

Harvard Chinatown Citizenship 哈佛中国城入籍班

Chinatown Citizenship is completely staffed by student volunteers, mostly undergraduates from Harvard, M.I.T., and Wellesley, but also graduate students and alumni. Our tutors prepare students for the naturalization exam by reviewing basic English, teaching basic American history and civics, and practicing conversational skills for the oral interview. Most volunteers are bilingual in Chinese and English, but some of our most dedicated tutors speak little or no Chinese. Although none are professionally-trained teachers, the effectiveness of our student volunteers is a testament to their enthusiasm and dedication.¹

中国城入籍班的教室完全由学生志愿者组成。我们的教师将会教授基本的美国历史与政府,也会和学生练习会话技巧,进行模拟面试。他们主要是哈佛大学,麻省理工,或韦尔斯利的大学生。大多数志愿者都熟悉中英双语,我们也有一些非亚裔和不会讲普通话的优秀教师。我们的教师都富有热情和奉献精神

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Table of Contents

Level A: Citizenship English (如记英语)	3
A.1 Basic Grammar (基本语法)	3
A.2 Numbers (数字复习)	5
A.3 Dates (日期)	6
A.4 Questions (问题)	6
A.5 Verbs (动词)	8
A.6 Conversational English (英文对话)	11
A.7 Physical Characteristics (身体的特征)	13
A.8 Children (儿女)	14
A.9 Economic Status (经济情况)	15
A.10 Immigration History (移民历史)	16
A.11 Before Naturalization Interview (入籍考试前)	18
A.12 Commands (指令)	20
Level B: N-400 & 50 Questions	21
B.1 N-400 Verification (核对 N-400 表)	21
B.2 50 Questions (50 问题)	32
Level C: U.S. History (美国历史)	43
C.1 Important Facts (重要资料)	43
C.2 Early History of North America (美洲早期历史)	45
C.3 Establishment of America (美国建国历史)	46
C.4 American Democracy (美国民主)	48
C.5 Government (政府)	49
C.6 Famous Americans (著名人物)	52
C.7 Recent History (近代历史)	54
C.8 Current Information (现代资料)	56
C.9 Final Review Questions (总复习)	57
Reading & Writing Tests (朗读与听写)	58
Level C: 100 Civics Questions (历史与政府精简 100 题)	62
C.10 Tips and Tricks (了解题目的技巧)	62
C.11 American Government (美国政府)	63
C.12 American History (美国历史)	74
C.13 Integrated Civics (综合公民教育)	80
Appendix	84
X.1 100 Questions Vocabulary (53 问题单词)	84
X.2 53 Questions Vocabulary (53 问题单词)	87
X.3 Famous Americans (著名人物)	88

Level A: Citizenship English (入籍英语)

A.1 Basic Grammar (基本语法)

Parts of Speech (词类)

English has many parts of speech. Nouns, verbs, and adjectives are the most basic: 英文有很多不同的词类。名词,动词和形容词是最基本的:

1. A noun is a person, place, thing, idea. For example: pen, dog, book, U.S., China. 名词表示人, 地方, 事物, 或想法。如:笔, 狗, 书, 美国, 中国。

1a. Pronouns take the place of nouns. 代名词代替名词。

Pronouns

我	I	
你	you	
他	he	
她	she	
它	it	
我们	we	
他们	they	

1b. Possessive nouns show the relationship between nouns. 名词所有格表示名词之间的所有关系。

In most cases, they are formed by adding an apostrophe and s ('s) to the noun.² 在大多数情况下,它们是通过在名词后加上撤号和 s ('s) 形成的。Examples (例如):

- The student's (学生的) pencil broke. 学生的铅笔断了。
- The boss's (老板的) friend got married (结婚). 老板的朋友结婚了。

But if the noun is plural and already ends in a s, only an apostrophe needs to be added. 但如果名词是复数并且已经以 s 结尾,只需要加一个撇号。Examples (例如)

- The trees' leaves (树叶) fell (掉) down (下来). 树叶掉下来。
- The clothes' (衣服的) colors (颜色) are pretty (好看). 衣服的颜色很好看。

1c. Quantifiers and Countable vs. Uncountable nouns

Quantifiers are words (词) or phrases (短语) used before nouns to indicate (表示) their quantity (数量).³ They can be used with a countable (可数名词) and uncountable noun (不可数名词).

https://www.grammarly.com/blog/possessive-nouns/

https://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-lesson-quantifiers.php#:~:text=A%20quantifier%20is%20a%20word,both%20countable%20and%20uncountable%20nouns.

量词是在名词前用以表示其数量的词或短语。它们可以和可数名词和不可数名词用在一起。

Countable nouns have a singular and plural form. They can be used with a number, meaning that they can be counted. 可数名词有单数形式和复数形式。它们可以和数字一起用,也就是说它们可以被计数。Examples (例如):

- 1 apple (苹果), 2 apples, 3 apples...
- 1 friend (朋友), 2 friends, 3 friends...

Uncountable nouns only have a singular form. They cannot be used with a number, meaning that they cannot be counted. 不可数名词只有单数形式。它们不能和数字一起用,也就是说它们不能被计数。Examples (例如):

- a lot of money 钱(not 500 money)
- some juice 果汁 (not 2 juice)

The table⁴ below shows examples of commonly used quantifiers and whether they can be used with countable or uncountable nouns or both. 以下表显示常用的量词和它们是否可以与可数名词或不可数名词或两者同时用。

Quantifier	Meaning (意思)	Countable Noun (可数名 词)	Uncountable Noun (不可数名词)
Little	小的,一点,不多	×	V
Few	几个	V	×
Some	一些	~	~
Many	许多的	~	×
Much	很多	×	~
A lot of	很多	~	V
Lots of	很多	V	V
Any	任何	~	V

- **2.** A verb represents an action or state. For example: have, do, sing, jump, study. 动词表示 名词的动作或状态。如:有,做,唱,跳,学习。
- **3.** An **adjective** describes a noun. For example: big, small, red, short, interesting. 形容词用来修饰名词。如:大,小,红,短/矮,有趣。

Sentence Structure (句子结构)

⁴https://lessonsforenglish.com/quantifiers/quantifiers-in-english-and-how-to-use-them/

Rules for writing sentences 写句子的规定:

- a) Start with a capital letter. 用大写字母开头。
- b) End with a period (most of the time). 用句号结束句子 (大部分的时候)。
- c) Complete sentences comprise a "subject + **predicate**." Predicates give an explanation of the subject's action or state. 完整的句子有主语(名词)和谓语。谓语对主语动作或状态的陈述或说明。Examples (例子) predicate is underlined. 谓词带下划线。
 - Subject + verb: Jack <u>runs</u> (跑).
 - Subject + verb + object (宾语): He throws (扔) the ball (球). 他扔球。
 - Subject + verb + adjective: I am hungry (饿). 我饿了。

A.2 Numbers (数字复习)

Cardinal/Counting Numbers (基数词)

1. one	11. eleven	30. thirty
2. two	12. twelve	40. forty
3. three	13. thirteen	50. fifty
4. four	14. fourteen	60. sixty
5. five	15. fifteen	70. seventy
6. six	16. sixteen	80. eighty
7. seven	17. seventeen	90. ninety
8. eight	18. eighteen	100. one hundred
9. nine	19. nineteen	1,000. one thousand
10. ten	20. twenty	1,000,000. one million

Ordinal Numbers (序数词)

第一 first	
第二 second	第二十 twentieth
第三 third	第三十 thirtieth
第四 fourth	第四十 fortieth
第五 fifth	第五十 fiftieth
第六 sixth	第六十 sixtieth
第七 seventh	第七十 seventieth
第八 eighth	第八十 eightieth
第九 ninth	第九十 ninetieth
第十 tenth	(数字结尾-ty)去 y+ieth
(数字) + th (以下为例外)	

A.3 Dates (日期)

Months (月)

一月	January	七月	July
二月	February	八月	August
三月	March	九月	September
四月	April	十月	October
五月	May	十一月	November
六月	June	十二月	December

Dates (日期)

- 1. The general order is: Month Date, Year. 一般顺序是:月份 日期, 年份。
- 2. Use cardinal numbers when saying dates. 日期用序数词。
- 3. Years are generally pronounced in two pairs. 年份一般分两部分读。

Examples (例子):

March 24, 1979 (March twenty-fourth, nineteen seventy-nine) 1979年3月24日

I was born on November 15, 2005 (November fifteenth, two thousand five). 我出生于 2005 年 11 月 15 号。

Verbal Exercises (口头练习)

- 1. 我四月三十号不能上班。 I cannot work April thirtieth.
- 2. 你十二月七号有什么计划 ? What plans do you have for December seventh?

3.	我的出生日期是	
	My hirthday is	

A.4 Questions (问题)

Question Word	Example (例子)
Who? 谁 ?	Who are you talking to? 你在跟谁说话 ?

What? 什么?	What are you doing? 你在干什么?		
When? 何时?	When will class start? 什么时候开始上课?		
Where? 哪里 ?	Where is the teacher? 老师在哪里 ?		
Why? 为什么 ?	Why weren't you there yesterday? 你为什么昨天不在?		
How? 怎么 ?	How has your family been doing? 你的家人最近怎么样?		
How many/much? 多少?	How many countries (国家) have you visited? 你去过几个国家? How much money do you have? 你有多少钱?		
How old? 多少岁?	How old is your child? 你的孩子几岁 ?		
How long? 多久?	How long have you been waiting? 你等了多久?		

Question Structure (问题结构)

The main difference between the English and Chinese question structure is that for most English questions, the question word is at or near the beginning. 英汉提问结构的主要区别在于,大多数英语问句以提问的词开头。Examples (例如):

- Who is Zhang Ziyi? 章子怡是谁?
- How have you been recently? 你最近怎么样?

In English, there are 3 basic question types. 5 英文有 3 种基本问题类型:

- a) Yes/No: the answer is yes or no. 答案是"是"或"否"。
- b) Question-word:
- c) Choice (选择): the answer is in the question. 答案在问题里。
- 1. Yes/No Questions: the answer is yes or no. 答案是"是"或"否"。 Examples (例如):
 - Do you want help? Yes, I do. 你需要帮助吗?我需要。
 - Do you have relations with the Communist Party? No, I don't. 你是否和共产党有关系吗?没有。
- 2. Question-Word Questions: the answer is information. 答案是信息。Examples (例如):
 - What did she see? A bird. 她看到了什么?一只鸟。
 - When will we eat dinner? At 7pm. 我们什么时候吃晚饭?晚上7点。
- 3. Choice Questions: the answer is in the question. 答案在问题里。Examples (例如):
 - Do you want to watch TV or play a game? Watch TV. 你想看电视还是玩游戏**?**看电视。
 - Will we eat hamburgers or noodles? Noodles. 我们吃汉堡包还是面条?面条。

7

⁵https://www.englishclub.com/grammar/questions.htm

Important Phrases (重要句子)

Please repeat (that). 请重复一遍。 Please speak more slowly. 请说慢一点。 I understand. 我明白了。 I do not understand. 我不明白。

A.5 Verbs (动词)

为什么词常"长得不一样"? 在学习 100 题时, 你会发现很多词在不同的句子里拼写略有不同。这是因为, 与中文不同, 英文中同一个词常因人称和发生作的时间不同而采取不同的形式。在这里, 为了帮助更好地理解入籍考试的问题, 我们对词的时态做一个非常大致的介绍。

Present tense (一般现在时)

指作发生在"现在"的时间段内,或者形容长久不变的状态。

<u>如</u>:第2题 What does the Constitution do? It sets up the government. (宪法起了什么作用?它建立了政府体制。这里用的是一般现在时(does 和 sets), 因为宪法的作用是长久不变的。

<u>又如</u>, 第 9 题 What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence? (举出独立宣言内两项权利。) 同样这里仍使用一般现在时 (are) , 因为问的是独立宣言现在有哪些权利。

对于大多数词来说,使用一般现在时,要对主语的人称加以区别**:特别地,如果主语是第三人称单数(他**/她/它)时,词后要加 s**!** 这是很多同学在回答 100 题时疏忽的地方。

 \underline{m} :第2题应回答 It sets up the government. 注意 set 后面的 s: 因为 it (此指宪法)是第三人称(即不是你/我)单数(因为宪法是一样东西)。

Past tense (一般过去时)

通常词后面加-ed。指作发生在"过去"的时间段内。

<u>如</u>:第59题 Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived? (欧洲人到之前是谁住在美国?) 这里用了过去时 (lived), 因为那些人是以前住在美国, 这是过去的事了。

又如, 第62题 Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? (独立宣言是谁写

的?)同样,这里用了过去时(wrote 是 write 的过去时,这是一个不规则词)。因为独立宣言是以前写的。

Verb Conjugation (词变位)

那词应该怎么变化呢?英语中大多数的词是规则词。他们的变化规律很好掌握。在下表中,我们用 open (开) 举例:

open	现在	过去
我	open	
你/你们	open	on an a d
他/她/它	opens	opened
我们/他们	open	

还有一大类是不规则词。下表中,我们列出了最常见的不规则词 be (是)和 do (做)。 其他不规则词的变化只能靠记忆了。

be	be do		现在		去
	我	am	do	was	
你/	你们	are	do	were	4: 4
他/	她/它	is	does	was	did
我们]/他们	are	do	were	

在附表中我们列出了 100 题中涉及的一些词 (留空的地方表示 100ru 题中没涉及此时态): *动词旁边括号中的数字表示哪些考试问题使用这个动词。

原形	第三人称单数	过去时	过去分词	例子

规则词:

declare 宣布		declared	The government declared a national (全国) emergency (紧急情况)。 政府宣布全国进入紧急状态。
stop 停止	stops		I stopped the fight. 我停止了争吵。
sign 签署	signs		You need to sign the document (文件). 你需要签文件。

veto 否决	vetoes		He vetoed the bill. 他否决了法案。
advise 劝说	advises		My mother advises me. 我妈妈建议我。
review 审查、诠 释	reviews		You must review the document. 你必须检查文件。
live 住		lived	I have been living here since I was born. 我从出生起就住在这里。
arrive 到达		arrived	She arrived at noon (中午). 她中午到达了。
adopt 采用		adopted	The organization (组织) has adopted a new policy (政策). 组织采取了一项新政策。
happen 发生		happened	Nothing had happened. 什么都没发生。
support 支持		supported	My friend supports me. 我的朋友支持我。
free 解放		freed	They freed him from jail (监狱). 他们把他从监狱里释放了出来。
attack 攻击		attacked	The war began when they attacked. 他们进攻时战争开始了。
influence 影响	influences		She influenced my decision (决定). 她影响了我的决定。
serve 提供; 服务	serves		Leaders (领导者) should serve the people. 领导者应该为人民服务。
appoint 任命; 安 排		appointed	They have been appointing teachers for years. 他们多年来一直在任命老师。

不规则词:

come 来	comes	came	come	We came for better opportunities. 我们来是为了更好的机会。
take 带	takes	took	taken	She took me to the party (派对). 她带我去参加派对。
fight 打架,争取	fights	fought	fought	She fought in the battle (战斗). 她参加了战斗。

do 做 (很多问题)	does	did	done	My husband does the chores (家务). 我丈夫做家务。
have 有 (很多问 题)	has	had	had	I have two cats (猫). 我有两只猫。
lead 带领	leads	led	led	They led the country. 他们带领了国家。
write 写	writes	wrote	written	My friend writes books. 我的朋友写书。
try 试图,审判	tries	tried	tried	I tried helping (帮助) them. 我试着帮助他们。

其他 100 题中没有的常用不规则词:

原形	第三人称单数	过去时	过去分词	例子
sell 卖	sells	sold	sold	The bakery (面包店) sells bread (面包). 面包店卖面包。
buy 买	buys	bought	bought	I bought a present (礼物) for her. 我给她买了一件礼物。
eat 吃	eats	ate	eaten	She has eaten two meals (两顿饭) today. 她今天吃了两顿饭。
go 去	goes	went	gone	He went to the grocery store/supermarket (超市) to buy fruit (水果). 他去超市买水果。

A.6 Conversational English (英文对话)

Self-Introduction & Greetings (自我介绍和问候)

见面:Hello/Hɪ/Hey. 你好。		
Good morning. 早上好。	Good afternoon. 下午好。	Good evening. 晚上好。

告别:Goodbye/Bye. 再见。 See you later/tomorrow/next week. 等会/明天/下周见。 Have a nice day. 祝你有美好的一天。 Thank you. You too. 谢谢,你也是。

1. A: Hi, my name is	What's your name?	你好,我的名字是_	。你的名字是什么?
B: My name is	. It is nice to meet you.	我的名字是。	很高兴能见到你。

2. A: How are you today? How are you (doing)?

B: I am fine, thank you, and you? / I'm good.

3. A: How are you feeling today?

How are you feeling about this test?

B: I am feeling fine / a bit nervous / excited.

4. A: What do you do in your free time? Do you have any hobbies?

B: I like to read.

I like to cook.

I like to watch TV.

I like to use the internet.

I like to travel.

I like to sing.

I like to exercise.

I like to listen to music.

I like to swim.

5. A: Where do you live?

B: I live in Boston/Quincy/Malden/Newton, etc.

A: Do you like living there?

B: Yes, it is nice.

No, I want to move.

A: Do you live in a house or an apartment?

B: I live in a house.

I live in an apartment.

A: How long have you lived there?

B: I have lived there for ___ (years/months/weeks).

I have lived there since (month/date/year).

你今天怎么样?

你怎么样?

我很好,谢谢。你呢?/我很好。

你今天感觉怎么样?

你对这个考试感觉怎么样?

我感觉挺好/有点紧张/兴奋。

你在空闲时间做什么?

你有什么爱好吗?

我喜欢读书。

我喜欢做菜。

我喜欢看电视。

我喜欢上网。

我喜欢旅游。

我喜欢唱歌。

我喜欢运动。

我喜欢听音乐。

我喜欢游泳。

你住在哪里?

我住在波士顿/昆西/马尔登/

牛顿...

你喜欢住在那里吗?

喜欢, 挺不错的。

不, 我想要搬家。

你住房子还是公寓?

住房子。

住公寓。

那你在那里住多久了?

在那里住了 (几年/月/周)。

从 (几月/日/年) 开始住的。

Talking About the Weather (谈谈天气)

- 6. A: How is the weather today? / What's the weather like today? 今天天气怎么样?
 - B: The weather is great/fine/good/okay/bad/terrible.

天气很好/晴好/好/还可以/坏/很坏.

It is sunny/raining/snowing/windy/cloudy.

今天晴朗/下雨/下雪/刮风/多云。

It is hot/warm/cool/cold. It is a bit hot. It is a bit cold. 热/暖/凉爽/冷。 有点热。 有点冷。

Transportation (交通)

	How did you come/get here it I came by 我坐	
	subway 地铁 / bus 公	共汽车 / car 汽车 / bike 自行车
	I took the 我乘	
	subway 地铁 / bus 公	:共汽车 / train 火车
	I took a 我乘坐	
	bus 公共汽车 / taxi ¦	出租车
	I drove here. 我开车来的。 I biked here. 我骑自行车来 I walked here. 我走路来的。	为.
8. A: B:	Which one? (for bus) Which line? (for subway) Bus number <number>.</number>	号汽车<数字>。
	Blue/red/orange/green line.	蓝/红/橙/绿线。
	How long did it take? <pre><number> minutes/hours.</number></pre>	用多长时间 ? <数字>分钟/小时。
	Was there traffic? No. / Yes.	有没有塞车 ? 没有。/ 有。

A.7 Physical Characteristics (身体的特征)

Questions About Your Physical Characteristics (关于您身体的特征的问题)

1. Question: How **tall** are you? / What is your **height**? 问**:**你有多高**?**

Answer: I am <number> feet, <number> inches tall.

答:我有<数字>英尺,<数字>英寸高。

(注:1英尺=30.48 厘米;1英寸=2.54 厘米)

2. Question: How much do you weigh? / What is your weight?

问:你有多重?

Answer: I weigh <number> pounds.

答:我重<数字>磅。

(注:1磅=0.4536千克)

3. Question: What **color** are your **eyes**?

问:你的眼睛是什么颜色的?

Answer: My eyes are brown/black.

答:我的眼睛是棕/黑色的。

4. Question: What **color** is your **hair**?

问:你的头发是什么颜色的?

Answer: My hair is black/gray/white/brown.

答:我的头发是黑/灰/白/棕色的。

A.8 Children (儿女)

Questions About Your Children (关于您儿女的问题)

1. Question: How many **children** do you have?

问:你有几个孩子?

Answer: I have <number> child/children.

答:我有<数字>孩子/孩子们。

2. Question: What is his/her **name**? What are their names?

问:他们叫什么?

Answer: His/Her name is <name>. / Their names are <names>.

答:他/她/他们的名字是<名字>。

Note: The above two questions may be asked together.

注意:上面两题也许会一起问。

3. Question: What is his/her **date of birth**? / What are their dates of birth? Question: **When** was he/she **born**? / When were they **born**?

问:他/她/他们什么时候出生的?

Answer: His/Her date of birth is <date>. / Their dates of birth are <dates>.

答:他/她/他们的生日是<日期>。

4. Question: What is his/her age? / What are their ages?

Question: **How old** is he/she? / How old are they?

问:他/她/他们多大了?

Answer: He/She is <number> years old. / They are <numbers> years old.

答:他/她/他们<数字>岁了。

A.9 Economic Status (经济情况)

Questions About Your Economic Status (关于您经济情况的问题)

	7
1. A: How do you support yourself?	你生活费是从哪里来的?
B: My children support me.	我的儿子/女儿养活我。
I am on welfare.	我有社会福利。
I have a job.	我有工作。
I have savings.	我有积蓄。
2. A: Do you have a job?	你有工作吗?
Do you work?	你有在工作吗?
Are you employed?	你有受雇吗?
B: Yes, I have a job. I am a	有。我是 (职业)。
No, I am retired. In China, I was a	没有,我退休了。在中国的时候,我 以前是。。
No, I am unemployed. I am looking for	我没有工作。我在找 方面的
a job as a	工作。
A: What do you do at your job?	你工作是干什么的?
What do you do as a	你作为一名(例:厂工),是干
(e.g. factory worker)?	的什么?
B: At my job, I	我。
3. A: Do you pay rent?	你付房租吗?
B: Yes, I do pay rent. /No, I do not pay rent.	是,我有付/不,我没付。
A: How much is rent each month?	每月租金多少?
B. I pay dollars in rent each month	美元 。

4. A: Are you on government welfare? Do you receive food stamps?

B: Yes/No.

5. A: Do you pay your taxes?

Do you file a tax return every year?

B: Yes, I do pay my taxes. I file a tax return every year. / No, I do not pay my taxes.

6. A: Do you owe any taxes that are overdue?

B: Yes, I owe overdue taxes. / No, I do not owe any taxes that are overdue.

你是否用美国政府福利? 你拿食物票吗? 拿/不拿。

你缴税吗? 你每年都报税吗? 是的,我有交税。我每年报税。/不, 我不交税。

你欠着税吗? 是的,我欠税。/不,我不欠税。

A.10 Immigration History (移民历史)

Questions About Your Immigration History (关于您移民历史的问题)

1. A: What is your **social security number**?

B: My social security number is <xxx-xx-xxxx>.

2. A: When did you become a **permanent resident**

of the United States?
B: I became a permanent resident on <date>.

3. A: **How long** have you been a permanent resident?

B: I have been a permanent resident for <number> years.

4. A: Have you traveled outside of the United States since becoming a permanent resident?

Have you left the country since you came to America?

B: Yes/No.

5. A: Why did you travel outside the United States?

B: I traveled outside the United States for vacation / to see my family.

6. A: Who helped you fill out your N-400 application? Who helped you complete your N-400?

B: My friend/son/daughter, etc. ____ helped me fill out my application.

7. A: Have you had any additional children since you

你的社会安全号码是什么**?** 我的社会安全号是<xxx-xx-xxx>。

你何时成为了美国永久居民?

我在<日期>成为美国永久居民。

你已成为永久居民多长时间了**?** 我已当了<数字>年的永久居民了。

你成为永久居民之后出过国吗?

你来美国以后出过国吗?

有/没有。

你为何离开美国**?** 你离开美国为了旅游。/为了探望家人

谁帮你填的 N-400? 谁帮你完成的 N-400? 我的朋友 / 儿子 / 女儿帮我填的。

你交 N-400 以后还要没要孩子?

turned in/submitted/filed your N-400?

B: Yes/No.

8. A: Have you committed a crime since you turned in/submitted/filed your N-400?

B: Yes/No.

9. A: Have you taken any additional trips outside of the United States since you turned in/submitted/filed your N-400?

B: Yes/No.

10. A: Have you moved since you turned in/submitted/filed your N-400?

B: Yes/No.

11. A: Who sponsored you to come to the U.S.?

B: My son/daughter/wife/husband, etc.

12. A: Where did you enter the United States?

B: In Boston/Los Angeles/Newark, etc.

13. A: Why did you decide to come to the U.S.? Why did you want to come to America?

B: To be with my family.

To get a better education.

For my children.

To have a better life.

For freedom

To find work.

14. A: Do you miss anything about China?

B: I miss my family.

I miss my friends.

I miss the food.

No, I do not miss anything.

15. A: Why do you want to be an American citizen?

B: I want to be an American citizen because I want .

to vote.

to travel with a U.S. passport.

to obtain federal government jobs.

to get social security benefits.

要了/没要。

你交 N-400 以后犯过罪吗?

没有。

你交 N-400 以后出过国吗?

有/没有。

你交 N-400 以后搬过家吗?

有/没有。

是谁担保你来美国的?

我的儿子/女儿/妻子/丈夫...

你在哪儿入的境?

在波士顿 / 洛杉矶 / 纽瓦克 /

你为什么决定来美国?

你为什么想来美国?

和我家人团聚。

得到更好的教育。

为了我子女。

为了有更好的生活。

为了自由。

找工作。

你最想念中国的什么?

想念家人。

想念朋友。

想念中国料理。

什么都不想念。

你为什么想入美国籍?

我想入美国籍因为我想。

选举。

用美国护照旅游。 得到美国政府工作。

为了社安待遇

为了担保我的家人来美国。 To sponsor my family to come to America. 16. A: Do you like living in America? 你喜欢住在美国吗? B: Yes, I like it here. 喜欢。 你为什么喜欢住在美国? A: Why do you like living in America? 我喜欢住在美国因为 . B: I like living in America because . 空气很好。 the air is good. the education is good. 教育很好。 the water is good. 水质很好。 我喜欢这里的自由。 I like the freedom. 这边食物好吃。 the food is good. A.11 Before Naturalization Interview (入籍考试前) Questions Before the Naturalization Interview (入籍考试前的问题: 你准备好了吗?) 你为什么来? 1. A: Why are you here? What is your reason for being here? 你为了什么原因来? Do you know what you are doing here? 你知道你为什么来的吗? B: I am here to take my citizenship test. 我来考我的入籍考试。 有没有人和你来? 2. A: Did anyone come with you? Did you come with family? 你是不是和家人来的? B: No, I came by myself. 没有,我自己来的。 Yes, I came with my son/daughter/wife/ 对, 我和儿子/女儿/妻子/ husband/friend... 丈夫/朋友...一起来的。 A: Did you come by yourself? 你是自己来的吗? Did you come alone? 你是一个人来的吗? B: Yes, I did. 是。 No, I came with my son/daughter/wife/ 不,我和儿子/女儿/妻子/ husband/friend... 丈夫/朋友...一起来的。 3. A: Do you have your appointment notice? 你有没带你的通知信吗? 我能看一下你的通知信吗? Can I see your appointment notice?

B: Yes.

4. A: What time is your appointment?

What time is your interview?

好。

你约的是什么时候面试? 你约的是什么时候面试? A: How long have you been waiting here?

B: I have been waiting for ___ minutes/___ hours.

6. A: Did you bring a lawyer/an attorney with you?

B: No.

7. A: Did you bring your documents?

B: Yes.

8. A: Which documents did you bring with you?

B: I brought my ID card/social security card, passport, green card, appointment notice, etc.

9. A: Is this your first or second time taking the test?

B: This is my first time.
This is my second time.

A: Why didn't you pass the test the first time?

B: I couldn't speak/read/write English.

I didn't pass the speaking/reading/writing part.

10. A: Have you studied English?

Have you taken an English class?

B: Yes, I took an English class at Harvard. Yes, I studied English at _____.

11. A: How did you study for this test?

B: I took a citizenship class at Harvard.

12. A: Do you know how to read English well?

Do you know how to write English well?

Do you know how to speak English well?

Can you read/write/speak English?

B: Yes.

13. A: How are you feeling today?

How are you feeling about this test?

B: I am feeling fine / a bit nervous / excited.

14. A: Are you prepared to take this test?

B: Yes.

15. A: Are you ready?

Are you ready to begin/start/take this test?

B: YES!

你等了多久?

我等了__分钟/__小时。

你带律师来了吗**?** 没有。

你证件带了吗?

带了。

你带来了什么证件?

我带我的身份证/社会安全证、护照、绿卡、通知信、等等。

这是你第一还是第二次考试?

这是我第一次。

这是我第二次。

你第一次为什么没通过?

我当时不会说/读/写英文。

我没有通过说/读/写的部分。

你学过英文吗?

你上过英文班吗?

我在哈佛上学过。

我在 学过。

你是怎么准备这个考试?

我在哈佛有上公民入籍班。

你英文读得好吗?

你英文写得好吗?

你英文说得好吗?

你会读/写/说英文吗?

好/会。

你今天感觉怎么样?

你对这个考试感觉怎么样?

我感觉挺好/有点紧张/兴奋。

你考试准备好了吗?

好了。

准备好了吗?

准备好开始考了吗?

好了!

A.12 Commands (指令)

1. Turn left/right. Take a left/right.	往左/右转。
2. Go down the hall/hallway.	沿这走廊走。
3. Go down the hall/hallway on the/your left/right.	沿着你左边/右边的走廊走。
4. Go around the corner.	在拐角转。
5. He/She can't come with you.	他/她不能和你来。
6. Please wait right here.	请在这儿等。
7. Please sit down and wait.	请坐下等。
8. Please have a seat.	请坐下。
9. Please go up to window two and put your letter there.	请去2号窗口交你的通知信。
10. Go with that woman/lady/man/gentleman.	跟着那个女士/先生走
11. Please follow me to room	请跟我到号室。
12. Come with me to room	跟我到号室。
13. Go down to number	请去号室。
14. Tell me the answer.	告诉我答案。
15. That's wrong/incorrect. Please try again.	你错了,请再试一次。
16. What? / Pardon? / Come again? / Excuse me? /	表示考官没有听清楚你刚说的
Can you repeat that? / Can you say that again?	话所以想让你重复一遍。

Level B: N-400 & 50 Questions

B.1 N-400 Verification (核对 N-400 表)

Part 1: Information About Your Eligibility (入籍条件)

Vocabulary (单词)

lawful permanent resident 合法永久居民, 持绿卡者 spouse 配偶

Questions (P\$AZ)	-
Q: Have you been a lawful permanent resident for the last five years? A: Yes, I have.	问: 你过去 5 年内是合法永久 居民吗? 答: 是.
Q: Have you been a lawful permanent resident and have been living with a spouse who is a U.S. citizen in the past three years? A: No, I have not.	问: 你过去 3 年内是合法永久 居民并和是公民的配偶住吗? 答: 不是. (上题否定时才问)
Q: Are you applying for qualifying military service? A: No, I am not.	问: 你是在申请服兵役吗? 答: 不是. (上两题否定时才问)
Q: How long have you been a permanent resident of the U.S.? A: Since	问: 你当美国永久居民多久了? 答: 自<日期>起(当的).
Q: When did you get your permanent resident card? A: I got it on	问: 你是什么时候拿的绿卡? 答: 我<日期>拿的.
Q: You got your permanent resident card on A: Yes.	问: 你是<日期>拿的绿卡?答: 对.
Q: Have you ever served in the U.S. military? A: No, I haven't.	问: 你参过美国的军吗? 答: 我没有.

Part 2a: Your Name (申请人姓名)

Vocabulary (单词)

family name / last name 姓given name / first name 名middle name 中名full name 全名permanent resident card / alien registration card / green card 绿卡

legally [副词]合法地

Q: What is your (full legal) name? A: My name is	问: 你的(法定全)名是什么? 答: 我名叫<表上的名, 姓>.
Q: Your name is, correct? A: Yes.	问: 你叫<表上的名, 姓>, 对吗? 答: 对.
Q: How do you spell your name? Ex: J-I-N-T-A-O H-U.	问: 你的名字怎么拼? 例: J-I-N-T-A-O H-U.
Q: What is your family / last name? A: My family / last name is	问: 你姓什么? 答: 我姓<表上的姓>.
Q: Is your family / last name? A: Yes.	问: 你姓<表上的姓>吗? 答: 对.
Q: What is your given / first name? A: My given / first name is	问: 你名叫什么? 答: 我名叫<表上的名>.
Q: Is your given / first name? A: Yes.	问: 你名叫 <表上的名> 吗? 答: 对.
Q: What is your middle name? A: I do not have a middle name.	问: 你的中名叫什么?答: 我没有中名.
Q: What name appears on your permanent resident card? Ex: Jintao Hu	问: 你绿卡上的姓名是什么? 例: Jintao Hu
Q: Have you ever used any other name? A: Yes, I have used A: No, I have not.	问: 你有没有用过其它姓名? 答: 有. 我用过<表上的别名>. 答: 我没有.
Q: Would you like to legally change your name? Q: Do you want to change your name?	问: 你想合法地改名吗?答: 不想.

A: No.	
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Part 2b: Information About You (个人信息)

Vocabulary (单词)

social security number 社会安全号码 deaf 聋 date of birth 出生日期 blind 盲

birthday 生日(不加年份) 有损伤(形) impaired nationality 国籍 impairment 损伤(名) marital status 婚姻状况 disabled 有残疾(形) 医疗措施 accommodations disability 残疾(名)

Questions (问题)

Q: What is your social security number? Ex: It is 123-45-6789.	问: 你的社会安全号码是什么? 例: 是 123-45-6789.
Q: What is your birthday? Q: When is your date of birth? Q: When were you born? A: My birthday is	问: 你生日是什么时候? 答: 我生日是<日期>.
Q: Which country are you from? Q: Where are you from? Q: What is your country of birth? A: China.	问: 你从哪个国家来? 问: 你从哪里来? 问: 你出生国是哪里? 答: 中国.
Q: What is your nationality? A: I am Chinese.	问: 你国籍是什么? 答: 中国人.

Part 3: Accommodations for Individuals With Disabilities and/or Impairments (身体残疾或/和伤害的特别援助)

Vocabulary (单词):

Q: Do you need any special accommodations?	问: 你是否需要特殊的帮助?
A: Yes, I do. / No, I do not.	答: 是. / 不.
Q: Are you requesting an accommodation	问: 你是否因为你的残疾和/或缺陷而要求特

because of your disabilities and/or impairments? A: No. / Yes. If you answer "Yes," you may need to answer the questions below.	殊的帮助? 答: 没有. / 是的. 如果您的回答是"是", 你可能需要回答以下 的问题.
Q: Are you deaf or hard of hearing? A: Yes, I am. / No, I am not.	问: 你是失聪还是听力受损? 答: 是. / 不.
Q: Are you blind or have low vision? A: Yes, I am. / No, I am not.	问: 你是盲人还是视力低下吗? 答: 是. / 不.
Q: Do you have another disability or impairment? A: Yes, I do. / No, I do not. Ex: I need a wheelchair.	问: 你有其他的残疾或缺陷吗? 答: 我有. /我没有. 例: 我需要一个轮椅.

Part 4: Information to Contact You (联系您的信息)

Vocabulary (单词)

daytime telephone number 由天的电话号码 work telephone number evening telephone number mobile telephone number email address 由天的电话号码 电子邮件地址

Questions (问题)

Q: What is your daytime telephone number?	问: 你白天的电话号码是什么 ?
Ex: My daytime phone number is (617) 555- 2622.	例: 我白天电话号码是 (617) 555-2622.
Q: What is your work telephone number?	问: 你工作电话号码是什么?
Ex: My work phone number is (123) 456-789	例: 我工作电话号码是 (123) 456-789.
Q: What is your evening telephone number? Ex: My evening telephone number is	问: 你晚上的电话号码是什么? 例: 我晚上的电话吗是
Q: What is your mobile telephone number? Ex: My mobile telephone number is	问: 你移动电话号码 是什么 ? 例: 我移动电话号码是
Q: What is your email address?	问: 你电子邮件地址是什么 ?
Ex: My email address is hello@gmail.com.	例: 电子邮件地址是 hello@gmail.com.

Part 5: Information About Your Residence (您的住所信息)

Vocabulary (单词)

physical address 实际地址 suite (ste) 套房 城市或城镇 street number 街道编号 city or town 县 street name 街名 county 州 公寓 state apartment (apt) 居住日期 mailing address 通讯地址 dates of residence 邮政编码 zip code

Questions (问题)

Q: What is your current physical address? Ex: My current physical address is	问: 你现在的物理地址是什么 ? 例: 我现在的物理地址是
Q: What is your current mailing address? Ex: My current mailing address is	问: 你现时的通讯地址是什么 ? 例: 我现时的通讯地址是
Q: You live at? A: Yes. A: No, I live at	问: 你住在<住址>? 答: (若与事实相符) 对. 答: 不, 我住在<表上写的住址>.
Q: Where do you live? A: I live at	问: 你住在哪里? 答: 我住在<表上写的住址>.
Q: How long have you lived there? A: I have lived there for	问: 你在那里住多久了? 答: 我在那里住了<多长时间>.
Q: When did you move there? Q: At what time did you first move there? A: I moved there on	问: 你什么时候搬到那里? 答: 我是<日期>搬到那里的.
Q: Where have you lived in the past five years? A: I have lived in,, and A: I have lived at, and I currently live at	问: 你过去五年内住过那些地方? 答: 我在<城市>, <城市>, 和<城市>住 过. (介词 in 后要跟比市大的地点) 答: 我住过<地址>, 现在住<地址>. (介词 at 后要跟具体住址)
Q: Are these all the places you have lived in the last five years? A: Yes, they are.	问: 这些是不是你五年内住过所有的地方? 答: 对.
Q: Have you lived in any other locations these last five years? A: No, I have not.	问: 你五年内住没住过别的地方? 答: 没有.

Part 6: Information About Your Parents (父母信息)

Vocabulary (单词)

parents 父母 mother 母亲 father 父亲

Questions (问题)

Q: Were your parents married before your 18th birthday? A: Yes. / No.	问: 您的父母是否在您 18 岁之前处在结婚状态? 答: 是. / 不.
Q: Is your mother a U.S. citizen? A: No.	问: 您的母亲是美国公民吗? 答: 不是.
Q: Is your father a U.S. citizen? A: No.	问: 您的父亲是美国公民吗? 答: 不是.

Part 7: Biographic Information (传记信息)

Vocabulary (单词)

biographic 传记

gender 性别 (男, 女)

ethnicity 民族 (西班牙; 拉丁裔; 非西班牙, 拉丁裔)

race 种族 hair color 发色 eye color 眼睛眼色

Q: What is your ethnicity? A: Not Hispanic or Latino.	问: 你的民族是什么? 答: 非西班牙裔或拉丁裔.
Q: What is your race? A: Chinese.	问: 你的种族是什么? 答: 中国人.
Q: What is your height? Q: How tall are you? Ex: I am 5' 9'' (读: "five nine"). Ex: I am 6 feet.	问: 你有多高? 例: 我身高 5 英尺 9 英寸. 例: 我身高 6 英尺.
Q: What is your weight? Q: How much do you weigh? Ex: I weigh 120 pounds.	问: 你有多重 ? 例: 我的体重是 120 磅.
Q: What is your eye color? Ex: My eyes are brown / black.	问: 你眼睛是什么颜色? 例: 我眼睛是咖啡 / 黑色.

Q: What color is your hair?
Ex: My hair is black / gray / white.
Ex: I am bald.

问: 你头发是什么颜色?
例: 我头发是黑 / 灰 / 白色.
例: 我秃顶.

Part 8: Information About Your Employment and Schools You Attended (有关您就业和就校的信息)

Vocabulary (单词)

employer 雇主 employment 工作 occupation / profession / job 职业

Sentence Structure Patterns (重要句子结构)

I worked at <单位> from <开始时间> to <结束时间>. Ex: I worked at CVS from June 1997 to January 2001.	我从到在工作。 例: 1997 年的六月到 2001 年的一月在 CVS 工作.
I have worked at <单位> since <时间>.	自起,我在工作。
Ex: I have worked at CVS since 2001.	例:自 2001起,我在 CVS 工作.

Q: Have you worked in the last five years? A: Yes, I have. / No, I have not.	问: 你五年內工作过吗? 答: 工作过. / 没有.
Q: Are you (currently) employed? A: Yes, I am. / No, I am not.	问: 你(现在)有工作吗? 答: 有. / 没有.
Q: What is / was your occupation? Q: What do / did you do? A: I am/was a(n) Ex: I am a teacher. Ex: I am a secretary. Ex: I was a doctor.	问: 你的职业是什么? 答: 我(以前)是<职业>. 例: 我是老师. 例: 我是秘书. 例: 我是医生.
Q: Where do you work? Q: Who is your employer? Q: Who do you work for? A: I work at	问: 你在哪里工作? 问: 你的雇主是谁? 问: 你给谁工作? 答: 我在<单位>工作.
Q: How long did you work there? A: I worked at for	问: 你在那里工作多久了? 答: 我在<单位>工作了<多久>.

Q: What were the dates of employment? Q: When did you work there? A: I worked there from to	问: 你的工作日期是什么? 问: 你是什么时候在那里工作的? 答: 我 在那里从<日期>作到<日期>.
Q: Could you please list your employers during the past five years? Q: For whom have you worked for these last five years? A: My employers during the past five years were, and	问: 你能列出你五年内所有的雇主吗? 问: 你五年里都给谁工作过? 答: 我五年内的雇主有<单位>, <单 位>, 和< 单位>.
Q: Is this list of employers complete? A: Yes, it is.	问: 你有没有把你所有的雇主写下来? 答: 有.
Q: Did you attend any school in the last five years? A: Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.	问: 在过去的五年中你上过任何学校吗? 答: 我上过. / 我没上过.
Q: What types of schools did you attend? A: I attended Ex: I attended trade school. Ex: I attended college.	问: 你上过哪些学校? 答: 我上过 例: 我上过职业学校. 例: 我上过大学.
Q: Did you attend school part time or full time? A: I haven't attended school. A: I attended school part time. A: I attended school full time.	问:你是兼职上学还是全职上学? 答: 我没有上过学. 答: 我兼职上学. 答: 我全职上学.

Part 9: Time Outside the United States (离美时间)

Vocabulary (单词)

total	全部	recent	最近
spend	停留	date	日期
trip	旅行	left	离开
outside of	在<境>外	return	返回
lawful permanent resident	合法永久居民, 持绿卡者		

Sentence Structure Patterns (重要句子结构)

I went to <哪里> for <多久>.	我去了<哪里> <多久>.
Ex: I went to Hong Kong for three months.	例: 我去了香港 三个月.

Q: How many total days did you spend outside	问: 你过去 5 年内离开美国一共 多少天?
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of the United States during the last 5 years? A: days.	答: <天数>天.
Q: How many trips of 24 hours or longer have you taken outside of the United States during the last 5 years (since becoming a Lawful Permanent Resident)? A: trips.	问:(成为合法永久居民后)你5年内共有多少次离开美国24小时或以上?答:<次数>次.
Q: When was your most recent trip? A: It was from to	问: 你最近出国是什么时候? 答: 从<日期>到<日期>。
Q: When did you leave the United States for the trip? A: I left on	问:(接上面的问题)那次你是什么时候离开美国的? 答:我是<日期>走的.
Q: When did you return to the United States from the trip? A: I returned on	问: (接上面的问题) 那次你是什么时候返回美国的? 答: 我是<日期>回来的.
Q: Which country did you travel to? A: I went to	问:(接上题)你都去了哪里? 答:我去了<国家>.
Q: Did you travel to any other countries during this time? If so, where? A: No, I did not. A: Yes, I did. I went to Japan.	问: (接上题) 在此期间你去过其 他国家吗? 答: 没有. 答: 有, 我去了日本.
Q: Did the trip last 6 months or more? A: No, it did not. / Yes, it did.	问: (接上题) 超过 6 个月了吗? 答: 没有. / 有.
Q: For how many days were you in? A: days.	问: 你在<国家>逗留了多久? 答: <天数>天.

Part 10: Information About Your Marital History (有关您的婚姻历史)

Vocabulary (单词)

marriage 婚姻 marital status 婚姻状况 spouse 配偶 wife 太太 先生

Questions (问题)

husband

Q: Have you ever been married?	问: 你结过婚吗?
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A: Yes, I have. / No, I have not.	答: 结过. / 没结过.
Q: Are you married?	问: 你已婚吗?
A: Yes, I am. / No, I am not.	答: 对. / 不.
Q: How many times have you been married?	问: 你结过几次婚?
Ex: Once. / Twice. / Three times.	例: 一次./两次./三次.
Q: Have you ever had an annulled marriage? A: No, I have not. / Yes, I have.	问: 你曾结婚而又取消婚姻吗? 答: 没有. / 有.
Q: What is the name of your spouse? Q: What is your husband's / wife's name? Ex: My wife's name is Ziyi Zhang.	问: 你配偶的名字是什么? 问: 你先生 / 太太的名字是什么? 例: 我的太太的名字是.
Q: Is your husband's / wife's name? A: Yes, it is.	问: 你先生 / 太太的名字是<名, 姓>吗? 答: 对.
Q: What is his/her date of birth? Q: When is his/her birthday? Ex: February 9, 1979.	问: 他/她的出生日期是什么? 例: 1979 年 2 月 9 日.
Q: When did you marry him/her?	问: 你什么时候和他/她结的婚?
Ex: August 2, 1999.	例: 1999 年 8 月 2 日.
Q: What is his/her current address? Ex: 12 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.	问: 他/她的地址是什么? 例: 麻省剑桥市哈佛街 12 号.
Q: Is he/she a U.S. citizen?	问: 他/她是美国公民吗?
A: No. / Yes.	答: 不是. / 是的.
Q: What is his/her immigration status?	问: 你丈夫/妻子的身份是什么?
Ex: She is a permanent resident.	例: 她是永久居民.
Ex: He is a U.S. citizen.	例: 他是美国公民.
Q: What is his/her country of citizenship?	问: 他/她是哪个国家的公民 ?
Ex: China.	例: 中国.
Q: When did he/she become a U.S. citizen? Ex: June 13, 2005.	问: 他/她什么时候入的美国籍? 例: 2005 年 6 月 13 日.
Q: Have you ever been divorced?	问: 你离过婚吗?
A: No, I have not. / Yes, I have.	答: 没有. / 离过.

Part 11: Information About Your Children (有关您子的女资料)

Vocabulary (单词)

child, children 孩子

Q: How many children do you have? Ex: 1 child. Ex: 5 children.	问: 你有多少子女? 例: 1 个. 例: 5 个.
Q: What is his/her full name? Q: What are their full names? Ex: Jackie Chan.	问: 他/她/他们的全名是什么?例: 陈港生.
Q: When was he/she born? Q: When were they born? Ex: April 7, 1954.	问: 他/她/他们都何时出生的? 例: 1954 年 4 月 7 日.
Q: What country was he/she born in? Q: What country were they born in? Ex: China	问: 他/她/他们都在哪里生的?例: 中国.
Q: What is his/her current address? Q: What are their current addresses? Ex: 12 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.	问: 他/她/他们现在住址是什么?例: 麻省剑桥市哈佛街 12 号.
Q: Where does he/she live? Q: Where do they live? Ex: Cambridge, Massachusetts.	问: 他/她/他们现在住在哪里?例: 麻省剑桥市.
Q: What is your child's relationship to you? Ex: Biological child/stepchild/legally adopted child/etc.	问:你与他/她/他们的关系是什么? 例: 亲生子女 / 继子女 / 合法领养子女 / 等.
Q: Do you have any children not listed here? A: No, I do not.	问: 你有没在表上列明的子女吗? 答: 我全部写下来了.

B.2 50 Questions (50 问题)

Part 11: 50 Questions (50 问题)

Sentence Structure Patterns (重要句子结构)

Q: Have you (ever)? A: No, I have not.	问: 你有没有过? 答: 我没有过.
Q: Did you (ever)? A: No, I did not.	问: 你有没有? 答: 我没有过.
Q: Do you believe? A: Yes, I do.	问: 你坚不坚信? 答: 我坚信.
Q: Do you support? A: Yes, I do.	问: 你支不支持? 答: 我支持.
Q: If the law requires it, are you willing to \(\frac{?}{A: Yes, I am.}\)	问: 如果法律要求, 你愿意吗? 答: 我愿意.
Q: Are you willing to? A: Yes, I am.	问: 你愿意吗? 答: 我愿意.

Appropriate Follow-Up Responses (适当的补充句,尤其是被追问 Why? 的时候)

句子	翻译	适用的题目
I am not a citizen yet.	我还不是美国公民.	1–3
It is our duty to pay taxes.	缴税是我们的义务.	6, 7
I never joined one.	我从没加入过一个.	9
I am opposed to it.	我坚决地反对这个.	10, 11
It is against the law.	这种行为是违法的.	6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 30–32
I committed no crime.	我从来没有犯过罪.	22–28
It is not right.	这种行为是错误的.	30
I am here legally.	我的身份是合法的.	33-36
I love freedom and democracy.	我热爱自由与民主.	45
I am loyal to the United States.	我对美国是忠心的.	46-50

问题	翻译	单词	补充答案
1. Have you ever claimed to be a U.S. citizen ?	你是否曾经自称为美国公 民?	claim 自称 citizen 公民	I am not a citizen yet.
2. Have you ever registered to vote in any Federal , State, or local election in the United States?	你在美国有没有注册过投票?	register 注册 vote 投票 Federal 联邦 election 选举	I am not a citizen yet.
3. Have you ever voted in any Federal, State, or local election in the United States?	你在美国有没有投过票?		I am not a citizen yet.
4. A. Do you now have, or did you ever have, a hereditary title or an order of nobility in any foreign country?	A. 你现在或者以前是否有 其他国家的继承称谓或者 贵族称号? B. 如果你回答是, 在你的	title of nobility 贵族头衔 foreign 外国的 inherited 继承 titles 头衔	
B. If you answered "Yes," are you willing to give up any inherited titles or orders of nobility that you have in a foreign country at your naturalization ceremony?	归化典礼上, 你是否愿意放弃任何你在外国继承的头衔或勋章?	orders 勋章 nobility 贵族阶层	
5. Have you ever been declared legally incompetent, or been confined to a mental institution?	你曾否被合法地被宣称为 无能或被限制在精神病院 里 ?	declared legally incompetent 合法地被宣称为无能: 美国要求被告有辩护自己的能力mental institution精神病院	
6. Do you owe any overdue Federal, State, or local taxes ?	你欠税吗?	owe 欠 tax 税收 overdue 过期了的	It is against the law. It is our duty to pay taxes.
7. A. Have you ever not filed a Federal, State, or local tax return since you became a Permanent Resident? B. If you answered "Yes," did you consider yourself to be a "non-U.S. resident"?	A.自从成为永久居民以来,你有没有逃过税? B. 如果你回答是,你是否认为自己是"非美国居民"?	Permanent Resident 合法的永久居民 file 办(手续), 交 file a tax return 报 税 non-U.S. resident 非(永久)居民的	It is against the law. It is our duty to pay taxes.

8. Have you called yourself a "non-U.S. resident" on a Federal, State, or local tax return since you became a Permanent Resident?	自从你成为永久居民以来, 你在报税表格上曾否自称 为非居民?	non-U.S. resident 非(永久)居民的	It is against the law.
9. A. Have you ever been a member of, involved in, or in any way associated with any organization, association, fund, foundation, party, club, society or similar group in the United States or in any other location in the world? B. If you answered "Yes," provide the information below. If you need more space, attach the names of the other group(s) on an additional sheet(s) of paper and provide any evidence to support your answer.	A. 你在美国或其他地方有没有参加过任何组织,党派,或类似的团体? B. 如果你回答是,请提供以下信息. 如果你需要更多空间,请在另外一张表格纸上写明,并提供证据来支持你的回答.	member 成员 associated 关联的 organization 组织 foundation 基金会 party 党派 additional 附加的 evidence 证据	I never joined one.
10. Have you ever been a member of, or in any way associated (either directly or indirectly) with: A. The Communist Party? B. Any other totalitarian party?	你曾否有成为过以下组织(直接或者间接)的成员: A. 共产党 B. 独裁党 C. 恐怖分子组织的成员?	Communist Party 共产党 Communism 共产主义 totalitarian 专政 terrorist 恐怖分子	I am opposed to it.
C. A terrorist organization? 11. Have you ever advocated (either directly or indirectly) the overthrow of any government by force or violence ?	你曾否 (直接或者间接地) 武力打倒过任何政府?	advocate 宣传/鼓 overthrow 颠覆 force; violence 暴力	I am opposed to it. It is against the law.
12. Have you ever persecuted (either directly or indirectly) any person because of race, religion, national origin, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion?	你曾(直接或者间接地)因某人的种族/宗教/出生地/政见或因为属于某一社会群体而迫害他吗?	persecute 迫害	It is against the law.
13. Between March 23, 1933 and May 8, 1945, did you work for or associate in any way <i>(either)</i>	在 1933 年 3 月 23 日到 1945 年 5 月 8 日期间, 你	Nazi 纳粹 Germany 德国	

directly or indirectly) with:	曾否 (直接或者间接) 为以 下工作:	paramilitary 准军事
A. The Nazi government of Germany?	A. 德国纳粹政府工作?	self-defense 自卫 vigilante 民间团体
B. Any government in any area (1) occupied by, (2) allied with, or (3) established with the help of the Nazi government of Germany?	B. 任何(被占领或者同盟于)德国纳粹政府的地区政府? C. 任何德国, 纳粹或者苏	extermination 灭绝 concentration 集中 transit 临时, 中转
C. Any German, Nazi, or S.S. military unit, paramilitary unit, self-defense unit, vigilante unit, citizen unit, police unit, government agency or office, extermination camp, concentration camp, prisoner of war camp, prison, labor camp, or transit camp?	联军队,准军事组织,自卫组织,自发自卫团体,公民组织,警察组织,政府组织,灭绝营,集中营,军事罪犯营,监狱,劳教所,或者临时宿营地?	
14. Were you ever involved in any way with any of the following:	你曾否参与过以下行为: A. 种族灭绝?	
A. Genocide?B. Torture?C. Killing, or trying to kill someone?D. Badly hurting, or trying to hurt, a person on	B. 虐待? C. 谋杀,或者尝试谋 杀某人? D. 严重伤害,或者试 图有意伤害一个 人?	
purpose? E. Forcing, or trying to force, someone to have any kind of sexual contact or relations? F. Not letting someone practice his or her religion?	E. 强迫,或者使徒强 迫某人进行性接 触?F. 不让某人从事其宗 教活?	
15. Were you ever a member of, or did you ever serve in, help, or otherwise participate in, any of the following groups:	曾经是一个成员,或者服务于,帮助过,或某种形式参与过以下组织:	
A. Military unit? B. Paramilitary unit? (a group of people who act like a military group but	A. 军事组织? B. 准军事组织 (组织 行为像军事组织,	

are not part of the official military) C. Police unit? D. Self-defense unit? E. Vigilante unit? (a group of people who act like the police, but are not part of the official police) F. Rebel group? G. Guerrilla group? (a group of people who use weapons against or otherwise physically attack the military, police, government, or other people) H. Militia? (an army of people, not part of the official military) I. Insurgent organization? (a group that uses weapons and fights against a government)	但是并不是正式的 军队)? C. 警察组织? D. 自卫组织? E. 治安维持会 (一群 人行为类似警, 但是并不是正式警察)? F. 反对派? G. 游击队 (一群人用 武器 反对 政系, 者其人(军队,但是 不是正式的军队)? H. 民兵正式的用武器 反对政府的组织)?	
16. Were you ever a worker, volunteer, or soldier, or did you otherwise ever serve in any of the following:	你是否是以下任何组织的 工作人员, 志愿者, 或者军 人, 或者其他形式服务:	
 A. Prison or jail? B. Prison camp? C. Detention facility? (a place where people are forced to stay) D. Labor camp? (a place where people are forced to work) E. Any other place where people were forced to stay? 	A. 监狱? B. 战俘营? C. 拘留所 (一个让人 强迫待着的地方)? D. 劳教所 (一个让人 强迫劳的地方)? E. 或者其他让人强迫 留着的地方?	
17. Were you ever a part of any group, or did you ever help any group, unit, or organization that used a weapon against any person, or threatened to do so?	你是否曾是任何使用武器 来反对任何人或者威胁人 的组织的成员,或者为它 们提供过帮助?	

A. If you answered "Yes," when you were part of this group, or when you helped this group, did you ever use a weapon against another person?	A. 如果你回答是, 当你是 这个组织的一部分时, 你是 否用过武器来反对过任何 人?	
B. If you answered "Yes," when you were part of this group, or when you helped this group, did you ever tell another person that you would use a weapon against that person?	B. 如果你回答是, 当你是 这个组织的一部分时, 你是 否告诉过某人你回用武器 来反对他?	
18. Did you ever sell, give, or provide weapons to any person, or help another person sell, give, or provide weapons to any person?	你是否曾经卖过,给过,或 者提供过武器给任何人,或 者帮助其他人卖,给,或者 提供武器给任何人?	
A. If you answered "Yes," did you know that this person was going to use the weapons against another person?	A. 如果你回答是, 你是否知道这个人要使用武器反对另外一个人? B. 如果你回答是, 你是否	
B. If you answered "Yes," did you know that this person was going to sell or give the weapons to someone who was going to use them against another person?	知道这个人会卖或者给武器给其他另外一个准备使用武器反对或者伤害人?	
19. Did you ever receive any type of military, paramilitary (a group of people who act like a military group but are not part of the official military), or weapons training?	你是否接受过任何形式的 军事,准军事(一队人行为 类似军队但是并不是正式 军队),或者武器的训练?	
20. Did you ever recruit (ask), enlist (sign up), conscript (require), or use any person under age 15 to serve in or help an armed force or group?	你是否曾招募(或者问),入 伍(报名),征召入伍(强制 要求的),或者用任何15岁 以下的人去服务或者帮助 一个武装组织?	
21. Did you ever use any person under age 15 to do anything that helped or supported people in combat?	你是否曾用过任何 15 岁以 下的人来作任何帮助或者 支持战斗中的人?	

22. Have you ever committed, assisted in committing, or attempted to commit, a crime or offense for which you were not arrested?	你是否曾经犯过,或者帮助过犯,或者尝试犯,某个罪,尽管你并没有因此而被逮捕?		I committed no crime.
23. Have you ever been arrested, cited, or detained by any law enforcement officer (including any and all immigration officials or the U.S. Armed Forces) for any reason?	你是否因任何原因被任何 执法人员(包括任何或者 所有移民官员或美国军队) 逮捕过,传讯过,或者被拘 留过?	official 官员	I committed no crime.
24. Have you ever been charged with committing, attempting to commit, or assisting in committing a crime or offense?	你是否被指控犯罪,尝试犯罪,或者协助犯罪?		I committed no crime.
25. Have you ever been convicted of a crime or offense?	你是否曾被判定有罪?		I committed no crime.
26. Have you ever been placed in an alternative sentencing or a rehabilitative program (e.g., diversion, deferred prosecution, withheld adjudication, deferred adjudication)?	你是否曾被处以替代性惩罚或者一个康复计划(比如暂缓起诉,审判隐瞒,推迟裁决)?		I committed no crime.
27. A. Have you ever received a suspended sentence, been placed on probation, or been paroled? B. If "Yes," have you completed the probation or parole?	A. 你是否被判过缓刑或者假释? B. 如果你回答是, 你完成缓刑或假释了吗	suspended sentence 缓刑 probation 缓刑观察 parole 假释	I committed no crime.
28. A. Have you ever been in jail or prison ? B. If you answered "Yes," how	A. 你是否进过监狱? B. 如果你回答是, 你在监	jail, prison 监狱	I committed no crime.
long were you in jail or prison? 29. If you answered "Yes" to Item Numbers 23-28, complete the following table. If you need more space, use an additional sheet(s) of paper and provide any evidence to support your answer. If you answered "No" to <i>all</i> Item Numbers 23-28, go to Item Number 30.	狱里待了多久? 你若对第二十三到二十八项回答"是,"请填完以下问题. 你若需要更多的空间,请添加纸张并提供任何可以支持你答案的证据. 你若对第二十三和二十八项回答"不,"直接跳到第三十项.	additional 附加的 evidence 证据 arrested 被逮捕 cited 被传讯 detained 被扣留 charged 被指控 outcome 结果 disposition 处置 file 提出(讼诉)	

A. Why were you arrested, cited, detained, or charged? B. Date arrested, cited, detained, or charged. (mm/dd/yyyy) C. Where were you arrested, cited, detained or charged? (City, State, Country) D. Outcome or disposition of the arrest, citation, detention, or charge (no charges filed, charges dismissed, jail, probation, etc.)	 A. 你为何被逮捕,传讯,如复指控? B. 你被逮捕,传讯,扣留,或指控的日期 C. 你在什么地方被,逮捕,传讯或指控?(城市,州,国家) D. 逮捕,传讯或指控的结果? 		
30. Have you ever:	你是否曾经:	drunkard 酗酒者	It is not right
A. Been a habitual drunkard?	A. 酗酒?	prostitute 娼妓 procure 寻获	and against the law.
B. Been a prostitute , or	B. 做娼妓?	illegal drugs,	
procured anyone for	C. 贩毒? D. 同时间与一人以上	narcotics 毒品	
prostitution?	结婚 (重婚罪)?	enter 进入,入境	
C. Sold or smuggled controlled substances,	E. 为取得身为移民者	illegally 非法地	
illegal drugs, or	的福利而与某人结	gamble 赌博 support your	
narcotics?	婚?	dependents 赡养子	
D. Been married to more	F. 帮人非法进入,或	女	
than one person at the same time?	试图非法进入美	alimony 赡养费	
E. Married someone in	国?	misrepresentation	
order to obtain an	G. 非法赌博? H. 没有能够赡养子女	不实的陈述	
immigration benefit? F. Helped anyone to enter ,	可提供赡养费?		
or try to enter, the United			
States illegally?	述以取得美国的公		
G. Gambled illegally or	共福利?		
received income from illegal gambling?			
H. Failed to support your			
dependents or to pay			
alimony?			
I. Made any misrepresentation to			
obtain any public benefit			
in the United States?			

31. Have you ever given any U.S. Government official(s) any information or documentation that was false , fraudulent , or misleading ?	你是否对美国政府官员提供过任何不实,欺诈或歪曲性的信息或文件?	false 不实的 fraudulent 欺诈的 misleading 歪曲的, 使引入歧途的	It is against the law.
32. Have you ever lied to any U.S. Government official to gain entry or admission into the United States or to gain immigration benefits while in the United States?	你是否为取得入境资格,或 在美国为取得移民福利而 对美国政府官员说过谎?	lie 骗, 撒谎 official 官员 gain 取得 entry, admission 入境 immigration benefits 属于美国移 民的福利	It is against the law.
33. Have you ever been removed, excluded, or deported from the United States?	你是否曾经被驱逐出境?	removed, excluded, deported 被遣返/驱 逐(词)	I am here legally.
34. Have you ever been ordered removed, excluded, or deported from the United States?	你是否曾被命令出境?	ordered 被命令	I am here legally.
35. Have you ever been placed in removal, exclusion, rescission, or deportation proceedings?	你是否曾经被放置于被驱 逐的程序之中?	be placed in 被放置于 proceedings 诉讼程序	I am here legally.
36. Are removal, exclusion, rescission, or deportation proceedings (including administratively closed proceedings) currently pending against you?	你当下是否处于被判驱逐的程序中悬而未决的境地 (包括行政上已经结束的诉讼程序)?	pending 悬而未决的	I am here legally.
37. Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces ?	你是否在美国三军当过兵?	serve 参(军) U.S. Armed Forces 美国武装部队/军队	
38. A. Are you currently a member of the U.S. Armed Forces? B. If you answered "Yes", are you scheduled to deploy overseas, including to a vessel , within the next 3 months?	A. 你目前是不是美国军队的一员? B. 如果你回答是, 你是否计划在后面三个月中被部署于海外, 包括被部署于不在国内的交通工具?	member 会员 scheduled 计划 deploy 部署 vessel 交通工具(尤 指船,舰,飞机,水上 飞机和飞船) station 驻扎	

C. If you answered "Yes", are you currently stationed overseas?	C.如果你回答是, 你现在是 否驻扎在海外?	
39. Have you ever been court- martialed, administratively separated, or disciplined, or have you received an other than honorable discharge, while in the U.S. Armed Forces?	你是否被军事法庭审判过, 被政府方面隔离或惩戒,或 者你在美国军队是否接受 过非荣誉的撤销命令?	court-martialed 被军事法庭审判 administratively 政 府方面行政的 separated 被隔离 disciplined 被惩戒 honorable 光荣的 discharge (律) 撤销
40. Have you ever been discharged from training or service in the U.S. Armed Forces because you were an alien ?	你是否因你的外国身份而 被撤销在美国军队训练或 服役?	training 训练 alien 外国人, 外国 侨民
41. Have you ever left the United States to avoid being drafted in the U.S. Armed Forces?	你是否曾为逃避兵役而离 开美国?	avoid 逃避, 避开 drafted 被 (征兵) 征集
42. Have you ever applied for any kind of exemption from military service in the U.S. Armed Forces?	你是否申请过免除兵役?	exemption (名) 免 除 (尤其是某种义 务)
43. Have you ever deserted from the U.S. Armed Forces?	你是否离弃过美国军队?	desert 抛弃, 离弃
44. A. Are you a male who lived in the United States at any time between your 18th and 26th birthdays? (This does not include living in the United States as a lawful nonimmigrant.) B. If you answered "Yes," when did you register for the Selective Service? Provide the information below. C. If you answered "Yes," but you did not register with the Selective Service System and you are: 1. Still under 26 years of age, you must register before you	A. 你是不是一位于 18 岁 到 26 岁期间在美国居住过的男性? (这并不包括合法居住在美国的非移民者.) B. 如果你回答是, 你何时为选择性征兵制注册了?请在以下提供信息. C. 如果你回答是, 却没有为选择性征兵制注册, 那么你: 1. 仍然小于 26 岁, 便必须先注册才能申请成为移民,并填完以上有关选择性征兵制的内容,或	register 注册 Selective Service 美国的选择性征兵制 naturalization (外国人的) 归化 statement 供述 status 身份, 状况

apply for naturalization , and complete the Selective Service information above; OR 2. Now 26 to 31 years of age, but you did not register with the Selective Service, you must attach a statement explaining why you did not register, and a status information letter from the Selective Service.	2. 现在 26 到 31 岁却没有 为选择性征兵制注册, 你必 须附加一个供述解释你为 何没有注册, 并附加一个由 选择性征兵制有关部门提 供的身份信息信件.		
45. Do you support the Constitution and form of government of the United States?	你支持美国宪法与美国政 府的形态么?	Constitution 宪法 form 形态	I love freedom and democracy.
46. Do you understand the full Oath of Allegiance to the United States?	你是否理解效忠誓言?	Oath of Allegiance 效忠誓言	I am loyal to the U.S.
47. Are you willing to take the full Oath of Allegiance to the United States?	你是否愿意宣誓效忠美国?	willing 愿意	I am loyal to the U.S. I am willing to do so.
48. If the law requires it, are you willing to bear arms on behalf of the United States?	如法律要求, 你是否愿意为 了美国佩戴武器?	require 要求 bear arms 带武器 on behalf of 为了, 代	I am loyal to the U.S. I am willing to do so.
49. If the law requires it, are you willing to perform noncombatant services in the U.S. Armed Forces?	如法律要求, 你是否愿意做 非军事性的服务?	noncombatant 非战斗性的	I am loyal to the U.S. I am willing to do so.
50. If the law requires it, are you willing to perform work of national importance under civilian direction?	如法律要求, 你是否愿意做 重要的民间工程?	work of national importance 于国家重要的工作 civilian 平民 direction 指示	I am loyal to the U.S. I am willing to do so.

Level C: U.S. History (美国历史)

C.1 Important Facts (重要资料)

Lesson (教材): Geography (地理)

美国在北美洲的中间;加拿大位于美国以北,墨西哥在美国以南。美国的西海岸是太平洋,东海岸是大西洋。密西西比河与密苏里河是美国最长的两条河。

- 1. The **Pacific Ocean** is on the West Coast of the United States. 美国的西海岸是**太平洋**。
- 2. The **Atlantic Ocean** is on the East Coast of the United States. 美国的东海岸是**大西洋**。
- 3. The two longest rivers in the U.S. are the **Mississippi River** and the Missouri River. **密西西** 比河与密苏里河是美国最长的两条河。

华盛顿特区是美国首都。波士顿是麻州首府。除了50个州,美国还有一些属地,其中包括关岛与波多黎各。

- 4. The capital of the U.S. is **Washington**, **D.C.** 美国首都是**华盛顿特区**。
- 5. The capital of Massachusetts is **Boston**. 麻州首府是**波士顿**。
- 6. One U.S. territory is **Guam**. 美国的一个属地是**关岛**。
- 7. The Statue of Liberty is in New York Harbor. 自由女神像位于纽约港。

States that border Canada include 和加拿大接壤的州包括

New York 纽约州

Washington 华盛顿州

Alaska 阿拉斯加州

Maine 缅因州

States that border Mexico include 和墨西哥接壤的州包括

California 加利福尼亚州

Arizona 亚利桑那州

Texas 德克萨斯州

Lesson (教材): Symbols of America (美国的象征)

美国国旗的 13 条条纹代表最初的 13 个原殖民地, 而 50 颗星星代表美国 50 个州。美国国歌的名称是"星条旗之歌", 其歌词也是歌颂美国国旗的。

- 8. The American flag has **13 stripes** to recognize the **13 original colonies**. 美国国旗的 **13 条 条纹**代表最初的 **13 个原殖民地**。
- 9. The flag has 50 stars because there are 50 states. 国旗上有 50 颗星因为有 50 个州。
- 10. The **national anthem** is called "**The Star-Spangled Banner**." 美国**国歌**的名称是"**星条旗** 之歌"。

Lesson (教材): National U.S. Holidays (国定假日)

New Year's Day 新年

Martin Luther King, Jr. Day 马丁路德金纪念日

Presidents' Day 总统日

Memorial Day 国殇日

Independence Day 独立日

Labor Day 劳工节

Columbus Day 哥伦布日

Veterans Day 退伍军人节

Thanksgiving 感恩节

Christmas 圣诞节

独立日(国庆)是美国最重要的节日之一;每逢7月4日就是美国宣布独立的纪念日。 其他的美国国定假日包括新年、感恩节、圣诞节等等。

11. We celebrate Independence Day on July 4th. 我们于 7月 4日庆祝独立日。

Review Questions/Homework (复习问题/作业)

请用英语写答案。

- 1. What do the 13 stripes on the flag stand for? 美国国旗上 13 条条纹代表什么?
- 2. What ocean is on the east coast of the United States? 美国东海岸是哪个大洋?
- 3. What is the name of the national anthem? 美国国歌叫什么?

- 4. What did Martin Luther King, Jr. do? 马丁路德金做了什么?
- 5. Name one state that borders Mexico. 请举出与墨西哥接壤的一个州。
- 6. Name one state that borders Canada. 请举出与加拿大接壤的一个州。

C.2 Early History of North America (美洲早期历史)

Lesson (教材): Early History of North America (美洲早期历史)

在欧洲殖民者于美洲进行殖民之前,美洲原住民在美洲已居住了15,000多年。美洲原住民有数多部落,其中包括切洛基和苏部落。

- 1. **Native Americans (American Indians)** lived in America before the Europeans arrived. 在欧洲人到达之前,美洲原住民住在美洲。
- 2. The Cherokee and Sioux are two Native American tribes. 切洛基和苏是美洲原住民的两个部落。

欧洲从十五世纪末期开始殖民美洲。1607年,英国殖民者成功地在维吉尼亚州建立起第一个属于英国的殖民地。

3. Virginia was the first English colony. 维吉尼亚州是英国第一个殖民地。

殖民地建立后,非洲人被带到美洲当作奴隶出售。因为这些奴隶的辛勤劳,美洲殖民地的经济得以迅速发展。

4. Africans were taken to America and sold as slaves. 非洲人被带到美洲当作奴隶出售。

十八世纪中期,英国在北美洲已建立13个殖民地。大多数的殖民者来到美国是为了追求政治自由、宗教自由、经济机会、与逃避迫害.

- 5. By the mid-1700s, Great Britain had **13 colonies** in America. 十八世纪中期**,**英国在北美洲建立了 13 个殖民地。
- 6. The colonists came to America for freedom. 殖民者为了自由来到美国。

在 1763 年,英国通过了很多让殖民者痛恨的法律;其中包括增加税收以及允许英国军队住在殖民者的房子里。由于殖民者在英国国会里没有任何代表,殖民者们认为这些政策很不公平,并称之为"光缴税,没有代表权"。

- 7. The colonists fought the British because of **high taxes**. 由于税太高,殖民者与英国打仗。
- 8. There were no representatives from the colonies in the British Parliament. 殖民者在英国国会里没有任何代表。

Review Questions/Homework (复习问题/作业)

请用英语写答案。

1.	Name one American Indian tribe in the United States. 举出一个美国印第安部落。
2.	What is one reason colonists came to America? 殖民者来美国的一个理由是什么?
3.	Who lived in America before the Europeans arrived? 欧洲人到之前是谁住在美国?
4.	What group of people was taken to America and sold as slaves? 哪些人被带到美国并且被当成奴隶卖?
5.	Why did the colonists fight the British? 殖民者为什么与英国人打仗?

C.3 Establishment of America (美国建国历史)

Lesson (教材): Establishment of America (美国建国历史)

1776年7月4日, 美洲殖民地的代表们签署《美国独立宣言》。汤马斯·杰佛逊是独立宣言的作者。宣言中提出美国将从大不列颠获取独立。

- 1. The **Declaration of Independence** was adopted on **July 4th, 1776**. 《美国独立宣言》于 **1776** 年 **7** 月 **4** 日通过。
- 2. **Thomas Jefferson** wrote the Declaration of Independence. 托马斯·杰斐逊是独立宣言的作者。
- 3. It declared our **independence** from Great Britain. 它宣告我们从大不列颠独立。

美洲早期的13个英国殖民地变成了美利坚合众国最早的13个州。独立宣言中说"人生而平等"以及每个人都拥有"生命、自由、和追求幸福"的权利。

4. The Declaration of Independence said that everyone had the right to "**life**, **liberty**, and the pursuit of happiness." 独立宣言中说每个人都拥有"生命、自由、和追求幸福"的权力。

《美国独立宣言》通过之后,美国独立战争正式打响。在 1783 年,经过七年之久的争斗以后,美国最终获得独立。乔治•华盛顿是美国的第一任总统和国父。

5. **George Washington** was the **first president** of the United States and the **Father of Our Country**. 乔治·华盛顿是美国的第一任总统和国父。

至今,美国人每年7月4日都庆祝独立日(国庆)。

6. Independence Day is on July 4th. 独立日在7月4日。

13 Original Colonies (13 个早期殖民地)

Connecticut 康奈狄克州	New York 纽约州
Delaware 特拉华州	North Carolina 北卡罗来纳州
Georgia 佐治亚州	Pennsylvania 宾夕法尼亚州
Maryland 马里兰州	Rhode Island 罗德岛州
Massachusetts 麻州	South Carolina 南卡罗来纳州
New Hampshire 新罕布什尔州	Virginia 维吉尼亚州
New Jersey 新泽西州	

Review Questions/Homework (复习问题/作业)

请用英语写答案。

1.	Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?《美国独立宣言》是谁写的?
2.	When was the Declaration of Independence adopted? 《独立宣言》是什么时候通过的?
3.	There were 13 original states. Name three. 一共有 13 个原殖民地。请举出三个。
4.	Who is the "Father of Our Country"? 谁是国父?

5. When do we celebrate Independence Day? 我们什么时候庆祝独立日?

C.4 American Democracy (美国民主)

Lesson (教材): Important Historical Documents (重要的历史文件)

《美国宪法》于1787年通过,是美国的"国家最高法律"。

- 1. The Constitution is "the supreme law of the land." 宪法是美国的"国家最高法律"。
- 2. The Constitution was adopted in 1787. 宪法于 1787 年通过。

《美国宪法》是美国建国之父在制宪会议起草的(本杰明·富兰克林是这个会议里最年老的成员)。宪法起到建立政府体制和保护人民基本权利的作用。宪法的第一句与美国民众的独立,团结,平等概念刚好吻合;为了表达自治权的重要性,宪法以"我们(合众国)人民"来介绍该政治制度的立场。

- 3. The **Constitution** was written at the Constitutional Convention. **宪法**是在制宪会议起草的。
- 4. The Constitution sets up the government. 宪法建立政府体制。
- 5. The first three words of the Constitution are: "We the people." 宪法的前三个词是:"我们 (合众国) 人民"。

为了鼓励所有的州支持并通过美国宪法,詹姆斯•麦迪逊、约翰•杰伊、和亚历山大•汉弥尔顿等作者撰写了《联邦论》。

6. One of the writers of the **Federalist Papers** was **John Jay**. **《联邦论》**作者之一是**约翰•**杰 伊。

美国宪法一共有27项修正案。修正案的作用是修改宪法。第一修正案强调所有的美国国民都有言论自由、宗教自由、集会自由、出版自由、和向政府请愿的自由。

- 7. There are **27 amendments**. 一共有 **27 项修正案**。
- 8. Amendments add changes to the Constitution. 修正案的作用是修改宪法。
- 9. The first amendment says that everyone has the right to **freedom of speech** and **freedom of religion**. 第一修正案强调所有的美国国民都有**言论自由**和**宗教自由**。

宪法的前 10 项修正案被称为"权利 法案"。宪法中关于哪些人拥有投票权的修正案有四条。年满 18 岁的公民可投票。公民不论种族或性别都能投票, 投票不需要交费。

- 10. The first ten amendments are called the **Bill of Rights**. 前 10 项修正案被称为"**权利法案**"。
- 11. Citizens over 18 can vote. 年满 18 岁的公民可投票。

C.5 Government (政府)

Lesson (教材): System of Government (美国政府体制)

宪法把美国政府分成三个不同的分支,其中包括立法部门(国会)、行政(总统)、与司法部门(法院)。

1. The government consists of **Congress**, the **President**, and the **Courts**. 美国政府由**国会、总统、与法院**组成。

美国立法部门(国会)由参议院和众议院组成。参议员和众议员代表其所在州的人民。 参议院共有100位参议员,每州两位代表,任期六年。

- 2. The legislative branch is Congress. 立法部门是国会。
- 3. It is made up of the **Senate** and the **House of Representatives**. 它由参议院和众议院组成。
- 4. A Senator represents all people of the state. 参议院代表其所在州的所有人民。
- 5. The Senate has **100** Senators total. We elect a Senator for **6 years**. 参议院共有 **100** 位参议 员。我们选的参议员任期 **6** 年。

众议院共有435位众议员,每州的代表数量由人口决定,而每任任期只有两年。国会负责制定联邦法律。

- 6. The House has **435** voting members. We elect a U.S. Representative for **2 years**. 众议院有 **435** 位众议员。我们选的众议员任期 **2** 年。
- 7. The Congress makes federal laws. 国会制定联邦法律。

美国总统领导行政部门。每隔四年的11月进行总统大选;每位总统最多能担任两届。总统是三军统帅,可以在法案上签字成为法律或者将其否决。

- 8. The President is in charge of the executive branch. 总统领导行政部门。
- 9. We elect the President in November for 4 years. 我们在 11 月选举总统, 任期 4 年。
- 10. He/she is the **Commander-in-Chief** of the military, **signs bills to become laws**, and **vetoes bills**. 他/她是**三军统帅,**在法案上签字成为法律或者将其否决。
- 11. If the President **can no longer serve**, the **Vice President** is in charge. 若是总统**不能任职, 副总统**会成为总统。
- 12. If both the President and Vice President cannot serve, **the Speaker of the House** is in charge. 如果总统和副总统同时不能任职**,众议院议长**就会成为总统。

总统的内阁有 15 位成员, 其中包括劳工部长, 外交部长与副总统。内阁的任务是对总统 提出建议。

- 13. The Cabinet advises the President. 内阁对总统提出建议。
- 14. Two Cabinet-level positions are the **Secretary of Labor** and the **Secretary of State**. 内阁职位中其中两个是**劳工部长**和**外交部长**。

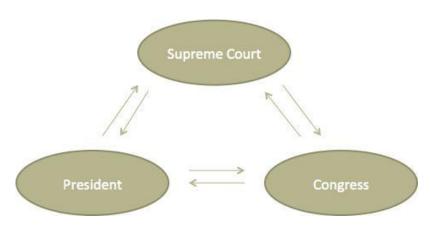
司法部门是由联邦最高法院构成的。 司法部门负责解释和审核法律,解决法律争议,和决定一项法律是否违宪。

- 15. The **judicial branch** is made up of the **Supreme Court**. **司法部门**是由联邦**最高法院**构成的。
- 16. There are **9** Supreme Court Justices, with Chief Justice **John Roberts** in charge. 总共有 **9** 位 最高法院大法官**,**现在的首席大法官是**约翰•罗伯茨**。
- 17. The judicial branch reviews laws. 司法部门审核法律。
- 18. The highest court in the United States is **the Supreme Court**. 联邦**最高法院**是美国最高级的法院。
- 19. **Checks and balances** stop one branch of government from becoming too powerful. "分权制 **衡**"防止任一政府分支变得过于强大。

联邦政府在宪法下拥有的权力包括印纸币、宣战、成立军队、缔结条约。另一方面,州政府所拥有的权力包括提供学校教育,提供保护,提供安全等。

- 20. One power of the federal government is the power to **print money**. 联邦政府拥有的权利之一是**印钞**。
- 21. One power of the states is the power to **provide schooling and education**. 州政府所拥有的 权利之一是**提供学校教育**。

Checks and Balances (分权制衡)



Review Questions/Homework (复习问题/作业)

请用英语写答案。

We elect a president for how many years? 我们选举的总统任期几年?
 What are the three parts of government? 政府有哪三个部分?
 Who is in charge of the executive branch? 谁领导行政部门?
 The House of Representatives has how many voting members? 众议院有多少个众议员?
 Who does a U.S. Senator represent? 美国参议员代表谁?
 What are two Cabinet-level positions? 内阁职位其中两个是什么?

7. What is the highest court in the United States? 美国最高级的法院是什么?

8. What stops one branch from becoming too powerful? 什么防止任一政府分支过分强大?

C.6 Famous Americans (著名人物)

Lesson (教材): Famous Americans (著名人物)

- 1. **George Washington** was the **first President**, and is known as the "**Father of our Country**." 乔治·**华盛顿**是美国**第一任总统,**堪称为美国**国父**。
- 2. **Thomas Jefferson** wrote the **Declaration of Independence**, and was the third President. **托马斯•杰斐逊**是美国**独立宣言**的作者,也是美国第三任总统。
- 3. Susan B. Anthony fought for women's rights. 苏珊•安东尼为女权奋斗。
- 4. Benjamin Franklin was a U.S. diplomat. 本杰明•富兰克林是一位美国外交官。
- 5. **Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves** and gave the Emancipation Proclamation. 亚伯拉罕•林 肯解放了黑奴,并通过了解放宣言。
- 6. Woodrow Wilson was president during World War I. 伍德罗•威尔逊是第一次世界大战时的美国总统。
- 7. **Franklin Roosevelt** was president during **World War II** and the Great Depression. **富兰克林•罗斯福是第二次世界大战**和经济大萧条时的美国总统。
- 8. **Eisenhower** was a **general** in World War II before becoming president. 艾森豪威尔在成为 美国总统之前是二战的将军。艾森豪尔
- 9. America's current **President** is **Joe Biden**; its **Vice President** is **Kamala Harris**. 美国总统 是乔·拜登;副总统是卡马拉·哈里斯。
- 10. The Speaker of the House is Nancy Pelosi. 现任国会众议院议长是保罗·瑞安。
- 11. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is John Roberts. 首席大法官是约翰•罗伯茨。
- 12. Massachusetts's Governor is Charlie Baker. 麻省的州长是查理•贝克。
- 13. One of our Senators is Elizabeth Warren. 麻州的联邦参议员之一是伊丽莎白•沃伦。

- 14. One of our U.S. **Representatives** is **Joseph Kennedy III**. 众议员之一是约瑟夫•肯尼迪三世。
- Note (注意): Other Representatives are (其他众议员是): **Richard Neal, James McGovern, Lori Trahan, Katherine Clark, Seth Moulton, Ayanna Pressley, Stephen Lynch, William Keating**
 - 15. Two major political parties in the United States are the **Democratic Party** and the **Republican Party**. 美国当今两大政党是**民主党和共和党**。

Review Questions/Homework (复习问题/作业)

请用英语写答案。

1. Before he was President, Eisenhower was a general. What war was he in? 在警豪威尔在哪个战争中担任过将军?	当总统之前,艾森
2. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II? 谁是经济时期的总统?	-大萧条和二战
3. Who is in charge of the executive branch? 谁领导行政部门?	
4. What is the capital of your state? 你所在州的首府是什么?	
5. How many U.S. Senators are there? 一共有多少为参议员?	
6. Who is the Commander-in-Chief of the military? 谁是三军统帅?	
7. What does the judicial branch do? 司法部门起到什么作用?	

C.7 Recent History (近代历史)

Lesson (教材): Early U.S. History, 1800-1900 (美国早期歷史,1800-1900)

1. America purchased the **Louisiana** Territory from France in 1803. 1803 年,美国向法国购买了**路易斯安纳**地区。

美国在19世纪参与的战争包括1812年战争、美国与墨西哥战争、美国内战、美国与西班牙战争。

2. The **Civil War** was a war fought by the United States in the 1800s. 美国**内战**是美国 19 世 纪打的一场战争。

美国内战,又称南北战争,是美国北方与南方之间的战争。南北双方关于 奴隶制,经济与州权问题意见有所分歧,促使南方联盟从北方联邦脱离。

- 3. The **Civil War** was fought between the North and South of the United States. 美国**内战**是美国北方与南方之间的战争。
- 4. One problem that led to the Civil War was slavery. 奴隶制是引发内战的一个导火线。

亚伯拉罕•林肯是北方联邦的领导和美国第 16 任总统。他所提出的黑人解放宣言解放了南方联盟的奴隶。美国北方联邦最终 获得内战胜利。

- 5. Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves. 亚伯拉罕•林肯解放了奴隶。
- 6. The **Emancipation Proclamation** freed the slaves. **黑人解放宣言**解放了奴隶。

Lesson (教材): Modern U.S. History, 1900-Present (美国現代歷史, 1900-現代)

美国在 20 世纪参与的战争包括第一次世界大战、第二次世界大战、朝鲜战争、越南战争、与海湾 (波斯湾)战争。乌德洛•威尔逊是第一次世界大战时的美国总统。

- 7. **World War I** was a war fought by the United States in the 1900s. **第一次世界大战**是美国 20 世纪打的一场战争。
- 8. Woodrow Wilson was President during World War I. 伍德罗•威尔逊</mark>是第一次世界大战时的总统。

富兰克林•罗斯福是第二次世界大战时的美国总统。美国当时与日本、德国、 意大利作战。艾森豪威尔在成为美国总统之前是二战中的将军。

- 9. **Franklin Roosevelt (FDR)** was president during **World War II**. **富兰克林•罗斯福是第二** 次世界大战时的总统。
- 10. The U.S. fought against **Japan**, **Germany**, and **Italy** in World War II. 美国二战时与日本、德国、意大利作战。
- 11. Before he was President, **Eisenhower** was a general in **World War II.** 在当总统之前,艾**森豪威尔**是二战的将军。
- 12. During the **Cold War**, the main concern of the United States was **communism**. 冷战时, 美国最担心的是**共产主义**。

1960-1980年,民权运动试图终止种族歧视。最有名的民权领袖是马丁·路德·金,他为所有美国人争取民权。

- 13. The **Civil Rights Movement** tried to end **racial discrimination** in America. **民权运动**试图 终止美国的**种族歧视**。
- 14. Martin Luther King, Jr. fought for civil rights. 马丁路德金为民权而奋斗。
- 15. On **September 11, 2001**, the United States was attacked by **terrorists**. 美国在 2001 年 **9** 月 **11** 日被恐怖分子袭击。

Review Questions/Homework (复习问题/作业)

请用英语写答案。

1.	What major event happened on September 11, 2001 in the United States? 2001 年 9 月 11 日 在美国发生了什么重大事件?
2.	Name one problem that led to the Civil War. 举出一个引发内战的导火线。
3.	What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803? 1803 年美国从法国买了哪块领地?
4.	Who did the United States fight in World War II? 美国二战打的是谁?
5.	What did the Emancipation Proclamation do? 黑人解放宣言做了什么?

6.	What was one important thing that Abraham Lincoln did? 亚伯拉罕•林肯的一大贡献是么?	什
7.	Who was president during World War I? 一战期间谁是总统?	

C.8 Current Information (现代资料)

Lesson (教材): Current Information (现代资料)

所有住在美国的人都有言论自由、宗教自由、集会自由、向政府请愿的自由、表达自由、 与拥有武器的自由。只有美国公民拥有的权利包括在联邦选举中投票和竞选公职。只有美 国公民拥有的责任包括投票与参与陪审团。

- 1. One right only for U.S. citizens is the right to vote in federal elections. 只有美国公民拥有的权利之一是在联邦选举中投票的权利。
- 2. One responsibility only for U.S. citizens is the responsibility to vote. 只有美国公民拥有的责任之一是投票的责任。
- 3. Two rights of everyone living in the U.S. are freedom of speech and freedom of religion. 每一个居住在美国的人都拥有的两个权利是言论自由和宗教自由。

成为美国公民时,您必须誓言效忠美国,放弃效忠其他国家,捍卫美国的宪法和法律,遵守美国的法律,在必要时为美国军队效力,与在必要时为国效劳。所有的美国男性公民 18 岁时必须注册候选义务兵役。

- 4. We show loyalty to the flag when we say the Pledge of Allegiance. 当宣读"效忠宣言"时, 我们对美国国旗表示忠诚。
- 5. We must promise to be loyal to the United States when we become U.S. citizens. 我们在成为美国公民时必须承诺效忠于美国。
- 6. All men must register for the Selective Service at age 18. 所有的美国男性公民 18 岁时必须注册候选义务兵役。

美国人有很多参与民主政治的方法。您能投票, 竞选公职, 加入政党, 打电话给参议员和众议员,或向报纸投稿等等。美国公民要 18 岁以上才有资格在总统大选中投票。

7. Two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy are to vote and to run for office. 美国人参与民主政治的方法的其中两个是投票与竞选公职。

- 8. Citizens must be 18 or older to vote for President. 美国公民要 18 岁以上才可以在总统大选中投票。
- 9. The economic system of the U.S. is a market economy. 美国的经济制度是市场经济。
- 10. The last day to send in federal tax income forms is April 15th. 邮寄联邦所得税表的截止日期是每年4月15日。

C.9 Final Review Questions (总复习)

请用英语写答案。

1.	How many amendments does the Constitution have? 宪法中有几条修正案?		
2.	We elect a President for how many years? 我们选举的总统任期几年?		
3.	During the Cold War, what was the main concern of the United States? 冷战期门大的担忧是什么 ?	司,	美国最
4.	Name one U.S. territory. 请举出一个美国领地。		
5.	Name two national U.S. holidays. 请举出两个美国国定假日。		
6.	Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s. 请举出一个美国在 20 争。	世纪	纪打的战 —
7.	How many justices are there on the Supreme Court? 最高法院一共有多少个法	官	?
8.	What is the name of the Vice President of the United States now? 美国现任副总	统统	是谁?

Reading & Writing Tests (朗读与听写)

Instructions (说明)

In the Reading Test, you will be asked to read a question aloud. In the Writing Test, the officer will dictate the answer to that question and you will be asked to write the sentence down. In order to pass each test, you must correctly read or write at least one out of three sentences. You can still pass with minor grammatical, spelling, punctuation, or capitalization errors. The vocabulary lists below contain all the words found in the Reading and Writing Tests.

在阅读测试中,你会被要求朗读几个问题。在写作测试中,考官会把问题的答案念出来,你会被要求写下这个句子。为了通过每个测试,三题中你必须能正确读或写至少其中一题的句子。你如果犯的不是主要错误,如文法、拼字、标点、大小写。以下的词汇表包含了所有的阅读和写作测试中会用到的单词。

Officer: I'm going to show you a sentence now. Read it out loud.

We have come to the reading part of the exam. Please read this sentence out loud.

I will now show you a sentence that you must read out loud.

考官:我现在要让你看一句话。请把这句话大声读出来。

Officer: Now I'd like you to write the sentence that I say.

We will now do the dictation part of the exam.

I will now read a sentence and ask you to write it.

考官:现在请你把我读的句子写下来。

Reading Test Vocabulary (朗读单词)

People	Question words	Holidays	Places
Abraham Lincoln	How	Presidents' Day	America
George Washington	What	Memorial Day	United States
	When	Flag Day	U.S
Civics	Where	Independence Day	
American flag	Who	Labor Day	Other (function)
Bill of Rights	Why	Columbus Day	a
capital	·	Thanksgiving	for
citizen	<u>Verbs</u>		here
city	can	Other (content)	in
Congress	come	colors	of
country	do/does	dollar bill	on
Father of Our Country	elects	first	the
government	have/has	largest	to
President	is/are/was/be	many	we
right	lives/lived	most	
Senators	meet	north	
state/states	name	one	
White House	pay	people	
	vote	second	
	want	south	

Reading Test Practice (朗读锻炼)

- 1. Who was Abraham Lincoln? 亚伯拉罕·林肯是谁?
- 2. Who was George Washington? 谁是乔治·华盛顿?
- 3. Who is on the one-dollar bill? 谁在一美元钞票上面?
- 4. Who is the Father of Our Country? 谁是国父?
- 5. Who was the second U.S. President? 谁是美国第二任总统?
- 6. What country is north of the U.S.? 哪个国家在美国以北?
- 7. What country is south of the U.S.? 哪个国家在美国以南?
- 8. Name the largest state in the U.S. 举出美国最大的州。
- 9. What state has the most people? 哪一个州人口最多?
- 10. What city has the most people? 哪一个城市人口最多?
- 11. Do we have to pay to vote? 我们投票需要交费吗?
- 12. Who elects United States Senators? 谁选举美国参议员?
- 13. When is Presidents' Day? 何时是总统日?
- 14. When is Memorial Day? 什么时候是阵亡将士纪念日?
- 15. When is Flag Day? 国旗日是什么时候?
- 16. When is Independence Day? 独立日是什么时候?
- 17. When is Labor Day? 何时是劳节?
- 18. When is Columbus Day? 何时是哥伦布日?
- 19. When is Thanksgiving? 何时是感恩节?
- 20. What is the U.S. capital? 美国首都是?
- 21. How many states does the country have? 美国有几个州?
- 22. How many Senators are in Congress? 美国国会有多少个参议员?
- 23. Who lives in the White House? 谁居住在白宫?
- 24. Where does Congress meet? 国会在哪举行会议?
- 25. What colors is the American flag? 美国国旗什么颜色?
- 26. Who has the right to vote? 谁有投票的权利?
- 27. What do the people want? 人们想要些什么?
- 28. Who elects Congress? 谁选举国会?
- 29. What do we pay to the government? 我们向政府缴什么?
- 30. What was the first state? 第一个州是哪一个?
- 31. What was the first U.S. capital? 第一个首都是哪个?
- 32. Who lived here first? 谁先住在这的?
- 33. Where is the White House? 白宫在哪里?
- 34. When do we vote for President? 我们何时选举总统?
- 35. Why do people come to the United States? 人们为什么来美国?
- 36. Why do people want to be citizens? 人们为什么想要成为公民?
- 37. Name one right in the Bill of Rights. 请举出权利法案其中一条权利。
- 38. What do U.S. citizens have to pay? 美国公民必须支付什么?

Writing Test Vocabulary (听写单词)

<u>People</u>	Months	Other (function)
Adams	February	and
Lincoln	May	during
Washington	June	for
	July	here
Civics	September	in
American Indians	October	of
capital	November	on
citizens		the
Civil War	<u>Holidays</u>	to
Congress	Presidents' Day	we
Father of Our Country	Memorial Day	
flag	Flag Day	Other (content)
free	Independence Day	blue
freedom of speech	Labor Day	dollar bill
President	Columbus Day	fifty/50
right	Thanksgiving	first
Senators		largest
state/states	<u>Verbs</u>	most
White House	can	north
	come	one
<u>Places</u>	elect	one hundred/100
Alaska	have/has	people
California	is/was/be	red
Canada	lives/lived	second
Delaware	meets	south
Mexico	pay	taxes
New York City	vote	white
United States	want	
Washington		
Washington, D.C.		

Writing Test Practice (听写锻炼)

- 1. Lincoln was President during the Civil War. 亚伯拉罕·林肯是内战是的总统。
- 2. Washington was the first President. 华盛顿是第一任总统。
- 3. Washington is on the one-dollar bill. 华盛顿在一美元钞票上。
- 4. Washington is the Father of Our Country. 华盛顿是国父。
- 5. Adams was the second President. 亚当斯是美国第二任总统。
- 6. Canada is north of the United States. 加拿大在美国以北。
- 7. Mexico is south of the United States. 墨西哥在美国以南。
- 8. Alaska is the largest state in the United States. 阿拉斯加是美国最大的州。
- 9. California has the most people. 加利福尼亚州人口最多。
- 10. New York City has the most people. 纽约市人口最多。
- 11. We do not have to pay taxes to vote. 我们投票不需要交费。
- 12. Citizens elect United States Senators. 公民选举美国参议员。
- 13. Presidents' Day is in February. 总统日在二月。
- 14. Memorial Day is in May. 阵亡将士纪念日在五月。
- 15. Flag Day is in June. 国旗日在六月。
- 16. Independence Day is in July. 独立日在七月。
- 17. Labor Day is in September. 劳节在九月。
- 18. Columbus Day is in October. 哥伦布日在十月。
- 19. Thanksgiving is in November. 感恩节在十一月。
- 20. The capital of the United States is Washington, D.C. 美国首都在华盛顿特区。
- 21. The United States has fifty states. 美国有五十个州。
- 22. We have one hundred Senators in Congress. 美国国会有一百个参议员。
- 23. The President lives in the White House. 总统居住在白宫。
- 24. Congress meets in Washington, D.C. 国会在华盛顿特区举行会议。
- 25. The American flag is red, white, and blue. 美国国旗是红, 白, 蓝的。
- 26. Citizens can vote/have the right to vote. 公民可以/有权利投票。
- 27. The people want freedom of speech. 人们想要言论自由。
- 28. Citizens/The people elect Congress. 公/人民。
- 29. We pay taxes. 我们缴税。
- 30. Delaware was the first state. 特拉华州是第一个州。
- 31. New York City was the first capital. 纽约市是美国第一个首都。
- 32. American Indians lived here first. 美洲印第安人先住在这的。
- 33. The White House is in Washington, D.C. 白宫在华盛顿特区。
- 34. We vote for President in November. 我们于是一月选举总统。
- 35. People came to the United States to be free. 人们为了自由来到美国。
- 36. People want to vote. 人们想要投票。
- 37. Freedom of speech is one right. 其中一条权利是言论自由。
- 38. Citizens of the United States pay taxes. 美国公民缴税。

Level C: 100 Civics Questions

(历史与政府精简 100 题)

C.10 Tips and Tricks (了解题目的技巧)

- 1. Review vocabulary that comes up often so you can easily identify them in questions. 复习常用 词汇,这样才能容易从问题里面认出它们。
- 2. Pay attention to the first two or three words (who, what, when, where, why, how many) and the last two or three words of each question. Pick a few keywords in each question that make it different from other questions. 注意每个问题开头的两三个字(谁,什么,何时,哪里,为什么,多少)及最后两三个字。从每个问题里面挑出几个关键字。
- 3. Familiarize yourself with the sentence structures and patterns below. Understand the grammar and direct translations if possible. 让你自己熟悉以下的句子结构和句型。

Sentence Structure Patterns (重要句子结构)

How many? (多少)	
7. How many amendments does the Constitution have?	宪法有几条修正案?
18. How many U.S. Senators are there?	有几位参议员 ?
22. We elect a U.S. Representative for how many years?	我们选的众议员任期几年?
Name one (of) (举出其中之一)	
13. Name one branch or part of the government.	举出联邦政府的一分支或部分
74. Name one problem that led to the Civil War.	举出一个引发内战的导火索
Why (为什么)	
96. Why does the flag have 13 stripes?	国旗为什么有十三个条纹?
Who (谁)	
20. Who is one of your state's U.S. Senators now?	您州现任的参议员之一是谁?
34. Who vetoes bills?	谁否决法案?
What is (什么是)	
1. What is the supreme law of the land?	有几位参议员 ?
4. What is an amendment?	修正案是什么?
What does do? (起了什么作/作了什么?)	
2. What does the Constitution do?	宪法起了什么作用?
77. What did Susan B. Anthony do?	苏珊·安东尼做了什么贡献?
What is one/two (of)? (其中之一什么:	是)
42. What is one power of the states?	州政府的权力其中之一是什么?

45. W	That are the two	major p	olitical	parties in	the U.S.?	美国有那两大政党?
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What is the name of _____? (____的名字是什么)

28. What is the name of the President of the United States now?

现任美国总统名叫什么? 国歌叫什么?

98. What is the name of the national anthem?

C.11 American Government (美国政府)

A. Principles of American Democracy (美国民主的原则)

Word 单词	Pronunciation 念法	Part of Speech 词类	Meaning 意思
1. amendment(s)	a-mend-ment(s)	名 (复数)	修正案
2. assembly	as- sem -bly	名	集会
3. bill	bill	名	法案
4. change	change	名	更正
5. Constitution	Con-sti-tu-tion	名	宪法
6. Declaration of Independence	De-cla-ra-tion of In-de-pen-dence	名	独立宣言
7. declare(d)	de-clare(d)	动 (过去式)	宣告 (了)
8. economic	e-co- no -mic	形容	经济
9. economy	e- co- -no-my	名	经济
10. follow	fol-low	(現在式)	遵从
11. freedom	free-dom	名	自由
12. government	go-vern-ment	名	政府
13. Great Britain	Great Bri -tain	名	英国
14. idea	i-dea	名	概念
15. law	law	名	律法
16. liberty	li-ber-ty	名	自由之权
17. market	mar-ket	名	市场
18. petition	pe- ti -tion	名	请愿
19. practice	prac-tice	(現在式)	从事
20. press	press	名	出版

21. religion	re-li-gion	名	宗教
22. right(s)	right(s)	名 (复数)	权力
23. sets up	sets up	词 (現在式)	建立
24. speech	speech	名	言论
25. supreme	su-preme	形容	最高的
26. system	sys-tem	名	体系,制度

- 1. What is the <u>supreme law</u> of the land? 国家的最高法律是什么**? The Constitution** 宪法
- 2. What does the <u>Constitution</u> do? 宪法起了什么作用**? It sets up the government.** 它建立了政府体制。
- 3. <u>The idea of self-government</u> is in the first three words of the Constitution. What are these words? 宪法头三词体现了自制的概念,哪三个词?

We the people 我们人民

Note (注意): self (自己) + government (政府) = self-government (自制)

4. What is an amendment? 修正案是什么?

It is a change to the Constitution. (对宪法的) 更正

- 5. What do we call the first ten <u>amendments</u> to the Constitution? 头十条修正案叫什么**?**The Bill of Rights 权利法案
- 6. What is one right or freedom from the <u>First Amendment</u>? 第一条修正案里的一项权利或自由是什么**?**

Speech言论自由Press出版自由Religion宗教自由Assembly集会自由Petition请愿自由

- 7. <u>How many amendments</u> does the Constitution have? 宪法有几条修正案**? Twenty-seven (27)**
- 8. What did the <u>Declaration of Independence</u> do? 独立宣言起了什么作用**?**It <u>declared our independence</u> from Great Britain. 宣告了美国(从英国)独立。

Note (注意): declared (宣告, 动詞) vs. declaration (宣言, 名詞)

9. What are two rights in the Declaration of Independence? 举出独立宣言内两项权利?

Life生命之权Liberty自由之权Pursuit of happiness追求幸福之权

10. What is freedom of religion? 什么是宗教自由?

You can <u>practice any religion</u>, or not practice a religion. 你可以從事任何宗教活动,也可以不從事宗教活动。

11. <u>What is the economic system</u> in the United States? 美国的经济体制是什么**? Market economy** 市场经济

Note (注意): economic (經濟, 形容詞) vs. economy (經濟, 名詞)

12. What is the rule of law? 什么是法治?

Everyone must follow the law. 人人必须守法

B. System of Government (政府体制)

Word 单词	Pronunciation 念法	Part of Speech 词类	Meaning 意思
1. advise(s)	ad-vi-se(s)	(現在式)	建议,建言
2. become(s)	be-come(s)	动 (現在式)	变成
3. becoming	be-co-ming	动 (現在式)	变得
4. belong	be-long	动 (現在式)	属于
5. bill(s)	bill(s)	名 (负数)	法案
6. branch(es)	branch-es	名 (复数)	分支
7. Cabinet	Ca-bi-net	名	内阁
8. capital	ca-pi-tal	名	首都
9. Charlie Baker	Char-lie Ba-ker	名	查理·贝克
10. checks and balances	checks and ba-lan-ces	名	制衡
11. Chief Justice	Chief Jus-tice	名	最高法官
12. Commander-in-Chief	Com-man-der-in-Chief	名	总司令
13. Congress	Con-gress	名	国会
14. court(s)	court(s)	名 (复数)	法院

15. Democratic	De-mo-cra-tic	形容	民主党
16. Ed Markey	Ed Mar- key	名	爱德·马基
17. education	e-du-ca-tion	名	教育
18. elect	e-lect	动 (現在式)	选出
19. Elizabeth Warren	E-li-za-beth War-ren	名	伊丽莎白·沃伦
20. executive	ex-e-cu-tive	形容	行政
21. federal government	fe-de-ral go-vern-ment	名	联邦政府
22. government	go-vern-ment	名	政府
23. House of Representatives	House of Re-pre- sen- ta-tives	名	众议院
24. in charge	in charge	形容	负责
25. judicial	ju- di -cial	形容	司法
26. justice(s)	jus-tice-(s)	名 (复数)	法官
27. labor	la-bor	名	劳工
28. law(s)	law(s)	名 (复数)	法律
29. legislative	le-gis-la-tive	形容	立法
30. level	le-vel	名	等级
31. major	ma-jor	形容	主要
32. member(s)	mem-ber(s)	名 (复数)	成员
33. military	mi-li-ta-ry	名	军队
34. no longer	no lon-ger	副	不再
35. November	No-vem-ber	名	十一月
36. part(s)	part(s)	名 (复数)	部分
37. party (parties)	par-ty (par-ties)	名 (复数)	党
38. political	po-li-tical	形容	政治
39. position(s)	po-si-tion(s)	名 (复数)	职位
40. power(s)	po-wer(s)	名 (复数)	权利
41. powerful	pow-er-ful	形容	强大
42. President	Pre-si-dent	名	总统
43. provide	pro-vide	动 (現在式)	提供

44. represent	re-pre-sent	动 (現在式)	代表
45. Representative(s)	Re-pre-sen-ta-tive(s)	名 (复数)	众议员
46. Republican	Re-pu-bli-can	形容	共和党
47. review(s)	re-view(s)	动 (現在式)	审查
48. schooling	schoo-ling	名	学校教育
49. Secretary of	Se-cre-ta-ry of	名	——部长
50. Senate	Se-nate	名	参议院
51. Senator(s)	Se-na-tor(s)	名 (复数)	参议员
52. serve	serve	动 (現在式)	执行职务
53. sign(s)	sign(s)	动 (現在式)	签署
54. Speaker of the House	Spea-ker of the House	名	众议院议长
55. state	state	名	州
56. stop(s)	stop(s)	动 (現在式)	防止
57. Supreme Court	Su-preme Court	名	联邦最高法院
58. veto(es)	ve-to(es)	动 (現在式)	否决
59. Vice President	Vice Pre-si-dent	名	副总统
60. vote	vote	动 (現在式)	投票
61. voting	vo-ting	形容	投票

13. Name one branch or part of the government. 举出联邦政府的一分支或部分。

Congress / legislative国会 / 立法President / executive总统 / 行政The Courts / judicial法院 / 司法

Note (注意): executive (eg-ze-cu-tive)

14. <u>What stops</u> one branch of government from <u>becoming too powerful</u>? 什么防止任一政府分支变得过于强大**?**

Checks and balances 制衡

Note (注意): too (太) + powerful (强大) = too powerful (过於强大)

- 15. Who is <u>in charge</u> of the <u>executive branch</u>? 谁负责行政分支**? The President** 总统
- 16. Who makes federal laws? 谁制定联邦法律?

Congress 国会

17. What are the <u>two parts</u> of the <u>U.S. Congress</u>? 美国国会由哪两个部分组成**? The Senate and the House of Representatives** 参议院和众议院

Note (注意): House (房子,屋子) + Representatives (衆議員) = House of Representatives (衆議院)

Note (注意): representative (代表人)vs. Representative (衆議員)

- 18. <u>How many U.S. Senators</u> are there? 有几位参议员**? One hundred (100)**
- 19. We elect a <u>U.S. Senator</u> for <u>how many years</u>? 我们选的参议员任期几年? **Six (6)**
- 20. Who is one of <u>your state's U.S. Senators</u>? 您州现任的参议员之一是谁**? Elizabeth Warren** 伊丽莎白·沃伦 **Ed Markey** 爱德·马基
- 21. The House of Representatives has <u>how many voting members</u>? 众议院有几个席位**?** Four hundred thirty-five (435)

Note (注意): voting (有在投票的) + members (成員) = voting members (席位)

- 22. We elect a <u>U.S. Representative</u> for <u>how many years</u>? 我们选的众议员任期几年? **Two (2)**
- 23. Name your U.S. Representative. 您选区的众议员叫什么名字?

选区 1: Richard Neal	Ri-chard Neal	理查德·尼尔
选区 2: James McGovern	James Mc-Gov-ern	詹姆斯·麦高文
选区 3: Lori Trahan	Lo-ri Tra-han	洛里·特拉汉
选区 4: Joseph Kennedy III	Jo-seph Ken-ne-dy the Third	约瑟夫·肯尼迪三世
选区 5: Katherine Clark	Ka-the-rine Clark	凯瑟琳·克拉克
选区 6: Seth Moulton	Seth Moul-ton	塞思·莫尔顿
选区 7: Ayanna Pressley	A-yan-na Press-ley	阿亚纳·普斯利
选区 8: Stephen Lynch	Ste-ven Lynch	斯蒂芬·林奇
选区 9: William Keating	Wil-liam Kea-ting	威廉·基廷

Note (注意): 选区分布很复杂, 让老师参考 http://www.govtrack.us/congress/members/MA。

24. Who does a <u>U.S. Senator represent</u>? 参议员是代表谁的**?** All people of the state 其州的所有人

Note (注意): represent (代表, 动詞) vs. representative (代表, 名詞) vs. Representative (衆議員, 名詞)

25. Why do some states have more Representatives than other states? 为何有些州的众议员比其它州更多?

They have more people. 它们人口更多。

Note (注意): more... (更多...) than... (比...)

- 26. We elect a <u>President</u> for <u>how many years</u>? 我们选的总统任期几年**?** Four (4)
- 27. <u>In what month</u> do we vote for <u>President</u>? 我们几月选举总统**? November** 十一月
- 28. What is the <u>name of the President</u> of the United States now? 现任美国总统名叫什么**?**Joseph Biden 乔·拜登
- 29. What is the <u>name of the Vice President</u> of the United States now? 现任副总统叫什么**?** Kamala Harris 卡马拉·哈里斯
- 30. <u>If the President</u> can no longer serve, who becomes President? 若现任总统不能任职**,**谁当总统**?**

The Vice President 副总统

Note (注意): if... (如果...)

31. <u>If both the President</u> and the Vice President can no longer serve, who becomes President? 若总统副总统都不能任职**,**谁当总统**?**

The Speaker of the House 众议院议长

Note (注意): if both... (如果兩個都...)

Note (注意): 用問題的開頭分別 30 和 31 題。

- 32. Who is the <u>Commander-in-Chief</u> of the <u>military</u>? 谁是军队的总司令**? The President** 总统
- 33. Who signs bills to become laws? 谁签署法律生效?

The President 总统

Note (注意): bill (法案) vs. law (法律)

34. Who vetoes bills? 谁否决法案?

The President 总统

35. What does the <u>President's cabinet</u> do? 内阁起的是什么作用**? It advises the President.** 向总统提出建议。

36. What are two cabinet-level positions? 内阁职位其中两个是什么?

Secretary of Agriculture农业部长Secretary of Commerce商务部长Secretary of Defense国防部长Secretary of Education教育部长Secretary of Energy能源部长

Secretary of Health and Human Services 卫生和公共服务部长

Secretary of Homeland Security 国土安全部长

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development 住房及城市发展部长

Secretary of the Interior内政部长Secretary of Labor劳工部长Secretary of State外交部长Secretary of Transportation交通部长Secretary of the Treasury财政部长

Secretary of Veterans Affairs 退伍军人事务部长

Attorney General 司法部长 Vice President 副总统

Note (注意): cabinet (内閣) + level (等級) = cabinet-level (内閣等級的)

- 37. What does the <u>judicial branch</u> do? 司法分支起的什么作用**? It reviews laws.** 审查并诠释法律。
- 38. What is the highest court in the United States? 美国最高级的法院是什么?
 The Supreme Court 联邦最高法院
- 39. <u>How many justices</u> are on the Supreme Court? 最高法院有几位法官? **Nine (9)**
- 40. Who is the Chief Justice of the United States now? 现任首席最高法官是谁?

 John Roberts 约翰·罗伯茨
- 41. <u>Under our Constitution</u>, some powers belong to the federal government. What is <u>one power</u> of the <u>federal government</u>? 据我国宪法,一些权力归于联邦政府。其中之一是什么**? To print money** 印钞
- 42. <u>Under our Constitution</u>, some powers belong to the states. What is <u>one power</u> of the <u>states</u>? 而一些权力却归于州政府。其中之一是什么**?**

To provide <u>schooling</u> and <u>education</u> 提供教育

- 43. Who is the Governor of your state now? 您州现任州长是谁?
 Charlie Baker 查理·贝克
- 44. What is the <u>capital</u> of <u>your state</u>? 您州州府在哪里**? Boston** 波士顿
- 45. What are the <u>two major political parties</u> in the United States? 美国有哪两大政党? <u>Democratic</u> and <u>Republican</u> 民主党和共和党

Note (注意): party (政黨) vs. part (部分)

- 46. What is the <u>political party</u> of the <u>President</u> now? 现任总统是什么党人**? Democrat** 民主党
- 47. What is the <u>name</u> of the <u>Speaker of the House</u> of Representatives now? 现任众议院议长名 叫什么**?**

Nancy Pelosi 南希·佩洛西

Note (注意): Speaker 一般是'发言人'的意思。在这个场合是'议长'的意思。

Note (注意): 或者 Speaker of the House 虽然正式称为'Speaker of the House of Representatives'但是通常简称为'Speaker of the House'。

C. Rights and Responsibilities (公民的权利与责任)

Word 单词	Pronunciation 念法	Part of Speech 词类	Meaning 意思
1. allegiance	al-le-giance	名	忠诚
2. amendment(s)	a-mend-ment(s)	名 (复数)	修正案
3. April	A-pril	名	四月
4. become	be-come	动 (現在式)	变成
5. citizen(s)	ci-ti-zen(s)	名 (复数)	公民
6. Constitution	Con-sti-tu-tion	名	宪法
7. democracy	de-mo-cra-cy	名	民主政治
8. describe	des-cribe	动 (現在式)	形容
9. election(s)	e-lec-tion(s)	名 (复数)	选举
10. flag	flag	名	国旗
11. form(s)	form(s)	名 (复数)	表格

12. freedom	free-dom	名	自由
13. income	in-come	名	所得
14. jury	ju -ry	名	陪审团
15. living in	li-ving in	动 (現在式)	住在
16. loyal	lo-yal	形容	忠诚
17. loyalty	lo-yal-ty	名	忠诚
18. male	male	形容	男性
19. office	of-fice	名	公职
20. older	ol-der	形容	年纪更大
21. participate	par-ti-ci-pate	动 (現在式)	参与
22. pay	pay	动 (現在式)	付
23. pledge	pledge	名	誓 言
24. President	Pre-si-dent	名	总统
25. promise	pro -mise	名	承诺
26. race	race	名	种族
27. register	re-gis-ter	动 (現在式)	注册, 登记
28. religion	re-li-gion	名	宗教
29. responsibility	re-spon-si- bi -li-ty	名	责任
30. right(s)	right(s)	名 (复数)	权力
31. run	run	动 (現在式)	竞选
32. Selective Service	Se-lec-tive Ser-vice	名	兵役登记
33. send	send	动 (現在式)	送
34. speech	speech	名	言论
35. tax	tax	名	税
36. United States	U-ni-ted States	名	美国
37. vote	vote	动 (現在式)	投票
38. worship	wor-ship	名	膜拜

48. There are <u>four amendments</u> to the Constitution about <u>who can vote</u>. Describe one of them. 宪法里有四条关于谁能投票的修正案**,**举出一条。
15th (1870): **A male citizen of any race can vote.** 男性公民不论种族都可投票。

19th (1920): **Women and men can vote.** 男女公民都可投票。

24th (1964): **You don't have to pay to vote.** 没有投票税(穷人就可不受限制)。

26th (1971): Citizens eighteen and older can vote. 18 岁以上的公民都可投票。

Note (注意): woman (wo-man) vs. women (wi-min)

49. What is one responsibility that is only for United States citizens? 举出美国公民特有的责任之一。

To serve on a jury 当陪审

To vote in federal elections 联邦选举中投票

50. Name one right only for United States citizens. 举出美国公民特有的权利之一。

To run for federal office竞选联邦官员To vote in federal elections选举联邦官员

51. What are two rights of everyone living in the U.S.? 举出住在美国每人的权利之二。

Freedom of speech 言论自由 Freedom of religion/worship 信仰自由 The right to bear arms 携枪自由

52. What do we show <u>loyalty</u> to when we say the <u>Pledge of Allegiance</u>? 宣誓效忠时我们是对 着什么表忠心的**?**

The flag 国旗

53. What is one promise you make when you become a United States citizen? 成为公民时你要做什么承诺**?**

To be loyal to the United States 效忠美国

Note (注意): loyal (忠誠,形容詞) vs. loyalty (忠誠,名詞)

- 54. <u>How old</u> do citizens have to be to vote for President? 公民须多大才能选举总统**? Eighteen and older 18** 岁以上
- 55. What are two ways that Americans can <u>participate in their democracy</u>? 美国人参与民主政治的两种方法是什么**?**

To vote投票To run for office竞选

56. When is the last day you can send in <u>federal income tax forms</u>? 上报联邦所得税表的截止日期是哪天**?**

April fifteenth (4/15)

57. When must all men <u>register</u> for the <u>Selective Service</u>? 男性几岁须注册兵役登记**? At age eighteen (18)**

C.12 American History (美国历史)

A. Colonial Period and Independence (殖民期与国家独立)

Word 单词	Pronunciation 念法	Part of Speech 词类	Meaning 意思
1. adopt(ed)	a-dop-t(ed)	动 (过去式)	采用 (了)
2. African(s)	A-fri-can(s)	名 (复数)	非洲人
3. American Indians	A-me-ri-can In-di-ans	名 (复数)	美国印第安人
4. arrive(d)	ar-rive(d)	动 (过去式)	到达
5. Benjamin Franklin	Ben-ja-min Frank-lin	名	本杰明·富兰克林
6. British	Bri -tish	名 (复数)	英国人
7. colonist(s)	co-lo-nist(s)	名 (复数)	殖民者
8. Constitution	Con-sti-tu-tion	名	宪法
9. Constitutional Convention	Con-sti-tu-tio-nal Con-ven-tion	名	制宪会
10. Country	coun-try	名	国家
11. Declaration of Independence	De-cla-ra-tion of In-de- pen-dence	名	独立宣言
12. diplomat	di-plo-mat	名	外交官
13. European(s)	Eu-ro- pe -an(s)	名 (复数)	欧洲人
14. famous	fa-mous	形容	有名
15. father	fa-ther	名	父亲
16. Federalist Papers	Fe-de-ra-list Pa-pers	名	联邦论
17. fight	fight	动 (現在式)	打仗
18. freedom	free-dom	名	自由
19. George Washington	George Wa-shing-ton	名	乔治·华盛顿
20. happened	hap-pened	动 (过去式)	发生 (了)
21. July	Ju-ly	名	七月

22. original	o-ri-gi-nal	形容	原本
23. passage	pas-sage	名	通过
24. President	pre-si-dent	名	总统
25. reason	rea-son	名	原因
26. slave(s)	slave(s)	名 (复数)	奴隶
27. sold	sold	动 (过去式)	卖
28. state(s)	state(s)	名 (复数)	州
29. support(ed)	sup-port-(ed)	动 (过去式)	支持
30. taxes	tax-es	名 (复数)	税
31. Thomas Jefferson	Tho-mas Jef-fer-son	名	托马斯·杰斐逊
32. written	writ-ten	动 (被动式)	(被) 写
33. wrote	wrote	动 (过去式)	写 (了)

- 58. What is one reason <u>colonists came to America</u>? 殖民者来美国的一个理由是什么**?** Freedom 为了自由
- 59. Who lived in America before the <u>Europeans arrived</u>? 在欧洲人到达之前是谁住在美国**? American Indians** 印第安人
- 60. What group of people was taken to America and sold as <u>slaves</u>? 哪群人被带到美国而且被卖成奴隶**?**

Africans 非洲人

- 61. Why did the colonists <u>fight the British</u>? 殖民者为什么与英国人打仗**? Because of high taxes** 由于税太高 (而且缴的税并没有带来政治权利)
 Note (注意): taxes (**tack**-sez)
- 62. Who wrote the <u>Declaration of Independence</u>? 独立宣言是谁写的**?**Thomas Jefferson 托马斯·杰斐逊
- 63. When was the <u>Declaration of Independence adopted</u>? 独立宣言是何时启用的**? July fourth, seventeen seventy-six (7/4/1776)**
- 64. There were 13 original states. Name three. 独立时有 13 个州。举其三。

Massachusetts 麻省 Georgia 佐治亚州 **New Jersey** 新泽西州 Rhode Island 罗德岛州 New York 纽约州 Pennsylvania 宾州 新罕布什尔州 Maryland 马里兰州 New Hampshire

Connecticut康州North Carolina北卡罗来纳州Delaware德拉华州South Carolina南卡罗来纳州

Virginia 弗吉尼亚州

65. What happened at the <u>Constitutional Convention</u>? 制宪会结果如何**? The Constitution was written.** 宪法被拟定

- 66. When was the Constitution written? 宪法是哪年被拟定的? Seventeen eighty-seven (1787)
- 67. <u>The Federalist Papers</u> supported the passage of the U.S. Constitution. Name one of the writers. 《联邦论》推了宪法的通过**,**举出其作者之一。

Publius (笔名): James Madison Alexander Hamilton John Jay

68. What is one thing <u>Benjamin Franklin</u> is famous for? 本杰明·富兰克林的一项功绩是什么?

U.S. diplomat 美国元老外交官

69. Who is the Father of Our Country? 谁是我们的国父?

George Washington 乔治·华盛顿

Note (注意): "Father of Our Country" is a set phrase."国父"在英文里面有专有的用语: 'Father of Our Country'不能任意改。

70. Who was the first President? 谁是第一任总统? **George Washington** 乔治·华盛顿

B. 1800s (十九世纪)

Word 单词	Pronunciation 念法	Part of Speech 词类	Meaning 意思
1. Abraham Lincoln	A-bra-ham Lin-coln	名	亚伯拉罕·林肯
2. between	be-tween	介	之间
3. buy	buy	动 (現在式)	买
4. Civil War	Ci-vil War	名	内战
5. Emancipation Proclamation	E-man-ci- pa -tion Pro-cla- ma -tion	名	解放宣言
6. fought	fought	动 (过去式)	打仗
7. France	France	名	法国
8. free(d)	free(d)	动 (过去式)	解放 (了)

9. important	im-por-tant	形容	重要
10. led to	led to	动 (过去式)	引发 (了)
11. Louisiana	Lou-i-si-a-na	名	路易斯安那
12. problem	prob-lem	名	问题
13. slave(s)	slave(s)	名 (复数)	奴隶
14. slavery	sla-ve-ry	名	奴隶制
15. Susan B. Anthony	Su-san B. An-tho-ny	名	苏珊·安东尼
16. territory	ter-ri-to-ry	名	领地
17. war	war	名	战争

71. What territory did the United States buy from France in 1803? 1803 年美国从法国买了哪块领地?

Louisiana 路易斯安那

Note (注意): 1803 (eigh-teen o three). 0 can be read as 'o' and years are read two at a time (e.g. 2015 is twenty fif-teen). Special cases like 2001 must be read as 'two thousand one.' 0 也可以念'o'。在英文里面,年份是前两个数字当成一个数字一起念,后两个数字当成一个数字一起念(例:2015 念'二十 十五''twenty fifteen')。有一些特殊情况像 2001 应该念成'两千一''two thousand one'。

72. <u>Name one war</u> fought by the United States in the <u>1800s</u>. 举出美国 19 世纪打的一场战争。 **The Civil War** 内战

Note (注意): 1800s (eigh-teen hun-dreds), 1800-1899. A year followed by 's' denotes a time period. Note that 1800s denotes the 19th century. 如果年份最后两位数字是 00 然后后面加了一个's'是代表一个一百年的期间。注意 1800s 代表 19 世纪。

Note (注意): Similar to Question 79. 72 题跟 79 题很相似。

Note (注意): 'The Civil War' refers to the American Civil War, 1860-1865. Civil wars of other countries are not capitalized. 'The Civil War': 当 c 和 w 是大写并且有加一个'the', 这是专指美国内战。如果只是小写的'civil war'可以指任何内战。

- 73. Name the U.S. war between the <u>North and the South</u>. 南方与北方的战争叫什么**?** The Civil War 内战
- 74. <u>Name one problem</u> that led to the <u>Civil War</u>. 举出一个引发内战的导火索**? Slavery** 奴隶制
- 75. What was one <u>important</u> thing that <u>Abraham Lincoln</u> did? 亚伯拉罕·林肯的一大贡献是什么?

He freed the slaves. 他解放了奴隶。

- 76. What did the <u>Emancipation Proclamation</u> do? 解放宣言起了什么作用**? It freed the slaves.** 它解放了奴隶。
- 77. What did <u>Susan B. Anthony</u> do? 苏珊·安东尼做了什么贡献**? She fought for women's rights.** 她为了女权而奋斗。

Note (注意): women (wi-min)

C. Recent History and Other Historical Information (美国近代史及其它重要历史资料)

Word 单词	Pronunciation 念法	Part of Speech 词类	Meaning 意思
1. American Indian	A-me-ri-can In-di-an	名	美国印第安人
2. attack(ed)	at-tack(ed)	动 (过去式)	攻击 (了)
3. before	be-fore	介	之前
4. civil rights	ci-vil rights	名	民权
5. Cold War	Cold War	名	冷战
6. communism	com-mu-nis-m	名	共产主义
7. concern	con-cern	名	顾虑
8. discrimination	dis-cri-mi-na-tion	名	歧视
9. during	du-ring	介	在——期间
10. Eisenhower	Ei-sen-how-er	名	艾森豪威尔
11. end	end	动 (現在式)	终止
12. event	e-vent	名	事件
13. fought	fought	动 (过去式)	战斗, 奋斗
14. Franklin Roosevelt	Frank-lin Roo-se-velt	名	富兰克林·罗斯福
15. general	ge-ne-ral	名	将军
16. Germany	Ger-ma-ny	名	德国
17. Great Depression	Great De-pres-sion	名	大萧条
18. Italy	I-ta-ly	名	意大利
19. Japan	Ja-pan	名	日本
20. main	main	形容	主要
21. major	ma-jor	形容	主要

22. Martin Luther King, Jr.	Mar-tin Lu-ther King, Ju-nior	名	马丁·路德·金
23. movement	move-ment	名	运动
24. President	Pre-si-dent	名	总统
25. racial	ra-cial	形容	种族
26. September	Sep-tem-ber	名	九月
27. Sioux	Sioux	名	苏人
28. terrorist(s)	ter-ro-rist(s)	名	恐怖分子
29. tribe	tribe	名	部落
30. tried	tried	动 (过去式)	试着
31. war	war	名	战争
32. Woodrow Wilson	Wood-row Wil-son	名	伍德罗·威尔逊
33. world	world	名	世界

78. Name one war fought by the United States in the 1900s. 举出美国 20 世纪打的一场战争。

World War I 一战

World War II 二战

Korean War 朝鲜战争

Vietnam War 越战

Gulf War 海湾战争

79. Who was President during World War I? 一战期间谁是总统?

Woodrow Wilson 伍德罗·威尔逊

80. Who was President during the Great Depression and World War II? 大萧条和二战期间谁是总统**?**

Franklin Roosevelt 富兰克林·罗斯福

Note (注意): Roosevelt (Ro-zuh-velt)

- 81. Who did the United States fight in World War II? 美国二战打的是谁**? Germany, Italy, Japan** 德意日
- 82. Before he was President, <u>Eisenhower was a general</u>. What war was he in? 当总统之前艾森 豪威尔是将军。在哪场战争里**?**

World War II 二战

83. <u>During the Cold War</u>, what was the main <u>concern</u> of the United States? 冷战期间美国最主要的顾虑是什么?

Communism 共产主义

84. What movement tried to end racial discrimination? 哪个运试图消灭种族歧视?

Civil Rights Movement 民权运

85. What did <u>Martin Luther King, Jr.</u> do? 马丁路德金的贡献是什么**? He fought for civil rights.** 他为了(黑人的)民权而奋斗。

Note (注意): Jr. = Junior (第二代)

86. What major event happened on September 11, 2001, in the United States? 2001 年 9 月 11 日 在美国发生了什么重大事件?

Terrorists attacked the United States. 恐怖分子袭击了美国。

87. Name one American Indian tribe in the United States. 举出一个美国印第安部落。

Cherokee 切洛基人	Navajo 纳瓦霍人	Sioux 苏人	
Chippewa	Choctaw	Pueblo	Apache
Iroquois	Creek	Blackfeet	Seminole
Cheyenne	Arawak	Shawnee	Mohegan
Huron	Oneida	Lakota	Crow
Teton	Honi	Inuit	(按人口排列)

Note (注意): Sioux (Su), Navajo (Na-va-ho)

C.13 Integrated Civics (综合公民教育)

A. Geography (地理)

Word 单词	Pronunciation 念法	Part of Speech 词类	Meaning 意思
1. Atlantic Ocean	At-lan-tic O-cean	名	大西洋
2. border(s)	bor-der(s)	动 (現在式)	接壤
3. Canada	Ca-na-da	名	加拿大
4. capital	ca-pi-tal	名	首都
5. coast	coast	名	岸
6. east	east	名	东
7. island	is-land	名	日
8. liberty	li-ber-ty	名	自由
9. longest	lon-gest	形容	最长
10. Mexico	Mex-i-co	名	墨西哥
11. ocean	o-cean	名	海洋
12. Pacific Ocean	Pa-ci-fic O-cean	名	太平洋

13. river(s)	ri-ver(s)	名 (复数)	河
14. statue	sta-tue	名	雕像
15. territory	ter-ri-to-ry	名	领地
16. The Mississippi	The Mis-sis- sip -pi	名	密西西比
17. Washington, D.C.	Wa-shing-ton, D.C.	名	华盛顿
18. west	west	名	西

88. Name one of the <u>two longest rivers</u> in the United States. 举出美国最长两条河中一条。

The Mississippi 密西西比

Note (注意): Full name of the river is 'The Mississippi River.' In English, for some rivers, seas, and oceans, we sometimes only say the name of the body of water: 'The ____.'这条河的全名是 'The Mississippi River.' 一般像河或海之类的名词可以省略 'river'或者'sea'等字。(例:The Pacific Ocean The Pacific, The Mediterranean Sea The Mediterranean, The Missouri River The Missouri)

89. <u>What ocean</u> is on the <u>West Coast</u> of the United States? 美国西海岸是哪个大洋?

The Pacific 太平洋

- 90. <u>What ocean</u> is on the <u>East Coast</u> of the United States? 美国东海岸是哪个大洋**? The Atlantic** 大西洋
- 91. Name one U.S. territory. 举出一个美国领地。

Guam 关岛 Puerto Rico 波多黎各

U.S. Virgin Islands American Samoa Northern Mariana Islands

92. Name one state that borders Canada. 举出与加拿大接壤的一个州。

Maine 缅因 New York 纽约

93. Name one state that borders Mexico. 举出与墨西哥接壤的一个州。

Texas 得克萨斯 New Mexico 新墨西哥

Arizona 亚利桑那 California 加州

Note (注意): Texas (**Tek**-sas), Mexico (**Mek**-si-co)

94. What is the <u>capital</u> of the <u>United States</u>? 美国首都在哪里**? Washington, D.C.** 华盛顿哥伦比亚特区

Note (注意): 一定加上 D.C.

95. Where is the <u>Statue of Liberty</u>? 自由女神像在哪里**? Liberty Island, New York** 纽约自由岛

Note (注意): statue (sta-chu), island (i-land)

B. Symbols (标志)

Word 单词	Pronunciation 念法	Part of Speech 词类	Meaning 意思
1. flag	flag	名	国旗
2. star(s)	star(s)	名 (复数)	星星
3. spangled	span-gled	形容	灿烂
4. banner	ban-ner	名	旗帜
5. anthem	an-them	名	赞美诗
6. national	na-tio-nal	形容	国立
7. fifty	fif -ty	名	五十
8. colony (colonies)	co-lo-ny (co-lo-nies)	名 (复数)	殖民地
9. original	o- ri -gi-nal	形容	原本
10. thirteen	thir-teen	名	十三
11. stripe(s)	stripe(s)	名 (复数)	条纹

96. Why does the flag have <u>13 stripes</u>? 国旗为什么有十三个条纹**? There were thirteen original colonies.** 当初有十三个殖民地

Note (注意): 'thirteen' sounds similar to 'thirty.' It is important to pronounce the 'n' at the end of 'thirteen.' 请注意'thirteen' (13) 和 'thirty' (30) 发音很近似, 所以要特别注意发出 'thirteen'的尾音 'teen'。

- 97. Why does the flag have <u>50 stars</u>? 国旗为什么有五十颗星星**? There are fifty states.** 有五十个州。
- 98. What is the name of the <u>national anthem</u>? 国歌叫什么**? The Star-Spangled Banner** 星条旗之歌

C. Holidays (国定假日)

Word 单词	Pronunciation 念法	Part of Speech 词类	Meaning 意思
1. celebrate	ce-le-brate	动 (現在式)	庆祝
2. Independence Day	In-de-pen-dence Day	名	独立日

3. July	Ju-ly	名	七月
4. national	na-tio-nal	形容	国立
5. holiday(s)	ho-li-day(s)	名 (复数)	假日
6. Labor Day	La-bor Day	名	劳动节
7. Christmas	Christ-mas	名	圣诞节

99. When do we celebrate <u>Independence Day</u>? 我们哪天庆祝独立日/国庆**? July fourth (7/4)**

100. Name two <u>national</u> U.S. <u>holidays</u>. 举出两个国定假日。

Labor Day 劳节Christmas 圣诞节New Year's Day 新年Independence Day 国庆Memorial Day 国殇日Presidents' Day 总统日Columbus Day 哥伦布日Veterans Day 退伍军人节Thanksgiving 感恩节Martin Luther King, Jr. Day马丁路德金诞辰

Appendix

X.1 100 Questions Vocabulary (53 问题单词)

adopted /əˈdɒptɪd/ (过去时) 采用

advises /ədˈvaiziz/(一般现在时) 提建议

Africans /'æfrɪkənz/(复数)非洲人

allegiance /əˈlidʒəns/ 忠诚

amendment / ə'mɛndmənt/ 修正案

American Indians (复数) /əˈmɛrɪkən ˈɪndiənz/ 美国印

第安人

anthem /ˈænθəm/ 国歌

Atlantic Ocean /æt'læntɪk 'ofən/ 大西洋

blue /blu/ 蓝色

borders /'bɔ:dəz/(复数)边界

Bill of Rights /bil ov raits/ 权利和自由法案

branch /bræntʃ/ 分支

British /'britif/ 英国的;英国人的

Cabinet /'kæbənɪt/ 内阁

can no longer serve /kən noʊ ləŋə səv/ 不再能任职

Canada [地名] /ˈkænədə/ 加拿大

capital /'kæpɪtl/ 首都

checks and balances /tfeks and 'bælansiz/ 分权制衡

celebrate /ˈsɛlə bret/ 庆祝

Chief Justice /tʃif 'dʒʌstɪs/ 首席法官

Christmas /'krɪsməs/ 圣诞节 citizens (复数) /'sitizənz/ 公民 Civil Rights /'sivl raits/ 公民权利

Civil War /'sɪvəl wər/ 內战 Cold War /kold wər/ 冷战

colonists (复数) / kələnısts/ 殖民者

Columbus Day /kəˈlʌmbəs de/ 哥伦布目

come / kʌm/ 来到

Commander-in-Chief/kə mændə ın tʃif/ 三军统帅

communism / kamjə nızəm/ 共产主义

concern /kənˈsən/ 担忧 Congress /ˈkaŋgrɪs/ 国会

Constitution /kanstr'tufən/ 宪法

Constitutional Convention /kanstı'tusənəl kən'vensən/

制宪会议

court /kərt/ 法院

Declaration of Independence /deklə resən av

ɪndɪˈpɛndəns/ 独立宣言

declared (过去时) /di'klɛəd/ 宣布

Democratic Party /dɛməˈkrætɪk ˈparti/ 民主党

diplomat / 'dɪplə, mæt/ 外交官 dollar bill / 'dɑlə bil/ 一元纸币 east coast /i:st kost / 东海岸

economic system /ɛkəˈnamɪk ˈsɪstəm/ 经济体系

economy /ɪˈkɑnəmi / 经济education /ɛdʒəˈkeʃən / 教育

elect /ɪˈlɛkt / 选举

Emancipation Proclamation / I, mænsə pefən

praklə mefən/解放奴隶宣言

Europeans (复数)/jʊərəˈpi:ənz/欧洲人

event /r'vent / 事件

everyone /ˈɛvriˌwʌn/ 每人

executive branch /ɪgˈzɛkjətɪv bræntʃ/ 行政部门

Father-of-Our-Country / 'faðə ʌv aʊr 'kʌntri/ 国父

federal /'fɛdərəl/ 联邦

Federalist Papers / fedərəlist 'peipəz/ 联邦论

fight /fart/ 打仗;争取 flag /flæg/ 旗帜 France /fræns/ 法国

freedom /ˈ**fridəm**/ 自由

general /'dʒɛnərəl/ 将军;大致的 government /'gʌvənmənt/ 政府 Governor /'gʌvənə/ 州长

Great Depression / gret dɪˈprɛʃən/ 经济大萧条

Guam/gwam/关岛

happened (过去时) / hæpənd/ 发生 highest court / haiist kɔ:t/ 最高法院 holidays (复数) / hələ deiz/ 假日

House of Representatives /havs av repri zentativz/ &

议院

income tax / 'ɪn kʌm tæks/ 所得税

Independence Day / **Indi**'p**ɛndəns de**/ 独立纪念日 judicial branch / **dʒu**'d**ɪfəl bræntf** / 司法分支

jury / '**dʒʊri** / 陪审团 Justice / '**dʒʌstɪs** / 法官 law / lo / 法律

legislative branch / 'ledʒi sletiv bræntʃ / 立法分支

liberty / ˈlɪbəti/ 自由

life /laɪf/ 生命

longest river /'longist 'rivo/ 最长的河

Louisiana /lu(:) i:zi'ænə/ [地名] 路易斯安那

loyalty / 'ləɪəlti/ 忠诚

makes (一般现在时) / meiks/ 做, 制定

market economy / 'markit i'kanəmi/ 市场经济

meets (一般现在时) / mi:ts / 相遇, 开会

Mexico / 'mɛksɪˌko / [地名] 墨西哥

Mississippi River / mɪsɪˈsɪpi ˈrɪvə/ [地名] 密西西比河

month /**mʌnθ** / 月份 more / **mɔr** / 更多的

movement / 'muvmənt / 运

name / nem / 名字

national / 'næfənəl/ 国家的

New Mexico / nju: 'meksikəu/ [地名] 新墨西哥

New York / 'nju: 'jo:k/ [地名] 纽约

North / norθ/ 北方

November / no'vɛmbə/十一月
original / original/ 原始的,最初的

Pacific Ocean / pəˈsɪfɪk ˈoʃən/ 太平洋

participate / par'tisə,pet/ 参与 parts (复数) / pa:ts / 部分 people / 'pipəl/ 人民 pledge / plɛdʒ / 誓言

political party / political party/ 政党

power / 'paʊə/ 权力 practice / 'præktıs/ 练习 President / 'prɛzɪdənt/ 总统 problem / 'prabləm / 问题 promise / 'pramıs / 承诺 provide / prə 'vaɪd / 提供 pursuit / pə 'sut / 追寻

racial discrimination /'refəl dıskrımə'nefən/ 种族歧视

red / red / 红色

register / ˈrɛdʒɪstə / 登记, 注册

religion / rɪˈlɪdʒən / 宗教

Republican (Party) / rɪˈpʌblɪkən ˈparti / 共和党

represent / repri'zent / 代表

representative / repri'zentətiv / 代表(员)

responsibility / rɪˌspansəˈbɪlɪti / 责任

reviews (一般现在时) / ri'vju:z / 审核, 复习

rights (复数) / raits / 权利rule of law / rul Av lo / 法治

Secretary of ___ / 'sɛkrɪˌteri ʌv / 部长, 秘书 Selective Service / sɪˈlɛktɪv 'sɜ·vɪs / 义务兵役

Senate / 'sɛnɪt / 参议院 Senator / 'sɛnətə / 参议员

September 11 /sɛpˈtɛmbə ɪˈlɛvən/ 911 恐怖袭击事件

signs (一般现在时) / sainz / 签字

Sioux / su / [部落名] 苏 slaves (复数) / sleivz / 奴隶

South / savθ / 南方

Speaker of the House /'spikə Av ðə haʊs/ 众议院议长

speech / spitʃ / 言论

Star-Spangled Banner / star 'spængl:d 'bænæ / 星条

旗之歌

stars (复数) / sta:z / 星星

state / **stet** / 州

Statue of Liberty / 'stætʃu ʌv 'lɪbəti / 自由女神像

stripes (复数) / **straips** / 条纹 supreme / **so**' **prim** / 最高的

tax / tæks / 税

territory / ˈtɛrɪˌtəri / 领土 terrorist / ˈtɛrərɪst / 恐怖分子

Thanksgiving / θæŋks ˈgɪvɪŋ / 感恩节 three words / θri wə:dz / 三个词 too powerful / tu ˈpaʊəfəl / 太过强大

tribe / traib / 部落

U.S. citizens / ju: es 'sitizənz / 美国公民 vetoes (一般现在时) / 'vi:təuz / 否决 Vice President / vaɪs 'prɛzɪdənt / 副总统

vote / vot / 投票

voting members (复数) /'votin 'membəz/ 有投票权的

成员

war/wor/战争

Washington, D.C. / 'wasintən di: si: / 华盛顿特区

west coast / west kost / 西海岸
White House / wart havs / 白宫
World War / warld war / 世界大战

year / jir / 年

X.2 53 Questions Vocabulary (53 问题单词)

所有黑体加粗的词汇为重点。 charge (with) 指控 convict (of) 判处 General Information 基本信息 sentence/sentencing 判刑 vote 投票 alternative sentencing 非监禁的刑 election 选举 rehabilitative program 劳教项目 claim 自称 suspended sentence 缓刑 declare 宣告 probation 缓刑观察 register 注册, 登记 parole 假释 legally incompetent 法律上无能 jail, prison 监狱 nonresident 非居民 drunkard 酒鬼 Tax Information 税务信息 drug 毒品 tax 税 prostitute 娼妓 tax return 税表 gamble 赌博 file 处理 (文件), 提交 (表格) dependent 经济上的依赖人, 子女 fail to file 未能提交 (表格) alimony 赡养费 owe 欠 Entry and Removal 入境和遣返 overdue 过期 removal 遺返 Political Background 政治背景 deportation 遣返 title of nobility 贵族头衔 exclusion 遺返 foreign 外国的 rescission 遺汳 organization 组织 lie 说谎 be associated with 和...有瓜葛 misleading/false information 误导性的, 虚假 Communist Party 共产党 的信息 totalitarian 专制的 apply for relief 申请延缓 terrorist 恐怖分子 order 命令 terrorism 恐怖主义 Civil Duty 公民义务 advocate 鼓吹, 煽 U.S. Armed Forces 美国武装部队 overthrow 颠覆 be drafted into 被征入 persecute 迫害 exemption 豁免 race 种族 desert from 逃离, 逃逸 religion 宗教 support 支持 Nazi 纳粹 lawful nonimmigrant 合法的非移民 Germany 德国 Constitution 宪法 Crime 犯罪记录 oath of allegiance 效忠宣言 commit 从事, 犯 (罪) willing 愿意 crime, offense 罪 require 要求 illegal 非法的 bear arms 携带武器 arrest 逮捕 on behalf of 代表 cite 传讯 noncombatant 非战斗性的 detain 拘留 civilian direction 平民指示 law enforcement officer 执法官员

X.3 Famous Americans (著名人物)

Abraham Lincoln 亚伯拉罕·林肯	President who freed the slaves 解放奴隶的总统	Nancy Pelosi 南希·佩洛西	Speaker of the House of Representatives 众议院议长	
Joe Biden 乔·拜登	Current President 现任总统	John Jay 约翰·杰伊	One author of the Federalist Papers 联邦伦作者之一	
Benjamin Franklin 本杰明·富兰克林	U.S. Diplomat 美国元老外交官	Mike Pompeo 迈克·蓬佩奥	Secretary of State 国务卿	***
Charlie Baker 查理·贝克	MA Governor 麻州州长	John Roberts 约翰·罗伯茨	Chief Justice 首席大法官	
Dwight D. Eisenhower 德怀特·艾森豪威尔	General during World War II, President 二战时的将军, 总统	Martin Luther King, Jr. 马丁·路德·金	He fought for civil rights 他为了(黑人的)民权 而奋斗	
Ed Markey /ed ˈmɑrˌki/ 爱德·马基	MA Senator 麻州参议员	Joseph Kennedy III 约瑟夫·肯尼迪 三世	MA Representative 麻州众议员	
Elizabeth Warren 伊丽莎白·沃伦	MA Senator 麻州参议员	Susan B. Anthony 苏珊·安东尼	She fought for women's rights 她为了女权而奋斗	
Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) 富兰克林·罗斯福	President during the Great Depression and World War II 大萧条和二战期间 的总统	Stephen Lynch 斯蒂芬·林奇	MA Representative 麻州众议员	
George Washington 乔治·华盛顿	First President, Father of Our Country 第一任总统, 国父	Thomas Jefferson 托马斯·杰斐逊	Author of the Declaration of Independence, President 独立宣言起草人, 总统	



Kamala Harris 賀錦麗

Vice President 副总统 Woodrow Wilson 伍德罗·威尔逊 President during World War I 一战期间的总统

