

# USCIS Basic - Block 3 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,**

**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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>17</b>

# 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!**

SAMPLE

## Questions

- 1. What does it mean for an adjustment of status application to be "waived" during the interview?**
  - A. The applicant does not need to attend the interview**
  - B. The officer does not need to conduct a thorough review**
  - C. The applicant can appeal the denial without the interview**
  - D. The officer is not required to approve the application**
- 2. Which economic system is primarily practiced in the United States?**
  - A. Socialism**
  - B. Capitalism**
  - C. Communism**
  - D. Feudalism**
- 3. Which body of Congress is comprised of 100 members, two from each state?**
  - A. The House of Representatives**
  - B. The Senate**
  - C. The Supreme Court**
  - D. The Cabinet**
- 4. Which amendment granted women the right to vote?**
  - A. The 19th Amendment**
  - B. The 15th Amendment**
  - C. The 21st Amendment**
  - D. The 24th Amendment**
- 5. What is a necessary condition under INA § 245(f) for adjusting status?**
  - A. Permanent residency must be established**
  - B. The applicant must not be inadmissible**
  - C. The applicant must be in the U.S. for 10 years**
  - D. The applicant must have a pending application**



- 6. If an alien meets all the eligibility criteria but lacks an immigrant visa, what happens?**
- A. The application will be automatically denied**
  - B. The alien may still be eligible under different provisions**
  - C. The alien must leave the country**
  - D. The application can be appealed**
- 7. When Stan applies for adjustment of status, what should the next action be if he lacks a birth certificate?**
- A. Approve the case**
  - B. Deny the case**
  - C. Request additional evidence**
  - D. Wait for further instructions**
- 8. May an alien who was never inspected and admitted or paroled still adjust under INA § 245(i)?**
- A. Yes, they can as long as they marry a U.S. citizen**
  - B. No, they are ineligible under any circumstance**
  - C. Yes, if they are eligible for other types of relief**
  - D. Yes, they can use INA § 245(i) for adjustment**
- 9. What section of the regulation covers motions to reopen?**
- A. INA § 101(a)(43)**
  - B. 8 CFR § 103.5(a)(3)**
  - C. 8 CFR § 103.7(c)**
  - D. 8 CFR § 103.5(a)(2)**
- 10. What does the ATS tape interface originally indicate regarding the subject on 06/12/05?**
- A. NS Concern Identified**
  - B. Non-NS Concern Identified**
  - C. KST Identified**
  - D. High-Risk Individual**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

**1. What does it mean for an adjustment of status application to be "waived" during the interview?**

- A. The applicant does not need to attend the interview**
- B. The officer does not need to conduct a thorough review**
- C. The applicant can appeal the denial without the interview**
- D. The officer is not required to approve the application**

When an adjustment of status application is said to be "waived" during the interview, it indicates that the applicant is not required to attend the interview process altogether. This could happen under certain circumstances, such as when the application is straightforward and there are no concerns about eligibility or additional information required. By waiving the interview, the USCIS can streamline cases, allowing for certain applicants to have their status adjusted without the typical in-person evaluation process, potentially expediting their application. The other options do not accurately reflect what it means for the adjustment of status application to be "waived." While thorough reviews and approvals are standard during interviews, the waiver specifically refers to the attendance requirement for applicants. Therefore, understanding the implications of a waived interview is critical in grasping how USCIS processes certain cases under varying circumstances.

**2. Which economic system is primarily practiced in the United States?**

- A. Socialism**
- B. Capitalism**
- C. Communism**
- D. Feudalism**

The economic system primarily practiced in the United States is capitalism. In a capitalist system, the means of production, distribution, and exchange are largely owned and controlled by private individuals or corporations rather than the state. This allows for free market competition, which encourages innovation, efficiency, and consumer choice. In the U.S., this is reflected in the emphasis on private enterprise, individual entrepreneurship, and minimal government intervention in economic activities compared to other systems like socialism or communism, where the state often plays a more significant role in controlling resources and production for the collective benefit. The focus in capitalism is on the profit motive, where businesses and individuals seek to maximize their wealth. This system has led to a high standard of living and a dynamic economic environment in the U.S., characterized by a wide variety of goods and services available to consumers. The United States has adapted capitalism with elements such as regulations to protect consumers and the environment, but the foundational principles of a free market economy remain central to its economic identity.

**3. Which body of Congress is comprised of 100 members, two from each state?**

**A. The House of Representatives**

**B. The Senate**

**C. The Supreme Court**

**D. The Cabinet**

The Senate is composed of 100 members, with each state represented by two senators, regardless of the state's population size. This structure ensures equal representation of all states in one chamber of Congress, balancing the representation with the House of Representatives, where the number of representatives from each state is based on population. This design promotes a system where smaller states have the same level of influence in the Senate as larger states, contributing to the overall federal structure and protecting the interests of less populous states. The Senate also has unique roles, such as confirming presidential appointments and ratifying treaties, which further highlight its importance in the legislative process.

**4. Which amendment granted women the right to vote?**

**A. The 19th Amendment**

**B. The 15th Amendment**

**C. The 21st Amendment**

**D. The 24th Amendment**

The 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution is significant because it explicitly granted women the right to vote, marking a pivotal moment in the women's suffrage movement. Ratified in 1920, this amendment affirmed that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. This change was the result of decades of activism by women advocating for equal voting rights, emphasizing the belief that all citizens, regardless of gender, should have a say in their government. The other amendments mentioned address different aspects of voting rights or societal issues. The 15th Amendment, for example, prohibits denying the right to vote based on race, and the 24th Amendment addresses the prohibition of poll taxes in federal elections. The 21st Amendment is unrelated to voting rights as it repealed Prohibition. Thus, the 19th Amendment stands out as the key legislation that specifically enfranchised women, demonstrating its historical and social importance in the evolution of democratic rights in the United States.

**5. What is a necessary condition under INA § 245(f) for adjusting status?**

- A. Permanent residency must be established**
- B. The applicant must not be inadmissible**
- C. The applicant must be in the U.S. for 10 years**
- D. The applicant must have a pending application**

The requirement that the applicant must not be inadmissible is a foundational condition for adjusting status under INA § 245(f). This section of the Immigration and Nationality Act outlines that an individual seeking to adjust their immigration status must be eligible for that relief, which includes having a clean admissibility record. If an applicant does have certain grounds of inadmissibility, such as being undocumented or having a criminal record, they may be barred from adjusting their status to that of a lawful permanent resident. In the context of immigration law, inadmissibility can arise from various factors, including but not limited to past violations of immigration laws, criminal convictions, or specific health issues. Therefore, before one can proceed with an adjustment of status application, it is essential to first determine that there are no inadmissibility issues. This ensures that the applicant can successfully navigate the process toward attaining permanent residency.

**6. If an alien meets all the eligibility criteria but lacks an immigrant visa, what happens?**

- A. The application will be automatically denied**
- B. The alien may still be eligible under different provisions**
- C. The alien must leave the country**
- D. The application can be appealed**

The correct answer highlights that even if an alien meets all eligibility criteria but lacks an immigrant visa, there may still be alternative pathways or provisions under U.S. immigration law that could allow them to adjust their status or obtain legal residency. U.S. immigration law is complex and contains various avenues for individuals to regularize their status. For instance, options such as applying for asylum, demonstrating eligibility for certain waivers, or seeking other forms of relief might still be available. It's important to recognize that not having an immigrant visa does not automatically eliminate all chances for the alien; instead, it often means they might need to explore different avenues specific to their situation. This aspect of immigration law emphasizes the importance of understanding the nuances of eligibility and various potential options available to individuals. The other choices indicate a more definitive consequence that may not reflect the flexibility possible within immigration law. While an application could be denied without an immigrant visa, and leaving the country might be a requirement in specific situations, these outcomes do not take into account the other potential legal avenues available to the individual in question. Thus, the nuances of the law provide a broader context that allows for continued eligibility under different provisions, supporting the response provided.

**7. When Stan applies for adjustment of status, what should the next action be if he lacks a birth certificate?**

- A. Approve the case**
- B. Deny the case**
- C. Request additional evidence**
- D. Wait for further instructions**

In the context of applying for adjustment of status, having a birth certificate is often considered an important piece of evidence to establish identity and eligibility. If an applicant like Stan lacks a birth certificate, the appropriate course of action would typically involve requesting additional evidence. This step allows the applicant the opportunity to provide other documentation that can serve as proof of their identity or claim to nationality. The rationale behind opting for this approach is to ensure that applicants have a fair chance to fulfill documentary requirements, rather than having their case automatically approved or denied based on a single missing document. Requesting additional evidence helps facilitate a thorough review of the individual's situation and allows for the submission of alternative forms of proof, such as affidavits, hospital records, or other government documents that can corroborate the applicant's identity. In this context, approving the case outright would not be appropriate, as the lack of a critical document like a birth certificate typically necessitates further inquiry. Similarly, denying the case without allowing for the opportunity to provide alternative evidence may be seen as denying an applicant the chance to fully present their case. Waiting for further instructions does not actively address the issue at hand and would leave the applicant in a state of uncertainty. Overall, the next step when an applicant lacks a birth

**8. May an alien who was never inspected and admitted or paroled still adjust under INA § 245(i)?**

- A. Yes, they can as long as they marry a U.S. citizen**
- B. No, they are ineligible under any circumstance**
- C. Yes, if they are eligible for other types of relief**
- D. Yes, they can use INA § 245(i) for adjustment**

Under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) § 245(i), certain undocumented immigrants who entered the United States without inspection can adjust their status to that of lawful permanent resident, provided they meet specific criteria. One significant aspect of this provision is that it allows individuals who were previously ineligible for adjustment of status due to their unlawful entry to become eligible if they have a qualifying relative or have had a petition filed on or before April 30, 2001. The correct response is associated with the fact that INA § 245(i) provides an avenue for individuals who have not been inspected and admitted or paroled, allowing them to adjust their status under certain conditions if they have an eligible family member or employer who filed an immigration petition for them, or if they can demonstrate another qualifying circumstance. Such conditions enable these individuals to seek permanent residency despite their prior immigration violations. This provision plays a crucial role in providing a pathway for many individuals who may otherwise face a permanent bar to adjustment due to their immigration status. It signifies that, while entering without inspection can complicate one's immigration status, there are still legal avenues available under specific guidelines set forth in the law. In contrast, the other options suggest scenarios that do not align with the framework established by



**9. What section of the regulation covers motions to reopen?**

- A. INA § 101(a)(43)
- B. 8 CFR § 103.5(a)(3)
- C. 8 CFR § 103.7(c)
- D. 8 CFR § 103.5(a)(2)**

The correct answer focuses on 8 CFR § 103.5(a)(2) as it specifically outlines the procedures and criteria for filing a motion to reopen a case. This regulation establishes the legal foundation for individuals seeking to request the reopening of a previously decided case based on new evidence or changes in circumstances that could potentially affect the outcome. 8 CFR § 103.5(a)(2) defines the necessary requirements, such as the time frame within which a motion to reopen must be filed, what constitutes sufficient grounds for reconsideration, and the relevant procedures that must be followed. Understanding this regulation is crucial for anyone navigating immigration processes, as it provides clarity on how individuals can challenge previous decisions made by immigration authorities. The other options mention different sections or aspects of immigration law. For instance, INA § 101(a)(43) pertains to the definitions of categories of crimes that can affect immigration status, while 8 CFR § 103.7(c) deals with fees associated with filing applications and petitions. These sections are important but do not specifically address the motions to reopen, which is the focus of the question. Therefore, 8 CFR § 103.5(a)(2) is the only regulation that directly relates to the procedural aspects of motions to

**10. What does the ATS tape interface originally indicate regarding the subject on 06/12/05?**

- A. NS Concern Identified
- B. Non-NS Concern Identified**
- C. KST Identified
- D. High-Risk Individual

The correct choice indicates that on the specified date, the ATS (Automated Targeting System) tape interface originally indicated a "Non-NS Concern Identified." This means that the subject in question was flagged for reasons not related to national security. Understanding this choice involves recognizing the purpose of the ATS as a system designed to assess risks around individuals and cargo. It categorizes subjects based on various criteria, which helps authorities prioritize screening efforts. A "Non-NS Concern" suggests that while there may have been some issues worthy of attention, they did not pertain to threats to national security directly, but could still be relevant for other assessments or monitoring purposes. The other options, while they represent different classifications of individuals based on specific concerns (such as national security concerns or high-risk designations), do not align with the information provided by the ATS tape for that date. Each categorization has implications for how subjects are treated and monitored, making the distinction important for ensuring proper evaluation and response by relevant authorities.

## 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://uscisbasicblock3.examzify.com>**

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