

M_PTQ_ERA2HESIA2 (500+ Questions) - Quiz

Questions with Answers

1.

$$474 + 2038 =$$

2512

2412

2521

2502

Explanation:

The answer is 2512. To solve this problem, you must know how to add numbers with multiple digits. It may be easier for you to complete this problem if you align the numbers vertically. The crucial thing when setting up the vertical problem is to make sure that the place values are lined up correctly. In this problem, the larger number (2038) should be placed on top, such that the 8 is over the 4, the 3 is over the 7, and so on. Then add the place value farthest to the right. In this case, the 4 and the 8 that we find in the ones place have a sum of 12; the 2 is placed in the final sum, and the 1 is carried over to the next place value to the left, the tens. The tens place is the next to be added: 3 plus 7 equal 10, with the addition of the carried 1 making 11. Again, the first 1 is carried over to the next place value. The problem proceeds on in this vein.

2.

$$4.934 + 7.1 + 9.08 =$$

21.114

21.042

20.214

59.13

Explanation:

The answer is 21.114. This problem requires you to understand addition involving a series of numbers, some of which include decimals. This problem is solved in the same manner as problem 9. Be sure to align the terms correctly, such that the 9 in 4.934 is above the 1 in 7.1 and the 0 in 9.08. Assume zeros for the hundredths and thousandths place of 7.1 and for the thousandths place of 9.08. The usual rules for carrying in addition still apply when working with decimals.

3.

$$27 - 3.54 =$$

24.56

23.46

33.3

24.54

Explanation:

The answer is 23.46. To solve this problem, you must know how to subtract a number with a decimal from a whole number. At first glance, this problem seems complex, but it is actually quite simple once you set it up in vertical form. Remember that the decimal point must remain aligned and that a decimal point can be assumed after the 7 in 27. In order to solve this problem, you should assume zeros for the tenths and hundredths places of 27. The problem is solved as $27.00 - 3.54$. Obviously, in order to solve this problem you will have to borrow from the 7 in 27.00. The normal rules for borrowing in subtraction still apply when working with decimals. Be sure to keep the decimal point of the difference aligned with the decimal points of the terms.

4.

$$28.19 - 9 =$$

28.1

18.19

27.29

19.19

Explanation:

The answer is 19.19. This problem requires you to understand subtraction of a whole number from a number with a decimal. This problem is somewhat similar to problem 11, although here the decimal is on the top in your vertical alignment. Assume zeros for the tenths and hundredths place of the bottom term, creating the problem $28.19 - 9.00$. Be sure to keep your decimal point in the same position in the difference as in the terms. The makers of the HESI often try to fool test-takers by including some possible answers that have the correct digits, but in which the decimal point is misplaced.

5.

Karen goes to the grocery store with \$40. She buys a carton of milk for \$1.85, a loaf of bread for \$3.20, and a bunch of bananas for \$3.05. How much money does she have left?

\$30.95

\$31.90

\$32.10

\$34.95

Explanation:

The answer is \$31.90. To solve this problem, you must know how to solve word problems involving decimal subtraction. In this scenario, Karen starts out with a certain amount of money

and spends some of it on groceries. To calculate how much money she has left, simply subtract the money spent from the original figure: $40 - 1.85 - 3.20 - 3.05$. There is no reason to include the dollar sign in your calculations, so long as you remember that it exists. You cannot subtract the costs of these items at the same time, so you must either subtract them one by one or add them up and subtract the sum from 40. Either way will generate the right answer.

6.

Round your answer to the tenths place: $0.088 \times 277.9 =$

21.90

2.5

24.5

24.46

Explanation:

The answer is 24.5. This problem requires you to understand multiplication including numbers with decimals. In some ways, multiplying decimals is easier than adding or subtracting them. This is because the decimal points can be ignored until the very end of the process. Simply set this problem up such that the longer term, 277.9, is on top (this term is considered longer because the initial 0 in 0.088 performs no function). Then multiply according to the usual system: Multiply the rightmost 8 by 9, 7, 7, and 2, and then do the same for the next 8. Add the two products together. Finally, count up the number of decimal places to the right of the decimal point in both terms. In this problem, there are four: 0.088 and 277.9. This means that there should be four places to the right of the decimal point in the product. Once the product is found, you must round it to the tenths place. This is done by assessing the digit in the place to the right of the tenths place (that is, the hundredths place). If that digit is lower than 5, round down; if it is 5 or greater, round up. In this case, there is a 5 in the hundredths place, so the 4 in the tenths place becomes a 5.

7.

Round your answer to the hundredths place: $28 \div 0.6 =$



46.67

0.021

17.50

16.8

Explanation:

The answer is 46.67. To solve this problem, you must know how to divide a whole number by a decimal. To begin with, set the problem up in the form  for question. You cannot perform division when the divisor is less than one, however, so shift the decimal point one place to the right. For every action in the divisor, an identical action must be taken in the dividend: Shift the decimal point (which can be assumed after the 8 in 28) in the dividend as well. The problem is now  for question. This problem can now be solved just like problems 7 and 8. Remember to round your answer to the hundredths place for this problem (this means you will need to solve to the thousandths place). With a knowledge of place value, you can immediately eliminate answer choices B and D, since they are solved to the nearest thousandth and tenth place, respectively.

8.

Roger's car gets an average of 25 miles per gallon. If his gas tank holds 16 gallons, about how far can he drive on a full tank?

41 miles

100 miles

320 miles

400 miles

Explanation:

The answer is 400 miles. This problem requires you to understand word problems involving mileage rates and multiplication. The problem states that the car gets an average 25 miles per gallon; in other words, every gallon of fuel powers the car for approximately 25 miles. If the car

holds 16 gallons of gas, then, and each of these gallons provides 25 miles of travel, you can set up the following equation: $25 \text{ miles/gallon} \times 16 \text{ gallons} = 400 \text{ miles}$. Since the first term has gallons in the denominator and the second term has gallons in what would be the numerator (if it were expressed as 16 gallons/1), these units cancel each other out and leave only miles.

9.

Express the answer in simplest form: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$

Explanation:

The answer is $\frac{1}{1}$. To solve this problem, you must know how to add fractions with like denominators. This kind of operation is actually quite simple. The denominator of the sum remains the same; the calculation is performed by adding the numerators. On problems like this, the makers of the HESI will probably try to fool you by including one possible answer in which the denominators have been added; in this problem, for instance, you would end up with answer choice D if you added both numerator and denominator. Do not assume that you have answered the question correctly because your calculations match one of the answer choices. Always check your work.

10.

Express the answer in simplest form: $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} =$

—

Explanation:

The answer is $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{17}{21}$. This problem requires you to understand addition of fractions with unlike denominators. The denominator is the bottom term in a fraction; the top term is called the numerator. In order to perform addition with fractions, all of the terms must have the same denominator. In order to derive the lowest common denominator in this problem, you must list the multiples for 3 and 7 until you find one that both have in common. In increasing order, multiples of 3 are 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, and 21; multiples of 7 are 7, 14, and 21. The least common multiple is 21. This is also the lowest common denominator for the two fractions. To convert each term into a fraction with this common denominator, you must multiply both numerator and denominator by the same number. To make the denominator of $\frac{2}{3}$ into 21, you must multiply by 7; therefore, you must also multiply the numerator, 2, by 7. The new fraction is $\frac{14}{21}$. For the second term, you must multiply numerator and denominator by 3: $\frac{1}{7} = \frac{3}{21}$. The new addition problem is $\frac{14}{21} + \frac{3}{21} = \frac{17}{21}$. Remember that when adding fractions, only the numerators are combined.

11.

Present the sum as a mixed number in simplest form: $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{9} =$

—

—

—

—

Explanation:

The answer is $1\frac{10}{9}$. To solve this problem, you must know how to add mixed numbers and improper fractions. To begin with, convert the mixed number (a mixed number includes a whole number and a fraction) into an improper fraction (a fraction in which the numerator is larger than the denominator). This is done by multiplying the whole number by the denominator and adding the product to the numerator: $1 \times 2 + 1 = 3$. The problem is now $\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{9}$. Then find the lowest common denominator by listing some multiples of 2 and 9. The lowest common multiple is 18, so you must convert both terms: $\frac{3}{2} = \frac{27}{18}$, and $\frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{18}$. The problem is now $\frac{27}{18} + \frac{2}{18} = \frac{29}{18}$. This fraction can be reduced by dividing both the numerator and the

denominator by 3: — — . This improper fraction can be converted to the mixed number

— .

12.

$$32,788 + 1693 =$$

33,481

32,383

34,481

36,481

Explanation:

The answer is 34,481. This problem requires that you understand addition of multiple-digit numbers. As in the first problem, the most important step is properly aligning the two addends in vertical formation, such that the final 8 in 32,788 is above the final 3 in 1693. Again, as in the first problem, you will be required to carry numbers over. It is a good idea to practice these addition problems and pay special attention to carrying over, since errors in this area can produce answers that look correct. The makers of the HESI exam will sometimes try to take advantage of these common errors by making a couple of the wrong answers the results one would get by failing to carry over a digit.

13.

Aaron worked — hours on Monday, — hours on Tuesday, and — hours on Thursday. How many hours did he work in all?

—

—

—

—

Explanation:

The answer is $—$. This problem requires you to understand addition involving mixed numbers. The calculation required by this problem is straightforward: In order to derive the number of hours Aaron worked, add up the three mixed numbers. To make this possible, you will need to find the least common multiple of 2, 4, and 3 so that you can establish a common denominator. The lowest common denominator for this problem is 12. You can either add up the whole numbers separately from the fractions or convert the mixed numbers into improper fractions and add them in that form. Either way will yield the correct answer.

14.

Express the answer in simplest form: $—$ $—$ =

—

—

—

—

Explanation:

The answer is $—$. To solve this problem, you must understand subtraction involving fractions with like denominators. As with addition involving fractions with like denominators, you should only subtract the numerators. So, this problem is solved $—$ $—$ $—$. This answer can be simplified by dividing by the greatest common factor (a factor is any number that can be divided into the given number equally). The factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12. The factors of 24 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, and 24. The greatest common factor of 12 and 24 is 12, so divide both numerator and denominator by 12 to derive the answer in simplest form: $—$ $—$.

15.

Express the answer in simplest form: $—$ $—$ =

—

—

—

—

Explanation:

The answer is —. This problem requires you to understand subtraction with mixed numbers. In order to perform this problem, you must look at the fractions separately from the whole numbers. To subtract — — the two fractions must have the same denominator. Since 14 is a multiple of 7, you only have to alter the first term. Multiply both numerator and denominator by 2: — — — Then subtract: — — — Now subtract the whole numbers: $3 - 2 = 1$. Putting the whole number and fraction together yields —

16.

Express the answer in simplest form: Dean has brown, white, and black socks. One-third of his socks are white; one-sixth of his socks are black. What fraction of his socks are brown?

—

—

—

—

Explanation:

The answer is —. To solve this problem, you must know how to solve word problems requiring fraction addition and subtraction. You are given the proportions of Dean's socks that are white and black. The best approach to this problem is adding together the two known quantities and subtracting the sum from 1. First you need to find a common denominator for — and —. The lowest common multiple of these two numbers is 6, so convert — by multiplying the numerator and denominator by 2. The new equation will be — — —. This sum is equivalent to —,

meaning that half of Dean's socks are either white or black. The other half, then, are brown. If you need to perform the calculation, however, it will look like this: $-\quad -\quad -$.

17.

Express the answer in simplest form: A recipe calls for $-\text{ cups sugar}$, $-\text{ cups flour}$, and $-\text{ cup milk}$. If you want to double the recipe, what will be the total amount of cups of ingredients required?

$-\quad -\quad -$

8

$-\quad -\quad -$

$-\quad -\quad -$

Explanation:

*The answer is $-\quad -$. This problem requires you to understand word problems involving the addition and multiplication of mixed numbers and improper fractions. To begin with, convert the three mixed numbers to improper fractions by multiplying the whole number by the denominator and adding the product to the numerator. The resulting fractions will be $-\text{ (sugar)}$, $-\text{ (flour)}$, and $-\text{ (milk)}$. Then find the least common multiple of 2 and 3, which is 6, and convert the three fractions so that they have this denominator: $-\text{ (sugar)}$, $-\text{ (flour)}$, and $-\text{ (milk)}$. Add these fractions together and multiply the sum by two to double the recipe: $-\quad -\quad -\quad -$
 $-\quad -\quad -$. Finally, convert this improper fraction to a simple mixed number by dividing numerator by denominator and simplifying the leftover fraction: $-\quad -$.*

18.

Express your answer as a mixed number in simplest form: $-\quad - =$

$-\quad -\quad -$

$-\quad -\quad -$

$-\quad -\quad -$

—

Explanation:

The answer is — . To solve this problem, you must know how to multiply mixed numbers and fractions. Unlike fraction addition and subtraction, fraction multiplication does not require a common denominator. However, it is necessary to convert mixed numbers into improper fractions. This is done by multiplying the whole number by the denominator and adding the product to the numerator: in this case, $4 \times 3 + 1 = 13$. So the problem is now — — . Fraction multiplication is performed by multiplying numerator by numerator and denominator by denominator: — — . This improper fraction can be converted into a mixed number by dividing numerator by denominator, which gives — .

19.

Express the answer as a mixed number or fraction in simplest form: — — =

—

—

—

—

Explanation:

The answer is — . This problem requires you to understand multiplication of mixed numbers and fractions. The process is the same as for the previous problem: First, reduce the fractional part of the mixed number to — . Then convert — into the mixed number — . Next, multiply numerator by numerator and denominator by denominator to get the answer: — — — .

20.

Express the answer as a mixed number or fraction in simplest form: — — =

—

—

—

—

Explanation:

The answer is $-\frac{1}{5}$. To solve this problem, you must know how to divide fractions. The process of dividing fractions is similar to that of multiplying fractions, except that the second term must first be inverted, or replaced with its reciprocal. Once this is done, the numerator is multiplied by the numerator, and the denominator is multiplied by the denominator. This problem can be solved by multiplying $-\frac{1}{5}$ by the reciprocal of $-\frac{1}{5}$, which is $-\frac{5}{1}$ or 5: $-\frac{1}{5} \times -\frac{5}{1} = 1$. Finally, convert this improper fraction into a mixed number according to the usual procedure.

21.

Express the answer as a mixed number or fraction in simplest form: $-\frac{1}{5} \div -\frac{1}{5} =$

—

—

—

—

Explanation:

The answer is 1 . This problem requires you to understand how to divide fractions. The procedure is the same as for the previous problem: Take the reciprocal of the second term and change the problem to one of multiplication: $-\frac{1}{5} \times -\frac{5}{1} = 1$. Convert this improper fraction into a mixed number according to the usual procedure. The fraction cannot be simplified because 12 and 7 do not share any factors other than 1.

22.

Round to the nearest whole number: Bill got $\frac{77}{100}$ of the answers right on his chemistry test. On a scale of 1 to 100, what numerical grade would he receive?

77

78

79

80

Explanation:

The answer is 78. To solve this problem, you must know how to convert a fraction into a ratio. In this problem, you are being asked to convert the fraction into a value on a scale from 1 to 100, which is basically like being asked to convert it into a percentage. To do so, divide the numerator by the denominator. The answer will be a repeating seven: $0.777\dots$ Calculate to the thousandths place in order to determine the value. Because the digit in the thousandths place is a 7, you will round up the digit to the left to establish the final answer, 78.

23.

$$3703 - 1849 =$$

1954

1854

1974

1794

Explanation:

The answer is 1854. To solve this problem, you must know how to subtract one multiple-digit number from another. As with the above addition problems, the most important step in this kind of problem is to set up the proper vertical alignment. In subtraction problems, the larger number must always be on top, and there can be only two terms in all (an addition problem can have an infinite number of terms). In this problem, the ones places should be aligned such that the 3 in 3703 is above the 9 in 1849. This problem also requires you to understand what to do when you

have a larger value on the bottom of a subtraction problem. In this case, the 3 on the top of the ones place is smaller than the 9 beneath it, so it must borrow 1 from the number to its left. Unfortunately, there is a 0 to the left of the three, so we must extract a 1 from the next place over again. The 7 in 3703 becomes a 6, the 0 becomes a 10 only to have 1 taken away, leaving it as a 9. The 3 in the ones place becomes 13, from which we can now subtract the 9.

24.

Change the fraction to a decimal and round to the hundredths place: $\frac{7}{8} =$

0.88

0.92

0.84

0.78

Explanation:

The answer is 0.88. This problem requires you to understand the conversion of fractions to decimals. The process is fairly simple: Divide the numerator by the denominator. In order to make this possible, you will have to write 7 as 7.000. The resulting quotient will be 0.875. Remember that the instructions require you to round to the nearest hundredths place. The digit in the thousandths place will be 5, meaning that you need to round up. The final answer is 0.88.

25.

Change the fraction to a decimal and round to the hundredths place: $\frac{18}{4} =$

4.37

4.43

4.56

4.78

Explanation:

The answer is 4.43. To solve this problem, you must know how to convert mixed numbers into decimals. Perhaps the easiest way to perform this operation is to convert the mixed number into an improper fraction and then divide the numerator by the denominator. Convert the mixed number into an improper fraction by multiplying the whole number by the denominator and adding the product to the numerator: $4 \times 7 + 3 = 31$, so the improper fraction is $\frac{31}{7}$. Next divide 31 by 7, according to the same procedure used in problems 7 and 8. Remember that when you have to add 0 to 31 in order to continue your calculations, you must put a decimal point directly above in the quotient. Also, since the problem asks you to round to the hundredths place, you must solve the problem to the nearest thousandth.

26.

Change the decimal to the simplest equivalent proper fraction: $3.78 =$

—

—

—

—

Explanation:

The answer is $\frac{378}{100}$. This problem requires you to understand the conversion of decimals into mixed numbers. 3.78 has value into the hundredths place, so your fraction will have a denominator of 100. There are three whole units and seventy-eight hundredths, a mixed number that can be written as $3\frac{78}{100}$. Next, you must simplify this fraction. The only common factor of 78 and 100 is 2, so divide both numerator and denominator by 2: $\frac{378}{100} = \frac{189}{50}$. This fraction cannot be simplified any further, so the answer is $\frac{189}{50}$.

27.

Change the decimal to the simplest equivalent proper fraction: $0.07 =$

—

—

—

—

Explanation:

The answer is $\frac{7}{100}$. To solve this problem, you must know how to convert decimals into fractions. Remember that all of the numbers to the right of a decimal point represent values less than one. So, a decimal number such as this will not include any whole numbers when it is converted into a fraction. The 7 is in the hundredths place, so the number is properly expressed as $\frac{7}{100}$. The fraction cannot be simplified because 7 and 100 do not share any factors besides one.

28.

Change the decimal to the simplest equivalent proper fraction: $2.80 =$

—

—

—

—

Explanation:

The answer is $2\frac{2}{5}$. This problem requires you to understand how to convert a decimal into a fraction or, in this case, a mixed number. Because there are values to the left of the decimal point, you can tell that this number will be equivalent to a mixed number. Indeed, the number 2.80 is equivalent to $\frac{280}{100}$. Next, list the factors of 80 (1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 20, 40, 80) and 100 (1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100). The greatest common factor is 20, so divide both numerator and denominator by 20 to derive the simplest form of the fraction, $\frac{14}{5}$.

29.

Change the fraction to the simplest possible ratio: $\frac{8}{14} =$

2:3

4:7

4:6

3:5

Explanation:

The answer is 4:7. To solve this problem, you must know how to convert fractions into ratios. A ratio expresses the relationship between two numbers. For instance, the ratio 2:3 suggests that for every 2 of one thing, there will be 3 of the other. If we applied this ratio to the length and width of a rectangle, for instance, we would be saying that for every 2 units of length, the rectangle must have 3 units of width. A fraction is just one way to express a ratio: The fraction $\frac{8}{14}$ is equivalent to the ratio 8:14. To simplify the ratio, divide both sides by the greatest common factor, 2. The simplest form of this ratio is 4:7.

30.

Two-thirds of the students in Mr. Garcia's class are boys. If there are 27 students in the class, how many of them are girls?

1

9

12

20

Explanation:

The answer is 9. This problem requires you to understand how to approach word problems involving fractions and ratios. You are given the total number of students in the class and the fraction of students who are boys. With this information, you can determine the number of boys by multiplying $\frac{2}{3}$ by 27. You will find that there are 18 boys in the class. You can then find the

number of girls by subtracting the number of boys from the total number of students: $27 - 18 = 9$. There are nine girls in the class.

31.

Solve for x :

$$3:2 :: 24:x$$

16

12

2

22

Explanation:

The answer is 16. To solve this problem, you must understand proportions. A proportion is a comparison between two or more equivalent ratios. A simple proportion is $1:2 :: 2:4$, which can be expressed in words as "1 is to 2 as 2 is to 4." Just as 2 is twice 1, 4 is twice 2. Problem 37 asks you to identify a missing term in a proportion. One way to do this is to set up the problem as a set of equivalent fractions and solve for the variable: $\frac{3}{2} = \frac{24}{x}$. To solve this equation, cross-multiply. You will end up with $3x = 48$. Divide both sides by 3 to find that $x = 16$.

32.

Solve for x :

$$7:42 :: 4:x$$

12

48

24

Explanation:

The answer is 24. This problem requires you to understand proportions. You can use the same procedure to solve this problem as you used to solve problem 37. Set up the proportion in the same way as a pair of equivalent fractions: $\frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$. Then solve for x . To do this, you must cross-multiply (producing $7x = 168$), and then divide both sides by 7. Your calculations should determine that $x = 24$.

33.

Change the decimal to a percent: $0.64 =$

0.64%

64%

6.4%

0.064%

Explanation:

The answer is 64%. To solve this problem, you must know how to convert a decimal into a percent. A percentage is a number expressed in terms of hundredths. When we say, for instance, that a candidate received 55% of the vote, we mean that she received 55 out of every 100 votes cast. When we say that the sales tax is 6%, we mean that for every 100 cents in the price another 6 cents are added to the final cost. To convert a decimal into a percentage, multiply it by 100 or just shift the decimal point two places to the right. In this case, by moving the decimal point two places to the right you can derive the correct answer, 64%.

34.

 $4790 - 2974 =$ **1816**

1917

2109

1779

Explanation:

The answer is 1816. This problem requires you to understand subtraction with multiple-digit numbers. As in problem 3, the most important step is to align the problem vertically such that the 0 in 4790 is above the 4 in 2974. Again, as in problem 3, you will have to borrow from the place value to the left when the number on the bottom is bigger than the number on top. Be sure to practice this kind of problem with special attention to borrowing from adjacent place values. The HESI exam will often include a few wrong answers that you could mistakenly derive by simply forgetting to borrow.

35.

Change the decimal to a percent: $0.000026 =$

0.0026%

0.026%

2.6%

26%

Explanation:

The answer is 0.0026%. This problem requires you to understand the conversion of decimals into percentages. Remember that percent is equivalent to quantity out of a hundred; 75%, for instance, is 75 out of 100. To convert a decimal into a percentage, then, multiply the given decimal by 100. A simple way to perform this calculation is to shift the decimal point two places to the right. So for this problem, 0.000026 is equivalent to 0.0026% .

36.

Change the percent to a decimal: 38% =

3.8

0.038

38.0

0.38

Explanation:

The answer is 0.38. To solve this problem, you must know how to convert percentages into decimals. This is done by shifting the decimal point two places to the right. This operation is the same as dividing the percentage by 100. In this problem, assume that the decimal is after the eight in 38%. The equivalent decimal, then, is 0.38.

37.

Change the percent to a decimal: 17.6% =

17.6

1.76

0.176

0.0176

Explanation:

The answer is 0.176. This problem requires you to understand the conversion of percentages into decimals. A percentage is an amount out of 100; 17.6%, then, is equivalent to 17.6 out of 100, or $\frac{17.6}{100}$. A percentage can be converted into decimal form by dividing it by 100, or, more simply, by shifting the decimal point two places to the left. Therefore, 17.6% is equivalent to 0.176.

38.

Change the percent to a decimal: 126% =

126.0

0.0126

0.126

1.26

Explanation:

The answer is 1.26. To solve this problem, you must know how to convert percentages into decimals. Remember that a percentage is really just an expression of a value in terms of hundredths. That is, 25% is the same as 25 out of 100. To convert a percentage into a decimal, shift the decimal point two places to the left. In this case, the decimal point is assumed to be after the six in 126%. By shifting the decimal point two places to the left, you find that the equivalent decimal is 1.26.

39.

Change the fraction to a percent and round to the nearest whole number: $\frac{1}{5}$ =

20%

21%

22%

23%

Explanation:

The answer is 22%. This problem requires you to understand how to convert fractions into percentages. To do so, divide the numerator by the denominator. This requires placing a decimal point and 0 after the 2. Remember that the instructions ask you to round your quotient to the nearest whole number. The quotient will be an endlessly repeating 0.2, which means that

you will round down to 22%. You only need to solve this equation to the thousandths place in order to obtain sufficient information to answer the question.

40.

Change the fraction to a percent and round to the nearest whole number: $\frac{13}{90} =$


33%

69%

72%

78%

Explanation:

The answer is 69%. To solve this problem, you must know how to convert fractions into percentages. This is done by dividing the numerator by the denominator. In this case, the problem is set up as  for question, because a decimal point and 0 are required to make the calculation possible. Although the decimal point is there, you should still treat 9.0 as if it were 90 when performing your division. Since 13 will go into 90 six times, you can place a 6 above the 0 in 9.0. Remember that your quotient will have a decimal point in the identical place; that is, directly to the left of the 6. If you continue your calculations, you will derive an answer of 0.692... However, once you derive that first 6, you should be able to select the correct answer choice. Remember that percentage is the same as hundredths; in other words, 69% is the same as sixty-nine hundredths.

41.

Round to the nearest whole number: What is 17 out of 68, as a percent?

17%

25%

32%

68%

Explanation:

The answer is 25%. This problem requires you to understand how to convert fractions into percentages. One way to make this conversion is to divide 17 by 68, which will create a decimal quotient, and then convert this decimal into a percentage. The procedure for division is the same as was used in problem 45; simply divide the numerator (17) by the denominator (68). In order to do so, you will have to express 17 as 17.0. Take the resulting quotient, 0.25, and convert it into a percentage by multiplying it by a hundred or simply shifting the decimal point two places to the right. Of course, you may skip this last step if your quotient makes the right answer apparent. In this problem, for instance, a quotient of 0.25 suggests that only answer choice B can be correct.

42.

Round to the nearest percentage point: Gerald made 13 out of the 22 shots he took in the basketball game. What was his shooting percentage?


13%

22%

59%

67%

Explanation:

The answer is 59%. To solve this problem, you must know how to convert a fraction into a percentage. Gerald made 13 out of 22 shots, a performance that can also be expressed by the fraction $13/22$. To convert this fraction into a percentage, divide the numerator by the denominator:  graphic for question. Once you derive the initial 5 in the quotient, you can be fairly certain that answer choice C is correct. Whenever possible, try to take these kinds of shortcuts to save yourself some time. Although the HESI exam gives you plenty of time to complete all of the questions, by saving a little time here and there you can give yourself more opportunities to work through the harder problems.

43.

Round to the nearest whole number: What is 18% of 600?

108

76

254

176

Explanation:

The answer is 108. This problem requires you to understand how to find equivalencies involving percentages. One way to solve this problem is to set up the equation $\frac{18}{100} = \frac{x}{600}$. In words, this equation states that 18 out of 100 is equal to some unknown amount out of 600. The first step in solving such an equation is to cross-multiply; in other words, $18 \times 600 = 100x$. This produces $10,800 = 100x$, a problem that can be solved for x by dividing both sides by 100. This calculation shows that $x = 108$, meaning that 108 is 18% of 600. A simpler way is to remember that the word "of" in mathematics means to multiply. To multiply 18% by 600, convert the percentage to a decimal by moving the decimal point two places to the left: 0.18. Then multiply 0.18 and 600 to derive 108.

44.

Round to the tenths place: What is 6.4% of 32?

1.8

2.1

2.6

2.0

Explanation:

The answer is 2.0. To solve this problem, you must know how to find equivalencies involving percentages. This problem can be solved with the same strategy used in problem 48. To begin with, set up the following equation: $\frac{6.4}{100} = \frac{x}{32}$. Next cross-multiply: $6.4 \times 32 = 100x$. This produces $204.8 = 100x$, which is solved for x by dividing both sides of the equation by 100. The value of x is 2.048, which is rounded to 2.0. Or change the percent to a decimal, 0.064, and multiply by 32 to obtain 2.048 and round to 2.0.

45.

$$229 \times 738 =$$

161,622

167,670

169,002

171,451

Explanation:

The answer is 169,002. To solve this problem, you must know how to multiply numbers with several digits. These problems often intimidate students because they produce such large numbers, but they are actually quite simple. As with the above addition and subtraction problems, the crucial first step is to align the terms vertically such that the 8 in 738 is above the 9 in 229. In multiplication, it is a good idea to put the larger number on top, although it is only essential to do so when one of the terms has more place values than the other. In a multiple-digit multiplication problem, every digit gets multiplied by every other digit: First the 9 in 229 is multiplied by the three digits in 738, moving from right to left. Only the digit in the ones place is brought down; the digit in the tens place is placed above the digit to the immediate left and added to the product of the next multiplication. In this problem, then, the 9 and 8 produce 72: The 2 is placed below, and the 7 is placed above the 3 in 738. Then the 9 and the 3 are multiplied and produce 27, to which the 7 is added, making 34. The 4 comes down, the 3 goes above the first 2 in 229, and the process continues. The product of 9 multiplied by 738 is placed below and is added to the products of 2 and 738 and 2 and 738, respectively. For each successive product, the first digit goes one place value to the left. So, in other words, 0 is placed under the 2. These three products are added together to calculate the final product of 738 and 229.

46.

What is the numerical value of the Roman number XVII?

22

17

48

57

Explanation:

The answer is 17. This problem requires you to know about Roman numerals. This system of numeration is still used in a number of professional contexts. The Roman numerals are as follows: I (1), V (5), X (10), L (50), C (100), D (500), and M (1000). You may also see the lowercase versions of these letters used. The order of the numerals is typically largest to smallest. However, when a smaller number is placed in front of a larger one, the smaller number is to be subtracted from the larger one that follows. For instance, the Roman numeral XIV is 14, as the 1 (I) is to be subtracted from the 5 (V). If the number had been written XVI, it would represent 16, as the 1 (I) is to be added to the 5 (V).

47.

$356 \times 808 =$

274,892

278,210

283,788

287,648

Explanation:

The answer is 287,648. This problem requires you to understand multiplication of numbers with several digits. The difficulties you may face with this problem are identical to those of problem

5. Be sure set up your vertical alignment properly, such that the 8 in 808 is above the 6 in 356. Multiply the 6 in 356 by 8, 0, and 8, proceeding from right to left. Then multiply the 5 in 356 by 8, 0, and 8; finally, multiply the 3 in 356 by 8, 0, and 8. For each successive product, add one zero at the extreme right of the product. Add the three products together to find your final answer.

48.

Round to the nearest whole number: $435 \div 7 =$


16

62

74

86

Explanation:

The answer is 62. To solve this problem, you must know how to divide a multiple-digit number by a single-digit number. To begin with, set up the problem as  for question. Then determine the number of times that 7 will go into 43 (one way to do this is to multiply 7 by various numbers until you find a product that is either 43 exactly or no more than 6 fewer than 43). In this case, you will find that 7 goes into 43 six times. Place the 6 above the 3 in 435 and multiply the 6 by 7. The product, 42, should be subtracted from 43, leaving a difference of 1. Since 7 cannot go into 1, bring down the 5 to create 15. The 7 will go into 15 twice, so place a 2 to the right of the 6 on top of the problem. At this point, you should recognize that only answer choice B can be correct. If you proceed further, however, you will find that 435 must become 435.0 so that the 0 can be brought down to make a large enough number to be divided by 7. Once a decimal point is introduced to the dividend, a decimal point must be placed directly above it in the quotient. If you continue working this problem, you will end up with an answer of 62.14.... Note that the instructions tell you only to round to the nearest whole number. Once you have solved to the tenths place, there is no need to continue.

49.

Round to the nearest whole number: $4748 \div 12 =$


372

384

396

412

Explanation:

The answer is 396. To solve this problem, you must understand division involving multiple-digit numbers. To begin with, set up the problem as  for question. Then solve the problem according to the procedure you followed in problem 7. Since you are asked to round to the nearest whole number, you must solve this problem to the tenths place. If your calculations are correct, you will have a 6 in the tenths place, meaning that the answer should be rounded up from 395 to 396.

50.

Report all decimal places: $3.7 + 7.289 + 4 =$

14.989

5.226

15.0

15.07

Explanation:

The answer is 14.989. To solve this problem, you must know how to add a series of numbers when some of the numbers include decimals. As with addition problems 1 and 2, the most important first step is to set up the proper vertical alignment. This step is even more important when working with decimals. Be sure that all of the decimal points are in alignment; in other words, the 7 in 3.7 should be above the 2 in 7.289. Since the final term, 4, is a whole number, we assume a 0 in the tenths place. Similarly, you may assume zeros in the hundredths and thousandths places, if you prefer to have a digit in every relevant place. Then beginning at the rightmost place value (in this case, the thousandths), add the terms together as you would with

whole numbers. The decimal point of the sum should be aligned with the decimal points of the terms.

51.

What is the main idea of the passage?

The nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were a dark period for medicine.

You have probably never had diphtheria.

Traditional vaccines contain altered microbes.

Vaccines help the immune system function properly.

Explanation:

The main idea of this passage is that vaccines help the immune system function properly. Identifying main ideas is one of the key skills tested by the HESI exam. One of the common traps that many test-takers fall into is assuming that the first sentence of the passage will express the main idea. Although this will be true for some passages, often the author will use the first sentence to attract interest or to make an introductory, but not central, point. On this question, if you assume that the first sentence contains the main idea, you will mistakenly choose answer B. Finding the main idea of a passage requires patience and thoroughness; you cannot expect to know the main idea until you have read the entire passage. In this case, a diligent reading will show you that answer choices A, B, and C express details from the passage, but only answer choice D is a comprehensive summary of the author's message.

52.

Which statement is *not* a detail from the passage?

Alcohol can cause stomach bleeding.

Ulcer disease rarely occurs in the stomach.

Benign tumors rarely result in massive bleeding.

Childbirth is one cause of Mallory-Weiss syndrome.

Explanation:

The passage never states that ulcer disease rarely occurs in the stomach. On the contrary, in the second paragraph the author states that ulcer disease can affect the blood vessels in the stomach. The three other answer choices can be found within the passage. The surest way to answer a question like this is to comb through the passage, looking for each detail in turn. This is a time-consuming process, however, so you may want to follow any initial intuition you have. In other words, if you are suspicious of one of the answer choices, see if you can find it in the passage. Often you will find that the detail is expressly contradicted by the author, in which case you can be sure that this is the right answer.

53.

What is the meaning of the word *rupture* as it is used in the first paragraph?

tear

collapse

implode

detach

Explanation:

In the first paragraph, the word rupture means "tear." All of the answer choices are action verbs that suggest destruction. In order to determine the precise meaning of rupture, then, you must examine its usage in the passage. The author is describing a condition in which damage to a vein causes internal bleeding. Therefore, it does not make sense to say that the vein has collapsed or imploded, as neither of these verbs suggests a ripping or opening in the side of the vein. Similarly, the word detach suggests an action that seems inappropriate for a vein. It seems quite possible, however, for a vein to tear: Answer choice A is correct.

54.

What is the meaning of the word *erode* as it is used in the second paragraph?

avoid

divorce

contain

wear away

Explanation:

In the second paragraph, the word erode means “wear away.” Your approach to this question should be the same as for question 11. Take a look at how the word is used in the passage. The author is describing a condition in which ulcers degrade a vein to the point of bleeding. Obviously, it is not appropriate to say that the ulcer has avoided, divorced, or contained the vein. It is sensible, however, to say that the ulcer has worn away the vein.

55.

What is the primary subject of the passage?

a new artificial retina

Kathy Blake

hereditary disease

Dr. Mark Humayun

Explanation:

The primary subject of the passage is a new artificial retina. This question is a little tricky, because the author spends so much time talking about the experience of Kathy Blake. As a reader, however, you have to ask yourself whether Mrs. Blake or the new artificial retina is more essential to the story. Would the author still be interested in the story if a different person had the artificial retina? Probably. Would the author have written about Mrs. Blake if she hadn't gotten the artificial retina? Almost certainly not. Really, the story of Kathy Blake is just a way for

the author to make the artificial retina more interesting to the reader. Therefore, the artificial retina is the primary subject of the passage.

56.

What is the meaning of the word *progressive* as it is used in the second paragraph?

selective

gradually increasing

diminishing

disabling

Explanation:

In the second paragraph, the word progressive means “gradually increasing.” The root of the word is progress, which you may know means “advancement toward a goal.” With this in mind, you may be reasonably certain that answer choice B is correct. It is never a bad idea to examine the context, however. The author is describing progressive visual loss, so you might be tempted to select answer choice C or D, since they both suggest loss or diminution. Remember, however, that the adjective progressive is modifying the noun loss. Since the loss is increasing, the correct answer is B.

57.

Which statement is *not* a detail from the passage?

The use of an artificial retina requires a special pair of glasses.

Retinal blindness is the inability to perceive light.

Retinitis pigmentosa is curable.

The artificial retina performs best in bright light.

Explanation:

The passage never states that retinitis pigmentosa (RP) is curable. This question may be somewhat confusing, since the passage discusses a new treatment for RP. However, the passage never declares that researchers have come up with a cure for the condition; rather, they have developed a new technology that allows people who suffer from RP to regain some of their vision. This is not the same thing as curing RP. Kathy Blake and others like her still have RP, though they have been assisted by this new technology.

58.

What is the author's intention in writing the essay?

to persuade

to entertain

to analyze

to inform

Explanation:

The author's intention in writing this essay is to inform. You may be tempted to answer that the author's intention is to entertain. Indeed, the author expresses his message through the story of Kathy Blake. This story, however, is not important by itself. It is clearly included as a way of explaining the new camera glasses. If the only thing the reader learned from the passage was the story of Kathy Blake, the author would probably be disappointed. At the same time, the author is not really trying to persuade the reader of anything. There is nothing controversial about these new glasses: Everyone is in favor of them. The mission of the author, then, is simply to inform the reader.

59.

What is the main idea of the passage?

Usher syndrome is an inherited condition that affects hearing and vision.

Some people are carriers of Usher syndrome.

Usher syndrome typically skips a generation.

Scientists hope to develop a test for detecting the carriers of Usher syndrome.

Explanation:

The main idea of the passage is that Usher syndrome is an inherited condition that affects hearing and vision. Always be aware that some answers may be included in the passage but not the main idea. In this question, answer choices B and D are both true details from the passage, but neither of them would be a good summary of the article. One way to approach this kind of question is to consider what you would be likely to say if someone asked you to describe the article in a single sentence. Often, the sentence you come up with will closely mimic one of the answer choices. If so, that answer choice is probably correct.

60.

What is the meaning of the word *symptoms* as it is used in the first paragraph?

qualifications

conditions

disorders

perceptible signs

Explanation:

In the first paragraph, the word symptoms means "perceptible signs." The word symptoms is used frequently in medical contexts, though many people do not entirely understand its meaning. Symptoms are only those signs of illness that can be observed by someone besides the person with the illness. A stomachache, for instance, is not technically considered a symptom, since it cannot be observed by anyone other than the person who has it. A rash, however, is considered a symptom because other people can see it. The best definition for symptoms, then, is perceptible signs; that is, signs that can be perceived.

61.

Which statement is *not* a detail from the passage?

Types 1 and 2 Usher syndrome are the most common in the United States.

Usher syndrome affects both hearing and smell.

Right now, there is no way to identify a carrier of Usher syndrome.

Central vision is the ability to see straight ahead.

Explanation:

The passage does not state that Usher syndrome affects both hearing and smell. On the contrary, the passage only states that Usher syndrome affects hearing and vision. You should not be content merely to note that sentence in the passage and select answer choice B. In order to be sure, you need to quickly scan the passage to determine whether there is any mention of problems with the sense of smell. This is because the mention of impaired hearing and vision does not make it impossible for smell to be damaged as well. It is a good idea to practice scanning short articles for specific words. In this case, you would want to scan the article looking for words like smell and nose.

62.

Which statement is *not* a detail from the passage?

Vaccines contain microbe parts or altered microbes.

The immune system typically needs a week to learn how to fight a new disease.

The symptoms of disease do not emerge until the body has learned how to fight the microbe.

A hundred years ago, children were at the greatest risk of dying from now-treatable diseases.

Explanation:

This passage does not state that the symptoms of disease will not emerge until the body has learned to fight the disease. The reading comprehension section of the HESI exam will include

several questions that require you to identify details from a passage. The typical structure of these questions is to ask you to identify the answer choice that contains a detail not included in the passage. This question structure makes your work a little more difficult, because it requires you to confirm that the other three details are in the passage. In this question, the details expressed in answer choices A, B, and D are all explicit in the passage. The passage never states, however, that the symptoms of disease do not emerge until the body has learned how to fight the disease-causing microbe. On the contrary, the passage implies that a person may become quite sick and even die before the body learns to effectively fight the disease.

63.

What is the meaning of the word *juvenile* as it is used in the second paragraph?

bratty

serious

occurring in children

improper

Explanation:

In the second paragraph, the word *juvenile* means “occurring in children.” Examine the context in which the word is used. Remember that the context extends beyond just the immediate sentence in which the word is found. It can also include adjacent sentences and paragraphs. In this case, the word *juvenile* is immediately followed by a further explanation of Usher syndrome as it appears in children. You can be reasonably certain, then, that *juvenile Usher syndrome* is the condition as it presents in children. Although the word *juvenile* is occasionally used in English to describe immature or annoying behavior, it is clear that the author is not here referring to a bratty form of Usher syndrome.

64.

What is the meaning of the word *mutated* as it is used in the third paragraph?

selected

altered

composed

destroyed

Explanation:

In the third paragraph, the word mutated means "altered." This word comes from the same root as mutant; a mutant is an organism in which the chromosomes have been changed somehow. The context in which the word is used makes it clear that the author is referring to a scenario in which one of the parent's chromosomes has been altered. One way to approach this kind of problem is to substitute the answer choice into the passage to see if it still makes sense. Clearly, it would not make sense for a chromosome to be selected, since chromosomes are passed on and inherited without conscious choice. Neither does it make sense for a chromosome to be destroyed, because a basic fact of biology is that all living organisms have chromosomes.

65.

What is the main idea of the passage?

Scientists fully understand the immune system.

The immune system triggers the production of fluids.

The body is under constant invasion by malicious microbes.

The immune system protects the body from infection.

Explanation:

The main idea of the passage is that the immune system protects the body from infection. The author repeatedly alludes to the complexity and mystery of the immune system, so it cannot be true that scientists fully understand this part of the body. It is true that the immune system triggers the production of fluids, but this description misses the point. Similarly, it is true that the body is under constant invasion by malicious microbes; however, the author is much more

interested in the body's response to these microbes. For this reason, the best answer choice is D.

66.

Which statement is *not* a detail from the passage?

Most invaders of the body are microbes.

The immune system relies on excellent communication.

Viruses are extremely sophisticated.

The cells of the immune system are organized.

Explanation:

The passage never states that viruses are extremely sophisticated. In fact, the passage explicitly states the opposite. However, in order to know this you need to understand the word primitive. The passage says that viruses are too primitive, or early in their development, to be classified as living organisms. A primitive organism is simple and undeveloped—exactly the opposite of sophisticated. If you do not know the word primitive, you can still answer the question by finding all three of the other answer choices in the passage.

67.

What is the meaning of the word *ideal* as it is used in the first paragraph?

thoughtful

confined

hostile

perfect

Explanation:

In the first paragraph, the word ideal means "perfect." Do not be confused by the similarity of the word ideal to idea and mistakenly select answer choice A. Take a look at the context in which the word is used. The author is describing how many millions of microbes can live inside the human body. It would not make sense, then, for the author to be describing the body as a hostile environment for microbes. Moreover, whether or not the body is a confined environment would not seem to have much bearing on whether it is good for microbes. Rather, the paragraph suggests that the human body is a perfect environment for microbes.

68.

Which statement is *not* a detail from the passage?

Scientists can now see T cells.

The immune system ignores tumors.

The ability of the immune system to fight disease without harming the body remains mysterious.

The immune system remembers millions of different invaders.

Explanation:

The passage never states that the immune system ignores tumors. Indeed, at the beginning of the third paragraph, the author states that scientists remain puzzled by the body's ability to fight tumors. This question is a little tricky, because it is common knowledge that many tumors prove fatal to the human body. However, you should not take this to mean that the body does not at least try to fight tumors. In general, it is best to seek out direct evidence in the text rather than to rely on what you already know. You will have enough time on the HESI exam to fully examine and research each question.

69.

What is the meaning of the word *enlist* as it is used in the second paragraph?

call into service

write down

send away

put across

Explanation:

In the second paragraph, the word enlist means “call into service.” The use of this word is an example of figurative language, the use of a known image or idea to elucidate an idea that is perhaps unfamiliar to the reader. In this case, the author is describing the efforts of the immune system as if they were a military campaign. The immune system enlists other cells, and then directs these recruits to areas where they are needed. You are probably familiar with enlistment and recruitment as they relate to describe military service. The author is trying to draw a parallel between the enlistment of young men and women and the enlistment of immune cells. For this reason, “call into service” is the best definition for enlist.

70.

What is the author’s primary purpose in writing the essay?

to persuade

to analyze

to inform

to entertain

Explanation:

The author’s primary purpose in writing this essay is to inform. As you may have noticed, the essays included in the reading comprehension section of the HESI exam were most often written to inform. This should not be too surprising; after all, the most common intention of any writing on general medical subjects is to provide information rather than to persuade, entertain, or analyze. This does not mean that you can automatically assume that “to inform” will be the answer for every question of this type. However, if you are in doubt, it is probably best to select this answer. In this case, the passage is written in a clear, declarative style with no obvious prejudice on the part of the author. The primary intention of the passage seems to be providing information about the immune system to a general audience.

71.

What is the main idea of the passage?

Manufacturers of dietary supplements have to follow good manufacturing practices.

The FDA has a special program for regulating dietary supplements.

The federal government prosecutes those who mislead the general public.

The FDA is part of the federal government.

Explanation:

The main idea of the passage is that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has a special program for regulating dietary supplements. This passage has a straightforward structure: The author introduces his subject in the first paragraph and uses the four succeeding paragraphs to elaborate. All of the other possible answers are true statements from the passage but cannot be considered the main idea. One way to approach questions about the main idea is to take sentences at random from the passage and see which answer choice they could potentially support. The main idea should be strengthened or supported by most of the details from the passage.

72.

Which statement is *not* a detail from the passage?

Promoters of dietary supplements can make any claims that are supported by research.

GMP requirements for large manufacturers went into effect in 2008.

Product advertising is regulated by the FTC.

The FDA does not monitor products after they enter the market.

Explanation:

The passage never states that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) ignores products after they enter the market. In fact, the entire fourth paragraph describes the steps taken by the FDA

to regulate products once they are available for purchase. In some cases, questions of this type will contain answer choices that are directly contradictory. Here, for instance, answer choices A and B cannot be true if answer choice D is true. If there are at least two answer choices that contradict another answer choice, it is a safe bet that the contradicted answer choice cannot be correct. If you are at all uncertain about your logic, however, you should refer to the passage.

73.

What is the meaning of the word *virulent* as it is used in the third paragraph?

tiny

malicious

contagious

annoying

Explanation:

In the third paragraph, the word virulent means "malicious." The reading comprehension section of the HESI exam will include several questions that require you to define a word as it is used in the passage. Sometimes the word will be one of those used in the vocabulary section of the exam; other times, the word in question will be a slightly difficult word used regularly in academic and professional circles. In some cases, you may already know the basic definition of the word. Nevertheless, you should always go back and look at the way the word is used in the passage. The HESI exam will often include answer choices that are legitimate definitions for the given word, but which do not express how the word is used in the passage. For instance, the word virulent could in some circumstances mean contagious or annoying. However, since the passage is not talking about transfer of the disease and is referring to a serious illness, malicious is the more appropriate answer.

74.

What is the meaning of the phrase *phased in* as it is used in the third paragraph?

stunned into silence

confused

implemented in stages

legalized

Explanation:

In the third paragraph, the phrase phased in means “implemented in stages.” Do not be tempted by the similarity of this phrase to the word fazed, which can mean “confused or stunned.” The author is referring to manufacturing standards that have already been implemented for large manufacturers and are in the process of being implemented for small manufacturers. It would make sense, then, for these standards to be implemented in phases: that is, to be phased in.

75.

What is the meaning of the word *deceptive* as it is used in the fifth paragraph?

misleading

malicious

illegal

irritating

Explanation:

In the fifth paragraph, the word deceptive means “misleading.” The root of the word deceptive is the same as for the words deceive and deception. Take a look at the context in which the word is used. The author states that the FDA prevents certain kinds of advertising. It would be somewhat redundant for the author to mean that the FDA prevents illegal advertising; this goes without saying. At the same time, it is unlikely that the FDA spends its time trying to prevent merely irritating advertising; the persistent presence of such advertising makes this answer choice inappropriate. Left with a choice between malicious and misleading advertising, it makes better sense to choose the latter, since being mean and nasty would be a bad technique for selling a product. It is common, however, for an advertiser to deliberately mislead the consumer.

76.

What is the main idea of the passage?

Anemia presents in a number of forms.

Anemia is a potentially dangerous condition characterized by low numbers of RBCs.

Anemia is a deficiency of WBCs and platelets.

Anemia is a treatable condition.

Explanation:

The main idea of the passage is that anemia is a potentially dangerous condition characterized by low numbers of RBCs (red blood cells). All of the other answer choices are true (although answer C leaves out RBCs), but only answer choice C expresses an idea that is supported by the others. When you are considering a question of this type, try to imagine the answer choices as they would appear on an outline. If the passage above were placed into outline form, which answer choice would be the most appropriate title? Which answer choices would be more appropriate as supporting details? Try to get in the habit of imagining a loose outline as you are reading the passages on the HESI exam.

77.

Which statement is *not* a detail from the passage?

There are different methods for treating anemia.

Red blood cells remove carbon dioxide from the body.

Platelets are made in the bone marrow.

Anemia is rarely caused by blood loss.

Explanation:

The passage never states that anemia is rarely caused by blood loss. On the contrary, in the first sentence of the fourth paragraph the author lists three causes of anemia, and blood loss is

listed first. Sometimes, answer choices for this type of question will refer to details not explicitly mentioned in the passage. For instance, answer choice A is true without ever being stated in precisely those terms. Since the passage mentions several different treatments for anemia, however, you should consider the detail in answer choice A to be in the passage. In other words, it is not enough to scan the passage looking for an exact version of the detail. Sometimes, you will have to use your best judgment.

78.

What is the meaning of the word *oxygenated* as it is used in the third paragraph?

containing low amounts of oxygen

containing no oxygen

consisting entirely of oxygen

containing high amounts of oxygen

Explanation:

In the third paragraph, the word oxygenated means “containing high amounts of oxygen.” This word is not in common usage, so it is absolutely essential for you to refer to its context in the passage. The author states in the second paragraph that anemia is in part a deficiency of the red blood cells that carry oxygen throughout the body. Then in the first sentence of the third paragraph, the author states that anemic individuals do not get enough oxygenated blood. Given this information, it is clear that oxygenated must mean carrying high amounts of oxygen, because it has already been stated that anemia consists of a lack of oxygen-rich blood.

79.

What is the meaning of the word *severity* as it is used in the fifth paragraph?

seriousness

disconnectedness

truth

swiftness

Explanation:

In the fifth paragraph, the word severity means “seriousness.” This word shares a root with the word severe, but not with the word sever. As always, take a look at the word as it is used in the passage. In the final sentence of the passage, the author states that the treatment for anemia will depend on the cause and severity of the condition. In the previous paragraph, the author outlined a treatment for anemia and indicated that the proper response to the condition varies. The author even refers to the worst cases of anemia as being severe. With this in mind, it makes the most sense to define severity as seriousness.

80.

What is the main idea of the passage?

In the past, doctors have cautioned older women to avoid caffeinated beverages.

Rheumatoid arthritis affects the joints of older women.

A recent study found no link between caffeine consumption and RA among women.

Cigarette smoking increases the incidence of RA.

Explanation:

The main idea of the passage is that a recent study found no link between caffeine consumption and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) among women. As is often the case, the first sentence of the passage contains the main idea. However, do not assume that this will always be the case. Furthermore, do not assume that the first sentence of the passage will only contain the main idea. In this passage, for instance, the author makes an immediate reference to the previous belief in the correlation between caffeine and RA. It would be incorrect, however, to think that this means answer choice A is correct. Regardless of whether or not the main idea is contained in the first sentence of the passage, you will need to read the entire text before you can be sure.

81.

Which statement is *not* a detail from the passage?

Alcohol consumption is linked with RA.

The original data for the study came from a 1980 questionnaire.

Rheumatoid arthritis most often affects the hands and feet.

This study included tens of thousands of participants.

Explanation:

The passage never states that alcohol consumption is linked with RA. The passage does state that the new study took into account alcohol consumption when evaluating the long-term data. This is a good example of a question that requires you to spend a little bit of time rereading the passage. A quick glance might lead you to believe that the new study had found a link between alcohol and RA. Tricky questions like this make it even more crucial for you to go back and verify each answer choice in the text. Working through this question by using the process of elimination is the best way to ensure the correct response.

82.

What is the meaning of the word *symmetrical* as it is used in the second paragraph?

affecting both sides of the body in corresponding fashion

impossible to treat

sensitive to the touch

asymptomatic

Explanation:

In the second paragraph, the word symmetrical means "affecting both sides of the body in corresponding fashion." This is an example of a question that is hard to answer even after reviewing its context in the passage. If you have no idea what symmetrical means, it will be hard

for you to select an answer: All of them sound plausible. In such a case, the best thing you can do is make an educated guess. One clue is that the author has been describing a condition that affects the hands and the feet. Since people have both right and left hands and feet, it makes sense that inflammation would be described as symmetrical if it affects both the right and left hand or foot.

83.

What is the author's primary purpose in writing the essay?

to entertain

to inform

to analyze

to persuade

Explanation:

The author's primary purpose in writing this essay is to inform. You may be tempted to select answer choice D on the grounds that the author is presenting a particular point of view. However, there is no indication that the author is trying to persuade the reader of anything. One clear sign that an essay is written to persuade is a reference to what the reader already thinks. A persuasive essay assumes a particular viewpoint held by the reader and then argues against that viewpoint. In this passage, the author has no allegiance to any idea; he or she is only reporting the results of the newest research.

84.

What is the author's primary purpose in writing the essay?

to entertain

to persuade

to inform

to analyze

Explanation:

The author's primary purpose in writing this essay is to inform. The reading comprehension section of the HESI exam will include a few questions that ask you to determine the purpose of the author. The answer choices are always the same: The author's purpose is to entertain, to persuade, to inform, or to analyze. When an author is writing to entertain, he or she is not including a great deal of factual information; instead, the focus is on vivid language and interesting stories. Writing to persuade means "trying to convince the reader of something." When a writer is just trying to provide the reader with information, without any particular bias, he or she is writing to inform. Finally, writing to analyze means to consider a subject already well known to the reader. For instance, if the above passage took an objective look at the pros and cons of various approaches to fighting disease, we would say that the passage was a piece of analysis. Because the purpose of this passage is to present new information to the reader in an objective manner, however, it is clear that the author's intention is to inform.

85.

What is the main idea of the passage?

Weight-bearing exercise is the best for bones.

Exercise increases balance.

Exercise improves bone health.

Women benefit from regular exercise more than men.

Explanation:

The main idea of the passage is that exercise improves bone health. This short passage has a simple structure: The author presents the thesis (main idea) and then spends the rest of the essay supporting it. When a passage is as clearly organized as this one, there should be little mystery about the main idea. If you look at the first sentences of paragraphs two and three, you will see that both contain the words exercise and bones. This is a good sign that either answer choice A or C is correct. Once you note that weight-bearing exercise is not discussed until the final paragraph, it seems clear that the correct answer must be C.

86.

What is the meaning of the word *vital* as it is used in the first paragraph?

deadly

important

rejected

nourishing

Explanation:

In the first paragraph, the word vital means "important." On first looking at this word, you might note its similarity to other words having to do with life and liveliness: vitality, revive, and vivacious, to name just a few. This knowledge can help guide your response, though you shouldn't make any assumptions based on it. Otherwise, you might mistakenly select answer choice D. The author states that exercise is vital for healthy bones. It would not make sense to say that exercise is nourishing for healthy bones, because it would also be so for unhealthy bones. The author is not describing the condition of healthy bones, but rather how bones can be made healthy. For this reason, it makes the most sense to select answer choice B.

87.

Which statement is *not* a detail from the passage?

Tennis is a form of weight-bearing exercise.

Most people reach peak bone mass in their twenties.

Swimming is not good for the bones.

Bone is a living tissue.

Explanation:

The passage never states that swimming is not good for the bones. This question is a little bit tricky, because the author does state that non-weight-bearing forms of exercise, including

swimming, are not as good for the bones as weight-bearing exercises. However, just because swimming is not as good for the bones as running does not mean that it is bad for the bones. In fact, swimming works every major muscle system of the body and contributes to overall health, which includes bone health. Be on guard for questions like this that try to fool you into putting words in the author's mouth.

88.

What is the meaning of the word *fractures* as it is used in the second paragraph?

breaks

agreements

tiffs

fevers

Explanation:

In the second paragraph, the word fractures means "breaks." In the second paragraph, the author declares that exercise reduces the risk of falls and fractures. To begin with, it makes sense to assume that broken bones would be one of the possible results of a fall. We are all aware that older people are more likely to break their bones by falling in the shower or on the stairs. On occasion, authors will use the word fracture to describe a damaged relationship, which may tempt you to select tiffs. In this case, however, the context makes clear that the author is describing broken bones.

89.

What is the main idea of the passage?

Infotrac is a useful source of information.

The community library offers numerous resources for medical information.

Searching for medical information can be confusing.

There is no reason to prepare a list of topics before visiting the library.

Explanation:

The main idea of the passage is that the community library offers numerous resources for medical information. While most of the articles used in the reading comprehension section of the HESI exam will be about scientific or health-related concepts directly, some will touch on health and medicine in a more indirect manner. In this article, the author outlines some of the useful sources of medical information that can be obtained at the local library. Answer choices A and C are true, but do not express the general, overarching message of the article. Answer choice D is not true and is directly contradicted by the article itself.

90.

What is the meaning of the word *popular* as it is used in the third paragraph?

complicated

old-fashioned

beloved

for the general public

Explanation:

In the third paragraph, the word popular means “for the general public.” This word is more often used to describe someone or something that is well known or liked, so you might be tempted to select answer choice C. Take a look at the word as it is used in the context of the third paragraph, however. The author states that the library contains popular magazines and newspapers and then adds that the library also contains medical journals. Popular magazines and newspapers, then, are not the same thing as professional trade journals. Because the latter are known to be complicated and technical (that is, requiring professional expertise), you can guess that popular magazines are for a general reading audience.

91.

Which statement is *not* a detail from the passage?

Abstracts summarize the information in an article.

Having a prepared list of questions enables the librarian to serve you better.

Infotrac is a database on CD-ROM.

The articles in popular magazines can be hard to understand.

Explanation:

The passage does not state that the articles in popular magazines can be hard to understand. If you are working in order, you can use your knowledge of the word popular to figure out the answer to this question. Specifically, you will know that the word describes publications that are written for a general, nonexpert audience. With this in mind, it seems unlikely that the articles would also be hard to understand. The other three details are explicit in the passage, so the answer must be D.

92.

What is the meaning of the word *technical* as it is used in the fourth paragraph?

requiring expert knowledge

incomplete

foreign

plagiarized

Explanation:

In the fourth paragraph, the word technical means "requiring expert knowledge." Again, some of the details gleaned from your work in the preceding questions can help you. The word technical is used to describe medical journals. As has already been shown, the author states that medical journals are written for an expert audience and can be difficult for a nonprofessional to understand. If this is the case, you can infer that the word technical must mean "requiring expert knowledge," answer choice A.

93.

What is the subject of the passage?

foodborne illnesses

the dangers of uncooked food

bacteria

proper food preparation

Explanation:

The subject of this passage is foodborne illnesses. Identifying the subject of a passage is similar to identifying the main idea. Do not assume that the first sentence of the passage will declare the subject. Oftentimes, an author will approach his or her subject by first describing some related, familiar subject. In this passage, the author does introduce the subject of the passage in the first sentence. However, it is only by reading the rest of the passage that you can determine the subject. One way to figure out the subject of a passage is to identify the main idea of each paragraph, and then identify the common thread in each.

94.

Which statement is *not* a detail from the passage?

Every year, more than 70 million Americans contract some form of foodborne illness.

Once food is cooked, it cannot cause illness.

Refrigeration can slow the growth of some bacteria.

The most common form of contamination in handled foods is calicivirus.

Explanation:

This passage never states that cooked food cannot cause illness. Indeed, the first sentence of the third paragraph states that harmful bacteria can be present on cooked food that is left out for two or more hours. This is a direct contradiction of answer choice B. If you can identify an

answer choice that is clearly contradicted by the text, you can be sure that it is not one of the ideas advanced by the passage. Sometimes the correct answer to this type of question will be something that is contradicted in the text; on other occasions, the correct answer will be a detail that is not included in the passage at all.

95.

What is the meaning of the word *pathogens* as it is used in the first paragraph?

diseases

vaccines

disease-causing substances

foods

Explanation:

In the first paragraph, the word pathogens means “disease-causing substances.” The vocabulary you are asked to identify in the reading comprehension section of the HESI exam will tend to be health related. The makers of the HESI are especially interested in your knowledge of the terminology used by doctors and nurses. Some of these words, however, are rarely used in normal conversation, so they may be unfamiliar to you. The best way to determine the meaning of an unfamiliar word is to examine how it is used in context. In the last sentence of the first paragraph, it is clear that pathogens are some substances that cause disease. Note that the pathogens are not diseases themselves; we would not say that an uncooked piece of meat “has a disease,” but rather that consuming it “can cause a disease.” For this reason, answer choice C is better than answer choice A.

96.

What is the meaning of the word *sterile* as it is used in the second paragraph?

free of bacteria

healthy

delicious

impotent

Explanation:

In the second paragraph, the word sterile means “free of bacteria.” This question provides a good example of why you should always refer to the word as it is used in the text. The word sterile is often used to describe “a person who cannot reproduce.” If this definition immediately came to mind when you read the question, you might have mistakenly chosen answer D. However, in this passage the author describes raw foods as not sterile, meaning that they contain bacteria. For this reason, answer choice A is the correct response.

97.

What is the main idea of the passage?

The digestive system is complex.

Of all the digestive organs, the stomach is the most prone to bleeding.

Both the esophagus and the stomach are subject to bleeding problems.

Esophagitis afflicts the young and old alike.

Explanation:

The main idea of the passage is that both the esophagus and the stomach are subject to bleeding problems. The structure of this passage is simple: The first paragraph discusses bleeding disorders of the esophagus, and the second paragraph discusses bleeding disorders of the stomach. Remember that statements can be true, and can even be explicitly stated in the passage, and can yet not be the main idea of the passage. The main idea given in answer choice A is perhaps true, but is too general to be classified as the main idea of the passage.

98.

What is the meaning of the word *prognosis*?

forecast

description

outline

schedule

Explanation:

The best definition for the word prognosis is "forecast." A prognosis is a probable result or course of a disease. The prognosis usually includes the likelihood of recovery for the patient. A prognosis is distinct from a diagnosis, which is just the description of the patient's condition. Likewise, a description is not the same thing as a prognosis, because it does not include a suggestion of what will happen in the future. An outline is an organized description of a subject, and therefore is not similar to a prognosis. Finally, a schedule is a plan for the future, rather than a prediction.

99.

Select the meaning of the underlined word in this sentence:

It is vital for the victim of a serious accident to receive medical attention immediately.

recommended

discouraged

essential

sufficient

Explanation:

The word vital as it is used this sentence means "essential." Medical workers will often refer to a patient's vital signs, meaning blood pressure, heart rate, and temperature. The word recommended means "preferred by some authority." The recommended course of treatment is the one outlined and prescribed by a doctor. The word discouraged means "disappointed and doubtful of success." Health-care workers should try to prevent patients from becoming discouraged, since this can further diminish quality of life and chances of recovery. The word

sufficient means "having enough to accomplish the necessary task." As an example, a doctor might inquire to make sure that a patient is receiving sufficient fluids or food.

100.

What is the best description for the word *insidious*?

stealthy

deadly

collapsed

new

Explanation:

The best definition of the word insidious is "stealthy." An insidious disease takes root and develops in the body slowly, so that by the time the patient is aware of it, the damage can be severe and even fatal. Cancer is the classic example of insidious disease, because it may take root in the body and develop for a long period without any perceptible signs or symptoms. An insidious disease may be deadly, but it is not necessarily so. The words collapsed and new have no innate relationship to the word insidious.

101.

Select the word that means "take into the body."

congest

ingest

collect

suppress

Explanation:

The word ingest means "take into the body." The rate at which a patient ingests food and fluids is important when establishing a treatment protocol. To congest is "to fill to excess or to overcrowd." Chest congestion is a common complaint, which may be rooted in serious or minor causes. To collect is "to gather together." A health-care worker needs to collect information on patients so as to serve them effectively. To suppress means "to hold down or hold back." Patients should be encouraged not to suppress any information during a medical examination; keeping important facts from the doctor or nurse can prevent effective treatment.

102.

What is the meaning of the word *proscribe*?

anticipate

prevent

defeat

forbid

Explanation:

The word proscribe means "forbid." A doctor often will proscribe certain foods or behaviors if they would negatively impact patient health. To anticipate is "to expect ahead of time." A doctor tries to anticipate how a disease will progress or how a patient will respond to treatment, though it is impossible to do this all the time. To prevent is "to keep from happening." Health-care workers try to prevent accidents and mistakes from happening on the job. To defeat is "to achieve victory over." The primary goal of treatment is to defeat whatever conditions are adversely affecting the patient's health.

103.

Select the meaning of the underlined word in this sentence.

Wracked by abdominal pain, the victim of food poisoning moaned and rubbed his distended belly.

concave

sore

swollen

empty

Explanation:

The word distended as it is used in this sentence means "swollen." Doctors will often refer to a distended abdomen, which accompanies gassiness or bloating. The word concave means "shaped like the inside of a bowl." Many structures of the human body, for instance the inside of the ear and the arch of the foot, are described as concave. A distended body part may be sore, but it is not necessarily so. A distended artery, for instance, may have no accompanying pain. Also, though a distended body part may be empty, this is not always the case. In cases of starvation, the stomach may become distended; however, other body parts may become distended from being full to excess.

104.

Select the meaning of the underlined word in this sentence:

Despite the absence of overt signs, Dr. Harris suspected that Alicia might be suffering from the flu.

concealed

apparent

expert

delectable

Explanation:

The word overt as it is used in this sentence means "apparent." Overt signs are those that can be seen by someone other than the person who is experiencing them. A rash is an overt sign; a stomachache is not. The word concealed means "hidden." Concealed signs cannot be perceived with the senses; a rise in blood pressure, for instance, is a concealed sign of illness. The word expert, used as an adjective, means "knowledgeable about a particular subject." When dealing

with an unfamiliar situation, for instance, a doctor might call in an expert practitioner. The word *delectable* means “tasty or delicious.”

105.

Select the word that means “something added to resolve a deficiency or obtain completion.”

supplement

complement

detriment

acumen

Explanation:

The word supplement means “something added to resolve a deficiency or obtain completion.” A doctor might recommend a particular nutritional supplement to address a patient’s needs. A complement completes something or makes it perfect. Doctors try to put together complementary treatments that will reinforce and support one another. The word detriment means “loss, damage, or injury.” A patient should be dissuaded from behaviors that will work to their detriment. The word acumen means “expertise” or “special knowledge in some area.” A health-care worker will develop acumen based on his or her professional experience.

106.

Select the word that means “a violent seizure.”

revelation

nutrient

contraption

paroxysm

Explanation:

The word *paroxysm* means “a violent seizure.” A patient who is suffering from *paroxysms* needs to be stabilized and treated immediately. A *revelation* is “a sudden realization or flash of knowledge.” Sometimes, a doctor will puzzle over a case until he or she has a *revelation* and realizes what needs to be done. A *nutrient* is “something that provides nutrition, or sustenance, to the body.” Tests may indicate that a patient needs more of a particular *nutrient* in order to improve his or her health. A *contraption* is “a mechanical device.” Health-care workers must learn how to use all sorts of *contraptions* in order to perform their duties.

107.

What is the meaning of *carnivore*?

hungry

meat-eating

infected

demented

Explanation:

The word *carnivore* means “meat-eating.” A patient who is not a *carnivore* might be in danger of *anemia* (iron deficiency) or other *malnutrition*. On the other hand, excessive consumption of red meat can lead to heart disease and obesity. *Hungry* means “feeling hunger.” The word *infected* means “contaminated by germs.” An *infected* body part needs to be sterilized and treated immediately. The word *demented* means “crazy or insane,” especially when this behavior is the result of the condition known as *dementia*. A *demented* individual may not be able to make health-related decisions.

108.

What is the meaning of *belligerent*?

retired

sardonic

pugnacious

acclimated

Explanation:

The word belligerent means "pugnacious." Pugnacious means "ready to fight." Belligerent patients may be resistant to treatment and disdainful of the doctor's or nurse's authority. The word retired means "withdrawn from business." The word sardonic means "mocking or sneering." This word is unlikely to come up in a medical context, though a health-care worker should avoid being sardonic. The word acclimated means "used to or accustomed to." Often, it takes a while for patients to become acclimated to a course of treatment or to a new lifestyle imposed upon them by diminishing health.

109.

What is the name for any substance that stimulates the production of antibodies?

collagen

hemoglobin

lymph

antigen

Explanation:

The name for a substance that stimulates the production of antibodies is an antigen. An antigen is any substance perceived by the immune system as dangerous. When the body senses an antigen, it produces an antibody. Collagen is one of the components of bone, tendon, and cartilage. It is a spongy protein that can be turned into gelatin by boiling. Hemoglobin is the part of red blood cells that carries oxygen. In order for the blood to carry enough oxygen to the cells of the body, there has to be a sufficient amount of hemoglobin. Lymph is a near-transparent fluid that performs a number of functions in the body: It removes bacteria from tissues,

replaces lymphocytes in the blood, and moves fat away from the small intestine. Lymph contains white blood cells.

110.

Select the word that means "on both sides."

bilateral

insufficient

bicuspid

congruent

Explanation:

The word bilateral means "on both sides." This word is typically used to describe conditions that afflict both sides of the body. For instance, a patient suffering from bilateral partial paralysis might have numbness in both his right and left arms. The word insufficient means "lacking in necessary qualities." A patient might have insufficient blood flow to a certain area, or an insufficient amount of a certain nutrient. A bicuspid is anything that ends in two points. Many teeth are referred to as bicuspids because of their shape. The word congruent means "agreeing or in complete accord."

111.

Select the meaning of the underlined word in this sentence:

The medication should only be taken if the old symptoms recur.

occur again

survive

collect

desist

Explanation:

The word *recur* as it is used in this sentence means "occur again." Doctors often refer to the recurrence of a disease or symptom. In some cases, the recurrence of a disease indicates that the treatment used in the past was ineffective. *Recur* has the same root as *occur*, with the prefix *re-*, meaning "back or again." To survive means "to remain alive." To collect means "to bring together into one place." To desist means "to cease or stop doing something." A doctor might advise a patient to desist from a certain behavior in order to improve his or her health.

112.

Select the word that means "likely to change."

venereal

motile

labile

entail

Explanation:

The word *labile* means "likely to change." This word is often used as a synonym for *unstable*. Blood pressure that fluctuates rapidly may be described as *labile*. The word *venereal* is used to describe conditions that relate to sexual intercourse. Venereal disease, for instance, is acquired during sexual contact. Chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis are all examples of venereal disease. The word *motile* means "moving or capable of moving." A doctor will often refer to a part of the body as *motile* when its movements have been compromised in the past. An *entail* is one of the internal parts of an animal or human body. It most often refers to the intestines.

113.

What is the best description for the word *flaccid*?

defended

limp

slender

outdated

Explanation:

The best description for the word flaccid is "limp." A flaccid part of the body is lacking in muscle tone. The word defended means "driven danger away from." The word slender means "thin or skinny, but not to the extent of being unhealthy." In general, patients who are slender recover better from injury and illness than patients who are overweight or obese. The word outdated describes "something that has become irrelevant with age." As medical technology becomes increasingly sophisticated, much of the equipment that used to be essential has now become outdated.

114.

Select the word that means "both male and female."

monozygotic

heterogeneous

homologous

androgynous

Explanation:

The word androgynous means "both male and female." Some children are born with androgynous characteristics, and their sexuality may remain ambiguous (hard to determine) for their entire life. Monozygotic means "derived from one fertilized egg." Identical twins are often referred to as monozygotic because they emerge from an individual zygote (fertilized egg). The word exogenous is used to describe "conditions that originate outside of the body." It is not to be confused with heterogeneous, which means "having different parts." Homologous means

"corresponding or having the same relative position." A dog's body is said to be homologous to a cat's because their legs are in the same place.

115.

What is the meaning of *terrestrial*?

alien

earthly

foreign

domestic

Explanation:

The word terrestrial means "earthly." It can also be used to refer to things that are from the land rather than from the water. The word alien, when used as an adjective, describes "things that are unfamiliar or from an outside source." Alien does not only refer to creatures from outer space. A patient who has come down with a mystery ailment might try to identify some contact with alien substances. The word foreign is used to describe "people or things that are from some other area or country." In an area where medical procedures are being performed, foreign objects are usually forbidden. The word domestic is used to describe "things that are of the home or household."

116.

Select the word that means "improper or unfortunate."

allocated

untoward

flaccid

dilated

Explanation:

The word *untoward* means "improper or unfortunate." Health-care workers should avoid *untoward* actions when dealing with their patients. This means acting according to the professional code of ethics. *Allocated* means "reserved for a particular purpose." For example, a patient may be put on a specific exercise regimen. The patient then needs to allocate a certain part of the day for this activity, so that it is sure to be done. *Flaccid* means "limp or lacking in muscle tone." If a patient is experiencing any degree of paralysis, the affected part of the body may be *flaccid*. *Dilated* means "expanded or made larger." The pupils of the eyes become *dilated* in the dark so that more light can enter the lens.

117.

Select the meaning of the underlined word in this sentence:

At first, Gerald suspected that he had caught the disease at the office; later, though, he concluded that it was endogenous.

contagious

painful to the touch

continuous

growing from within

Explanation:

The word *endogenous* as it is used in this sentence means "growing from within." Doctors occasionally refer to *endogenous cholesterol*, which comes from inside the body rather than from the diet. *Contagious* means "capable of spreading from person to person." A person with a *contagious* disease needs to be kept away from other people. Often, diseases are only *contagious* for a limited time. *Continuous* means "proceeding on without stopping." If a patient is suffering from *continuous* back pain, for instance, he or she is experiencing the pain at all times.

118.

What is the meaning of *symptom*?

result

indication

side effect

precondition

Explanation:

The word symptom means "indication." A symptom is any subjective indication of disease. A symptom can be perceived only by the patient. Lower back pain, for instance, is a symptom, because it cannot be perceived by anyone else. Symptoms are distinct from signs, which are apparent to the patient and other people. Bleeding and high blood pressure are both signs. In medicine, an indication is "a sign or symptom that suggests a particular treatment." For example, some rashes are an indication for topical ointment. A side effect, on the other hand, is "any effect in addition to the intended effect." The term is often used to describe the unpleasant additional effects of treatment or medication. As an example: Side effects of chemotherapy are nausea and fatigue. A precondition is "something that must happen or be true before something else can happen." For example, when a patient has the flu, keeping liquids down is a precondition for trying to eat solid foods.

119.

Select the word that means "intrusive."

convulsive

destructive

invasive

connective

Explanation:

The word invasive means "intrusive." An invasive disease seeks to penetrate the body and cause damage. Strep throat, a bacterial infection, is an example of an invasive disease. The word convulsive means "afflicted by spasms or seizures." A patient who suffers from epilepsy

or extreme fever may become convulsive. Convulsive patients need to be stabilized so that they don't hurt themselves. The word destructive is used to describe "things that cause damage, injury, or loss." Health-care workers try to steer patients away from destructive behaviors. The word connective is used to describe "structures that bring other things into contact." The connective tissues of the body include cartilage, ligaments, and tendons.

120.

What is the best definition for the word *abstain*?

offend

retrain

to refrain from

defenestrate

Explanation:

The best definition for the word *abstain* is "to refrain from." Doctors often ask their patients to abstain from certain behaviors that have a negative impact on health. For example, a patient recovering from a viral infection might be asked to abstain from alcohol, so as to prevent weakening of the immune system. To offend is "to annoy or irritate." A health-care worker should take care to avoid offending a patient. Retrain means "to teach someone how to do a job again." For instance, a nurse might have to be retrained after a long period of not performing a particular task. To defenestrate means "to throw out the window." This word is unlikely to be used in a health context.

121.

What is the meaning of *parameter*?

guideline

standard

manual

variable

Explanation:

The word parameter means "guideline." A doctor will often lay out certain parameters at the beginning of treatment. These are not specific rules, but rather they are the general ideas that will inform the entire course of treatment. Parameters are the boundaries of treatment. A standard, on the other hand, is "an established basis of comparison." A manual is "a book that explains how to perform a particular task." A variable is "something that changes." The amount of food a patient is given might be considered to be a variable, for example.

122.

Select the word that means "empty."

holistic

void

concrete

maladjusted

Explanation:

The word void means "empty." Doctors may refer to a patient's bowels as void when they do not contain any digested food matter. Holistic means "concerned with the whole of something rather than with the particular parts." Doctors try to put together a holistic treatment plan so that the patient's general level of health will be improved. Concrete is a building material, but the word is also used as an adjective to describe "things that are real, sturdy, and well established." Doctors try to establish concrete standards for measuring a patient's condition, rather than relying on general impressions. Maladjusted means "poorly accustomed or acclimated." Although it often takes time for a patient to adjust to a new treatment protocol, some patients will remain maladjusted and require a change in treatment.

123.

Select the meaning of the underlined word in this sentence:

Though chemotherapy had sent her cancer into remission, Glenda remained lethargic and depressed.

nauseous

sluggish

contagious

elated

Explanation:

The word lethargic as it is used in this sentence means "sluggish." Lethargy is a symptom of many forms of illness. It is also a side effect of chemotherapy. Nauseous means "sickened, or suffering from an upset stomach." Nausea is a common side effect of chemotherapy as well; it is just not the one described in this sentence. Contagious means "capable of spreading from person to person." Many viral and bacterial infections are contagious. Elated means "ecstatic" or "wildly happy." It is usually a good thing when a patient is elated, although manic-depressive patients may alternate between excessive elation and near-suicidal sadness.

124.

Select the word that means "offsetting."

compensatory

defensive

untoward

confused

Explanation:

The word compensatory means “offsetting.” A patient may develop compensatory behaviors to make up for a developing health condition. Defensive means “protective” or “intending to repel an attack.” Sometimes, patients will feel defensive in the presence of a health professional. Untoward means “unfavorable, improper, or unfortunate.” Untoward events will inevitably occur during the course of treatment; it is the job of the staff to continue their work regardless. Confused means “perplexed or bewildered.” Some patients, especially the very young or very old, may become confused during treatment. When confusion is identified, health-care workers should slow down and help the patient feel more comfortable.

125.

Select the word that means “degeneration or wasting away.”

dystrophy

entropy

atrophy

apathy

Explanation:

The word atrophy means “degeneration or wasting away.” Doctors often refer to muscle atrophy, which occurs when a patient is immobile for a long period. Physical therapy and massage are two common ways to prevent muscle atrophy when a patient cannot move because of injury or illness. Dystrophy is “weakening, degeneration, or abnormal growth of muscle.” You may have heard of muscular dystrophy, a hereditary disease in which the muscles gradually lose their strength. Entropy is “the tendency toward chaos and disorder.” This term is occasionally used in a medical context to describe a patient’s tendency toward decline and decrease in function. It is the job of the health-care worker to fight against entropy. Apathy is “a lack of caring.” Patients who are suffering from serious injury or illness, especially those who have a poor long-term prognosis, may descend into apathy. A health-care worker should try to use his or her influence to improve mood and combat apathy.

126.

What is the best description for the word *discrete*?

calm

subtle

hidden

separate

Explanation:

The best description for the word discrete is "separate." Discrete symptoms, for example, are those that do not have any connection to one another, though they spring from the same source. The word subtle is used to describe things that are "delicate or mysterious in their meaning or intent." Sometimes, the signs of disease will be subtle. Although today's health-care system has amazing technology for spotting the signs of disease, health-care workers still must be on the lookout for the subtle signs of disease. This is similar in meaning to discreet, so pay attention to spelling since discrete has a completely different meaning.

127.

Select the meaning of the underlined word in this sentence:

In order to minimize scarring, the nurse reused the site of the previous injection.

syringe

location

artery

hole

Explanation:

The word site as it is used in this sentence means "location." Doctors will often refer to the site of an injection or a planned surgery. A syringe is "the device used to inject or withdraw fluid from the body." Medical personnel who specialize in withdrawing blood from patients are called phlebotomists. An artery is "a blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart to nourish the

rest of the body." Although the site to which the author is referring in this sentence is a hole, it will not always be so. For this reason, "hole" cannot be the best definition for site.

128.

Select the meaning of the underlined word in this sentence:

As a veteran of many flu seasons, the nurse knew how to minimize her exposure to the disease.

laying open

prohibition

connection

dislike

Explanation:

The word exposure as it is used in this sentence means "laying open." The most common usage of this term is in reference to the sun, although exposure to toxic chemicals is also a major health concern. A doctor will often ask a patient to limit his or her exposure to some environmental element. Prohibition is "the act of forbidding." Often, a doctor will place a prohibition on certain behaviors or foods if they are believed to adversely affect health. The words connection and dislike have no relation to exposure.

129.

What is the meaning of *exacerbate*?

implicate

aggravate

heal

decondition

Explanation:

The word *exacerbate* means “aggravate.” The first commandment of medical care is “do no harm,” which essentially means do nothing to exacerbate the patient’s illness or injury. Behaviors or foods that exacerbate the symptoms of illness or injury should be stopped immediately. To *implicate* is “to demonstrate involvement or assign blame.” Often, during the examination period, a doctor or nurse will implicate seemingly unrelated behaviors in a patient’s condition. Once a behavior has been implicated, the doctor and patient will work together to eliminate its negative effects on health. To *decondition* is “to weaken or diminish the conditioned response to a certain stimulus.” Part of working in health care is helping people make positive choices. In part, this is accomplished by deconditioning them to stimuli that provoke a negative response.

130.

Select the word that means “nerve cell.”

neutron

nucleus

neuron

neutral

Explanation:

The word *neuron* means “nerve cell.” The human body has millions of neurons, with billions of connections between them. A *neutron* is “the part of an atom that has neither positive nor negative charge.” Neutrons are located in the nucleus of the atom. The *nucleus* is “the central part of a cell or atom, around which the other parts cluster.” The HESI exam requires you to know the names and functions of all the cell parts. *Neutral* means “not taking part in or not taking sides in a dispute.” A *neutral* behavior or medication is one that has neither a positive nor a negative effect on health.

131.

Select the meaning of the underlined word in this sentence:

Jerry held out hope for recovery, in spite of the ominous results from the lab.

threatening

emboldening

destructive

insightful

Explanation:

The best synonym for ominous as it is used in this sentence is "threatening." An ominous symptom, for instance, is one that suggests the presence of serious disease. The word emboldening means "making bold." A patient who is regaining strength might be emboldened to try new and more difficult activities. The word destructive means "causing damage, chaos, or loss." A destructive condition or behavior has a negative effect on the patient's health. The word insightful means "thoughtful or provocative." As a health practitioner, you should try to be insightful so that you can come up with creative solutions to your patients' problems.

132.

Select the word that means "unfavorable."

liberated

adverse

convenient

occluded

Explanation:

The word adverse means "unfavorable." Unhealthy behaviors have an adverse effect on well-being. Liberated means "freed." The general goal of health care is to liberate patients from the negative effects of illness or injury. Convenient means "easily accessible and available." When health care is convenient, patients are more likely to acquire it. Health-care workers should strive to make their services convenient for patients whenever possible. Occluded means "blocked or closed." Patients with a high level of cholesterol are at risk of developing occluded

arteries. Another instance in which the term is used is when a patient is choking: In this case, the patient's airway is said to be occluded.

133.

Select the meaning of the underlined word in this sentence:

Dr. Grant ignored Mary's particular symptoms, instead administering a holistic treatment for her condition.

insensitive

ignorant

specialized

concerned with the whole rather than the parts

Explanation:

The word holistic as it is used in this sentence means "concerned with the whole rather than the parts." Doctors try to consider the patient's health from a holistic perspective; that is, they try to improve health in its entirety rather than to eliminate specific symptoms. The word insensitive means "not responsive." The word ignorant means "lacking knowledge." Health-care workers cannot be ignorant of the latest findings and information in their field. The word specialized means "adapted to or trained in a specific discipline or task." Because of the technological complexity of modern medical practice, most careers in health care are specialized.

134.

What is the best description for the word *suppress*?

stop

push up

release

strain

Explanation:

The best description for the word suppress is "stop." Sometimes, a patient will suppress their symptoms if they are not psychologically ready to face illness. However, the suppression of illness tends to create other problems. Ultimately, it is better not to suppress illness, but to face it directly. To strain is "to work hard or overextend." This word is used in a couple of different ways in health care. A patient may be suffering from a specific muscle strain after excessive exercise or hyperextension. Also, a doctor may prohibit a patient from straining in his or her professional life if it is causing fatigue and making the patient vulnerable to disease.

135.

Select the word that means "about to happen."

depending

offending

suspending

impending

Explanation:

The word impending means "about to happen." A doctor might refer to impending symptoms, which are the symptoms the patient is likely to start experiencing in the near future. Depending means "relying on or placing trust in." Because most patients have no medical expertise, they are depending on doctors and nurses to choose the appropriate course of action. Offending means "annoying or irritating." Suspending means "stopping for an undetermined period." If a treatment is not working, for instance, or if it is causing unforeseen negative side effects, then a doctor may suspend it until more information can be gathered.

136.

Select the meaning of the underlined word in this sentence:

The dermatologist was struck by the symmetric patterns of scarring on the patient's back.

scabbed

painful to the touch

occurring in corresponding parts at the same time

geometric

Explanation:

The word symmetric as it is used in this sentence means "occurring in corresponding parts at the same time." Some illnesses will cause symmetric rashes, meaning that both the right and left sides of the body are afflicted with similarly shaped inflammation. The word scabbed means "covered with wounds." The word geometric is used to describe "things that resemble the classic geometric shapes, such as the circle, square, or triangle." On occasion, a doctor may use this word to describe the pattern of a wound or rash.

137.

Select the word that means "open."

inverted

patent

convent

converted

Explanation:

The word patent means "open." Doctors will describe an artery as patent when it allows a free flow of blood. Similarly, a patent airway allows for unrestricted breathing. Inverted means turned upside down or backwards. Sometimes, a patient will be inverted in order to stimulate blood flow to certain parts of the body. A convent is "a home for nuns or monks." This word has no relevance to health care, but it is included because the HESI exam will sometimes try to tempt you with answer choices that sound like the right answer. The word converted means "changed

or altered." A patient may have his or her diet converted in order to meet the needs of a treatment protocol.

138.

Select the meaning of the underlined word in this sentence:

Despite an increase in the volume of his urine, the patient still reported bloating.

quality

length

quantity

loudness

Explanation:

The word volume as it is used in this sentence means "quantity." Doctors will refer to an increase in the volume of urine or some other body product as an indication of health. Volume is calculated as length \times width \times height (or depth); it is a three-dimensional measure. Length, on the other hand, is "a two-dimensional measure of distance." Quality means "degree of excellence." Quantity can be measured in any kind of units. Loudness might be the right answer if volume were being used in a different way, as "the relative power of a sound." In this sentence, however, the word is not being used to describe a sound.

139.

What is the meaning of *repugnant*?

destructive

selective

collective

offensive

Explanation:

The word repugnant means “offensive, especially to the senses or the morals.” For instance, a patient may find a certain kind of medicine repugnant, in which case the doctor must either figure out a way to disguise the taste or consider a different form of treatment. The word destructive means “causing damage, injury, or loss.” Patients should be steered away from destructive behaviors. Selective means “choosy or capable of making a thoughtful choice.” In general, it is good to be selective, although a patient who is too selective about his or her diet may develop a nutritional deficiency. Collective means “combined or grouped together to form a whole.” Health care seeks to treat the collective symptoms of the patient, rather than to focus on specific problems.

140.

Select the word that means “enlarge.”

dilate

protrude

confuse

occlude

Explanation:

The word dilate means “enlarge.” Dilation is often expressed as measurement, typically in units of centimeters. For instance, when the body becomes hot, the arteries dilate and blood rushes to the extremities. To protrude means “to stick out.” Sometimes when a patient breaks a bone severely, part of the bone will protrude from the skin. To occlude means “to close up or block.” Airways and arteries are the most common parts of the body to become occluded. Either of these occlusions needs to be dealt with immediately before other treatment can be administered.

141.

What is the best description for the word *intact*?

collapsed

disconnected

unbroken

free

Explanation:

The best description for the word intact is “unbroken.” The word can be used in a number of different contexts. For instance, if a patient presents with severe pain in his or her side, the doctor might worry about the possibility of a ruptured appendix. After an X-ray reveals no damage to the appendix, however, the doctor might say that the organ is intact.

142.

What is the meaning of the word *incidence*?

random events

sterility

autonomy

rate of occurrence

Explanation:

The word incidence means “rate of occurrence.” A doctor will often refer to the incidence of a particular disease or condition as a measure of its severity or longevity. Random events are referred to as “incidents.” Sterility means “free of living bacteria and microorganisms.” It is absolutely necessary for a medical environment to be sterile so that patients will not get infections. Autonomy means “self-control and self-determination.” A health-care worker should try to promote the autonomy of the patient whenever possible, although autonomy should never be more important than health and well-being.

143.

Select the word that means “the ability to enter, contact, or approach.”

ingress

excess

access

success

Explanation:

The word access means the ability “to enter, contact, or approach.” It is important for patients to have easy access to health-care services. If patients do not have convenient access to services, they will be less likely to take actions to improve health. Ingress is “entering or going in.” In some cases, a doctor will have to perform tests to determine a disease’s path of ingress to the body. Excess is “too much or an overabundance of something.” In general, excess of any kind is bad for the health. Even excessive exercise can be detrimental to health. During an initial examination, the doctor will try to identify areas in which the patient needs attention. Success is “the attainment of goals, whether personal, emotional, professional, physical, or financial.” Obviously, the success of the patient is the top priority for all health-care workers.

144.

Select the word that means “water loving.”

homologous

hydrophilia

dipsomaniac

hydrated

Explanation:

Hydrophilia means "water loving." One could say that humans have a hydrophilic body, because our bodies crave constant infusions of water. The word homologous means "corresponding or having the same relative position or structure." A dipsomaniac is a person who cannot resist alcoholic drinks. Dipsomania is a compulsion that must be treated with behavioral therapy or medications such as Antabuse, which causes a violent physical reaction to alcohol. The word hydrated means "full of water or sufficiently full of water." Patients need to be hydrated, and medical workers need to be hydrated while they are performing their duties.

145.

Select the meaning of the underlined word in this sentence:

The occluded artery posed a significant threat to the long-term health of the patient.

closed

deformed

enlarged

engorged

Explanation:

The closest meaning for the word occluded as it is used in this sentence is "closed." Occluded means "blocked or obstructed." The word is commonly used to describe arteries that no longer allow the passage of blood. The word deformed means "misshapen or out of the normal shape." Any deformed body part is a cause for concern. The word engorged means "overfull, especially of blood or food." The organs of the body may become engorged when they are infected or diseased. Enlarged means "made larger."

146.

What is the best description for the word *potent*?

frantic

determined

feverish

powerful

Explanation:

The best definition for the word potent is "powerful." A strong drug may be referred to as potent. The ability of a man to reproduce is sometimes referred to as his potency. The word frantic means "frenzied or anxious." A medical worker should never be frantic when dealing with patients and should do his or her best to keep patients from becoming frantic. The word determined means "set on a particular path." Whenever possible, a health-care worker should try to ensure that patients are determined to take the necessary steps toward recovery and good health. The word feverish can mean either "having a high temperature" or "being worried and anxious." A feverish patient should be comforted and given plenty of fluids.

147.

Select the meaning of the underlined word in this sentence:

The doctors were less concerned with Bill's respiration than with the precipitous rise in his blood pressure.

detached

sordid

encompassed

steep

Explanation:

The word precipitous as it is used in this sentence means "steep." Doctors will often refer to a precipitous change in blood pressure. In general, precipitous changes are dangerous to the health. The word detached means "unconnected or aloof." A common example is a detached retina, a condition in which part of the eye becomes disconnected, and vision is damaged. The word sordid means "dirty" or "vile." The word encompassed means "surrounded or entirely contained within." For instance, a doctor might describe a treatment protocol as encompassing all aspects of the patient's life.

148.

Which word is *not* spelled correctly in the context of the following sentence?

Dr. Vargas was surprised that the prescription had effected Ron's fatigue so dramatically.

surprised

prescription

effected

fatigue

Explanation:

The word effected is not spelled correctly in the context of this sentence. In order to answer this question, you need to know the difference between affect and effect. The former is a verb and the latter is a noun. In other words, affect is something that you do and effect is something that is. In this sentence, the speaker is describing something that the prescription medication did. Therefore, the appropriate word is a verb. Effect, however, is a noun. For this reason, instead of effected the author should have used the word affected.

149.

Select the phrase that makes the following sentence grammatically correct.

Janet called her _____ run after a squirrel.

dog, who had

dog that had

dog, that had

dog who had

Explanation:

The phrase dog, who had makes the sentence grammatically correct. To begin with, it is necessary for there to be a comma separating these two clauses, because the second clause is nonrestrictive. A clause is considered nonrestrictive if it could not stand by itself and if the rest of the sentence would still make sense were it removed. If the portion of this sentence after the comma were removed, the sentence would be Janet called her dog. Obviously, this is still a coherent sentence. Also, who is used here instead of which because the antecedent, dog, has an identity and personality.

150.

Select the correct word for the blank in the following sentence.

After completing the intense surgery, Dr. Capra needed a long _____.

brake

break

brink

broke

Explanation:

The word break correctly completes this sentence. This question hinges on the different meanings that can be assigned to the word break. A break can be a brief period of rest from work or some tiring activity, or it can be the act of destroying or disconnecting something. The first usage is as a noun, and the second usage is as a verb. In this sentence, the author is expressing that Dr. Capra needed something, which means you should use the noun form. Also, remember that a brake is the mechanism for stopping a vehicle.

151.

Select the correct word for the blank in the following sentence.

The other day, Stan _____ reviewing his class notes in preparation for the final exam.

begins

begun

begin

began

Explanation:

The word began properly completes the sentence. The sentence begins with the phrase "the other day," which indicates that the action described took place sometime in the recent past. A past tense verb form is appropriate, then. The verb begun is the past participle of begin. A past participle describes action that took place before but is now complete and is used with "had" or "have." This sentence does not indicate, however, that the action is now complete. For all we know, Stan could still be reviewing his class notes. For this reason, the past tense began is the correct answer.

152.

Select the word or phrase that makes the following sentence grammatically correct.

It makes sense to maintain your current prescriptions, _____ they have worked so well in the past.

although

despite that

since

but

Explanation:

The word since makes the sentence grammatically correct. In this sentence, since is being used as a conjunction meaning "because." The word can also be used as an adverb or a preposition indicating an interval from some past time to the present. In this sentence, however, the right answer is indicated by the context. The first part of the sentence states that the current prescription is to be maintained; this suggests that the speaker has a positive attitude toward it.

It makes sense, then, that the prescription would have worked well in the past, and that this would be the reason for continuing it.

153.

Select the word or phrase that makes the following sentence grammatically correct.

It seems like his blood pressure ____ every week.

rises

raises

raise

rise

Explanation:

The word rises makes the sentence grammatically correct. At the heart of this question is the distinction between rise and raise, which can be summed up in one sentence: To raise is to cause to rise. This probably requires a little explanation. Raise is generally a transitive verb, meaning that it has to be done to something. In other words, it needs an object. One raises a window or raises a question, but a window or question does not raise itself. Rise, on the other hand, is typically used as an intransitive verb. This means that it does not take an object. I rise from sleep; I do not rise myself from sleep. In the sentence for question 14, the blood pressure is doing the action described by the verb, and there is no object. For this reason, rises is correct.

154.

Select the word or phrase that makes the following sentence correct.

____ their similar training, the two professionals drew radically different conclusions.

Because of

Among

Despite

Now that

Explanation:

The word despite completes the sentence correctly. Despite is a preposition meaning “notwithstanding” or “in spite of.” A preposition is a word that indicates relationship. At, by, with, and before are all prepositions. All of the answer choices for question 15 include prepositions. So in order to answer the question, you need to determine which relationship the author is most likely trying to express. The first clause indicates that the two professionals had similar training, and the second clause that indicates they drew different conclusions. It would not make sense for them to draw different conclusions because of their similar training; one would expect both professionals to approach a question in the same way. Answer choices B and D create an incoherent statement when they are substituted into the sentence. The answer must therefore be C.

155.

Select the word or phrase that makes the following sentence grammatically correct.

Each of the two European capitals ____ named after a famous leader.

are

am

as

is

Explanation:

The word is makes the sentence grammatically correct. In order to answer this question correctly, you need to be able to identify the subject. Although it may seem as if the subject is the two European capitals, this is actually a clause related to the subject each. Each is a singular pronoun, in which two or more things are being considered individually. In this case, each of these things is an “it,” so the appropriate verb form will be the third-person singular present indicative is.

156.

Which word is *not* used correctly in the context of the following sentence?

Before you walk any further, beware of the approaching traffic.

before

further

beware

approaching

Explanation:

The word further is not used correctly in the context of this sentence. Here, the word farther would be more appropriate. The distinction between further and farther is likely to appear in at least one question on the HESI exam. For the purposes of the examination, you just need to know that farther can be used to describe physical distance, while further cannot. In this sentence, the speaker is describing a distance to be walked, which is a physical distance. For this reason, the word further is incorrect.

157.

What word is used incorrectly in the following sentence?

The little boy sat the red block atop the stack.

little

sat

atop

stack

Explanation:

The word sat is used incorrectly in this sentence. The word set would be a good substitution for sat. The distinction between sit and set is likely to appear at least once during the HESI exam. Sit is an intransitive verb that does not need an object. One does not sit something else, one just sits. Set, meanwhile, is a transitive verb that requires an object. One sets an alarm clock or a table, one does not just set. In the sentence on question 18, the little boy is placing something, namely the red block. A transitive verb is required, therefore. For this reason, the past tense of set (also set) is correct, while the past tense of sit (sat) is not.

158.

Select the word or phrase that makes the following sentence grammatically correct.

Even though she was new, Lauren knew that ____ the patient's name would be an ethical violation.

divulge

to divulge

to divulging

divulged

Explanation:

The phrase to divulge makes the sentence grammatically correct. To divulge is the infinitive form of a verb meaning to "reveal or disclose information." The verb can stay in the present tense because the speaker is describing what Laura knew at a particular time in the past. In other words, the author has already established the past tense with the word knew. It would also be appropriate to fill this blank with the word divulging. However, this is not one of the answer choices.

159.

Select the word that makes this sentence grammatically correct:

Is the new student coming out to lunch with ____?

we

our

us

they

Explanation:

The word us makes the sentence grammatically correct. Us is the objective case of we. In this case, us is being used as an indirect object. An indirect object is the noun to which the action of the verb refers. In the sentence He gave her a sandwich, the indirect object is her (and the direct object is sandwich). All of the answer choices for this question are in the first-person plural, with the exception of answer choice D, which is in the third-person plural. The appropriate third-person plural form to complete this sentence is them.

160.

Select the word or phrase that makes the following sentence grammatically correct.

The attendant looked ____ at everything related to the problem.

close

closet

closely

closedly

Explanation:

The word closely makes the sentence grammatically correct. Remember that an adjective is a word that describes a noun, while an adverb describes an adjective, a verb, or another adverb. In this sentence, you are looking for the right word to describe how the attendant looked. This means that you are looking for an adverb. Most of the time, adverbs end in -ly. On question 20, answer choices C and D both have this ending. Answer choice D, however, does not really make sense when substituted into the sentence.

161.

What word or phrase is used incorrectly in the following sentence?

Henry intuitively understood the doctor's illusion to his long-term depression.

intuitively

illusion

long-term

depression

Explanation:

The word illusion is used incorrectly in this sentence. Instead, the author should have used the word allusion. An illusion is a false or deceptive image. For example, a magician pulling a rabbit out of a hat is a famous illusion. The magician does not actually produce the rabbit out of thin air, but is able to create the image of having done so. An allusion, on the other hand, is an indirect reference. If the doctor had said something like, "in light of your past issues," and Henry knew that the doctor meant his depression, then the doctor would have made an allusion.

162.

Select the correct word for the blank in the following sentence.

If you want to join the club, you ____ contact the coach by Thursday.

would

should

did

have

Explanation:

The word should correctly completes the sentence. All of the answer choices are auxiliary verbs, which are verbs that accompany other verbs and add some element of tone or mood. In order to determine the appropriate auxiliary verb for this sentence, you need to take a close look at the context. The if that initiates the sentence suggests that the author is making a conditional statement. In other words, in order to join the club, a condition must be met: Namely, the coach must be contacted by Thursday. For this reason, should is the appropriate auxiliary verb. When should is placed before a verb, it adds a note of obligation or recommendation. For instance, saying, "You should brush your teeth," is like saying, "Brushing your teeth is a healthful act that you ought to do."

163.

Select the word that makes the following sentence grammatically correct.

Andy has ____ up a law practice of his own.

seat

set

sit

sat

Explanation:

The word set makes the sentence grammatically correct. This questions centers on the distinction between set and sit. Set is transitive and needs to have an object. This means that it has to be done to something (there are a few exceptions, like the sun sets). The past tense and past participle of set are both set. Sit, meanwhile, is intransitive and takes no object. You don't sit something; you just sit. The past tense and past participle of sit is sat. In this case, the blank must be filled by a transitive verb, because the verb is acting on something else: the law practice. For this reason, set is the correct answer.

164.

Select the word or phrase that makes the following sentence grammatically correct.

He decided to buy a large coal furnace because he felt it would be _____ than a woodstove.

more efficient

efficienter

more efficienter

efficiency

Explanation:

The phrase more efficient makes the sentence grammatically correct. Here, the author is attempting to describe a comparison between two things: the coal furnace and the woodstove. The comparative form of an adjective usually ends with -er: taller, wiser, cleaner, for example. In some cases, however, the word more is placed in front of the unchanged adjective. As a general rule, multisyllabic words are more likely to use the more construction than the -er construction. That is the case with efficient. Unfortunately, there is no easy rule for memorizing the comparative forms of common English adjectives. Reading is one way to develop a good eye for proper usage.

165.

What word is used incorrectly in the following sentence?

It is amazing how many soccer players has developed knee problems over the years.

many

players

has

developed

Explanation:

The word has is used incorrectly in this sentence. The auxiliary verb have would be a correct substitution for has. Have and has are auxiliary verbs that, along with developed, form a past participle. A past participle is used for action that took place in the past and is now complete. The subject of the sentence is soccer players, which means the verb has to be in the third-

person plural. Has, however, is the third-person singular. Have is in the third-person plural and would therefore be a better choice.

166.

Select the word that makes the following sentence grammatically correct.

She asked ___ to take her around the corner to the drugstore.

him

his

he

his'

Explanation:

The word him makes the sentence grammatically correct. In this sentence, the blank needs to be filled by a direct object, because you are looking for the person, place, or thing to which the action of the verb is being done. Here, we are looking to identify the person who was asked. For that reason, we need the objective case of he, which is him. The objective case of she is her. There will probably be several questions in the grammar section of the HESI exam that require you to differentiate between a pronoun used as a subject and a pronoun used as an object.

167.

Select the word or phrase that makes the following sentence grammatically correct.

Felix was pleased _____ the progress he had made in his program.

among

with

regards