



Understanding Key Concepts Found in Form N-400, Application for Naturalization A Guide for Adult Citizenship Teachers



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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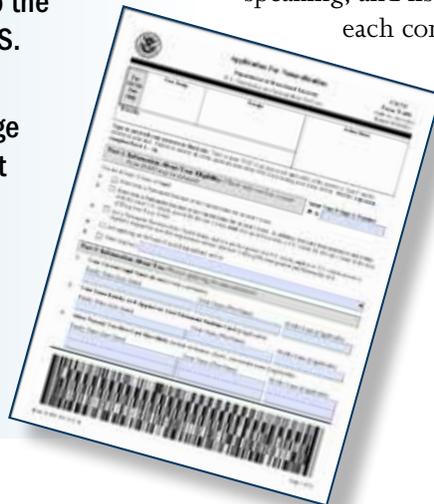
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Introduction

Naturalization is the manner in which a person not born in the United States voluntarily becomes a U.S. citizen.

General Eligibility Requirements for Naturalization

- **Be at least 18 years old at the time of filing.**
- **Be a permanent resident (have a “green card”) for a specified period of time.**
- **Show that you have lived for at least three months in the state or USCIS district where you apply.**
- **Demonstrate physical presence within the United States for a specified period of time.**
- **Demonstrate continuous residence for a specified period of time.**
- **Demonstrate good moral character.**
- **Demonstrate an attachment to the principles and ideals of the U.S. Constitution.**
- **Demonstrate a basic knowledge of U.S. history and government (civics), as well as an ability to read, write, speak, and understand basic English.**
- **Take an Oath of Allegiance to the United States.**



Individuals use Form N-400, Application for Naturalization, to apply for naturalization with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

This guide focuses on eight key concepts within Form N-400: Naming Conventions, Addresses, Family Relationships, Employment and Schooling, Duration of Time, Have been/Have you ever/Were you ever constructions, Memberships and Associations, and Promises and Oaths. The concepts may be found in one or more parts of Form N-400 and will likely be part of the naturalization interview between the USCIS Officer and your students (the applicants). It is important for teachers to teach these concepts so students will not only be able to complete Form N-400, but also be able to better understand and respond to questions posed by the Officer during the naturalization interview. Being familiar with these key concepts prior to the interview will make your students more confident and less anxious.

Teachers can target these eight concepts as themes to build effective lessons using the reading, writing, speaking, and listening skill areas. This guide introduces each concept, identifies where the concept is found within the form, and offers ideas for teaching activities that can be used in a classroom setting.

How to Use This Guide

There are 17 sections (or “Parts”) of Form N-400. The charts within each concept area in this guide list the part number and title, and provide examples of the concept within the Form N-400 sections.

As a general rule, the information in Form N-400 should be taught thematically. Teaching thematically connects several areas of the curriculum into an integrated theme. With citizenship education, the themes combine more than one part of Form N-400. Teachers may further build on the themes by adding other components of the citizenship curriculum such as related civics information or vocabulary words appearing on the reading and writing portions of the naturalization test. The thematic approach is more

aligned with the natural way we learn. It is also much more engaging for students as they see the connections among the various components of the curriculum. For example, a teacher could create a thematic lesson with activities to reinforce the naming conventions found in Part 2 of N-400 and the names of famous Americans highlighted in the civics items and on the reading and writing tests.

Begin by teaching new vocabulary and new grammatical structures. Next, review everything you taught students, but use a different method. Then choose learning activities that complement how adults learn and that lend themselves well to the particular concepts and themes within a lesson.

This guide is designed as a resource for teachers to use when preparing individuals for the naturalization test and eligibility interview. Applying for an immigration benefit can be complex and requires an advanced level of legal experience. If you are not a qualified immigration service provider, you can only:

- Read the form to the individual.
- Translate, either verbally or in writing, information from the individual’s native language to English or English to the individual’s language.
- Write down information that the individual provides to complete the application.



Concept 1: Naming Conventions

N-400 Part #	Part Name	Naming Conventions
1	Information About Your Eligibility	N/A
2	Information About You	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Current legal name · Family name · Last name · Given name · First name · Middle name · Other names · Nicknames · Aliases · Maiden name · Name change · Legally change your name
3	Information to Contact You	N/A
4	Information About Your Residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Street name · In care of name
5	Information About Your Parents	Repeated constructions and concepts from Part 2 above
6	Information for Criminal Records Check	N/A
7	Information About Your Employment and Schools You Attended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Employer name · School name
8	Time Outside the United States	N/A
9	Information About Your Marital History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Legal name of current spouse · Previous legal name of current spouse
10	Information About Your Children	Child's current legal name
11	Additional Information	Name of group
12	Your Signature	Your signature
13	Signature and Contact Information of the Person Who Prepared This Form, If Other Than the Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Preparer's printed name · Preparer's signature [Applicants do not complete this part.] · Firm name · Organization name
14	Statement of Applicants Who Used an Interpreter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Interpreter named below · Interpreter's printed name · Interpreter's signature
15	Signature at Interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Signature at interview · USCIS Officer's printed name · Applicant's signature
16	Renunciation of Foreign Titles	Applicant's printed name
17	Oath of Allegiance	Repeated constructions and concepts from Parts 2 and 15 above

Background

Everybody has a name; however, the way people talk about and understand naming conventions often varies greatly from culture to culture and language to language. Because accuracy is so critical when completing Form N-400 and during the naturalization interview, teachers should become familiar with the naming conventions of their students' cultures to help them become familiar and comfortable with the manner in which names are requested on Form N-400.

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Form N-400 asks questions about the applicant's name and names of family members, schools, and employers. Refer to the overview chart on the previous page to review naming conventions within Form N-400 and then try the following ideas to teach these concepts and constructions in the classroom.

1. Famous Americans Name Game

On 8.5" x 11" sized card-stock, write the following words:

1. first name
2. middle name
3. last name
4. given name
5. family name
6. full name
7. middle initial
8. nickname
9. maiden name

Assign one card to a student or pair of students.

Now read off clues about famous Americans such as:

1. The current President of the United States
2. The Governor of our state
3. The Chief Justice of the United States
4. He wrote the Declaration of Independence.

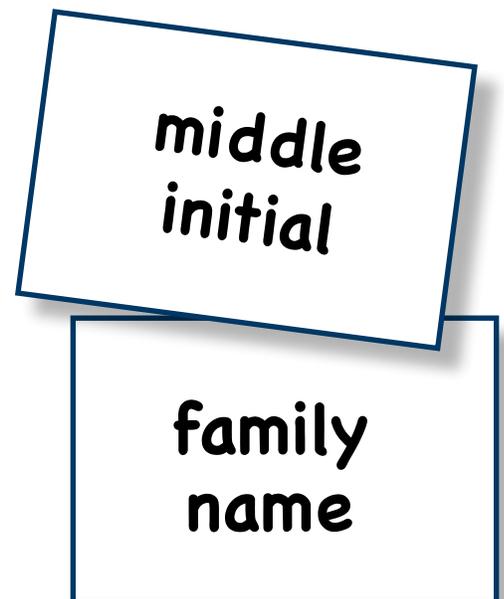
There are many others you can include in this activity. Call on students and ask them to read their assigned cards. Then ask the students to provide the information about the person. For example, if a student has a card that says, "middle initial," and the clue was "She fought for women's rights," the student would say, "B."

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2. Family Tree Activity

Ask students to create a simple family tree by using the template provided. Then, collect the trees and ask questions about their family members' names. For example, "What was your mother's maiden name?" You will soon discover that naming conventions may not be the same for all the cultures in your class. This can spark

lively and interesting discussions to support speaking practice. You can also have students trade family trees with their neighbors and ask each other questions about his or her family names and relationships. This activity may also be used to reinforce the Family Relationships theme on page 9 of this guide.



Relationships Template to Practice Naming Conventions

Your name _____ **Date** _____

Your first name _____
Your nickname _____
Your middle name _____
Your last name _____

Your spouse's first name _____
Your spouse's maiden name (if applicable) _____
Your spouse's middle name _____

Your mother's first name _____
Your mother's middle name _____
Your mother's maiden name _____

Your father's first name _____
Your father's middle name _____
Your father's family name _____



Concept 2: Addresses

N-400 Part #	Part Name	Addresses
1	Information About Your Eligibility	N/A
2	Information About You	N/A
3	Information to Contact You	Email address
4	Information About Your Residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Where you live now · Location · Date of residence · Street number and name · Apartment (Apt.) · Suite (Ste.) · Floor (Flr.) · Number · City · County · State · Zip code · Province · Region · Foreign address · Country · Postal code · Mailing address · Your residence · In care of (C/O)
5	Information About Your Parents	Country of Birth
6	Information for Criminal Records Check	N/A
7	Information About Your Employment and Schools You Attended	Repeated construction and concepts from Part 4 above
8	Time Outside the United States	N/A
9	Information About Your Marital History	Current spouse's present home address
10	Information About Your Children	Child's current address
11	Additional Information	N/A
12	Your Signature	N/A
13	Signature and Contact Information of the Person Who Prepared This Form, If Other Than the Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Preparer's address · Preparer's email address [Applicants do not complete this part.]
14	Statement of Applicants Who Used an Interpreter	N/A
15	Signature at Interview	N/A
16	Renunciation of Foreign Titles	N/A
17	Oath of Allegiance	N/A

Background

If you have ever traveled abroad, one of the first things you may have encountered is how different the system of addresses is from one country to another. Understanding and knowing how to talk about addresses is a useful skill for English language learners to acquire. Consider the numerous vocabulary words we use to describe an address, such as: street number, street name, avenue, boulevard, drive, lane, circle, way, road, court, place, plaza, route, parkway, zip code, post office box (P.O. Box), apartment, and suite. In addition,

students need to know in what order to place all of these words and numbers either in writing or when expressing an address orally.

Form N-400 asks questions about the applicant's addresses and the addresses of family members, schools, and employers. Refer to the overview chart on the previous page to review addresses within Form N-400 and then try the following ideas to teach these concepts and constructions in the classroom.

1. Create Addresses

To prepare for this activity, create several sets of flash cards using index cards. For each set of cards, write the following words and numbers (one per card) or create your own: (1) John Smith, (2) Dr. George Adams, (3) Ms. Ellen Davis, (4) Mr. Jose Ramirez, (5) Mrs. Mary Fong, (6) Hastings High School, (7) Gilead Technical Institute, (8) Marchwood Appliance Manufacturing, Inc., (9) Jordan-Morris Plumbing, (10) 76, (11) 867, (12) 143, (13) 2, (14) 104, (15) 7642, (16) 12818, (17) 908, (18) 25, (19) Main Street, (20) East Second Avenue, (21) Linden Parkway, (22) Franklin Boulevard, (23) Saylor Street, (24) Gold Avenue, (25) Bishop Lane, (26) Route 31, (27) Tulley Drive, (28) Seattle, (29) Boise, (30) Helena, (31) Bismarck, (32) Minneapolis, (33) Detroit, (34) Albany, (35) Burlington, (36) Concord, (37) Washington, (38) Idaho, (39) Montana, (40) North Dakota, (41) Minnesota, (42) Michigan, (43) New York, (44) Vermont, (45) New Hampshire, (46) 98039,

(47) 83702, (48) 59636, (49) 58501, (50) 55401, (51) 48209, (52) 12208, (53) 05405, and (54) 03301.

Mix up the flash cards and give each small group a set. Ask students to create complete addresses for each person or business with a street number, street name, city, state, and zip code. They should be able to create nine complete addresses with the cards they have. Students can refer to a U.S. map to match the cities with the corresponding state names. Notice that the states listed all border Canada. One of the items on the civics component of the naturalization test is, "Name one state that borders Canada." This is one additional example of thematic teaching. To expand upon this activity for more advanced students, add cards for apartment numbers and suite numbers. If your students have access to the Internet, you can have them practice looking up zip codes for the cities presented in this activity. They can then match the correct zip codes with their appropriate cities.

2. Meaning Matching

- a. Use two sets of colored index cards. If possible, the first set should be blue and the second set should be pink.
- b. On the blue set, write the following (one per card):
 1. Date of Residence
 2. (mm/dd/yyyy)
 3. Street Number
 4. Street Name
 5. City
 6. Country

7. State
8. Zip Code
9. Postal Code
10. Apartment
11. Suite
12. Floor

On the pink set, write the following (one per card):

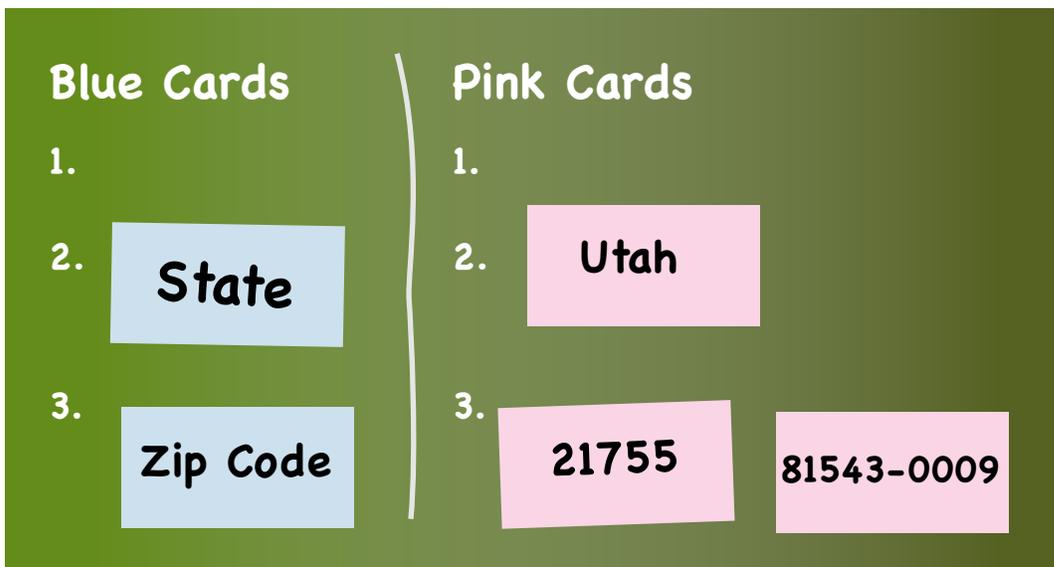
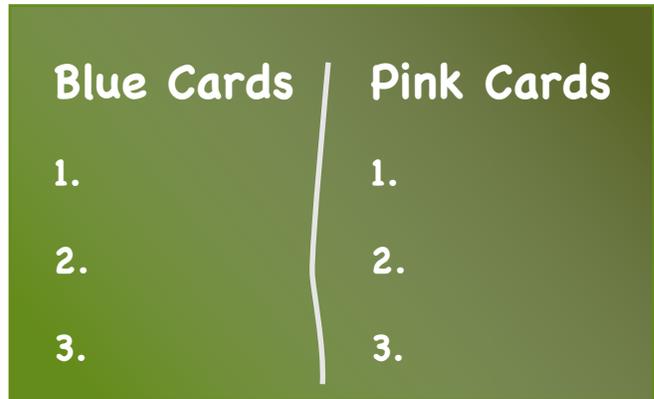
1. How long I lived there
2. 04/29/1960
3. 3782
4. Ark Avenue
5. Philadelphia
6. United States
7. Pennsylvania
8. 26108
9. P.O. Box 1312
10. Apt. #2
11. Ste. #542
12. 8th Flr.

(If you need more cards, create more by adding various cities, states, addresses, etc.)

- Pass out blue cards to the students on the left side of the class and pink cards to the students on the right side of the class (one card per student).
- Draw a simple chart on the board like the one on the right.
- Ask students with blue cards to place their cards next to one of the numbers on the left side of the chart. (Have tape available for students to affix their cards. If you prefer, you can also use sticky notes.)
- When the students have placed all the blue cards on the left, ask students with pink cards to place their card next to the blue card that means or represents the same thing. For example, if you have more than one card that represents a zip code, the students would place all the zip code representations next to the blue card with the words "Zip Code." Here is how the chart might look:

The colors will vary depending on the card colors you choose.

List as many numbers as you have cards in set 1.



- After the students have completed the task, review their answers as a whole class.

Concept 3: Family Relationships



N-400 Part #	Part Name	Family Relationships		
1	Information About Your Eligibility	N/A		
2	Information About You	N/A		
3	Information to Contact You	N/A		
4	Information About Your Residence	N/A		
5	Information About Your Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Biological (mother or father) · Legally adoptive (mother or father) · Parents 		
6	Information for Criminal Records Check	N/A		
7	Information About Your Employment and Schools You Attended	N/A		
8	Time Outside the United States	N/A		
9	Information About Your Marital History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Legal name of current spouse · Prior spouse 		
10	Information About Your Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 33%;">· Children <li style="width: 33%;">· Deceased children <li style="width: 33%;">· Sons <li style="width: 33%;">· Child <li style="width: 33%;">· Legally adopted children <li style="width: 33%;">· Daughters <li style="width: 33%;">· Missing children <li style="width: 33%;"> <li style="width: 33%;"> <li style="width: 33%;">· Stepchild 		
11	Additional Information	N/A		
12	Your Signature	N/A		
13	Signature and Contact Information of the Person Who Prepared This Form, If Other Than the Applicant	N/A		
14	Statement of Applicants Who Used an Interpreter	N/A		
15	Signature at Interview	N/A		
16	Renunciation of Foreign Titles	N/A		
17	Oath of Allegiance	N/A		

Background

One of the most complex concepts for many English language learners is how to refer to different family members. In some cultures, words for various family members may differ depending on birth position or side of the family—matrilineal or patrilineal. Some family labels may not be easily translated into English.

Form N-400 asks questions about the applicant’s family relationships. Refer to the overview chart on the previous page to review family relationships within Form N-400 and then try the following ideas to teach these concepts and constructions in the classroom.

1. Famous Americans Relationship Chart Activity

Create family trees for the famous Americans found in the 100 civics questions, or have students look up the information and create family trees. Information should include the names of the famous Americans’ parents, siblings, children, and spouse at a minimum. Group students in pairs. Give each student a family tree as well as a Family Interview Questionnaire (see next page). First, one student will interview his or her classmate and then the roles will reverse. Have students write the answers on the interview sheet. If the famous American

did not have any children, for example, the students can write “none” or “N/A” in the blank. This gives the students another opportunity to learn about completing a form. When the activity is complete, ask students to come to the front of the room and read their interview sheets. If there is missing information, the student can say, “I don’t know.” The interview also gives students a chance to practice clarification questions such as, “Could you repeat that?”

Family Interview Questionnaire

Your name _____ **Date** _____

Who are you interviewing? _____

(Insert name of famous American)

1. **What is your full name?** _____
2. **What is your nickname?** _____
3. **What is your father's first and last name?** _____
4. **What is your father's middle initial?** _____
5. **What is your mother's first, middle, and maiden name?**

6. **How many sisters do you have?** _____
7. **What are your sisters' given names?** _____
8. **How many brothers do you have?** _____
9. **What are your brothers' first names?** _____
10. **What is your spouse's full name?** _____
11. **Did you have a prior spouse?** _____
12. **What is the maiden name of your current spouse?** _____
13. **How many children do you have?** _____
14. **How many sons do you have?** _____
15. **What are your sons' given names?** _____
16. **How many daughters do you have?** _____
17. **What are your daughters' first names?** _____
18. **Do you have any stepchildren?** _____
19. **If you have stepchildren, what are their first and last names?** _____

2. Clue Game

On the front of index cards, write the following words:

1. Current
2. Spouse
3. Prior
4. Missing
5. Deceased
6. Adopted
7. Son
8. Daughter
9. Stepchild
10. Biological

If you have more than 10 students in your class, you may repeat these words on additional index cards. Pass out one card per student. Read one of the definitions below and ask the student who has the answer to that definition to stand up. Have the student read the card aloud. Ask the other students if they think the answer is correct. This activity can be adapted easily to practice other vocabulary themes within Form N-400.

Definitions

1. **Now**
2. **Can't find this person**
3. **Before, past**
4. **Dead**
5. **Male child**
6. **Husband or wife**
7. **Blood relation**
8. **Became your child legally in the courts**
9. **The child of your husband or wife and his or her prior spouse**
10. **Female child**

Concept 4: Employment and Schooling



N-400 Part #	Part Name	Employment and Schooling
1	Information About Your Eligibility	N/A
2	Information About You	N/A
3	Information to Contact You	N/A
4	Information About Your Residence	N/A
5	Information About Your Parents	N/A
6	Information for Criminal Records Check	N/A
7	Information About Your Employment and Schools You Attended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employer or school name • Your occupation • Most recent employment • Current employment • Unemployment • Self-employed
8	Time Outside the United States	N/A
9	Information About Your Marital History	N/A
10	Information About Your Children	N/A
11	Additional Information	N/A
12	Your Signature	N/A
13	Signature and Contact Information of the Person Who Prepared This Form, If Other Than the Applicant	N/A
14	Statement of Applicants Who Used an Interpreter	N/A
15	Signature at Interview	N/A
16	Renunciation of Foreign Titles	N/A
17	Oath of Allegiance	N/A

Background

Many forms that your students will need to complete in their daily lives include questions about where they went to school and where they worked or currently work. Form N-400 also asks questions about the applicant's employment and schooling. Refer to

the overview chart on the previous page to review employment and schooling within Form N-400 and then try the following ideas to teach these concepts and constructions in the classroom.

1. Scenarios and Forms

Create 10 scenarios listing imaginary people's education and employment histories. Recreate or copy Part 7 of Form N-400. Give each student a scenario, along with

Part 7. Ask students to use the information within their scenario to complete the form.

2. Matching

Determine if students understand the employment and schooling vocabulary by matching a vocabulary word, such as "unemployed," "self-employed," and "employed," with its definition, such as "don't have a job," "work for yourself," and "have a job." This can be done using index cards, sticky notes, or on the board

or flip chart. Write the vocabulary on the board or flip chart. Write the definitions on index cards or sticky notes. Pass out the definitions (one each) to students. Ask students to place their definitions next to the appropriate vocabulary word.

Concept 5: Duration of Time



N-400 Part #	Part Name	Duration of Time			
1	Information About Your Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have been At least 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the last At the time of 		
2	Information About You	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current Have used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since birth Years of age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Or older Have you lived 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For periods totaling
3	Information to Contact You	N/A			
4	Information About Your Residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During The last 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin with Present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date of From/to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (mm/dd/yyyy)
5	Information About Your Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before you reached your xx birthday May already be 			
6	Information for Criminal Records Check	N/A			
7	Information About Your Employment and Schools You Attended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have worked Full time Part time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete time period Most recent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were employed Have studied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “if” statements such as “if you worked” or “if you were unemployed”
8	Time Outside the United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time outside How many 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total days 24 hours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Or longer Did you spend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Date you left/returned To last
9	Information About Your Marital History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marital history How many times Now 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used by Date you entered into Become 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At birth Has had more than 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous Prior Date ended
10	Information About Your Children	Currently			
11	Additional Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you now have Overdue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between (date) and (date) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When Still 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under xx years of age
12	Your Signature	N/A			
13	Signature and Contact Information of the Person Who Prepared This Form, If Other Than the Applicant	Repeated constructions and concepts from Part 4 above [Applicants do not complete this part.]			
14	Statement of Applicants Who Used an Interpreter	Repeated constructions and concepts from Part 4 above			
15	Signature at Interview	Repeated constructions and concepts from Part 4 above			
16	Renunciation of Foreign Titles	Heretofore			
17	Oath of Allegiance	N/A			

Background

Form N-400 requests from applicants a substantial amount of information regarding the duration of time. Understanding the various ways that the duration of time is expressed in English can be very challenging to non-native speakers.

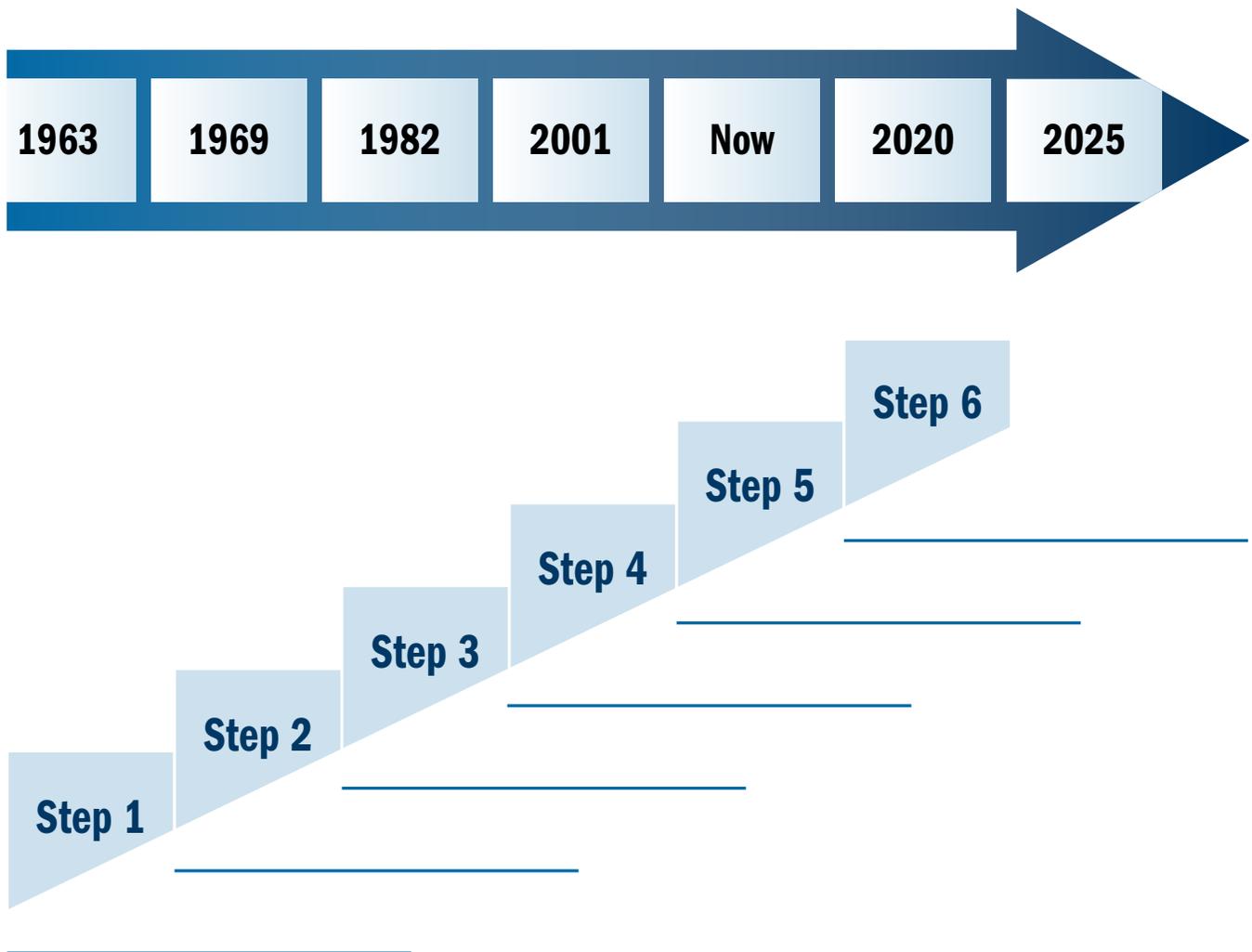
Time in English is expressed through the various tenses and moods, as well as through an array of specific

vocabulary, expressions, and nuances. Refer to the overview chart on the previous page to review duration of time within Form N-400 and then try the following ideas to teach these concepts and constructions in the classroom.

1. Timelines

A timeline is an ideal tool to help students learn the chronology of a historical event, the steps of a process such as how a bill is passed, or even the naturalization

process. Timelines can be based on years, months, weeks, days, hours, or a series of steps (see the two examples below).



Students can also create personal timelines of their lives starting with the year they were born and ending with the current year. Once teachers have taught a set of Form N-400 vocabulary words or constructions, they can use the timelines to ask students questions. This type of timeline can help students practice words and expressions such as current, now, previous, prior,

during, before, or at birth. Students can also create specific timelines based on their employment history, education history, life as a parent, travels, and so forth. Words and expressions such as have worked, still, when, have you ever, between (date) and (date), date you left, date you returned, etc., can be practiced easily within these contexts.

2. Dialogues

Dialogues allow students to practice speaking and listening skills thematically using limited content words. Any of the words listed in the chart on page 15 can

be practiced in a dialogue. One of the most common structures, “have you ever,” is used in the following example:

John: Mary, have you ever been to California?

Mary: Yes, John. I visited California twice. Have you ever lived in California?

John: No. I have never lived in California, but my brother George lived in California from 1987 to 1990. Have you ever been to George's house?

Mary: Yes, I visited George in 1988.

The teacher can ask students questions about the dialogue and then ask each student similar questions, such as “Have you ever been to Florida?” and “Have you

ever been to the beach?” Make sure students understand that “have you ever” means from the time they were born to the present time.

3. Index Card Opposites Game

Index cards are a staple of the ESL classroom. They are versatile, inexpensive, and portable. Using index cards is a fun and effective way to teach difficult vocabulary words anchored to a more common word that is its opposite. For example, teach the concept “at least” by anchoring it with the more common word “exactly.” Give each student two index cards. Ask students to write the words “at least” on one card and “exactly” on the other. Ask questions such as, “There are _____ six desks in this classroom.” The students raise the correct answer in the air. Other Form N-400 words and anchors include:

current prior

the last. the first

present. previous

full time part time

now in the past

began ended

overdue paid

4. Clustering

The brain places information received into categories and learns the same way. Clustering helps students organize like and unlike ideas into groups. This grouping process is especially effective with topics such as duration of time. Clustering activities can use a variety of props, including sticky notes, index cards, flash cards, pieces of paper, chalk or white boards, and cubes.

An example of using clustering with Form N-400 duration of time vocabulary would be to ask student pairs to write the current date on one piece of paper and place it on the right side of their desks. Then, ask them to write a date in the past on another piece of paper and place it on the left side of their desks. Now give student pairs a pack of sticky notes or index cards and as you read the following words, ask them to decide whether the new word goes on the right side or left side. If students think the word or phrase could be both in the past and in the present, they should place the card in the middle. Here are the words for this activity:

1. have been
2. for the last
3. at the time of
4. current
5. since birth
6. present
7. now
8. at birth
9. previous
10. prior
11. date ended
12. still
13. have you ever

5. Date Writing Activity

Pass out the template on the next page. List the following dates on the board:

1. March 3, 1990
2. April 29, 1960
3. May 5, 2000
4. February 14, 1920
5. December 31, 2012
6. August 28, 1943
7. July 21, 1987
8. January 17, 2005
9. June 6, 1999
10. October 11, 2004
11. November 22, 1975

Using the template, ask students to write these dates using numeric representations. For example, September 16, 1932, would be written numerically as 09/16/1932. Create other dates for students to practice writing as well. Once students have written the numeric dates, erase the board and ask students to read the dates using non-numeric digit terms (e.g., December 3, 1950).

Writing Dates Practice

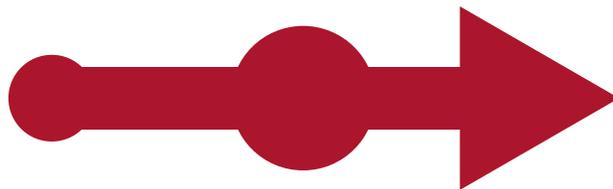
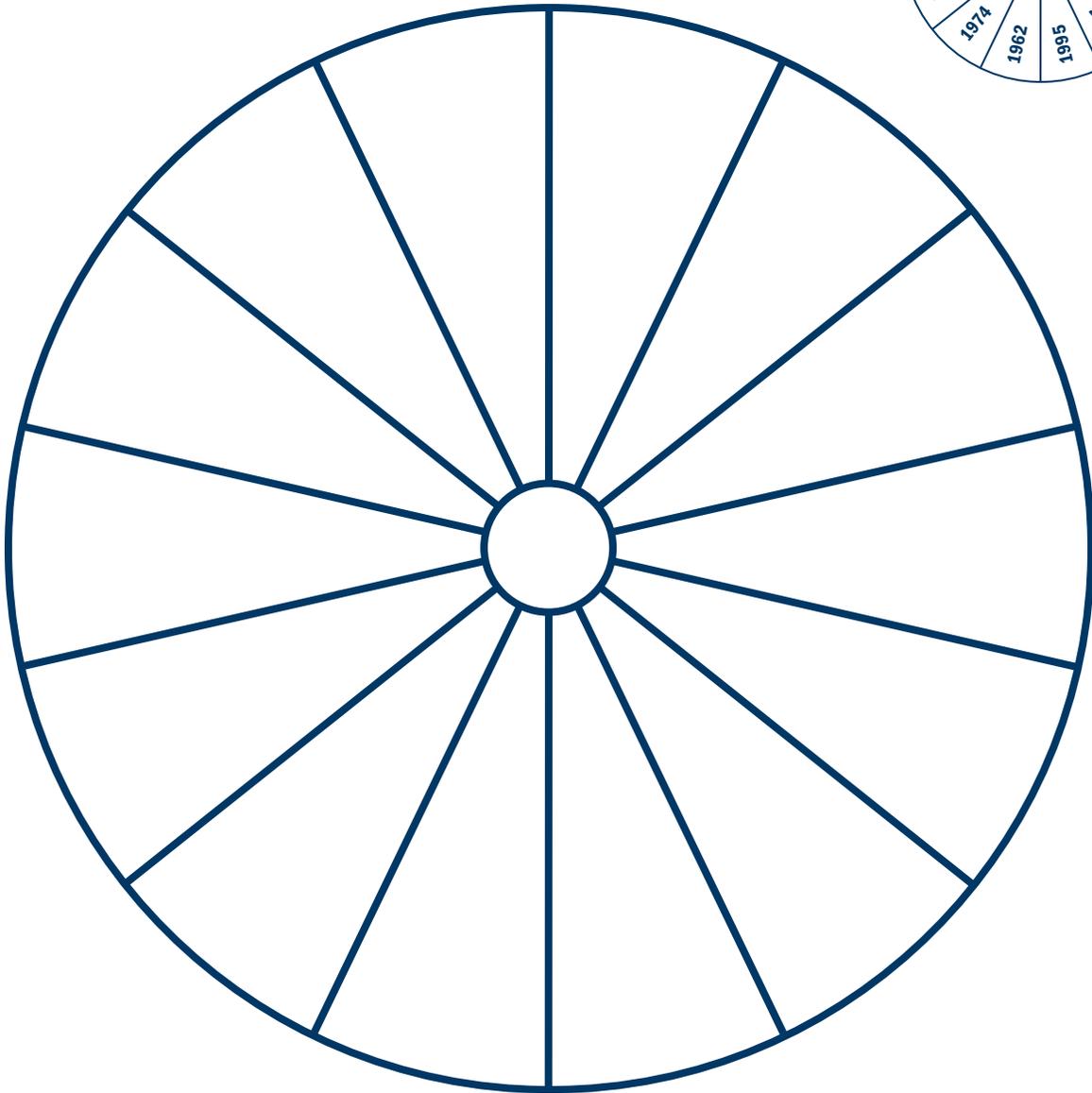
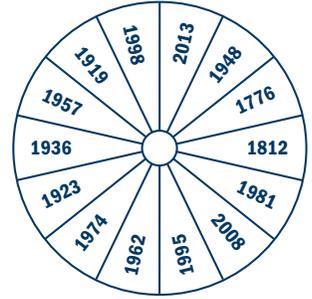
Your name _____ Date _____

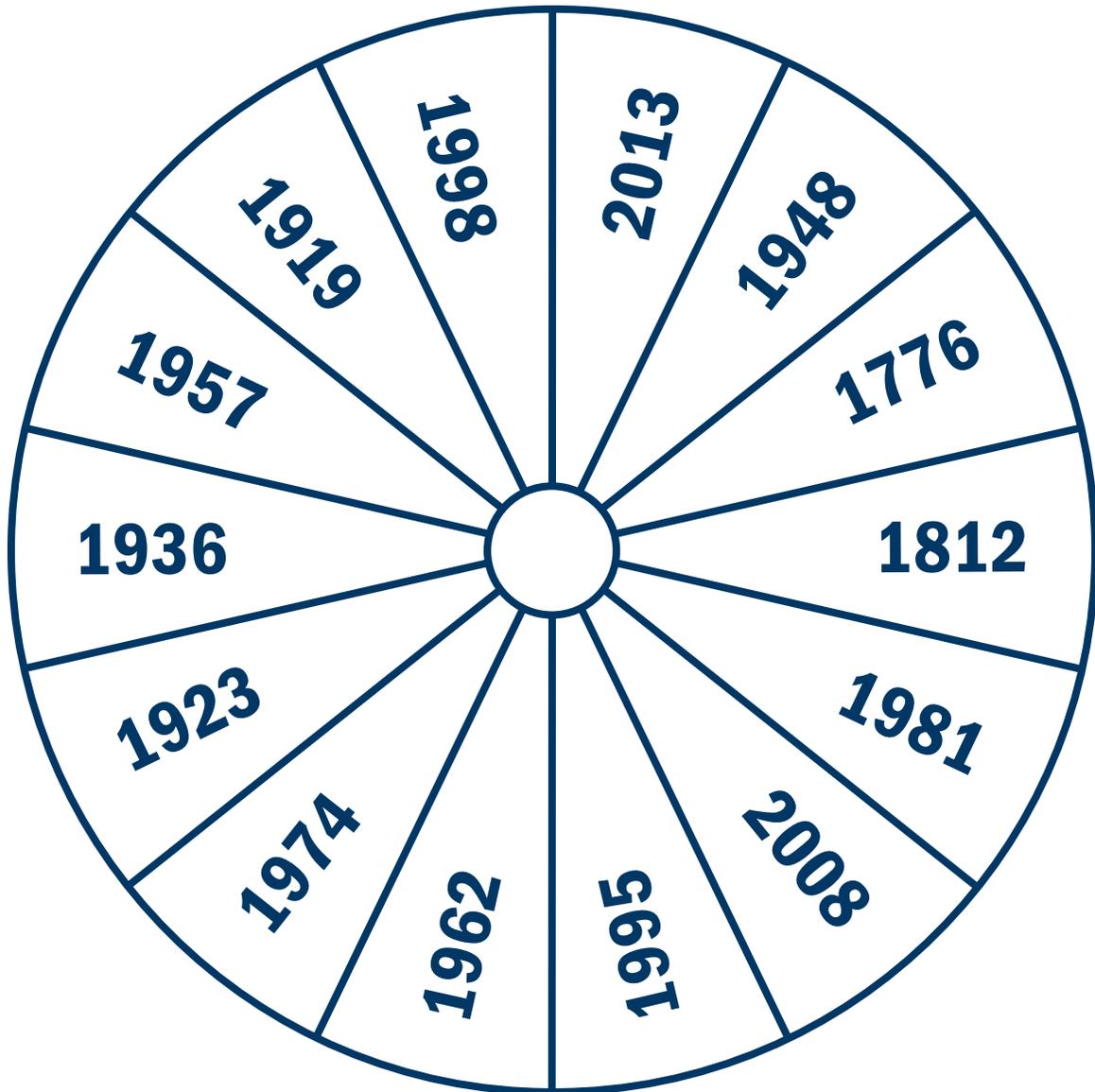
1. ____/____/____
2. ____/____/____
3. ____/____/____
4. ____/____/____
5. ____/____/____
6. ____/____/____
7. ____/____/____
8. ____/____/____
9. ____/____/____
10. ____/____/____
11. ____/____/____
12. ____/____/____
13. ____/____/____
14. ____/____/____
15. ____/____/____
16. ____/____/____
17. ____/____/____
18. ____/____/____
19. ____/____/____
20. ____/____/____
21. ____/____/____

6. Date Spinner Game

Use the spinner template below or write years on index cards. If using the spinner, have students spin the arrow. They have to read out loud the year the arrow lands on. If using index cards, shuffle the cards and ask a student to choose one. That is the year they have to say. This helps students understand and say the year

1976, for example, as “Nineteen Seventy-Six” and not “One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Six.” It also builds their ability to say numbers with ease through establishing automaticity.

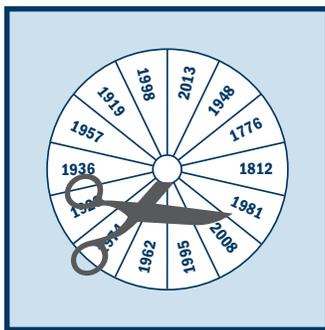
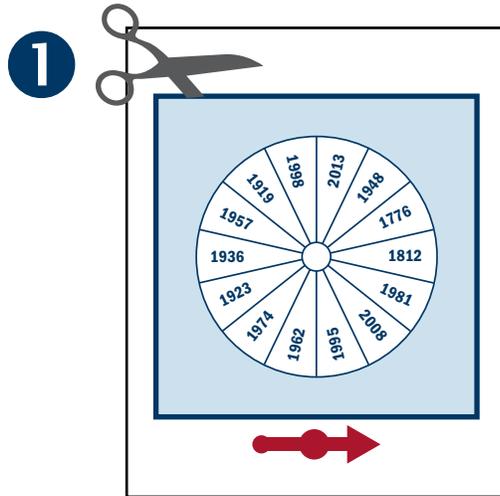




Date Spinner Game Instructions

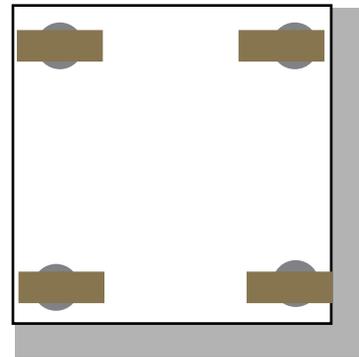
1 Print file on card stock.

Cut out spinner.
Cut out arrow
or find one from
an old game.

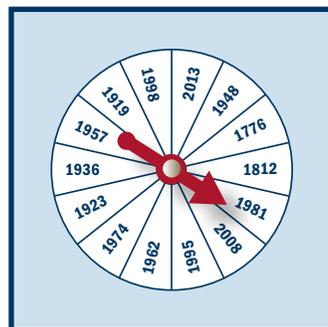


3 Cut a small hole in the center of the circle.
Reinforce it with a grommet if desired.

2 Tape coins or small cardboard blocks on the back of the spinner. Make sure the arrow is able to spin freely.



5 Attach the brad to the spinner through the hole and flatten the two back pieces of the brad on the back of the spinner.



4 Put a 1" brad through the center of the arrow.



6 Using double stick tape, attach the corners of the spinner to stiff cardboard.

Concept 6: Have been/Have you ever/Were you ever



N-400 Part #	Part Name	Have been/Have you ever/Were you ever			
1	Information About Your Eligibility	Have been			
2	Information About You	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have used • Have you lived 			
3	Information to Contact You	N/A			
4	Information About Your Residence	Repeated words from Part 2 above			
5	Information About Your Parents	N/A			
6	Information for Criminal Records Check	N/A			
7	Information About Your Employment and Schools You Attended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have worked • Have attended 			
8	Time Outside the United States	Have you taken			
9	Information About Your Marital History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you been married • Has had more than one 			
10	Information About Your Children	N/A			
11	Additional Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you ever claimed • Have you ever registered • Have you ever voted • Did you ever have • Have you ever been declared • Have you ever not filed • Have you called yourself • Have you ever been a member of • Have you ever been associated with • Have you ever advocated • Have you ever persecuted • Have you ever committed • Have you ever assisted • Have you ever attempted • Have you ever been arrested • Have you ever been cited • Have you ever been detained • Have you ever been charged • Have you ever been convicted • Have you ever been placed • Have you ever received • Have you ever been in jail • Have you ever been a habitual drunkard • Have you ever been a prostitute • Have you ever sold • Have you ever smuggled • Have you ever helped • Have you ever gambled • Have you ever failed • Have you ever made • Have you ever given • Have you ever lied • Have you ever been removed • Have you ever been ordered • Have you ever served • Have you ever been court-martialed • Have you ever been administratively separated • Have you ever been disciplined • Have you ever been discharged • Have you ever left • Have you ever applied • Have you ever deserted 			

12	Your Signature	N/A
13	Signature and Contact Information of the Person Who Prepared This Form, If Other Than the Applicant	N/A
14	Statement of Applicants Who Used an Interpreter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has been read • Have provided • Has informed • Has understood
15	Signature at Interview	N/A
16	Renunciation of Foreign Titles	I have heretofore belonged
17	Oath of Allegiance	I have heretofore been

Background

The present and past perfect tenses found on Form N-400 are part concept and part grammatical construction. These tenses are used in many questions and statements throughout the form, especially in Part 11. Although also a concept in Section 7, Duration of Time, verb tense deserves a section of its own due to

how frequently it is used. Refer to the overview chart above to review “have been/have you ever/were you ever” and other such constructions within Form N-400 and then try the following ideas to teach these concepts and constructions in the classroom.

1. Personal Timeline

Demonstrate to students how to create a personal timeline. The timeline should start with their birth and continue to “today.” Explain to students that expressions such as “Have you ever” mean from birth to today (point to the timeline). Begin asking students familiar questions such as, “Have you ever been to New York?”

or “Have you ever eaten yogurt?” Then practice with the more complicated vocabulary words found on Form N-400. Many of these words are personal. It is best to refer to fictitious people instead of using the students themselves as examples.



Concept 7: Memberships and Associations

N-400 Part #	Part Name	Memberships and Associations			
1	Information About Your Eligibility	N/A			
2	Information About You	N/A			
3	Information to Contact You	N/A			
4	Information About Your Residence	N/A			
5	Information About Your Parents	N/A			
6	Information for Criminal Records Check	N/A			
7	Information About Your Employment and Schools You Attended	N/A			
8	Time Outside the United States	N/A			
9	Information About Your Marital History	N/A			
10	Information About Your Children	N/A			
11	Additional Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A member of • Involved in • In any way associated with • Organization • Fund • Foundation • Party • Club • Society • Group • Membership • Directly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirectly • The Communist Party • Totalitarian party • Terrorist organization • Social group • Nazi government • S.S. military unit • Paramilitary group • Self-defense unit • Vigilante unit • Citizen unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police unit • Government agency • Rebel group • Guerilla group • Militia • Insurgent organization • Worker • Volunteer • Soldier • Serve in • Prison • Jail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prison camp • Detention facility • Labor camp • Recruit • Enlist • Conscript • Armed force • U.S. Armed Forces • Currently a member of
12	Your Signature	N/A			
13	Signature and Contact Information of the Person Who Prepared This Form, if Other Than the Applicant	N/A			
14	Statement of Applicants Who Used an Interpreter	N/A			
15	Signature at Interview	N/A			
16	Renunciation of Foreign Titles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renunciation of • Foreign title 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heretofore held • Order of nobility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heretofore belonged 	
17	Oath of Allegiance	N/A			

Background

Form N-400 asks applicants to provide information about the various groups they have been members of, involved in, or in any way associated with. These concepts and the vocabulary used to describe and explain them can be challenging for English language learners. Depending on the students' language levels, teachers may need to spend extra time explaining the

definitions of words and providing supporting learning aids such as graphic organizers, photos, and other visual tools. Refer to the overview chart on the previous page to review memberships and associations within Form N-400 and then try the following ideas to teach these concepts and constructions in the classroom.

1. What Doesn't Belong?

After teaching the general meaning of the target vocabulary words, ask students to cross out the words that are very different in each set. Here are some

sample sets based on “memberships and associations” vocabulary:

Set 1:	(a) unit	(b) group	(c) organization	(d) enlist
Set 2:	(a) not a member of	(b) currently a member of	(c) now a member of	(d) at this time a member of
Set 3:	(a) labor camp	(b) social group	(c) detention facility	(d) prison

Now, create your own sets based on the words and phrases related to memberships and associations. Make sure the word you choose as an “incorrect” answer is

different enough from the other words in the set to stand out to lower-level students.

2. Opposites Game

After teaching the general meaning of the target vocabulary words, write the words listed in the chart—and others that you wish to work with—on index cards (one word per card). Shuffle the cards and pass out one card per student. Ask students to walk around the room holding their card word-side-out so the other students can see their card. The object is to find the student whose card is the opposite of theirs. Here are some sample word/phrase pairs:

Word	Opposite
Involved in	Not part of
Directly	Indirectly
Volunteer	Paid employee
In any way	In no way
Enlist	Conscript
Foreign	Domestic
Currently	Prior
Nobility	Commoner
Acceptance of	Renunciation of

3. Clue Game

After teaching students the target vocabulary and repeating the definitions several times, pair off students. Create a set of “clue cards” (see sample below) and give one of the students in the pair half the set and the other student the other half of the set. Choose which student goes first (student on the right or left) and then ask

that student to read the clue to his or her partner. The answer is listed on each card. If the student provides the correct answer, that student gets to keep the card. The student who answers the most clues correctly “wins.” Here are a few sample clues with their correct answers:

Clue	Answer
A person who serves in the army might be a _____	Soldier
Not indirectly, but _____	Directly
A type of jail where a person is forced to work very hard	Labor camp
A German political party during WWII	Nazi
A person who is legally “part of” a country	Citizen
A large building where people are kept as punishment	Prison

Clue Card 1

Front Side

Clue: Republican and Democratic
Answer: (Political) Parties

Reverse Side



Concept 8: Promises and Oaths

N-400 Part #	Part Name	Promises and Oaths			
Pre-Form review	Swearing in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you swear • Truth 			
1	Information About Your Eligibility	N/A			
2	Information About You	N/A			
3	Information to Contact You	N/A			
4	Information About Your Residence	N/A			
5	Information About Your Parents	N/A			
6	Information for Criminal Records Check	N/A			
7	Information About Your Employment and Schools You Attended	N/A			
8	Time Outside the United States	N/A			
9	Information About Your Marital History	N/A			
10	Information About Your Children	N/A			
11	Additional Information	N / A			
12	Your Signature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 50%;">• I certify <li style="width: 50%;">• Evidence <li style="width: 50%;">• Under penalty of perjury <li style="width: 50%;">• True and correct <li style="width: 50%;">• I authorize 			
13	Signature and Contact Information of the Person Who Prepared This Form, If Other Than the Applicant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By my signature • I affirm 			
14	Statement of Applicants Who Used an Interpreter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I understand • Have provided true and correct responses 			
15	Signature at Interview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 50%;">• Subscribed to <li style="width: 50%;">• Affirmed before me <li style="width: 50%;">• Sworn to before me 			
16	Renunciation of Foreign Titles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I further renounce • Title • Order of nobility 			
17	Oath of Allegiance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="width: 25%;">• I hereby declare on oath <li style="width: 25%;">• Allegiance <li style="width: 25%;">• I will defend <li style="width: 25%;">• I will perform <li style="width: 25%;">• I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure <li style="width: 25%;">• Fidelity <li style="width: 25%;">• I will bear true faith <li style="width: 25%;">• I will take this obligation freely <li style="width: 25%;">• I will support <li style="width: 25%;">• I will bear arms 			

Background

Form N-400 and the process require that applicants make certain promises. Explain to students what an oath is and what a promise is. Provide several examples familiar to students. Use pictures and hand gestures to reinforce concepts. Refer to the overview chart on

the previous page to review promises and oaths within Form N-400 and then try the following ideas to teach these concepts and constructions in the classroom.

1. Vocabulary Within Context

Create simple sentences using more familiar words or phrases with the same general meaning as the target

vocabulary word. Then substitute the target vocabulary word into the same sentences. Here is an example:

- a. I will **do** hard work today. [Simple sentence using familiar word “do.”]
- b. I will **perform** hard work today. [Substitution with target word.]

2. Matching Game Variations

Create games and activities where students match words with definitions or words with synonyms or opposites.

3. Flash Cards

Create flash cards with a target word on the front. Allow students to write the definition of their word in their own language on the reverse side of the card.

Have students use the cards to practice at home and quiz classmates.

4. Presentation Activity

Assign one oath/promise vocabulary word to each student. Have students look up the words and learn how to use them within sentences. Ask students to present their words to the entire class. They can

be creative about how they present their words. (This activity is most appropriate for intermediate and advanced students.)

5. Vocabulary Journaling

Ask students to buy a journal in which to keep oath/promise vocabulary. They can draw pictures, define in English and their own language, write pronunciation

tips, etc. (This activity can be used for any of the concept sections in this guide.)

6. Visual Exploration Activity

Ask students to try to find as many pictures of oaths and promises as they can. They can look through magazines, newspapers, the Internet, and so on.

Hang up the pictures around the room and use them to discuss oath/promise concepts and to reinforce vocabulary instruction.