

RPT Standards of Learning (SOL) 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. What are Captions?**
 - A. The list of bullet points.**
 - B. Short descriptions placed near a picture to explain it.**
 - C. A bold heading at the start of a section.**
 - D. A type of map showing geographic features.**

- 2. Which organizational pattern shows the reason something happens and the result of it happening?**
 - A. Theme**
 - B. Process**
 - C. Author's Purpose**
 - D. Cause/Effect**

- 3. Which statement best describes the author's purpose?**
 - A. To Inform**
 - B. To Describe**
 - C. Author's Purpose**
 - D. To Explain**

- 4. Which term describes the purpose where the author aims to amuse the reader through storytelling or humor?**
 - A. To Entertain**
 - B. To Explain**
 - C. To Inform**
 - D. To Persuade**

- 5. In the writing portion, what are the key criteria for scoring a response?**
 - A. Clarity of argument, relevance of evidence, organization, and grammar/conventions.**
 - B. Length of the essay, font size, margin width, and line spacing.**
 - C. Number of sources cited, APA format.**
 - D. The color of ink.**

- 6. Which statement best describes theme in a literary work?**
- A. The sequence of events in the plot.**
 - B. The author's intended moral judgment.**
 - C. The underlying message about life or human nature that the work conveys.**
 - D. The specific vocabulary used.**
- 7. What is a Bulleted List?**
- A. A paragraph with bold headings.**
 - B. A list created with each item as a separate paragraph with a bullet point.**
 - C. A table of data.**
 - D. A numbered list for sequential steps.**
- 8. How is tone determined in a literary work?**
- A. Directly stated by the author**
 - B. A description of setting**
 - C. Inferred**
 - D. The mood of the reader**
- 9. Which element is primarily used to label and explain an image placed in a document?**
- A. Sidebars**
 - B. Maps**
 - C. Captions**
 - D. Graphs**
- 10. Which of the following lists includes third-person pronouns?**
- A. I, me, my**
 - B. You, your,**
 - C. They, them, their**
 - D. He, she, they, them, his, hers, their**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are Captions?

- A. The list of bullet points.
- B. Short descriptions placed near a picture to explain it.**
- C. A bold heading at the start of a section.
- D. A type of map showing geographic features.

Captions are concise text placed near or under an image to explain what the picture shows. They provide context by identifying who or what is in the image, where and when it was taken, or why it matters, helping readers understand the visual without guessing. That description—short text that explains the image itself—best matches what captions do. The other options describe something different: a bullet list is just a set of points, a bold heading is a title, and a map shows geographic features.

2. Which organizational pattern shows the reason something happens and the result of it happening?

- A. Theme
- B. Process
- C. Author's Purpose
- D. Cause/Effect**

This question is testing your ability to recognize a cause-and-effect pattern. In this pattern, the writing shows why something happens (the cause) and what happens as a result (the effect). It helps you understand the connection between events by explaining both the reason something occurs and the outcome that follows. Why this is the best fit: it directly couples a cause with its effect, giving you a clear explanation of both the reason behind an event and the consequence that follows, which is exactly what the question is asking about. Other patterns don't fit as well. A theme conveys a recurring message or lesson from the text, not the link between causes and outcomes. A process outlines steps or stages in how to do something, rather than why something occurs and what results from it. A writer's purpose explains why the author created the text, not the relationships among events within it.

3. Which statement best describes the author's purpose?

- A. To Inform
- B. To Describe
- C. Author's Purpose**
- D. To Explain

Understanding an author's purpose means identifying why the author wrote the text—the overall aim behind creating it. The options that name specific ways the author conveys information, like informing, describing, or explaining, describe methods the author might use, but they don't name the overarching aim itself. The best choice here is the one that points to the author's purpose as a concept—the reason behind writing—because the question asks you to describe what the author aims to do. In other words, recognizing the phrase that labels the aim as the author's purpose correctly frames the task: you're identifying the general goal of the writing, not a particular method they use to convey it. The other options would only fit if you had clear evidence from the text about a specific function, but without that context, they're narrower.

4. Which term describes the purpose where the author aims to amuse the reader through storytelling or humor?

- A. To Entertain**
- B. To Explain**
- C. To Inform**
- D. To Persuade**

A text that aims to entertain seeks to amuse readers, often through storytelling, humorous moments, witty language, and engaging characters. The goal is enjoyment and amusement, not to teach facts, explain processes, or persuade opinions. For example, a funny short story or a humorous novel uses plot and dialogue to make readers laugh and enjoy the experience. In contrast, a piece meant to explain would focus on clarifying how something works, a piece intended to inform would present factual details, and a piece meant to persuade would try to convince the reader to adopt a viewpoint or take action. The description given—aiming to amuse through storytelling or humor—fits entertaining best.

5. In the writing portion, what are the key criteria for scoring a response?

- A. Clarity of argument, relevance of evidence, organization, and grammar/conventions.**
- B. Length of the essay, font size, margin width, and line spacing.**
- C. Number of sources cited, APA format.**
- D. The color of ink.**

The main idea being tested is how writing is evaluated: the score rests on presenting a clear claim, backing it with relevant evidence, organizing ideas effectively, and using proper grammar and writing conventions. A clear argument means the reader can identify the main point and see how the rest of the writing supports it. Relevant evidence means the examples or data directly relate to and strengthen the claim. Good organization means the writing flows logically—an identifiable thesis, well-structured body paragraphs with topic sentences and transitions, and a concise conclusion. Grammar and conventions cover correct sentence structure, punctuation, spelling, capitalization, and standard usage. Those elements together show mastery of the writing task. The other options don't fit because length, font, margins, line spacing, or ink color don't determine the quality of the argument or the mechanics the rubric is assessing, and citing sources in a particular format isn't the focus unless the prompt requires it.

6. Which statement best describes theme in a literary work?

- A. The sequence of events in the plot.
- B. The author's intended moral judgment.
- C. The underlying message about life or human nature that the work conveys.**
- D. The specific vocabulary used.

Theme is the underlying message about life or human nature that a literary work conveys. It's the big idea readers take away after considering how characters change, how conflicts unfold, and what the work repeatedly suggests through plot and symbols. It goes beyond what happens in the sequence of events (plot) and beyond the exact words used (vocabulary or style). It isn't just a direct moral lesson the author wants you to see, though sometimes a theme can reflect that idea; often it's a broader insight that applies beyond the story itself. For example, a tale about characters who sacrifice for others may reveal a theme about the value of selflessness and the impact of loyalty on relationships.

7. What is a Bulleted List?

- A. A paragraph with bold headings.
- B. A list created with each item as a separate paragraph with a bullet point.**
- C. A table of data.
- D. A numbered list for sequential steps.

A bulleted list is a list of items where each item appears on its own line and starts with a bullet. This format shows items of equal importance and doesn't imply a specific order. The description that each item is a separate paragraph with a bullet point matches exactly how bulleted lists are set up. It isn't a paragraph with bold headings, which would be more about emphasizing sections within text. It isn't a table, since tables organize data in rows and columns. And it isn't a numbered list, which indicates a sequence or steps to follow.

8. How is tone determined in a literary work?

- A. Directly stated by the author
- B. A description of setting
- C. Inferred**
- D. The mood of the reader

Tone is the author's attitude toward the subject or audience, shown through word choice, imagery, details, and how sentences are built. Because writers rarely label their stance directly, you determine tone by inferring from how the subject is presented—the connotations of diction, the aspects the writer emphasizes, and the overall rhythm of the writing. That inference is why this item's correct idea is inferred: you read the clues in the text and deduce the author's attitude. The idea that tone is directly stated by the author is unlikely, since tone is usually conveyed through writing choices rather than an explicit tag. Describing setting targets the atmosphere of a scene, not the author's stance. The mood of the reader refers to how the text makes us feel, which is a separate concept from the author's attitude.

9. Which element is primarily used to label and explain an image placed in a document?

- A. Sidebars**
- B. Maps**
- C. Captions**
- D. Graphs**

Captions label and explain an image placed in a document. A caption sits with the image and provides a concise description of what the image shows, often includes a figure number, and ties the image to the surrounding text. This helps readers quickly grasp the image's purpose and context, and it also improves accessibility for those using screen readers. Sidebars are blocks of related information, not descriptions of a specific image; maps and graphs are themselves types of visuals that convey information rather than labeling and explaining another image. Captions are the direct way to label and clarify what the image represents.

10. Which of the following lists includes third-person pronouns?

- A. I, me, my**
- B. You, your,**
- C. They, them, their**
- D. He, she, they, them, his, hers, their**

Third-person pronouns refer to someone or something other than the speaker and the person being spoken to. They include forms for singular and plural, and for different grammatical roles such as subject, object, and possessive. In this list, he and she are third-person singular subjects; them is a third-person plural object; his and hers are third-person possessive forms; their is a third-person possessive determiner. This shows the full range of third-person pronouns across different uses, making it the best example among the options. The other lists mix in first-person (I, me, my) or second-person (you, your) forms, or omit key third-person forms, so they don't illustrate the idea as completely.

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://rptsol.examzify.com>

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

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