades of habitat loss. Discuss a solution to the problem of protecting endangered wildlife.

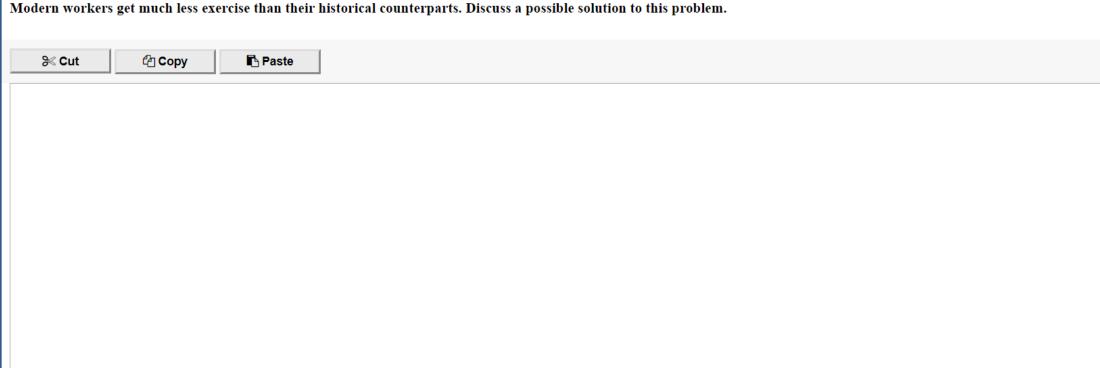


Aging populations and growing shortages of organ donor supplies result in thousands of deaths each year. Discuss a solution to the problems resulting from insufficient supplies of donated human organs.

FULL LENGTH 2

Pause

Modern workers get much less exercise than their historical counterparts. Discuss a possible solution to this problem.



Biological Processes

Topics include:

- General Biology
 - Cell and molecular
 - Genetics
 - ► Health
- Microbiology
 - Microorganisms
 - **▶** Immunity
 - ► Infectious diseases
- Anatomy and Physiology
 - ► Structure (cells/tissues/org
 - Systems

Biological Processes

Biological Processes Objectives

B1. General Biology

A. Cellular and Molecular Biology

- 1. Structure and functions of cells
- 2. Gene expression
- 3. Cell division and growth
- 4. Energy transformations
- 5. Metabolism

B. Diversity of Life Forms

1. Genetics

F. Health

- 1. Nutrition
- 2. Diseases
- Drugs

B2. Microbiology

- A. Microorganisms
- B. Infectious Diseases & Prevention
- C. Microbial Ecology
- D. Medical Microbiology
- E. Immunity

B3. Human Anatomy and Physiology

A. Structure

- 1. Cells
- 2. Tissues
- Organs

B. Systems

- 1. Skeletal/muscular/nervous
- Circulatory/respiratory
- 3. Excretory/digestive
- Endocrine/reproductive
- 5. Integumentary/immune

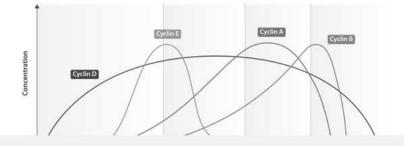
NextStep

Calculator

Mark for Review *

Cyclins

Cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) are a class of enzymes with many important functions. The role of CDKs in the regulation of the cell cycle in eukaryotes has been widely studied. As their name suggests, CDKs are dependent on proteins called cyclins as activators. Cyclins are so named because their concentrations vary in a cyclic fashion throughout the stages of the cell cycle. At the end of each phase of the cell cycle, certain cyclins are found at higher concentrations and activate CDKs in order for the cell cycle to progress. Figure 1 shows a graph of the concentrations of different cyclins in a human cell.



Question for "Cyclins"

Mutations in the gene encoding which of the following proteins would most likely cause cancer?

- A. Cyclin B
- B. CDK7
- O C. Cyclin H
- **D**. p53



BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES QBANK: GENERAL BIOLOGY

Pause

Calculator

Mark for Review

Which of these processes occurs in the nucleolus?

- A. Transcription of genes that code for ribosomal components
- B. Compaction of DNA that is not actively being transcribed
- O C. Translation of proteins that function in the nucleus
- O. Transcription of genes that code for histone proteins

Chemical Processes

Topics include:

- General Chemistry
 - Atomic theory
 - **Bonding**
 - Reactions
 - Kinetics
 - Solutions
- Organic Chemistry
 - **Structures and properties**
 - **▶** Reactions
- Basic Biochemistry

Chemical Processes

Chemical Processes Objectives

C2. General Chemistry

A. Atomic Theory

- 1. Structure
- 2. Ions
- 3. Periodicity

B. Chemical Bonding

- 1. Nomenclature/formulas
- Bonding

C. Reactions and Reaction Mechanisms

- 1. Types of reactions
- 2. Balancing equations
- 3. Equilibrium
- 4. Stoichiometry

D. Kinetic Theory

- 1. States of matter
- 2. Gas laws
- 3. Causes and effects of changes in states

E. Solutions

- 1. Concentration (pH)
- 2. Solubility
- 3. Acid-base theories

G. Nuclear Chemistry: Radioisotopes

C3. Organic Chemistry

A. Structure and Properties

- 1. Structural formulas and bonding
- 2. Properties of organic compounds

B. Reactions of Organic Compounds

- 1. Oxidation-reduction reactions
- Hydration and dehydration
- 3. Hydrolysis
- 4. Addition/substitution/elimination

C4. Basic Biochemistry Processes

- A. DNA and RNA
- B. Lipids
- C. Proteins

Given the following experimental data, what is the rate law for the following reaction?

$$2MnO_4$$
 - + $5ClO_3$ - + $6H^+ \rightarrow 2Mn^{2+} + 5ClO_4$ - + $3H_2O$

Exp #	[MnO ₄ -]	[ClO ₃ -]	$[\mathbf{H}^{+}]$	Rate
1	0.10 M	0.10 M	0.10 M	5.1×10^{-3}
2	0.20 M	0.10 M	0.10 M	1.0 × 10 ⁻²
3	0.10 M	0.30 M	0.10 M	4.5 × 10 ⁻²
4	0.10 M	0.30 M	0.20 M	9.1 × 10 ⁻²

- A. rate = $k[MnO_4^-][ClO_3^-][H^+]^2$
- **B.** rate = $k[MnO_4^-][ClO_3^-]^3[H^+]^2$
- C. rate = $k[MnO_4^-][ClO_3^-]^2[H^+]$
- **D.** rate = $k[MnO_4^-]^2[ClO_3^-]^3[H^+]^2$

Critical Reading

Topics include:

- Comprehension
- Analysis
- Evaluation

Critical Reading

Critical Reading Content Objectives

- R1. Comprehension (recognition, understanding)
- A. Words in Context (defining a term used in the passage)
- B. Main Ideas (identifying or inferring the main idea of a paragraph or group of paragraphs)
- C. Supporting Details (identifying facts or ideas explicitly stated in the passage)
- D. Drawing Conclusions (making inferences from statements in the passage)
- R2. Analysis (inference, interpretation)
- A. Relationships Between Ideas (identifying relationships between ideas in different parts of a paragraph or in different paragraphs)
- B. Author's Purpose (inferring the author's purpose for writing the entire passage or for including a statement in part of the passage)
- C. Author's Tone (inferring author's attitude in the entire passage or in a specific statement in part of the passage)
- D. Facts/Opinions (distinguishing between statements of fact and expressions of opinion)
- E. Rhetorical Strategies (identifying methods used by the author for effect, to persuade, or to make a point)
- R3. Evaluation (reasoned judgment)
- A. Bias (inferring author's viewpoint, preference, or position in entire passage or in a specific statement in part of the passage)
- B. Support in an Argument (evaluating the effectiveness of elements of support used by the author in the passage)
- C. Author's Conclusion/Thesis (identifying or inferring the author's overall point in the passage, or evaluating how well the author's overall point follows from the support provided)

Mark for Review

Passage 1

Sociologists have long been keenly interested in group dynamics. Collecting data on group behavior is thought to shed light on some internal dynamics of the group or groups in question. In order to analyze such data, researchers employ categorization to divide group members into subgroups.

A recent study examined pizza delivery drivers. An interesting aspect of this group has to do with dangers of their work, such as risky driving and violent attacks. The study tracked the number of attacks and traffic accidents that the drivers experienced during the research period. However, it also delved deeper – it studied the social interactions that the drivers had with each other in and out of work.

Within this category, the scientists identified five subcategories into which they divided the drivers. One category, dubbed "comedians," attempted to use humor to diffuse the reality of the risks that they faced. A second category of "adventurers" actually pursued dangerous situations. A third category, "deniers," acted as though the risks were nonexistent or exaggerated. A fourth category, characterized as "fatalists," accepted the risks and dangers of the job without any attempt to neutralize them using the coping skills seen in some of the other groups. Finally, a category of "pros" had been in this particular line of work for a long time, and often had resumes of extensive length.

One questionable choice was the characterization of the five groups as exclusive. Other experts in social science or the humanities may feel that human beings are so complex that they defy easy categorization. In the study in question, for example, the authors did not allow for the possibility that those in the "fatalist" group, who accepted the risks of their job, might also belong to the "adventurer" group, who also made no attempt to lessen possible anxiety about risks. Additionally, some of the "comedians" who made jokes about the dangers ahead might also have been "adventurers," who embraced risky situations. And what about the subjects who might have denied the risks, but used comedy to do so?

As another example of the risks inherent in trying to pigeonhole observed subjects, consider the pre-existing sociological categories known as "primary group" and "secondary group." Characteristics of a primary group include being generally small, having a relatively long period of interaction, face-to-face association, some emotional depth, and friendly behavior. Pizza delivery drivers – who seem like a small group if one only includes those who interact within the same company, who see each other both on the job and after work, who associate face-to-face, and who could be expected to be on friendly terms – could certainly be characterized as a primary group. But arguments for characterizing them as a secondary group might be almost as strong, or more so – the drivers might socialize with a larger group encompassing multiple companies, creating superficial relationships that avoid social intimacy by "putting on airs" that hide their true feelings. Yet many researchers would not publish a study without firmly identifying this group as either one or the other, either primary or secondary.

What might be a possible counterargument to the author's implication that the researchers have put together a flawed scheme for analyzing the data they collected?

- A. The researchers who designed the study allowed for the possibility that pizza delivery drivers could represent either a "primary group" or a "secondary group."
- B. Sociological practice has been applied in this way for decades.
- C. The definition of "adventurers" used in the study would seem to exclude those who need coping mechanisms to diffuse anxiety about risk.
- D. The definition of "adventurers" used in the study would seem to exclude those who deny the reality of the risks they face.

Quantitative Reasoning

Quantitative Reasoning Content Objectives

Q1. Basic Math

A. Fractions, Percentages, & Decimals

B. Unit Conversions

C. Log Base 10

Q3. Algebra

G. Expressions, Equations, and Inequalities

- 1. Evaluate algebraic expressions for given values
- 2. Represent verbal quantitative situations as algebraic expressions or equations
- 3. Solve problems using linear equations and inequalities
- 4. Solve problems using equations and inequalities involving absolute value
- Solve problems using equations and inequalities involving rational expressions
- 6. Solve quadratic equations and inequalities
- 7. Solve equations and inequalities involving 1 or 2 radicals
- 8. Solve systems of equations or inequalities involving 2 or 3 variables

I. Functions

- 1. Perform algebraic operations on functions
- 2. Determine compositions of functions
- 3. Determine inverses of functions
- 4. Determine and use maximum and minimum points

Q4. Probability & Statistics

A. Measures of Central Tendency

B. Variation

C. Graphical

D. Probability

E. Statistical Concepts

Of all the sections of the PCAT, timing is crucial here.

Quantitative Reasoning Content Objectives (continued)

Q5. Precalculus

A. Functions

- 1. Graph and identify domains, ranges, intercepts, and zeros of exponential functions
- 2. Logarithms (natural or other base with multiple operations)
- 3. Solve problems related to exponential and logarithmic functions
- Graph and identify domains, ranges, intercepts, zeros, and inverses of the circular functions
- 5. Perform algebraic operations on functions
- 6. Identify and use composite functions

B. Complex Numbers

C. Vectors

- 1. Add vectors graphically and algebraically
- 2. Perform scalar multiplications
- 3. Represent and/or recognize vector equations of lines and planes

Q6. Calculus

- A. Limits (Find: Limits of functions, One-sided limits, Infinite limits)
- B. Continuity (Interpret graphs of continuous and discontinuous functions)

C. Derivatives

- Find derivatives of algebraic functions by means of the Sum and product, Power rule, apply the Mean Value Theorem
- 2. Use the Chain Rule to find derivatives of composite functions
- 3. Solve problems by differentiation (e.g., velocity and acceleration)
- 4. Use and/or interpret derivative tests to find extrema, points of inflection, intervals
- 5. Interpret and/or use the derivatives of circular functions and their inverses
- 6. Interpret and/or use the derivatives of transcendental functions
- Determine the derivatives of composite functions involving the circular and transcendental functions
- 8. Use implicit differentiation
- 9. Determine related rates

D. Integrals

- 1. Find antiderivatives, and interpret C
- 2. Understand and use sigma notation for simplifying sums
- 3. Approximate areas bounded by curves

E. Integration

QUANTITATIVE REASONING QBANK: BASIC MATH

 $3 log \! \left(4 \sqrt[3]{y}\right) - 2 log \, 4x^2$

Calculator

Mark for Review y

Simplify the following:

$$\circ$$
 A. $\log \frac{y}{x^4}$

$$\log \frac{4y}{x^4}$$

$$\circ$$
 C. $\log(4\sqrt[3]{y} - 4x^2)$

$$\circ$$
 D. $log(16x^2y^{1/3})$

DIAGNOSTIC

Pause

Calculator

Mark for Review \

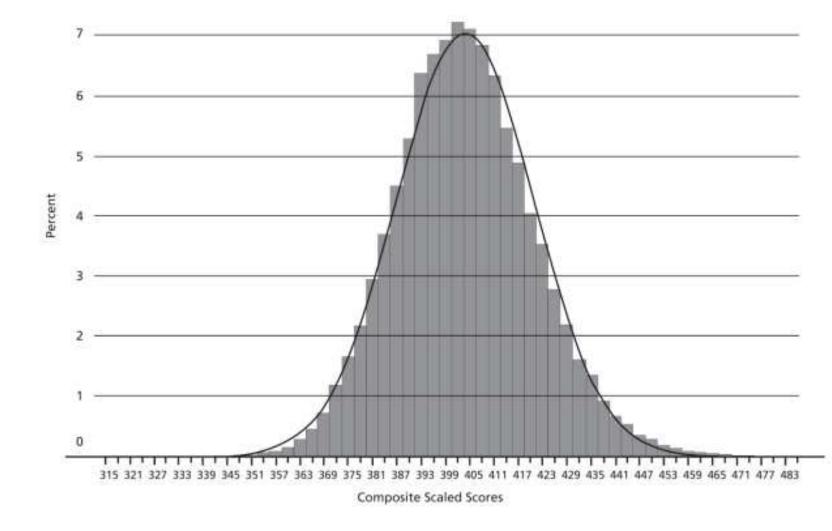
Two men are pulling on an object simultaneously in different directions, causing it to move. The vector for movement can be expressed as 14.2 m/s and 7.1 m/s in the north and west directions, respectively. If the magnitude of each vector is increased to 28.4 m/s and 14.2 m/s, then how has the speed of the object changed?

- A. One-quarter of the speed of the original vector
- **B.** Two times the speed of the original vector
- \odot C. Four times the speed of the original vector
- **D.** Eight times the speed of the original vector

Scoring

You will get a:

- **▶** Writing score (1-6)
- Scaled score (200-600) and percentile score for each of the other sections
- A composite scaled and percentage score



Scoring

You will get a:

- Writing score (1-6)
- Scaled score and percentile score for each of the other sections
- A composite scaled and percentage score



Test Date: July 18, 2016

Multiple-Choice	SS	PR
Biological Processes	405	49
Critical Reading	405	62
Quantitative Reasoning	400	55
Chemical Processes	415	63
Composite	406	56

Scoring

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- Scaled score and percentile score for each of the other sections
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Multiple-Choice	SS	PR
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Q&A

Next Step Core Values













We are dedicated to providing personalized support, advice, and prep options that match each student's individual needs.



2 parts to the PCAT

- Content!
 - ► Know your equations, amino acids, metabolic reactions, organic chemistry rules....
 - What stuff is higher yield?
- **Application**
 - Data interpretation
 - What do I focus on the passages?
 - **timing**



We can help with all of this!

Students Have a Choice

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- ✓ No matter your study style, subject expertise, or PCAT goal, Next Step has an option for your personal needs and lifestyle.
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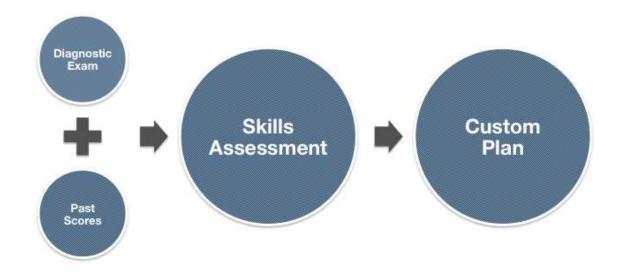




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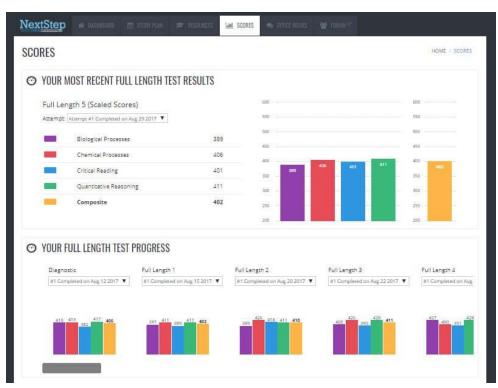
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