# USCIS CIVICS AHS SPECIFIC 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. How can people become United States citizens?**

A. Be born in the United States

B. Become a citizen by marriage

C. Naturalize

D. Apply for a visa

**2. Which of the following is true regarding voting in federal elections?**

A. You must be a resident of any country

B. You must be at least 25 years old

C. You must be a U.S. citizen

D. You must own property

**3. Which statement best describes the Pledge of Allegiance?**

A. It is a tax filing.

B. It is a pledge of loyalty to the United States.

C. It is a vow to support a political party.

D. It is a legal document.

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

A. Executive branch

B. Legislative branch

C. Judicial branch

D. Administrative branch

**5. Which amendment relates to income tax?**

A. 16th Amendment

B. 1st Amendment

C. 4th Amendment

D. 19th Amendment

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**6. Which branch includes the President and federal agencies that enforce laws?**

A. Executive Branch

B. Legislative Branch

C. Judicial Branch

D. Military

**7. Which level of government can declare war?**

A. State government

B. Local government

C. None

D. Federal government

**8. What war did the Americans fight to win independence from Britain?**

A. The Revolutionary War

B. War with France

C. American Revolution

D. War for American Independence

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

A. Herbert Hoover

B. Franklin D. Roosevelt

C. Harry S. Truman

D. Dwight D. Eisenhower

**10. Why is it important to register for the Selective Service?**

A. Makes the draft fair, if needed

B. Required by law

C. Helps the economy

D. Civic duty

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. How can people become United States citizens?

A. Be born in the United States

B. Become a citizen by marriage

C. Naturalize

D. Apply for a visa

*The main idea is understanding how citizenship can be obtained, especially for people who were not citizens at birth. While some people are citizens automatically by being born in the United States, most newcomers become citizens through a formal process called naturalization. Naturalization is the path designed for individuals who started as permanent residents or otherwise settled in the U.S. to become citizens after meeting certain requirements. Those requirements typically include living in the United States for a specified period, demonstrating the ability to read, write, and speak English, showing knowledge of U.S. history and government, proving good moral character, and taking an Oath of Allegiance. A visa, on the other hand, is a permission to enter or stay in the United States, not a direct route to citizenship. And being born in the United States grants citizenship automatically at birth, which is a separate path from naturalization. Marriage to a U.S. citizen can influence eligibility for naturalization by shaping residency timelines and requirements, but it still proceeds through the naturalization process and oath to become a citizen.*

## 2. Which of the following is true regarding voting in federal elections?

A. You must be a resident of any country

B. You must be at least 25 years old

C. You must be a U.S. citizen

D. You must own property

*Voting in federal elections is limited to U.S. citizens. This requirement ensures that only people with a formal allegiance to the United States have a say in choosing federal officials. Non-citizens cannot vote in federal elections, while citizenship is the essential condition among the options. The other statements—being a resident of any country, being at least 25, or owning property—do not determine eligibility for federal voting. In addition, voters typically must be at least 18 years old and meet state residency rules, but citizenship is the key criterion for federal elections.*

## 3. Which statement best describes the Pledge of Allegiance?

A. It is a tax filing.

B. It is a pledge of loyalty to the United States.

C. It is a vow to support a political party.

D. It is a legal document.

*The Pledge of Allegiance is a formal statement of loyalty to the United States and its flag. It isn't a tax filing, a vow to support a political party, or a legal document. It functions as a symbolic pledge of allegiance, commonly recited to express patriotism in settings like schools and public ceremonies. Understanding that it is about loyalty to the country helps distinguish it from the other options, which describe different kinds of activities or documents.*

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

A. Executive branch

B. Legislative branch

C. Judicial branch

D. Administrative branch

*The President is the head of the executive branch, the part of the government responsible for enforcing laws and running the federal administration. This includes directing federal agencies and serving as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. The legislative branch, made up of Congress, creates laws, while the judicial branch interprets laws in courts. There isn't a separate "administrative" branch in the U.S. government, so the correct understanding is that the President leads the executive branch.*

## 5. Which amendment relates to income tax?

A. 16th Amendment

B. 1st Amendment

C. 4th Amendment

D. 19th Amendment

*The income tax power comes from the Sixteenth Amendment, ratified in 1913. This amendment lets Congress levy taxes on incomes without having to apportion them among the states or respect census divisions, overcoming the earlier legal hurdle that kept income taxes from being nationwide. In short, it clarifies and grants the federal government the authority to tax personal income directly. By contrast, the First Amendment protects basic rights like speech and religion, the Fourth guards against unreasonable searches, and the Nineteenth guarantees voting rights for women.*

## 6. Which branch includes the President and federal agencies that enforce laws?

A. Executive Branch

B. Legislative Branch

C. Judicial Branch

D. Military

*Enforcing laws is the responsibility of the Executive Branch. The President leads this branch and oversees federal agencies such as the FBI, IRS, and EPA that implement and enforce laws created by Congress. The Legislative Branch makes laws, while the Judicial Branch interprets them. The military is under the President as Commander in Chief, but in this civics framework it's not treated as a separate branch; the question specifically points to the branch that includes the President and the enforcement agencies, which is the Executive Branch.*

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## 7. Which level of government can declare war?

A. State government

B. Local government

C. None

D. Federal government

*The ability to declare war rests with the federal government. In the U.S. Constitution, Congress—the national legislature—has the power to declare war, while the President serves as Commander in Chief. This separation ensures that a national, not local, decision is made about going to war. State and local governments handle internal matters and do not have authority to declare war. So, the formal declaration of war comes from the federal level, specifically Congress. Modern practice often involves authorization or funding decisions at the federal level as well, but the key point is that this power is national, not state or local.*

## 8. What war did the Americans fight to win independence from Britain?

A. The Revolutionary War

B. War with France

C. American Revolution

D. War for American Independence

*This question tests your familiarity with the common name for the conflict where American colonists fought Britain to win independence. The best answer is the American Revolution because this is the standard term used in civics and history to describe the 18th century struggle that led to the United States' independence. It conventionally covers events from around 1775 to 1783, including the Declaration of Independence in 1776, pivotal battles, and the eventual victory at Yorktown followed by the Treaty of Paris in 1783. While "Revolutionary War" is also used to describe the same conflict, the phrase American Revolution is the most widely accepted and precise label in educational contexts. The other options describe the same idea in different words, but they're not the primary name used in civics materials.*

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

A. Herbert Hoover

B. Franklin D. Roosevelt

C. Harry S. Truman

D. Dwight D. Eisenhower

*Franklin D. Roosevelt guided the United States through both the Great Depression and World War II. He served from 1933 to 1945, implementing the New Deal to relieve unemployment and stabilize the economy, and then leading the nation during World War II, coordinating mobilization and Allied efforts until his death in 1945. Herbert Hoover was president when the Depression began, while Harry S. Truman became president after Roosevelt and Dwight D. Eisenhower led the country later. Roosevelt's long tenure covers the era of the Depression and the major years of the wartime era, making him the figure who bridged both crises.*

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**10. Why is it important to register for the Selective Service?**

A. Makes the draft fair, if needed

B. Required by law

C. Helps the economy

D. Civic duty

*Registration for the Selective Service is a legal requirement for men aged 18 through 25. This puts a record in place so the government can quickly identify who could be drafted if a national emergency required more troops. It also ties into eligibility for certain federal benefits and programs, such as federal student aid or federal jobs. So, the most accurate reason is that it is required by law.*

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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://usciscivicsahsspecific.examzify.com

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

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