

French civic exam 2026: official questions, answers and PDF (multi-year residence card)

Questions from the official list of the French Ministry of the Interior. Answers written by Recite.

Official list: formation-civique.interieur.gouv.fr, list consulted on 11 October 2026. Answers and explanations written by Recite. Updated 13 October 2026.

<https://recitecitizen.com/fr/en/official-questions/multi-year-card/>

Principles and values of the Republic

37 questions

1 À quoi correspond la date du 14 juillet ?

What does the date of 14 July correspond to?

À la fête nationale française

The French national holiday

Since the law of 1880, 14 July has been the national holiday. It recalls the storming of the Bastille (1789) and the Festival of the Federation (1790).

Source:

2 Quel est l'un des symboles de la République française ?

Which of these is one of the symbols of the French Republic?

Le drapeau bleu, blanc, rouge

The blue, white and red flag

Article 2 of the Constitution states that the national emblem is the tricolour flag, blue, white and red.

Source:

3 Le principe d'égalité signifie que :

The principle of equality means that:

la loi est la même pour tous, sans distinction d'origine ou de sexe

the law is the same for everyone, regardless of origin or sex

The Republic ensures the equality of all citizens before the law, without distinction of origin, race or religion.

Source:

4 "Liberté, égalité, fraternité", c'est :

"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" (Liberté, égalité, fraternité) is:

la devise de la République française

the motto of the French Republic

Article 2 of the Constitution states that the motto of the Republic is "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity".

Source:

5 A-t-on le droit d'insulter publiquement quelqu'un parce qu'il est différent (handicap, apparence physique, sexe...) ?

Is it legal to publicly insult someone because they are different (disability, physical appearance, sex...)?

Non, c'est une infraction punie par la loi

No, it is an offence punishable by law

Publicly insulting someone because of their sex, disability or origin is an offence. The penalty can be up to one year in prison.

Source:

-
- 6 **Certains métiers peuvent-ils être réservés aux hommes ?**
Can some jobs be reserved for men?
Non, les métiers sont ouverts aux femmes comme aux hommes
No, jobs are open to women and men alike
The law forbids an employer from choosing an employee on the basis of sex. Women and men have access to the same jobs.
Source:
-
- 7 **De quand date la Constitution de la Ve République ?**
When does the Constitution of the Fifth Republic date from?
1958
1958
The Constitution of the Fifth Republic was adopted by referendum and promulgated on 4 October 1958.
Source:
-
- 8 **Le régime de la France est :**
France's system of government is:
une république démocratique
a democratic republic
According to Article 1 of the Constitution, France is a democratic Republic: power comes from the people, who vote.
Source:
-
- 9 **Lequel de ces symboles représente officiellement la République française ?**
Which of these symbols officially represents the French Republic?
Le drapeau tricolore
The tricolour flag
The blue, white and red flag is the official emblem of the Republic. The fleur-de-lis was a symbol of the kings of France.
Source:
-
- 10 **Où peut-on voir la devise de la République ?**
Where can you see the motto of the Republic?
Sur le fronton des mairies et des écoles publiques
On the front of town halls and state schools
The motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" is engraved on many public buildings, such as town halls and schools.
Source:
-
- 11 **Quels sont des symboles officiels de la République française ?**
Which of these are official symbols of the French Republic?
Le drapeau tricolore, la Marseillaise et la devise
The tricolour flag, La Marseillaise and the motto
The Constitution names the blue, white and red flag, the anthem "La Marseillaise" and the motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity".
Source:
-

12 **Qu'est-ce que l'égalité ?**

What is equality?

Tous les citoyens ont les mêmes droits et les mêmes devoirs

All citizens have the same rights and the same duties

"Men are born and remain free and equal in rights." The law is the same for everyone.

Source:

13 **Que signifie la liberté ?**

What does liberty mean?

Pouvoir faire tout ce qui ne nuit pas aux autres

Being able to do anything that does not harm others

According to the 1789 Declaration, liberty consists in being able to do anything that does not harm others. Its limits are set by law.

Source:

14 **Que signifie le mot "fraternité" dans la devise française ?**

What does the word "fraternity" mean in the French motto?

La solidarité et l'entraide entre les personnes

Solidarity and mutual help between people

Fraternity means solidarity between people. The Constitutional Council made it a principle: one may help others for humanitarian purposes.

Source:

15 **Quel animal est un symbole de la France ?**

Which animal is a symbol of France?

Le coq

The rooster

The Gallic rooster is a traditional symbol of France. It is often seen on the shirts of sports teams.

Source:

16 **Quel est l'un des rôles des associations ?**

What is one of the roles of associations?

Réunir des personnes pour agir ensemble pour une cause

Bringing people together to act jointly for a cause

An association brings people together around a shared, non-profit project: sport, culture, solidarity, etc.

Source:

17 **Quel est le nom de l'hymne national ?**

What is the name of the national anthem?

La Marseillaise

La Marseillaise

Article 2 of the Constitution says the national anthem is "La Marseillaise", written by Rouget de Lisle in 1792.

Source:

18 **Quel symbole de la République française est tricolore ?**

Which symbol of the French Republic is tricolour?

Le drapeau

The flag

The French flag has three colours: blue, white and red. That is why it is called "tricolour".

Source:

19 **Quelle est la date de la fête nationale française ?**

What is the date of the French national holiday?

Le 14 juillet

14 July

The law of 1880 made 14 July the national holiday of France.

Source:

20 **Quelle est la devise de la République française ?**

What is the motto of the French Republic?

Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

The motto of the Republic, written in the Constitution, is "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity".

Source:

21 **Quelle est la langue officielle de la République française ?**

What is the official language of the French Republic?

Le français

French

Article 2 of the Constitution says: "The language of the Republic is French."

Source:

22 **Quelle est la place de la langue française dans la République ?**

What is the place of the French language in the Republic?

C'est la langue de la République, inscrite dans la Constitution

It is the language of the Republic, written into the Constitution

The Constitution states that French is the language of the Republic. It is used in administration, the courts and schools.

Source:

23 **Quelle liberté permet à chacun d'exprimer ses idées ?**

Which freedom allows everyone to express their ideas?

La liberté d'expression

Freedom of expression

Freedom of expression allows everyone to say, write and publish their opinions, within the law.

Source:

24 **Quelle proposition est correcte ? La liberté d'expression :**

Which statement is correct? Freedom of expression:

s'exerce dans les limites fixées par la loi

is exercised within the limits set by law

Everyone may speak and write freely, but must answer for abuses defined by law, such as insults or incitement to hatred.

Source:

25 **Quelles sont les couleurs du drapeau français ?**

What are the colours of the French flag?

Bleu, blanc, rouge

Blue, white, red

The tricolour flag is blue, white and red, as Article 2 of the Constitution states.

Source:

26 **Qu'est-ce que la Marseillaise ?**

What is La Marseillaise?

L'hymne national de la France

The national anthem of France

La Marseillaise is the national anthem. It was written in 1792 by Rouget de Lisle and is named in Article 2 of the Constitution.

Source:

27 **Qu'est ce qui est traditionnellement organisé sur les Champs Élysées le 14 juillet pour célébrer la fête nationale ?**

What is traditionally held on the Champs-Élysées on 14 July to celebrate the national holiday?

Un défilé militaire

A military parade

Every 14 July, a large military parade takes place on the Champs-Élysées, in front of the President of the Republic.

Source:

28 **Qui est Marianne ?**

Who is Marianne?

Une figure de femme qui représente la République

A female figure who represents the Republic

Marianne is a female figure who embodies the Republic. Her bust is found in town halls and she appears on stamps.

Source:

29 **Une personne peut-elle changer librement de religion ?**

Can a person freely change their religion?

Oui, c'est une liberté garantie

Yes, it is a guaranteed freedom

Freedom of thought and religion includes the freedom to change one's religion or belief. No one can forbid it.

Source:

30 **"La France est une République indivisible, ..., démocratique et sociale". Complétez cette phrase extraite de l'article 1er de la Constitution :**

"France is an indivisible, ..., democratic and social Republic." Complete this sentence from Article 1 of the Constitution:

laïque

secular (laïque)

Article 1 says: "France is an indivisible, secular, democratic and social Republic."

Source:

31 **En quelle année la loi de séparation des Églises et de l'État a-t-elle été votée ?**

In what year was the law on the separation of the Churches and the State passed?

1905

1905

The law separating the Churches and the State was passed in 1905 (law of 9 December 1905).

Source:

-
- 32** **Que permet le principe de laïcité ?**
What does the principle of secularism (laïcité) allow?
Croire ou ne pas croire, librement
Believing or not believing, freely
Secularism guarantees freedom of conscience: everyone may have a religion, change it or have none.
Source:
-
- 33** **Quel droit est garanti par la laïcité ?**
Which right is guaranteed by secularism (laïcité)?
La liberté de conscience
Freedom of conscience
Under the 1905 law, the Republic ensures freedom of conscience and guarantees the free exercise of worship.
Source:
-
- 34** **Pourquoi le principe de laïcité doit-il être respecté à l'école ?**
Why must the principle of secularism (laïcité) be respected at school?
Pour protéger la liberté de conscience des élèves
To protect pupils' freedom of conscience
State schools are neutral. Pupils are protected from any religious or political pressure and can form their own opinions.
Source:
-
- 35** **Qu'est-ce que la laïcité ?**
What is secularism (laïcité)?
La séparation de l'État et des religions
The separation of the State and religions
Secularism separates the State and religions. The State is neutral and everyone is free to believe or not to believe.
Source:
-
- 36** **Un enfant peut-il refuser d'aller à l'école pour une raison religieuse ?**
Can a child refuse to go to school for a religious reason?
Non, l'instruction est obligatoire de 3 à 16 ans
No, education is compulsory from age 3 to 16
In France, education is compulsory for all children aged 3 to 16. Religion does not allow anyone to avoid it.
Source:
-
- 37** **Une personne a-t-elle le droit de ne pas croire en une religion ?**
Does a person have the right not to believe in any religion?
Oui, la liberté de conscience protège aussi ceux qui ne croient pas
Yes, freedom of conscience also protects those who do not believe
Freedom of conscience allows one to believe or not to believe. No one has to declare their religion or lack of religion.
Source:
-

38 **Qui nomme le Premier ministre ?**

Who appoints the Prime Minister?

Le président de la République

The President of the Republic

Under Article 8 of the Constitution, the President of the Republic appoints the Prime Minister.

Source:

39 **Le Parlement est composé :**

Parliament is made up of:

de l'Assemblée nationale et du Sénat

the National Assembly (Assemblée nationale) and the Senate

Parliament has two chambers: the National Assembly and the Senate. It passes laws and oversees the Government.

Source:

40 **Qu'est-ce que le pouvoir exécutif ? Le pouvoir :**

What is executive power? The power:

de faire appliquer les lois et de diriger le pays

to enforce laws and run the country

Executive power applies the laws and runs the country's policy. It is exercised by the President and the Government.

Source:

41 **Les dirigeants sont élus par les citoyens dans :**

Leaders are elected by the citizens in:

une démocratie

a democracy

In a democracy, the people choose their representatives by voting. In France, sovereignty belongs to the people.

Source:

42 **A-t-on le droit de ne pas respecter une loi ?**

Do you have the right not to obey a law?

Non, la loi s'impose à tous

No, the law applies to everyone

The law is the same for everyone and everyone must respect it. One may criticise it or seek to change it, but not disobey it.

Source:

43 **Qui doit respecter la loi ?**

Who must obey the law?

Tout le monde, y compris les dirigeants

Everyone, including those in power

The law must be the same for all. French nationals, foreigners, elected officials or ministers: everyone must respect it.

Source:

44 **Quel est le rôle de l'autorité judiciaire ?**

What is the role of the judicial authority?

Rendre la justice et protéger les libertés individuelles

Administering justice and protecting individual liberties

The judicial authority rules on disputes and offences by applying the law. It is the guardian of individual liberty.

Source:

45 **Quel pouvoir détient un juge ? Le pouvoir :**

What power does a judge hold? The power that is:

judiciaire

judicial

A judge belongs to the judicial authority: they settle disputes and punish offences independently.

Source:

46 **L'autorité judiciaire est exercée par :**

Judicial authority is exercised by:

les magistrats (juges et procureurs)

magistrates (judges and prosecutors)

Judicial authority is exercised by magistrates: judges, who rule, and prosecutors, who defend the interests of society.

Source:

47 **Que se passe-t-il si un ministre ne respecte pas la loi ?**

What happens if a minister breaks the law?

Il peut être poursuivi et condamné par la justice

They can be prosecuted and convicted by the courts

A minister must respect the law like everyone else. For acts carried out in office, they are tried by the Court of Justice of the Republic.

Source:

48 **Qui est élu lors des élections législatives ?**

Who is elected in legislative elections?

Les députés

Members of the National Assembly (députés)

Legislative elections are used to elect the members of the National Assembly, by direct universal suffrage.

Source:

49 **Combien de députés composent l'Assemblée nationale ?**

How many members (députés) make up the National Assembly (Assemblée nationale)?

577

577

The National Assembly has 577 members, elected for five years. The Senate has 348 senators.

Source:

50 **Quand sont élus les sénateurs ?**

When are senators elected?

Pour 6 ans, la moitié du Sénat étant renouvelée tous les 3 ans

For 6 years, with half of the Senate renewed every 3 years

Senators are elected for six years. Half of the Senate is renewed every three years, by indirect suffrage.

Source:

51 Qui est élu lors des élections municipales ?

Who is elected in municipal elections?

Les conseillers municipaux, qui élisent ensuite le maire

Municipal councillors, who then elect the mayor

In municipal elections, voters elect the municipal councillors. The council then elects the mayor from among its members.

Source:

52 Qui est élu lors des élections présidentielles ?

Who is elected in the presidential election?

Le président de la République

The President of the Republic

The President of the Republic is elected directly by citizens, by direct universal suffrage.

Source:

53 À partir de quel âge a-t-on le droit de voter ?

From what age do you have the right to vote?

18 ans

18

French women and men aged 18 or over who enjoy their civil and political rights may vote.

Source:

54 Pour combien de temps est élu le président de la République française ?

For how long is the President of the French Republic elected?

5 ans

5 years

Since the 2000 reform, the President is elected for five years. They cannot serve more than two consecutive terms.

Source:

55 Pour combien de temps sont élus les députés ?

For how long are members of the National Assembly (députés) elected?

5 ans

5 years

Members of the National Assembly are elected for five years, unless the President dissolves the Assembly before the end of the term.

Source:

56 Pour combien de temps sont élus les sénateurs ?

For how long are senators elected?

6 ans

6 years

Senators are elected for six years. Half of the Senate is renewed every three years.

Source:

-
- 57 **Qui possède le pouvoir exécutif ?**
Who holds executive power?
Le président de la République et le Gouvernement
The President of the Republic and the Government
Executive power is shared between the President of the Republic and the Government, led by the Prime Minister.
Source:
-
- 58 **Quelle condition est nécessaire pour voter aux élections ?**
Which condition must be met to vote in elections?
Être inscrit sur les listes électorales
Being registered on the electoral rolls
To vote, one must have the required age and nationality, enjoy one's civic rights and be registered on the electoral rolls.
Source:
-
- 59 **Qui peut voter aux élections en France ?**
Who can vote in elections in France?
Les Français majeurs inscrits sur les listes électorales
French adults registered on the electoral rolls
Registered French adults may vote. Citizens of the European Union may also vote in municipal and European elections.
Source: ;
-
- 60 **Que signifie « suffrage universel » ?**
What does "universal suffrage" mean?
Tous les citoyens majeurs peuvent voter, sans condition de richesse ni de sexe
All adult citizens can vote, regardless of wealth or sex
Suffrage is universal: all adult French citizens, men and women, who enjoy their civil and political rights may vote.
Source:
-
- 61 **Concernant les partis politiques, quelle proposition est correcte ?**
Regarding political parties, which statement is correct?
Ils se créent et agissent librement, dans le respect de la démocratie
They are formed and act freely, while respecting democracy
According to the Constitution, political parties are formed and act freely. They must respect national sovereignty and democracy.
Source:
-
- 62 **Quel est le rôle des députés ?**
What is the role of members of the National Assembly (députés)?
Voter les lois et contrôler l'action du Gouvernement
Passing laws and overseeing the Government's action
Deputies sit in the National Assembly. Together with senators, they vote on laws and oversee the Government's action.
Source:
-

-
- 63 La séparation des pouvoirs est un principe fondamental. Quels sont les trois pouvoirs concernés ?**
The separation of powers is a fundamental principle. Which three powers are involved?
Le pouvoir législatif, le pouvoir exécutif et le pouvoir judiciaire
Legislative power, executive power and judicial power
The three powers are: legislative (making laws), executive (applying them) and judicial (judging).
Source:
-
- 64 Qui possède le pouvoir législatif ?**
Who holds legislative power?
Le Parlement (Assemblée nationale et Sénat)
Parliament (National Assembly and Senate)
Legislative power belongs to Parliament, made up of the National Assembly and the Senate. Parliament votes on laws.
Source:
-
- 65 Qui sanctionne l'auteur d'un vol ?**
Who punishes someone who commits theft?
La justice (un tribunal)
The justice system (a court)
It is not up to the victim to punish: theft is punished by the justice system. Generally, a court tries the offender and decides the penalty. For a theft of €300 or less, a fixed fine can also be imposed without a trial.
Source:
-
- 66 Qui élit les députés ?**
Who elects the members of the National Assembly (députés)?
Les électeurs, au suffrage universel direct
Voters, by direct universal suffrage
Deputies are elected directly by voters, by direct universal suffrage, for five years.
Source:
-
- 67 Qui vote les lois ?**
Who passes laws?
Le Parlement
Parliament
Parliament, that is the National Assembly and the Senate, votes on laws.
Source:
-
- 68 Qui réside au palais de l'Élysée ?**
Who lives in the Élysée Palace?
Le président de la République
The President of the Republic
The Élysée Palace in Paris is the official residence and workplace of the President of the Republic.
Source:
-
- 69 Combien y a-t-il de départements en France ?**
How many departments are there in France?
101
101
France has 101 departments: 96 in mainland France and 5 overseas.
Source:
-

-
- 70 Qui représente l'État dans un département ?**
Who represents the State in a department?
Le préfet
The prefect (préfet)
The prefect represents the State and the Government in the department. He or she is appointed by the President of the Republic.
Source:
-
- 71 Qui dirige la commune ?**
Who runs the municipality (commune)?
Le maire, avec le conseil municipal
The mayor, with the municipal council
The municipality is run by the mayor and the municipal council. Voters elect the council, which then elects the mayor from among its members.
Source:
-
- 72 Est-ce que le président de la République a tous les pouvoirs ?**
Does the President of the Republic have all the powers?
Non, ses pouvoirs sont limités par la Constitution
No, their powers are limited by the Constitution
No. In France, powers are separated. The President must respect the Constitution, Parliament votes on laws and judges are independent.
Source:
-
- 73 Qui est le préfet ?**
Who is the prefect (préfet)?
Le représentant de l'État dans le département
The State's representative in the department
The prefect is the State's representative in the department and region. He or she is not elected but appointed by the President of the Republic.
Source:
-
- 74 Quel est le rôle du Parlement ?**
What is the role of Parliament?
Voter la loi et contrôler l'action du Gouvernement
Passing laws and overseeing the Government's action
Parliament votes on laws, oversees the Government's action and evaluates public policies.
Source:
-
- 75 Quel est le régime politique de la France aujourd'hui ?**
What is France's political system today?
Une république démocratique
A democratic republic
France is an indivisible, secular, democratic and social Republic. Power belongs to the people.
Source:
-

76 Combien d'États font partie de l'Union européenne au 1er janvier 2025 ?

How many states are members of the European Union as of 1 January 2025?

27

27

On 1 January 2025, the European Union had 27 member states, since the United Kingdom left in 2020.

Source:

77 Quel État n'est pas membre de l'Union européenne ?

Which state is not a member of the European Union?

La Suisse

Switzerland

Switzerland has never been a member of the European Union. Spain, Ireland and Poland are members.

Source:

78 Quelle condition est nécessaire pour voter aux élections européennes ?

Which condition must be met to vote in European elections?

Être citoyen d'un pays de l'Union européenne

Being a citizen of a European Union country

To vote in European elections, you must be a citizen of an EU member state, an adult and registered on the electoral rolls.

Source:

79 À quelle fréquence les élections européennes sont-elles organisées ?

How often are European elections held?

Tous les 5 ans

Every 5 years

Members of the European Parliament are elected for five years, so European elections take place every five years, for example in 2019 and 2024.

Source:

80 Quel pays est un pays fondateur de l'Union européenne ?

Which country is a founding country of the European Union?

L'Italie

Italy

The six founding countries are France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Source:

81 Quelle est la monnaie utilisée en France ?

What is the currency used in France?

L'euro

The euro

France's currency is the euro. It replaced the franc; coins and notes have been in circulation since 2002.

Source:

82 Qui élit les députés européens ?
Who elects the Members of the European Parliament?
Les citoyens européens, au suffrage universel direct
European citizens, by direct universal suffrage
Since 1979, Members of the European Parliament have been elected directly by the citizens of the European Union.
Source:

83 Quand célèbre-t-on la journée de l'Europe ?
When is Europe Day celebrated?
Le 9 mai
9 May
Europe Day is 9 May. It commemorates Robert Schuman's declaration of 9 May 1950.
Source:

Rights and duties

30 questions

84 Comment s'appelle la Constitution actuelle de la France ?
What is France's current Constitution called?
La Constitution de la Ve République
The Constitution of the Fifth Republic
The current Constitution dates from 4 October 1958. It founded the Fifth Republic.
Source:

85 Comment s'appelle le texte qui énonce les droits et devoirs des personnes résidant en France ?
What is the name of the text that sets out the rights and duties of people living in France?
La Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen
The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
The 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen sets out everyone's rights and duties. It has constitutional value.
Source:

86 Concernant les droits individuels, quelle proposition est correcte ?
Regarding individual rights, which statement is correct?
Ils s'appliquent à toutes les personnes qui vivent en France
They apply to everyone who lives in France
Individual rights, such as freedom or equality before the law, protect everyone in France, whatever their nationality.
Source:

87 De quelle année date la Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen ?
In what year was the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen written?
1789
1789
The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was adopted on 26 August 1789, during the French Revolution.
Source:

88 Lequel de ces droits est un droit fondamental ?

Which of these rights is a fundamental right?

La liberté d'expression

Freedom of expression

Freedom of expression is a fundamental right guaranteed by the 1789 Declaration. The other options are forbidden by law.

Source:

89 Parmi ces textes, lequel garantit les droits et libertés en France ?

Which of these texts guarantees rights and freedoms in France?

La Constitution

The Constitution

The Constitution, with its preamble, guarantees rights and freedoms in France. The Constitutional Council ensures they are respected.

Source:

90 Qu'est-ce que la liberté d'expression ?

What is freedom of expression?

Le droit de dire ses opinions, dans le respect de la loi

The right to state your opinions, within the law

Everyone can freely express their ideas. But the law punishes abuses, such as defamation, insults or incitement to hatred.

Source:

91 Quel droit permet à une personne de se défendre devant la justice ?

Which right allows a person to defend themselves in court?

Les droits de la défense, dont le droit à un avocat

The rights of the defence, including the right to a lawyer

The rights of the defence allow anyone to defend themselves in court, in particular with the help of a lawyer.

Source:

92 Quel est le texte fondateur établissant en France les droits et les devoirs de chaque citoyen ?

What is the founding text that sets out the rights and duties of every citizen in France?

La Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen de 1789

The 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

The 1789 Declaration is the founding text of citizens' rights and duties. It is part of the current Constitution.

Source:

93 Quel texte a été adopté pendant la Révolution française ?

Which text was adopted during the French Revolution?

La Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was adopted in August 1789, at the start of the French Revolution.

Source:

-
- 94 **Quelle liberté permet à une personne de ne pas avoir de religion ?**
Which freedom allows a person to have no religion?
La liberté de conscience
Freedom of conscience
Freedom of conscience allows people to believe, not to believe or to change religion. The Republic guarantees it.
Source:
-
- 95 **Une femme peut avorter :**
A woman can have an abortion:
librement, jusqu'à la fin de la 14e semaine de grossesse
freely, up to the end of the 14th week of pregnancy
In France, any woman can request an abortion until the end of the 14th week of pregnancy. She decides alone, even if she is a minor.
Source:
-
- 96 **Est-il toujours possible de divorcer ?**
Is it always possible to get divorced?
Oui, chaque époux peut demander le divorce
Yes, either spouse can apply for divorce
In France, divorce is a right. Both husband and wife can request it, even if the other spouse does not agree.
Source:
-
- 97 **La peine de mort est :**
The death penalty is:
abolie en France depuis 1981
abolished in France since 1981
The death penalty was abolished by the law of 9 October 1981. Since 2007, the Constitution states that no one may be sentenced to death.
Source:
-
- 98 **Concernant les limites aux libertés individuelles, quelle proposition est correcte ?**
Regarding the limits on individual freedoms, which statement is correct?
La loi peut limiter les libertés pour protéger les droits des autres
The law can limit freedoms to protect the rights of others
Freedom means being able to do anything that does not harm others. Only the law can set its limits.
Source:
-
- 99 **En France, est-ce légal d'être marié à plusieurs personnes en même temps ?**
In France, is it legal to be married to several people at the same time?
Non, la polygamie est interdite et punie par la loi
No, polygamy is forbidden and punishable by law
In France, you cannot marry a second time before your first marriage has ended. Bigamy is a criminal offence.
Source: ;
-

-
- 100 Faut-il réduire ses déchets ?**
Should you reduce your waste?
Oui, chacun doit protéger l'environnement
Yes, everyone must protect the environment
The Environmental Charter states that everyone has a duty to preserve the environment. Reducing waste is part of this.
Source:
-
- 101 Jeter une bouteille dans la rue est :**
Throwing a bottle in the street is:
interdit et puni d'une amende
forbidden and punishable by a fine
Throwing litter in the street is forbidden everywhere in France. It is punishable by a fine.
Source:
-
- 102 Pourquoi les libertés individuelles peuvent-elles être limitées ?**
Why can individual freedoms be limited?
Pour protéger l'ordre public et les droits des autres
To protect public order and the rights of others
Freedoms can be limited by law so as not to harm others and to maintain public order, such as safety.
Source:
-
- 103 Que doit faire une personne en cas d'accident ?**
What should a person do in the event of an accident?
Alerter les secours (15, 17, 18 ou 112) et aider si possible
Call the emergency services (15, 17, 18 or 112) and help if possible
In an accident, you must call the emergency services and help the victims without putting yourself in danger. Failing to help is punishable by law.
Source:
-
- 104 Que permet la citoyenneté française ?**
What does French citizenship allow you to do?
De voter et de se présenter à toutes les élections
Vote and stand in all elections
French citizenship gives the right to vote from age 18 and to stand for election. You can be a candidate in most elections from 18, but you must be 24 to become a senator.
Source:
-
- 105 Que risque une personne qui ne respecte pas la loi ?**
What does a person who breaks the law risk?
Une sanction, comme une amende ou une peine de prison
A penalty, such as a fine or a prison sentence
A person who breaks the law can be sanctioned by the courts: a fine, community service or prison.
Source:
-

106 Quel est le rôle de la gendarmerie ?

What is the role of the gendarmerie?

Assurer la sécurité, surtout dans les zones rurales et périurbaines

Ensuring security, especially in rural and suburban areas

The gendarmerie is a military force that ensures the safety of people and property, mainly in the countryside and small towns.

Source:

107 Quel est le rôle de la police ?

What is the role of the police?

Protéger les personnes et les biens et faire respecter la loi

Protecting people and property and enforcing the law

The police protect people and property, maintain public order and enforce the law, mainly in cities.

Source:

108 Qu'est-ce qu'une infraction ?

What is an offence (infraction)?

Un acte interdit par la loi et puni d'une peine

An act forbidden by law and punishable by a penalty

An offence is behaviour that is forbidden and punished by law. There are three types: minor offence, misdemeanour and serious crime.

Source:

109 Comment peut-on réduire ses déchets ?

How can you reduce your waste?

En évitant les emballages inutiles et en réutilisant les objets

By avoiding unnecessary packaging and reusing things

To reduce waste, you can buy less packaging, repair, reuse and sort. Burning waste in the open air is forbidden.

Source:

110 Déposer une machine à laver cassée sur le trottoir est :

Leaving a broken washing machine on the pavement is:

interdit : il faut l'apporter à la déchetterie

forbidden: you must take it to the recycling centre (déchetterie)

Leaving an item on the pavement is illegal dumping, punishable by a fine. You must take it to a recycling centre or request a bulky-waste collection.

Source:

111 En quoi consiste la traite des êtres humains ?

What does human trafficking involve?

Recruter, transporter ou héberger une personne pour l'exploiter

Recruiting, transporting or housing a person in order to exploit them

Human trafficking means recruiting, transporting or housing a person in order to exploit them (forced labour, prostitution...). It is a serious offence, punishable by seven years in prison, and by heavier penalties in aggravated cases.

Source:

112 Que doit faire une victime de violences ?

What should a victim of violence do?

Appeler le 17 ou porter plainte, et se faire aider

Call 17 or file a complaint, and get help

A victim of violence can call 17, file a complaint at a police or gendarmerie station and get support, for example through 3919.

Source:

113 Quelle est l'infraction la plus grave ?

Which is the most serious type of offence?

Le crime

A crime (crime)

Offences are ranked by seriousness: minor offence, misdemeanour, then crime. A crime is the most serious, such as murder or rape.

Source:

History, geography and culture

47 questions

114 En quelle année a débuté la Révolution française ?

In what year did the French Revolution begin?

En 1789

In 1789

The French Revolution began in 1789. On 14 July 1789, the people of Paris stormed the Bastille.

Source:

115 Qui était Napoléon Ier ?

Who was Napoleon I?

Un empereur des Français

An Emperor of the French

Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor of the French in 1804 as Napoleon I. Among other things, he created the Civil Code.

Source:

116 Lequel de ces personnages historiques est français ?

Which of these historical figures is French?

Charles de Gaulle

Charles de Gaulle

Charles de Gaulle was a French general and statesman. He led Free France and founded the Fifth Republic.

Source:

117 Dans quelle République est-on aujourd'hui ?

Which Republic is France in today?

La Ve République

The Fifth Republic

France has been living under the Fifth Republic since the Constitution of 4 October 1958.

Source:

118 Qu'est-ce que la Shoah ?

What is the Shoah?

Le génocide des Juifs d'Europe par les nazis

The genocide of the Jews of Europe by the Nazis

The Shoah is the extermination of about six million Jews by Nazi Germany and its accomplices during the Second World War.

Source:

119 Quel pays ou région du monde a été colonisé par la France ?

Which country or region of the world was colonised by France?

L'Algérie

Algeria

Algeria was colonised by France from 1830. It became independent in 1962.

Source:

120 Qui a rendu l'école gratuite, laïque et obligatoire ?

Who made school free, secular and compulsory?

Jules Ferry

Jules Ferry

Jules Ferry, Minister of Public Education, had the laws of 1881 and 1882 passed: public primary school became free, secular and compulsory.

Source:

121 Quand a eu lieu la Seconde Guerre mondiale ?

When did the Second World War take place?

De 1939 à 1945

From 1939 to 1945

The Second World War lasted from 1939 to 1945. In Europe, it ended on 8 May 1945.

Source:

122 Quand a eu lieu la Première Guerre mondiale ?

When did the First World War take place?

De 1914 à 1918

From 1914 to 1918

The First World War lasted from 1914 to 1918. It ended with the armistice of 11 November 1918.

Source:

123 En quelle année a été créée la Communauté Économique Européenne (CEE) ?

In what year was the European Economic Community (EEC) created?

En 1957

In 1957

The EEC was created by the Treaty of Rome, signed on 25 March 1957 by six countries, including France.

Source:

-
- 124 Le 11 novembre est un jour férié. À quoi correspond cette date ?**
11 November is a public holiday. What does this date correspond to?
À l'armistice de la Première Guerre mondiale, en 1918
The armistice of the First World War, in 1918
On 11 November 1918, the armistice ended the fighting of the First World War. This day honours all those who died for France.
Source:
-
- 125 Qui a été le premier Président élu sous la Ve République ?**
Who was the first President elected under the Fifth Republic?
Charles de Gaulle
Charles de Gaulle
Charles de Gaulle was elected President of the Republic in December 1958. He was the first president of the Fifth Republic.
Source:
-
- 126 En quelle année l'esclavage a-t-il été aboli définitivement en France ?**
In what year was slavery definitively abolished in France?
En 1848
In 1848
Slavery was definitively abolished in France and its colonies in 1848, thanks in particular to Victor Schoelcher.
Source:
-
- 127 Depuis quelle année l'école publique est-elle gratuite ?**
Since what year have state schools been free?
Depuis 1881
Since 1881
The law of 16 June 1881, proposed by Jules Ferry, made public primary school free.
Source:
-
- 128 Combien y a-t-il eu de républiques en France ?**
How many republics has France had?
Cinq
Five
France has had five republics. The Fifth Republic has existed since 1958.
Source:
-
- 129 Qui était le roi de France au moment de la Révolution française ?**
Who was King of France at the time of the French Revolution?
Louis XVI
Louis XVI
Louis XVI was King of France in 1789. He was guillotined in January 1793.
Source:
-

130 Qui a fondé la Ve République ?

Who founded the Fifth Republic?

Charles de Gaulle

Charles de Gaulle

Back in power in 1958, Charles de Gaulle had a new Constitution adopted by referendum: this was the birth of the Fifth Republic.

Source:

131 Que célèbre-t-on le 14 juillet ?

What is celebrated on 14 July?

La fête nationale, en souvenir de la prise de la Bastille

The national holiday, in memory of the storming of the Bastille

14 July is the national holiday. It recalls the storming of the Bastille in 1789 and the Festival of the Federation in 1790.

Source:

132 Quelle guerre a eu lieu entre 1914 et 1918 ?

Which war took place between 1914 and 1918?

La Première Guerre mondiale

The First World War

The First World War, also called the 'Great War', took place from 1914 to 1918.

Source:

133 Pourquoi l'année 1958 est importante pour la France ?

Why is the year 1958 important for France?

C'est la naissance de la Ve République

It saw the birth of the Fifth Republic

The Constitution of the Fifth Republic was adopted by referendum and then promulgated on 4 October 1958. It is still in force.

Source:

134 Quel fleuve coule en France ?

Which river flows through France?

La Seine

The Seine

The Seine flows through Paris and into the English Channel. The Loire, the Garonne and the Rhône are other major French rivers.

Source:

135 Quelle ville est française ?

Which city is French?

Lyon

Lyon

Lyon is a major French city in the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region. Brussels is in Belgium, Geneva in Switzerland and Barcelona in Spain.

Source:

136 Quel océan borde la côte ouest française ?

Which ocean borders the west coast of France?

L'océan Atlantique

The Atlantic Ocean

France's west coast is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean, from Brittany to the Basque Country.

Source:

137 Qu'est-ce que Paris ?

What is Paris?

La capitale de la France

The capital of France

Paris is the capital of France. It is home to the main institutions: the Élysée, the National Assembly and the Senate.

Source:

138 Quelle est la capitale de la France ?

What is the capital of France?

Paris

Paris

Paris is the capital of France and its largest city. Strasbourg hosts the European Parliament, but it is not the capital.

Source:

139 Sur quel continent se situe la France métropolitaine ?

On which continent is mainland France located?

L'Europe

Europe

Metropolitan France is in Western Europe. It is one of the founding countries of the European Union.

Source:

140 Quelle île est un département d'outre-mer français ?

Which island is a French overseas department?

La Guadeloupe

Guadeloupe

Guadeloupe, in the Caribbean, is an overseas department and region. Madagascar is an independent country, Sicily is Italian and Majorca is Spanish.

Source:

141 Combien y a-t-il de régions en France métropolitaine ?

How many regions are there in mainland France?

13

13

Since 2016, metropolitan France has had 13 regions, including Corsica. With the 5 overseas regions, France has 18 regions in total.

Source:

142 Quelle ville est un grand port maritime ?

Which city is a major seaport?

Marseille

Marseille

Marseille, on the Mediterranean, is one of France's largest seaports, along with Le Havre, and the largest on the Mediterranean. Dijon, Clermont-Ferrand and Limoges are far from the sea.

Source:

143 Quelle est la mer au sud de la France métropolitaine ?

Which sea lies to the south of mainland France?

La mer Méditerranée

The Mediterranean Sea

The south of metropolitan France is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea, with cities such as Marseille, Nice and Montpellier.

Source:

144 Quelle ville est située au bord de la mer Méditerranée ?

Which city is on the Mediterranean coast?

Nice

Nice

Nice is on the Côte d'Azur, on the Mediterranean. Brest and Bordeaux are on the Atlantic side, and Lille is in the north, far from the sea.

Source:

145 Où se situe la Corse ?

Where is Corsica?

Dans la mer Méditerranée

In the Mediterranean Sea

Corsica is a French island in the Mediterranean Sea, south-east of mainland France.

Source:

146 Quelle chaîne de montagnes est située entre la France et l'Italie ?

Which mountain range lies between France and Italy?

Les Alpes

The Alps

The Alps separate France from Italy. Mont Blanc is located there. The Pyrenees are on the border with Spain.

Source:

147 Qui était Molière ?

Who was Molière?

Un auteur de théâtre et comédien du XVIIe siècle

A 17th-century playwright and actor

Molière was a famous 17th-century author of comedies, such as The Imaginary Invalid. French is called 'the language of Molière'.

Source:

148 Qui était Charles Baudelaire ?

Who was Charles Baudelaire?

Un poète français du XIXe siècle

A 19th-century French poet

Charles Baudelaire was a great 19th-century French poet. His best-known work is The Flowers of Evil.

Source:

149 Qui était George Sand ?

Who was George Sand?

Une romancière française du XIXe siècle

A 19th-century French novelist

George Sand is the pen name of Aurore Dupin, a 19th-century French novelist. She wrote The Devil's Pool.

Source:

150 Qui était Simone de Beauvoir ?

Who was Simone de Beauvoir?

Une philosophe et écrivaine française féministe

A French feminist philosopher and writer

Simone de Beauvoir was a 20th-century French philosopher and writer. Her book The Second Sex (1949) shaped the fight for women's rights.

Source:

151 Qui était Albert Camus ?

Who was Albert Camus?

Un écrivain français, prix Nobel de littérature

A French writer and winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature

Albert Camus was a French writer and philosopher born in Algeria. The author of The Stranger, he received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1957.

Source:

152 Qui était Paul Cézanne ?

Who was Paul Cézanne?

Un peintre français

A French painter

Paul Cézanne was a 19th-century French painter, born in Aix-en-Provence. He often painted Mont Sainte-Victoire.

Source:

153 Qui était Marc Chagall ?

Who was Marc Chagall?

Un peintre d'origine russe, naturalisé français

A Russian-born painter who became a naturalised French citizen

Marc Chagall was a painter born in 1887 in the Russian Empire. He settled in France and became a French citizen in 1937.

Source:

154 Qui était Joséphine Baker ?

Who was Joséphine Baker?

Une artiste et résistante, née aux États-Unis, devenue française

An entertainer and Resistance member, born in the United States, who became French

Joséphine Baker, a singer and dancer born in the United States, became French in 1937. A Resistance member during the war, she entered the Panthéon in 2021.

Source:

155 Qui était une chanteuse française célèbre ?

Who was a famous French singer?

Édith Piaf

Édith Piaf

Édith Piaf is a very famous French singer, known for La Vie en rose. The others are American, Egyptian and British.

Source:

156 Qu'est-ce que le Louvre ?

What is the Louvre?

Un grand musée situé à Paris

A major museum in Paris

The Louvre is a former royal palace in Paris that became a museum in 1793. The Mona Lisa can be seen there.

Source:

157 Qui était Jean de la Fontaine ?

Who was Jean de La Fontaine?

Un poète français, auteur de Fables

A French poet, author of the Fables

Jean de La Fontaine was a 17th-century French poet. He is famous for his Fables, such as The Crow and the Fox.

Source:

158 Quel écrivain est français ?

Which writer is French?

Victor Hugo

Victor Hugo

Victor Hugo was a great 19th-century French writer, author of Les Misérables. Shakespeare was English, Cervantes Spanish and Goethe German.

Source:

159 Dans quelle ville se trouve la tour Eiffel ?

In which city is the Eiffel Tower?

À Paris

In Paris

The Eiffel Tower is in Paris. It was built by Gustave Eiffel for the 1889 World's Fair.

Source:

160 Quand célèbre-t-on Noël ?

When is Christmas celebrated?

Le 25 décembre

25 December

Christmas is celebrated on 25 December. It is a public holiday in France.

Source:

161 Quel numéro d'urgence permet d'appeler le SAMU ?

Which emergency number do you call for the SAMU (emergency medical service)?

Le 15

15

15 is the number to call the SAMU for a medical emergency. 17 is the police, 18 the fire brigade and 119 is for children in danger.

Source:

162 Quel numéro d'urgence permet d'appeler les pompiers ?

Which emergency number do you call for the fire brigade (pompiers)?

Le 18

18

18 is the number to call the fire brigade, for example for a fire or an accident. 15 is the SAMU, 17 the police and 115 the emergency social service.

Source:

163 Après avoir obtenu le permis de conduire, que faut-il faire pour pouvoir conduire sa voiture ?

After getting your driving licence, what must you do to be able to drive your car?

Assurer sa voiture auprès d'une compagnie d'assurance

Insure your car with an insurance company

In France, car insurance is compulsory. Before driving your car, you must at least have third-party liability insurance.

Source:

164 À quelles conditions un mariage est-il reconnu juridiquement ?

Under what conditions is a marriage legally recognised?

Il est célébré à la mairie, avec le libre consentement des deux époux

It is performed at the town hall, with the free consent of both spouses

Only a civil marriage, performed at the town hall by a civil registrar, is recognised by law. Both spouses must freely say yes.

Source:

165 Quand faut-il déclarer son enfant au service d'état civil de la mairie ?

When must you register your child's birth with the civil registry office at the town hall?

Dans les 5 jours qui suivent la naissance

Within 5 days of the birth

The birth must be declared to the civil registry of the town hall where the child was born within 5 days of the delivery.

Source:

166 Le travail non déclaré est :

Undeclared work is:

interdit et puni par la loi

forbidden and punishable by law

Undeclared work ("working off the books") is forbidden. The employer risks up to 3 years in prison and a €45,000 fine. The worker has no social protection and can be penalised for fraudulently claiming benefits.

Source:

-
- 167** **Que doit faire un employeur pour fixer un salaire ?**
What must an employer do when setting a salary?
Respecter au minimum le SMIC et la convention collective
Pay at least the SMIC (minimum wage) and respect the collective agreement
The employer cannot pay less than the SMIC (minimum wage). It must also respect the minimum wages set by the collective agreement of its sector.
Source:
-
- 168** **Qu'est-ce que le SMIC ?**
What is the SMIC?
Le salaire minimum légal pour un salarié
The legal minimum wage for an employee
The SMIC is the national minimum wage. It is the lowest hourly wage an employer can pay an adult employee.
Source:
-
- 169** **Quelle est la première démarche à réaliser pour chercher un emploi ?**
What is the first step to take when looking for a job?
S'inscrire à France Travail
Register with France Travail
To look for a job, you must first register with France Travail. You can then receive support and, if you are entitled, benefits.
Source:
-
- 170** **Quelle est la durée légale du temps de travail par semaine ?**
What is the legal working week in hours?
35 heures
35 hours
The legal full-time working week is 35 hours. Beyond that, overtime hours are paid at a higher rate or compensated.
Source:
-
- 171** **Qui est aidé par France Travail ?**
Who is helped by France Travail?
Les personnes qui cherchent un emploi
People looking for a job
France Travail supports people looking for a job or training. It also helps companies recruit.
Source:
-
- 172** **Une personne étrangère en situation régulière peut créer son entreprise :**
A foreign national who is legally resident can set up a business:
oui, en respectant les règles liées à son titre de séjour
yes, while following the rules attached to their residence permit
A foreign national who is legally resident can set up a business in France. They must hold a residence permit that allows this activity.
Source:
-

-
- 173 Une femme peut-elle créer son entreprise ?**
Can a woman set up her own business?
Oui, exactement comme un homme
Yes, exactly like a man
Women and men have the same rights. A woman can freely set up her own business, without permission from her husband or her family.
Source:
-
- 174 À partir de quel âge un mineur peut-il travailler ?**
From what age can a minor work?
16 ans
16
In principle, a minor can work from the age of 16. There are regulated exceptions, for example from 14 during school holidays.
Source:
-
- 175 Après de quel organisme faut-il demander le remboursement des frais de santé ?**
Which body do you ask to reimburse your health costs?
L'Assurance maladie (CPAM)
National health insurance (Assurance maladie, CPAM)
The local health insurance fund (CPAM) reimburses part of health costs. The Carte Vitale often allows automatic reimbursement.
Source:
-
- 176 Qu'est-ce qu'un numéro d'urgence ?**
What is an emergency number?
Un numéro gratuit pour appeler les secours 24 h sur 24
A free number for calling the emergency services 24 hours a day
An emergency number, such as 15, 17, 18 or 112, is free and available day and night to get help quickly.
Source:
-
- 177 Concernant l'accès aux soins, quelle proposition est correcte ?**
Regarding access to healthcare, which statement is correct?
Toute personne malade peut être soignée, quelle que soit sa situation
Anyone who is ill can be treated, whatever their situation
In France, access to healthcare is a right. No one can be refused or discriminated against because of their origin, religion or situation.
Source:
-
- 178 En cas de problème de santé non urgent, à qui faut-il s'adresser en premier ?**
For a non-urgent health problem, who should you go to first?
À son médecin traitant
Your regular doctor (médecin traitant)
For a non-urgent health problem, you should first see your regular doctor (médecin traitant). A&E and 18 are for serious situations.
Source:
-

179 Quel est le rôle du médecin traitant ?

What is the role of the regular doctor (médecin traitant)?

Il suit votre santé et vous oriente vers d'autres médecins si besoin

They monitor your health and refer you to other doctors if needed

Your regular doctor knows your medical history and coordinates your care. They refer you to a specialist if needed, which means better reimbursement.

Source:

180 Dans quelles situations doit-on se rendre aux urgences de l'hôpital ?

In which situations should you go to hospital A&E (urgences)?

En cas de problème grave : accident sérieux, forte douleur, malaise

For a serious problem: a bad accident, severe pain, collapsing or feeling faint

Hospital A&E is for serious or life-threatening situations. For a minor problem, see your doctor, or call 15 if in doubt.

Source:

181 Quel est l'objectif des vaccinations obligatoires ?

What is the purpose of compulsory vaccinations?

Protéger chacun et toute la population contre des maladies graves

To protect each person and the whole population against serious diseases

Mandatory vaccines protect the child and prevent serious contagious diseases from spreading in the population.

Source:

182 À quoi sert la carte Vitale ?

What is the Carte Vitale used for?

À prouver ses droits à l'Assurance maladie et à être remboursé plus vite

To prove your entitlement to national health insurance and be reimbursed faster

The Carte Vitale proves that you are registered with the national health insurance. At the doctor's or pharmacy, it allows faster reimbursement.

Source:

183 À quoi sert une mutuelle santé ?

What is top-up health insurance (mutuelle) for?

À rembourser les frais de santé non pris en charge par l'Assurance maladie

To reimburse health costs not covered by national health insurance

The national health insurance does not reimburse everything. A mutuelle, or top-up health insurance, pays all or part of the remaining costs.

Source:

184 Jusqu'à quel âge l'école est-elle obligatoire ?

Up to what age is school compulsory?

16 ans

16

Education is compulsory from 3 to 16. After that, until 18, young people must continue training (studies, apprenticeship, employment...).

Source:

-
- 185 L'autorité parentale prévoit l'obligation :**
Parental authority includes the obligation:
de protéger l'enfant et d'assurer son éducation
to protect the child and ensure their education
Parental authority requires parents to protect their child's safety, health and morality, and to ensure their education.
Source:
-
- 186 Pour qui l'école est-elle obligatoire ?**
For whom is school compulsory?
Pour tous les enfants de 3 à 16 ans, français ou étrangers
For all children aged 3 to 16, French or foreign
Education is compulsory for all children, girls and boys, French or foreign, from 3 to 16 years old.
Source:
-
- 187 Quel diplôme obtient-on à la fin du lycée ?**
Which diploma do you get at the end of lycée (upper secondary school)?
Le baccalauréat
The baccalauréat
The baccalauréat, or "bac", is the diploma taken at the end of lycée (upper secondary school). It gives access to higher education.
Source:
-
- 188 Dans quels établissements scolaires vont les élèves après l'école élémentaire ?**
Which schools do pupils go to after primary school (école élémentaire)?
Au collège
To collège (lower secondary school)
After primary school, at around 11, pupils go to collège (lower secondary school) for four years, from sixième to troisième.
Source:
-
- 189 Pour qui l'école est elle obligatoire ?**
For whom is school compulsory?
Pour tous les enfants vivant en France, de 3 à 16 ans
For all children living in France, aged 3 to 16
All children living in France, whatever their nationality, must receive education from 3 to 16 years old.
Source:
-
- 190 Un enfant inscrit à l'école :**
A child enrolled at school:
doit être présent à tous les cours obligatoires
must attend all compulsory lessons
An enrolled pupil must attend regularly: they must come to school and follow all compulsory lessons, including PE and swimming.
Source:
-

191 Les enfants qui ne parlent pas français :

Children who do not speak French:

sont accueillis à l'école et aidés pour apprendre le français

are welcomed at school and helped to learn French

Children who do not speak French have the right to go to school. They receive suitable support to learn French.

Source: