

APPENDIX 2: N-400 PART 12 VOCABULARY REVIEW

Introduction

This glossary contains the many of the USCIS N-400 terms in Part 12. Some of these terms have been discussed in the book, and they are included here for further independent practice. They are presented in the order that they appear on the N-400.

Note to the Reader: During the Citizenship Interview, the USCIS Examiner may ask you to explain some vocabulary. For example, "What is **claim**?" The definitions below are easy and clear responses to such questions.

HINT 1: The Examiner CANNOT explain the question AFTER you've said YES or NO. If you do not fully understand what you are saying, the Examiner will stop the interview.

WRONG:

Examiner: Have you ever **claimed** to be a US citizen?

Applicant: No.

Examiner: What is **claim**?

Applicant: I don't know. . . can you tell me?

Examiner: You promised to tell the truth. You do not understand what you are saying. You do not know if you are saying something that is true or false. We must stop the interview. Go home and study more English.

HINT 2: If an Examiner asks you a question, and you do not understand a word, DO NOT SAY YES OR NO. Ask the examiner to explain the word BEFORE you answer the question.

CORRECT:

Examiner: Have you ever **claimed** to be a US citizen?

Applicant: Excuse me, I don't understand. What is **claim**?

Examiner: **Claim** is to say something is true even though it is false. Have you ever said that you were a US citizen even though you are not a US citizen?

Applicant: I understand. No, I have never **claimed** to be a US citizen.

Examiner: Let's continue the interview.

N-400 Part 12 Vocabulary Review

Part 12 Questions 1-8

Claim

To say something is true even though it is false.

Register

To put my name and personal information on an official list of people who can vote.

Vote

To choose a new leader or law.

Election

To choose a new leader for a government office.

Nobility

To be a member of the king's (royal) family.

Title of Nobility

A special name or rank.

Legally Incompetent

A judge says that I cannot make important life decisions. A lawyer, doctor, or my family must make decisions for me.

Owe

I must pay the government money.

Taxes

Money for the government. The government uses tax money to pay for the government, military, healthcare, schools, etc.

Non-resident

A "non-resident" does not live in the United States.

Part 12 Detailed Review Questions 9-13 — Affiliations

Group or Organization

People (members) who come together to do something.

Communism

Communism is the government party of China, Vietnam, North Korea, and Cuba.

Totalitarian party

A totalitarian party has complete control over everything and the people have no power.

Terrorist

A terrorist uses violence to control people and governments, ex. September 11, 2001.

Rebel

To advocate the overthrow of any government by either force or violence

Insurgent

To use weapons to fight against the government

Nazi Government

The Nationalist Socialist political party led by Adolf Hitler that controlled Germany from 1933 to 1945

Persecute

To hate or hurt someone who is different from you.

Part 12 Detailed Review Question 14 — Act of Violence

Genocide

Genocide is to kill a group of people because of their race, ethnicity, religion, or gender.

Torture

Torture is to hurt a person so that he or she will tell you secrets or information.

Kill

To kill someone is to cause a person to die; to kill or hurt a person on purpose.

Rape (sexual assault)

Rape is to force a person to have sex.

Religion

Religion is how people worship God.

Part 12 Detailed Review Question 15 — Group Violence**Military Unit**

The official armed forces group of the national government that protects the country.

Paramilitary Unit

A group of people who act like the military, but are not a part of the official military.

Police Unit

An official local group that enforces the law, protects people, and stops crime.

Self-Defense Unit

A group of people organized to protect their community against crime and violence

Vigilante Unit

A vigilante unit is a group of people who act like the police, but are not a part of the official police.

Rebel Group

A group fights against the national government.

Guerilla Group

A group is a group of people who use weapons against or otherwise physically attack the military, police, government, or other people.

Militia

An army of people, not part of the official military.

Insurgent Organization

A group that uses weapons and fights against the government.

Part 12 Detailed Review Question 16 — Work in a Prison**Prison or Jail**

A place where people who have been charged with a crime are kept.

Prison Camp

A place where enemy prisoners of war are kept.

Detention Facility

A place where people are forced to stay temporarily until they are moved to a prison, labor camp, or are deported.

Labor Camp

A place where people are forced to work.

Part 12 Detailed Review Questions 17-21 — Gang, Weapons, Child Soldiers**Gang**

A part of any group that uses a weapon against another person.

Weapon

An object such as a gun, knife, or bomb which can hurt or kill people or property

Threaten

To say that you will hurt or kill a person if they don't do what you tell them to do.

Military or Weapons Training

A person learns how to use a weapon in the armed forces or in a militia.

Recruit

To find new people to join the armed forces.

Enlist

To join the armed forces.

Conscript

To force a person to join the armed forces against his or her will.

Child Soldier

A child under 15 years old who fights in the armed forces.

Part 12 Detailed Review Questions 22-29 — Criminal Records**Crime**

To do something illegal or break the law.

Criminal Record

Information kept by the local police or government agency that shows that a person has committed a crime.

Arrested

To break the law and go to jail.

Cited

An official order for someone to appear in court or pay a fine for doing something illegal.

Detained

To be stopped and questioned by the police or government officials.

Charged

The police, judge, or court says that you have broken the law.

Convicted

A judge or court proves that you have committed a crime and must serve time in jail or pay a penalty.

Rehabilitation (“rehab”)

A court-ordered program to cure drug or alcohol problems of addiction.

Probation

A period of time during which a criminal is allowed to stay out of prison if that person behaves well, and does not commit another crime.

Jail

People go to jail when they break the law and cannot leave until a judge says that they are free.

Part 12 Detailed Review Question 30 — Crime**Habitual Drunkard**

A habitual drunkard drinks too much alcohol every day and gets sick.

Prostitute

A prostitute sells sex. A "john" solicits or "buys" a prostitute's services (including sex).

Illegal drugs

Drugs that are against the law, such as heroin, opium, and cocaine.

Bigamy

To be married to more than one person at the same time.

Immigration Benefit

A person can become eligible for a Legal Permanent Resident status by marrying a US citizen.

Illegal Entry

To come into the United States without a proper visa, or to stay in the US on an expired visa.

Illegal Gambling

To play cards or games for money. It is illegal to gamble and not pay taxes.

Alimony

Money that a court orders someone to pay monthly to their ex-spouse after a divorce.

Public Benefits

Social services or financial support from the government.

Part 12 Detailed Review Questions 31-36 — Deportation**False, Fraudulent, or Misleading**

To say or do something that is false or obscures the truth.

Lie

To say something that is not true.

Gain Entry or Admission

To come into the United States.

Gain Immigration Benefits

To get legal residence in the United States.

Remove (removal)

To make someone leave the United States.

Exclude (exclusion)

Not to allow an individual to enter the United States.

Deport (deportation)

To arrest, then force a person to return to the country they came from because they do not have a legal right to stay in the United States.

Ordered

A judge or Immigration officer makes a legal decision that someone must do something.

Rescission (rescind)

The government cancels a person's legal status to enter or live in the US after permission had been originally given.

Proceedings

A legal case to decide a person's immigration status.

Part 12 Detailed Review Questions 37-44 — US Military Service

US Armed Forces

To be a member of the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, or Coast Guard.

Deployed

To serve (or to be stationed) in the US military service outside of the United States.

Court-martialed

To be arrested and put on trial in a military court.

Discharge

To leave the armed forces.

The Draft

Compulsory military service.

Deserted

To run away from the military service.

Selective Service

All male US citizens and male immigrants living in the United States who are age 18 through 25 must register with the Selective Service (sss.gov). These young men will be called to join the armed forces if there is a national emergency.

Part 12 Detailed Review Questions 45-50 — Attachment to the US Constitution

US Constitution

The supreme law of the United States.

US Form of Government

The United States has a democratic form of government.

Oath

A serious promise.

Allegiance

To be loyal.

The Oath of Allegiance

I promise to be loyal to the United States.

Bear Arms

To use a weapon to protect the United States.

Noncombatant

To work in the army without using a weapon.

Work of National Importance

A major community emergency; example: flood, fire, earthquake.

Under Civilian Direction

To follow the orders of non-military safety officers or disaster relief workers from the Red Cross.