

USCIS IMMIGRATION SERVICES OFFICER BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM (ISOBTP 901) TEST V PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 a common reason for denying an immigrant's visa application?**
 - A. Ineligibility due to nationality
 - B. Incomplete applications or lack of required documentation
 - C. Residence in a specific state
 - D. Previous visa applications in other countries
- 2. What is the classification for the type of admission that parole does not equate to?**
 - A. Readmission
 - B. Temporary Entry
 - C. Admission
 - D. Lawful Presence
- 3. Within what time frame must a fiancé of a USC marry to qualify for an immediate relative visa?**
 - A. 30 days
 - B. 60 days
 - C. 90 days
 - D. 120 days
- 4. Describe one form of relief available to those who have experienced domestic violence.**
 - A. U visas for crime victims
 - B. Work permits issued by the Department of Labor
 - C. VAWA self-petitions for immigration relief
 - D. Temporary protected status
- 5. Which form is used by EB-4 religious workers and certain special immigrant applicants?**
 - A. Form I-140
 - B. Form I-360
 - C. Form I-526
 - D. Form I-485

- 6. Which INA section refers to the unlawful presence that could lead to a bar for re-entry?**
- A. INA § 245(k)
 - B. INA § 212(d)(5)(A)
 - C. INA § 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(I)
 - D. INA § 245(c)(2)
- 7. What is required for an individual to apply for naturalization?**
- A. Permanent resident status for at least 5 years
 - B. Completion of an accredited college degree
 - C. Employment verification from a U.S. company
 - D. Submission of a birth certificate
- 8. According to INA § 209(a), for how long must a refugee be physically present in the U.S. to be required to apply for permanent residence?**
- A. Six months
 - B. One year
 - C. Two years
 - D. Five years
- 9. Which factors are considered when determining an applicant's good moral character?**
- A. Criminal history, adherence to laws, and general behavior
 - B. Income level, educational background, and employment history
 - C. Family relationships and community service
 - D. Language proficiency and cultural adaptability
- 10. Which law serves as the foundation for immigration policy in the United States?**
- A. The Border Security Act
 - B. The Immigration Reform and Control Act
 - C. The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)
 - D. The Immigration Bill of Rights

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a common reason for denying an immigrant's visa application?

- A. Ineligibility due to nationality
- B. Incomplete applications or lack of required documentation**
- C. Residence in a specific state
- D. Previous visa applications in other countries

A common reason for denying an immigrant's visa application is due to incomplete applications or lack of required documentation. When applicants do not provide all necessary information or supporting documents specified in the application instructions, it creates barriers to thoroughly reviewing their case. Each visa type has specific requirements, and missing these can lead to delays or outright denials. Visa applications require a comprehensive and accurate presentation of information, including identification, financial status, and other supporting claims. If the required documentation is lacking, the reviewing officers cannot adequately assess the applicant's eligibility or the validity of their claims, which often results in a denial. In contrast, the other reasons listed do not generally arise as common bases for denial in the same context. Nationality is not a valid ground for ineligibility, as the U.S. immigration process is designed to be nondiscriminatory. Residence in a specific state does not impact an individual's eligibility for an immigrant visa; it is rather the overall eligibility criteria that matter. Previous visa applications in other countries may raise questions or require additional scrutiny, but they do not inherently lead to automatic denials under U.S. immigration law.

2. What is the classification for the type of admission that parole does not equate to?

- A. Readmission
- B. Temporary Entry
- C. Admission**
- D. Lawful Presence

Parole is a grant of temporary permission to remain in the United States, but it does not equal "admission." Admission refers to the act of an individual being allowed to enter the U.S. and is granted at a port of entry, indicating a formal entry into the country. While individuals who are paroled into the U.S. may have lawful presence, they have not formally been admitted. As such, their status is different from those who go through the formal admission process, which includes the necessary inspections and adjudications. The other classifications, such as readmission and temporary entry, relate to specific circumstances of re-entering or entering the U.S., but they also do not equate to the concept of "admission." Lawful presence refers to the status of being permitted to be in the U.S., which can include those who are paroled, but again, this does not imply an admission status. Therefore, classifying parole as "admission" is inaccurate, making it clear that the correct distinction is that parole does not equate to admission.

3. Within what time frame must a fiancé of a USC marry to qualify for an immediate relative visa?

- A. 30 days
- B. 60 days
- C. 90 days**
- D. 120 days

The fiancé of a U.S. citizen must marry within a period of 90 days from the date of entering the United States on a K-1 fiancé visa to qualify for an immediate relative visa. The K-1 visa is specifically designed for foreign nationals who are engaged to U.S. citizens, allowing them to enter the country with the intention of marrying. This 90-day requirement is critical because it reinforces the purpose of the K-1 visa, which is to facilitate marriage to a U.S. citizen as a pathway to legal residency. If the marriage does not occur within this time frame, the visa holder is expected to return to their home country. By adhering to this timeline, both the U.S. citizen and their fiancé can ensure they follow the legal immigration process correctly and maintain compliance with U.S. immigration laws.

4. Describe one form of relief available to those who have experienced domestic violence.

- A. U visas for crime victims
- B. Work permits issued by the Department of Labor
- C. VAWA self-petitions for immigration relief**
- D. Temporary protected status

Citing the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), self-petitions for immigration relief provide a crucial form of support for individuals, primarily those who have experienced domestic violence. This relief is specifically designed for victims of domestic abuse, allowing them to apply for lawful permanent residency in the United States independent of their abuser, who may be a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident. Many survivors of domestic violence may hesitate to seek help due to fear of retaliation from their abuser or concerns about their immigration status. The VAWA self-petition offers a safe avenue for these individuals to attain legal status while ensuring that they do not have to remain in an abusive situation simply to stay in the country. This form of relief not only empowers victims but also emphasizes the government's commitment to protecting the rights and safety of individuals who have faced domestic violence. It recognizes the dual challenges of navigating abusive relationships and the complexities of immigration status, ultimately fostering a path toward stability and safety for vulnerable populations. While the other options may provide certain protections and benefits, they do not specifically address the unique needs of survivors of domestic violence in the same focused manner as VAWA self-petitions.

5. Which form is used by EB-4 religious workers and certain special immigrant applicants?

- A. Form I-140
- B. Form I-360**
- C. Form I-526
- D. Form I-485

The appropriate form used by EB-4 religious workers and certain special immigrant applicants is Form I-360. This form is specifically designed for individuals seeking to apply for special immigrant status, including those in religious occupations. It allows qualifying individuals, such as ministers or other religious workers, to establish eligibility for permanent residence in the United States under the EB-4 category. In the context of the EB-4 category, Form I-360 serves as the mechanism through which these applicants can demonstrate their qualifications and the support from a qualifying religious organization. It is a vital part of the immigration process for these specific groups, ensuring that their applications are properly documented and presented. Other forms mentioned serve different purposes: Form I-140 is used for immigrant workers who are in employment-based categories, mainly for petitions on behalf of skilled workers, professionals, or other qualified individuals; Form I-526 is intended for immigrant investors under the EB-5 program; and Form I-485 is used for applying for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident, not specifically tied to the EB-4 religious worker category. Each of these forms addresses distinct facets of immigration, but Form I-360 is uniquely tailored to the needs of religious workers and certain special immigrants, making it the correct choice

6. Which INA section refers to the unlawful presence that could lead to a bar for re-entry?

- A. INA § 245(k)
- B. INA § 212(d)(5)(A)
- C. INA § 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(I)**
- D. INA § 245(c)(2)

The correct choice pertains to INA § 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(I), which specifically addresses unlawful presence. This section outlines the conditions under which an individual who has accrued unlawful presence in the United States may be subject to bars on re-entry. Under this provision, individuals who have been unlawfully present for more than 180 days but less than one year and who subsequently depart the U.S. are barred from re-entering for three years. Those who have been unlawfully present for one year or more face a ten-year re-entry bar. This delineation is crucial in immigration enforcement, as it serves to discourage individuals from overstaying their visas and thereby aims to uphold the integrity of the immigration system. In contrast, the other options refer to different aspects of immigration law. For example, INA § 245(k) allows certain individuals to adjust their status without being subject to certain grounds of inadmissibility if they meet specific criteria, but it does not specifically address unlawful presence. INA § 212(d)(5)(A) deals with temporary waivers of inadmissibility granted to individuals, which is a different concept than the bars related to unlawful presence. Lastly, INA § 245(c)(2) relates to the adjustment

7. What is required for an individual to apply for naturalization?

- A. Permanent resident status for at least 5 years**
- B. Completion of an accredited college degree
- C. Employment verification from a U.S. company
- D. Submission of a birth certificate

To apply for naturalization, an individual must have permanent resident status for at least five years. This requirement is based on U.S. citizenship law, which establishes that applicants need to demonstrate a commitment to residency and familiarity with U.S. laws and culture before being granted citizenship. The five-year period allows individuals to show they can maintain their lawful permanent residency, and it serves as a timeframe during which they can build ties to the community and gain necessary knowledge about the Constitution and U.S. history, which are integral parts of the naturalization process. The other options, such as completion of an accredited college degree, employment verification from a U.S. company, or submission of a birth certificate, do not correlate with the legal requirements for naturalization. Completion of higher education is not a prerequisite for citizenship; rather, it focuses on residency status. Employment verification is also not a necessary step in the naturalization process, as the emphasis is more on residency and civic integration. Lastly, while some individuals may choose to submit a birth certificate as part of their supporting documents, it is not a mandatory requirement for the application itself. Thus, having permanent resident status for at least five years is the critical criterion for naturalization application eligibility.

8. According to INA § 209(a), for how long must a refugee be physically present in the U.S. to be required to apply for permanent residence?

- A. Six months
- B. One year**
- C. Two years
- D. Five years

The requirement specified in INA § 209(a) mandates that a refugee must be physically present in the United States for one year before they are eligible to apply for permanent residence (a green card). This one-year period allows refugees to establish their status in the U.S., adapt to their new environment, and ultimately determine if they wish to pursue permanent residency. The one-year timeframe is significant because it balances the need for refugees to be given time to settle while also ensuring that individuals are encouraged to pursue permanent status after a reasonable period. The law is designed to offer stability and support for refugees, recognizing their unique circumstances and the challenges they may face when resettling in a new country. Understanding this timeframe is crucial as it reflects the U.S. government's approach to processing the transition from temporary protection to permanent residency for individuals who fled persecution.

9. Which factors are considered when determining an applicant's good moral character?

- A. Criminal history, adherence to laws, and general behavior**
- B. Income level, educational background, and employment history
- C. Family relationships and community service
- D. Language proficiency and cultural adaptability

The determination of an applicant's good moral character primarily focuses on behaviors and actions that reflect their adherence to societal norms and laws. Criminal history is a crucial factor, as any past offenses can directly impact an individual's moral character evaluation. Assessing adherence to laws provides insight into whether an applicant respects legal boundaries and societal regulations. General behavior further complements this evaluation by offering a broader view of how the individual conducts themselves in everyday life, including their interactions with others and their overall reputation within their community. The other factors listed—such as income level, educational background, and employment history; family relationships; community service; language proficiency; and cultural adaptability—do not directly tie into the assessment of moral character as defined by immigration laws. While these aspects may contribute to a person's overall profile or integration into society, they are not the primary indicators used to evaluate moral character for immigration purposes. Therefore, focusing on criminal history, adherence to laws, and general behavior is central to understanding good moral character in the context of immigration assessments.

10. Which law serves as the foundation for immigration policy in the United States?

- A. The Border Security Act
- B. The Immigration Reform and Control Act
- C. The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)**
- D. The Immigration Bill of Rights

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) serves as the foundation for immigration policy in the United States, as it established the legal framework for immigration and naturalization processes. Enacted in 1952, the INA consolidated previous immigration laws and set forth comprehensive regulations governing various aspects of immigration, including visas, residency, and citizenship pathways. It also defines the rights and responsibilities of immigrants and the conditions under which non-citizens may enter, stay, or be removed from the country. This legislation has been amended multiple times to address changing social, economic, and political factors, but it remains the cornerstone of U.S. immigration law. Its significance lies in its broad scope, as it outlines both the qualifications for immigrants seeking entry into the United States and the enforcement mechanisms for those who violate immigration laws, effectively guiding the nation's immigration policy framework.

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://uscisisobtp901test5.examzify.com>

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

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