

HESI A2 Grammar Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. She told her friend that her favorite colors _____ red and blue.
 - A. Is
 - B. Are
 - C. Could be
 - D. Seem to be

2. In the sentence: "Before his death at age 82, comedian Rodney Dangerfield's motto was, 'I don't get no respect.'", what is the grammatical error?
 - A. No
 - B. Was
 - C. At
 - D. Before

3. Which word is used incorrectly in: "The man's heart attack scared him badly and he decided having a regular check-up from then on."?
 - A. Man's
 - B. Badly
 - C. From
 - D. Having

4. In the sentence "During the blackout, one of the patients were frightened and screamed loudly," which word is incorrect?
 - A. During
 - B. One
 - C. Were
 - D. Loudly

5. Economics _____ my least favorite subject at school.
 - A. Am
 - B. Is
 - C. Are
 - D. Been

6. When a person finds _____ in a stressful situation, it helps to breathe deeply.
- A. Oneself
 - B. Yourself
 - C. Themselves
 - D. Itself
7. In the sentence, "I will call you when I will get back from visiting my sister," what is incorrect?
- A. When
 - B. Will get
 - C. Visiting
 - D. My
8. What is the correct response to the question: "Where is she?"?
- A. In the library
 - B. Library be there
 - C. She where
 - D. There she is
9. Complete the phrase: I can't believe I ate the ___ thing.
- A. Whole
 - B. All
 - C. Entire
 - D. Every
10. How should "etc." be used correctly in a sentence?
- A. In formal writing only
 - B. As the first word of a sentence
 - C. In lists, such as 'the list included diseases such as measles, flu, chicken pox, etc.'
 - D. Only in casual conversation

Answers

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1. B
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. C

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Explanations

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1. She told her friend that her favorite colors _____ red and blue.

A. Is

B. Are

C. Could be

D. Seem to be

The correct choice is "are" because it agrees in number with the plural noun "colors." In English, when referring to multiple items or categories, the verb must also be in the plural form to maintain grammatical consistency. Since "colors" indicates more than one hue, the plural verb "are" is the appropriate choice to convey that her favorite colors include both red and blue. This construction accurately reflects the subject-verb agreement essential in standard English grammar.

2. In the sentence: "Before his death at age 82, comedian Rodney Dangerfield's motto was, 'I don't get no respect.'", what is the grammatical error?

A. No

B. Was

C. At

D. Before

The grammatical error in the sentence lies in the use of "no" within the phrase "I don't get no respect." This construction is an example of a double negative, which is considered grammatically incorrect in Standard English. Instead, the phrase should use "any" to maintain proper negation, resulting in "I don't get any respect." The rest of the sentence is structured correctly, with "was" serving as the linking verb that connects the subject (Rodney Dangerfield's motto) to the complement (the quoted statement), "at" correctly indicating the time of his death, and "before" setting the temporal context for the entire phrase.

3. Which word is used incorrectly in: "The man's heart attack scared him badly and he decided having a regular check-up from then on."?

A. Man's

B. Badly

C. From

D. Having

The choice that is used incorrectly in the sentence is "having." The phrase "decided having" is not grammatically correct because it implies a continuous action, which doesn't fit well with the verb "decided." Instead, the sentence should use a structure that clarifies the action of deciding to have something in the future. A more appropriate formulation would be "decided to have" a regular check-up. This structure effectively conveys the intent to take action after the event of the heart attack. Using "decided to have" not only enhances clarity but also adheres to standard English grammatical conventions. The use of "to" here transforms the action into an infinitive form, indicating a future intention.

4. In the sentence "During the blackout, one of the patients were frightened and screamed loudly," which word is incorrect?

- A. During
- B. One
- C. Were**
- D. Loudly

In the sentence, "During the blackout, one of the patients were frightened and screamed loudly," the word "were" is incorrect due to subject-verb agreement. The subject of the sentence is "one," which is singular. Therefore, it requires a singular verb form. The correct verb form that should be used with "one" is "was." The sentence should read: "During the blackout, one of the patients was frightened and screamed loudly." This maintains proper subject-verb agreement, as "one" refers to a singular subject, even though "patients" is plural. Understanding subject-verb agreement is crucial for constructing grammatically correct sentences, and recognizing that phrases like "one of the" often lead to confusion is an important part of mastering grammar.

5. Economics _____ my least favorite subject at school.

- A. Am
- B. Is**
- C. Are
- D. Been

The correct choice is "is" because the subject "Economics" is a singular noun, and it refers to a specific field of study. In English, singular subjects require singular verbs. The verb "is" appropriately agrees with the singular noun "Economics," indicating that it is continuously, or in a general context, the least favorite subject for the speaker. Using "are," "am," or "been" would disrupt the subject-verb agreement and create a grammatically incorrect sentence. "Am" is used with the pronoun "I," while "are" is used with plural subjects or with "you." "Been" is the past participle of the verb "be" and is not suitable in this context, as it does not convey the current state of being least favorite. Hence, "is" is the only option that fits correctly in this sentence structure.

6. When a person finds _____ in a stressful situation, it helps to breathe deeply.

A. Oneself

B. Yourself

C. Themselves

D. Itself

The term "oneself" is the appropriate choice in this context because it is a reflexive pronoun used to refer back to the subject of the sentence in a general and impersonal way. It applies broadly to "a person" in a neutral and inclusive manner, making it suitable when discussing an individual in a stressful situation. Using "oneself" emphasizes self-directed action, allowing for a more formal and universally applicable statement. It captures the essence of self-awareness and self-care needed in stressful moments, such as the act of breathing deeply. In contrast, using "yourself," "themselves," or "itself" would introduce issues regarding the subject being referenced. "Yourself" directly addresses the reader, which shifts the focus away from a general observation about a person. "Themselves" is plural and typically refers to multiple people, which does not fit the singular subject of "a person." "Itself" refers to a non-human subject, making it unsuitable in this context. Thus, "oneself" effectively conveys the intended meaning while maintaining appropriate grammatical structure.

7. In the sentence, "I will call you when I will get back from visiting my sister," what is incorrect?

A. When

B. Will get

C. Visiting

D. My

The correct response focuses on the phrase "will get" within the context of the sentence. In English, when expressing a future action that is dependent on another future action, the future tense ("will") is used only in the main clause. This means that in the subordinate clause "when I will get back," the use of "will" is unnecessary and incorrect. Instead, the correct form should simply be "when I get back," as the action of getting back will happen in the future but does not need the "will" since it is being connected to the future action of calling. This construction is a common grammatical rule where the future tense is omitted in subordinate clauses that are introduced by 'when' or similar conjunctions, thereby simplifying the statement and maintaining correct tense agreement.

8. What is the correct response to the question: "Where is she?"?

A. In the library

B. Library be there

C. She where

D. There she is

The selection of "In the library" as the correct response is appropriate because it directly answers the question "Where is she?" with a clear and complete prepositional phrase that specifies the location of the subject (she). This response communicates the necessary information in a straightforward manner, providing clarity and context. The other responses do not effectively answer the question. "Library be there" is awkward and does not follow standard grammatical structure. "She where" is not a coherent phrase and fails to convey meaning. "There she is" answers more in the context of identifying her presence rather than indicating her location, which does not align with what the question is asking. The clear and direct nature of "In the library" makes it the most suitable choice.

9. Complete the phrase: I can't believe I ate the ___ thing.

A. Whole

B. All

C. Entire

D. Every

The phrase "I can't believe I ate the ___ thing" is best completed with "whole" because it conveys the idea that the speaker consumed the entirety of something, emphasizing the extent of their action. Using "whole" suggests a complete and undivided item, which fits naturally in the context of having eaten something entirely. While "entire" also means complete, its use in this specific context feels slightly more formal and might not flow as seamlessly in colloquial speech. "All" does not work here because it does not fit grammatically in the phrase; the word "all" would typically precede a plural noun for it to make sense. Similarly, "every" generally requires a plural noun or a reference to items in a group rather than a singular noun like "thing." Hence, the most appropriate and natural word in this scenario is "whole."

10. How should "etc." be used correctly in a sentence?

- A. In formal writing only**
- B. As the first word of a sentence**
- C. In lists, such as 'the list included diseases such as measles, flu, chicken pox, etc.'**
- D. Only in casual conversation**

The choice indicating the use of "etc." in lists is correct because "etc." (short for the Latin phrase "et cetera") is used to signify that there are additional items in a list that are not explicitly mentioned. Its primary function is to avoid redundancy by indicating that similar items could follow without needing to list every single one. For example, when saying "the list included diseases such as measles, flu, chicken pox, etc.," the use of "etc." effectively communicates to the reader that there are other diseases that are related to those mentioned. In formal writing, the use of "etc." is typically acceptable, but it is often encouraged to provide a complete list or use alternatives like "and so forth" or "and others" to maintain clarity. Therefore, while it can be found in formal writing, it is not limited explicitly to that context. Starting a sentence with "etc." is generally discouraged because it requires prior context for understanding, making this usage less effective. Lastly, while "etc." might be used in casual conversation, it is not reserved for that setting alone. Thus, the most appropriate and correct usage is within lists, as highlighted in the selected answer.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://hesia2grammar.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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