



Pocket Study Guide for the **Naturalization Test**

128 Civics Questions and Answers
(2020 version)



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

M-1780 (11/20)

Pocket Study Guide for the **Naturalization Test**

128 Civics Questions and Answers
(2020 version)



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services



U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL EDITION NOTICE

AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION



Use of ISBN

This is the Official U.S. Government edition of this publication and is herein identified to certify its authenticity. Use of the ISBN 978-0-16-095826-7 is for U.S. Government Publishing Office Official Editions only. The Superintendent of Documents of the U.S. Government Publishing Office requests that any reprinted edition clearly be labeled as a copy of the authentic work with a new ISBN.

The information presented in the *Pocket Study Guide for the Naturalization Test: 128 Civics Questions and Answers (2020 version)*, is considered public information and may be distributed or copied without alteration unless otherwise specified. The citation should be: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Office of Citizenship, *Pocket Study Guide for the Naturalization Test: 128 Civics Questions and Answers (2020 version)*, Washington, D.C., 2020.



Important Updates to the Naturalization Test



USCIS has revised the civics portion of the naturalization test.

- All applicants for naturalization with a filing date on or after December 1, 2020, will be required to take the 2020 version of the civics test.
- Applicants for naturalization with a filing date before December 1, 2020, are required to take the 2008 version of the civics test.

The naturalization test has two components: an English and civics test. The English portion has not changed.

For more information about the 2020 version of the civics test, visit uscis.gov/citizenship/2020test.







TABLE OF CONTENTS

Are You Interested in Becoming a U.S. Citizen?.....	1
General Eligibility Requirements to Become a U.S. Citizen.....	1
Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities.....	3
The Naturalization Test.....	3
English Test.....	4
2020 Version of the Civics Test.....	5
Retaking the Naturalization Test.....	5
65/20 Special Consideration.....	6
Study Materials for the 2020 Version of the Civics Test.....	7
Study Materials for the English Test.....	42
More Resources to Help You Prepare for Citizenship.....	53





Are You Interested in Becoming a U.S. Citizen?

This pocket study guide will help you prepare for the naturalization test to become a citizen. If you were not born in the United States, naturalization is the way that you can voluntarily become a U.S. citizen. To become a naturalized U.S. citizen, you must pass the naturalization test, which is made up of two components: English and civics.

This pocket study guide includes:

- All 128 civics test questions and answers from the 2020 version of the civics test,
- The reading and writing vocabulary to help you prepare for the English test, and
- General information on the eligibility requirements to become a U.S. citizen.

General Eligibility Requirements to Become a U.S. Citizen

Before you apply for naturalization, you must meet a few requirements. Depending on your situation, different requirements may apply to you. Below is a list of the general eligibility requirements.

- Be at least 18 years old at the time you file Form N-400, Application for Naturalization.



- Be lawfully admitted for permanent residence (have a “Green Card”) for at least five years.
- Show that you have lived for at least three months in the state or USCIS district where you apply.
- Demonstrate continuous residence in the United States for at least five years immediately preceding the date of filing Form N-400.
- Show that you have been physically present in the United States for at least 30 months out of the five years immediately preceding the date of filing Form N-400.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the English language, including the ability to read, write, and speak basic English.
- Have a basic understanding of U.S. history and government (civics).
- Demonstrate good moral character for at least five years prior to filing the Form N-400, and during the period leading to the administration of the Oath of Allegiance.
- Demonstrate an attachment to the principles and ideals of the U.S. Constitution.



If you are a spouse of a U.S. citizen or a member of the U.S. military or family member, visit the Citizenship Resource Center at uscis.gov/citizenship for additional information and specific requirements that may apply to you.

Citizenship Rights and Responsibilities

Citizenship offers many benefits and equally important responsibilities. When you naturalize, you agree to accept all of the responsibilities of becoming a U.S. citizen. You agree to support the United States, its Constitution, and its laws. In return, you gain the rights and privileges of citizenship such as the right to vote and travel with a U.S. passport.

The Naturalization Test

During your naturalization interview, a USCIS officer will ask you questions from your Form N-400. You will also take an English and civics test unless you qualify for an exemption or waiver.



English Test

For the English portion of the naturalization test you must demonstrate an understanding of the English language, including the ability to read, write, and speak basic English.

- For the reading test, you must read out loud one out of three sentences correctly to demonstrate an ability to read in English.
- For the writing test, you must write one out of three sentences correctly to demonstrate an ability to write in English.
- Your ability to speak and understand English is determined by the USCIS officer based on your answers to questions normally asked during the naturalization interview.

Note: There is a reading and writing vocabulary list in this pocket study guide with all the words found in the English portion of the naturalization test.



2020 Version of the Civics Test

The 2020 version of the civics test covers important American government and history topics. There are 128 questions that make up the 2020 version of the civics test. During your naturalization interview, you will be asked 20 questions from the list of 128 civics test questions. You must answer at least 12 questions (or 60%) correctly to pass the 2020 version of the civics test.

Note: If you filed for naturalization on or after December 1, 2020, you will be required to take the 2020 version of the civics test.

Retaking the Naturalization Test

You have two opportunities to take the English and civics tests per Form N-400 application. If you fail any portion of the test during your first interview, you will be retested only on the portion of the test that you failed at a second interview. USCIS will schedule you to return to be retested between 60 and 90 days after the date of your initial interview.



65/20 Special Consideration

The Immigration and Nationality Act provides special consideration to applicants who, at the time of filing their Form N-400, are aged 65 years old or older, and who have been living in the United States as a lawful permanent resident for at least 20 years. Instead of studying all 128 civics questions, qualifying applicants are only required to study the 20 questions that have been marked with an asterisk (*) found at the end of each question. Applicants who qualify for the 65/20 special consideration are exempt from the English requirements and may take the civics test in the language of their choice.

If you qualify for the 65/20 special consideration, a USCIS officer will ask you to answer 10 out of the 20 civics test questions with an asterisk. You must answer at least 6 out of 10 questions (or 60%) correctly to pass the 2020 version of the civics test.

To learn more about the 65/20 special consideration and other exceptions, please visit uscis.gov/citizenship.



Study Materials for the 2020 Version of the Civics Test



128 Civics Questions and Answers (2020 version)

The 128 questions and answers from the 2020 version of the civics test are listed on the following pages. The civics test is an oral test and the USCIS officer will ask you to answer 20 out of the 128 civics test questions. You must answer at least 12 questions (or 60%) correctly to pass the 2020 version of the civics test.

Some answers may change because of elections or appointments. The most current answers to these questions on the civics test can be found at uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates. You must answer the question with the name of the official serving at the time of your naturalization interview.

Although USCIS is aware there may be additional correct answers to the 2020 version of the civics test questions, you are encouraged to respond to the questions using the answers provided in this pocket study guide.





American Government

A: Principles of American Government

1. What is the form of government of the United States?

- Republic
- Constitution-based federal republic
- Representative democracy

2. What is the supreme law of the land? *

- (U.S.) Constitution

3. Name one thing the U.S. Constitution does.

- Forms the government
- Defines powers of government
- Defines the parts of government
- Protects the rights of the people

4. The U.S. Constitution starts with the words “We the People.” What does “We the People” mean?

- Self-government
- Popular sovereignty
- Consent of the governed
- People should govern themselves
- (Example of) social contract



- 5. How are changes made to the U.S. Constitution?**
 - Amendments
 - The amendment process

- 6. What does the Bill of Rights protect?**
 - (The basic) rights of Americans
 - (The basic) rights of people living in the United States

- 7. How many amendments does the U.S. Constitution have? ***
 - Twenty-seven (27)

- 8. Why is the Declaration of Independence important?**
 - It says America is free from British control.
 - It says all people are created equal.
 - It identifies inherent rights.
 - It identifies individual freedoms.

- 9. What founding document said the American colonies were free from Britain?**
 - Declaration of Independence



10. Name two important ideas from the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

- Equality
- Liberty
- Social contract
- Natural rights
- Limited government
- Self-government

11. The words “Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness” are in what founding document?

- Declaration of Independence

12. What is the economic system of the United States? *

- Capitalism
- Free market economy

13. What is the rule of law?

- Everyone must follow the law.
- Leaders must obey the law.
- Government must obey the law.
- No one is above the law.



14. Many documents influenced the U.S. Constitution. Name one.

- Declaration of Independence
- Articles of Confederation
- Federalist Papers
- Anti-Federalist Papers
- Virginia Declaration of Rights
- Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
- Mayflower Compact
- Iroquois Great Law of Peace

15. There are three branches of government. Why?

- So one part does not become too powerful
- Checks and balances
- Separation of powers

B: System of Government

16. Name the three branches of government.

- Legislative, executive, and judicial
- Congress, president, and the courts

17. The President of the United States is in charge of which branch of government?

- Executive branch



18. What part of the federal government writes laws?

- (U.S.) Congress
- (U.S. or national) legislature
- Legislative branch

19. What are the two parts of the U.S. Congress?

- Senate and House (of Representatives)

20. Name one power of the U.S. Congress. *

- Writes laws
- Declares war
- Makes the federal budget

21. How many U.S. senators are there?

- One hundred (100)

22. How long is a term for a U.S. senator?

- Six (6) years

23. Who is one of your state's U.S. senators now?

- Answers will vary.
[District of Columbia residents and residents of U.S. territories should answer that D.C. (or the territory where the applicant lives) has no U.S. senators.]



- 24. How many voting members are in the House of Representatives?**
- Four hundred thirty-five (435)
- 25. How long is a term for a member of the House of Representatives?**
- Two (2) years
- 26. Why do U.S. representatives serve shorter terms than U.S. senators?**
- To more closely follow public opinion
- 27. How many senators does each state have?**
- Two (2)
- 28. Why does each state have two senators?**
- Equal representation (for small states)
 - The Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise)
- 29. Name your U.S. representative.**
- Answers will vary.
[Residents of territories with nonvoting Delegates or Resident Commissioners may provide the name of that Delegate or Commissioner. Also acceptable is any statement that the territory has no (voting) representatives in Congress.]



- 30. What is the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives now? ***
- Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- 31. Who does a U.S. senator represent?**
- Citizens of their state
- 32. Who elects U.S. senators?**
- Citizens from their state
- 33. Who does a member of the House of Representatives represent?**
- Citizens in their (congressional) district
 - Citizens in their district
- 34. Who elects members of the House of Representatives?**
- Citizens from their (congressional) district
- 35. Some states have more representatives than other states. Why?**
- (Because of) the state's population
 - (Because) they have more people
 - (Because) some states have more people



- 36. The President of the United States is elected for how many years? ***
- Four (4) years
- 37. The President of the United States can serve only two terms. Why?**
- (Because of) the 22nd Amendment
 - To keep the president from becoming too powerful
- 38. What is the name of the President of the United States now? ***
- Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the President of the United States.
- 39. What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now? ***
- Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the Vice President of the United States.
- 40. If the president can no longer serve, who becomes president?**
- The Vice President (of the United States)



- 41. Name one power of the president.**
- Signs bills into law
 - Vetoes bills
 - Enforces laws
 - Commander in Chief (of the military)
 - Chief diplomat
- 42. Who is Commander in Chief of the U.S. military?**
- The President (of the United States)
- 43. Who signs bills to become laws?**
- The President (of the United States)
- 44. Who vetoes bills? ***
- The President (of the United States)
- 45. Who appoints federal judges?**
- The President (of the United States)
- 46. The executive branch has many parts. Name one.**
- President (of the United States)
 - Cabinet
 - Federal departments and agencies



47. What does the President's Cabinet do?

- Advises the President
(of the United States)

48. What are two Cabinet-level positions?

- Attorney General
- Secretary of Agriculture
- Secretary of Commerce
- Secretary of Defense
- Secretary of Education
- Secretary of Energy
- Secretary of Health and
Human Services
- Secretary of Homeland Security
- Secretary of Housing and
Urban Development
- Secretary of the Interior
- Secretary of Labor
- Secretary of State
- Secretary of Transportation
- Secretary of the Treasury
- Secretary of Veterans Affairs
- Vice President (of the United States)



- 49. Why is the Electoral College important?**
- It decides who is elected president.
 - It provides a compromise between the popular election of the president and congressional selection.
- 50. What is one part of the judicial branch?**
- Supreme Court
 - Federal Courts
- 51. What does the judicial branch do?**
- Reviews laws
 - Explains laws
 - Resolves disputes (disagreements) about the law
 - Decides if a law goes against the (U.S.) Constitution
- 52. What is the highest court in the United States? ***
- Supreme Court
- 53. How many seats are on the Supreme Court?**
- Nine (9)
- 54. How many Supreme Court justices are usually needed to decide a case?**
- Five (5)



- 55. How long do Supreme Court justices serve?**
- (For) life
 - Lifetime appointment
 - (Until) retirement
- 56. Supreme Court justices serve for life. Why?**
- To be independent (of politics)
 - To limit outside (political) influence
- 57. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States now?**
- Visit uscis.gov/citizenship/testupdates for the name of the Chief Justice of the United States.
- 58. Name one power that is only for the federal government.**
- Print paper money
 - Mint coins
 - Declare war
 - Create an army
 - Make treaties
 - Set foreign policy



59. Name one power that is only for the states.

- Provide schooling and education
- Provide protection (police)
- Provide safety (fire departments)
- Give a driver's license
- Approve zoning and land use

60. What is the purpose of the 10th Amendment?

- (It states that the) powers not given to the federal government belong to the states or to the people.

61. Who is the governor of your state now? *

- Answers will vary.
[District of Columbia residents should answer that D.C. does not have a governor.]

62. What is the capital of your state?

- Answers will vary.
[District of Columbia residents should answer that D.C. is not a state and does not have a capital. Residents of U.S. territories should name the capital of the territory.]



C: Rights and Responsibilities

63. There are four amendments to the U.S. Constitution about who can vote. Describe one of them.

- Citizens eighteen (18) and older (can vote).
- You don't have to pay (a poll tax) to vote.
- Any citizen can vote. (Women and men can vote.)
- A male citizen of any race (can vote).

64. Who can vote in federal elections, run for federal office, and serve on a jury in the United States?

- Citizens
- Citizens of the United States
- U.S. citizens

65. What are three rights of everyone living in the United States?

- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of assembly
- Freedom to petition the government
- Freedom of religion
- The right to bear arms



66. What do we show loyalty to when we say the Pledge of Allegiance? *

- The United States
- The flag

67. Name two promises that new citizens make in the Oath of Allegiance.

- Give up loyalty to other countries
- Defend the (U.S.) Constitution
- Obey the laws of the United States
- Serve in the military (if needed)
- Serve (help, do important work for) the nation (if needed)
- Be loyal to the United States

68. How can people become United States citizens?

- Naturalize
- Derive citizenship
- Be born in the United States



- 69. What are two examples of civic participation in the United States?**
- Vote
 - Run for office
 - Join a political party
 - Help with a campaign
 - Join a civic group
 - Join a community group
 - Give an elected official your opinion (on an issue)
 - Contact elected officials
 - Support or oppose an issue or policy
 - Write to a newspaper
- 70. What is one way Americans can serve their country?**
- Vote
 - Pay taxes
 - Obey the law
 - Serve in the military
 - Run for office
 - Work for local, state, or federal government



71. Why is it important to pay federal taxes?

- Required by law
- All people pay to fund the federal government
- Required by the (U.S.) Constitution (16th Amendment)
- Civic duty

72. It is important for all men age 18 through 25 to register for the Selective Service. Name one reason why.

- Required by law
- Civic duty
- Makes the draft fair, if needed

American History

A: Colonial Period and Independence

73. The colonists came to America for many reasons. Name one.

- Freedom
- Political liberty
- Religious freedom
- Economic opportunity
- Escape persecution



- 74. Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived? ***
- American Indians
 - Native Americans
- 75. What group of people was taken and sold as slaves?**
- Africans
 - People from Africa
- 76. What war did the Americans fight to win independence from Britain?**
- American Revolution
 - The (American) Revolutionary War
 - War for (American) Independence



77. Name one reason why the Americans declared independence from Britain.

- High taxes
- Taxation without representation
- British soldiers stayed in Americans' houses (boarding, quartering)
- They did not have self-government
- Boston Massacre
- Boston Tea Party (Tea Act)
- Stamp Act
- Sugar Act
- Townshend Acts
- Intolerable (Coercive) Acts

78. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? *

- (Thomas) Jefferson

79. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?

- July 4, 1776



80. The American Revolution had many important events. Name one.

- (Battle of) Bunker Hill
- Declaration of Independence
- Washington Crossing the Delaware (Battle of Trenton)
- (Battle of) Saratoga
- Valley Forge (Encampment)
- (Battle of) Yorktown (British surrender at Yorktown)

81. There were 13 original states. Name five.

- New Hampshire
- Massachusetts
- Rhode Island
- Connecticut
- New York
- New Jersey
- Pennsylvania
- Delaware
- Maryland
- Virginia
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Georgia



- 82. What founding document was written in 1787?**
- (U.S.) Constitution
- 83. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers.**
- (James) Madison
 - (Alexander) Hamilton
 - (John) Jay
 - Publius
- 84. Why were the Federalist Papers important?**
- They helped people understand the (U.S.) Constitution.
 - They supported passing the (U.S.) Constitution.
- 85. Benjamin Franklin is famous for many things. Name one.**
- Founded the first free public libraries
 - First Postmaster General of the United States
 - Helped write the Declaration of Independence
 - Inventor
 - U.S. diplomat



86. George Washington is famous for many things. Name one. *

- “Father of Our Country”
- First president of the United States
- General of the Continental Army
- President of the Constitutional Convention

87. Thomas Jefferson is famous for many things. Name one.

- Writer of the Declaration of Independence
- Third president of the United States
- Doubled the size of the United States (Louisiana Purchase)
- First Secretary of State
- Founded the University of Virginia
- Writer of the Virginia Statute on Religious Freedom

88. James Madison is famous for many things. Name one.

- “Father of the Constitution”
- Fourth president of the United States
- President during the War of 1812
- One of the writers of the Federalist Papers



89. Alexander Hamilton is famous for many things. Name one.

- First Secretary of the Treasury
- One of the writers of the Federalist Papers
- Helped establish the First Bank of the United States
- Aide to General George Washington
- Member of the Continental Congress

B: 1800s

90. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803?

- Louisiana Territory
- Louisiana

91. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.

- War of 1812
- Mexican-American War
- Civil War
- Spanish-American War

92. Name the U.S. war between the North and the South.

- The Civil War



93. The Civil War had many important events. Name one.

- (Battle of) Fort Sumter
- Emancipation Proclamation
- (Battle of) Vicksburg
- (Battle of) Gettysburg
- Sherman's March
- (Surrender at) Appomattox
- (Battle of) Antietam/Sharpsburg
- Lincoln was assassinated.

94. Abraham Lincoln is famous for many things. Name one. *

- Freed the slaves
(Emancipation Proclamation)
- Saved (or preserved) the Union
- Led the United States during the Civil War
- 16th president of the United States
- Delivered the Gettysburg Address

95. What did the Emancipation Proclamation do?

- Freed the slaves
- Freed slaves in the Confederacy
- Freed slaves in the Confederate states
- Freed slaves in most Southern states



96. **What U.S. war ended slavery?**
- The Civil War
97. **What amendment gives citizenship to all persons born in the United States?**
- 14th Amendment
98. **When did all men get the right to vote?**
- After the Civil War
 - During Reconstruction
 - (With the) 15th Amendment
 - 1870
99. **Name one leader of the women's rights movement in the 1800s.**
- Susan B. Anthony
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - Sojourner Truth
 - Harriet Tubman
 - Lucretia Mott
 - Lucy Stone



C: Recent American History and Other Important Historical Information

100. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s.

- World War I
- World War II
- Korean War
- Vietnam War
- (Persian) Gulf War

101. Why did the United States enter World War I?

- Because Germany attacked U.S. (civilian) ships
- To support the Allied Powers (England, France, Italy, and Russia)
- To oppose the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria)

102. When did all women get the right to vote?

- 1920
- After World War I
- (With the) 19th Amendment



103. What was the Great Depression?

- Longest economic recession in modern history

104. When did the Great Depression start?

- The Great Crash (1929)
- Stock market crash of 1929

105. Who was president during the Great Depression and World War II?

- (Franklin) Roosevelt

106. Why did the United States enter World War II?

- (Bombing of) Pearl Harbor
- Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor
- To support the Allied Powers (England, France, and Russia)
- To oppose the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan)

107. Dwight Eisenhower is famous for many things. Name one.

- General during World War II
- President at the end of (during) the Korean War
- 34th president of the United States
- Signed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 (Created the Interstate System)



- 108. Who was the United States' main rival during the Cold War?**
- Soviet Union
 - USSR
 - Russia
- 109. During the Cold War, what was one main concern of the United States?**
- Communism
 - Nuclear war
- 110. Why did the United States enter the Korean War?**
- To stop the spread of communism
- 111. Why did the United States enter the Vietnam War?**
- To stop the spread of communism
- 112. What did the civil rights movement do?**
- Fought to end racial discrimination



113. Martin Luther King, Jr. is famous for many things. Name one. *

- Fought for civil rights
- Worked for equality for all Americans
- Worked to ensure that people would “not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character”

114. Why did the United States enter the Persian Gulf War?

- To force the Iraqi military from Kuwait

115. What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States? *

- Terrorists attacked the United States
- Terrorists took over two planes and crashed them into the World Trade Center in New York City
- Terrorists took over a plane and crashed into the Pentagon in Arlington, Virginia
- Terrorists took over a plane originally aimed at Washington, D.C., and crashed in a field in Pennsylvania



116. Name one U.S. military conflict after the September 11, 2001 attacks.

- (Global) War on Terror
- War in Afghanistan
- War in Iraq

117. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States.

- Apache
- Blackfeet
- Cayuga
- Cherokee
- Cheyenne
- Chippewa
- Choctaw
- Creek
- Crow
- Hopi
- Huron
- Inupiat
- Lakota
- Mohawk
- Mohegan
- Navajo



- Oneida
- Onondaga
- Pueblo
- Seminole
- Seneca
- Shawnee
- Sioux
- Teton
- Tuscarora

For a complete list of tribes, please visit bia.gov.

118. Name one example of an American innovation.

- Light bulb
- Automobile (cars, internal combustion engine)
- Skyscrapers
- Airplane
- Assembly line
- Landing on the moon
- Integrated circuit (IC)



Symbols and Holidays

A: Symbols

119. What is the capital of the United States?

- Washington, D.C.

120. Where is the Statue of Liberty?

- New York (Harbor)
- Liberty Island
[Also acceptable are New Jersey, near New York City, and on the Hudson (River).]

121. Why does the flag have 13 stripes? *

- (Because there were) 13 original colonies
- (Because the stripes) represent the original colonies

122. Why does the flag have 50 stars?

- (Because there is) one star for each state
- (Because) each star represents a state
- (Because there are) 50 states



123. What is the name of the national anthem?

- The Star-Spangled Banner

124. The Nation's first motto was "E Pluribus Unum." What does that mean?

- Out of many, one
- We all become one

B: Holidays

125. What is Independence Day?

- A holiday to celebrate U.S. independence (from Britain)
- The country's birthday

126. Name three national U.S. holidays. *

- New Year's Day
- Martin Luther King, Jr. Day
- Presidents Day (Washington's Birthday)
- Memorial Day
- Independence Day
- Labor Day
- Columbus Day
- Veterans Day
- Thanksgiving Day
- Christmas Day



127. What is Memorial Day?

- A holiday to honor soldiers who died in military service

128. What is Veterans Day?

- A holiday to honor people in the (U.S.) military
- A holiday to honor people who have served (in the U.S. military)



Study Materials for the English Test



English Test

According to the law, an applicant must demonstrate “an understanding of the English language, including an ability to read, write, and speak...simple words and phrases...in ordinary usage in the English language.”

This means that you must be able to read, write, speak and understand basic English in order to be eligible for naturalization. You are required to pass each portion of the English test.





Reading Portion

Each reading test administered to you will contain no more than three sentences. You must read out loud one out of three sentences correctly to demonstrate an ability to read in the English language. To help you prepare, this pocket study guide contains all the words found in the English reading portion of the naturalization test. The content focuses on civics and history topics.

Writing Portion

To test your ability to write in the English language, you must write one out of three sentences correctly to demonstrate an ability to write in the English language. To help you prepare, this pocket study guide contains all the words found in the English writing portion of the naturalization test. The content focuses on civics and history topics.

Speaking Portion

At your naturalization interview, a USCIS officer will determine your ability to speak and understand English by your responses to Form N-400.



Reading Vocabulary List

PEOPLE

- Abraham Lincoln
- George Washington

CIVICS

- American flag
- Bill of Rights
- capital
- citizen
- city
- Congress
- country
- Father of Our Country
- government
- President
- right
- Senators
- state/states
- White House



PLACES

- America
- United States
- U.S.

HOLIDAYS

- Presidents Day
- Memorial Day
- Flag Day
- Independence Day
- Labor Day
- Columbus Day
- Thanksgiving

QUESTION WORDS

- How
- What
- When
- Where
- Who
- Why



VERBS

- can
- come
- do/does
- elects
- have/has
- is/are/was/be
- lives/lived
- meet
- name
- pay
- vote
- want

OTHER (FUNCTION)

- a
- for
- here
- in
- of
- on
- the
- to
- we



OTHER (CONTENT)

- colors
- dollar bill
- first
- largest
- many
- most
- north
- one
- people
- second
- south



Writing Vocabulary List

PEOPLE

- Adams
- Lincoln
- Washington

CIVICS

- American Indians
- capital
- citizens
- Civil War
- Congress
- Father of Our Country
- flag
- free
- freedom of speech
- President
- right
- Senators
- state/states
- White House



PLACES

- Alaska
- California
- Canada
- Delaware
- Mexico
- New York City
- United States
- Washington
- Washington, D.C.

MONTHS

- February
- May
- June
- July
- September
- October
- November



HOLIDAYS

- Presidents Day
- Memorial Day
- Flag Day
- Independence Day
- Labor Day
- Columbus Day
- Thanksgiving

VERBS

- can
- come
- elect
- have/has
- is/was/be
- lives/lived
- meets
- pay
- vote
- want



OTHER (FUNCTION)

- and
- during
- for
- here
- in
- of
- on
- the
- to
- we



OTHER (CONTENT)

- blue
- dollar bill
- fifty/50
- first
- largest
- most
- north
- one
- one hundred/100
- people
- red
- second
- south
- taxes
- white



More Resources to Help You Prepare for Citizenship

Visit the USCIS Citizenship Resource Center at uscis.gov/citizenship for free citizenship preparation materials. Be sure to look for these helpful study tools and resources:

- **The 2020 Version of the Civics Test webpage**

This webpage provides information about the 2020 version of the civics test and study materials to help you prepare for your naturalization interview and test.

- **Form N-400, Application for Naturalization**

Apply for citizenship by submitting your form online. Learn more at uscis.gov/file-online.

- **128 Civics Questions and Answers (2020 version)**

The official list of the 128 civics questions and answers from the 2020 version of the civics test.

- **Civics Flash Cards (2020 version)**

These easy-to-use cards include each of the 128 civics questions and answers that cover important American government and history topics on the 2020 version of the civics test.



- **The USCIS Naturalization Interview and Test Video**

This short video provides an overview of the naturalization process and testing requirements. The video highlights scenes from the naturalization interview, including the naturalization test.

- **Interactive Practice Tests (English portion of the naturalization test)**

1. **Understanding Commands for the Naturalization Interview**

This activity has commands that you may hear during the naturalization interview.

2. **Vocabulary for the Naturalization Interview: Self-Test 1**

This reading activity has words and phrases that you may read on Form N-400.

3. **Vocabulary for the Naturalization Interview: Self-Test 2**

This reading and listening activity has words and phrases that an applicant may read on Form N-400.



- **Find Help in Your Community**

Find an English and/or citizenship class, legal assistance, and USCIS-funded programs in your area.

- **Naturalization Information Sessions**

USCIS regularly holds information sessions for the public to learn about naturalization eligibility, testing, and citizenship rights and responsibilities. Upcoming events are listed on the Citizenship Resource Center.

- **Citizenship Multilingual Resources**

Find USCIS citizenship publications and resources available in other languages.





Notes:





Notes:





Notes:





Notes:





**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

uscis.gov/citizenship

ISBN 978-0-16-095826-7

