

USCIS BASIC 4 – BLOCK 4 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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	16

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. Which regulation lists specific reasons for automatic revocation of the approval of a visa petition?**
 - A. INA § 205
 - B. 8 CFR § 205.2
 - C. 8 CFR § 205.1(b)
 - D. 8 CFR 205.1(a)
- 2. What does INA § 319(a) pertain to in terms of general requirements?**
 - A. General requirements for individuals with previous criminal records
 - B. General requirements for spouse of USC or battered spouses
 - C. General requirements for refugees and asylees
 - D. General requirements for employment-based applicants
- 3. Which condition ensures an individual has demonstrated good moral character for naturalization?**
 - A. No convictions within the last ten years
 - B. Consistent payment of taxes
 - C. Continuous residence in the U.S. since childhood
 - D. Affiliation with a recognized community organization
- 4. Which child status is not valid under the CCA if they were married on the effective date?**
 - A. U.S. Citizen
 - B. Legal Permanent Resident
 - C. Alien
 - D. Naturalized Citizen
- 5. In what scenario would a child born to a French diplomat in the U.S. not acquire U.S. citizenship?**
 - A. If the child is born in a hospital
 - B. If the parents are not permanent residents
 - C. If the parents are foreign diplomats
 - D. If the child is born outside of marriage

- 6. What retention requirement must a child born outside the U.S. to a U.S. citizen parent and an alien meet if the parent worked for the government abroad?**
- A. Two years continuous physical presence in the U.S. between ages 14 and 28
 - B. Five years continuous residence in the U.S. between ages 14 and 28
 - C. Exempt from the retention requirement
 - D. Five years residence in the U.S. or outlying possession between ages 13 and 21
- 7. What is the status of a child born in Australia to a USC father who used a special provision for transmission?**
- A. U.S. Citizen
 - B. Alien
 - C. Permanent Resident
 - D. Dual National
- 8. What is the maximum time frame for scheduling a hearing after filing an N-336?**
- A. 90 days
 - B. 180 days
 - C. 120 days
 - D. 60 days
- 9. 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
- 10. What is the purpose of Chart 1 in citizenship determination?**
- A. To determine the citizenship of a child born abroad
 - B. To determine the residency status of parents
 - C. To determine marital status of parents
 - D. To determine whether a child is an alien or citizen

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which regulation lists specific reasons for automatic revocation of the approval of a visa petition?

- A. INA § 205
- B. 8 CFR § 205.2
- C. 8 CFR § 205.1(b)
- D. 8 CFR 205.1(a)**

The correct choice identifies the precise regulations that outline the specific reasons for automatic revocation of the approval of a visa petition. This is crucial for understanding how certain events or circumstances can lead to the cancellation of a previously granted visa approval. The regulation found in 8 CFR 205.1(a) clearly delineates the circumstances under which a visa petition approval may be automatically revoked. This can include situations such as the death of the petitioner or the termination of the petitioner's legal status, among other factors. Such clear definitions help both applicants and legal professionals understand the implications of visa petition approvals and the potential risks involved. The other options reference similar regulations but do not specifically enumerate the reasons for automatic revocation as effectively as 8 CFR 205.1(a). For example, INA § 205 provides the broader authority for revocation of visa petitions, while 8 CFR § 205.2 and 8 CFR § 205.1(b) offer procedural details but do not identify the explicit reasons that lead to automatic revocation. This distinction emphasizes the importance of knowing the correct regulation to reference when assessing potential risks related to visa approvals.

2. What does INA § 319(a) pertain to in terms of general requirements?

- A. General requirements for individuals with previous criminal records
- B. General requirements for spouse of USC or battered spouses**
- C. General requirements for refugees and asylees
- D. General requirements for employment-based applicants

INA § 319(a) specifically addresses the naturalization requirements relating to spouses of U.S. citizens, particularly those who may have faced difficult circumstances, such as being battered or subjected to extreme cruelty. This section allows spouses who have been married to a U.S. citizen for a certain period and who meet other eligibility criteria to apply for naturalization after just three years, rather than the standard five years required for other applicants. Additionally, it provides protections for those battered spouses, ensuring they receive a fair opportunity to attain citizenship regardless of their situation, which is a critical aspect of U.S. immigration law focused on the well-being and rights of vulnerable individuals. This nuanced understanding of the law highlights its role in addressing the impacts of domestic violence on the immigration process. In contrast, the other options cover different categories of applicants and do not pertain to the provisions set forth specifically in INA § 319(a). Understanding this particular section emphasizes the importance of legal protections for partners of U.S. citizens, reflecting a broader commitment to safeguarding individuals in challenging situations.

3. Which condition ensures an individual has demonstrated good moral character for naturalization?

- A. No convictions within the last ten years**
- B. Consistent payment of taxes
- C. Continuous residence in the U.S. since childhood
- D. Affiliation with a recognized community organization

The correct choice highlights that not having convictions within the last ten years is a significant factor in assessing an individual's good moral character for naturalization. In the context of U.S. citizenship, demonstrating good moral character is a requirement that reflects a person's behavior, integrity, and adherence to the law. The naturalization process specifically looks at an individual's criminal record, where any convictions, especially felonies or serious misdemeanors, can be a red flag. Having no convictions for a decade shows a commitment to the law and signifies that the individual has turned their life around, if they had prior issues, or has consistently upheld legal standards. This time frame is essential, as it allows for a period of evaluation, observing how the individual has behaved over an extended time without being involved in criminal activities. While other options, such as consistent payment of taxes, continuous residence, and affiliation with community organizations, contribute to an overall positive image and may also imply good character, they do not serve as definitive measures of moral character in the same way that a clean offense record does. The emphasis on criminal history is a core component of the evaluation process conducted by USCIS during naturalization.

4. Which child status is not valid under the CCA if they were married on the effective date?

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

The choice indicating "alien" as the child status that is not valid under the Child Citizenship Act (CCA) if they were married on the effective date is accurate primarily because the CCA specifically provides provisions for children of U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents to acquire citizenship based on their parent's status. Under the CCA, if a child is married, they do not qualify for automatic citizenship. This is because the act allows for certain children to derive citizenship when specific requirements are met, such as being unmarried and under a certain age at the time the application for naturalization is filed. Married children are generally not considered dependents for the purposes of deriving citizenship under the CCA. In contrast, the other statuses—U.S. citizen, legal permanent resident, and naturalized citizen—are applicable under the CCA when dealing with non-marital situations. A U.S. citizen can pass citizenship to their unmarried children, legal permanent residents have protections that allow certain statuses to pass, and naturalized citizens enjoy similar provisions. Thus, an "alien," particularly one that is married, does not receive these benefits under the specifics of the CCA on its effective date.

5. In what scenario would a child born to a French diplomat in the U.S. not acquire U.S. citizenship?

- A. If the child is born in a hospital
- B. If the parents are not permanent residents
- C. If the parents are foreign diplomats**
- D. If the child is born outside of marriage

A child born to foreign diplomats in the U.S. does not acquire U.S. citizenship because of the principle of diplomatic immunity as established by international law. Under this principle, the children of diplomats are considered to be in the U.S. under the auspices of their parent's diplomatic status, which excludes them from U.S. jurisdiction regarding citizenship at birth. When a child is born in the U.S., typically, that child would acquire U.S. citizenship, according to the 14th Amendment, unless there are specific exceptions like those related to diplomatic immunity. Children of diplomats do not fall under the same citizenship laws as those applicable to other foreign nationals or permanent residents, as their legal status is linked directly to their parents' diplomatic roles. In contrast, being born in a hospital or outside of marriage does not inherently affect citizenship rights. Generally, the location of birth is crucial for citizenship claims in other circumstances, but it is the parents' diplomatic status that determines citizenship for foreign diplomat's children. Furthermore, the status of the parents as permanent residents is not relevant here, as the key factor is their diplomatic status while in the U.S.

6. What retention requirement must a child born outside the U.S. to a U.S. citizen parent and an alien meet if the parent worked for the government abroad?

- A. Two years continuous physical presence in the U.S. between ages 14 and 28
- B. Five years continuous residence in the U.S. between ages 14 and 28
- C. Exempt from the retention requirement**
- D. Five years residence in the U.S. or outlying possession between ages 13 and 21

A child born outside the U.S. to a U.S. citizen parent and an alien is exempt from the retention requirement if the U.S. citizen parent was employed by the U.S. government abroad. This exemption acknowledges the unique circumstances of children born to U.S. citizens serving in government positions in foreign countries. The rationale for this exemption is that the child may not have had the opportunity to establish residency in the United States due to the parent's government service, thus recognizing the challenges faced by families in similar situations. Such provisions aim to prevent inadvertent loss of U.S. citizenship for children who were born abroad in these specific contexts. This is distinct from other options, which outline various residency requirements for children born abroad under different circumstances, emphasizing that the retention of citizenship is not generally required in cases involving government employment.

7. What is the status of a child born in Australia to a USC father who used a special provision for transmission?

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

A child born in Australia to a U.S. citizen father who utilized a special provision for transmission of U.S. citizenship may not automatically acquire U.S. citizenship at birth unless specific legal requirements are met. The special provision for transmission typically has certain clauses regarding physical presence in the U.S. before the child's birth. If the U.S. citizen father did not meet these requirements, the child would not automatically be considered a U.S. citizen and would be classified as an alien, lacking any U.S. citizenship status. In this context, the other options do not apply as follows: the child would not be classified as a U.S. citizen unless the father could demonstrate compliance with the necessary residency requirements; the classification of permanent resident does not fit, as that status requires a separate application and does not come automatically at birth; finally, the designation of dual national is not applicable unless the child has acquired citizenship from another country and meets the conditions for dual citizenship, which again hinges on the U.S. citizenship status that is not established in this case. Thus, the correct status under the circumstances described aligns with being an alien.

8. What is the maximum time frame for scheduling a hearing after filing an N-336?

- A. 90 days
- B. 180 days**
- C. 120 days
- D. 60 days

The maximum time frame for scheduling a hearing after filing an N-336, which is a request for a hearing on a decision regarding an application for naturalization, is indeed 180 days. This period allows the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) adequate time to review the case and prepare for the hearing, ensuring that all necessary documents and evidence are in order. The 180 days reflects the agency's capacity to manage its caseload while also providing applicants with a reasonable timeline to prepare for their hearings. This timeframe is designed to maintain efficiency in the immigration process while also respecting the rights of individuals seeking a fair hearing regarding their naturalization application. Choices indicating shorter time frames—such as 60, 90, or 120 days—would not meet the procedural standards set forth by USCIS for managing N-336 requests. These alternatives may offer less time than required to adequately address the complexities involved in individual cases.

9. 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.

10. What is the purpose of Chart 1 in citizenship determination?

- A. To determine the citizenship of a child born abroad**
- B. To determine the residency status of parents
- C. To determine marital status of parents
- D. To determine whether a child is an alien or citizen

The purpose of Chart 1 in citizenship determination is specifically to assess the citizenship of a child who is born abroad. This chart provides critical information regarding the legal framework under which a child born outside of the United States may acquire U.S. citizenship at birth, particularly based on the citizenship status of the parents. It outlines the criteria that must be met for a child to be considered a U.S. citizen, including the parents' citizenship and residency requirements, thereby assisting in applying U.S. citizenship law. In contrast, the other options focus on different aspects that do not directly pertain to the primary function of Chart 1. Assessing the residency status of parents or their marital status does not relate to determining the citizenship of a child born abroad. While knowing whether a child is an alien or citizen may be relevant, it is not the specific focus of Chart 1, which is designed to clarify the pathways to citizenship for children born outside the United States, based on parental citizenship considerations.

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!

SAMPLE