

2021/2022 HESI A2 Reading Comprehension Study Guide, V1 and V2 Latest Questions and Answers with Explanations, All Correct Study Guide,

Hesi A2 Reading

Food

Food and drink are necessary and desirable, but their abuse can cause serious physical and mental problems. Many physicians believe that overeating is one of the country's main health problems, since it places a great strain on the heart, can lead to diabetes, and often shortens the individual's life span. To fill an emotional void. People often turn to food when they are bored or lonely.

Another area of concern is alcohol consumption. The results of alcohol abuse are widely publicized. The social drinker who becomes alcoholic, the drunken driver's contribution to highway death, spousal and child abuse, are all concomitant problems associated with alcohol abuse.

1. As used in the last sentence of this paragraph, the term “concomitant” means?

***Accompanying**

2. The information presented in this article is?

***Unbiased in its approach**

3. The author's motive for writing the paragraph seems to have been to?

***Urge self-control**

4. What is implied by this paragraph?

-We should eat and drink in reasonable quantities.

5. The author seems?

***Favor moderation**

6. The information presented in this article is

-Against drinking alcohol

7. The author seems to

-Oppose drinking alcohol

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The Golden Gate Bridge

Linking San Francisco to Marin County in California, the Golden Gate Bridge is one of the most famous bridges in the world. The bridge crosses over a narrow strait which connects the Pacific Ocean to San Francisco Bay. Prior to the bridge, people traveled by ferry boat across the strait.

Although most people thought a bridge was necessary to expedite travel, some residents of the bay area felt the risk of building the bridge was too great. Joseph Strauss believed that nothing was impossible, and dreams would never come to fruition if risks weren't taken. So, he decided to gather the best and brightest builders, architects, and workers to embark on the challenge of building a bridge across the Golden Gate Strait.

With safety nets in place, the construction began in 1937. Building the anchorages first, the builders then move on to the towers on each end, and then to the three-foot thick cables to support the suspension bridge. Lastly, workers labored to complete the roadway which became the most dangerous and treacherous part of the entire task. The builders had to keep the bridge balance, so it wouldn't fall into the bay.

Today, over sixty-five years later, the bridge remains a life-line for the people of the San Francisco Bay Area.

1. The authors reason for writing this piece seems to be to
 - A. Inform the reader (correct)
 - B. Teach the reader
 - C. persuade the reader
 - D. entertain the reader
2. What body of water does The Golden Gate Bridge cross?
 - A. San Francisco Bay
 - B. Pacific Ocean
 - C. Marin Strait
 - D. Golden Gate Strait (Correct)
3. Why was the roadway so dangerous to build?
 - A. There weren't enough materials available to build the road
 - B. The workers might get hit by passing cars.
 - C. The men would fall to their deaths.
 - D. If the road wasn't balance, it would collapse. (correct)

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The Bicycle

Today, bicycles are so common that it's hard to believe they haven't always been around. But two hundred years ago, bicycles didn't even exist, and the first bicycle, invented in Germany in 1818, was nothing like our bicycles today. It was made of wood and didn't even have pedals. Since then, however, numerous innovations and improvements in design have made the bicycle one of the most popular means of recreation and transportation around the world. In 1839, Kirkpatrick Macmillan, a Scottish blacksmith, dramatically improved upon the original bicycle design. Macmillan's machine had tires with iron rims to keep them from getting worn down. He also used foot-operated cranks like pedals, so his bicycle could be ridden at a quick pace. It didn't look much like a modern bicycle, though, because its back wheel was substantially larger than its front wheel. In 1861, the French Michaux brothers took the evolution of the bicycle a step further by inventing an improved crank mechanism. Ten years later, James Starley, an English inventor, revolutionized bicycle design. He made the front wheel many times larger than the back wheel, put a gear on the pedals to make the bicycle more efficient, and lightened the wheels by using wire spokes. Although this bicycle was much lighter and less tiring to ride, it was still clumsy, extremely top heavy, and ridden mostly for entertainment. It wasn't until 1874 that the first truly modern bicycle appeared on the scene. (14) Invented by another Englishman, H.J. Lawson, the "safety bicycle" would look familiar to today's cyclists. This bicycle had equal-sized wheels, which made it less prone to toppling over. Lawson also attached a chain to the pedals to drive the rear wheel. With these improvements, the bicycle became extremely popular and useful for transportation. Today they are built, used, and enjoyed all over the world.

1. Highlight the passage. Which words and ideas should be underlined?
2. The main idea of this passage is best expressed in which sentence?
 - a. Sentence (1): Today, bicycles are so common that it's hard to believe they haven't always been around.
 - b. Sentence (13): It wasn't until 1874 that the first truly modern bicycle appeared on the scene.
 - c. Sentence (4): Since then, however, numerous innovations and improvements in design have made the bicycle one of the most popular means of recreation and transportation around the world.
 - d. Sentence (18): Today they are built, used, and enjoyed all over the world.

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- (a) the Moon is not able to support human life CORRECT
- (b) if the Moon had no gravitational influence, the Earth would not have tides
- (c) people living in Hawaii and Arizona would feel at home on the Moon
- (d) Mars could have been formed in a similar way to the Moon

People of Hispanic origin were on the North American continent centuries before settlers arrived from Europe in the early 1600s and the thirteen colonies joined together to form the United States in the late 1700s. The first census of the new nation was conducted in 1790, and counted about four million people, most of whom were white. Of the white citizens, more than 80% traced their ancestry back to England. There were close to 700,000 slaves and about 60,000 "free Negroes". Only a few Native American Indians who paid taxes were included in the census count, but the total Native American population was probably about one million.

By 1815, the population of the United States was 8.4 million. Over the next 100 years, the country took in about 35 million immigrants, with the greatest numbers coming in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In 1882, 40,000 Chinese arrived, and between 1900 and 1907, there were more than 30,000 Japanese immigrants. But by far, the largest numbers of the new immigrants were from central, eastern, and southern Europe.

An enormous amount of racial and ethnic assimilation has taken place in the United States. In 1908, play-writer Israel Zangwill first used the term "melting pot" to describe the concept of a place where many races melted in a crucible and re-formed to populate a new land. Some years during the first two decades of the 20th century, there were as many as one million new immigrants per year, an astonishing 1 percent of the total population of the United States.

In 1921, however, the country began to limit immigration, and the Immigration Act of 1924 virtually closed the door. The total number of immigrants admitted per year dropped from as many as a million to only 150,000. A quota system was established that specified the number of immigrants that could come from each country. It heavily favored immigrants from northern and western Europe and severely limited everyone else. This system remained in effect until 1965, although after World War II, several exceptions were made to the quota system to allow in groups of refugees.

22. Why did the author write the passage?

- (a) to outline the ways immigration has been restricted
- (b) to emphasize the impact of migrants from Europe
- (c) to explain and give examples of the concept of a "melting pot"
- (d) to summarize the main features of immigration CORRECT

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The Flu Passage

1. What is the main idea of the passage The flu is a deadly disease that's difficult to control because people become Infectious
2. Why is the flu considered not too infectious? The flu virus cannot travel far or live for long periods of time outside the human body, so its spread can be easily contained
3. What is the meaning of the word "measures" in the last paragraph? Plan of action
4. Which of the following correctly describes the flu? The flu is difficult to contract and sometimes fatal

Nurseries Passage

1. Green House creates tropical condition at nurseries
2. Too many nurseries means not enough buyers to buy the plants that need to be sold
3. Nurseries are helpful for farmers
4. Special type of farms
5. A strip of board, often material that forms a section of a wall or door

Passages in V1

Eating
Food
Game of Bridge
Getting A Good Night's Sleep
Insomnia
Phobia
Rainforest
Safe Driving
The Water Cycle
Voice
White Elephant

Passages in V2

Bicycles
Changing Time
Glass
Healthcare
Homonyms
Isaac Asimov
Jazz
Laughter
Lightning
Mr. Rogers
Nurseries
Rainforest