U.S. IMMIGRATION PRACTICE TEST (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. Which state was NOT among the original 13 states?

A. New York
B. Pennsylvania
C. New Hampshire
D. California

2. Which of the following is a power of the federal government?

A. Print money
B. To give a driver's license
C. Provide schooling (education)
D. Provide protection (police)

3. What is the economic system in the United States?

A. Market economy
B. Capitalist economy
C. Socialist economy
D. Command economy

4. What is the highest court in the US?

A. The Supreme Court
B. The Court of Appeals
C. The District Court
D. The Federal Circuit

5. How many amendments does the Constitution have?

A. 22
B. 15
C. 27
D. 30

6. Which of the following is a cabinet-level position?

A. Vice President
B. Secretary of State
C. Mayor
D. Governor

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7. What are the typical residence duration requirements for naturalization?

A. 2 years of permanent residence

B. 7 years of permanent residence

C. 5 years of permanent residence (3 years if married to a U.S. citizen), plus physical presence and other criteria.

D. 4 years of permanent residence

8. How many members are in the U.S. House of Representatives?

A. 435

B. 100

C. 50

D. 535

9. When must all men register for the Selective Services?

A. at 18

B. at 21

C. at 16

D. at 20

10. What are the two major political parties in the US?

A. Democratic; Republican

B. Liberal; Conservative

C. Green; Libertarian

D. Democratic; Green

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which state was NOT among the original 13 states?

A. New York

B. Pennsylvania

C. New Hampshire

D. California

The thing being tested is knowing which states were part of the United States at its founding versus later additions. The original 13 states were the Atlantic Coast colonies that declared independence and helped form the United States in the late 1700s. California was not one of those founding states—it was part of New Spain, then Mexico, and it only became a U.S. state after the Mexican-American War, with admission in 1850. New York, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire were among the original 13 and participated in the founding of the United States, including ratifying the Constitution.

2. Which of the following is a power of the federal government?

A. Print money

B. To give a driver's license

C. Provide schooling (education)

D. Provide protection (police)

The federal government has certain powers listed in the Constitution, and printing money is one of them. Congress is given the authority to coin money and regulate its value, so money creation and monetary policy are federal responsibilities. The other tasks—issuing driver's licenses, providing schooling, and policing—are primarily managed by states and local governments because these services vary by state and are better organized at the local level. The Tenth Amendment reinforces that powers not delegated to the federal government belong to the states, so money printing remains a federal power while the others stay with state governments.

3. What is the economic system in the United States?

A. Market economy

B. Capitalist economy

C. Socialist economy

D. Command economy

The United States operates a capitalist economy where private individuals and businesses own the means of production and make most investment and production decisions. Prices and production are driven by market forces—supply and demand—through voluntary exchanges, with the profit motive guiding many decisions. A market economy describes how exchanges occur in markets, but calling the system capitalist emphasizes private property, capital investment, and market-based decision-making as defining features. Socialist or command economies involve government ownership and centralized planning of resources and production, which is not how the U.S. operates. So, capitalist economy is the best way to describe the overall system.

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4. What is the highest court in the US?

A. The Supreme Court

B. The Court of Appeals

C. The District Court

D. The Federal Circuit

The highest court is the Supreme Court. It sits at the top of the U.S. federal judiciary and has the final say on most federal law and constitutional questions. Its interpretations act as the binding rule for all other courts, so once the Supreme Court rules on a matter, lower courts must follow it. The District Courts are the trial level where cases originate, and the Courts of Appeals review those trial decisions. The Federal Circuit is a specialized appellate court with nationwide jurisdiction over specific areas, but its rulings can still be reviewed by the Supreme Court on a petition for certiorari. Cases typically reach the Supreme Court after going through the lower courts, and the Court exercises its final authority when it grants review.

5. How many amendments does the Constitution have?

A. 22

B. 15

C. 27

D. 30

The main idea is knowing how many amendments have been ratified to date. There are 27 amendments in the U.S. Constitution. The first ten form the Bill of Rights, ratified in 1791, and the most recent, the 27th Amendment, was ratified in 1992 and addresses congressional pay raises — they can't take effect until after the next election. The numbers you see in the other options aren't the total count: for example, twenty-two and fifteen are real amendments with their own purposes, but there are not 22 or 15 amendments in total, and there is no 30th amendment.

6. Which of the following is a cabinet-level position?

A. Vice President

B. Secretary of State

C. Mayor

D. Governor

Cabinet-level positions are the top officials who head the federal executive departments and advise the President. The Secretary of State fits this definition because they lead the State Department and are one of the main members of the President's Cabinet. A Mayor runs a city and a Governor runs a state, so those roles are not federal cabinet positions. The Vice President is a crucial national role, but it is not the head of a department, and in civics contexts it isn't classified the same way as a cabinet member. Therefore, the Secretary of State is the cabinet-level position in this list.

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7. What are the typical residence duration requirements for naturalization?

A. 2 years of permanent residence

B. 7 years of permanent residence

C. 5 years of permanent residence (3 years if married to a U.S. citizen), plus physical presence and other criteria.

D. 4 years of permanent residence

The idea being tested is how long you must have been a permanent resident before you can naturalize, and the related presence rules you must meet along with other requirements. The best choice reflects the standard path: you generally need five years as a permanent resident before applying for naturalization, and there is an exception for those married to a U.S. citizen who may apply after three years. In addition to this duration, you must meet physical presence requirements—typically being physically present in the United States for at least 30 months during the five-year period (or 18 months during the three-year period). You also have to satisfy continuous residence and other criteria like good moral character, English, and civics tests. The other options don't align with how naturalization eligibility is structured: two years, four years, or seven years do not reflect the standard residency timelines used for naturalization.

8. How many members are in the U.S. House of Representatives?

A. 435

B. 100

C. 50

D. 535

The House of Representatives has a fixed number of voting members: 435. This total is set by law and is distributed among the states after each Census to reflect population changes, with districts drawn within each state to keep roughly equal population per member. Each representative serves a two-year term. In addition to these voting members, there are non-voting delegates from Washington, D.C. and several U.S. territories who can participate in debates and committees but cannot cast votes on final legislation. That's why the commonly cited number for the House is 435—the voting body size.

9. When must all men register for the Selective Services?

A. at 18

B. at 21

C. at 16

D. at 20

Registration starts at the 18th birthday and must be completed within 30 days after turning 18. This makes "at 18" the correct choice because the obligation begins precisely when you become eligible, not later ages like 20 or 21, nor younger ages like 16. The requirement applies to male U.S. citizens and male immigrant residents, and women are not required to register.

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10. What are the two major political parties in the US?

A. Democratic; Republican

B. Liberal; Conservative

C. Green; Libertarian

D. Democratic; Green

In the United States, the two major political parties are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. They have the broadest nationwide presence, the most extensive party infrastructure, and the most elected officials across federal, state, and local levels, which is why they're considered the dominant forces in U.S. politics. The other options describe ideological labels (liberal vs. conservative) or refer to smaller, third parties (Green, Libertarian), which do not represent the two largest and longest-standing parties.

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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://usimmigration.examzify.com

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

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