

Nebraska Citizenship Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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	16

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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. Which river forms part of Nebraska's eastern border?**
 - A. Kansas River**
 - B. Missouri River**
 - C. Platte River**
 - D. Nebraska River**

- 2. Which city in Nebraska is known for its Lewis and Clark Landing?**
 - A. Lincoln**
 - B. Omaha**
 - C. Grand Island**
 - D. Bellevue**

- 3. Which branch of government is responsible for making federal laws?**
 - A. The Executive Branch**
 - B. Congress**
 - C. The Judicial Branch**
 - D. The Senate**

- 4. Which of the following is part of the legislative branch?**
 - A. The President**
 - B. U.S. Courts**
 - C. Congress**
 - D. State Governors**

- 5. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?**
 - A. Pay taxes**
 - B. Serve on a jury**
 - C. Vote in local elections**
 - D. Obey local laws**

- 6. Which type of citizenship does Nebraska advocate for immigrants?**
- A. Temporary residency**
 - B. Naturalized citizenship**
 - C. Non-resident citizens**
 - D. Work permits**
- 7. Who was the first governor of Nebraska?**
- A. David Butler**
 - B. Norbert Tiemann**
 - C. Bob Kerrey**
 - D. Pete Ricketts**
- 8. What is the approximate population of Nebraska as of 2020?**
- A. About 3 million**
 - B. About 1.9 million**
 - C. About 2.5 million**
 - D. About 4 million**
- 9. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?**
- A. Sixteen (16)**
 - B. Eighteen (18)**
 - C. Twenty-one (21)**
 - D. Twenty-five (25)**
- 10. What is the political party of the current President of the United States?**
- A. Independent**
 - B. Democratic Party**
 - C. Republican Party**
 - D. Green Party**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which river forms part of Nebraska's eastern border?

- A. Kansas River
- B. Missouri River**
- C. Platte River
- D. Nebraska River

The Missouri River is significant as it forms a substantial part of Nebraska's eastern border. This river serves not only as a natural boundary between Nebraska and Iowa but also plays an essential role in the geography and history of the region. It is one of the major rivers in North America and has been crucial for trade, transportation, and settlement since early American history. The other rivers listed do not form part of Nebraska's eastern border. The Kansas River runs through Kansas, the Platte River flows west to east but does not serve as a border, and the Nebraska River is not a recognized river by that name; rather, the state is named after the Platte River, which is an entirely different entity. Understanding these geographical distinctions helps provide clarity on Nebraska's borders and the significant waterways that define them.

2. Which city in Nebraska is known for its Lewis and Clark Landing?

- A. Lincoln
- B. Omaha**
- C. Grand Island
- D. Bellevue

Omaha is known for its Lewis and Clark Landing, an important historical site that commemorates the exploration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. This landmark is located along the Missouri River and serves as a public park and event space that celebrates the history and culture of the area. The landing features various amenities, including a visitor center, walking trails, and artistic installations that illustrate the journey of Lewis and Clark as they mapped the newly acquired western territory of the United States in the early 1800s. In contrast, while Lincoln, Grand Island, and Bellevue have their unique attractions and significance in Nebraska history, they do not host the Lewis and Clark Landing, which specifically highlights the connection to the expedition and its importance to the region's heritage in Omaha.

3. Which branch of government is responsible for making federal laws?

- A. The Executive Branch**
- B. Congress**
- C. The Judicial Branch**
- D. The Senate**

The correct answer is Congress, as it is the legislative branch of the federal government responsible for creating and enacting laws. Congress consists of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate. Members of Congress draft, debate, and vote on proposed legislation, which can then be signed into law by the President or vetoed if it does not meet approval. The Executive Branch, led by the President, is responsible for enforcing laws rather than making them. The Judicial Branch interprets laws and their constitutionality but does not have the authority to create legislation. The Senate, while a vital part of Congress, represents only one chamber of the legislative branch; therefore, it does not encompass the entirety of the law-making process in federal government. Only recognizing Congress as the entity responsible for making federal laws fully captures the scope of legislative power and the structure of U.S. government.

4. Which of the following is part of the legislative branch?

- A. The President**
- B. U.S. Courts**
- C. Congress**
- D. State Governors**

The legislative branch is a critical component of the United States government, responsible for making laws. Congress, which is the answer selected, is the national legislative body and consists of two chambers: the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of Congress are elected by the citizens to represent their interests, debate proposed laws, and ultimately pass legislation that impacts the country. This structure and function define the essence of the legislative branch. The other choices represent different branches or levels of government. The President is part of the executive branch and is responsible for enforcing laws. U.S. Courts belong to the judicial branch, which interprets laws and administers justice. State Governors are part of the state executive branch, overseeing state laws and administration but do not belong to the federal legislative structure. Understanding the distinct roles of each branch helps clarify the separation of powers essential to the function of the U.S. government.

5. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens?

- A. Pay taxes
- B. Serve on a jury**
- C. Vote in local elections
- D. Obey local laws

Serving on a jury is a responsibility that is only for United States citizens. This duty reflects the principle of civic engagement and participation in the judicial system, ensuring that citizens play a direct role in upholding justice. Jurors are essential for ensuring a fair trial, as they evaluate evidence and make decisions based on that evidence. This responsibility is reserved for citizens to maintain the integrity and involvement of the population in the decision-making processes of the legal system. In contrast, paying taxes, obeying local laws, and voting in local elections are not exclusive to U.S. citizens, as legal residents and non-citizens may also have obligations or the ability to participate in those actions under certain circumstances. However, serving on a jury is a specific civic duty that underscores the critical role of citizenship in the governance and functioning of society.

6. Which type of citizenship does Nebraska advocate for immigrants?

- A. Temporary residency
- B. Naturalized citizenship**
- C. Non-resident citizens
- D. Work permits

Nebraska advocates for naturalized citizenship as the most appropriate and beneficial status for immigrants. Naturalized citizenship allows individuals who have met the necessary requirements—such as residing in the U.S. for a specific amount of time, demonstrating good moral character, passing an English and civics test, and taking an oath of allegiance—to become full citizens. This grants them the rights and responsibilities that come with citizenship, including the ability to vote, apply for a U.S. passport, and receive protection from deportation. Naturalization is an essential part of the immigration process, as it fully integrates immigrants into the society and enables them to participate actively in civic life. While temporary residency, non-resident citizen status, and work permits provide certain rights, they do not confer the full benefits and responsibilities associated with being a naturalized citizen. Therefore, naturalized citizenship is highlighted as the ideal goal for immigrants in Nebraska, emphasizing the importance of fully embracing and participating in American society.

7. Who was the first governor of Nebraska?

- A. David Butler**
- B. Norbert Tiemann**
- C. Bob Kerrey**
- D. Pete Ricketts**

David Butler was the first governor of Nebraska, serving from 1867 to 1871. He played a significant role in the state's early development after Nebraska became a state in 1867. His administration focused on establishing the state's infrastructure and governance structures during a formative time in Nebraska's history. The other individuals listed have held the office of governor at different times, but none can be considered the first. Norbert Tiemann was governor in the 1960s, Bob Kerrey served from 1983 to 1987, and Pete Ricketts has been in office since 2015. Each of these governors contributed to Nebraska's governance but does not share the distinction of being the first to hold the position after statehood.

8. What is the approximate population of Nebraska as of 2020?

- A. About 3 million**
- B. About 1.9 million**
- C. About 2.5 million**
- D. About 4 million**

The approximate population of Nebraska as of 2020 was about 1.9 million. This figure reflects the state's demographic characteristics and growth trends, which show that Nebraska's population has stable but moderate growth compared to some other states. Understanding this population count is significant as it gives insights into Nebraska's representation in Congress, state funding, and resource allocation. The other figures provided do not align with the census data, which is why they are not accurate representations of Nebraska's population during that time.

9. How old do citizens have to be to vote for President?

- A. Sixteen (16)**
- B. Eighteen (18)**
- C. Twenty-one (21)**
- D. Twenty-five (25)**

To vote for President, citizens must be at least eighteen years old. This age requirement is established by the 26th Amendment to the United States Constitution, which was ratified in 1971. The amendment was a significant change, as it lowered the voting age from twenty-one to eighteen, reflecting the belief that individuals who are old enough to be drafted for military service should also have the right to vote. The other age options are not correct. Sixteen is considered too young, as individuals at that age are not deemed mature enough to make informed decisions about national leadership. Twenty-one was the previous voting age but was changed to increase youth participation in the political process. Twenty-five is also higher than the legal voting age and does not reflect current laws regarding voter eligibility. Therefore, the minimum age of eighteen is both a constitutional standard and a critical aspect of civic engagement for young adults in the U.S.

10. What is the political party of the current President of the United States?

A. Independent

B. Democratic Party

C. Republican Party

D. Green Party

The current President of the United States is a member of the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party is one of the two major political parties in the United States, the other being the Republican Party. It traditionally advocates for a platform that includes social justice, environmental protection, healthcare reform, and more progressive taxation. This answer reflects the party affiliation of the president and the broader political landscape in which they operate. Understanding the role of political parties helps citizens engage more effectively in the democratic process and participate in elections.

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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://necitizenship.examzify.com>

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

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