

Do you have what it takes to become a citizen?

When immigrants want to become Americans, they must take a civics test as part of their naturalization interview before a Citizenship and Immigration Services officer. The questions are usually selected from a list of 100 sample questions (see at <http://www.uscis.gov/graphics/services/natz/English.pdf>) that prospective citizens can look at ahead of the interview (though the examiner is not limited to those questions). Some are easy, some are not. We have picked some of the more difficult ones.

Should you be welcomed immediately to the Land of the Free or sent home for some more homework? Find out!

(PLEASE NOTE: These questions are as asked on the official United States Immigration and Naturalization Services Web site. Candidates are not given multiple choices in the naturalization interview, which is conducted orally.)

1. How many stripes are there on the U.S. flag? 10 13 50 51
2. Who is the chief justice of the Supreme Court today? George W. Bush Alberto Gonzales Thomas Jefferson John G. Roberts Jr.
3. In what year was the Constitution written? 1776 1787 1876 1812
4. Which of these is guaranteed by the First Amendment? Freedom of the press Right to bear arms Right to happiness Right to trial by jury
4. How many Supreme Court justices are there? 3 9 10 13
5. What are the first 10 amendments to the Constitution called? The Preamble The Bill of Rights First Ten Amendments Lewis "Scooter" Libby
6. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted? July 4, 1776 July 4, 1787 July 4, 1812 July 4, 1876
7. Which of the following amendments to the Constitution does NOT address or guarantee voting rights? 19th Amendment 24th Amendment 15th Amendment 7th Amendment
8. What are the 13 original states?
 - Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Zealand, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Rhode Island, Maryland
 - Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Rhode Island, Maryland
 - Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Rhode Island, Maryland
 - Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Rhode Island, Maryland, Washington, D.C.

9. What do the stripes on the U.S. flag mean? The Cabinet One for each state in the Union They represent the 13 original states One for each article of the Constitution
10. What is the introduction to the Constitution called? The Preamble The Bill of Rights The Declaration of Independence The Articles of Confederation
11. How many changes or amendments are there to the Constitution? 9 10 13 27
12. Which of the following is NOT one of the constitutional requirements to be eligible to become president?
- Must be at least 35 years old by the time he/she will serve
 - Must have lived in the United States for at least 14 years
 - Must be a natural-born citizen of the United States
 - Must have served as a governor
13. Who selects the Supreme Court justices? The Electoral College The people They are appointed by the president The Senate
14. How many representatives are there in Congress? 50 100 102 435
15. Who said, "Give me liberty or give me death"? George Washington Benjamin Franklin Thomas Jefferson Patrick Henry
16. Why did the Pilgrims come to America? In search of gold To meet the Indians For religious freedom To escape the Revolutionary War
17. Who has the power to declare war? Congress The president Chief justice of the Supreme Court Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
18. What INS form is used to apply to become a naturalized citizen?
- Form N-200 "Petition for Naturalization" N-400 "Application for Naturalization" Social Security card FD-258
19. Which of these contains three rights or freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights?
- Right to life, right to liberty, right to the pursuit of happiness Freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of religion Right to protest, right to protection under the law, freedom of religion Freedom of religion, right to elect representatives, human rights