

VIRGINIA READING SOL PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://vareadingsol.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	15

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. How does text complexity impact question difficulty on the SOL?**
 - A. More complex texts require higher-order thinking and more precise evidence from the text.
 - B. Complexity has no impact on difficulty.
 - C. Only the length affects difficulty, not complexity.
 - D. Greater complexity means fewer questions are possible.
- 2. Which point of view limits the narrator's knowledge to a single character's experiences?**
 - A. First Person
 - B. Third Person Limited
 - C. Third Person Omniscient
 - D. Second Person
- 3. In a story, the central human figure is called the...**
 - A. Setting
 - B. Theme
 - C. Symbol
 - D. Character
- 4. When interpreting a chart or graph in an informational text, which practice most helps you understand the information?**
 - A. Read the title and axis labels, identify what is being measured, and compare data
 - B. Focus on color
 - C. Ignore the legend
 - D. Read only the numbers
- 5. In informational texts, what is the central idea?**
 - A. The most important point the author is making
 - B. Minor detail
 - C. The structure of the text
 - D. The author's tone

- 6. An intentionally exaggerated figure of speech used for emphasis or humor is called what?**
- A. Simile
 - B. Metaphor
 - C. Analogy
 - D. Hyperbole
- 7. Which technique relies on the character's actions, thoughts, or speech?**
- A. Through a character's actions, thoughts, and speech
 - B. Direct comments from the author
 - C. What others say or think about the character
 - D. Statements that can be proven
- 8. Which point of view is told by an outside narrator who is not a character and does not see all?**
- A. First Person
 - B. Third Person Limited
 - C. Third Person Omniscient
 - D. Second Person
- 9. Why are diagrams and charts often used in informational texts for SOL questions?**
- A. They decorate the page.
 - B. They provide entertainment value only.
 - C. They present data succinctly and support analysis and interpretation.
 - D. They replace the need for textual evidence entirely.
- 10. Which point of view presents an all-knowing narrator outside the story who can reveal thoughts of multiple characters?**
- A. First Person
 - B. Third Person Limited
 - C. Third Person Omniscient
 - D. Second Person

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How does text complexity impact question difficulty on the SOL?

- A. More complex texts require higher-order thinking and more precise evidence from the text.**
- B. Complexity has no impact on difficulty.
- C. Only the length affects difficulty, not complexity.
- D. Greater complexity means fewer questions are possible.

Text complexity drives how hard SOL questions are because tougher passages push you to analyze deeper and rely on precise textual evidence. When a text uses denser vocabulary, longer and more varied sentence structures, and ideas that require linking clues across sections, you must engage higher-level thinking—analyzing meaning, inferring author intent, and evaluating what the text says. Because of that, answers often need you to point to specific lines or details from the passage to support your claim, not just rely on memory or general ideas. Length alone doesn't determine difficulty; a short passage can be just as challenging if the ideas are dense, and a longer passage can be easier if it's clearly organized. So, the increased complexity directly translates to higher cognitive demands and more precise evidence in the questions.

2. Which point of view limits the narrator's knowledge to a single character's experiences?

- A. First Person
- B. Third Person Limited**
- C. Third Person Omniscient
- D. Second Person

Understanding how a narrator's point of view controls what the reader knows is being tested. Third person limited is when the story is told by an outside narrator who focuses on one character. You get access to that character's thoughts, feelings, and perceptions, and you learn about events mainly through that character's experiences. The narrator can describe what other characters do, but inside information about anyone else's thoughts isn't shared unless that comes through the focal character. This setup gives a close look at one character while keeping some distance from the rest of the cast, which is why it limits knowledge to a single character's perspective. In contrast, third person omniscient lets the narrator know everything about all characters, and first person keeps the narration inside the experiences of the narrator themselves. Second person shifts the narration to the reader, which doesn't fit the idea of focusing on a single character's experiences.

3. In a story, the central human figure is called the...

- A. Setting
- B. Theme
- C. Symbol
- D. Character**

The central human figure in a story is the character. A character is the person or beings who take part in the action, face conflicts, and grow or change as the story unfolds. The main character—often the protagonist—drives the plot and is the lens through which the reader experiences events. Setting is about where and when the story happens; theme is the message or idea the author wants to convey; a symbol is an object that represents a larger idea. Since the question points to the person at the heart of the action, the best fit is character.

4. When interpreting a chart or graph in an informational text, which practice most helps you understand the information?

- A. Read the title and axis labels, identify what is being measured, and compare data**
- B. Focus on color
- C. Ignore the legend
- D. Read only the numbers

Understanding charts and graphs starts with knowing what the chart is about and what is being measured. The title tells you the topic or question the chart addresses, and the axis labels reveal the variables and units, so you know exactly what each axis represents. With that context, you can compare data across categories or over time to spot patterns, differences, and overall trends. Colors and legends can help, but without the meaningful labels and a clear sense of what is measured, they don't provide the full picture. Reading only the numbers misses the essential context that shows what those numbers mean and how they relate to the question at hand. So, focusing on the title, axis labels, and how the data compare gives the most accurate understanding of the chart.

5. In informational texts, what is the central idea?

- A. The most important point the author is making**
- B. Minor detail
- C. The structure of the text
- D. The author's tone

The central idea is the main point the author wants you to understand about the topic. It's the big idea that everything in the text is built around, and the supporting details—facts, examples, and evidence—serve to reinforce it. It isn't a minor detail, nor is it about how the text is organized (its structure) or the author's attitude or mood (the tone). For example, in a piece about pollination, the central idea might be that bees are essential for producing many of the foods people rely on, with details about nectar collection, pollen transfer, and impacts on ecosystems providing the support. To spot it, look for ideas that are repeated or summarized in a thesis-like statement, or the opening and closing paragraphs that frame the main message.

6. An intentionally exaggerated figure of speech used for emphasis or humor is called what?

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Analogy
- D. Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is an intentionally exaggerated statement used for emphasis or humor. It makes something seem much bigger, better, or more dramatic than it actually is, and it isn't meant to be taken literally. This device shows up in everyday speech and in writing to create a strong impression or a comic effect. For example, saying, "I'm so hungry I could eat a horse" uses exaggeration to express extreme hunger, not a literal plan to eat an animal. By comparison, a simile makes a comparison using like or as, such as "as loud as thunder," while a metaphor makes a direct claim that something is something else, like "the classroom was a zoo." An analogy is a longer, explanatory comparison used to help someone understand an idea by relating it to something familiar. Hyperbole stands out because its power comes from overstating reality to produce humor or emphasis.

7. Which technique relies on the character's actions, thoughts, or speech?

A. Through a character's actions, thoughts, and speech

B. Direct comments from the author

C. What others say or think about the character

D. Statements that can be proven

Indirect characterization is shown when a reader learns about a character by watching what they do, what they think, and what they say. When a story lets a character act, reveals inner thoughts, and speaks in dialogue, readers infer traits from those cues rather than being told directly. The option that uses the character's own actions, thoughts, and speech is the clearest example of this technique, because it relies on the character's voice and behavior to convey who they are. Direct comments from the author would state traits outright, which is a different method. What others say about the character can reveal impressions, but it doesn't come from the character's own actions or thoughts. Statements that can be proven are factual details, not a way to reveal personality through the character's individuality.

8. Which point of view is told by an outside narrator who is not a character and does not see all?

A. First Person

B. Third Person Limited

C. Third Person Omniscient

D. Second Person

Point of view in narration: An outside narrator who isn't a character and doesn't know everything fits third person limited. This perspective stays outside the story but follows one character closely, revealing that character's thoughts and feelings while keeping the inner lives of other characters hidden. It's not first person, because that would mean the narrator is a character telling the story with "I." It's not third person omniscient, because that narrator knows all minds and can describe events and thoughts everywhere. It's not second person, which would address the reader as "you." So this description matches third person limited.

9. Why are diagrams and charts often used in informational texts for SOL questions?

A. They decorate the page.

B. They provide entertainment value only.

C. They present data succinctly and support analysis and interpretation.

D. They replace the need for textual evidence entirely.

Visuals in informational texts help readers grasp data quickly by organizing information into charts, graphs, and diagrams that show relationships, quantities, and changes over time. This makes it easier to compare figures, spot patterns, and draw conclusions, which is exactly why these tools support analysis and interpretation on SOL questions. They don't simply decorate or entertain, and they don't replace textual evidence; instead, visuals complement the writing by summarizing data and guiding readers to the most important details.

10. Which point of view presents an all-knowing narrator outside the story who can reveal thoughts of multiple characters?

A. First Person

B. Third Person Limited

C. Third Person Omniscient

D. Second Person

Think about the narrator's role in telling a story. When the narrator exists outside the action and can share what more than one character is thinking and feeling, that narrator is in a position called third person omniscient. This perspective can move between characters, reveal their private thoughts, and provide background information that goes beyond any single character's viewpoint. First person, by contrast, is told from one character's inside perspective using "I," so you only get that character's thoughts. Third person limited also stays outside the action but closely follows one character's mind, sharing that one character's thoughts rather than several. Second person speaks directly to the reader as "you," which is not about revealing multiple characters' inner thoughts in a narrative. So the description of an all-knowing narrator outside the story who can reveal thoughts of multiple characters points to third person omniscient.

SAMPLE

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://vareadingsol.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE