

# 10 Hour Federal Tax Law 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 characterizes a tax bracket?**

- A. A fixed tax rate for all income levels**
- B. A range of income taxed at a specific rate**
- C. An exemption from taxation for certain taxpayers**
- D. A standard deduction for all taxpayers**

**2. What can trigger a tax audit?**

- A. Filing for multiple years**
- B. Discrepancies in reported income**
- C. A high number of dependents**
- D. Claiming deductions**

**3. What happens if a taxpayer pays estimated taxes based on the wrong income projection?**

- A. They will owe additional taxes at year-end**
- B. They may receive an unexpected refund**
- C. They can claim a deduction on next year's taxes**
- D. They are safe from penalties**

**4. What is the purpose of IRS tax form Schedule C?**

- A. To report income or loss from a business operated by a sole proprietor**
- B. To disclose capital gains and losses**
- C. To report personal income from all sources**
- D. To calculate self-employment tax liability**

**5. Which of the following is not subject to the rule for involuntary conversions?**

- A. Casualty losses**
- B. Like-kind exchanges**
- C. Insurance proceeds**
- D. Sales of depreciable property**

**6. What is the implication of making estimated tax payments?**

- A. It reduces the overall amount of taxes owed**
- B. It ensures compliance with tax obligations**
- C. It awards bonuses from the government**
- D. It increases total taxable income**

**7. What is the filing threshold for single taxpayers under 65 in 2023?**

- A. \$12,000**
- B. \$13,500**
- C. \$14,050**
- D. \$15,000**

**8. What do "foreign tax credits" aim to prevent?**

- A. Double taxation on domestic income**
- B. Double taxation on foreign income**
- C. Overseas tax evasion**
- D. Reduction of investment income**

**9. Patrick and Nathalie Simons have a short-term capital loss of \$5,000. How much of this loss is deductible on their joint return?**

- A. \$3,000 loss; \$2,000 carryover**
- B. \$5,000 loss; \$0 carryover**
- C. \$2,000 loss; \$3,000 carryover**
- D. \$4,000 loss; \$1,000 carryover**

**10. Who primarily needs to pay estimated taxes according to tax laws?**

- A. Corporations only**
- B. Self-employed individuals and certain taxpayers**
- C. Only those with high incomes**
- D. Employees who receive bonuses**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What characterizes a tax bracket?

- A. A fixed tax rate for all income levels
- B. A range of income taxed at a specific rate**
- C. An exemption from taxation for certain taxpayers
- D. A standard deduction for all taxpayers

A tax bracket is characterized by a range of income that is taxed at a specific rate. This means that different portions of a taxpayer's income are taxed at different rates, which allows for a progressive tax system where higher income levels are taxed at higher rates. Each bracket sets the income range that will be taxed at a designated percentage; for instance, an initial portion of income might be taxed at a lower rate, and as income increases into higher brackets, higher rates will apply to the income within those ranges. Other choices do not reflect the nature of a tax bracket. A fixed tax rate for all income levels would imply a flat tax system, which does not use brackets. Exemptions from taxation for certain taxpayers refer to specific exclusions based on individual circumstances rather than income levels. Finally, the standard deduction is a set amount that reduces the taxable income but is not related to how tax rates are applied across different income ranges.

## 2. What can trigger a tax audit?

- A. Filing for multiple years
- B. Discrepancies in reported income**
- C. A high number of dependents
- D. Claiming deductions

Discrepancies in reported income can indeed trigger a tax audit. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) uses a variety of data analysis techniques to cross-check the information reported on tax returns against information it receives from employers, banks, and other third parties. When the figures do not match, or when there are inconsistencies that raise red flags, it can lead to an audit as the IRS seeks to clarify the discrepancies. Accurate reporting is crucial because any divergence from what has been reported can suggest errors, underreporting, or even fraud, prompting further investigation. Filing for multiple years, while it may draw attention, does not inherently trigger an audit unless those filings contain errors or inconsistencies. A high number of dependents might raise some questions regarding eligibility for certain credits, but it is not a direct cause for an audit by itself. Finally, claiming deductions is common practice, and as long as they are substantiated and reasonable, they typically do not lead to audits unless there are significant abnormalities or concerns raised by other factors on the tax return.

### 3. What happens if a taxpayer pays estimated taxes based on the wrong income projection?

- A. They will owe additional taxes at year-end**
- B. They may receive an unexpected refund**
- C. They can claim a deduction on next year's taxes**
- D. They are safe from penalties**

When a taxpayer pays estimated taxes based on an incorrect income projection, there are several potential outcomes, but one key implication of underestimating income is that they will likely owe additional taxes at year-end. This happens because estimated payments are designed to cover the tax liability based on the income that is expected to be earned throughout the year. If the projection is lower than the actual income earned, the taxpayer will not have remitted enough in estimated taxes. Consequently, this leads to a tax liability that exceeds what has already been paid, resulting in the tax owed becoming due when their return is filed. In addition to owing more taxes, taxpayers could face several other scenarios based on the accuracy of their estimated payments and actual income. However, underestimating income will most certainly lead to a balance due at year-end. Thus, this outcome is a direct and logical consequence of making incorrect estimations in terms of projected income.

### 4. What is the purpose of IRS tax form Schedule C?

- A. To report income or loss from a business operated by a sole proprietor**
- B. To disclose capital gains and losses**
- C. To report personal income from all sources**
- D. To calculate self-employment tax liability**

Schedule C is specifically designed for sole proprietors to report income or loss generated from their business activities. This form allows individuals who operate as sole proprietors—meaning they own and run their own businesses without forming a corporation or partnership—to detail their earnings and expenses related to the business. By completing Schedule C, taxpayers can calculate their net profit or loss from the business, which is then transferred to their individual income tax return (Form 1040). The expenses reported can include costs such as supplies, utilities, and depreciation, which can help reduce the overall taxable income. This clarity in distinguishing income generated through self-employment allows the IRS to assess the tax responsibility of individuals engaged in business activities. It is essential for anyone involved in a business as a sole proprietor to file this form accurately to ensure compliance and to benefit from any potential deductions that can lower taxable income. The other options pertain to different aspects of tax reporting. For instance, reporting capital gains and losses, disclosing personal income from all sources, or calculating self-employment tax liability are all important but fall under separate forms and schedules. Therefore, option A correctly identifies the specific function of Schedule C in the tax filing process for sole proprietors.

**5. Which of the following is not subject to the rule for involuntary conversions?**

- A. Casualty losses**
- B. Like-kind exchanges**
- C. Insurance proceeds**
- D. Sales of depreciable property**

Involuntary conversions refer to situations where taxpayers lose property due to certain events, like natural disasters or condemnations, and receive compensation for that loss. This concept usually applies to specific types of property and events, which involve the reimbursement or compensation received that can affect the tax implications of that transaction. Like-kind exchanges involve a different set of rules under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code. These exchanges allow taxpayers to defer recognition of capital gains on the exchange of similar types of properties, as long as they meet certain requirements. Unlike involuntary conversions, which deal with unexpected loss of property, like-kind exchanges are voluntary and are aimed directly at deferring taxes on gains rather than addressing losses. Casualty losses, insurance proceeds, and sales of depreciable property generally fall under the scope of involuntary conversions, as they involve the loss of property and receipt of compensation or its equivalent. Casualty losses reflect property destruction, insurance proceeds are compensation for such losses, and sales of depreciable property may also result in a loss needing reporting in terms of involuntary conversion rules. Thus, like-kind exchanges stand out as they do not fit the criteria associated with involuntary conversions, making this choice the correct response to the question.

**6. What is the implication of making estimated tax payments?**

- A. It reduces the overall amount of taxes owed**
- B. It ensures compliance with tax obligations**
- C. It awards bonuses from the government**
- D. It increases total taxable income**

Making estimated tax payments is primarily a strategy to ensure compliance with tax obligations. Individuals and businesses are required to pay taxes on income as it is earned rather than waiting until the end of the tax year to settle their tax liabilities. By making these payments throughout the year, taxpayers can avoid underpayment penalties and interest that may accrue if they do not pay enough taxes in a timely manner. This system is particularly important for self-employed individuals, freelancers, and those with significant income not subject to withholding. By making estimated payments, taxpayers demonstrate their commitment to meeting their obligations and adhering to the IRS requirements. In essence, fulfilling these estimated payments helps maintain good standing with the IRS and ensures that taxpayers are contributing appropriately to their tax liabilities as they incur income. While the other options touch on aspects of tax payments, they do not accurately reflect the fundamental purpose of making estimated tax payments. For instance, while paying taxes may be associated with reducing potential penalties or interest, it does not directly lower the total amount owed. Additionally, there are no bonuses provided for making these payments, nor does it have any effect on increasing taxable income.

**7. What is the filing threshold for single taxpayers under 65 in 2023?**

- A. \$12,000**
- B. \$13,500**
- C. \$14,050**
- D. \$15,000**

For the tax year 2023, the filing threshold for single taxpayers under the age of 65 is set at \$14,050. This threshold is determined by the IRS and is subject to annual adjustments based on inflation and other factors. Taxpayers whose gross income is below this threshold are generally not required to file a federal income tax return, though they may choose to do so to claim refundable tax credits or to receive a refund of any taxes withheld. Understanding these thresholds is essential for taxpayers when determining their filing obligations and ensuring compliance with tax regulations. Other amounts listed are not correct for this specific year and taxpayer category, as they either reflect outdated figures or inaccurately calculated thresholds. Familiarity with these annual adjustments is crucial for tax planning and filing purposes.

**8. What do "foreign tax credits" aim to prevent?**

- A. Double taxation on domestic income**
- B. Double taxation on foreign income**
- C. Overseas tax evasion**
- D. Reduction of investment income**

Foreign tax credits are designed to alleviate the financial burden on taxpayers who earn income in foreign countries and are subject to taxation in both their home country and the foreign jurisdiction. Double taxation occurs when the same income is taxed by two different countries, which can happen frequently with foreign investments or business operations. The purpose of foreign tax credits is to allow taxpayers to offset their U.S. tax liability by the amount of foreign taxes paid, thereby preventing the taxation of the same income by both the U.S. and the foreign country. This mechanism encourages international business and investment by ensuring that taxpayers are not penalized for earning income abroad, making it more equitable for individuals and companies operating internationally. The other options relate to different aspects of taxation: double taxation on domestic income is not relevant in this context because foreign tax credits focus on income earned outside the U.S. Overseas tax evasion pertains to illegal activities to avoid paying taxes rather than a legitimate tax credit mechanism. Reducing investment income does not relate to the purpose of foreign tax credits, which is intended to prevent taxation issues, not to decrease income levels. Thus, the focus on foreign income establishes the correct rationale for the function of foreign tax credits.

**9. Patrick and Nathalie Simons have a short-term capital loss of \$5,000. How much of this loss is deductible on their joint return?**

- A. \$3,000 loss; \$2,000 carryover**
- B. \$5,000 loss; \$0 carryover**
- C. \$2,000 loss; \$3,000 carryover**
- D. \$4,000 loss; \$1,000 carryover**

When dealing with capital losses under federal tax law, individuals are allowed to deduct capital losses from their taxable income, but there are limitations on the deductibility based on whether the losses are short-term or long-term. In this scenario, Patrick and Nathalie Simons have a short-term capital loss of \$5,000. The tax law allows taxpayers to offset these losses against any capital gains they may have. If their only capital loss is short-term and exceeds any capital gains, they can then deduct an amount up to \$3,000 of that loss against their ordinary income if they are married and filing jointly. Given that they have a \$5,000 loss with no mention of any capital gains to offset it, they can utilize the full \$3,000 limit for the deduction against their ordinary income. The remaining \$2,000 of the loss does not go to waste; instead, it is carried over to future tax years, where it can be used to offset capital gains or deducted up to the allowed limit in those years. Thus, the correct answer reflects that they can deduct \$3,000 on their joint return, with a \$2,000 carryover to be applied to future tax years, making this option the accurate representation of how

**10. Who primarily needs to pay estimated taxes according to tax laws?**

- A. Corporations only**
- B. Self-employed individuals and certain taxpayers**
- C. Only those with high incomes**
- D. Employees who receive bonuses**

Self-employed individuals and certain taxpayers are primarily required to pay estimated taxes because they typically do not have tax withheld from their income throughout the year. This group includes freelancers, independent contractors, and business owners whose income is not subject to payroll withholding like employees in traditional jobs. Additionally, individuals who expect to owe at least a certain amount of tax after their deductions, and whose tax liability is not fully covered by withholding from wages or other income, are also required to make estimated tax payments. This ensures that taxpayers contribute to their tax liabilities throughout the year rather than waiting until the annual tax return is filed. By contrast, corporations are subject to different tax requirements and calculations, while high-income individuals may have withholding that covers their liabilities, making them less likely to need estimated payments unless they meet specific criteria. Employees receiving bonuses are typically subject to withholding at the time the bonus is paid, which also reduces the need for them to make estimated tax payments directly. Thus, the focus on self-employed individuals and certain other taxpayers reflects the need for an ongoing tax contribution from those whose income is not subject to regular withholding.

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://10hrfederaltaxlaw.examzify.com>**

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

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