

# CASAS Government and History (965) Listening Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**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

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

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. What position is responsible for making state laws?**
  - A. The Senate**
  - B. The Governor**
  - C. The Supreme Court**
  - D. The Assembly**
  
- 2. Which historic figure's birthday is celebrated on President's Day, alongside Washington?**
  - A. John Adams**
  - B. Thomas Jefferson**
  - C. Abraham Lincoln**
  - D. Teddy Roosevelt**
  
- 3. Who is the current President of the United States?**
  - A. Donald Trump**
  - B. Joe Biden**
  - C. Barack Obama**
  - D. George W. Bush**
  
- 4. When did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 get enacted?**
  - A. 1954**
  - B. 1960**
  - C. 1964**
  - D. 1968**
  
- 5. What country is located directly north of the United States?**
  - A. Mexico**
  - B. Canada**
  - C. France**
  - D. Russia**
  
- 6. Who is recognized as the author of the Declaration of Independence?**
  - A. James Madison**
  - B. George Washington**
  - C. Thomas Jefferson**
  - D. Benjamin Franklin**

- 7. What is the significance of the 1973 Roe v. Wade decision?**
- A. It established the right to bear arms**
  - B. It legalized abortion based on a woman's right to privacy**
  - C. It abolished the death penalty**
  - D. It enforced stricter immigration laws**
- 8. Which amendment outlines the right to bear arms?**
- A. The First Amendment**
  - B. The Third Amendment**
  - C. The Second Amendment**
  - D. The Fourth Amendment**
- 9. Which is the 50th state?**
- A. Alaska**
  - B. Hawaii**
  - C. Florida**
  - D. Texas**
- 10. Which state is the largest state in the United States?**
- A. California**
  - B. Texas**
  - C. Florida**
  - D. Alaska**

## Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

## 1. What position is responsible for making state laws?

- A. The Senate**
- B. The Governor**
- C. The Supreme Court**
- D. The Assembly**

The position responsible for making state laws is the legislature, which includes both the Senate and the Assembly. In many states, the Senate is considered one of the two chambers in the bicameral legislative system. Senators participate in drafting, debating, and voting on legislation, effectively shaping and creating state laws. While the Assembly, which also plays a crucial role in lawmaking, may be more directly involved in proposing and debating legislation, the statement that the Senate is responsible for making state laws reflects that it is indeed one of the key components in the legislative process. The Governor's role typically involves overseeing the executive branch and implementing laws rather than creating them, while the Supreme Court is primarily responsible for interpreting laws and ensuring they align with state and federal constitutions. Thus, the Senate's function is clearly aligned with the creation of state laws through its legislative responsibilities.

## 2. Which historic figure's birthday is celebrated on President's Day, alongside Washington?

- A. John Adams**
- B. Thomas Jefferson**
- C. Abraham Lincoln**
- D. Teddy Roosevelt**

President's Day is celebrated in honor of two significant American presidents, most notably George Washington, the first president, and Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president. Lincoln's birthday falls on February 12, and while President's Day itself is observed on the third Monday of February, it serves as a time to recognize and celebrate the contributions of both presidents to American history. Lincoln is particularly celebrated for leading the nation during the Civil War and for his efforts in the abolition of slavery, making his legacy profoundly impactful. This day is a reflection of the nation's respect for both leaders' roles in shaping the United States and their lasting influence on its governance and values.

### 3. Who is the current President of the United States?

- A. Donald Trump
- B. Joe Biden**
- C. Barack Obama
- D. George W. Bush

The current President of the United States is Joe Biden. He was inaugurated on January 20, 2021, after winning the presidential election in November 2020. Biden, a member of the Democratic Party, previously served as Vice President under Barack Obama from 2009 to 2017. His presidency has focused on various issues, including economic recovery, healthcare, and climate change. The other individuals listed are former presidents. Donald Trump served as the 45th president from January 2017 to January 2021. Barack Obama was the 44th president from January 2009 to January 2017, while George W. Bush served as the 43rd president from January 2001 to January 2009. Their terms have ended, which distinguishes Joe Biden as the current leader of the executive branch of the U.S. government.

### 4. When did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 get enacted?

- A. 1954
- B. 1960
- C. 1964**
- D. 1968

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was enacted on July 2, 1964. This landmark piece of legislation aimed to end segregation in public places and ban employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The act represented a significant turning point in American history, addressing civil rights issues that had been a source of national conflict and struggle for decades. The year 1964 is crucial because it was a period of heightened activism surrounding civil rights, influenced by leaders such as Martin Luther King Jr. and various civil rights organizations. The legislation was designed in response to ongoing injustices and aimed to promote equal opportunities and protect the rights of all citizens, marking a major advancement in the fight against systemic racial discrimination. The other years listed do not correspond with the correct enactment date of the Civil Rights Act. While 1954 is notable for the *Brown v. Board of Education* Supreme Court decision, that was not an enactment of the Civil Rights Act. The year 1960 also saw attempts at civil rights legislation but was not when the act was passed. Lastly, 1968 is associated with the Fair Housing Act, which expanded civil rights efforts, but it is not the date of the Civil

**5. What country is located directly north of the United States?**

- A. Mexico
- B. Canada**
- C. France
- D. Russia

Canada is the country located directly north of the United States. It shares the longest international land border in the world with the U.S., stretching over 5,525 miles. This border includes various terrains such as forests, lakes, and mountains, marking a significant geographical and cultural boundary. Other countries mentioned in the options are located at significant distances. Mexico is to the south of the United States, sharing a neighboring border. France is across the Atlantic Ocean and not adjacent to the U.S. Russia, while it has a direct line of sight to the Alaskan islands, is separated by the Bering Strait, making it far from the northern border of the contiguous United States. Hence, Canada is the only accurate answer to the question regarding proximity.

**6. Who is recognized as the author of the Declaration of Independence?**

- A. James Madison
- B. George Washington
- C. Thomas Jefferson**
- D. Benjamin Franklin

The author of the Declaration of Independence is Thomas Jefferson. He was a key figure in American history and served as the principal drafter of this foundational document, which was adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. The Declaration officially announced the thirteen American colonies' separation from British rule and outlined the philosophical justification for this action, including the principles of individual liberty, government by consent, and the right of the people to alter or abolish any government that becomes destructive to their rights. Jefferson's eloquence and vision for democracy are evident in the text, which articulates the colonies' grievances against King George III while celebrating the rights of individuals. His role was instrumental, as he synthesized Enlightenment ideas into a compelling case for independence that resonated with colonists and future generations. Other figures mentioned in the choices, such as James Madison and George Washington, played significant roles in the founding of the United States, but neither authored the Declaration. Benjamin Franklin was involved in the drafting process and provided important support, yet the primary authorship is attributed to Jefferson.

**7. What is the significance of the 1973 Roe v. Wade decision?**

- A. It established the right to bear arms**
- B. It legalized abortion based on a woman's right to privacy**
- C. It abolished the death penalty**
- D. It enforced stricter immigration laws**

The significance of the 1973 Roe v. Wade decision lies in its establishment of the legal right to abortion grounded in a woman's constitutional right to privacy. The Supreme Court ruled that the right to privacy, although not explicitly stated in the Constitution, is implied by the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. This landmark decision determined that the state has limited power to restrict access to abortion during the first trimester of pregnancy, balancing a woman's right to make decisions about her own body against the state's interests in regulating abortions as pregnancy progresses. This ruling not only influenced the legality of abortion in the United States but also sparked a significant national debate on reproductive rights, impacting various aspects of healthcare, law, and women's rights movements moving forward. In contrast, the other options do not pertain to the Roe v. Wade decision; they refer to different legal matters. The right to bear arms, the death penalty, and immigration laws all concern separate legal issues that have been addressed in different contexts and rulings, underscoring the specific importance of Roe v. Wade in the landscape of reproductive rights.

**8. Which amendment outlines the right to bear arms?**

- A. The First Amendment**
- B. The Third Amendment**
- C. The Second Amendment**
- D. The Fourth Amendment**

The Second Amendment of the United States Constitution explicitly addresses the right to bear arms. Ratified in 1791, it states: "A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed." This amendment has been the subject of much debate and interpretation regarding the scope of gun rights in America. The other amendments mentioned do not pertain to the right to bear arms. The First Amendment focuses on freedoms concerning religion, expression, assembly, and the press. The Third Amendment protects citizens from the quartering of soldiers in private homes during peacetime. The Fourth Amendment guards against unreasonable searches and seizures, ensuring the right to privacy. Thus, the Second Amendment is the definitive provision that enshrines the right to bear arms in the U.S. Constitution.

## 9. Which is the 50th state?

- A. Alaska
- B. Hawaii**
- C. Florida
- D. Texas

Hawaii is recognized as the 50th state of the United States, having been admitted to the Union on August 21, 1959. This historical milestone represents the last state to join the United States, marking the expansion that began with the original 13 colonies. The significance of Hawaii's admission is heightened by its unique geographical and cultural attributes, as it is the only state located entirely in the Pacific Ocean and has a rich native heritage. In the context of U.S. history, the other states mentioned—Alaska, Florida, and Texas—were admitted to the Union at earlier dates. Alaska became the 49th state in 1959, shortly before Hawaii, while Florida was the 27th state in 1845 and Texas joined as the 28th state in 1845 as well, after gaining independence from Mexico. This timeline illustrates the progression of statehood in the U.S. and highlights Hawaii's unique place as the final addition to the Union.

## 10. Which state is the largest state in the United States?

- A. California
- B. Texas
- C. Florida
- D. Alaska**

Alaska is the largest state in the United States, significantly surpassing the other states in terms of land area. It covers over 663,000 square miles, making it not only the largest state in the U.S. but also larger than the next three largest states combined—Texas, California, and Florida. This immense size allows Alaska to encompass a diverse range of geographical features, climates, and ecosystems. The state's vast wilderness includes mountain ranges, forests, and extensive coastlines, contributing to its unique natural beauty and wildlife. Understanding Alaska's expansive territory is essential in discussions about state resources, population density, and environmental conservation in comparison to other states.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://casas965listening.examzify.com>**

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

SAMPLE