COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF IMMIGRATION LAW (COIL) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. For DACA eligibility, which of the following is a disqualifying factor?

A. Being a victim of a crime

B. Conviction of one felony

C. Entering the U.S. without inspection

D. Continuing education after high school

2. Which statement is true regarding Emanuel's situation and law enforcement certification?

A. Emanuel must contact law enforcement to be eligible

B. Emanuel does not need a law enforcement certification

C. If Emanuel were under 18, he would need certification

D. Emanuel can show cooperation without a certification

3. What is required of a U visa applicant who has made a false claim to U.S. citizenship?

A. They are automatically exempt from admissibility grounds

B. They must apply for a general waiver of inadmissibility

C. They may seek a U-specific waiver of inadmissibility

D. They are permanently barred from receiving any visa

4. Which of the following statements regarding immigration relief is true?

A. All applications are automatically approved

B. Relief can be denied regardless of eligibility

C. Relief is guaranteed for all applicants

D. Relief must be requested through a court

5. What type of activities can individuals on a B-2 visa typically engage in?

A. Full-time employment in the U.S.

B. Visiting for tourism or medical treatment

C. Studying at educational institutions

D. Conducting business meetings

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6. What issues pertain to Archibald after he re-entered the U.S. without inspection?

A. Inadmissibility under INA § 212(a)(9)(A), but not other provisions.

B. Only inadmissibility under INA § 212(a)(9)(C).

C. Reinstatement of removal is not applicable.

D. Multiple inadmissibility grounds including reinstatement may apply.

7. If a person is removed from the U.S. after being found inadmissible, what effect does it typically have on their future entries?

A. They become eligible for waiver of inadmissibility.

B. They are barred from re-entry for ten years.

C. There is no effect; they can re-enter immediately.

D. They can apply for permanent residency without delay.

8. What does "adjustment of status" (AOS) refer to?

A. Changing from non-immigrant to immigrant status while remaining in the U.S.

B. Obtaining a visa to enter the U.S. from a foreign country

C. Renewing a work permit for temporary residents

D. Applying for citizenship after five years of residency

9. What form must an applicant for an immigrant visa submit to the National Visa Center?

A. Form I-130

B. Form DS-260

C. Form I-864

D. Form N-400

10. Which of the following is a condition of the Temporary Protected Status (TPS)?

A. A designated country must be experiencing ongoing conflict or natural disaster

B. All immigrants arriving must apply within six months of entering

C. Every applicant must have a sponsor in the U.S.

D. Applicants must show fluent knowledge of English

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. For DACA eligibility, which of the following is a disqualifying factor?

A. Being a victim of a crime

B. Conviction of one felony

C. Entering the U.S. without inspection

D. Continuing education after high school

The eligibility criteria for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) are quite specific, and certain factors can disqualify an individual from obtaining this protection. A conviction of one felony is a disqualifying factor because DACA is designed for individuals who meet specific criteria reflecting good moral character. A felony conviction goes against this standard, as it implies a serious breach of law which can lead to removal from DACA eligibility. In contrast, being a victim of a crime does not disqualify someone from DACA, and can even be a mitigating factor in some circumstances. Entering the U.S. without inspection, while it is a common circumstance among DACA applicants, is not a disqualifying factor as DACA specifically addresses individuals who arrived in the country unlawfully as children. Continuing education after high school is also not a disqualifying factor; in fact, it aligns with the DACA requirement of maintaining a commitment to education or military service. Understanding these nuances is essential for recognizing what impacts DACA eligibility.

2. Which statement is true regarding Emanuel's situation and law enforcement certification?

A. Emanuel must contact law enforcement to be eligible

B. Emanuel does not need a law enforcement certification

C. If Emanuel were under 18, he would need certification

D. Emanuel can show cooperation without a certification

The assertion that Emanuel can show cooperation without a certification is accurate because there are multiple avenues through which an individual can demonstrate their cooperation with law enforcement beyond simply possessing a certification. In many instances, law enforcement cooperation can be evidenced by actions such as providing information, participating in investigations, or complying with requests made by law enforcement officers. This understanding aligns with various immigration processes where demonstrating a willingness to assist authorities can play a critical role in achieving favorable outcomes, such as gaining relief from removal or obtaining certain forms of immigration relief. The law does not impose a requirement for a certification to establish cooperation, allowing individuals like Emanuel the flexibility to show their engagement in other meaningful ways. Regarding the other statements, they focus on different prerequisites or assumptions about the necessity of certification, which are not applicable in this context, thereby clarifying the significance of cooperation in immigration cases without the need for an explicit certification from law enforcement.

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3. What is required of a U visa applicant who has made a false claim to U.S. citizenship?

A. They are automatically exempt from admissibility grounds

B. They must apply for a general waiver of inadmissibility

C. They may seek a U-specific waiver of inadmissibility

D. They are permanently barred from receiving any visa

A U visa applicant who has made a false claim to U.S. citizenship is eligible to seek a U-specific waiver of inadmissibility. This option is significant because it recognizes the unique circumstances surrounding U visa applicants, who are typically victims of certain crimes and have cooperated with law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of those crimes. The U-specific waiver allows individuals who would otherwise be inadmissible due to issues such as a false claim to citizenship to still apply for and receive a U visa, provided they meet other eligibility requirements. This reflects a compassionate approach to immigration policy, acknowledging the importance of protecting vulnerable individuals while still maintaining legal integrity. In contrast, reasons such as automatic exemptions from admissibility or permanent bars to obtaining any visa do not apply in this situation, as there are established pathways for individuals with specific inadmissibility issues to overcome their barriers. The need to apply for a general waiver of inadmissibility would not be appropriate in this context, as the U-specific waiver is designed expressly to address the circumstances faced by U visa applicants.

4. Which of the following statements regarding immigration relief is true?

A. All applications are automatically approved

B. Relief can be denied regardless of eligibility

C. Relief is guaranteed for all applicants

D. Relief must be requested through a court

The statement that relief can be denied regardless of eligibility is accurate because, in immigration law, eligibility does not guarantee approval. Even if applicants meet all the specified criteria for a particular immigration relief option, various discretionary factors can influence a decision. Immigration authorities have the discretion to deny requests even when applicants fulfill all requirements. Considerations such as criminal history, national security concerns, and factors related to public charge can lead to denial, even in cases where eligibility criteria seem to be met. Understanding the nuances behind immigration relief is essential, as the processes involve not only legal standards but also the exercise of discretion by immigration officers or judges. This element of discretion highlights that being eligible is not synonymous with being granted relief, making it crucial for applicants to be aware of the capability of authorities to deny relief for various reasons.

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5. What type of activities can individuals on a B-2 visa typically engage in?

A. Full-time employment in the U.S.

B. Visiting for tourism or medical treatment

C. Studying at educational institutions

D. Conducting business meetings

Individuals on a B-2 visa are classified as tourists and are primarily allowed to engage in activities related to tourism and leisure. This includes traveling around the United States, visiting friends or family, participating in recreational activities, and seeking medical treatment. The B-2 visa is specifically designed for these purposes, highlighting the role of the visa in facilitating short-term visits for pleasure or medical reasons. Engaging in full-time employment or studying at educational institutions falls outside the permissible activities for B-2 visa holders. Full-time work is restricted under this visa type and would require a different class of visa, such as an employment-based visa. Similarly, studying typically requires a student visa (F-1 or M-1), as the B-2 is not intended for educational purposes. Conducting business meetings is reserved for B-1 visas, not B-2, which further delineates the specific functions associated with each visa type. Thus, the correct identification of the B-2 visa's purpose aligns well with tourism or medical treatment, making it the appropriate answer.

6. What issues pertain to Archibald after he re-entered the U.S. without inspection?

A. Inadmissibility under INA § 212(a)(9)(A), but not other provisions.

B. Only inadmissibility under INA § 212(a)(9)(C).

C. Reinstatement of removal is not applicable.

D. Multiple inadmissibility grounds including reinstatement may apply.

The situation involving Archibald after re-entering the U.S. without inspection raises various legal concerns related to immigration policy. Specifically, multiple grounds of inadmissibility can be triggered by such actions. When an individual enters the U.S. without proper inspection, they may face inadmissibility under several sections of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). This can include provisions related to unlawful presence, which is outlined in INA § 212(a)(9)(A), and also the bar on re-entry found in INA § 212(a)(9)(C). Additionally, when a person who has previously been removed from the U.S. attempts to re-enter illegally, they may be subject to reinstatement of removal, a process that can occur regardless of other inadmissibility grounds. Thus, multiple inadmissibility grounds, including those for reinstatement of a previous removal order, could apply to Archibald's case. This comprehensive view underscores the complexity of immigration law, highlighting the interplay between various provisions and the serious implications of unauthorized re-entry.

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7. If a person is removed from the U.S. after being found inadmissible, what effect does it typically have on their future entries?

A. They become eligible for waiver of inadmissibility.

B. They are barred from re-entry for ten years.

C. There is no effect; they can re-enter immediately.

D. They can apply for permanent residency without delay.

When a person is removed from the U.S. after being found inadmissible, this action often results in a significant barrier to their future entries into the country. Specifically, a ten-year bar is typically imposed, meaning that they cannot be readmitted during that timeframe. This consequence serves both as a deterrent and a measure to uphold immigration laws. While there are provisions for waivers of inadmissibility under certain circumstances, the standard consequence following removal is this ten-year ban. Immediate re-entry is not an option, nor can the individual apply for permanent residency without first addressing the inadmissibility that led to their removal. Overall, the ten-year barrier reflects the serious nature of being found inadmissible and ensures that the individual cannot easily return to the U.S. without going through the necessary legal processes. This understanding of inadmissibility and its implications is crucial for navigating immigration law effectively.

8. What does "adjustment of status" (AOS) refer to?

A. Changing from non-immigrant to immigrant status while remaining in the U.S.

B. Obtaining a visa to enter the U.S. from a foreign country

C. Renewing a work permit for temporary residents

D. Applying for citizenship after five years of residency

Adjustment of status (AOS) is a process that allows an individual currently in the United States to change their immigration status from non-immigrant to immigrant, which typically means transitioning to lawful permanent residency or obtaining a green card. This is done while remaining physically present in the U.S., eliminating the need to leave the country to process an immigrant visa application at a consulate abroad. The option related to obtaining a visa to enter the U.S. from a foreign country addresses a different process, known as consular processing, where an individual must apply outside the U.S. to receive their immigrant visa. Renewing a work permit falls under the category of temporary resident status and does not pertain to a permanent residency change, while applying for citizenship after five years of residency relates to naturalization, which occurs after one has already obtained permanent resident status. Thus, AOS is specifically focused on the internal adjustment from non-immigrant to immigrant status without leaving the United States, solidifying the correctness of the selected answer.

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9. What form must an applicant for an immigrant visa submit to the National Visa Center?

A. Form I-130

B. Form DS-260

C. Form I-864

D. Form N-400

The correct form for an applicant for an immigrant visa to submit to the National Visa Center is the DS-260. This form is the Online Immigrant Visa Application that is used to apply for an immigrant visa and is required for individuals who are seeking to come to the United States as lawful permanent residents. When an individual is sponsored by a family member or employer, after approval of the petition (often Form I-130 for family-based petitions), the case is sent to the National Visa Center where the applicant must then complete the DS-260 as part of the visa application process. The DS-260 gathers essential information regarding the applicant's eligibility for an immigrant visa and includes critical details about their biographical background, family, and any prior immigration history. The other forms play different roles in the immigration process. Form I-130 is a petition for the family member to immigrate but is not submitted to the National Visa Center after the petition is approved. Form I-864 is the Affidavit of Support that the sponsor provides to demonstrate their financial ability to support the immigrant, but it is submitted alongside the DS-260, not in place of it. Form N-400 is the Application for Naturalization, specific to those seeking to become U.S

10. Which of the following is a condition of the Temporary Protected Status (TPS)?

A. A designated country must be experiencing ongoing conflict or natural disaster

B. All immigrants arriving must apply within six months of entering

C. Every applicant must have a sponsor in the U.S.

D. Applicants must show fluent knowledge of English

The correct answer is based on the primary criteria that allow for the establishment of Temporary Protected Status (TPS). TPS is designed for individuals from designated countries that are experiencing ongoing armed conflict, environmental disasters, or extraordinary conditions that temporarily prevent safe return. This designation provides a temporary refuge for nationals of these countries residing in the United States. In contrast, the other options present conditions that are not part of the TPS requirements. For instance, while timely application is necessary, the stipulation regarding a six-month window for all immigrants arriving is not accurate, as TPS eligibility often applies to those who have been in the U.S. for longer than six months and were present in the country at the time the TPS designation was made. Additionally, the requirement for a sponsor is not a condition for TPS; individuals can apply without requiring a sponsor, as TPS is based on the conditions in their home country rather than their family or financial support in the U.S. Lastly, there is no requirement for applicants to demonstrate fluent knowledge of English for TPS. The focus is on the country conditions and meeting basic eligibility criteria rather than linguistic qualifications.

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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://coil.examzify.com

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

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