

# ILTS Elementary/Middle Grades (110) Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. Which term refers to the union of both rational and irrational numbers?**
  - A. Whole numbers**
  - B. Real numbers**
  - C. Integers**
  - D. Natural numbers**
- 2. What is the significance of teaching students to generate questions about texts?**
  - A. It allows them to avoid deep engagement with the material**
  - B. It leads to superficial understanding of the content**
  - C. It promotes critical thinking and deeper comprehension**
  - D. It limits their ability to communicate effectively**
- 3. Which spelling stage is reached when a student has mastered spelling rules and shows advanced understanding?**
  - A. Letter-name spelling**
  - B. Transitional spelling**
  - C. Derivational spelling**
  - D. Early phonemic spelling**
- 4. What is a key function of the nuclear membrane?**
  - A. Transport of proteins**
  - B. Energy production**
  - C. Protection of genetic material**
  - D. Site of photosynthesis**
- 5. What do we call when one thing symbolizes another in text, as in the phrase "it's raining cats and dogs"?**
  - A. Metaphor**
  - B. Simile**
  - C. Personification**
  - D. Symbolism**

- 6. What do graphic organizers primarily help students to do?**
- A. Visualize the time period of a story**
  - B. Summarize personal experiences**
  - C. Focus on text structure and relationships**
  - D. Quantify text-related data**
- 7. Which narrative element introduces characters and their situations?**
- A. Exposition**
  - B. Rising Action**
  - C. Climax**
  - D. Denouement**
- 8. What does culturally responsive teaching aim to achieve?**
- A. It emphasizes standardized testing**
  - B. It incorporates students' cultural references in all aspects of learning**
  - C. It focuses solely on individual learning styles**
  - D. It avoids discussing cultural differences**
- 9. Where are ribosomes primarily located within eukaryotic cells?**
- A. On the cell membrane**
  - B. In the cytoplasm or on the endoplasmic reticulum**
  - C. Within the nucleus**
  - D. In the mitochondria**
- 10. Which spelling stage indicates children can accurately use long vowels but may omit silent letters?**
- A. Derivational spelling**
  - B. Letter-name spelling**
  - C. Transitional spelling**
  - D. Early phonemic spelling**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE



**1. Which term refers to the union of both rational and irrational numbers?**

- A. Whole numbers**
- B. Real numbers**
- C. Integers**
- D. Natural numbers**

The term that refers to the union of both rational and irrational numbers is "real numbers." Real numbers encompass a broad range of values, including all the numbers that can be found on the number line. This includes rational numbers, which can be expressed as fractions or ratios (such as  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $-3$ ), and irrational numbers, which cannot be expressed as a simple fraction (like the square root of 2 or the number  $\pi$ ). The other options each represent different sets of numbers. Whole numbers include all the non-negative integers but do not incorporate fractions or irrational numbers. Integers consist of all whole numbers, both positive and negative, but exclude fractions and irrational numbers. Natural numbers are the set of positive counting numbers (1, 2, 3, etc.) and do not include zero, negative numbers, or any fractions or irrationals. This distinction makes "real numbers" the only term that accurately captures the full range of both rational and irrational numbers.

**2. What is the significance of teaching students to generate questions about texts?**

- A. It allows them to avoid deep engagement with the material**
- B. It leads to superficial understanding of the content**
- C. It promotes critical thinking and deeper comprehension**
- D. It limits their ability to communicate effectively**

Teaching students to generate questions about texts is significant because it fosters critical thinking skills and enhances their comprehension of the material. When students formulate questions, they actively engage with the content, prompting them to analyze, evaluate, and synthesize information rather than passively absorbing it. This process encourages deeper connections to the text, as learners are motivated to seek out answers, clarify their understanding, and explore the nuances of the subject matter. Generating questions can also spark curiosity, leading students to delve further into the topic, thereby promoting a more thorough understanding. Through this inquiry-based approach, students develop skills that are essential for effective problem-solving and can apply these skills across various academic disciplines and real-life situations. Overall, the ability to question fosters an interactive learning environment where students take ownership of their educational journey.

**3. Which spelling stage is reached when a student has mastered spelling rules and shows advanced understanding?**

- A. Letter-name spelling**
- B. Transitional spelling**
- C. Derivational spelling**
- D. Early phonemic spelling**

The stage of spelling development known as derivational spelling is characterized by an advanced understanding of spelling rules and the ability to apply these rules consistently. At this level, students demonstrate knowledge of how words are formed through prefixes, suffixes, and root words. They recognize that spelling is not just about memorizing individual words but also understanding the relationships between words and the morphological rules that govern their spelling. Students in this stage can also spell complex words correctly, showing an awareness of how the addition of different affixes can change word meanings and usages. This demonstrates a sophisticated grasp of both the structure and function of language, aligning with the criteria for advanced spelling mastery. In contrast, the other stages reflect a more basic or developing understanding of spelling. Letter-name spelling focuses on the correspondence between letters and sounds, transitional spelling involves moving towards more conventional spelling patterns, and early phonemic spelling signifies an initial grasp of phonetic principles but may lack the consistency and complexity found in the derivational stage.

**4. What is a key function of the nuclear membrane?**

- A. Transport of proteins**
- B. Energy production**
- C. Protection of genetic material**
- D. Site of photosynthesis**

The nuclear membrane, also known as the nuclear envelope, serves a critical role in protecting the cell's genetic material, which is housed within the nucleus. This double-layered membrane forms a barrier that separates the contents of the nucleus from the cytoplasm, thereby safeguarding DNA from damage and ensuring that the processes of transcription and replication can occur in a controlled environment. By regulating the exchange of substances between the nucleus and the cytoplasm through nuclear pores, it also helps maintain the integrity of the genetic information. This protective function is essential for proper cell functioning and the transmission of genetic information during cell division. Other choices do not accurately describe a primary function of the nuclear membrane. For instance, while transport of proteins is crucial in cellular processes, it primarily involves the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus. Energy production occurs in the mitochondria, and photosynthesis takes place in chloroplasts, which are functions unrelated to the nuclear membrane.

**5. What do we call when one thing symbolizes another in text, as in the phrase "it's raining cats and dogs"?**

- A. Metaphor**
- B. Simile**
- C. Personification**
- D. Symbolism**

The correct term for when one thing symbolizes another in a text is a metaphor. A metaphor is a figure of speech that directly compares one thing to another for rhetorical effect, suggesting that one thing is another, without using "like" or "as," which distinguishes it from a simile. The phrase "it's raining cats and dogs" exemplifies a metaphor by comparing heavy rain to an absurd scenario of animals falling from the sky, thus conveying the intensity of the downpour rather than describing it literally. In this case, the term "simile" refers to comparisons using "like" or "as," which does not apply to the phrase in question. Personification involves attributing human characteristics to non-human entities, which is not relevant here. Symbolism, while similar, refers to the use of symbols to signify ideas and qualities beyond their literal sense, making it less applicable to the specific phrasing of the metaphor given in the question.

**6. What do graphic organizers primarily help students to do?**

- A. Visualize the time period of a story**
- B. Summarize personal experiences**
- C. Focus on text structure and relationships**
- D. Quantify text-related data**

Graphic organizers are tools that provide a visual representation of concepts, ideas, or information, which can significantly enhance a student's understanding of text structure and relationships between ideas. They help students break down complex information into more manageable parts, making it easier to see how different concepts relate to one another. This is especially important in reading comprehension and writing, as it allows students to visualize connections and organize their thoughts coherently. For instance, using a Venn diagram can help students compare and contrast themes or characters in literature, while a flowchart can illustrate cause-and-effect relationships within a narrative. By focusing on text structure and relationships, graphic organizers effectively facilitate deeper learning and retention of material, equipping students with skills necessary for analyzing and synthesizing information.

**7. Which narrative element introduces characters and their situations?**

- A. Exposition**
- B. Rising Action**
- C. Climax**
- D. Denouement**

The correct choice introduces the narrative element known as exposition, which serves as the foundation of a story. It sets the stage by presenting the characters, their backgrounds, and the initial situation they find themselves in. During this phase, readers learn relevant details that clarify the setting, time period, and the circumstances that might influence the characters' actions as the narrative unfolds. This initial context is crucial for understanding the motivations and conflicts that drive the plot forward. In contrast, the rising action follows the exposition and develops the plot by presenting complications and conflicts that the characters must face. The climax marks a turning point in the story, where the main conflict reaches its peak intensity. The denouement resolves the story's conflicts and provides closure to the narrative, often revealing the outcomes for the characters after the climax has occurred. Each of these elements plays a vital role in narrative structure, but the exposition is specifically focused on character introduction and situational context.

**8. What does culturally responsive teaching aim to achieve?**

- A. It emphasizes standardized testing**
- B. It incorporates students' cultural references in all aspects of learning**
- C. It focuses solely on individual learning styles**
- D. It avoids discussing cultural differences**

Culturally responsive teaching aims to create an inclusive and effective learning environment by incorporating students' cultural references in all aspects of learning. This approach recognizes that students come from diverse backgrounds and that their unique cultural experiences can enrich the educational process. By integrating cultural references into the curriculum, teachers help students feel valued and understood, which can enhance engagement and motivation. This method also promotes a broader understanding of different cultures among all students, fostering a more harmonious classroom community and preparing students for a diverse world. Using students' cultural references supports their identity and makes learning more relevant and relatable, ultimately leading to better academic outcomes. In contrast to standardized testing, which can often overlook individual cultural contexts, or focusing solely on individual learning styles that may not take into account the broader cultural influences, culturally responsive teaching looks to embrace and celebrate these differences rather than avoid or ignore them.

**9. Where are ribosomes primarily located within eukaryotic cells?**

**A. On the cell membrane**

**B. In the cytoplasm or on the endoplasmic reticulum**

**C. Within the nucleus**

**D. In the mitochondria**

Ribosomes are primarily located in the cytoplasm and can also be found attached to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER), forming what is known as rough ER. This positioning is crucial for their function in protein synthesis, as ribosomes translate messenger RNA (mRNA) into amino acid chains, which then fold into functional proteins. The association with the ER allows for the efficient processing and transport of proteins that are either secreted from the cell or directed to specific organelles. Though some ribosomes are found in the mitochondria, which have their own ribosomes due to their endosymbiotic origin, the major sites for ribosomes in eukaryotic cells remain in the cytoplasm and on the rough ER. This understanding highlights the cellular organization and the responsibilities of various cellular components in maintaining homeostasis and function.

**10. Which spelling stage indicates children can accurately use long vowels but may omit silent letters?**

**A. Derivational spelling**

**B. Letter-name spelling**

**C. Transitional spelling**

**D. Early phonemic spelling**

Transitional spelling is the stage where children show an understanding of long vowel patterns and begin to apply rules for spelling longer and more complex words. At this stage, they can accurately use long vowels, indicating that they have progressed significantly beyond the more basic phonemic awareness found in earlier stages. However, it's also typical for children at this level to still omit silent letters, as they are refining their understanding of spelling conventions but have not yet fully mastered all rules. The options that precede this stage—like letter-name spelling—focus more on the phonetic sounds of letters without an emphasis on vowel patterns, while derivational spelling involves more complex and varied spelling principles that children leap to once they have fully grasped spelling conventions. Early phonemic spelling is characterized by a focus on the sounds in words rather than conventional spelling, which means students might not accurately use long vowels or silent letters at this stage. In summary, transitional spelling is defined by the ability to use long vowels correctly while still occasionally omitting silent letters, representing a stage of growth in spelling proficiency.