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Questions and answers for us citizenship test

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Correct answer: Correct answer: Correct answer: Correct answer: Correct answer: There are probably a lot of things you don't know about America, including answers to several questions you should face if you were going through the naturalization process. The U.S. citizenship test is an oral exam consisting of 10 questions that are taken from a total of 100 possible questions. To pass the oral exam, respondents must answer at least six of the 10 questions correctly. Let's see how well you would do with these 15 real questions from the US citizenship test. 1. When was the Constitution written? Pocket copy of the US Constitution | SAUL LOEB/AFP/Getty Images Did you say 1776, the same year in which the Declaration of Independence was signed? It is a decent hypothesis and shows that you know at least one part of your American history, but unfortunately you are wrong. The Constitution was written and signed during the Philadelphia Convention (now often called the Constitutional Convention, for obvious reasons), which took place over a decade after the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1787. Next: Maybe you can have this question about constitutional law. . 2. How many amendments does the Constitution have? We people tattoo | Rick T. Wilking/Getty Images Before giving the answer, here is a funny fact. There have been about 11,770 proposed measures to change the Constitution since it was signed in, what year? That's right, 1787. See, you're learning! The number is approximate since record retention was not as large back in 1787 as it is now, and also because sometimes duplicate proposals were counted several times. But this is still a quite huge number of proposals. On these 11,770 proposed measures, only 27 amendments were added. Next: Do you know our government's contingency plan? 3. If both the President and the Vice-President can no longer serve, who becomes president? State Of The Union Address | Doug Mills-Pool/Getty Images Until now in history, we have not met a time when neither the president nor the vice president could serve, but this does not mean that it hurts to have a plan of contingency in place, in case. While some people think that the cabinet members are next online, it is actually the President of the House who takes command if it is the President and Vice President of the United States are unable to serve. Then, Senator Pro Tempore's president would become Vice President. Next: Order in court... The Supreme Court. 4. How many justices are on the Supreme Court? Supreme Court Palace in Washington D.C. | ERIC BARADAT/AFP/Getty Images The answer to this is more difficult than it may seem because the number of laws on the Supreme Court has not been consistent throughout American history. In 1789, there were six justices: one chief justice and five associate justices. The number increased to seven in 1807, then to nine in 1837, then again to ten in 1863. The number went down to seven in 1866, which kept President Andrew Johnson deleting new officers to the court. A few years later, in 1869, Congress raised the number once again to nine, which is where it is now. You don't need to worry about test names (wow!). Next: What do you know about secret authors? 5. The Federalist Papers supported the passage of the Constitution of the United States. Name one of the writers. Portrait of James Madison | GraphicaArtis / Getty Images Oh no. We knew we should pay more attention to civic education. Fortunately, it is only necessary to name a writer for this question, but with an ancestors cast, it is kind of having a lot of options to choose from. Wea ll give you a suggestion à there were three writers. Need another? Thomas Jefferson ISNA t one of them. Still puzzled? Okay. Wea will say. The three authors of the Federalist Papers were Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay. A fourth acceptable answer is Publio, which is the pen name they used to sign the cards as the authors were reserved and left the paternity intentionally anonymous. Come on. Okay, maybe youâ ll get this right question Constitution. 6. What does the Constitution do? Pocket copy of the Constitution of the United States | Justin Sullivan / Getty Images Maybe you didn't know when it was signed or how many changes it has, but you can definitely articulate what the Constitution does. Or can you? Turns out, ITA is more difficult for people to answer this question than it might seem. Basically, the Constitution establishes and defines what the American government is and how it works. It also serves to protect the fundamental rights of all Americans. You can read more about the Herea Constitution if I continue to receive these wrong. (Ita s OK We have Wona t inform the professor of history..) Next: ITA is most likely the most mentioned amendment. 7. Name one right or freedom under the first teachers amendment on strike | FREDERIC J. BROWN / AFP / Getty Images How many times have you heard someone say the phrase "under the first Amendment" on a judicial drama or even in real life? It is an important question because before, ITA s the oldest, and secondly, serves as a basis for the Charter of Rights. The First Amendment protects the following rights: religion, word, meeting, press, and petition of the government. It was added to the Constitution in 1789 and was an essential part of our rights as Americans ever since. Next: Let's talk about the war. 8. Why are the settlers fighting the English? Historical reenactment of the battle of Germantown | NurPhoto via Getty Images Yes, tea was thrown. But the settlers didn't fight the English in a battle over their delicious bitterness favorite drink. There more than one answer here, and you have to give all three to move on to this question. First, the settlers fought the British because they were forced to quarter the British army in their homes. Second, the settlers were fighting against (From here, the launch of the tea), and third, the settlers wanted to be self-rulers. More than anything else, the settlers wanted independence from the British government, but there have been several factors that led to the independence war. Next: It's just Benjamin 9. Name One thing Benjamin Franklin is famous for Benjamin Franklin | Assembly / Getty Images Benjamin Franklin is famous for many things. Fortunately for those who do the citizenship test, they just need to remember one thing. For the purposes of the citizenship test, the answers are quite limited. Wear glasses, for example, would not count. But be an American diplomat, be the first US Postmaster of the United States, write the almanac of poor Richard, be the older member of the constitutional convention, and start the first three libraries are all acceptable answers. Next: how well do you know your presidents? The 10. In which war president Dwight D. Eisenhower was a general? The former President Dwight D Eisenhower | Fox / Getty Images Voipe If you have a idea when President Eisenhower was charging, you may have a chance to get the right question. At present, however, most Americans don't know when he was in office, let alone what war he served as General. If you have guessed the civil war, you are about 80 years too back in history, and if you guess Vietnam, you are 30 years old too. If you guess the First World War, well, you're right about the fact that he fought that war, but not as general. President Dwight D. Eisenhower served as a five-star general in World War II. (If you are curious, he held the position of president from 1953 to 1961.) Next: it will continue to rise ... 11. What is the Supreme Law of the Earth? Copy of the establishment of 1789 | Spencer Platt / Getty Images ok, probably the last question about the Constitution. Thanks to the article VI, the Constitution is the supreme law of the country: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States that will be issued in application of it, and all the treaties stipulated, or that will be made, under the "" United States authority, will constitute the supreme law of the country. " This means that state and local laws cannot replace the Constitution. Next: give us those beads. 12. What territory have bought the United States from France in 1803? Celebration of Mardi Gras | Sean Gardner / Getty Images Here's a suggestion: you can thank the French for all the beautiful moments spent at Mardi Gras last year. The purchase of Louisiana was an exchange that the United States did with France in 1803 at the reasonable price of \$ 15 million. He did not contain only the current Louisiana. In reality, the mass of land was so large (530 million acres) that there are 15 states that once they were part of the agreement. Next: power to The 13. What is the power granted to states by the Constitution of the United States? Department of Motor Vehicles| ROBYN BECK/AFP/Getty Images We already know that state legislation cannot replace the Constitution (see question 11), but It does not mean that states do not get any power. Some answers that would be accepted include include school and education, provide security through firefighters, driver licenses, provide protection through police and approve soil use. Next: Brush your knowledge of the OG American States. 14. Name three of the original 13 stars 13 stars on the first flag of U.S. represent the original colonies | Joe Sohn / Visions of America / Uig via Getty Images You just have to get three of the original states of the 13 years (including colonies) here, so I hope you are paying at least a small attention in your high school history class. If you have responded to three of these 13 original colonies, then pass the question on the examination of citizenship: New Jersey, Desears, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, South Carolina, North Carolina, Maryland, New Hampshire , New York, Rhode Island. Next: Another question and you're done! 15. Who was the President during the First World War? Former President Woodrow Wilson | Library of the Congress / Corbis / VCG Via Getty Images We know that it was not Eisenhower (see question 10), therefore it restricts it to, Oh, about 44 years or so other presidents that could have been president during the First World War. Therefore I will give you a suggestion that the First World War lasted since 1914 - 1918, so it should still restrict it for you. I'm still not sure? Good. It's Woodrow Wilson. Woodrow Wilson was in office since 1913-1921, so he was there for the beginning and end of the involvement of the ... they shut down all your presidents here, if this tired you, you.

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