

USCIS Basic 4 - Block 4 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 USCIS provide to a petitioner before revoking a visa petition?**
 - A. Advance parole documentation.**
 - B. Notice of intent.**
 - C. Proof of any allegations against them.**
 - D. The option to contest in court.**

- 2. What is one of the eligibility requirements for naturalization under INA § 316(a)?**
 - A. An alien who was not lawfully admitted as a permanent resident may still be eligible to naturalize.**
 - B. Applicant must establish by clear and convincing evidence that he or she meets the requirements.**
 - C. Applicant must reside continuously within the United States from the date of application up to the time of admission to citizenship.**
 - D. Applicant must have been physically present in the United States for at least 36 months of the five (5) years preceding the date of filing the application.**

- 3. What is Paul's citizenship status today?**
 - A. USC due to his father's citizenship**
 - B. Alien based on retention requirement**
 - C. Permanent resident**
 - D. Citizen by descent**

- 4. What action should be taken if a child's Form N-600K is adjudicated after their 18th birthday?**
 - A. Approve the application**
 - B. Deny the application**
 - C. Put the application on hold**
 - D. Request additional documentation**

- 5. What is "Jus Sanguinis" as it relates to citizenship?**
 - A. Citizenship based on place of birth**
 - B. Citizenship based on lineage**
 - C. Citizenship granted after residence**
 - D. Citizenship according to local laws**

- 6. What requirement must be fulfilled to transmit citizenship to a child born abroad?**
- A. The parent must be a naturalized citizen**
 - B. The parent must file citizenship paperwork**
 - C. The parent must be a U.S. citizen**
 - D. The child must live in the U.S.**
- 7. What is the child's citizenship status if born at the U.S. Capitol Building to the wife of the Sultan of Country X during an official visit?**
- A. U.S. Citizen**
 - B. Alien**
 - C. LPR**
 - D. U.S. National not U.S. Citizen**
- 8. Which locations would designate a person as a U.S. citizen by Jus Soli?**
- A. Marshall Islands**
 - B. Ramstein Air Base, Germany**
 - C. Guam**
 - D. American Samoa**
- 9. What is Jake's citizenship status, given that he was under 18 when his mother naturalized?**
- A. U.S. Citizen**
 - B. Permanent Resident**
 - C. Alien**
 - D. Naturalized Citizen**
- 10. 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**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What must USCIS provide to a petitioner before revoking a visa petition?

- A. Advance parole documentation.**
- B. Notice of intent.**
- C. Proof of any allegations against them.**
- D. The option to contest in court.**

Before revoking a visa petition, USCIS is required to provide a notice of intent to the petitioner. This notice serves as a formal communication indicating that USCIS is considering revoking the visa petition. It outlines the reasons for the potential revocation and gives the petitioner an opportunity to respond and address the issues raised. This process is a crucial part of ensuring due process, allowing the petitioner to provide additional evidence or clarification that may prevent the revocation. Notably, the other options do not align with USCIS protocols. For example, advance parole documentation pertains to travel permissions rather than the revocation of a visa petition. Proof of allegations against the petitioner or the option to contest in court are not standard requirements in the revocation process; instead, the notice of intent is specifically designed to initiate the dialogue and provide a basis for potential challenges by the petitioner.

2. What is one of the eligibility requirements for naturalization under INA § 316(a)?

- A. An alien who was not lawfully admitted as a permanent resident may still be eligible to naturalize.**
- B. Applicant must establish by clear and convincing evidence that he or she meets the requirements.**
- C. Applicant must reside continuously within the United States from the date of application up to the time of admission to citizenship.**
- D. Applicant must have been physically present in the United States for at least 36 months of the five (5) years preceding the date of filing the application.**

The eligibility requirement for naturalization under INA § 316(a) emphasizes the need for the applicant to reside continuously within the United States from the date of application up to the time of admission to citizenship. This requirement underscores the importance of demonstrating a stable and continuous presence in the U.S., which helps establish the applicant's ties and commitment to the country. Continuous residency is a key indicator of the applicant's integration into American society and their ability to fulfill the responsibilities of citizenship. Fulfilling this criterion shows that the applicant has been living in the country for a substantial period, which is integral to the naturalization process. The applicant's continuous residence is typically assessed within the context of the overall application, allowing immigration officials to evaluate the candidate's understanding and acceptance of U.S. laws, customs, and civic responsibilities. Understanding this requirement also helps clarify the other options. For instance, while having physical presence in the U.S. for a certain period is important, continuous residence covers the broader aspect of regular and uninterrupted stay which is more critical for naturalization eligibility. Thus, the continuous residence requirement reflects a deeper commitment to the U.S., distinguishing it from other residency or physical presence metrics.

3. What is Paul's citizenship status today?

- A. USC due to his father's citizenship
- B. Alien based on retention requirement**
- C. Permanent resident
- D. Citizen by descent

To determine Paul's citizenship status, it's essential to focus on the nuances of citizenship laws and requirements. The answer stating that Paul is an alien based on retention requirement suggests that he did not retain his citizenship status under certain conditions. In cases of retention requirement, individuals who acquire citizenship at birth through parents may lose their citizenship if they do not meet specific residency or intent criteria as they reach adulthood. Thus, if Paul has been living outside the country or has not complied with the legal expectations of maintaining his citizenship status, he could be classified as an alien. Understanding this framework helps clarify why the selected choice asserts Paul's status as being that of an alien rather than a citizen or permanent resident. Citizenship by descent, for instance, implies that Paul would have retained his citizenship, assuming that he adhered to any necessary conditions tied to that descent. Conversely, being a permanent resident would imply he has legally resided in the U.S. without holding citizenship, which doesn't align with the specified retention perspective that categorizes him as an alien. In summary, the assertion that Paul is an alien due to the retention requirement directly ties his potential loss of citizenship to specific legal criteria related to residency and intent, which supports the conclusion reached in this option.

4. What action should be taken if a child's Form N-600K is adjudicated after their 18th birthday?

- A. Approve the application
- B. Deny the application**
- C. Put the application on hold
- D. Request additional documentation

In the context of immigration processes, particularly with Form N-600K—which is used to apply for a Certificate of Citizenship for a child—there are specific age-related criteria that must be met. If the application is adjudicated after the child has turned 18, the application is no longer valid for the benefits sought under that form. The reason the application would be denied is that, according to immigration law, children must meet eligibility requirements that include being under the age of 18 at the time of the application. Therefore, once a child reaches 18, they no longer fit the required status outlined in the Form N-600K instructions, which fundamentally hinges on the applicants being minors at the time of application. Choosing to deny the application is a clear-cut decision grounded in the eligibility provisions of immigration law that governs the process of acquiring citizenship for children. Other choices, such as holding the application or requesting additional documentation, do not align with the established rules surrounding the age requirement for this specific application.

5. What is “Jus Sanguinis” as it relates to citizenship?

- A. Citizenship based on place of birth**
- B. Citizenship based on lineage**
- C. Citizenship granted after residence**
- D. Citizenship according to local laws**

“Jus Sanguinis” is a legal principle relating to the acquisition of citizenship primarily through lineage or descent. This means that an individual is granted citizenship based on the nationality of their parents rather than the place where they are born. In countries that follow this principle, children inherit the citizenship of their parents, regardless of where they are physically born. Understanding this concept is crucial because it highlights how nationality can be transmitted from one generation to the next, and it differs significantly from “jus soli,” which is the concept of citizenship based on birthplace. This distinction is important in discussions of global citizenship laws and how different countries approach the issue of nationality and citizenship rights.

6. What requirement must be fulfilled to transmit citizenship to a child born abroad?

- A. The parent must be a naturalized citizen**
- B. The parent must file citizenship paperwork**
- C. The parent must be a U.S. citizen**
- D. The child must live in the U.S.**

To transmit citizenship to a child born abroad, it is essential that at least one parent is a U.S. citizen at the time of the child's birth. This is a foundational aspect of U.S. citizenship law, specifically under the Child Citizenship Act of 2000, which outlines the eligibility and requirements for children born to U.S. citizens. The citizenship status of the parent directly affects the citizenship status of the child, ensuring that being born to a U.S. citizen parent accords the child the right to U.S. citizenship, regardless of the location of the birth. Other factors, such as living in the U.S. or filing paperwork, may be relevant in various contexts but are not the primary requirement for transmitting citizenship. For example, while paperwork is often necessary for formalizing citizenship claims, the essence lies in the citizenship status of the parent at the time of the child's birth. Thus, the fundamental requirement is that the parent must be a U.S. citizen, which grants the child eligibility for citizenship.

7. What is the child's citizenship status if born at the U.S. Capitol Building to the wife of the Sultan of Country X during an official visit?

- A. U.S. Citizen**
- B. Alien**
- C. LPR**
- D. U.S. National not U.S. Citizen**

The child born at the U.S. Capitol Building, even though the location is in the United States, may not automatically acquire U.S. citizenship due to the status of the parents at the time of birth. Under U.S. law, particularly the Fourteenth Amendment, citizenship is granted to individuals born on U.S. soil, except in certain circumstances. Given that the child's mother is the wife of a foreign dignitary, specifically the Sultan of another country, this situation introduces the concept of diplomatic immunity. Generally, children born to parents who have immunity from U.S. jurisdiction do not acquire U.S. citizenship at birth. Hence, in this case, the child's citizenship status would be classified as alien, meaning they would not possess the rights and privileges that come with citizenship. In contexts like these, being classified as an alien typically signifies that the individual does not carry citizenship from the United States, but may still have a status as a foreign national. Other terms like LPR (Lawful Permanent Resident) would imply a different kind of status that does not apply here since the child's situation is governed by the diplomatic status of the parents, not by residency or immigrant status.

8. Which locations would designate a person as a U.S. citizen by Jus Soli?

- A. Marshall Islands**
- B. Ramstein Air Base, Germany**
- C. Guam**
- D. American Samoa**

Jus soli, or "right of the soil," is the principle of nationality law by which citizenship is determined by the place of birth. According to U.S. law, individuals born on U.S. soil are typically granted U.S. citizenship, regardless of the nationality of their parents. Guam is a territory of the United States, and individuals born there are granted U.S. citizenship at birth under this principle. This is due to the fact that Guam is a U.S. territory, thereby making it U.S. soil. The other locations mentioned do not confer U.S. citizenship by jus soli in the same way. For instance, while Ramstein Air Base in Germany is a U.S. military installation, it is located on foreign soil; persons born there do not automatically receive U.S. citizenship unless specific criteria are met. The Marshall Islands and American Samoa also have unique statuses; individuals born in American Samoa, for example, do not receive U.S. citizenship automatically, but rather U.S. nationality.

9. What is Jake's citizenship status, given that he was under 18 when his mother naturalized?

- A. U.S. Citizen**
- B. Permanent Resident**
- C. Alien**
- D. Naturalized Citizen**

Jake's citizenship status is classified as a U.S. Citizen because he was under 18 years old when his mother naturalized. Under the Child Citizenship Act of 2000, children under 18 automatically gain U.S. citizenship when their parents become U.S. citizens, as long as they meet certain conditions. Since Jake was still a minor when his mother completed the naturalization process, he would automatically acquire U.S. citizenship without needing to go through the lengthy naturalization process himself. This automatic acquisition of citizenship ensures that children are not left without citizenship status due to their parents' change in status. The other options would not apply here, as Jake does not fall into categories of permanent resident, alien, or naturalized citizen on his own terms given his circumstances.

10. 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.

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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