

# Florida Civics EOC Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

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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.

# 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

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- 1. What did John Locke oppose?**
  - A. The Divine Right of Kings**
  - B. The concept of democracy**
  - C. The separation of powers**
  - D. The establishment of parliaments**
  
- 2. What does a writ of habeas corpus require?**
  - A. A speech to be given in court**
  - B. The appointment of a new judge**
  - C. Authorities to bring a prisoner before the court**
  - D. Immediate release of all unjustly held prisoners**
  
- 3. What is a key feature of socialism?**
  - A. No government**
  - B. Citizen rule**
  - C. Government control of large businesses**
  - D. Absolute monarchy**
  
- 4. What does original jurisdiction refer to?**
  - A. The authority to hear cases for the first time**
  - B. The power to review decisions of lower courts**
  - C. The right to decide on the constitutionality of a law**
  - D. The ability to censor school newspapers**
  
- 5. What defines a confederal system?**
  - A. A centralized government with all powers**
  - B. A single leader holding all government power**
  - C. Independent states with a central government having limited powers**
  - D. Governments where power is shared equally among all parts**
  
- 6. What is the role of appellate courts?**
  - A. To conduct trials by jury**
  - B. To review decisions of lower courts or administrative agencies**
  - C. To have trials with a panel of 12 judges**
  - D. To establish the Supreme Court's power of Judicial Review**

- 7. Which of the following is a requirement for naturalization?**
- A. Being a lawful permanent resident for 5 years**
  - B. Having a driver's license**
  - C. Being under 18 years old**
  - D. Living outside the US for 5 years**
- 8. What is a monarchy?**
- A. Rule by the majority**
  - B. Rule by a king or queen**
  - C. Rule by elected officials**
  - D. Rule by the military**
- 9. What did Marbury v. Madison establish?**
- A. The power of Judicial Review**
  - B. State ordered segregation**
  - C. The right of counsel in criminal trials**
  - D. Desegregation of public schools**
- 10. What did the 13th amendment accomplish?**
- A. Gave women the right to vote**
  - B. Abolished Slavery**
  - C. Prohibited the manufacture of alcohol**
  - D. Established the income tax**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What did John Locke oppose?

- A. The Divine Right of Kings**
- B. The concept of democracy**
- C. The separation of powers**
- D. The establishment of parliaments**

John Locke opposed the Divine Right of Kings because it gave monarchs absolute power over their subjects without any accountability. He argued that authority should come from the consent of the governed, not from a supposed divine right given to kings by God. Therefore, it is incorrect to say that he opposed democracy, the separation of powers, or the establishment of parliaments as these were all ideas that he strongly supported.

## 2. What does a writ of habeas corpus require?

- A. A speech to be given in court**
- B. The appointment of a new judge**
- C. Authorities to bring a prisoner before the court**
- D. Immediate release of all unjustly held prisoners**

A writ of habeas corpus requires authorities to bring a prisoner before the court. This option is the only one that directly relates to the definition of habeas corpus, which is a legal recourse that allows individuals to challenge the legality of their detention or imprisonment. Option A is incorrect because giving a speech would not pertain to the writ of habeas corpus. Option B is incorrect because appointing a new judge does not have a direct relation to the writ of habeas corpus. Option D is incorrect because while a writ of habeas corpus can potentially result in the release of a prisoner, it does not guarantee immediate release of all unjustly held prisoners.

## 3. What is a key feature of socialism?

- A. No government**
- B. Citizen rule**
- C. Government control of large businesses**
- D. Absolute monarchy**

As socialism is a political and economic system where the means of production and distribution of goods and services are owned and regulated by the community as a whole, government control of large businesses is a key feature. This option ensures that the government can regulate the economy to promote greater equality and social welfare for its citizens. Option A, no government, and option B, citizen rule, do not accurately reflect the principles of socialism as it does involve government intervention. Option D, absolute monarchy, is a form of government that contradicts the principles of socialism as it is a system of rule by a single monarch with absolute power.

#### 4. What does original jurisdiction refer to?

- A. The authority to hear cases for the first time**
- B. The power to review decisions of lower courts**
- C. The right to decide on the constitutionality of a law**
- D. The ability to censor school newspapers**

Original jurisdiction refers to the authority to hear cases for the first time. This means that the court has the initial power to try a case, and is not reviewing decisions made by a lower court or deciding on the constitutionality of a law. Additionally, original jurisdiction does not involve the ability to censor school newspapers.

#### 5. What defines a confederal system?

- A. A centralized government with all powers**
- B. A single leader holding all government power**
- C. Independent states with a central government having limited powers**
- D. Governments where power is shared equally among all parts**

In a confederal system, independent states come together to form a central government but retain their own powers and sovereignty. This means that the central government has limited powers and the majority of power is held by the individual states. Option A is incorrect because a confederal system is not a centralized government with all powers. Option B is incorrect because a confederal system does not have a single leader holding all government power. Option D is incorrect because in a confederal system, power is not shared equally among all parts, but rather the states hold more power than the central government.

#### 6. What is the role of appellate courts?

- A. To conduct trials by jury**
- B. To review decisions of lower courts or administrative agencies**
- C. To have trials with a panel of 12 judges**
- D. To establish the Supreme Court's power of Judicial Review**

Appellate courts do not conduct trials by jury (choice A) because their main function is to review decisions made by lower courts or administrative agencies. They do not have original jurisdiction to hold trials. Having trials with a panel of 12 judges (choice C) is not the role of appellate courts. This is typically seen in trial courts or the district court level. While the Supreme Court does have the power of Judicial Review (choice D), this is not the primary role of appellate courts. Appellate courts primarily review the decisions of lower courts or administrative agencies to ensure they were made correctly and fairly according to the law.

**7. Which of the following is a requirement for naturalization?**

**A. Being a lawful permanent resident for 5 years**

**B. Having a driver's license**

**C. Being under 18 years old**

**D. Living outside the US for 5 years**

Naturalization is the process of becoming a citizen of a country. In the US, a lawful permanent resident, also known as a green card holder, can apply for citizenship through naturalization. Therefore, being a lawful permanent resident for 5 years is a requirement for naturalization. Option B, having a driver's license, is not a requirement as it may vary by state and is not directly related to citizenship. Option C, being under 18 years old, is also incorrect as one must be at least 18 years old to apply for naturalization. Option D, living outside the US for 5 years, is incorrect as one must have lived in the US continuously for at least 5 years before applying for naturalization.

**8. What is a monarchy?**

**A. Rule by the majority**

**B. Rule by a king or queen**

**C. Rule by elected officials**

**D. Rule by the military**

A monarchy is a form of government in which a single person, usually referred to as a monarch, rules the country. This person is often a king or queen and inherits the right to rule. This is different from rule by the majority (option A), where decisions are made by the majority of people through processes like voting. Monarchy is also different from rule by elected officials (option C), as the monarch is not chosen by the people through an election process. Finally, monarchy is also different from rule by the military (option D), as the military is not the governing body in a monarchy.

**9. What did Marbury v. Madison establish?**

**A. The power of Judicial Review**

**B. State ordered segregation**

**C. The right of counsel in criminal trials**

**D. Desegregation of public schools**

Marbury v. Madison established the principle of judicial review, which is the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws and actions of the government unconstitutional. This decision strengthened the power of the Judicial Branch and set a precedent for future rulings. It did not address issues of segregation or the right to counsel in criminal trials, making options B and C incorrect. Option D also does not pertain to the decision in Marbury v. Madison as it was concerned with the legality of an executive order and not the desegregation of schools.

**10. What did the 13th amendment accomplish?**

- A. Gave women the right to vote**
- B. Abolished Slavery**
- C. Prohibited the manufacture of alcohol**
- D. Established the income tax**

The 13th amendment was a major addition to the United States Constitution that was ratified in 1865. It abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, making it illegal to own another human being as property. Option A is incorrect because it was the 19th amendment that granted women the right to vote. Option C is incorrect because it was the 18th amendment that prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. Option D is incorrect because the income tax was not established until the 16th amendment in 1913. The 13th amendment had a huge impact on American society and marks an important step towards equality and civil rights for all individuals.

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

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

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

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

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