

Comprehensive Overview of Immigration Law (COIL) Practice Exam (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 must Jolene do in order for her spouse Maribel to become an LPR?**
 - A. File an I-130 petition only**
 - B. Wait until she becomes an LPR and then file a petition**
 - C. Maribel can directly apply for LPR status**
 - D. Jolene must apply for her spouse on the same form as her adjustment application**

- 2. What is a requirement for Angel to adjust status under INA § 245(i)?**
 - A. He must currently hold a tourist visa**
 - B. An approvable petition must be filed on his behalf on or before January 14, 1998**
 - C. He must have a valid employment authorization**
 - D. He needs to maintain lawful status continuously since entry**

- 3. What is a common reason for filing a wrongful deportation claim?**
 - A. Being removed from the U.S. without just cause**
 - B. A minor infraction in paperwork**
 - C. Expiration of a visa**
 - D. Change of residence**

- 4. What form must an applicant for an immigrant visa submit to the National Visa Center?**
 - A. Form I-130**
 - B. Form DS-260**
 - C. Form I-864**
 - D. Form N-400**

- 5. If a noncitizen has received parole, what can they do after that period expires?**
 - A. They must leave the U.S. immediately.**
 - B. They can apply for re-parole.**
 - C. They can switch to a tourist visa.**
 - D. They must go through consular processing.**

6. What is one of the eligibility requirements for adjustment of status under INA § 245(a)?

- A. The applicant must be a U.S. citizen**
- B. The applicant must have been inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States**
- C. The applicant must have a valid student visa**
- D. The applicant must currently be enrolled in a school**

7. What can help an individual adjust status under INA § 245(i)?

- A. Being a beneficiary of an I-140 or I-526**
- B. Having a valid nonimmigrant visa**
- C. Submitting an employment application**
- D. Holdin a green card for more than 5 years**

8. What does "USC" mean in the citation 8 USC § 1227?

- A. United States Code**
- B. U.S. Court**
- C. Universal State Charter**
- D. United Services Council**

9. What grounds apply to someone in removal proceedings who has never been lawfully admitted to the U.S.?

- A. Grounds of admissibility**
- B. Grounds of deportability**
- C. Grounds of financial stability**
- D. Grounds of sponsorship**

10. What document must a financial sponsor typically submit for parole applications?

- A. Form I-130**
- B. Form I-864**
- C. Form I-134**
- D. Form DS-260**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What must Jolene do in order for her spouse Maribel to become an LPR?

- A. File an I-130 petition only**
- B. Wait until she becomes an LPR and then file a petition**
- C. Maribel can directly apply for LPR status**
- D. Jolene must apply for her spouse on the same form as her adjustment application**

To ensure Maribel becomes a Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR), Jolene must first establish her own LPR status before she can sponsor her spouse through the appropriate immigration channels. This is because only U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents can file petitions for immediate family members, including spouses. Once Jolene becomes an LPR, she can then file an I-130 petition on behalf of Maribel to initiate the process for Maribel's permanent residency. This sequence is critical as it reflects the legal requirement that the petitioner must have valid LPR status at the time of filing for a family member. Therefore, Jolene's status as a lawful permanent resident is a prerequisite to filing the necessary petition for Maribel's adjustment of status or application for permanent residency.

2. What is a requirement for Angel to adjust status under INA § 245(i)?

- A. He must currently hold a tourist visa**
- B. An approvable petition must be filed on his behalf on or before January 14, 1998**
- C. He must have a valid employment authorization**
- D. He needs to maintain lawful status continuously since entry**

The correct requirement for Angel to adjust his status under INA § 245(i) is that an approvable petition must be filed on his behalf on or before January 14, 1998. This provision allows certain individuals who are otherwise ineligible for adjustment of status due to entry without inspection or other immigration violations to become eligible if they have a qualifying petition or application that meets the timeline specified. The significance of the January 14, 1998, date stems from the Immigration and Nationality Act amendments, which established specific criteria for the adjustment of status for individuals who had a petition filed during that window, providing them a pathway to legal permanent residency despite their inadmissibility under normal circumstances. This date is crucial as it reflects the legislative intent to provide relief to certain undocumented immigrants by allowing them to adjust their status if specific conditions are met. In contrast, the other options presented do not align with the requirements outlined in INA § 245(i). Holding a tourist visa, having valid employment authorization, and maintaining continuous lawful status since entry do not bear relevance to the criteria of this specific adjustment of status provision. Instead, they pertain to different aspects of immigration eligibility and legal status, which are not the focus of the 245(i)

3. What is a common reason for filing a wrongful deportation claim?

- A. Being removed from the U.S. without just cause**
- B. A minor infraction in paperwork**
- C. Expiration of a visa**
- D. Change of residence**

A common reason for filing a wrongful deportation claim is being removed from the U.S. without just cause. This situation typically arises when an individual believes that their removal from the country did not adhere to legal standards or procedures, such as lacking sufficient evidence of violation of immigration laws or failing to provide due process during the removal proceedings. The concept of "just cause" is crucial in immigration law; individuals have rights that must be respected, and if a person is deported without valid legal grounds or proper judicial oversight, they may be entitled to challenge that action through a wrongful deportation claim. The other options, while related to immigration matters, do not generally provide a strong basis for wrongful deportation claims. A minor infraction in paperwork might lead to complications, but it typically does not rise to the level of justifying a wrongful deportation claim unless it was accompanied by a violation of an individual's rights. Expiration of a visa usually results in a legal obligation to leave the U.S., thus not providing grounds for claiming wrongful deportation. Similarly, a change of residence may influence immigration status or applications but does not by itself justify a claim of wrongful deportation if all other legal procedures were followed correctly.

4. What form must an applicant for an immigrant visa submit to the National Visa Center?

- A. Form I-130**
- B. Form DS-260**
- C. Form I-864**
- D. Form N-400**

The correct form for an applicant for an immigrant visa to submit to the National Visa Center is the DS-260. This form is the Online Immigrant Visa Application that is used to apply for an immigrant visa and is required for individuals who are seeking to come to the United States as lawful permanent residents. When an individual is sponsored by a family member or employer, after approval of the petition (often Form I-130 for family-based petitions), the case is sent to the National Visa Center where the applicant must then complete the DS-260 as part of the visa application process. The DS-260 gathers essential information regarding the applicant's eligibility for an immigrant visa and includes critical details about their biographical background, family, and any prior immigration history. The other forms play different roles in the immigration process. Form I-130 is a petition for the family member to immigrate but is not submitted to the National Visa Center after the petition is approved. Form I-864 is the Affidavit of Support that the sponsor provides to demonstrate their financial ability to support the immigrant, but it is submitted alongside the DS-260, not in place of it. Form N-400 is the Application for Naturalization, specific to those seeking to become U.S.

5. If a noncitizen has received parole, what can they do after that period expires?

- A. They must leave the U.S. immediately.**
- B. They can apply for re-parole.**
- C. They can switch to a tourist visa.**
- D. They must go through consular processing.**

When a noncitizen receives parole, it allows them to enter or remain in the United States for a specific period due to urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. Once that period expires, the noncitizen has the option to apply for re-parole. This process allows individuals to seek an extension or a new grant of parole based on their circumstances, providing them an opportunity to stay in the U.S. if they can demonstrate the need for further humanitarian assistance or public benefit. This choice highlights the possibility of maintaining a legal status in the U.S. through the parole process rather than being forced to leave. Re-parole can offer a critical lifeline for individuals whose situations may have changed or evolved and who still need to be present in the country for compelling reasons while they work on their immigration matters. Other options do not allow for such flexibility after parole expires, as they often require leaving the country or undergoing complex processes that may not apply to the individual's situation.

6. What is one of the eligibility requirements for adjustment of status under INA § 245(a)?

- A. The applicant must be a U.S. citizen**
- B. The applicant must have been inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States**
- C. The applicant must have a valid student visa**
- D. The applicant must currently be enrolled in a school**

Under INA § 245(a), one of the key eligibility requirements for adjustment of status is that the applicant must have been inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States. This requirement is crucial because it establishes whether the individual has gone through the proper immigration procedures to enter the country legally, which is a foundational criterion for any adjustment to lawful permanent residency. Without this inspection and admission or parole, the individual would not be qualifying to adjust their status from a temporary or non-immigrant status to that of a lawful permanent resident. The other options do not meet the stipulations set forth in INA § 245(a). While being a U.S. citizen or holding a specific type of visa may be relevant in other immigration contexts, they do not directly pertain to the criteria for adjustment of status under this particular section. Thus, the requirement of inspection and admission or parole is essential for maintaining the integrity of the adjustment of status process.

7. What can help an individual adjust status under INA § 245(i)?

- A. Being a beneficiary of an I-140 or I-526**
- B. Having a valid nonimmigrant visa**
- C. Submitting an employment application**
- D. Holding a green card for more than 5 years**

An individual can adjust status under INA § 245(i) if they are a beneficiary of certain immigrant petitions, specifically those filed on their behalf, such as I-140 (Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker) or I-526 (Immigrant Petition by Alien Investor). This provision allows individuals who may not otherwise be eligible for adjustment of status due to their unlawful presence or other situations to still apply for a green card if they have a qualifying petition. This eligibility is often tied to petitions filed before April 30, 2001, but the encompassed benefits provide a pathway for those individuals. The other options do not provide a basis for adjusting status under INA § 245(i). Having a valid nonimmigrant visa relates to maintaining lawful status but does not specifically qualify for adjustment through § 245(i). Submitting an employment application is not sufficient for adjustment status considerations under this statute, as it does not directly tie to the eligibility criteria. Holding a green card for over five years pertains to naturalization processes rather than adjustment of status under § 245(i), as the individual would already be a lawful permanent resident in this scenario.

8. What does "USC" mean in the citation 8 USC § 1227?

- A. United States Code**
- B. U.S. Court**
- C. Universal State Charter**
- D. United Services Council**

In the citation 8 USC § 1227, "USC" stands for United States Code. The United States Code is a compilation of federal statutes and legal provisions organized by subject matter. Specifically, Title 8 of the USC relates to immigration and nationality law, and § 1227 pertains to the grounds for removal of certain non-citizens from the United States. Understanding this structure is essential for navigating and interpreting immigration law, as it shows how various laws are codified and classified. The citation format indicates the title and section of the law, making it easier for legal professionals, scholars, and the public to locate specific statutes. The other options do not align with established legal terminology or the structure of U.S. law.

9. What grounds apply to someone in removal proceedings who has never been lawfully admitted to the U.S.?

- A. Grounds of admissibility**
- B. Grounds of deportability**
- C. Grounds of financial stability**
- D. Grounds of sponsorship**

In the context of immigration law, individuals in removal proceedings who have never been lawfully admitted to the United States are assessed based on grounds of deportability. These grounds include various legal criteria under which the government can initiate removal proceedings against non-citizens. For instance, if an individual is found to have violated immigration laws, such as being present in the U.S. without proper documentation or violating the terms of their visa, they could be categorized as deportable. This framework is distinct from grounds of admissibility, which pertain to whether an individual can enter or remain in the U.S. based on their legal status or previous violations while seeking entry. The other options, concerning financial stability or sponsorship, do not apply to the legal grounds for the government to remove someone from the United States, which is specifically focused on their legal status and compliance with immigration law. Thus, understanding the nature of deportability is crucial for recognizing how individuals without lawful admission are treated under U.S. immigration law.

10. What document must a financial sponsor typically submit for parole applications?

- A. Form I-130**
- B. Form I-864**
- C. Form I-134**
- D. Form DS-260**

A financial sponsor applying for parole must typically submit Form I-134, which is known as the Declaration of Financial Support. This form is used to demonstrate that the sponsor has adequate financial means to support the applicant during their stay in the U.S., ensuring that the applicant will not become a public charge. Form I-134 focuses specifically on the sponsor's finances and is used in various humanitarian situations, including parole cases, to assure the government of the sponsor's ability to cover living expenses for the duration of the parole. It helps establish that the individual's needs will be met while present in the U.S. Other forms listed are associated with different immigration processes. For instance, Form I-130 is a petition for an alien relative, which is not specifically for financial support but for establishing a familial relationship. Form I-864, known as the Affidavit of Support, is required in family-based immigration and some employment-based cases but does not apply to parole applications. Form DS-260 is the immigrant visa application for individuals applying through consular processing, which does not pertain to the parole application process.

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://coil.examzify.com>

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

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