

USCIS New York Citizenship Interview Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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

- 1. Which president delivered the Gettysburg Address?**
 - A. George Washington**
 - B. Abraham Lincoln**
 - C. Thomas Jefferson**
 - D. Ulysses S. Grant**
- 2. Name one war fought by the U.S. in the 1900s.**
 - A. World War I**
 - B. The American Revolution**
 - C. The Civil War**
 - D. The War of 1812**
- 3. Which entity is responsible for creating federal laws?**
 - A. President alone**
 - B. Congress; Senate and House of Representatives**
 - C. Supreme Court**
 - D. State legislatures**
- 4. What is Benjamin Franklin known for?**
 - A. Being the first President**
 - B. Serving as U.S. diplomat**
 - C. Writing the Constitution**
 - D. Leading the Continental Army**
- 5. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.**
 - A. The Revolutionary War**
 - B. The Civil War**
 - C. World War I**
 - D. The Spanish-American War**
- 6. What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?**
 - A. Freedom of expression and freedom of assembly**
 - B. Right to own property and right to health care**
 - C. Right to education and right to travel**
 - D. Freedom of speech and freedom from taxes**

- 7. What is the role of the judicial branch?**
- A. To create laws**
 - B. To enforce laws**
 - C. To review laws and resolve disputes**
 - D. To advise the President**
- 8. In which year was the Constitution written?**
- A. 1776**
 - B. 1782**
 - C. 1787**
 - D. 1791**
- 9. What does the Secretary of State do?**
- A. Drafts new bills**
 - B. Advises the President on foreign affairs**
 - C. Coordinates military operations**
 - D. Presides over the Senate**
- 10. What significant event took place at the Constitutional Convention?**
- A. The Bill of Rights was ratified**
 - B. The Constitution was written**
 - C. The Declaration of Independence was created**
 - D. The first President was elected**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which president delivered the Gettysburg Address?

- A. George Washington**
- B. Abraham Lincoln**
- C. Thomas Jefferson**
- D. Ulysses S. Grant**

Abraham Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address, which is one of the most famous speeches in American history. This address was given on November 19, 1863, during the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, following a pivotal battle in the Civil War. In his brief but powerful speech, Lincoln emphasized the principles of human equality as stated in the Declaration of Independence and reaffirmed the importance of preserving the Union. The address highlighted the sacrifices of those who fought at Gettysburg, aiming to inspire the nation to ensure that "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth." This context not only illustrates Lincoln's historical significance but also aligns with the themes of unity and freedom that resonate throughout American democracy.

2. Name one war fought by the U.S. in the 1900s.

- A. World War I**
- B. The American Revolution**
- C. The Civil War**
- D. The War of 1812**

World War I is indeed one of the notable wars fought by the United States in the 1900s. The U.S. entered the war in 1917, joining Allied Powers against the Central Powers, including Germany and Austria-Hungary. This conflict was a significant global event that challenged the United States' stance as an emerging power and brought about profound changes in military and foreign policy. In contrast, the other wars listed occurred in earlier centuries. The American Revolution, which took place from 1775 to 1783, was the thirteen American colonies' struggle for independence from British rule. The Civil War, fought from 1861 to 1865, was a crucial internal conflict addressing issues such as slavery and states' rights. The War of 1812 occurred between 1812 and 1815 and involved conflict with Britain over maritime rights and territorial expansion. Each of these events played a vital role in shaping U.S. history, but they do not fit the timeline specified in the question, which focuses on the 1900s.

3. Which entity is responsible for creating federal laws?

- A. President alone
- B. Congress; Senate and House of Representatives**
- C. Supreme Court
- D. State legislatures

The responsibility for creating federal laws lies with Congress, which is bicameral, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Congress is authorized by the U.S. Constitution to draft, debate, and pass legislation that applies at the federal level. This process begins when proposed legislation, known as a bill, is introduced in either chamber. After undergoing discussions, revisions, and votes, if a bill is approved by both the Senate and the House, it is then sent to the President for approval or veto. The President's role is primarily to enforce federal laws rather than to create them. While the President can propose legislation and influence the legislative agenda, the actual power to create laws is vested in Congress. The Supreme Court does not create laws; rather, it interprets and applies them, ensuring they align with the Constitution. State legislatures are responsible for enacting state laws, which are separate from federal laws. Thus, the structure and powers of the United States government delineate that Congress is the entity designated with the authority to create federal laws.

4. What is Benjamin Franklin known for?

- A. Being the first President
- B. Serving as U.S. diplomat**
- C. Writing the Constitution
- D. Leading the Continental Army

Benjamin Franklin is known for his significant contributions as a U.S. diplomat, particularly during the American Revolution. He played a crucial role in securing essential support from France, which was pivotal for the success of the American colonies in their fight for independence. Franklin's diplomatic efforts included negotiating the Treaty of Paris in 1783, which officially ended the war and recognized American independence. His skill in diplomacy was complemented by his broad knowledge and experience, making him a respected figure both in the United States and abroad. While he contributed to many areas of civic life, such as science and philosophy, his diplomatic achievements stand out prominently in American history. The other options relate to different historical figures or events: the first President of the United States was George Washington, the Constitution was drafted by the Constitutional Convention with key figures like James Madison, and the leadership of the Continental Army was also George Washington's responsibility. Thus, Franklin's role as a diplomat is distinct and emphasizes his unique contributions to the founding of the nation.

5. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1800s.

- A. The Revolutionary War**
- B. The Civil War**
- C. World War I**
- D. The Spanish-American War**

The Civil War is a significant conflict in U.S. history that was fought from 1861 to 1865, marking a pivotal moment in the nation's development. This war was largely centered on the issues of slavery and states' rights and ultimately aimed to determine the fate of the Union and the preservation of the United States as a unified nation. The conflict involved numerous battles and significant political and social implications, leading to the abolition of slavery and Reconstruction efforts following the war. The other wars mentioned, such as the Revolutionary War, were fought in the late 18th century, while World War I occurred much later, from 1914 to 1918, with the United States entering the conflict in 1917. The Spanish-American War, although part of U.S. military history, took place in 1898 and, while also significant, is not as central to the key struggles that defined the United States during the 1800s as the Civil War was. Therefore, identifying the Civil War helps underscore a major turning point in American social and political life in that century.

6. What are two rights of everyone living in the United States?

- A. Freedom of expression and freedom of assembly**
- B. Right to own property and right to health care**
- C. Right to education and right to travel**
- D. Freedom of speech and freedom from taxes**

The correct answer highlights key rights that are protected for all individuals living in the United States, regardless of their citizenship status. Freedom of expression and freedom of assembly represent fundamental rights that are enshrined in the First Amendment of the Constitution. Freedom of expression allows individuals to express their thoughts, beliefs, and opinions without government interference, while freedom of assembly permits people to gather peacefully for protests, meetings, or social events. These rights are crucial for a democratic society, fostering an environment where diverse ideas can flourish and be shared. Other options included rights that are either not universally guaranteed to everyone in the U.S. or are not expressly stated as fundamental rights. While ownership of property is a recognized right, it may not explicitly apply to everyone in the same manner as the First Amendment rights. Similarly, the right to health care and education can vary based on state laws and is not uniformly available as a right for all. The right to travel is certainly a privilege in the United States, but it does not hold the same constitutional status as freedom of expression and assembly. Lastly, the notion of freedom from taxes does not align with established rights but instead reflects obligations and civic duties individuals have within the country. Therefore, option A correctly identifies two fundamental rights applicable to everyone

7. What is the role of the judicial branch?

- A. To create laws
- B. To enforce laws
- C. To review laws and resolve disputes**
- D. To advise the President

The judicial branch plays a crucial role in the governance of the United States by reviewing laws and resolving disputes. This function allows it to interpret the Constitution and ensure that laws align with constitutional principles. The judicial branch evaluates cases brought before it, including disputes between states, between citizens, and between the government and individuals, thereby providing a check on the legislative and executive branches. The judiciary's authority to review laws means that it can declare laws unconstitutional if they conflict with the Constitution. This foundational aspect reinforces the rule of law and protects individual rights by ensuring that legislation does not infringe upon constitutional guarantees. Additionally, resolving disputes through the court system helps maintain order and justice in society. Understanding this role underscores the importance of an independent judiciary in upholding democracy and the rule of law, emphasizing that the judicial branch is essential for interpreting laws and administering justice.

8. In which year was the Constitution written?

- A. 1776
- B. 1782
- C. 1787**
- D. 1791

The Constitution of the United States was written in 1787. This year is significant because it marks the gathering of delegates from the thirteen original states at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, where they convened to address the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation. The result of this convention was the drafting of the U.S. Constitution, which established a strong federal government with a system of checks and balances among the three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. The year 1776 is important for a different reason; it is when the Declaration of Independence was adopted, proclaiming the colonies' separation from British rule. Meanwhile, 1782 and 1791 do not correspond to the Constitution's creation; in fact, the Bill of Rights, which comprises the first ten amendments to the Constitution, was ratified in 1791, focusing on guaranteeing individual freedoms. Therefore, the correct framing of the Constitution's writing in 1787 is essential for understanding the foundational timeline of American governance.

9. What does the Secretary of State do?

- A. Drafts new bills
- B. Advises the President on foreign affairs**
- C. Coordinates military operations
- D. Presides over the Senate

The Secretary of State serves as the principal advisor to the President on foreign affairs, playing a crucial role in shaping and implementing U.S. foreign policy. This position involves overseeing diplomatic relations, negotiating agreements with other countries, and representing U.S. interests abroad. By advising the President, the Secretary of State helps to ensure that the country's international strategy aligns with its overall goals and objectives. The role encompasses a wide range of responsibilities, including working with ambassadors, meeting with foreign leaders, and overseeing the State Department, which is essential for carrying out foreign policy initiatives. This is critical in navigating complex international issues like trade agreements, conflict resolution, and global cooperation on various challenges. In contrast, some of the other roles suggested in the options do not align with the responsibilities of the Secretary of State. Drafting new bills is primarily the function of Congress, which focuses on legislative processes. Coordinating military operations falls under the purview of the Department of Defense, not the State Department. Presiding over the Senate is a role specifically assigned to the Vice President or other designated senators, not the Secretary of State. Thus, the correct understanding is that the Secretary of State's primary duty is advising the President on matters related to foreign affairs.

10. What significant event took place at the Constitutional Convention?

- A. The Bill of Rights was ratified
- B. The Constitution was written**
- C. The Declaration of Independence was created
- D. The first President was elected

The significant event that took place at the Constitutional Convention was the writing of the Constitution. This convention, held in Philadelphia in 1787, brought together delegates from various states to address the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation and create a stronger framework for the federal government. The outcome of this meeting was the drafting of the U.S. Constitution, which established the structure of the government, outlining the separation of powers among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches and enumerating the rights of citizens. The other options reflect important aspects of American history but did not occur at the Constitutional Convention itself. The Bill of Rights was ratified later, in 1791, as the first ten amendments to the Constitution, designed to protect individual freedoms. The Declaration of Independence was created earlier, in 1776, declaring the thirteen American colonies' independence from British rule. Lastly, the election of the first President, George Washington, occurred in 1789, after the Constitution was already in place. Thus, the writing of the Constitution is the central achievement of the Constitutional Convention.

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://uscisnycitizenshipinterview.examzify.com>

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