

HESI A2 Entrance Exam

Preface:

I gathered this information from within an online study group in which many people share questions and advice for test takers. To my knowledge nothing in this document is taken illegally from bought resources and used without permission of the manufactures. PLEASE inform me if this document violates any rules and I will remove it.

This is a combination of MANY files and posts within the groups. I had to go through the questions and rewrite for comprehension, reformat for this document, highlight, and change answers from many incorrect ones. This took hours to compile as a one stop document to entirely prepare you for the HESI Exam. That being said: I would not charge for something like this since it is a cumulation of many people's efforts.

However, if anyone wants to donate to me for my time and effort as well as the sample study plan at the bottom of the document, it would be very much appreciated!!! My cashapp is \$eliarnn.

HESI VOCABULARY

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|--------------|---|------------------|---|
| Abstain | To voluntarily refrain from something. | Constrict | To draw together or become smaller. |
| Accountable | To be responsible. | Contingent | Dependent. |
| Acute | Sudden, intense. | Contraindication | A reason something is not advisable. |
| Adhere | To hold fast or stick together. | Convulsive | Having or causing shaking of the body. |
| Adverse | Undesired, possibly harmful. | Cursory | Quick, perfunctory, not thorough. |
| Ambivalent | Uncertain, having contradictory feelings. | Defecate | Expel feces. |
| Ambulate | To walk. | Deficit | A lack of something. |
| Apply | To place, put on, or spread something. | Depress | Press downwards. |
| Assent | To give consent, to agree. | Depth | Downward measurement from surface. |
| Audible | Able to be heard. | Deteriorating | Worsening |
| Bacteria | Single-celled, microscopic organization. | Diagnosis | Identification of an injury or disease. |
| Bilateral | Present on two sides. | Diffuse | Spread over a large area; generalized. |
| Cardiac | Of or relating to the heart. | Dilate | To enlarge or expand. |
| Cavity | An opening or an empty area. | Dilute | To make a liquid less concentrated. |
| Cease | Come to or bring to an end. | Discrete | Distinct, separate. |
| Chronic | Lasting or recurring over a long period of time. | Distal | Distant; away from the center (such as of the body) |
| Chronology | Order of events as they occurred; timeline. | Distended | Enlarged or expanded from pressure. |
| Compensatory | Offsetting or making up for something. | Dysfunction | Impaired or abnormal functioning. |
| Concave | Rounded inward. | Empathy | Ability to share what others are feeling. |
| Concise | Brief, to the point. | Equilibrium | Balance. |
| Congenital | Present at birth. | Etiology | The origin or cause of a disease or condition. |
| Consistency | How thick or thin a liquid is in relation to how it flows | Exacerbate | To make worse or more severe. |
| Exposure | To come into contact. | Lateral | On the side. |
| Extension | Lengthening; unbending a joint. | Lethargic | Difficult to arouse |
| Fatal | Resulting in death. | Manifestation | An indication or sign of a condition. |
| Fatigue | Extreme tiredness, exhaustion. | Musculoskeletal | Of or relating to muscle and skeleton. |
| Febrile | Related to or caused by a fever. | Neurologic | Of or relating to the nervous system. |

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| Flexion | Bending a joint. | Neurovascular | Of or relating to the nervous system and the blood vessels. |
| Flushed | Reddened or ruddy appearance. | Nutrient | Substance that provides nourishment. |
| Gastrointestinal | Of or relating to the stomach and the intestines. | Occluded | Closed or obstructed. |
| Hematologic | Of or relating to blood. | Ongoing | Continuous. |
| Hydration | Maintenance of body fluid balance. | Oral | Given through or affecting the mouth. |
| Hygiene | Measures contributing to cleanliness and good health. | Otic | Of the ear. |
| Impaired | Diminished or lacking some usual quality or level. | Parameter | A characteristic or constant factor, limit. |
| Impending | Occurring in the near future. | Patent | Open. |
| Imply | To suggest without explicitly stating. | Pathogenic | Causing or able to cause disease. |
| Incidence | Occurrence. | Pathology | Processes, causes, and effects of a disease; abnormality. |
| Infection | Contamination or invasion of body tissue by pathogenic organism. | Posterior | Located behind; in the back. |
| Infer | To conclude or deduce. | Potent | Producing a strong effect. |
| Inflamed | Reddened, swollen, warm, and tender. | Potential | Capable of occurring or likely to occur. |
| Ingest | To swallow for digestion. | Precaution | Preventative measure. |
| Initiate | To begin or put into practice. | Precipitous | Rapid, uncontrolled. |
| Insidious | So gradual as to not become apparent for a long time. | Predispose | To make more susceptible or more likely to occur. |
| Intact | In place, unharmed | Preexisting | Already present. |
| Intubate | To insert a tube into something. | Primary | First or most significant. |
| Invasive | Inserting or entering into a body part. | Priority | Of great importance. |
| Kinetic | Of or relating to movement. | Prognosis | The anticipated or expected course or outcome. |
| Labile | Changing rapidly and often. | Rationale | The underlying reason. |
| Laceration | Cut; tear. | Recur | To occur again. |
| Latent | Present but not active or visible. | Syndrome | Symptoms that, when together, reflect a specific disease or disorder. |
| Renal | Of or relating to the kidneys. | Therapeutic | Of or relating to the treatment of a disease or disorder. |
| Residual | Remaining, continuing. | Toxic | Causing harm, poisonous. |
| Respiration | Inhalation and exhalation of air. | Transdermal | Crossing through the skin. |
| Retain | To hold or keep. | Transmission | Transfer from one person to another. |
| Status | Condition. | Trauma | Injury, wound. |
| Subcutaneous | Under the skin. | Triage | Assign degree of urgency/priority based on severity of condition. |
| Sublingual | Under the tongue. | Ubiquitous | Seeming to be everywhere at once. |
| Supplement | To take in addition to or to complete. | Urinate | Excrete or expel urine. |
| Suppress | To stop or subdue. | Vascular | Of or relating to the blood vessels. |
| Symmetric | Being equal or the same in size, shape, and relative position. | Virulent | Extremely harmful and severe. |
| Symptom | An indication of a problem. | Virus | Microscopic infectious agent capable of replicating only in living cells. |
| Vital | Essential. | Volume | Amount of space occupied by a fluid. |

These are questions that have been on the test in May 2020 or later!

Highlighted are the terms (not descriptions) to know.

These are based on memory of the test takers, so they are not exactly as seen on the test.

1. The lower surface of a structure is referred to as....**INFERIOR**
2. **Injurious?** TOXIC
3. **Equilibrium?** SENSE OF BALANCE
4. **Site?** LOCATION
5. The patient gave his **Assent?** AGREEMENT
6. The technician wore gloves as **precaution?** PREVENTIVE MEASURE
7. The ___ of his right eye was damaged. **LENS** (correct word usage)
8. The inebriated man **staggered** while walking to his car. STUMBLE
9. The nurse noticed an **ominous** sign? Dangerous
10. A well known person, with connotation of infamy, is most likely? **NOTORIOUS**
11. In health field, the act of urinating is? **VOIDING**
12. The maintenance of adequate **hydration?** FLUID BALANCE
13. **Acute?** SEVERE
14. What term means to suggest, to hint, to express indirectly? **IMPLY** (it's not infer)
15. **Labile?** UNSTABLE
16. The nurse checked for any **patency** in drainage of all devices? OPEN
17. What term means to bring about, cause to happen, to accomplish, and to make? **EFFECT**
18. **Exhilarating ?** REFRESHING
19. Place under observation? **SURVEILLANCE**
20. **Ingest?** SWALLOW

21. What term means unruly, intractable, adverse? **UNTOWARD**
22. He had three **discrete** symptoms? SEPARATE
23. **Contemplate**? PONDERING
24. **Deteriorating**? WORSENING
25. The abrupt.... SUDDEN
26. **Bilateral**? TWO SIDED
27. **Hygiene**? CLEANLINESS
28. **Occluded**? OBSTRUCTED
29. **Ominous**? THREATENING
30. The sound could be heard _____ ? **THROUGHOUT**
The answer choices were: through, though, throughout, thought
31. The students thought the _____ was very difficult. **EXAMINATION**
Answer choices: examined, exams, examining, examination
32. There was no _____ as to why she treated her boyfriend. **JUSTIFICATION**
Answer choices: alibi, justification, rational,
33. **Receipt**? A WRITTEN ACKNOWLEDGE FOR GOODS
34. What term is exclude, to shout? **OSTRACIZE**
35. **Feasible**? PRACTICAL
36. **Ubiquitous**? WIDESPREAD
37. **Vertigo**? SENSE OF MOVEMENT
38. **Empathy**? " I AM ALSO NEW TO THIS TOWN. I KNOW HOW HE FEELS"
39. A nurse encourages participation from all group members and open to new ideas in decision making? **DEMOCRATIC**
40. Very **sensible**? REASONABLE UNDERSTANDING
41. **Jaundice**? YELLOWING OF THE SKIN
42. To gather together? **ASSEMBLE**
43. Bending of the joint? **FLEXION**
44. Medication use as a treatment for constipation? **LAXATIVE**
45. A number of people _____ to the United States..... in search for textile goods?
EMIGRATE answer choice: emigrate, immigrating, migrated
46. Scientist worked fearfully in the _____ **LABORATORY** (know the spelling)
47. After becoming an **invalid**, the man became ungracious..... recuperating ? INJURED
48. **Dynamic**? IN MOTION
49. **Overt** symptoms? Easily Observed
50. Never judge a book by _____ cover? **ITS**
51. A word that denotes a comparison? **THAN**
52. The bad smell made him _____. **GAG** answer choices were: remember, attach, gag,
53. The student found out his test results during _____. **Evaluation**
answer choices: evaluation, interview, laboratory
54. The nurse needed _____ in the emergency room. **ASSISTANCE** (correct word usage)
answer choices: assistance, assisting, assistant, assist
55. **Insidious** means NO OBVIOUS SYMPTOMS.
56. Know how to spell **MEDICATION**.
57. The woman told.....? **BEHAVIOR**
58. The artist was very ____ in his art work. **CREATIVE**
59. Something that remains is referred to as...**Residual**.
60. **Rational** means...Reason.

HESI GRAMMAR

Things to know:

Noun-person, place, or thing.

Pronoun-word takes place of noun

Verb-action.

Adjective-descriptive word.

Adverb-word describing a verb or adjective.

The angry **man** loudly stormed out of his **room**.

The angry man loudly stormed out of **his** room.

The angry man loudly **stormed** out of his room.

The **angry** man loudly stormed out of his room.

The angry man **loudly** stormed out of his room.

Subject-Verb Agreement: A subject must agree with its verb in terms of number.

Comma in a Compound Sentence: Compound (sentences with 2+ independent clauses) sentences must have a conjunction (and,but, or, nor) with a comma before.

Run-On Sentence: 2+ sentences are written as one. This is wrong if written with no punctuation

or just a comma. It can be made right with a conjunction, dash, semicolon, or a colon.

Cliches: Expressions that have lost their originality.

Euphemisms: A mild version of a more blunt or offensive term. (Ex: the euphemism of the word “dead” is the phrase “passed away.”)

Affect vs Effect: Affect is to influence. Effect is a result.

Among vs Between: Among shows relationship involving 3+ people, a group, or things.

Between shows relationships involving two people or things.

Amount vs Number: Amount refers to bulk items. Number refers to countable units.

Good vs Well: Good is an adjective; it comes before nouns and after linking verbs. Well is an adverb in most cases; it is only an adverb when talking about health.

Bad vs Badly: Bad is an adjective (description). Badly is an adverb (modify an action).

Can vs May: Can implies ability to do something. May implies permission to do something.

Farther vs Further: Farther means measurable distance. Further means to a greater extent.

Fewer vs Less: Fewer refers to countable number. Less refers to degree or amount-in bulk or in the abstract.

I.e. vs E.g.: I.e. explains. E.g. provides an example.

Lie vs Lay: Lie means to recline or rest. Lay means to put or place.

Which vs That: Which is used to introduce information that is not necessary to understand the meaning of the sentence. That is used to introduce information that is necessary.

Who vs Whom: Who can replace he, she, they, I, or we. Whom replaces him, her, them, me, or us.

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1. WHICH SENTENCE IS GRAMMATICALLY CORRECT?

- a) Who's coming to the party?
- b) Whose to blame for the economy?
- c) Who's hat is this?
- d) Whose going to vote?

2. WHICH SENTENCE IS GRAMMATICALLY CORRECT?

- a) I went two the store.
- b) I want ice cream, too.
- c) The nurse gave him too shorts.
- d) I want to know your name.

3. WHICH SENTENCE IS GRAMMATICALLY CORRECT?

- a) He did well on his diet.
- b) He done well on his diet.
- c) He did good on his diet
- d) He done good on his diet

4. WHICH SENTENCE IS GRAMMATICALLY CORRECT?

- a) Several lost his or her keys on the train.
- b) Does everyone have their train tickets ready?
- c) Is everyone ready for their ice-cream sundaes?
- d) Somebody left his or her jacket on the train.

5. WHICH SENTENCE SHOULD REPLACE THE FOLLOWING INCORRECT

SENTENCE? “This door to remain unlocked when occupied.”

- a) This door will remain unlocked when the office is occupied.
- b) This door to remain unclosed while open.