

VITA Advanced Certification Practice Test (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

- 1. What is the filing threshold for single taxpayers under 65 years old in 2022?**
 - A. \$12,400**
 - B. \$14,050**
 - C. \$12,950**
 - D. \$15,700**
- 2. What does the total advanced payment of premium tax credit use for calculation purposes?**
 - A. Federal tax rates**
 - B. Monthly advance payments**
 - C. State tax credits**
 - D. Income deductions**
- 3. What must taxpayers provide to ensure they qualify for the Child and Dependent Care Credit?**
 - A. Evidence of care for dependents while they seek work**
 - B. Social Security numbers for all caregivers**
 - C. Proof that care was provided by family members only**
 - D. A list of all dependents claimed on the tax form**
- 4. What specific type of tax credit does Thomas qualify for regarding his retirement savings?**
 - A. Retirement Savings Contributions Credit**
 - B. Retirement Income Tax Credit**
 - C. Additional Child Tax Credit**
 - D. Dependent Care Tax Credit**
- 5. Which of the following best defines a tax-deferred account?**
 - A. Tax is paid on contributions only**
 - B. Tax is postponed until funds are withdrawn**
 - C. Tax is paid annually on earnings within the account**
 - D. Tax is reduced at a flat rate**

- 6. What does the acronym "AGI" refer to in tax terms?**
- A. Adjusted Gross Income**
 - B. Annual Gross Income**
 - C. Aggregated Gross Investments**
 - D. Adjusted Gain Index**
- 7. In what scenarios is Form 8862 used?**
- A. To apply for additional tax credits**
 - B. To determine eligibility for the Earned Income Tax Credit after a previous denial**
 - C. To report losses from previous years**
 - D. To adjust withholdings from paychecks**
- 8. What is required of a certified volunteer preparer before starting a tax return?**
- A. Only answer yes or no to the questions**
 - B. Review last year's tax return**
 - C. Complete all applicable questions on Form 13614-C**
 - D. Prepare a list of deductions**
- 9. What types of documentation are essential for clients using VITA services?**
- A. Only income statements**
 - B. Income statements, identification, Social Security numbers, and other tax documents**
 - C. Bank statements and utility bills**
 - D. Only identification and Social Security numbers**
- 10. What type of income is generally not taxable to the taxpayer?**
- A. Salary and wages**
 - B. Gifts and inheritances**
 - C. Interest and dividends**
 - D. Rental income**

Answers

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

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Explanations

1. What is the filing threshold for single taxpayers under 65 years old in 2022?

- A. \$12,400
- B. \$14,050
- C. \$12,950**
- D. \$15,700

In 2022, the filing threshold for single taxpayers under 65 years old is indeed \$12,950. This threshold represents the minimum gross income that a single individual must have before they are required to file a federal tax return. The threshold is adjusted annually for inflation, and for the tax year 2022, it increased from \$12,400 in 2021. Taxpayers who exceed this amount must file a return to report their income and potentially pay taxes on it, regardless of whether they owe any taxes or not. It's important for taxpayers to understand this filing threshold because it helps determine their tax responsibilities and whether they should file a return to receive a refund or provide any necessary documentation to the IRS. The other options present figures that may have been relevant in previous years or could be based on different filing statuses or ages, but they do not accurately reflect the correct threshold for single taxpayers under 65 for the tax year 2022.

2. What does the total advanced payment of premium tax credit use for calculation purposes?

- A. Federal tax rates
- B. Monthly advance payments**
- C. State tax credits
- D. Income deductions

The total advanced payment of the premium tax credit is calculated based on monthly advance payments. This calculation is crucial because the premium tax credit is designed to help eligible individuals and families afford health insurance coverage purchased through the Health Insurance Marketplace. The advance payment is intended to lower the monthly premium costs for these individuals as part of their health coverage, making it more accessible and affordable throughout the year. In practice, the amount of these monthly advance payments is determined by various factors, including the individual's estimated annual income, household size, and the cost of coverage in their area. By using monthly advance payments for calculation purposes, the premium tax credit effectively adjusts based on the individual's financial circumstances over the course of the year. The other options do not directly factor into this particular calculation. Federal tax rates, state tax credits, and income deductions may impact an individual's overall tax situation or affordability, but they are not specific inputs in determining the advance payment amounts for the premium tax credit. This highlights the focused nature of premium tax credit calculations on affordability and immediate payment considerations rather than broader tax implications.

3. What must taxpayers provide to ensure they qualify for the Child and Dependent Care Credit?

- A. Evidence of care for dependents while they seek work**
- B. Social Security numbers for all caregivers**
- C. Proof that care was provided by family members only**
- D. A list of all dependents claimed on the tax form**

To qualify for the Child and Dependent Care Credit, taxpayers need to demonstrate that they incurred expenses for the care of qualifying individuals while they were working or looking for work. This is essential because the credit is designed to help offset the costs of child and dependent care that allow the taxpayer to earn income. By providing evidence of care related to work efforts, taxpayers establish that they meet the criteria for the credit, which is crucial for maximizing their tax benefits. Having proper documentation of care expenses is necessary for compliance with IRS regulations regarding the credit. The other options do not address the primary requirement for this credit. Social Security numbers for caregivers and proof that care was provided by family members do not directly relate to the taxpayer's work-related need for such care. Moreover, while a list of dependents claimed on the tax form is important for many tax considerations, it does not specifically validate the necessity of care for the purposes of the Child and Dependent Care Credit.

4. What specific type of tax credit does Thomas qualify for regarding his retirement savings?

- A. Retirement Savings Contributions Credit**
- B. Retirement Income Tax Credit**
- C. Additional Child Tax Credit**
- D. Dependent Care Tax Credit**

Thomas qualifies for the Retirement Savings Contributions Credit because this tax credit is specifically designed to encourage individuals to save for retirement. It is available for contributions made to qualified retirement accounts, such as a 401(k) or an IRA. The amount of the credit can vary based on the taxpayer's income and filing status; it can be worth 10%, 20%, or 50% of contributions up to a specified limit, providing valuable savings to encourage long-term financial planning and security. The other options pertain to different areas of tax benefits that do not directly relate to retirement savings. The Retirement Income Tax Credit is not a recognized tax credit in the context of retirement savings contributions. The Additional Child Tax Credit is related to dependent children and provides financial relief based on the number of qualifying children, while the Dependent Care Tax Credit focuses on expenses incurred for the care of dependents. Each of these credits serves different purposes and does not apply to contributions made for retirement savings specifically.

5. Which of the following best defines a tax-deferred account?

- A. Tax is paid on contributions only**
- B. Tax is postponed until funds are withdrawn**
- C. Tax is paid annually on earnings within the account**
- D. Tax is reduced at a flat rate**

A tax-deferred account is characterized by the fact that taxes on both contributions and the earnings within the account are postponed until the account holder withdraws funds. This means that an individual can contribute to the account and allow their investment to grow without immediate tax implications. Only when the funds are withdrawn, typically during retirement or when needed, does the account holder owe taxes on both the original contributions and any growth accumulated, which can potentially result in a lower overall tax burden depending on their tax situation at that time. This tax treatment is designed to encourage saving for long-term goals, like retirement, by allowing the account to compound interest without the drag of annual taxation on the interest earned. The other options do not capture this fundamental aspect of tax-deferred accounts. For instance, paying taxes only on contributions or on earnings annually would imply a different tax treatment that does not align with the concept of tax deferral, and having a flat rate tax reduction does not represent the postponed nature of tax liability in a tax-deferred account.

6. What does the acronym "AGI" refer to in tax terms?

- A. Adjusted Gross Income**
- B. Annual Gross Income**
- C. Aggregated Gross Investments**
- D. Adjusted Gain Index**

The acronym "AGI" refers to Adjusted Gross Income in tax terms. AGI is a crucial figure on a taxpayer's return as it serves as the basis for determining taxable income and eligibility for various deductions and credits. It is calculated by taking the gross income and then subtracting specific deductions, such as contributions to a retirement plan, student loan interest paid, and educator expenses. Understanding AGI is essential for taxpayers because it affects not only their overall tax liability but also thresholds for various tax benefits. The other options do not represent the standard terminology used in tax law or practice. Annual Gross Income, while it may sound familiar, does not take into account the necessary adjustments that provide a more accurate financial picture for tax purposes. Aggregated Gross Investments and Adjusted Gain Index do not correspond to recognized concepts in the context of individual income tax returns. Therefore, Adjusted Gross Income is the term that accurately captures the meaning behind the acronym "AGI" within the tax framework.

7. In what scenarios is Form 8862 used?

- A. To apply for additional tax credits**
- B. To determine eligibility for the Earned Income Tax Credit after a previous denial**
- C. To report losses from previous years**
- D. To adjust withholdings from paychecks**

Form 8862 is specifically designed to be used by taxpayers who have previously been denied the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and are now seeking to re-establish their eligibility. When taxpayers have had their EITC denied in a prior year, they must complete Form 8862 and attach it to their next tax return in order to prove that they meet the requirements for claiming the credit once again. This can occur if circumstances have changed that would affect their eligibility, such as changes in income, family size, or residency. The other options do not accurately reflect the purpose of Form 8862. For example, the form is not intended for applying for additional tax credits or for reporting losses from previous years. Additionally, it does not serve as a means for adjusting withholdings from paychecks. These functions are associated with other specific forms or processes in the tax system. Thus, option B correctly identifies the relevant scenario for the use of Form 8862.

8. What is required of a certified volunteer preparer before starting a tax return?

- A. Only answer yes or no to the questions**
- B. Review last year's tax return**
- C. Complete all applicable questions on Form 13614-C**
- D. Prepare a list of deductions**

The requirement for a certified volunteer preparer before starting a tax return is to complete all applicable questions on Form 13614-C. This form serves as an important tool in the tax preparation process as it gathers essential information from the taxpayer. By completing this form, the preparer ensures that they have all necessary details about the taxpayer's financial situation, which includes income sources, deductions, credits, and any other relevant pieces of information needed to accurately prepare the tax return. This thorough collection of information helps in identifying the taxpayer's filing status, potential deductions, and credits they may qualify for, thereby facilitating a more accurate and comprehensive tax return preparation. Additionally, this process aligns with the VITA program's standards, ensuring that volunteers adhere to best practices in tax preparation to serve taxpayers effectively.

9. What types of documentation are essential for clients using VITA services?

A. Only income statements

B. Income statements, identification, Social Security numbers, and other tax documents

C. Bank statements and utility bills

D. Only identification and Social Security numbers

The correct choice emphasizes the comprehensive nature of the documentation necessary for clients using VITA services. To accurately prepare a tax return and ensure compliance with tax regulations, clients need to provide several critical documents. Income statements are crucial as they detail the taxpayer's earnings and inform the tax preparer of the income that must be reported. Identification and Social Security numbers are also essential for verifying the taxpayer's identity and ensuring that the tax return is linked to the correct individual. Additionally, other tax documents may include items like W-2 forms, 1099 forms, or documentation of tax credits and deductions, which provide further necessary context for complete and accurate tax preparation. This broad set of documentation ensures that all relevant financial information is considered, allowing VITA volunteers to assist clients correctly and thoroughly, supporting them in claiming the benefits for which they are eligible. Having a mix of income statements, identification, and other specific tax-related documents creates a solid foundation for effective tax filing and helps minimize errors or omissions.

10. What type of income is generally not taxable to the taxpayer?

A. Salary and wages

B. Gifts and inheritances

C. Interest and dividends

D. Rental income

Gifts and inheritances are generally not taxable to the taxpayer who receives them. According to U.S. tax law, the recipient of a gift or inheritance does not owe taxes on the value of the gift or inheritance received. This means that if you receive money or property as a gift from an individual or as a bequest from an estate, you are typically not liable for income tax on that amount. In contrast, salary and wages are considered taxable income and must be reported on a tax return. Interest and dividends also represent taxable income, as they are typically earned on investments, and rental income is recorded as taxable income derived from properties that generate revenue. Understanding the treatment of gifts and inheritances as non-taxable is crucial for taxpayers when managing their finances and planning for tax liabilities.

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://vitaadvanced.examzify.com>

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