

ILTS ELEMENTARY/ MIDDLE GRADES (110) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://iltselemmiddlegrades110.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 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 accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which of the following is NOT a category of learning styles?**
 - A. Visual
 - B. Auditory
 - C. Kinectic
 - D. Digital
- 2. Why is it important for teachers to provide feedback to students?**
 - A. It serves as a form of punishment
 - B. It helps students understand their strengths and areas for improvement
 - C. It is only important at the end of the year
 - D. It has no impact on student motivation
- 3. Which spelling stage is characterized by the consistent spelling of some words and a developing sight vocabulary?**
 - A. Transitional spelling
 - B. Derivational spelling
 - C. Letter-name spelling
 - D. Early phonemic spelling
- 4. What type of environment do educators need to create to support student well-being?**
 - A. A competitive and stressful environment
 - B. A supportive and nurturing atmosphere
 - C. An isolated and strict space
 - D. An environment with minimal interaction
- 5. What is an example of authentic assessment?**
 - A. A multiple-choice test
 - B. A portfolio of student work
 - C. A standardized quiz
 - D. Teacher evaluations without student input

- 6. What does the ability to identify which picture of a blade of grass, a garden, and a rose starts with a different sound demonstrate?**
- A. Phonemic awareness
 - B. Categorization skills
 - C. Oddity tasks
 - D. Auditory discrimination
- 7. What term is used to describe the highest point of conflict in a story?**
- A. Rising Action
 - B. Climax
 - C. Falling Action
 - D. Denouement
- 8. What ability allows someone to distinguish between similar sounds in different words?**
- A. Phonemic awareness
 - B. Articulation
 - C. Morphological awareness
 - D. Sound discrimination
- 9. What educational approach is most supportive of diverse learning styles?**
- A. Standardized testing for all learners
 - B. One-size-fits-all lectures
 - C. Differentiated instruction strategies
 - D. Strict adherence to textbooks
- 10. How can teachers effectively promote critical thinking skills in students?**
- A. By providing standard responses to questions
 - B. By asking open-ended questions and encouraging debate and discussion
 - C. By having students memorize information
 - D. By limiting student interactions

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following is NOT a category of learning styles?

- A. Visual
- B. Auditory
- C. Kinesthetic
- D. Digital**

The correct response indicates that "Digital" is not a recognized category of learning styles in the traditional models of learning theory. Conventional learning styles typically include visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learners. Visual learners absorb information best through images and spatial understanding, while auditory learners prefer to engage with information through listening and speaking. Kinesthetic learners, on the other hand, learn through hands-on experiences and movement. The term "Digital" does not fit neatly into the established categories of learning styles. It may refer more to the modes of learning that incorporate technology, but it does not denote a distinct learning style like the others. Rather, it could represent tools or methods that cater to various learning styles, but it lacks the foundational background or definition of a true learning style.

2. Why is it important for teachers to provide feedback to students?

- A. It serves as a form of punishment
- B. It helps students understand their strengths and areas for improvement**
- C. It is only important at the end of the year
- D. It has no impact on student motivation

Providing feedback to students is crucial because it helps them identify their strengths and areas where they need improvement. This process allows students to understand what they are doing well and what aspects of their work require more attention or revision. Effective feedback creates a dialogue between the teacher and the student, encouraging reflection on their learning process and fostering a growth mindset. When students receive constructive feedback, they are better equipped to set goals, take ownership of their learning, and make necessary adjustments, leading to more meaningful educational experiences and greater academic success. In contrast, feedback that is perceived as a form of punishment would be counterproductive and may diminish student motivation and engagement. Additionally, limiting feedback to just the end of the year deprives students of the ongoing support they need to improve throughout their learning journey. Lastly, the misconception that feedback has no impact on motivation disregards a significant body of research indicating that feedback can greatly boost student motivation when it is specific, timely, and constructive.

3. Which spelling stage is characterized by the consistent spelling of some words and a developing sight vocabulary?

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

The spelling stage characterized by the consistent spelling of some words along with the development of a sight vocabulary is known as transitional spelling. In this stage, students typically start to recognize and spell some common words accurately, while still experimenting with spelling less familiar words using their phonetic understanding. They begin to incorporate patterns and rules they have learned, which indicates a transition from earlier developmental stages where spelling was less consistent. Transitional spellers often show a mix of phonetic spelling and reliance on memorized words, suggesting they are building a more robust understanding of spelling conventions. This aligns closely with the cognitive and linguistic development of students as they progress in their literacy skills.

4. What type of environment do educators need to create to support student well-being?

- A. A competitive and stressful environment
- B. A supportive and nurturing atmosphere**
- C. An isolated and strict space
- D. An environment with minimal interaction

Creating a supportive and nurturing atmosphere is essential for promoting student well-being. This type of environment fosters emotional safety and encourages students to express themselves without fear of judgment. When educators cultivate an atmosphere that prioritizes support, students are more likely to engage actively in learning, build positive relationships, and develop resilience. A nurturing environment emphasizes collaboration, communication, and understanding, which are critical for meeting the diverse needs of students. It allows for the development of strong connections between teachers and students, creating a community where learners feel valued and respected. Such conditions contribute to better academic performance and overall mental health, allowing students to thrive both personally and academically.

5. What is an example of authentic assessment?

- A. A multiple-choice test
- B. A portfolio of student work**
- C. A standardized quiz
- D. Teacher evaluations without student input

An authentic assessment is designed to evaluate students' skills and knowledge through real-world tasks that reflect the types of challenges they might face outside the classroom. A portfolio of student work exemplifies this approach because it compiles various items produced by students over time, showcasing their progress, creativity, and critical thinking skills across multiple subjects or projects. This kind of assessment allows students to demonstrate their learning in a more comprehensive and individualized manner, providing deeper insights into their abilities than traditional testing formats. In contrast, options like a multiple-choice test and a standardized quiz typically assess knowledge in a more restricted way, often focusing on rote memorization rather than real-life application. Teacher evaluations without student input may overlook the perspectives of the learners, not capturing their experiences or the authenticity of their learning journey. Therefore, a portfolio is a clear example of authentic assessment as it emphasizes meaningful and reflective learning experiences.

6. What does the ability to identify which picture of a blade of grass, a garden, and a rose starts with a different sound demonstrate?

- A. Phonemic awareness
- B. Categorization skills
- C. Oddity tasks**
- D. Auditory discrimination

The ability to identify which picture starts with a different sound illustrates an understanding of phonemic awareness, which involves recognizing and manipulating the individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken words. In this scenario, the task requires students to focus on the initial sounds of the words associated with the pictures (blade of grass, garden, rose). This analysis of sounds is a fundamental aspect of phonemic awareness that supports literacy development. While categorization skills relate to grouping items based on shared features, they do not specifically address the focus on initial sounds. Oddity tasks, although they involve identifying a different item in a set, typically emphasize a broader range of characteristics rather than solely focusing on phonetic sounds. Auditory discrimination refers to the ability to distinguish between different sounds, which is relevant but does not pinpoint the specific skill of recognizing initial phonemes. Therefore, the most fitting choice for this question is phonemic awareness, as it directly pertains to the ability to identify and manipulate sounds in spoken language.

7. What term is used to describe the highest point of conflict in a story?

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

The highest point of conflict in a story is referred to as the climax. This is a pivotal moment where the conflict reaches its peak, creating intense suspense and emotion. During the climax, the protagonist often faces a major decision, challenge, or turning point that determines the direction of the story. It is at this critical juncture that the stakes are highest, and the outcome becomes clearer, leading to the resolution of the narrative. In the context of storytelling, rising action refers to the events that build up to the climax, establishing the conflict and developing the characters. Falling action occurs after the climax and involves the events that follow as the story begins to wind down toward resolution. Denouement is the conclusion of the story where loose ends are tied up and the final outcomes for the characters are revealed. Understanding these distinctions helps in grasping the overall structure of a narrative and the significance of the climax within that structure.

8. What ability allows someone to distinguish between similar sounds in different words?

- A. Phonemic awareness**
- B. Articulation
- C. Morphological awareness
- D. Sound discrimination

The ability to distinguish between similar sounds in different words is known as phonemic awareness. This skill involves recognizing and manipulating individual sounds, or phonemes, in spoken language. It is a critical component of reading development because it enables learners to understand that words are made up of distinct sounds. Phonemic awareness allows individuals to identify which sounds are the same and which are different, facilitating their ability to decode written language and improve their reading fluency. While sound discrimination, another option, also relates to the ability to hear differences in sounds, it typically encompasses a broader range of auditory perception that might include non-speech sounds. Consequently, while both phonemic awareness and sound discrimination involve the recognition of sound differences, phonemic awareness specifically targets the manipulation of phonemes within words, making it the more accurate answer in this context. Articulation refers to the physical ability to produce sounds and words, while morphological awareness involves understanding the structure of words and the meanings of prefixes and suffixes. These concepts do not directly relate to the ability to distinguish between similar sounds in words. Thus, phonemic awareness is the most relevant and precise choice in regard to recognizing and manipulating phonemes in spoken language.

9. What educational approach is most supportive of diverse learning styles?

- A. Standardized testing for all learners
- B. One-size-fits-all lectures
- C. Differentiated instruction strategies**
- D. Strict adherence to textbooks

Differentiated instruction strategies are highly supportive of diverse learning styles because they recognize and respond to the unique needs, interests, and abilities of each student. This approach allows educators to tailor their teaching methods, content, and assessment practices to create multiple pathways for student learning. By employing differentiated instruction, teachers can provide varied resources and activities that cater to students' different learning preferences, such as visual, auditory, and kinesthetic modalities. For instance, a teacher might offer a choice of projects, adjust the complexity of tasks, or group students based on similar interests or abilities, ensuring that everyone has access to the curriculum in a way that resonates with them. This approach contrasts with standardized testing, which primarily measures a specific set of skills under uniform conditions and does not account for individual learning preferences. Similarly, one-size-fits-all lectures often fail to engage all learners since they typically present information in a singular format that may not reach every student effectively. Strict adherence to textbooks can also restrict flexibility and prevent the incorporation of diverse resources that might better suit the varied needs of learners. In summary, differentiated instruction not only acknowledges the diversity in learning styles but actively embraces it, fostering an inclusive environment that promotes equity and personalized learning experiences.

10. How can teachers effectively promote critical thinking skills in students?

- A. By providing standard responses to questions
- B. By asking open-ended questions and encouraging debate and discussion**
- C. By having students memorize information
- D. By limiting student interactions

Promoting critical thinking skills in students hinges on fostering an environment where questioning, exploration, and dialogue are encouraged. Asking open-ended questions invites students to think beyond rote responses and engage in deeper analysis of concepts, ideas, and perspectives. This approach promotes critical inquiry and allows students to express their thoughts, think creatively, and evaluate information critically, often fostering a rich debate and discussion among peers. When students are encouraged to engage in discussions, they learn to articulate their reasoning, consider different viewpoints, and enhance their ability to construct and analyze arguments. This interactive process is foundational for developing essential critical thinking skills that they will use throughout their academic journeys and in real-world situations. In contrast, strategies like providing standard responses, focusing solely on memorization, or limiting student interactions do not encourage the kind of exploratory thinking that critical thinking requires. Instead, they often result in passive learning, where students may recite information without a true understanding or ability to apply it in different contexts.

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://iltselemmiddlegrades110.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE