

US Immigration Law

Module Four: United States Citizenship Through Naturalization

In the first three modules of this course, we have examined immigration into the United States generally and in its nonimmigrant and permanent legal resident forms. In this module we will cover how lawful permanent residents can become US citizens through the process of naturalization.

There is no federal law requirement for permanent lawful residents to become US citizens. For many such residents, though, US citizenship is the aspiration and culmination of all the time and effort they undertook to acquire permanent residency. Each year hundreds of thousands or even a million or more people become American Citizens through naturalization.¹

Why Become a US Citizen?

United States citizenship confers multiple advantages, some in the form of legal rights and others being benefits that come with citizenship status. Among these advantages are:

- The right to vote in federal elections. With few and narrowly-defined exceptions, such as certain alien permanent residents whose parents are or were US citizens and who reasonably believed that they too were citizens when they voted, federal law (18 USC § 611) makes it a misdemeanor crime for a noncitizen to vote in elections for federal offices, including the President, Vice President, Senators and members of the House of Representatives, presidential electors in the Electoral College, and delegates from the District of Columbia.² Note that this right is subject to restrictions in some states, such as the loss of voting rights because of a felony conviction.
- The right to enter, leave, live in and work in the United States. Although lawful permanent residents share these rights, citizens have the advantage because fewer restrictions exist for them. For example, permanent residents can lose their right to remain in the United States and be subject to removal, and citizens are not subject to the requirement to maintain their residency in the US. Some federal employment positions also require US citizenship to qualify.
- The right to run for political office. Naturalized citizens who meet time-based minimum requirements are eligible to be candidates for some federal and state elected positions: seven years of citizenship to become a member of the House of Representatives, and nine years to become a senator. Not all public offices are available: in addition to a 14-year residency requirement, to be President or Vice President one must be a “natural born citizen,” which excludes naturalized citizens.
- The ability to pass on citizenship to children born in other countries. Depending on whether one or both parents are US citizens, children born overseas to citizen parents are either automatically US citizens (when both parents are married and at least one of them has a residence in the US)³ or depending on specific US residency conditions may be eligible for citizenship if one parent is a citizen and the other parent is either a non-citizen US national⁴ (that is, a person born in or having ties to American Samoa or Swains Island⁵) or an alien.⁶

¹ Migration Policy Institute, “Naturalization in the United States, 1910-Present,” <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/us-immigration-trends>

² [http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=\(title:18%20section:611%20edition:prelim\)%20OR%20\(granuleid:USC-prelim-title18-section611\)&f=treesort&edition=prelim&num=0&jumpTo=true](http://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=(title:18%20section:611%20edition:prelim)%20OR%20(granuleid:USC-prelim-title18-section611)&f=treesort&edition=prelim&num=0&jumpTo=true)

³ [Immigration and Naturalization Act \(INA\) 301\(c\)](#)

⁴ INA 301(d)

⁵ <https://www.immihelp.com/immigration/us-national.html>

⁶ INA 301(g)

- Improved ability to sponsor immigration relatives living overseas. If the sponsoring relative for a family-based immigration petition is a US citizen, the subject of the sponsorship is eligible for an immediate relative (IR) visa instead of a family second preference visa as would be the case if the sponsor was a lawful permanent resident.⁷
- Consular protection overseas. US citizens and non-citizen US nationals can ask to communicate with a representative from the appropriate US embassy or consulate if they are arrested or otherwise detained in a foreign country.

Pathways to US Citizenship

Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the US Constitution establishes the two avenues to become a United States citizen: through birth (“birthright citizenship”) or naturalization.⁸

Birthright Citizenship

Birth in the United States or its possessions (with the exceptions noted above for American Samoa and Swains Island) qualifies a person for citizenship even if the child’s parents are not US citizens.

Aside from being born in the United States or its possessions, federal law (8 USC 1401) identifies more ways to qualify for birthright citizenship. For example, members of aboriginal tribes, such as Eskimos, Aleuts, and American Indians, are citizens of the US if they are born in the United States or its possessions; and children of US citizens born outside of the US or its possessions may be citizens subject to conditions such as whether one or both parents are US citizens and whether they have met US residency requirements.⁹ The Child Citizenship Act of 2000 provides a way for adopted children to acquire citizenship.¹⁰

Naturalized Citizenship

As the subject of this course is US immigration law, our examination of citizenship laws we will spend the rest of this module on how people who cannot qualify for birthright citizenship can become US citizens through naturalization.

Citizenship Through Naturalization

In an earlier module we observed that since 1971, like many other countries in the developed world, the birth rate in the United States has not by itself been sufficient to maintain population growth. Immigration and naturalization have enabled the population of the US to overcome this problem.

Sources of Law and Other Authority

The federal agency in charge of naturalized citizenship matters is United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), which is part of the Department of Homeland Security.¹¹ USCIS implements federal policies on naturalization through the Immigration and Naturalization Act and its enabling regulations. Volume 12 of the USCIS Policy Manual (the “Policy Manual”) is the working document that USCIS personnel use for guidance when applying these laws and regulations.¹²

⁷ <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/immigrate/family-immigration/immigrant-visa-for-spouse.html>

⁸ <https://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/amendmentxiv>

⁹ [8 USC 1401](#)

¹⁰ [Public Law 106-395](#)

¹¹ <https://www.uscis.gov/policymanual/HTML/PolicyManual-Volume12-PartA-Chapter3.html>

¹² <https://www.uscis.gov/policymanual/HTML/PolicyManual-Volume12.html>

Eligibility for Naturalization

Not all lawful permanent residents will qualify to become naturalized US citizens. Prospective citizens must first meet all the conditions of eligibility under US law. Generally, these include:

- Being a lawful permanent resident who is at least 18 years old.
- Continuously residing in the US for at least five years after acquiring lawful permanent resident status. According to the Policy Manual, “Continuous residence in the United States” means keeping a permanent dwelling place for the requisite period; this is effectively the same place where the person is physically located.¹³ The five-year requirement is not absolute. For example, spouses of US citizens need only spend three years in continuous residence,¹⁴ and lawful permanent residents who serve honorably in the US armed forces can reduce the duration requirement depending on the duration of their service.¹⁵ If during the continuous residency period the applicant leaves the United States, then depending on the duration of that absence USCIS might consider that to be a break continuous residency, especially if the absence lasts for six months or more. This can lead to denial of the citizenship application, and if the absence is for one year or more it can also trigger a new continuous residency requirement.
- Meeting residency requirements. During the continuous residency period, in addition to meeting the distinct continuous residence requirement above the applicant must also have spent at least 30 months physically present in the United States. Also, for at least three months before submitting the citizenship application the applicant must live in a state or a USCIS district that has legal jurisdiction over his or her place of residence.
- Having a basic ability to speak, read and write in the English language. This means being able to use English in ordinary usage, such as reading and writing using simple words and phrases.¹⁶ The Policy Manual defines “ordinary usage” as being able to communicate in a comprehensible and pertinent way, even if the communication contains spelling, pronunciation, grammar and comprehension mistakes.¹⁷ USCIS might waive the English language ability requirement if the citizenship applicant qualifies for an exception,¹⁸ such as being more than 55 years old and having lived in the US as a lawful permanent resident for at least 15 years (cumulatively, not necessarily consecutively), or being 50 years old or older and having a cumulative 20 years of lawful permanent residence, or if the applicant suffers from a medically-certified physical or developmental disability¹⁹ that impairs the ability to learn English.²⁰
- Familiarity with the history of the United States and with its principles and form of government. This requirement, taken together with the English language proficiency requirement above, is the subject of what USCIS calls the naturalization test.²¹ For applicants more than 65 years old and who have 20 cumulative years of lawful permanent residence, additional special consideration must be given for taking this civics part of the naturalization test.²²
- Possession of personal qualities including good moral character, attachment to the principles of the US Constitution, and being “well-disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States.”²³ According to the Policy Manual, the period during which these character qualifications apply begins at least five

¹³ <https://www.uscis.gov/policymanual/HTML/PolicyManual-Volume12-PartD-Chapter3.html>

¹⁴ <https://www.uscis.gov/us-citizenship/citizenship-through-naturalization/naturalization-spouses-us-citizens>

¹⁵ <https://www.uscis.gov/policymanual/HTML/PolicyManual-Volume12-PartI.html>

¹⁶ [8 U.S.C. 1423\(a\)\(1\)](#)

¹⁷ <https://www.uscis.gov/policymanual/HTML/PolicyManual-Volume12-PartE-Chapter2.html>

¹⁸ <https://www.uscis.gov/us-citizenship/citizenship-through-naturalization/exceptions-accommodations>

¹⁹ <https://www.uscis.gov/n-648>

²⁰ [8 U.S.C. 1423\(b\)](#)

²¹ <https://www.uscis.gov/us-citizenship/naturalization-test>

²² [8 U.S.C. 1423\(a\)\(3\)](#)

²³ [8 U.S.C. 1427\(a\)](#)

years before submitting the citizenship application and continues through the application processing until taking the Oath of Allegiance. Acts that evidence a lack of moral character can result in conditional bars to naturalization (for example, crimes involving illegal drugs or alcohol abuse, prostitution, gambling, adultery or polygamy, or perjury) or permanent bars (murder, aggravated felonies, or participation in religious or non-religious persecution, genocide, or torture).²⁴

Applying for Naturalized Citizenship

If the prospective new citizen meets the eligibility requirements above, then the beginning of the naturalization process is to complete the Application for Naturalization, Form N-400.²⁵ This form, along with accompanying support documents – a copy of the applicant’s Green Card as well as specific evidence as applicable (such as a marriage certificate or records of military service) – can be submitted either online or by mail. In some situations, particularly if the applicant’s photograph and fingerprints are needed, USCIS will also schedule a biometric services appointment for these to be collected.²⁶

The Naturalization Interview and Naturalization Test

If no problems arise during the consideration of the naturalization application, USCIS will schedule the applicant to undergo an interview under oath and to take the naturalization test (English language and civics).

The Interview

The purpose of the naturalization interview is to give USCIS the opportunity to dig deeper into the background and character of the applicant. Failure without good cause to undergo the interview as scheduled, coupled with not notifying USCIS within 30 days of the reason for missing the interview is an abandonment of the application and can lead USCIS to administratively close it. If the applicant does not within one year of the administrative closure request USCIS to re-open the application, then USCIS will dismiss the application.²⁷

The questions that the USCIS officer will ask during the interview are based on the specifics of each application. The USCIS officer who conducts the interview will usually cover the following topics with the applicant:

- Biographical information, such as information about the applicant’s places of residence, employment history, marital status, and military service.
- Status as a lawful permanent resident and residence in the US. For example, this can give an applicant who has been absent from the US the opportunity to explain the circumstances of that absence.
- Matters concerning loyalty to the United States. Questions here relate to the applicant’s adherence to the US Constitution, membership in organizations, and willingness to take the oath of allegiance.

If the applicant’s English language skills are weak, and the USCIS officer is conversant in the applicant’s native language, then the interview can be done in that language. Or the applicant can bring along an interpreter, who should be a disinterested third party to the application. If need be, USCIS can require the applicant to undergo a subsequent interview to address any concerns that arise during the initial interview, or to submit additional information in writing in lieu of a follow-up interview.

The Naturalization Test

USCIS uses the naturalization test to assess how well the applicant meets the English language and knowledge of US history and civics eligibility requirements. The applicant undergoes this test during the same scheduled

²⁴ <https://www.uscis.gov/policymanual/HTML/PolicyManual-Volume12-PartF.html>

²⁵ <https://www.uscis.gov/n-400>

²⁶ <https://www.uscis.gov/forms/forms-information/preparing-your-biometric-services-appointment>

²⁷ [8 CFR 335.6](#)

appointment for the naturalization interview. The test comes in two parts, one for each eligibility requirement: the English test, and the civics test.²⁸

The English test

USCIS evaluates English language ability in three areas: verbal skills, reading comprehension, and writing ability. The naturalization interview, aside from its information-gathering and eligibility assessment functions, also serves as the verbal skills test: throughout it the USCIS officer conducting the interview will assess the applicant's ability to understand and to speak English, including the ability to be placed under oath.

The reading and writing tests comprise three questions each. The applicant must correctly answer one question for each test to pass, and as soon as the USCIS officer receives a correct answer the test stops. In the reading test, the applicant reads a sentence aloud so the officer can listen for omitted or substituted words, long pauses, or serious mistakes in pronunciation or intonation. In the writing test, the officer dictates a sentence that the applicant must transcribe. Some errors in transcription are acceptable; failure can occur if the applicant writes a sentence different from the one spoken or which contains different words or abbreviations, or writes a sentence fragment, or writes illegibly.

The Civics Test

The civics test is an oral test. It consists of 10 questions from a pool of 100 possible questions that USCIS maintains. The applicant must correctly answer six questions to pass, in which case, similarly to the reading and writing tests, the test ends. USCIS makes the civics questions available for study online or by download from the Internet.²⁹ Applicants do not need to take the civics test in English; USCIS offers it in many languages,³⁰ but for other than English the applicant must bring an interpreter fluent in English and the applicant's selected language.

Depending on the applicant's age, education level, length of US residency, and other factors, the USCIS officer administering the civics test can give special consideration, or due consideration, or both in selecting the questions. Special consideration is for applicants aged 65 or older who have at least 20 cumulative years of US residency, one distinction of which is that it has only 20 possible questions instead of 100. Due consideration allows the officer some case-by-case discretion in choosing which questions to ask.

Additional Naturalization Test Considerations

Retaking the Test

Not everyone who takes the naturalization test passes all its parts on the first attempt. The tests are not symbolic or pro forma in nature; according to one 2018 survey, when questions from the civics test are given in multiple-choice format, only one in three Americans is able to pass it.³¹ For those who fail one or more parts of the test, USCIS will schedule a re-examination for the failed parts. The window for this re-examination is 60 to 90 days after the initial test failure. The applicant will encounter a different set of test questions in the retest.

If the applicant refuses to submit to re-examination or again fails any part of it, USCIS considers this to be grounds for denying the naturalization application.

²⁸ <https://www.uscis.gov/us-citizenship/naturalization-test>

²⁹

https://www.uscis.gov/system/files_force/USCIS/Office%20of%20Citizenship/Citizenship%20Resource%20Center%20Site/Publications/100q.pdf?download=1

³⁰ <https://www.uscis.gov/citizenship/see-all-section-items-title/Civics%20Questions%20and%20Answers%20for%20the%20Naturalization%20Test/55254?destination=node/41140>

³¹ "[National survey finds just 1 in 3 Americans would pass citizenship test](#)," The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, 03 October 2018

Recording and Delivery of Test Results

Regardless of the applicant's success or failure, the USCIS officer who administers the naturalization test records the results in the application documentation. If the applicant has passed the naturalization examination, the officer must provide the applicant with the test results; but if the examination failure is grounds for denying the application, then the officer need not provide the test results.

Application Approval or Denial

After the applicant completes the naturalization examination, including any re-examination, USCIS will either deny the application, approve it, or continue it if the applicant needs to provide additional information before making a final decision.

Administrative Appeal of Denied Applications

Denied naturalization applicants may appeal the denial to USCIS for reconsideration. The applicant can self-represent during the appeal, or engage another person to act as a representative, such as an attorney. Note that for purposes of perfecting the appeal, a representative of the applicant must be authorized to perform that role; attorneys should file with USCIS a notice of entry of appearance on the applicant's behalf.

Timely Appeals

To preserve the appeal right, the applicant must file the appeal not more than 30 days after receiving the denial notice. USCIS must schedule a hearing on timely appeals not later than 180 days after receiving the appeal. Depending on the circumstances this hearing may be either *de novo* (full reconsideration of the application) or the reviewing officer can consider only part of the denied application. Unlike a judicial appeal, when reviewing an appeal the reviewing USCIS officer can consider new evidence and testimony that can affect the applicant's naturalization eligibility.

A new USCIS officer (that is, one other than the officer who administered the naturalization examination or who issued the application denial) will conduct the appeal hearing. If the denial was based on failure of the English or civics test of the naturalization examination, the reviewing officer must administer the failed test or tests one more time (no retest is available if the applicant fails the test at the hearing).

At the conclusion of the hearing, the reviewing officer will either affirm the initial decision to deny naturalization or re-determine that decision and approve the application. In some cases, the officer might re-determine the original grounds for denial, but still uphold the denial based on new information received during the hearing.³²

Untimely Appeals

USCIS will reject appeal requests if someone other than the applicant files the appeal, but that person is not authorized to act as a representative of the applicant. If the applicant or the applicant's attorney files the appeal late, USCIS can still consider it to be a motion to reopen the application or a motion to reconsider. Motions to reopen occur when the applicant presents new evidence or facts, such as attempting to overcome a denial based on abandonment of the application. Motions to reconsider involve questions of whether procedural or past precedent grounds exist that justify re-determination of the initial denial.

If the applicant meets the criteria needed to qualify for a motion to reopen or reconsider, USCIS will hold a hearing on the motion and issue a decision on the merits of the applicant's appeal.

Judicial Appeals

Ordinarily USCIS must decide to approve or disapprove an applicant's naturalization within 120 days after the naturalization interview. If it fails to do so, the applicant can bypass the USCIS appeal process and appeal for

³² <https://www.uscis.gov/policymanual/HTML/PolicyManual-Volume12-PartB-Chapter6.html>

judicial review of the application to a Federal District Court that has jurisdiction over the applicant's residence location.³³

Another way that a judicial appeal can occur is if the applicant loses the administrative appeal to USCIS and then appeals the application denial.³⁴

Properly filed judicial appeals are heard by the District Court Judge on a de novo basis.

Completing the Naturalization Process

The Oath of Allegiance

Once the naturalization application is approved, either on initial examination or after appeal, the final step is for the applicant to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States. Under ideal circumstances, the applicant can take the Oath of Allegiance on the same day as successful completion of the naturalization interview and test.

Otherwise, USCIS will mail to the applicant a [Form N-445, Notice of Naturalization Oath Ceremony](#), which will notify the applicant of the time and place for the oath-taking ceremony. The back of this form contains eight questions about the applicant's status and activities since the interview; as long as the applicant answers "No" to all eight, then the final step is to bring the form to the ceremony location, along with the applicant's Green Card which must be surrendered to USCIS at that time.

Receipt of the Certificate of Naturalization

After the applicant takes the Oath of Allegiance, USCIS will provide the newly naturalized US citizen a Certificate of Naturalization documenting his or her citizenship status.

Issues Related to Naturalized Citizenship

Revocation of Application Approval

Under some circumstances an applicant for naturalization can successfully complete all the requirements for citizenship yet still be denied citizenship. One such possibility involves the discovery by USCIS of new derogatory information about the applicant that would preclude naturalization eligibility. Another is if the applicant fails to appear on at least two occasions to take the Oath of Allegiance. Either of these requires USCIS to commence a motion to reopen.³⁵

- The applicant will have 15 days to respond to derogatory information. If the applicant successfully refutes that information, the motion to reopen is denied and the naturalization process continues; otherwise, the USCIS officer grants the motion, and the application is denied.
- USCIS treats failure to appear for at least two scheduled Oath of Allegiance ceremonies to be the same as receipt of unrefuted derogatory information unless the applicant can show good cause for why he or she did not appear to take the oath.

Revocation of Citizenship

Completion of the naturalization process through taking the Oath of Allegiance does not preclude the loss of naturalized citizenship.³⁶ Circumstances that can lead to citizenship include:

³³ <https://www.uscis.gov/policymanual/HTML/PolicyManual-Volume12-PartB-Chapter4.html>

³⁴ [8 U.S.C. 1421\(c\)](#)

³⁵ <https://www.uscis.gov/policymanual/HTML/PolicyManual-Volume12-PartB-Chapter5.html>

³⁶ <https://www.uscis.gov/policymanual/HTML/PolicyManual-Volume12-PartL-Chapter2.html>

- The citizen acquired citizenship illegally. This usually involves intentional or inadvertent failure to comply with naturalization eligibility requirements.
- Intentional concealment or misrepresentation of material facts. “Material” facts are ones that, had they been known, would have tended to affect the decision; they need not be of such a nature that they would have precluded naturalization outright.
- The citizen joins, within five years of naturalization, any of certain organizations such as the Communist party or some other organization that is terroristic or totalitarian in nature.³⁷
- Other-than-honorable discharge from the US military, if the citizen became naturalized on the basis of his or her service and the discharge occurs before completion of at least five cumulative years of service.³⁸
Note that this is not restricted to dishonorable discharges, but to general discharges or any other form of discharge than honorable.

Dual Citizenship

On its face, the Oath of Allegiance to the United States appears to preclude citizenship with any other country: it starts with the words, *“I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potent ate, state, or sovereignty, of whom or which heretofore been a subject or citizen.”*^{39 40}

According to the United States Department of State, however, “US law does not mention dual nationality or require a person to choose one nationality or another.”⁴¹ This works both ways: a foreign citizen who becomes a naturalized US citizen does not necessarily lose that foreign citizenship despite what the Oath of Allegiance says, and a US citizen who naturalized in another country does not automatically jeopardize his or her US citizenship, although it is still possible to voluntarily renounce US citizenship.

Dual nationality carries with it advantages and disadvantages. Some considerations for US dual nationals include:

- They are subject to laws of more than one country, and this may cause conflicts between the two countries’ legal systems.
- Dual citizenship may interfere with the ability of US consulates or embassies to provide consular protections.
- US dual citizens must still use their US passport to enter and leave the United States.

Conclusion

The path to US citizenship through naturalization can be long and, depending on factors in and out of the applicant’s control, difficult. Having a firm grasp of US immigration laws and regulations and adhering carefully to how USCIS applies their requirements and procedures can make the difference between a successful naturalization application and a failed one, and in achieving naturalized citizenship in the shortest possible time.

³⁷ [8 U.S.C. 1451\(c\)](#)

³⁸ [8 U.S.C. 1439\(f\)](#)

³⁹ <https://www.uscis.gov/policymanual/HTML/PolicyManual-Volume12-PartJ-Chapter2.html#footnote-1>

⁴⁰ [8 U.S.C. 1448\(a\)\(3\)](#)

⁴¹ <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/travel-legal-considerations/Advice-about-Possible-Loss-of-US-Nationality-Dual-Nationality/Dual-Nationality.html>

Quiz Questions

1. Which of the following does not constitute possible grounds for rejecting an application for naturalized citizenship?

- a. Being a member of the Communist party.
- b. Having one parent who is a citizen of another country.
- c. Failing to meet minimum applicable US residency requirements.
- d. Being born in the United States.

Answer: b

2. Which of the following is true concerning dual citizenship between the US and another country?

- a. US law forbids dual citizenship.
- b. Dual citizens can use a passport from either the US or the other country of citizenship to enter or leave the US.
- c. A US naturalized citizen automatically loses US citizenship if he or she naturalizes in another country.
- d. Having dual citizenship can cause problems when seeking US consular protection overseas.

Answer: d

3. Which of the following is not part of the naturalization test?

- a. A US history test.
- b. A civics test.
- c. An English language test.
- d. An interview with a USCIS officer.

Answer: a

4. After the naturalization test is complete, the USCIS learns of new and possibly derogatory information about an applicant for naturalized citizenship and seeks additional information from the applicant. This is referred to as:

- a. Judicial review.
- b. Administrative review.
- c. Denial of eligibility.
- d. Motion to reopen.

Answer: d

5. Which of the following constitutes a permanent bar to naturalization eligibility?

- a. Having a gambling habit.
- b. Engaging the services of a prostitute.
- c. Being convicted of purchasing illegal drugs.
- d. Being convicted of an aggravated felony.

Answer: d

6. Which of the following has jurisdiction over naturalized citizenship applications?

- a. The US State Department.
- b. The US Department of Homeland Security.
- c. US Citizenship and Immigration Services.
- d. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Answer: c

7. Which of the following is not subject to inquiry during an applicant's naturalization interview?
- The applicant's religious beliefs.
 - The applicant's biographical information.
 - The applicant's loyalty to the United States.
 - The applicant's status as a lawful permanent resident of the US.

Answer: a

8. Which of the following can lead to revocation of naturalized US citizenship?
- Being convicted of a crime involving alcohol abuse while the naturalization application is pending.
 - Intentionally concealing a material fact during the naturalization application process.
 - Losing employment in the United States.
 - Having an immediate family member who joins a terrorist organization within five years after applicant takes the Oath of Allegiance to the United States.

Answer: b

9. Which of the following is not a condition of eligibility to become a naturalized US citizen?
- Being continuously employed in the US during the naturalization application process.
 - Being at least 18 years old.
 - Possessing good moral character.
 - Having a basic understanding of how to read, write and speak English.

Answer: a

10. Aside from being a way to gather information about the applicant, the naturalization interview serves which additional purpose?
- Satisfying the requirements for the civics test.
 - Satisfying the requirements for the writing part of the English test.
 - Satisfying the speaking ability part of the English test.
 - Rebutting newly discovered derogatory information about the applicant.

Answer: c