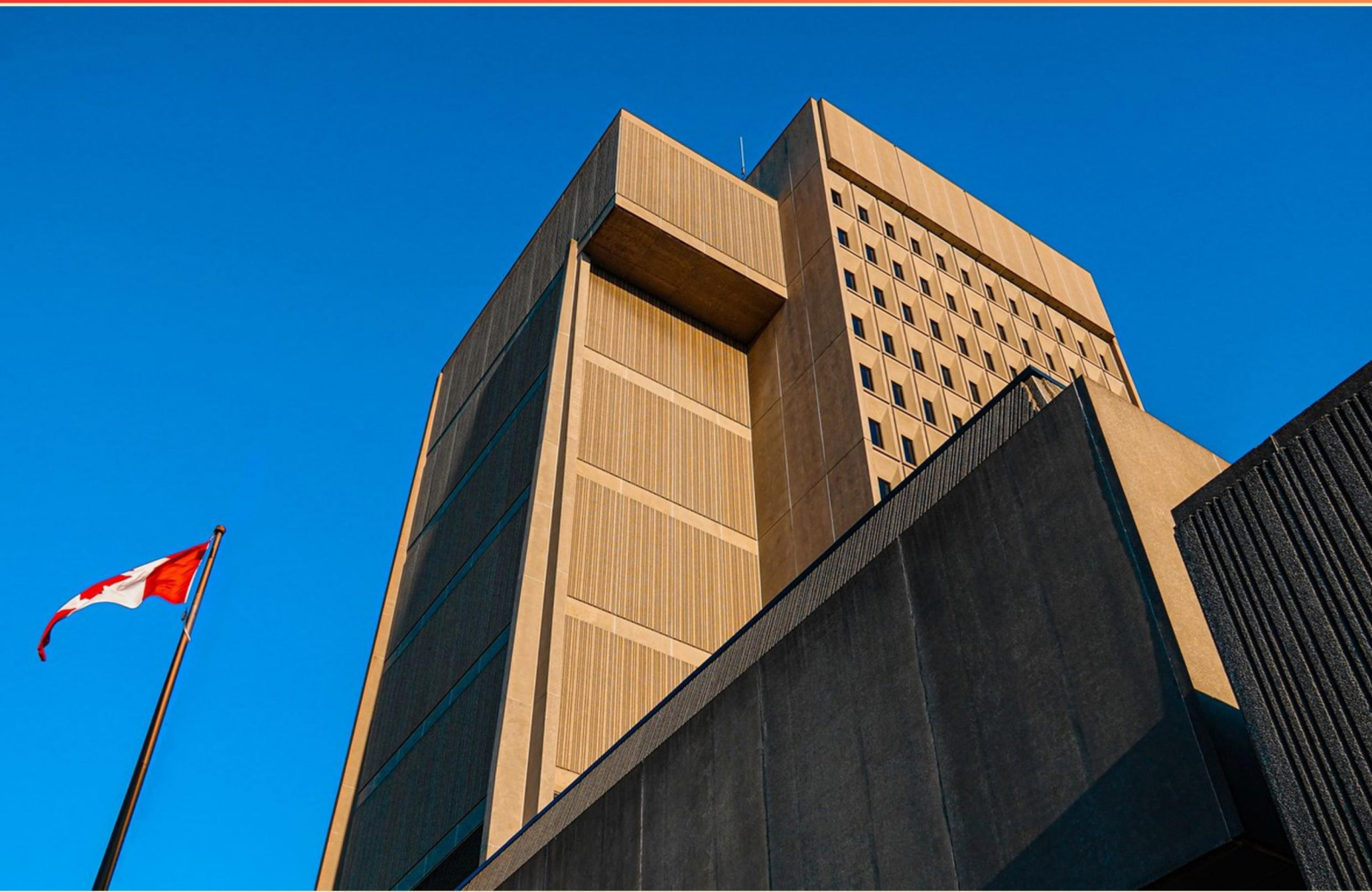


USCIS BASIC – BLOCK 3 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 is the total number of voting members in the House of Representatives?**
 - A. 300
 - B. 435
 - C. 500
 - D. 250
- 2. An appeal from USCIS' denial of an I-360 Special Immigrant Petition for a widow/widower of a USC should be forwarded to which entity?**
 - A. The BIA
 - B. The AAO
 - C. USCIS Office of the Chief Counsel (OCC)
 - D. USCIS Headquarters
- 3. When is a family-based applicant adjusted as a conditional permanent resident if the qualifying marriage is less than 2 years?**
 - A. Filing
 - B. Adjudication
 - C. Application
 - D. Interview
- 4. What action is NOT available to Noemi after her application for adjustment of status is denied?**
 - A. File an appeal
 - B. File a motion to reconsider
 - C. File a motion to reopen
 - D. File a new application
- 5. How many amendments exist in the Constitution of the United States?**
 - A. Twenty
 - B. Twenty-five
 - C. Thirty
 - D. Twenty-seven

- 6. What is established when a prima facie case is made for a petition?**
- A. There is a substantial chance of approval
 - B. All requirements have been met
 - C. Initial burden of proof is met
 - D. The case is automatically approved
- 7. How old must citizens be to vote for President?**
- A. Sixteen years old
 - B. Eighteen years old
 - C. Twenty-one years old
 - D. Twenty-five years old
- 8. What classification is given to the subject accused of supporting the Abu Sayyaf terrorist group?**
- A. Non-NS Concern Identified
 - B. KST Identified
 - C. NS Concern Identified
 - D. International Security Concern
- 9. A person granted Temporary Protected Status (TPS) is:**
- A. A. Is authorized employment incident to status.
 - B. B. Cannot accept employment.
 - C. C. Must apply for an EAD card.
 - D. D. Cannot apply for an EAD card.
- 10. Who has the power to declare war?**
- A. The President
 - B. The Senate
 - C. Congress
 - D. The Supreme Court

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the total number of voting members in the House of Representatives?

- A. 300
- B. 435**
- C. 500
- D. 250

The total number of voting members in the House of Representatives is 435. This number has remained consistent since the Apportionment Act of 1911, which established the size of the House at 435 members. Each member of the House represents a congressional district, and the allocation of these districts is determined by the population of each state as calculated by the U.S. Census every ten years. This ensures that representation in the House reflects changes in the population. The House is designed to provide equal representation based on population, which is why having a fixed number of voting members is vital for maintaining this balance across the states.

2. An appeal from USCIS' denial of an I-360 Special Immigrant Petition for a widow/widower of a USC should be forwarded to which entity?

- A. The BIA**
- B. The AAO
- C. USCIS Office of the Chief Counsel (OCC)
- D. USCIS Headquarters

The correct entity to which an appeal from USCIS' denial of an I-360 Special Immigrant Petition for a widow or widower of a U.S. citizen should be forwarded is the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). The BIA serves as the highest administrative body for interpreting and applying immigration laws. Its primary role is to review appeals from decisions made by immigration judges and some decisions made by USCIS, thus making it the appropriate authority to handle appeals related to denied petitions, including those for special immigrants. In the context of the I-360 petitions specifically for widows or widowers, it's important to note that these cases involve unique considerations under immigration law, and the BIA is equipped to interpret these complexities. This ensures that applicants have a fair opportunity for their appeals to be considered by a body skilled in immigration issues. While the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) also reviews certain types of immigration decisions made by USCIS, it does not typically handle appeals specifically related to I-360 petitions for widows and widowers of U.S. citizens. Similarly, the USCIS Office of the Chief Counsel (OCC) primarily provides legal counsel and does not handle appeals. USCIS Headquarters is responsible for overseeing operations but does not directly

3. When is a family-based applicant adjusted as a conditional permanent resident if the qualifying marriage is less than 2 years?

- A. Filing
- B. Adjudication**
- C. Application
- D. Interview

The adjustment of a family-based applicant to a conditional permanent resident occurs at the stage of adjudication if the qualifying marriage has been in place for less than two years. During adjudication, the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) evaluates the application and determines whether the applicant meets the eligibility requirements for adjusting their status. If the application is approved and the marriage is confirmed to be genuine, the applicant is granted conditional permanent resident status, which is valid for two years. This process is crucial because it recognizes the legitimacy of marriages that are recent while also implementing safeguards against fraudulent marriages. The conditional status allows USCIS to monitor the relationship for two years before granting full permanent residency, ensuring that the marriage is ongoing and valid. The other stages mentioned, such as filing, application, and interview, are important parts of the overall process but are not the decisive points at which the status is actually adjusted to conditional permanent resident. Filing refers to the submission of the application, and the interview is typically a part of the adjudication process rather than a separate event that determines status.

4. What action is NOT available to Noemi after her application for adjustment of status is denied?

- A. File an appeal**
- B. File a motion to reconsider
- C. File a motion to reopen
- D. File a new application

When an application for adjustment of status is denied, the available actions that an applicant can undertake vary based on the circumstances of the denial. Filing an appeal is typically a formal process that allows an applicant to challenge the decision made by the immigration officer. However, this option may not be available in certain situations, particularly if the denial was not based on a matter of law or policy that has a right to appeal. In contrast, filing a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen may be options available to Noemi depending on the specifics of her case. A motion to reconsider requests the same agency to review its earlier decision based on an alleged error in applying the law or policy, while a motion to reopen is based on new evidence that was not available at the time of the original decision. Additionally, filing a new application is generally a separate process that allows an applicant to submit a fresh application without regard to the previous denial. This means that if Noemi believes she can overcome the reasons for the denial, she may pursue this route. Therefore, filing an appeal is often not available to individuals whose cases fall into specific categories of decisions, making it a less viable option compared to the others listed.

5. How many amendments exist in the Constitution of the United States?

- A. Twenty
- B. Twenty-five
- C. Thirty
- D. Twenty-seven**

The Constitution of the United States has a total of twenty-seven amendments. These amendments were introduced to address a variety of issues and to expand and protect the rights of citizens over time. The first ten amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, were ratified in 1791 and focus primarily on individual liberties. Subsequent amendments have addressed topics such as the abolition of slavery, voting rights, and the procedures of federal office. The count of twenty-seven reflects all amendments that have been ratified as of now, with the most recent, the 27th Amendment, being ratified in 1992. This comprehensive understanding is crucial for recognizing how the Constitution has evolved to meet the changing needs and values of society.

6. What is established when a prima facie case is made for a petition?

- A. There is a substantial chance of approval
- B. All requirements have been met
- C. Initial burden of proof is met**
- D. The case is automatically approved

When a prima facie case is made for a petition, it indicates that the initial burden of proof has been met. This means that the evidence presented is sufficient to establish a basic level of merit for the claim without the need for further evidence at that moment. It doesn't guarantee approval of the petition or mean all requirements have been fully satisfied; rather, it ensures that the case is credible enough to warrant further examination by the decision-maker. This initial threshold is an important step in the adjudication process, showing that there is enough evidence to support the claims made in the petition for it to move forward in the review process. In contrast, simply showing a substantial chance of approval does not equate to establishing a prima facie case, as it requires a higher standard of proof. Also, stating that all requirements have been met is premature, as fulfilling the prima facie standard does not mean full compliance with all legal requirements. Lastly, establishing a prima facie case does not result in automatic approval; it only signifies that the case is worthy of consideration.

7. How old must citizens be to vote for President?

- A. Sixteen years old
- B. Eighteen years old**
- C. Twenty-one years old
- D. Twenty-five years old

Citizens must be at least eighteen years old to vote in presidential elections. This age requirement is established by the 26th Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified in 1971, which guarantees that citizens who are eighteen years of age or older cannot be denied the right to vote based on age. The shift to eighteen as the minimum voting age was largely influenced by arguments that if individuals were old enough to be drafted for military service during the Vietnam War, they should also be allowed to participate in the democratic process through voting. Therefore, the correct answer highlights the legal standard that enables young adults to engage in governance and exercise their rights as citizens.

8. What classification is given to the subject accused of supporting the Abu Sayyaf terrorist group?

- A. Non-NS Concern Identified
- B. KST Identified
- C. NS Concern Identified**
- D. International Security Concern

The classification "NS Concern Identified" indicates that the individual in question is recognized as having connections or support for terrorist activities, which in this case pertains to the Abu Sayyaf terrorist group. This designation is part of the framework used by authorities to categorize individuals based on their involvement or support of national security threats, particularly as it relates to terrorism. This classification is critical for monitoring, assessing risks, and implementing measures to mitigate threats posed by individuals or groups engaging in or supporting terrorism. Abu Sayyaf, known for its violent actions and terrorist affiliations, raises significant national and international security concerns. By identifying a subject as "NS Concern Identified," authorities can prioritize actions such as investigation and prevention to protect public safety and national interests. Understanding this context emphasizes the importance of addressing individuals associated with terrorist organizations, as their actions can have severe implications for security on a national and international level.

9. A person granted Temporary Protected Status (TPS) is:

- A. A. Is authorized employment incident to status.**
- B. B. Cannot accept employment.
- C. C. Must apply for an EAD card.
- D. D. Cannot apply for an EAD card.

A person granted Temporary Protected Status (TPS) is indeed authorized to work in the United States. This employment authorization is automatically granted as a benefit of being in TPS status, which allows individuals from designated countries experiencing ongoing conflict or environmental disasters to remain in the U.S. without the threat of deportation. As part of this status, individuals can obtain an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) that formally allows them to work legally. It's important to note that while individuals in TPS do not necessarily need to apply for a new EAD if they already have a valid one and continue to meet the TPS requirements, they may still choose to apply for an EAD if they need to renew it or if they previously did not have an EAD. Thus, the authorization to work is a key benefit of TPS, supporting individuals who may be in need of employment while they are unable to return safely to their home countries.

10. Who has the power to declare war?

- A. The President
- B. The Senate
- C. Congress**
- D. The Supreme Court

The power to declare war is vested in Congress, which is outlined in the U.S. Constitution. Article I, Section 8 specifically grants Congress the authority to declare war, demonstrating the framers' intention to involve the legislative branch in significant military decisions. This design prevents any single individual, such as the President, from unilaterally deciding to engage the country in conflict without the direct consent of elected representatives. While the President serves as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and can direct military operations, any formal declaration of war requires Congressional approval. This division of power is important as it maintains a system of checks and balances, ensuring that both the legislative and executive branches play a role in decisions that may lead to war. Thus, the correct understanding of war powers emphasizes Congressional authority in making such critical decisions for 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://uscisbasicblock3.examzify.com>

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

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