

ILTS Social Science (163) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. What is the primary purpose of a constitution?**
 - A. To enforce laws and regulations**
 - B. To outline the fundamental principles and framework of a government**
 - C. To provide guidelines for international relations**
 - D. To regulate trade among states**
- 2. Who is known for proposing the concept of the "invisible hand" in economics?**
 - A. Carl Marx**
 - B. John Maynard Keynes**
 - C. Adam Smith**
 - D. Milton Friedman**
- 3. What does the term 'scarcity' refer to in economics?**
 - A. Excessive resources available**
 - B. Unlimited wants and limited resources**
 - C. The balance of trade**
 - D. Government regulations**
- 4. What is one significant impact of technology on society?**
 - A. Increased privacy in personal communications**
 - B. Decreased access to education**
 - C. Influence on communication and social relationships**
 - D. Reduction of economic opportunities**
- 5. Who was Martin Luther King Jr.?**
 - A. An American civil rights leader who advocated for nonviolent resistance to achieve racial equality**
 - B. A famous American politician known for his economic reforms**
 - C. A prominent military leader during the American Civil War**
 - D. An influential author promoting social justice**

6. What does "human geography" study?

- A. The effects of climate on human health**
- B. The spatial aspects of human existence**
- C. The physical characteristics of Earth's landforms**
- D. The history of human civilization**

7. Which of the following is NOT a direct result of the industrial revolution related to social change?

- A. Faster life tempo**
- B. Increase in population**
- C. Development of Feudalism**
- D. Growth of cities**

8. Who is the author of "The Wealth of Nations"?

- A. John Maynard Keynes**
- B. Milton Friedman**
- C. Adam Smith**
- D. David Ricardo**

9. What key societal change occurred during the industrial revolution that impacts population dynamics?

- A. Decrease in migration**
- B. Urbanization**
- C. Reduction in birth rates**
- D. Rural community growth**

10. The principle of due process is emphasized in which amendment?

- A. Second Amendment**
- B. Fourth Amendment**
- C. Fifth Amendment**
- D. Sixth Amendment**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary purpose of a constitution?

- A. To enforce laws and regulations
- B. To outline the fundamental principles and framework of a government**
- C. To provide guidelines for international relations
- D. To regulate trade among states

The primary purpose of a constitution is to outline the fundamental principles and framework of a government. A constitution serves as the foundational legal document that establishes the structure of government, delineates the powers and responsibilities of different branches, and ensures the protection of individual rights. By providing a clear set of rules and guidelines, a constitution helps to maintain order, promote stability, and protect the democratic principles of a society. While enforcing laws and regulations is a function of the government and its institutions, it is not the primary role of the constitution itself, which focuses on broader principles. The guidelines for international relations are typically covered by treaties and agreements rather than the constitution, making that aspect a narrower focus. Additionally, regulating trade among states falls under legislative functions and commerce clause jurisprudence rather than the framework established by a constitution. Thus, the essence of a constitution lies in its ability to define and limit governmental power while ensuring that citizens are aware of their rights and responsibilities within the legal framework.

2. Who is known for proposing the concept of the "invisible hand" in economics?

- A. Carl Marx
- B. John Maynard Keynes
- C. Adam Smith**
- D. Milton Friedman

The concept of the "invisible hand" is famously attributed to Adam Smith, a foundational figure in classical economics. He introduced this idea in his work "The Wealth of Nations," published in 1776. The "invisible hand" metaphor describes how individual self-interest in a free market can lead to positive societal outcomes, as if guided by an unseen force. This concept highlights how personal motivations can contribute to economic efficiency and societal wealth, as individuals pursuing their own interests can inadvertently benefit others through their actions in the marketplace. In contrast, figures like Karl Marx focused on critiques of capitalism and the implications of class struggle. John Maynard Keynes is well-known for his theories regarding government intervention in the economy, particularly during economic downturns, while Milton Friedman was a prominent advocate for free-market capitalism and monetarist policies. Each of these economists contributed significantly to economic thought but did not propose the "invisible hand" concept, which is distinctively associated with Adam Smith.

3. What does the term 'scarcity' refer to in economics?

- A. Excessive resources available
- B. Unlimited wants and limited resources**
- C. The balance of trade
- D. Government regulations

The term 'scarcity' in economics refers to the condition that arises because human wants are virtually unlimited while the resources available to satisfy those wants are limited. This fundamental concept highlights that resources such as land, labor, and capital are finite, leading to competition among individuals and societies for these resources. As a result, scarcity necessitates decision-making regarding the allocation of resources, prioritizing some wants over others. It drives the need for economic systems to develop ways to distribute resources efficiently and manage the demands that exceed available supplies. In contrast, excessive resources available denotes the opposite of scarcity and would not accurately encapsulate the economic reality being described. The balance of trade relates to the difference between a country's exports and imports and is not a direct representation of scarcity. Government regulations play a role in economic framework but do not define the core concept of scarcity itself. Thus, option B clearly captures the essence of scarcity in economics.

4. What is one significant impact of technology on society?

- A. Increased privacy in personal communications
- B. Decreased access to education
- C. Influence on communication and social relationships**
- D. Reduction of economic opportunities

One significant impact of technology on society is its influence on communication and social relationships. The advent of digital devices and social media platforms has transformed how individuals connect with each other. People are now able to communicate instantly across vast distances, share information, and build relationships that may never have been possible previously. This connectivity can enhance social interactions by allowing users to maintain long-distance relationships, collaborate with others in real-time, and participate in communities that share similar interests regardless of geographical limitations. Additionally, technology has not only expanded the mediums through which people can communicate—such as text messaging, video calls, and social networking—but it has also changed the very nature of relationships. For example, the dynamics of friendships and family ties can now include online interactions that coexist with face-to-face engagements, creating a blended approach to socialization. In contrast, the options that suggest increased privacy, decreased access to education, or a reduction of economic opportunities do not encapsulate the overwhelmingly connective and communicative impacts technology has had on society. In reality, technology often serves to enhance access to information and educational resources, and while it can present challenges to privacy, it primarily acts as a facilitator of interaction and connectivity among individuals and groups.

5. Who was Martin Luther King Jr.?

- A. An American civil rights leader who advocated for nonviolent resistance to achieve racial equality**
- B. A famous American politician known for his economic reforms**
- C. A prominent military leader during the American Civil War**
- D. An influential author promoting social justice**

Martin Luther King Jr. was an American civil rights leader who is best known for his role in advocating for nonviolent resistance to achieve racial equality during the Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s and 1960s. His philosophy was influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's principles of nonviolent protest, and he believed that peaceful demonstrations were the most effective way to confront social injustice and systemic racism. King's most famous moment came during the March on Washington in 1963, where he delivered his iconic "I Have a Dream" speech, articulating his vision of a racially integrated and harmonious America. His leadership and strategies helped lead to significant legislative reforms, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which aimed to dismantle segregation and ensure voting rights for all citizens. The other choices focus on figures or roles that do not accurately capture King's contributions or impact. For instance, he was not a politician known for economic reforms, nor was he a military leader during the Civil War, and while he certainly had a profound impact on social justice, he is primarily remembered as a civil rights leader and not merely as an author. Thus, identifying King as an advocate for nonviolent resistance to achieve

6. What does "human geography" study?

- A. The effects of climate on human health**
- B. The spatial aspects of human existence**
- C. The physical characteristics of Earth's landforms**
- D. The history of human civilization**

Human geography focuses on the spatial aspects of human existence, exploring how people interact with their environments and how they utilize space. This branch of geography examines a range of topics, such as the distribution of populations, the development of cities, cultural landscapes, and human-environment interactions. By analyzing these elements, human geography provides insights into patterns of behavior and the organization of space in various contexts, from local to global scales. In contrast, while the effects of climate on human health might be studied within human geography, it is more specifically concerned with a biological interaction rather than the broader spatial dynamics. The physical characteristics of Earth's landforms fall under physical geography, which emphasizes natural features instead of human impacts. Finally, the history of human civilization, while relevant to understanding cultural geography, primarily involves chronological events and could be more closely aligned with historical studies rather than the spatial analysis that defines human geography.

7. Which of the following is NOT a direct result of the industrial revolution related to social change?

- A. Faster life tempo**
- B. Increase in population**
- C. Development of Feudalism**
- D. Growth of cities**

The development of feudalism is accurately identified as not a direct result of the Industrial Revolution related to social change. Feudalism was a social structure that predominated in medieval Europe, characterized by a system of lords, vassals, and serfs, and was largely dissolved before the Industrial Revolution began in the late 18th century. Instead, the Industrial Revolution marked a shift towards a capitalist economy, urbanization, and the creation of a new social order defined by industrial labor and economic change. In contrast, changes such as a faster life tempo, an increase in population, and growth of cities are all directly linked to the effects of industrialization. The rise of factories and mass production led to significant migration from rural areas to urban centers, prompting an increase in labor demand and, consequently, population growth in cities. The pace of life accelerated as industrial schedules imposed structured working hours and routines, significantly altering daily life compared to previous agrarian societies.

8. Who is the author of "The Wealth of Nations"?

- A. John Maynard Keynes**
- B. Milton Friedman**
- C. Adam Smith**
- D. David Ricardo**

"The Wealth of Nations," published in 1776, is a foundational text in classical economics and is authored by Adam Smith. In this work, Smith outlines key concepts such as the division of labor, the role of self-interest in economic transactions, and the importance of free markets in promoting economic growth and efficiency. His ideas laid the groundwork for modern economic theory and have had a profound influence on both economic thought and public policy. The other individuals mentioned have made significant contributions to economic thought as well, but none authored "The Wealth of Nations." John Maynard Keynes is known for his work in the 20th century, particularly his theory of macroeconomics and the idea of government intervention to stabilize economic cycles. Milton Friedman is celebrated for his advocacy of free-market economics and monetarism in the 20th century. David Ricardo is known for his contributions to the theory of comparative advantage and international trade. While their works are essential in their own right, Adam Smith's contributions and the specific content of "The Wealth of Nations" distinctly set him apart as the author and a pivotal figure in economic literature.

9. What key societal change occurred during the industrial revolution that impacts population dynamics?

- A. Decrease in migration**
- B. Urbanization**
- C. Reduction in birth rates**
- D. Rural community growth**

The significant societal change that occurred during the Industrial Revolution, which had a profound impact on population dynamics, is urbanization. As industrialization progressed, factories and industries began to emerge, leading to the rapid development of cities. People migrated from rural areas to urban centers in search of job opportunities and better living conditions. This shift significantly altered demographic patterns, leading to a concentration of populations in cities as they became hubs of economic activity. Urbanization also brought about changes in lifestyle and social structure, affecting family dynamics, health, and education. The rapid influx of people into urban areas often led to overcrowded living conditions, which posed various challenges, such as public health issues and the need for improved infrastructure. In contrast to urbanization, the other options do not represent the key changes attributed to the Industrial Revolution. Decrease in migration, reduction in birth rates, and rural community growth are not primary outcomes of this era; rather, the movement of populations toward urban centers is what distinctly characterized the period and influenced subsequent social, economic, and environmental developments.

10. The principle of due process is emphasized in which amendment?

- A. Second Amendment**
- B. Fourth Amendment**
- C. Fifth Amendment**
- D. Sixth Amendment**

The principle of due process is emphasized in the Fifth Amendment. This amendment states that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." This means that individuals are entitled to fair legal proceedings and the right to defend themselves against arbitrary governmental actions. The due process clause serves as a critical protection against unfair treatment in legal matters, ensuring that laws and legal proceedings are not applied in an arbitrary or discriminatory manner. While the other amendments address important rights, such as the right to bear arms, protection against unreasonable searches and seizures, and rights of the accused in criminal prosecutions, none focus specifically on the overarching principle of due process as established in the Fifth Amendment.

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://iltssocialscience163.examzify.com>

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

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