

U.S CIVICS PACE 1135 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://uscivicspace1135.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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.

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!

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which level of government has the power to regulate interstate commerce?

- A. Local governments.
- B. Federal government.
- C. State governments.
- D. Both equally.

2. Enumerated powers of Congress include which of the following?

- A. Appointing judges; establishing state constitutions; negotiating treaties; declaring elections
- B. Establishing schools; issuing licenses; setting state taxes; printing money
- C. Selecting the president; managing foreign policy; controlling police
- D. Borrowing money; coining money; to declare war; to establish post offices; to impose and collect taxes; to regulate foreign and interstate commerce

3. Which official acts as president of the Senate?

- A. Speaker
- B. President pro tempore
- C. Majority Leader
- D. Vice President

4. How many years does a Congress term last?

- A. One year
- B. Two years
- C. Four years
- D. Six years

5. Which term refers to revising legislative representation by redrawing election districts?

- A. Gerrymandering
- B. Redistricting
- C. Apportionment
- D. Reapportionment

- 6. County and municipal governments are classified as what level of government?**
- A. State
 - B. Local
 - C. Federal
 - D. International
- 7. Congressional elections are held the ?**
- A. November 2
 - B. November 6
 - C. November 15
 - D. December 1
- 8. What does the Free Exercise Clause protect?**
- A. Prohibits establishing an official religion.
 - B. Protects individuals' rights to practice their religion.
 - C. Requires government to fund religious organizations.
 - D. Prohibits religious expression in government buildings.
- 9. Who records official acts and serves as the state archivist?**
- A. Archivist
 - B. Governor
 - C. Secretary of State
 - D. County sheriff
- 10. The phrase 'We the People' indicates that authority in the United States comes from which source?**
- A. The People.
 - B. The States.
 - C. The Courts.
 - D. The President.

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which level of government has the power to regulate interstate commerce?

- A. Local governments.
- B. Federal government.**
- C. State governments.
- D. Both equally.

Interstate commerce is governed by the federal government because the Constitution's Commerce Clause gives Congress the authority to regulate trade between states. This power means when business or activities cross state lines, federal rules apply and states can't arbitrarily block or duplicate that regulation. Historic decisions, like Gibbons v. Ogden, reinforced that federal regulation controls interstate trade, establishing federal supremacy in this area. States can regulate commerce within their borders, but for activity extending across state lines, the federal government holds the authority. Local governments don't have this power, since it's defined as a national—rather than local—regulatory matter.

2. Enumerated powers of Congress include which of the following?

- A. Appointing judges; establishing state constitutions; negotiating treaties; declaring elections
- B. Establishing schools; issuing licenses; setting state taxes; printing money
- C. Selecting the president; managing foreign policy; controlling police
- D. Borrowing money; coining money; to declare war; to establish post offices; to impose and collect taxes; to regulate foreign and interstate commerce**

The concept tested is the specific powers given to Congress in the Constitution. The activities listed are exactly the powers enumerated in Article I, Section 8: borrowing money, coining money, declaring war, establishing post offices, imposing and collecting taxes, and regulating foreign and interstate commerce. These are the federal government's explicit legislative authorities. The other options mix powers that belong to states or the president, or describe actions not listed as Congress powers (such as appointing judges, negotiating treaties, or running elections). So this set best matches the enumerated powers Congress has.

3. Which official acts as president of the Senate?

- A. Speaker
- B. President pro tempore
- C. Majority Leader
- D. Vice President**

The Vice President acts as president of the Senate. This constitutional role makes the Vice President the ceremonial head of the Senate and the official who presides over sessions, although they vote only to break ties. When the Vice President isn't present, a president pro tempore typically presides, usually the longest-serving member of the majority party, but this is a temporary and less formal role. The Speaker is the presiding officer of the House, and the Majority Leader in the Senate is the lead party strategist and organizer, not the presiding officer. This separation clarifies why the Vice President is the correct answer.

4. How many years does a Congress term last?

- A. One year
- B. Two years**
- C. Four years
- D. Six years

A Congress term lasts two years. The House of Representatives is up for election every two years, and a new Congress is formed to begin after those elections. While individual Senators serve six-year terms, the period that defines a single Congress—the two-year cycle during which it conducts its business and is designated by its numerical name (for example, the 118th Congress)—is two years. Elections occur in even-numbered years, and Congress typically runs two sessions within that span, one each year, before a new Congress begins. The other timeframes listed don't match how the federal legislative term is structured: one year is too short for full turnover of House seats, four years aligns with presidential terms, and six years corresponds to Senate terms, not the overall Congress term.

5. Which term refers to revising legislative representation by redrawing election districts?

- A. Gerrymandering
- B. Redistricting
- C. Apportionment
- D. Reapportionment**

Redistricting is the process of drawing or revising the boundaries of legislative districts within a state to reflect population changes from the census. The goal is to keep each district's population roughly equal so representation in the state legislature remains fair. Gerrymandering is about drawing lines to benefit a political party, which is a tactic that can occur during redistricting but is not the general term for the process itself. Apportionment refers to how many seats a state gets in the House, while reapportionment is the redistribution of those seats among the states after a census. So, the term that specifically describes revising district lines is redistricting.

6. County and municipal governments are classified as what level of government?

- A. State
- B. Local**
- C. Federal
- D. International

Local government. Counties and municipalities are the government units closest to everyday life, handling services such as policing, fire protection, road maintenance, zoning, and local ordinances. They operate under authority granted by the state, making them distinct from the statewide (state) level and the national (federal) level. They are not international bodies. So counties and cities are classified as local government.

7. Congressional elections are held the ?

- A. November 2
- B. November 6**
- C. November 15
- D. December 1

Congressional elections are held on Election Day, which is the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Because the first Monday can fall anywhere from the 1st to the 7th, Election Day dates shift between November 2 and November 8. The date shown in this question—November 6—fits that pattern as a representative example of Election Day. The other options don't match the timing rule: November 15 is outside the window, December 1 is outside, and November 2 would only be correct in years where the first Monday is the 2nd, which isn't the common example used here. The key idea to remember is the Tuesday-after-the-first-Monday-in-November rule.

8. What does the Free Exercise Clause protect?

- A. Prohibits establishing an official religion.
- B. Protects individuals' rights to practice their religion.**
- C. Requires government to fund religious organizations.
- D. Prohibits religious expression in government buildings.

The Free Exercise Clause protects individuals' rights to practice their religion by limiting government interference with religious beliefs and practices. It means people can worship and engage in religious observances and rituals without the government trying to stop them, as long as they follow generally applicable laws. This protection focuses on the ability to conduct religious practices, not on funding or promoting religion. The other options relate to establishing an official religion or to government funding or display policies, which come from other constitutional provisions.

9. Who records official acts and serves as the state archivist?

- A. Archivist
- B. Governor
- C. Secretary of State**
- D. County sheriff

Recording official acts and serving as the state archivist is handled by the Secretary of State. This office is the official keeper of the state's records, responsible for filing and preserving legislative acts, executive orders, proclamations, and other government documents in the state archives. Keeping these documents organized and accessible ensures their legal validity and long term preservation for public reference. The governor administers the executive branch and signs laws but does not generally manage the formal records; a sheriff handles local law enforcement; and while an archivist is the type of professional who preserves documents, the state-level responsibility for recording acts and maintaining archives typically resides in the Secretary of State's office.

10. The phrase 'We the People' indicates that authority in the United States comes from which source?

A. The People.

B. The States.

C. The Courts.

D. The President.

The authority of the United States government comes from the people, a idea called popular sovereignty. The opening line "We the People" signals that citizens create and empower the government through the Constitution and elections, not that the government derives power from a group like the states or from the courts or from the presidency alone. In this view, the people grant the government its authority by agreeing to the framework of laws and institutions, and they can change or limit that authority through voting, constitutional amendments, or other legal processes. The states and the courts each play important roles within that system, but their legitimacy ultimately rests on the consent of the governed—the people.

SAMPLE

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://uscivicspace1135.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE