

Patina Education

N-400 Interview Vocabulary · 简体中文

入籍面谈中移民官会用到的词，按你在面谈中遇到它们的位置分组。每个词都有简明解释、中文对照，以及一句显示这个问题实际怎么问的例句。

这是学习材料，不是法律建议，也不是面谈会问的问题清单。

中文翻译由语言技术生成，尚未经母语者审校。以英文为准。

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Your name and personal information

given name

Your first name — the name your family gave you, not your last name.

名字 — 你的名，不是姓

The officer points to the form and asks, "What is your given name?" You say your first name.

family name

Your last name, also called your surname — the name you share with your family.

姓 — 家族的姓氏，写在最后

"What is your family name?" means the officer wants your last name.

legal name

Your full, official name exactly as it appears on your legal documents.

法定姓名 — 证件上完整的正式姓名

"Is this your current legal name?" The officer is checking the name on your records is correct.

date of birth

The exact day you were born — the month, day, and year.

出生日期 — 你出生的年、月、日

"What is your date of birth?" Give the month, day, and year you were born.

country of birth

The country where you were born.

出生国家 — 你出生的国家

"What is your country of birth?" Name the country where you were born, even if you left as a child.

nationality

The country you legally belong to as a citizen.

国籍 — 你拥有公民身份的国家

"What is your country of nationality?" Say the country whose citizen you are now.

marital status

Whether you are single, married, divorced, or widowed.

婚姻状况 — 未婚、已婚、离婚或丧偶

"What is your marital status?" You answer with one word, like "married" or "single."

sex

Whether you are male or female, as shown on your records.

性别 — 男或女

The officer checks that the sex marked on your form matches your documents.

A-Number

Your Alien Registration Number — a number USCIS uses to find your immigration file. You do not need to memorize it.

A号码 — 移民局用来标识你档案的号码

"Can you confirm your A-Number?" It is the number that starts with the letter A on your green card.

Family and marriage

spouse

The person you are married to — your husband or wife.

配偶 — 你的丈夫或妻子

"What is your spouse's date of birth?" The officer is asking about your husband or wife.

divorced

No longer married because a court legally ended the marriage.

离婚 — 婚姻已由法院终止，不再是夫妻

"Are you divorced?" Say yes only if a court officially ended your marriage.

widowed

No longer married because your husband or wife has died.

丧偶 — 配偶去世，不再是夫妻

If your spouse has died, you tell the officer you are widowed.

dependents

The people you support with your money, usually your children.

受抚养人 — 由你供养的人，通常是子女

"How many dependents do you have?" Count the people, like your children, who rely on you for money.

Where you have lived**lawful permanent resident**

A person allowed to live and work in the U.S. permanently — a green card holder.

合法永久居民 — 持有绿卡、可以在美国居住和工作的人

"When did you become a lawful permanent resident?" Give the date on your green card.

residence

The place where you live.

住所 — 你居住的地方

"What is your current residence?" Tell the officer the address where you live now.

physically present

Actually being inside the United States, not traveling in another country.

实际在境内 — 确实人在美国境内

"How many days were you physically present in the U.S.?" This counts the days you were really here.

biological child

A child who is related to you by birth, not adopted or a stepchild.

亲生子女 — 亲生的孩子，不是收养的

The form may ask if a child is your biological child or your stepchild.

stepchild

The child of your husband or wife from another relationship.

继子女 — 配偶与他人所生的孩子

"Is she your biological daughter or your stepchild?" A stepchild is your spouse's child, not yours by birth.

maiden name

The family name a person had before they married.

婚前姓 — 女性结婚前的姓

"What was your wife's maiden name?" The officer wants her last name before marriage.

continuous residence

Living in the U.S. without long trips away since you got your green card.

连续居住 — 拿到绿卡后一直住在美国，没有长期离境

Long trips abroad can break your continuous residence, so the officer asks about time spent outside the U.S.

mailing address

The address where you receive your mail, which can be different from where you live.

通信地址 — 你收信的地址

"Is your mailing address the same as where you live?" Say no if your mail goes somewhere else.

abroad

In a country outside the United States.

在国外 — 在美国境外

"Have you spent time abroad since becoming a resident?" Abroad means any country that is not the U.S.

Work and school

employer

The company or person you work for.

雇主 — 雇用你的公司或个人

"Who is your current employer?" Give the name of the company where you work.

occupation

Your job or the kind of work you do.

职业 — 你的工作或专业

"What is your occupation?" You might answer "cook," "nurse," or "student."

self-employed

Working for yourself in your own business instead of for a company.

自雇 — 自己经营生意

"Are you self-employed?" Say yes if you run your own business.

unemployed

Not having a job right now.

失业 — 目前没有工作

"Are you currently employed or unemployed?" It is okay to say you are unemployed.

Trips outside the United States

trip

A time when you traveled outside the United States and came back.

旅行 — 一次出境并返回

"How many trips have you taken outside the U.S.?" Count each time you left and returned.

absence

A period of time when you were away from the United States.

离境期间 — 在美国境外停留的一段时间

"How long was your longest absence?" The officer wants the number of days you were away.

passport

An official travel document from your country that lets you cross borders.

护照 — 用于国际旅行的官方证件

"Which passport did you use to travel?" Show the document you used to leave and enter.

reentry

Coming back into the United States after a trip.

再次入境 — 旅行后重新进入美国

The officer may ask about your reentry — the day you came back into the country.

Taxes

file a tax return

To send your tax forms to the government, usually once a year.

报税 — 把报税表交给政府

"Did you decide not to file a tax return?" Say no if you send in your tax forms each year.

owe

To have money you still must pay to someone, like the government.

欠款 — 还有钱没有付清

"Do you owe any overdue taxes?" The officer asks if you still must pay taxes from the past.

tax return

The form you send the government each year that reports the money you earned.

报税表 — 每年申报收入的表格

"Did you file a tax return last year?" That is the yearly form about your income.

overdue

Late — something that should have been paid or done already.

逾期 — 早就应该缴清却还没缴

"Do you have any overdue taxes?" Overdue means taxes you were supposed to pay but did not.

Selective Service

Selective Service

A U.S. system where most men register in case the country ever needs a military draft.

兵役登记 — 男性登记，以备国家需要征兵

"Did you register for the Selective Service?" Most men who lived here between ages 18 and 26 had to register.

register

To officially put your name on a government list.

登记 — 把名字列入官方名单

"When did you register?" The officer asks for the date you signed up for the Selective Service.

draft

When a government requires people to join the military.

征兵 — 政府强制服役

The Selective Service exists so the government could call people for a draft if it were ever needed.

Groups and organizations

organization

A group of people who join together for a shared purpose.

组织 — 有共同目标的一群人

"Have you been a member of any organization?" This can include a club, union, or political group.

member

A person who belongs to a group or organization.

成员 — 属于某个团体的人

"Are you a member of any groups or clubs?" Tell the officer about groups you have joined.

associated with

Connected to a group or a person in some way.

与...有关联 — 与某团体或某人有关

"Have you EVER been associated with this group?" The officer asks if you are connected to it.

Military service

armed forces

A country's official military — its army, navy, air force, and similar groups.

武装部队 — 一个国家的正式军队

"Have you served in the armed forces of any country?" This means an official national military.

combat

Active fighting in a war.

作战 — 战争中的实际战斗

"Did you take part in combat?" The officer asks if you fought in actual battles.

deserted

Left the military without permission and did not come back.

开小差／逃兵 — 未经许可擅自离开军队

"Have you ever deserted from the military?" This means leaving the armed forces without permission.

discharge

The official end of a person's time in the military. A "dishonorable" discharge is given for serious misconduct. 退伍 — 正式结束兵役；“不名誉退伍”是因严重违纪

"Did you receive a dishonorable discharge?" This asks how your military service ended.

bear arms

To carry and use weapons, especially as part of military service.

持械 — 携带并使用武器，尤指在军队中

The oath asks if you are willing to bear arms for the United States if the law requires it.

noncombatant service

Helping the military without fighting, such as medical or office work.

非作战服务 — 不参加战斗地协助军队，例如医疗工作

"Are you willing to perform noncombatant service?" This means helping the military without fighting.

Good moral character

good moral character

Behaving in an honest, responsible way that most people would consider right.

良好道德品行 — 诚实、负责任地做人

The law says you must show good moral character, so the officer asks about your honesty and your record.

arrest

When police stop and hold a person because they may have broken the law.

逮捕 — 警方因涉嫌违法而将你拘捕

"Have you ever been arrested?" Say yes even if you were let go, and bring any papers.

cited

Given an official ticket or notice by police, often for a small offense.

被开罚单 — 收到警方的罚单或传票

"Have you ever been cited by the police?" A traffic ticket is one example of being cited.

detained

Held by police or officials and not free to leave.

被拘留 — 被警方或当局扣留，不能离开

"Have you ever been detained?" This means officials kept you and you were not free to go.

charged

Officially accused of a crime by the government.

被指控 — 被正式控告犯罪

"Have you ever been charged with a crime?" Being charged means the government formally accused you.

conviction

When a court officially decides a person is guilty of a crime.

定罪 — 法院判定你犯罪有罪

"Have you ever had a conviction?" Say yes if a court found you guilty, even long ago.

probation

A period when a person must follow strict rules set by a court instead of going to prison.

缓刑 — 用严格的规定代替坐牢

"Were you placed on probation?" This means a court let you stay free under supervision.

parole

Being let out of prison early, under strict rules and supervision.

假释 — 提前出狱，但受监管

"Were you ever on parole?" This means you were released from prison early under rules.

sentence

The punishment a court gives a person after a conviction.

刑罚 — 法院判定的处罚

"What was your sentence?" The officer wants to know the punishment the court ordered.

controlled substance

A drug whose use is limited or banned by law, such as cocaine or heroin.

管制药物 — 法律限制或禁止的毒品

"Have you ever sold a controlled substance?" This means illegal drugs controlled by law.

gambling

Playing games for money, especially in an illegal way.

赌博 — 拿钱打赌，尤指非法赌博

"Have you earned money from illegal gambling?" This asks about money from illegal betting.

smuggling

Secretly and illegally bringing people or goods across a border.

走私/偷渡 — 非法把人或物带过边境

"Have you ever helped smuggle anyone into the U.S.?" Smuggling means bringing people or goods in illegally.

fraud

Lying or tricking someone on purpose to get money or a benefit.

欺诈 — 故意欺骗以获取金钱或好处

"Have you ever committed fraud?" Fraud means lying on purpose to gain something.

misrepresentation

Giving false information on purpose to get an immigration benefit.

虚假陈述 — 故意提供虚假信息以取得移民好处

"Did you ever give false information to immigration?" That is misrepresentation, and honesty matters here.

failed to support dependents

Not giving money you were required to give to care for your children or family.

未履行扶养义务 — 没有支付应给子女或家人的抚养费

"Have you failed to support your dependents?" This asks if you did not pay required support, like child support.

Eligibility and the oath

genocide

The deliberate killing of a large group of people because of their race, religion, or nationality.

种族灭绝 — 因种族、宗教或国籍而杀害大批人

"Were you ever involved in genocide?" The officer must ask everyone; answer honestly.

torture

Deliberately causing severe pain or suffering to a person.

酷刑 — 故意造成严重痛苦或折磨

"Have you ever committed torture?" This is a required question for every applicant.

totalitarian

Describing a government that has total control over life and allows no opposition.

极权的 — 全面控制、不容反对的政府

"Were you ever a member of a totalitarian party?" This asks about parties that allow no other voices.

communist party

A political party that believes the government should control property and the economy.

共产党 — 主张由政府控制经济的政党

"Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?" Answer honestly; the officer asks everyone.

guerrilla group

A small armed group that fights using surprise attacks, not a regular army.

游击队 — 突然袭击的小型武装团体

"Have you belonged to a guerrilla group?" These are armed fighters who are not part of a national army.

overthrow

To remove a government by force.

推翻 — 用武力赶走政府

"Have you tried to overthrow a government?" This means trying to remove a government by force.

weapon

An object used to hurt or kill, such as a gun, knife, or bomb.

武器 — 用来伤人或杀人的器具，如枪或刀

"Did you ever use a weapon against another person?" A weapon is anything used to harm someone.

hijack

To take illegal control of a plane, ship, or vehicle by force.

劫机 — 用武力控制飞机或车辆

"Have you ever helped hijack a plane?" This is one of the required security questions.

kidnapping

Taking and holding a person against their will, often for money or power.

绑架 — 违背他人意愿把人带走并扣留

"Were you ever involved in a kidnapping?" This means taking a person by force.

assassination

The killing of an important person, often a leader, on purpose.

行刺 — 蓄意杀害重要人物，例如领导人

"Have you EVER engaged in kidnapping, assassination, or hijacking?" The form lists these together.

recruit

To get people to join a group — a serious problem when the people are child soldiers.

招募 — 让人加入某个团体（若为儿童兵则情节严重）

"Did you ever recruit a child soldier?" To recruit means to sign people up to join a group.

prostitution

Exchanging sexual activity for money or payment.

卖淫 — 以性行为换取金钱

"Have you ever engaged in prostitution?" This is a required good-character question.

married to more than one person

Being married to more than one person at the same time.

同时与一人以上结婚 — 同一时间与两人或更多人有婚姻关系

"Have you EVER been married to more than one person at the same time?" The form asks this directly.

deportation

When the government forces a person to leave the country.

驱逐出境 — 政府强制某人离开国家

"Have you ever been ordered deported?" Deportation means being removed from the United States.

removal

The legal word for ordering a person to leave the United States — the same idea as deportation.

遣送 — 驱逐出境的法律用语

"Have you ever been in removal proceedings?" Removal is the modern legal word for deportation.

nobility

A royal or noble rank passed down in a family, such as prince, duke, or baron.

贵族头衔 — 世袭的王室爵位，如亲王或公爵

"Do you have a title of nobility?" You may be asked to give up any noble title at the oath.

allegiance

Loyalty and support that you give to a country.

效忠 — 你对一个国家的支持与忠诚

At the ceremony you take the Oath of Allegiance, promising your loyalty to the United States.

renounce

To formally give up something, such as loyalty to another country.

放弃 — 正式舍弃某事物，例如对他国的效忠

The oath asks you to renounce, or give up, allegiance to any other country.

oath

A serious, formal promise. New citizens take the Oath of Allegiance.

宣誓 — 郑重的正式承诺；新公民要宣读效忠誓词

"Are you willing to take the full Oath of Allegiance?" The oath is the promise you make to become a citizen.

constitution

The set of basic laws that the United States is built on.

宪法 — 美国赖以建立的根本大法

The oath asks if you will support the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

claimed to be a U.S. citizen

Saying you are a U.S. citizen when you are not. This is a serious problem on the form.

声称自己是美国公民 — 谎称自己是美国公民

"Have you EVER claimed to be a U.S. citizen, in writing or any other way?" Answer carefully and honestly.

willing

Ready and agreeing to do something.

愿意 — 准备好并同意去做某事

"Are you willing to defend the Constitution?" "Willing" means you agree to do it if needed.

armed group

A group that carries weapons and is not a country's official military.

武装团体 — 携带武器、但不属于国家正规军的团体

"Have you EVER served in, been a member of, assisted, or participated in any armed group?" The form explains this means a group that carries weapons.

causing harm or suffering

Hurting someone because of their race, religion, national origin, social group, or political opinion.

造成伤害或痛苦 — 因某人的种族、宗教、原国籍、社会群体或政治观点而伤害他

"Causing harm or suffering to any person because of his or her race, religion, national origin, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion?" This is one of the Yes/No questions.

advocated

Supported and promoted an idea or a cause. The form gives you this meaning inside the question.

主张／鼓吹 — 支持并宣扬某种主张或事业

"Advocated (supported and promoted) any of the following..." The form explains the word in the question itself.

incited

Encouraged other people to do something, usually something harmful.

煽动 — 鼓动他人去做某事，通常是有害的事

"...conspired (planned with others), prepared, planned, advocated for, or incited (encouraged) others..." The form explains incited as encouraged.

sabotage

Damaging or destroying something on purpose, often property or equipment.

破坏活动 — 蓄意损坏或毁坏物品，常指财产或设备

"Engaged (participated) in kidnapping, assassination, or hijacking or sabotage of an airplane, ship, vehicle, or other mode of transportation?"