

USCIS Basic 4 - Block 4

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. Which section of the INA provides the basis for children's citizenship through application?**
 - A. INA 322
 - B. INA 330
 - C. INA 340
 - D. INA 350
- 2. What is the citizenship of a child born abroad to a USC mother but never resided in the U.S.?**
 - A. USC due to the mother's citizenship
 - B. Alien because of lack of physical presence
 - C. USC if the father lived in the U.S.
 - D. Alien since residency is not met
- 3. Did the child born in Canada in 1925 acquire U.S. citizenship?**
 - A. No, due to lack of legitimization
 - B. Yes, because the mother was USC
 - C. Yes, but only after legitimization
 - D. No, due to being born abroad
- 4. What is the minimum period of residency required in the U.S. before applying for naturalization?**
 - A. Three years
 - B. Five years
 - C. Ten years
 - D. One year
- 5. Under INA § 328, what is the qualifying military service requirement for naturalization?**
 - A. 6 months
 - B. 1 year
 - C. 3 years
 - D. 2 years

6. What must be done when a child is adopted by U.S. citizens regarding their citizenship?

- A. They automatically become U.S. citizens.**
- B. They must apply for citizenship after age 18.**
- C. All requirements for LPR admission must be fulfilled.**
- D. They have to renounce any other citizenship they may hold.**

7. Under INA § 329, is LPR status required for naturalization?

- A. Yes, always**
- B. No, not required**
- C. Depends on military service length**
- D. Yes, but can be waived**

8. What is Tim's citizenship status today?

- A. USC today**
- B. Alien today**
- C. Permanent resident today**
- D. Citizen by naturalization**

9. What is the citizenship status of a child born on Kodiak Island, Alaska, to two permanent resident aliens?

- A. USC due to birth on U.S. soil**
- B. Alien because both parents are not citizens**
- C. Alien since born to permanent residents**
- D. USC as a result of being born in a U.S. territory**

10. What geographical areas are included in the definition of "United States" for citizenship purposes?

- A. Only the 50 states**
- B. Continental United States and its territories**
- C. Continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii only**
- D. Continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and U.S. territories**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which section of the INA provides the basis for children's citizenship through application?

- A. INA 322**
- B. INA 330**
- C. INA 340**
- D. INA 350**

The section of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) that provides the basis for children's citizenship through application is INA 322. This section specifically addresses the process by which children, particularly those who are permanent residents, can apply for U.S. citizenship and outlines the eligibility requirements, including age and residency criteria. INA 322 is significant because it allows minor children to acquire U.S. citizenship when certain conditions are met, helping facilitate a smoother transition to citizenship for children who may not have had the opportunity to do so through their parents' naturalization. This aligns with the U.S. government's intent to encourage citizenship among young residents, ensuring they become fully integrated members of society. The other sections mentioned do not pertain to this specific process for children's citizenship applications. Each section deals with different aspects of immigration and naturalization laws, making INA 322 the clear choice for this question.

2. What is the citizenship of a child born abroad to a USC mother but never resided in the U.S.?

- A. USC due to the mother's citizenship**
- B. Alien because of lack of physical presence**
- C. USC if the father lived in the U.S.**
- D. Alien since residency is not met**

A child born abroad to a U.S. citizen (USC) mother may have claim to U.S. citizenship, but specific conditions must be met regarding the mother's physical presence in the U.S. before the child's birth. Under current laws, simply having a USC parent does not automatically confer citizenship if the parent did not meet the residency requirements. In this scenario, since the child never resided in the U.S., they would not be recognized as a U.S. citizen, despite the mother's citizenship status. The laws established require the USC parent to have lived in the U.S. for a certain period to transmit citizenship to a child born overseas. Without meeting those residency requirements, the child will be considered an alien, as they lack the qualifications to claim U.S. citizenship provided by the law. The other options hinge on different interpretations of U.S. citizenship laws but do not accurately reflect the requirements for transmitting citizenship from a parent to a child born abroad in the absence of residency.

3. Did the child born in Canada in 1925 acquire U.S. citizenship?

- A. No, due to lack of legitimation**
- B. Yes, because the mother was USC**
- C. Yes, but only after legitimation**
- D. No, due to being born abroad**

A child born in Canada in 1925 would have acquired U.S. citizenship if one of the parents was a U.S. citizen at the time of the child's birth. In this scenario, the choice indicating that the mother was a U.S. citizen aligns with the laws in effect at the time. Under the laws applicable during that period, if an American citizen parent (in this case, the mother) gave birth outside the U.S., the child would typically inherit U.S. citizenship. The specific provisions varied over the years, but the essence of the rule was that the citizenship of the parent was key in determining the citizenship status of the child born abroad. Therefore, if the mother was indeed a U.S. citizen, then the child would inherit USC from her, making them a U.S. citizen at birth.

4. What is the minimum period of residency required in the U.S. before applying for naturalization?

- A. Three years**
- B. Five years**
- C. Ten years**
- D. One year**

The minimum period of residency required in the U.S. before applying for naturalization is five years. This requirement is set to ensure that applicants have established a sufficient period of presence in the United States, allowing them to integrate into American society and understand its values, laws, and culture. During this five-year period, applicants must demonstrate continuous residence and physical presence in the U.S., which indicates a commitment to living in the country. Additionally, the time spent as a lawful permanent resident is essential, as it serves as the foundation for applying for citizenship. This requirement also reflects the importance of having a solid understanding of the rights and responsibilities associated with being a U.S. citizen, as well as familiarity with community engagement and civic obligations. Therefore, the choice indicating five years aligns with the established guidelines of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

5. Under INA § 328, what is the qualifying military service requirement for naturalization?

- A. 6 months**
- B. 1 year**
- C. 3 years**
- D. 2 years**

Under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) § 328, the qualifying military service requirement for naturalization is indeed one year. This provision specifically applies to members of the United States Armed Forces who have served honorably during a designated period of conflict. This requirement is part of the broader framework that allows certain military personnel to expedite their naturalization process, recognizing their service and sacrifices for the country. The one-year service requirement reflects a balance between ensuring that military members have a meaningful connection to the military and allowing for a streamlined process for those who have dedicated significant time to service. Other options, such as 6 months or periods longer than one year, do not align with the specific naturalization criteria set forth in INA § 328, which is focused on the one-year honorable service requirement.

6. What must be done when a child is adopted by U.S. citizens regarding their citizenship?

- A. They automatically become U.S. citizens.**
- B. They must apply for citizenship after age 18.**
- C. All requirements for LPR admission must be fulfilled.**
- D. They have to renounce any other citizenship they may hold.**

When a child is adopted by U.S. citizens, specific procedures regarding their citizenship status must be followed. The correct answer highlights that all requirements for lawful permanent resident (LPR) admission must be fulfilled for the child to become a citizen. In cases of adoption, the child typically does not automatically receive U.S. citizenship at the moment of adoption unless specific criteria are met, such as the completion of the adoption process and meeting the requirements of the Child Citizenship Act. This ensures that the child is granted LPR status prior to naturalization. The process may include background checks, and fulfilling eligibility requirements outlined by immigration laws. Once these steps are complete and if the adopted child is under 18, they can then automatically become a U.S. citizen if at least one parent is a U.S. citizen at the time of adoption, but the initial step is securing LPR status. The other options suggest situations that do not correctly reflect the procedures followed for adopted children. For instance, while age may play a role in different contexts of immigration and citizenship, minors typically do not have to apply for citizenship after turning 18 if they are already lawful permanent residents under the provisions of the Child Citizenship Act. Automatic citizenship does occur for eligible cases, but

7. Under INA § 329, is LPR status required for naturalization?

- A. Yes, always
- B. No, not required**
- C. Depends on military service length
- D. Yes, but can be waived

Under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) § 329, LPR (Lawful Permanent Resident) status is not a requirement for naturalization for certain individuals, specifically those who have served honorably in the U.S. Armed Forces during designated periods of armed conflict. This provision allows members of the military to naturalize without first needing to obtain LPR status, thus recognizing their service to the country. The law provides this pathway due to the unique sacrifices and contributions made by service members, acknowledging that military service can sometimes preclude individuals from following the traditional immigration processes that lead to LPR status. As a result, the answer correctly reflects that LPR status is not necessary under these specific circumstances.

8. What is Tim's citizenship status today?

- A. USC today
- B. Alien today
- C. Permanent resident today**
- D. Citizen by naturalization

The correct choice indicates that Tim is a permanent resident today. A permanent resident status means that Tim has been granted the legal right to live and work in the United States indefinitely. This status is often granted to individuals who have gone through a rigorous application process, usually involving factors such as family connections, employment, or refugee status. Permanent residents hold a green card, which serves as proof of their immigration status. This status differs from citizenship; while permanent residents have many of the same rights as citizens, they do not have the right to vote in federal elections and can potentially lose their status if they violate certain laws or conditions of their residency. Understanding the delineation between permanent residency and citizenship is crucial, as it affects the privileges and responsibilities that an individual holds in the U.S. context.

9. What is the citizenship status of a child born on Kodiak Island, Alaska, to two permanent resident aliens?

- A. USC due to birth on U.S. soil**
- B. Alien because both parents are not citizens**
- C. Alien since born to permanent residents**
- D. USC as a result of being born in a U.S. territory**

A child born on Kodiak Island, Alaska, is a U.S. citizen due to birth on U.S. soil. Under the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, anyone born in the United States is granted citizenship, regardless of the citizenship or immigration status of their parents. This principle of *jus soli*, or right of soil, applies universally to all individuals born within the country's borders. While the parents' permanent resident status might raise questions regarding the child's citizenship, it does not negate the child's right to automatic citizenship based on place of birth. Consequently, the child is recognized as a U.S. citizen purely because of being born in a state that is part of the United States, such as Alaska. Other options may misinterpret the implications of the parents' citizenship status or the nature of U.S. territorial law, but based on the legal understanding of citizenship through birthright, the answer affirming the child's U.S. citizenship stands accurate.

10. What geographical areas are included in the definition of "United States" for citizenship purposes?

- A. Only the 50 states**
- B. Continental United States and its territories**
- C. Continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii only**
- D. Continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and U.S. territories**

The definition of "United States" for citizenship purposes encompasses a broad range of geographical areas. This includes the continental United States, which refers to the landmass that comprises the 48 contiguous states, along with Alaska and Hawaii. Additionally, it extends to U.S. territories, which are regions under U.S. jurisdiction but that are not part of the 50 states. These territories may include places like Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, among others. Understanding this distinction is crucial for recognizing the rights and privileges associated with citizenship, as well as the immigration processes that apply within these areas. Therefore, when defining "United States" in the context of citizenship, it is essential to include both the states and the territories, as they all play a role in the legal and civic landscape of the nation.

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://uscisbasic4block4.examzify.com>

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

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