

French civic exam 2026: official questions, answers and PDF (naturalisation)

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

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<https://recitecitizen.com/fr/en/official-questions/naturalisation/>

Principles and values of the Republic

39 questions

1 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:

2 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:

3 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:

4 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:

5 Complétez les paroles de la Marseillaise : "Allons enfants de la patrie [...]"

Complete the words of La Marseillaise: “Allons enfants de la patrie [...]” (“Arise, children of the Fatherland [...]”)

Le jour de gloire est arrivé !

Le jour de gloire est arrivé ! (The day of glory has arrived!)

The first verse of La Marseillaise begins: “Arise, children of the Fatherland, the day of glory has arrived!”

Source:

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- 6 **Peut-on brûler publiquement un drapeau français ?**
Can you publicly burn a French flag?
Non, c'est puni par la loi
No, it is punishable by law
Burning or damaging the tricolour flag in public to insult it is punished by a fine. It is more serious during an official ceremony.
Source:
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- 7 **Qu'est-ce que la liberté d'association ?**
What is freedom of association?
Le droit de créer une association ou d'y adhérer librement
The right to set up or join an association freely
Everyone may freely create, join or leave an association. No prior authorisation is needed.
Source:
-
- 8 **Sur quel document peut-on voir Marianne ?**
On which item can you see Marianne?
Sur les timbres-poste français
On French postage stamps
Marianne appears on French stamps, on some euro coins and on the logo of State administrations.
Source:
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- 9 **Une des valeurs de la devise républicaine est l'égalité. Qu'est-ce que cela signifie ?**
One of the values in the Republic's motto is equality. What does this mean?
Tous les citoyens ont les mêmes droits et les mêmes devoirs
All citizens have the same rights and the same duties
Equality means that the law is the same for everyone, without distinction of origin, religion or sex.
Source:
-
- 10 **En quelle année la loi de séparation des Églises et de l'Etat 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 dates from 9 December 1905. It is the foundation of secularism.
Source:
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- 11 **Selon le principe de laïcité, que signifie la neutralité de l'État ?**
Under the principle of secularism (laïcité), what does the neutrality of the State mean?
L'État ne favorise aucune religion
The State favours no religion
The Republic does not recognise, pay or subsidise any religion. It treats all beliefs in the same way.
Source:
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- 12 **Que peut faire un usager du service public dans une mairie ?**
What can a member of the public using a public service do at a town hall?
Être reçu et traité comme tous les autres usagers
Be received and treated like all other users
Public servants must treat all users equally. A user cannot choose an official based on their sex or religion.
Source:
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13 Que garantit le principe de laïcité ?

What does the principle of secularism (laïcité) guarantee?

La liberté de conscience et la neutralité de l'État

Freedom of conscience and the neutrality of the State

Secularism guarantees everyone the freedom to believe or not to believe. The State remains neutral towards all religions.

Source:

14 Que dit l'article 1er de la Constitution française ?

What does Article 1 of the French Constitution say?

La France est une République indivisible, laïque, démocratique et sociale

France is an indivisible, secular, democratic and social Republic

Article 1 also says that the Republic ensures equality of all before the law and respects all beliefs.

Source:

15 Dans le cadre d'un entretien d'embauche, que peut-on demander au candidat ?

During a job interview, what can the candidate be asked?

Des questions sur ses compétences et son expérience professionnelle

Questions about their skills and professional experience

Questions must be directly linked to the job. Asking about religion, opinions or family plans is discriminatory.

Source:

16 Déclarer ses revenus aux services fiscaux est :

Declaring your income to the tax authorities is:

Une obligation chaque année

An obligation every year

Every year, people whose tax residence is in France must declare their income, even if it is low.

Source:

17 En France, les impôts permettent de financer les dépenses publiques. Quelle proposition est correcte ?

In France, taxes fund public spending. Which statement is correct?

Ils financent des services publics comme l'école, la police et la justice

They fund public services such as schools, the police and the justice system

Taxes are a common contribution. They pay for public services that benefit everyone: schools, police, justice, roads.

Source:

18 La liberté d'association est :

Freedom of association is:

Une liberté fondamentale encadrée par la loi du 1er juillet 1901

A fundamental freedom governed by the law of 1 July 1901

Under the 1901 law, anyone, French or foreign, can today freely create or join an association, without authorisation.

Source:

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- 19 La liberté d'expression sur les réseaux sociaux en France est :**
Freedom of expression on social media in France is:
Garantie, mais limitée par la loi (injures, appels à la haine)
Guaranteed, but limited by law (insults, incitement to hatred)
People can express themselves freely online, but the law punishes insults, defamation and incitement to hatred, as it does elsewhere.
Source:
-
- 20 Lequel de ces prénoms évoque un symbole de la République ?**
Which of these first names brings to mind a symbol of the Republic?
Marianne
Marianne
Marianne is a female figure who represents the French Republic. Her bust is displayed in town halls.
Source:
-
- 21 Lequel de ces symboles représente la République française ?**
Which of these symbols represents the French Republic?
Le drapeau bleu, blanc, rouge
The blue, white and red flag
The Constitution makes the blue, white and red tricolour flag the national emblem. The lily, crown and eagle come from the monarchy or the Empire.
Source:
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- 22 Lesquels sont des symboles officiels de la République française ?**
Which are official symbols of the French Republic?
Le drapeau tricolore, La Marseillaise et la devise de la République
The tricolour flag, La Marseillaise and the motto of the Republic
Article 2 of the Constitution names the tricolour flag, the anthem La Marseillaise and the motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity".
Source:
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- 23 Quand la sécurité sociale a-t-elle été établie en France ?**
When was social security (sécurité sociale) established in France?
En 1945
In 1945
Social security was created by the ordinances of October 1945, just after the Second World War.
Source:
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- 24 Que commémore la fête nationale ?**
What does the national holiday commemorate?
La prise de la Bastille (1789) et la fête de la Fédération (1790)
The storming of the Bastille (1789) and the Festival of the Federation (1790)
14 July recalls the storming of the Bastille in 1789 and the Festival of the Federation in 1790, a symbol of national unity.
Source: ;
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- 25 **Que porte Marianne sur la tête ?**
What does Marianne wear on her head?
Un bonnet phrygien
A Phrygian cap
Marianne wears the Phrygian cap, a symbol of liberty worn by the revolutionaries of 1789.
Source:
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- 26 **Quel symbole de la République peut-on voir sur les maillots de l'équipe de France de football ?**
Which symbol of the Republic can be seen on the shirts of the French national football team?
Le coq gaulois
The Gallic rooster
The rooster is a symbol of France, widely used by sports teams. It appears on the French national team's jersey.
Source:
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- 27 **Qu'est-ce qu'une liberté ?**
What is a freedom?
Le droit de faire tout ce qui ne nuit pas aux autres
The right to do anything that does not harm others
According to Article 4 of the 1789 Declaration, liberty means being able to do anything that does not harm others. Its limits are set by law.
Source:
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- 28 **Une personne peut-elle changer librement de religion en France ?**
Can a person freely change religion in France?
Oui, la liberté de religion inclut le droit d'en changer
Yes, freedom of religion includes the right to change it
Freedom of conscience allows people to believe, not to believe or to change religion. It is a free, personal choice.
Source:
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- 29 **En France, il est possible pour l'État de financer :**
In France, the State is allowed to fund:
Des services d'aumônerie dans les prisons et les hôpitaux
Chaplaincy services in prisons and hospitals
The 1905 law forbids subsidising religions, but allows paying for chaplaincies so that worship is possible in prisons or hospitals.
Source:
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- 30 **Que dit la loi de 1905 ?**
What does the 1905 law say?
Elle sépare les Églises et l'État
It separates the Churches and the State
The 1905 law guarantees freedom of conscience and separates the Churches and the State: the Republic does not recognise, pay or subsidise any religion.
Source:
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-
- 31 Quel jour célèbre-t-on officiellement la laïcité en France ?**
On what day is secularism (laïcité) officially celebrated in France?
Le 9 décembre
9 December
Secularism is celebrated on 9 December, the anniversary of the law of 9 December 1905 separating the Churches and the State.
Source:
-
- 32 Quel symbole religieux peut être porté dans une école publique dans le respect de la laïcité ?**
Which religious symbol may be worn in a state school while respecting secularism (laïcité)?
Un petit pendentif religieux discret
A small, discreet religious pendant
Since 2004, pupils in public schools may not wear conspicuous religious symbols. Discreet symbols are still allowed.
Source:
-
- 33 Quel terme désigne précisément la haine ou les préjugés contre les Juifs ?**
Which term specifically refers to hatred of or prejudice against Jews?
L'antisémitisme
Antisemitism
Antisemitism means hatred of or prejudice against Jews. Antisemitic remarks and acts are punished by law.
Source:
-
- 34 Quel texte est considéré comme le texte fondateur de la laïcité ?**
Which text is considered the founding text of secularism (laïcité)?
La loi du 9 décembre 1905
The law of 9 December 1905
The law of 9 December 1905 is the founding text of secularism. It ended the Concordat of 1801.
Source:
-
- 35 Quelle institution française doit rester neutre en matière de religion ?**
Which French institution must remain neutral in matters of religion?
L'école publique
The state school
The Republic is secular: the State and public services, such as state schools, must remain neutral towards all religions.
Source:
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- 36 À l'école, la charte de la laïcité permet de :**
At school, the Charter of Secularism (charte de la laïcité) is used to:
Expliquer aux élèves le sens et les règles de la laïcité
Explain the meaning and rules of secularism to pupils
Displayed in public schools since 2013, the charter explains secularism, its rules and the freedoms it guarantees to pupils.
Source:
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37 **Qui doit respecter et veiller à la neutralité religieuse dans les services publics ?**
Who must respect and uphold religious neutrality in public services?
Les agents du service public dans leur travail
Public service staff in their work
Public servants must be neutral: they do not show their religious opinions at work and treat all users in the same way.
Source:

38 **Une personne déclare ne croire en aucun dieu. On peut dire :**
A person says they do not believe in any god. We can say:
Elle est athée
They are an atheist
An atheist does not believe in any god. In France, freedom of conscience also protects the right not to believe.
Source:

39 **Selon la Constitution, la France est une République...**
According to the Constitution, France is a Republic that is...
Indivisible, laïque, démocratique et sociale
Indivisible, secular, democratic and social
Article 1 of the Constitution says: "France is an indivisible, secular, democratic and social Republic."
Source:

Institutions and politics

56 questions

40 **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:

41 **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:

42 **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:

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- 43 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:
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- 44 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:
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- 45 Qui vote les lois ?**
Who passes laws?
Le Parlement
Parliament
Parliament, that is the National Assembly and the Senate, votes on laws.
Source:
-
- 46 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:
-
- 47 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:
-
- 48 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:
-

49 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:

50 Qu'est-ce que l'État de droit ?
What is the rule of law (État de droit)?
Un État où tous, y compris les dirigeants, doivent respecter la loi
A State where everyone, including those in power, must respect the law
In a State governed by the rule of law, everyone respects the law, even the State and its leaders. Independent judges ensure this.
Source:

51 Qui dirige l'action du Gouvernement ?
Who directs the Government's action?
Le Premier ministre
The Prime Minister
According to the Constitution, the Prime Minister directs the Government's action.
Source:

52 Quel est le rôle du président de la République ?
What is the role of the President of the Republic?
Veiller au respect de la Constitution et garantir l'indépendance nationale
Ensuring that the Constitution is respected and guaranteeing national independence
The President ensures that the Constitution is respected. He ensures the proper functioning of institutions and guarantees national independence.
Source:

53 Quel est le rôle du Premier ministre ?
What is the role of the Prime Minister?
Diriger l'action du Gouvernement
Directing the Government's action
The Prime Minister directs the Government's action. He coordinates the ministers' work and ensures laws are carried out.
Source:

54 Quel est le rôle du Défenseur des droits ?
What is the role of the Defender of Rights (Défenseur des droits)?
Défendre les droits des personnes face aux administrations et aux discriminations
Defending people's rights in dealings with public services and against discrimination
The Defender of Rights is an independent authority. It helps people free of charge with problems involving a public service or discrimination.
Source:

55 Quel traité concerne la construction de l'Union européenne ?

Which treaty relates to the building of the European Union?

Le traité de Maastricht

The Maastricht Treaty

The Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1992, created the European Union. The other treaties have nothing to do with building it.

Source:

56 Quel État a quitté l'Union européenne en 2020 ?

Which state left the European Union in 2020?

Le Royaume-Uni

The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020. This is "Brexit".

Source:

57 Quelle est la devise de l'Union européenne ?

What is the motto of the European Union?

« Unie dans la diversité »

"United in diversity"

The EU motto is "United in diversity". "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" is the motto of France.

Source:

58 Quel est l'hymne de l'Union européenne ?

What is the anthem of the European Union?

L'Ode à la joie de Beethoven

Beethoven's Ode to Joy

The European anthem is the Ode to Joy, from Beethoven's 9th Symphony. La Marseillaise is the anthem of France.

Source:

59 De quoi est composé le drapeau européen ?

What does the European flag consist of?

Un cercle de 12 étoiles dorées sur fond bleu

A circle of 12 golden stars on a blue background

The European flag shows a circle of 12 golden stars on a blue background. The number 12 symbolises unity, not the number of countries.

Source:

60 En quelle année le traité de Maastricht, qui marque la fondation de l'Union européenne, a-t-il été signé ?

In what year was the Maastricht Treaty, which marks the founding of the European Union, signed?

1992

1992

The Maastricht Treaty was signed on 7 February 1992. It entered into force on 1 November 1993.

Source:

61 Où est le siège du Parlement européen ?

Where is the seat of the European Parliament?

À Strasbourg

In Strasbourg

The official seat of the European Parliament is in Strasbourg, France. Some meetings also take place in Brussels.

Source:

62 Où est le siège de la Commission européenne ?

Where is the seat of the European Commission?

À Bruxelles

In Brussels

The European Commission has its seat in Brussels, Belgium.

Source:

63 Comment est désigné le Premier ministre ?

How is the Prime Minister chosen?

Il est nommé par le Président de la République

They are appointed by the President of the Republic

Under Article 8 of the Constitution, the Prime Minister is appointed by the President of the Republic. He or she is not elected.

Source:

64 Qui peut se présenter aux élections présidentielles ?

Who can stand in the presidential election?

Un Français d'au moins 18 ans ayant 500 parrainages d'élus

A French citizen aged at least 18 with 500 sponsorships from elected officials

To be a candidate, one must be French, at least 18 years old, eligible, and gather at least 500 sponsorships from elected officials.

Source:

65 À qui appartient la souveraineté nationale ?

To whom does national sovereignty belong?

Au peuple

The people

National sovereignty belongs to the people, who exercise it through their elected representatives and by referendum.

Source:

66 L'inscription sur les listes électorales est :

Registering on the electoral rolls is:

Obligatoire pour les citoyens

Compulsory for citizens

The Electoral Code states that registration on the electoral rolls is compulsory. Young people who completed the census are registered automatically at 18.

Source:

67 Quelle condition est nécessaire pour voter aux élections présidentielles ?

Which condition is necessary to vote in the presidential election?

Avoir la nationalité française

Having French nationality

To vote in the presidential election, one must be French, be 18, have one's civic rights and be registered on the electoral rolls.

Source:

68 Quelle condition faut-il remplir pour être candidat aux élections municipales ?

Which condition must be met to stand in municipal elections?

Avoir au moins 18 ans

Being at least 18 years old

To be elected as a municipal councillor, one must be 18 and have a link with the municipality (be a voter there or pay local taxes there).

Source:

69 Parmi ces autorités, laquelle est élue ?

Which of these authorities is elected?

Le maire

The mayor

The mayor is elected by the municipal council, which is itself elected by the residents. The prefect, the rector and the police superintendent are appointed.

Source:

70 Quelles sont les fonctions du maire ?

What are the mayor's duties?

Diriger la commune et célébrer les mariages

Running the municipality and performing weddings

The mayor runs the municipality and carries out the decisions of the municipal council. The mayor is also a registrar and performs weddings.

Source:

71 Une personne, n'ayant pas d'accès à internet, veut s'inscrire sur les listes électorales pour pouvoir voter aux prochaines élections politiques. Où peut-elle s'inscrire ?

A person without internet access wants to register on the electoral rolls so they can vote in the next political elections. Where can they register?

À la mairie de sa commune

At the town hall of their municipality

Without internet, one can register at the town hall, in person or by post, with an ID document and proof of address.

Source:

72 À quel âge peut-on devenir électeur ?

At what age can you become a voter?

À 18 ans

At 18

In France, one becomes a voter at 18, the age of majority, if one is French and has one's civic rights.

Source:

73 En France, est-ce obligatoire de voter ?

In France, is voting compulsory?

Non, voter est un droit, pas une obligation

No, voting is a right, not an obligation

In France, voting is not compulsory: it is a right, and not voting is not punished. The voter card says voting is "also a civic duty", in a moral sense. The only exception: the electors who choose senators must vote, or pay a €100 fine.

Source: ;

74 Comment sont désignés les députés ?

How are members of the National Assembly (députés) chosen?

Ils sont élus au suffrage universel direct

They are elected by direct universal suffrage

Members of the National Assembly are elected directly by citizens in the legislative elections, in constituencies.

Source:

75 Quelles sont les durées du mandat du conseil municipal et du maire ?

What are the terms of office of the municipal council and the mayor?

6 ans pour le conseil municipal et pour le maire

6 years for the municipal council and for the mayor

Municipal councillors are elected for 6 years. The mayor, elected by them, has a term of the same length.

Source:

76 Quelle est la durée du mandat du Président de la République française ?

What is the term of office of the President of the French Republic?

5 ans

5 years

Since the 2000 referendum, the President is elected for 5 years. Before that, the term lasted 7 years.

Source:

77 Quelle est la durée du mandat des députés ?

What is the term of office of members of the National Assembly (députés)?

5 ans

5 years

Members of the National Assembly are elected for 5 years, unless the Assembly is dissolved before the end of its term.

Source:

78 Quelle est la durée du mandat des sénateurs ?

What is the term of office of senators?

6 ans

6 years

Senators are elected for 6 years. Half of the Senate is renewed every 3 years.

Source:

-
- 79 En France, est-ce possible d'adhérer à un parti politique ?**
In France, is it possible to join a political party?
Oui, les partis se forment et agissent librement
Yes, parties are formed and act freely
Article 4 of the Constitution says that political parties are formed and carry out their activities freely. Anyone can join one.
Source:
-
- 80 Qui gère les collèges publics ?**
Who manages state collèges (lower secondary schools)?
Le département
The department
The department is responsible for lower secondary schools: it builds, maintains and equips them. The State recruits and pays the teachers.
Source:
-
- 81 Qui gère les écoles primaires et maternelles publiques ?**
Who manages state primary and nursery schools?
La commune
The municipality
The municipality is responsible for public nursery and primary schools: it builds, maintains and equips them.
Source:
-
- 82 Comment sont désignés les maires ?**
How are mayors chosen?
Ils sont élus par le conseil municipal
They are elected by the municipal council
Residents elect the municipal council, then the council elects the mayor from among its members by secret ballot.
Source:
-
- 83 Quelle collectivité territoriale est responsable des transports régionaux ?**
Which local authority is responsible for regional transport?
La région
The region
The region organises regional transport, such as TER trains and coaches linking towns.
Source:
-
- 84 Quelle est l'une des voies possibles pour modifier la Constitution ?**
What is one of the possible ways to amend the Constitution?
Un vote du Parlement réuni en Congrès, à la majorité des 3/5
A vote of Parliament meeting as Congress, by a 3/5 majority
After a vote by both houses, a revision is adopted by referendum or by Congress with a three-fifths majority.
Source:
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- 85 Qui assure l'intérim du président de la République en cas de décès ?**
Who stands in for the President of the Republic if the President dies?
Le président du Sénat
The President of the Senate
If the President dies, the President of the Senate temporarily carries out the duties until a new President is elected.
Source:
-
- 86 Quel est le rôle du Conseil constitutionnel ?**
What is the role of the Constitutional Council (Conseil constitutionnel)?
Vérifier que les lois respectent la Constitution
Checking that laws comply with the Constitution
The Constitutional Council checks that laws comply with the Constitution. It also oversees the proper conduct of national elections.
Source:
-
- 87 Quelle condition est obligatoire pour se présenter à l'élection présidentielle ?**
Which condition is compulsory to stand in the presidential election?
Recueillir au moins 500 parrainages d'élus
Gathering at least 500 sponsorships from elected officials
Each candidate must present at least 500 signatures from elected officials (sponsorships) from at least 30 departments or overseas authorities.
Source:
-
- 88 Comment est organisé le découpage administratif de la France ?**
How is France divided administratively?
En communes, départements et régions
Into municipalities, departments and regions
France is organised into municipalities, departments and regions, as well as authorities with special status and overseas authorities.
Source:
-
- 89 En quelle année la citoyenneté européenne a-t-elle été créée ?**
In what year was European citizenship created?
En 1992
In 1992
European citizenship was created by the Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1992. Every citizen of an EU country has it.
Source:
-
- 90 Qui a composé l'hymne de l'Union européenne ?**
Who composed the anthem of the European Union?
Ludwig van Beethoven
Ludwig van Beethoven
The European anthem is the "Ode to Joy", taken from the Ninth Symphony composed by Ludwig van Beethoven.
Source:
-

91 **Quand est célébrée la journée de l'Europe ?**
When is Europe Day celebrated?
Le 9 mai
9 May
9 May recalls Robert Schuman's declaration of 9 May 1950, the starting point of European integration.
Source:

92 **Où est le siège de la Banque centrale européenne ?**
Where is the headquarters of the European Central Bank?
À Francfort
In Frankfurt
The European Central Bank, which manages the single currency, the euro, has its headquarters in Frankfurt, Germany.
Source:

93 **Qui siège au Parlement européen ?**
Who sits in the European Parliament?
Des députés européens élus par les citoyens de l'UE
Members of the European Parliament elected by EU citizens
The European Parliament is made up of members elected every 5 years by direct universal suffrage in EU countries.
Source:

94 **Quel est le dernier État à avoir intégré l'Union Européenne en 2013 ?**
Which was the last state to join the European Union, in 2013?
La Croatie
Croatia
Croatia joined the European Union on 1 July 2013. It is the last country to have joined. Poland joined in 2004, Bulgaria and Romania in 2007.
Source:

95 **Les citoyens de l'Union européenne peuvent-ils voter aux élections locales dans un autre État de l'Union ?**
Can citizens of the European Union vote in local elections in another EU state?
Oui, aux élections municipales et européennes du pays où ils vivent
Yes, in the municipal and European elections of the country where they live
An EU citizen living in another EU state can vote there in municipal and European elections, on the same terms as nationals. In France, they do not vote in the presidential or parliamentary elections.
Source:

Rights and duties

36 questions

96 **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:

-
- 97** **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:
-
- 98** **Au nom de quoi l'État justifie-t-il la restriction des droits ?**
On what grounds does the State justify restricting rights?
- De l'ordre public**
Public order
- The State can limit certain rights to protect public order: public safety, peace and health.
- Source:
-
- 99** **Laquelle de ces citations est inscrite dans la Déclaration des Droits de l'homme et du Citoyen de 1789 ?**
Which of these quotations appears in the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen?
- « Les hommes naissent et demeurent libres et égaux en droits »**
“Men are born and remain free and equal in rights”
- Article 1 of the 1789 Declaration states: "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights."
- Source:
-
- 100** **Que garantit la liberté de la presse ?**
What does freedom of the press guarantee?
- Le droit de publier et d'informer librement, sans censure préalable**
The right to publish and inform freely, without prior censorship
- Freedom of the press allows newspapers to publish freely, without authorisation. But the law punishes defamation and incitement to hatred.
- Source:
-
- 101** **Pour quel motif peut-on limiter la liberté d'expression ?**
On what grounds can freedom of expression be limited?
- Pour empêcher les insultes, la diffamation ou les appels à la haine**
To prevent insults, defamation or calls to hatred
- Freedom of expression is guaranteed, but people must answer for its abuses defined by law: insults, defamation, incitement to hatred or violence.
- Source:
-
- 102** **À quoi sert le droit de grève ?**
What is the right to strike for?
- À défendre ses intérêts professionnels en arrêtant le travail**
To defend your professional interests by stopping work
- A strike is a collective work stoppage to support professional demands, such as pay. It is exercised within the framework of the law.
- Source:
-

-
- 103 L'article 4 de la Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen affirme que "la liberté consiste à pouvoir faire tout ce qui ne nuit pas à autrui". Qu'est-ce que cela signifie ?**
Article 4 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen states that "liberty consists in being able to do anything that does not harm others". What does this mean?
Que la liberté de chacun s'arrête là où elle nuit aux autres
That each person's freedom stops where it harms others
One is free to act as long as one does not harm others. The limits of liberty are set by law.
Source:
-
- 104 Que permet la liberté de circulation ?**
What does freedom of movement allow?
De se déplacer et de s'installer librement sur le territoire
Moving around and settling freely within the country
Freedom of movement allows people to come and go and to choose where to live. In the EU, European citizens also move freely.
Source:
-
- 105 Que signifie être citoyen d'un État ?**
What does it mean to be a citizen of a State?
Avoir sa nationalité, avec des droits et des devoirs
Having its nationality, with rights and duties
Being a citizen means having the nationality of a State. It gives rights, such as voting, and duties, such as obeying the law.
Source:
-
- 106 Que sont les droits fondamentaux ?**
What are fundamental rights?
Des droits essentiels garantis à toute personne
Essential rights guaranteed to every person
Fundamental rights, such as liberty, equality and dignity, are guaranteed to everyone by the Constitution and treaties.
Source: ;
-
- 107 Quel droit protège une personne contre une arrestation arbitraire ?**
Which right protects a person against arbitrary arrest?
Le droit à la sûreté
The right to security (droit à la sûreté)
The right to security protects against arbitrary arrest: no one may be arrested or detained except in cases provided for by law.
Source: ;
-
- 108 Quel est le texte fondateur établissant les droits et les devoirs de chaque citoyen ?**
What is the founding text setting out the rights and duties of every citizen?
La Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen de 1789
The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789
The 1789 Declaration proclaims the rights of man and aims to remind all citizens of "their rights and their duties".
Source:
-

109 Quel texte affirme que tous les hommes naissent libres et égaux en droits ?

Which text states that all men are born free and equal in rights?

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

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

Article 1 of the 1789 Declaration states: "Men are born and remain free and equal in rights."

Source:

110 Quelle situation est une atteinte à la dignité humaine ?

Which situation is a violation of human dignity?

Faire travailler une personne sans salaire dans des conditions indignes

Making a person work without pay in degrading conditions

Forcing a vulnerable person into unpaid work or degrading conditions violates their dignity. It is punished by the Criminal Code.

Source:

111 Suite à une interpellation par la police, il est possible de :

After being detained by the police, it is possible to:

Demander l'assistance d'un avocat

Ask for the assistance of a lawyer

In police custody, a person has rights: to be assisted by a lawyer, to see a doctor, to have a relative informed and to remain silent.

Source:

112 Tous les citoyens français ont-ils une religion ?

Do all French citizens have a religion?

Non, chacun est libre de croire ou de ne pas croire

No, everyone is free to believe or not to believe

The Republic guarantees freedom of conscience. One may have a religion or not, and the State does not ask people their religion.

Source:

113 À quel âge est la majorité numérique en France ?

What is the age of digital majority in France?

15 ans

15

The law of 7 July 2023 sets the digital age of majority at 15: it provides that below that age, a parent's consent is needed to sign up to a social network. This rule is not yet applied.

Source:

114 Dans lequel de ces endroits est-on autorisé à fumer ?

In which of these places are you allowed to smoke?

Chez soi, à son domicile

In your own home

Smoking is banned in enclosed places open to the public, on public transport and, since 2025, in parks and on beaches. At home, it is allowed.

Source: ;

115 En France, la conduite sans permis d'une moto est :

In France, riding a motorbike without a licence is:

Un délit puni de prison et d'amende

An offence punishable by prison and a fine

Riding a motorbike without the corresponding licence is an offence: up to 1 year in prison and a €15,000 fine.

Source:

116 En quoi consiste le devoir de solidarité ?

What does the duty of solidarity involve?

À contribuer aux charges communes et à aider ceux qui sont en difficulté

Contributing to shared costs and helping those in difficulty

Solidarity means contributing to shared costs (taxes, social contributions) and helping people in difficulty or in danger.

Source: ;

117 Est-ce légal d'être marié à plusieurs personnes en même temps ?

Is it legal to be married to several people at the same time?

Non, la polygamie est interdite et punie

No, polygamy is forbidden and punished

One cannot remarry before the first marriage has ended. Bigamy is an offence punishable by one year in prison and a €45,000 fine.

Source: ;

118 Est-ce obligatoire de déclarer ses impôts chaque année en France ?

Is it compulsory to file a tax return every year in France?

Oui, même si l'on ne paie pas d'impôt

Yes, even if you do not pay any tax

Every year, adults living in France who are no longer part of their parents' tax household must declare their income, even if they owe no tax.

Source:

119 Est-il obligatoire de porter secours à une personne en danger ?

Is it compulsory to help a person in danger?

Oui, si on peut agir sans danger pour soi ou pour les autres

Yes, if you can act without danger to yourself or others

Failing to help a person in danger when one can do so without risk is an offence. One can at least call emergency services (15, 17, 18, 112).

Source:

120 Être juré d'assises est :

Serving as a juror at the assize court (cour d'assises) is:

Une obligation civique pour les citoyens tirés au sort

A civic obligation for citizens drawn by lot

Jurors are drawn by lot from the electoral rolls. Refusing without a serious reason can be punished by a €3,750 fine.

Source: ;

-
- 121 La vente d'alcool en France est interdite aux personnes de moins de :**
In France, the sale of alcohol is forbidden to people under:
18 ans
18
It is forbidden to sell or offer alcohol to minors, that is, to people under 18.
Source:
-
- 122 Le non-respect du code de la route est :**
Not respecting the highway code is:
Une infraction qui peut être punie d'une amende ou d'un retrait de points
An offence that can be punished by a fine or the loss of licence points
The Highway Code is a law that everyone must obey. Breaking it is an offence: a fine, loss of licence points, and sometimes prison.
Source: ;
-
- 123 Lequel de ces crimes ou délits peut entraîner la privation des droits civils et politiques par un juge ?**
Which of these crimes or offences can lead a judge to remove a person's civil and political rights?
La fraude électorale
Electoral fraud
A judge can remove civic rights (voting, standing for election) for a serious crime or offence, such as electoral fraud. A minor traffic fine does not allow this.
Source: ;
-
- 124 Pour obtenir une carte d'identité, il faut :**
To obtain an identity card, you must:
Être de nationalité française
Be of French nationality
The national identity card is only for French nationals. A French minor can also have one.
Source:
-
- 125 Que doit faire un citoyen s'il est appelé à être juré dans un procès d'assises ?**
What must a citizen do if called to serve as a juror in an assize court trial?
Il doit siéger, sauf s'il a un motif grave accepté par la justice
They must serve, unless they have a serious reason accepted by the court
Serving as a juror is a civic duty. A juror who is absent without a legitimate reason can be fined €3,750.
Source:
-
- 126 Quel est l'âge de la majorité civile en France ?**
What is the age of civil majority in France?
18 ans
18
In France, the age of majority is 18. At this age, you can vote and carry out legal acts on your own.
Source:
-
- 127 Quel est l'un des devoirs principaux d'un citoyen français ?**
What is one of the main duties of a French citizen?
Respecter les lois de la République
Respecting the laws of the Republic
Every citizen must obey the law. They must also pay their taxes and help defend the country if necessary.
Source:
-

128 **Qu'est-ce que la citoyenneté numérique ?**

What is digital citizenship?

Utiliser Internet de façon responsable, en respectant la loi et les autres

Using the internet responsibly, respecting the law and other people

Digital citizenship means acting as a responsible citizen online. The law also applies on the internet: insults, harassment and calls to hatred are punished there, and you should check information before sharing it.

Source:

129 **Qu'est-ce que le devoir de mémoire ?**

What is the duty of remembrance (devoir de mémoire)?

Se souvenir des drames du passé pour qu'ils ne se reproduisent pas

Remembering the tragedies of the past so that they do not happen again

The duty of remembrance means remembering the victims and tragedies of history, such as the Holocaust or wars, to prevent them from happening again.

Source:

130 **Une personne est privée de ses droits civils et politiques pendant 5 ans suite à une condamnation. Parmi ces propositions laquelle est correcte ? Pendant 5 ans,...**

A person is deprived of their civil and political rights for 5 years following a conviction. Which of these statements is correct? For 5 years,...

elle ne peut ni voter ni se présenter à une élection

they can neither vote nor stand for election

Losing civic rights means in particular losing the right to vote and the right to be elected. For an offence (délit), it can last up to 5 years.

Source:

131 **Qui peut être appelé à faire partie d'un jury d'assises en France ?**

Who can be called to sit on an assize court jury in France?

Un citoyen français d'au moins 23 ans, tiré au sort sur les listes électorales

A French citizen aged at least 23, drawn by lot from the electoral rolls

Assize court jurors are citizens drawn by lot from the electoral rolls. You must be French, at least 23 years old, and able to read and write French.

Source:

History, geography and culture

83 questions

132 **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:

133 **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:

134 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:

135 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:

136 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:

137 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:

138 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:

139 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:

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 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:

143 **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:

144 **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:

145 **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:

146 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:

147 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:

148 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:

149 En quelle année Napoléon Ier est-il devenu empereur ?

In what year did Napoleon I become emperor?

En 1804

In 1804

Napoleon Bonaparte was proclaimed emperor in May 1804 and crowned on 2 December 1804 at Notre-Dame de Paris.

Source:

150 Lequel de ces personnages a un lien avec la République française ?

Which of these figures is linked to the French Republic?

Marianne

Marianne

Marianne is the symbol of the French Republic. Her bust is found in town halls. Louis XIV, Charlemagne and Clovis were kings.

Source:

151 De quand date l'appel à la résistance du général de Gaulle ?

When did General de Gaulle make his appeal to resist?

Du 18 juin 1940

18 June 1940

On 18 June 1940, from London, General de Gaulle called on the French by radio to continue the fight against Nazi Germany.

Source:

152 Depuis quand les Français élisent-ils le président de la République au suffrage universel direct ?
Since when have the French elected the President of the Republic by direct universal suffrage?

Depuis 1962

Since 1962

Since the reform approved by referendum in 1962, the president has been elected by direct universal suffrage. The first such election took place in 1965.

Source:

153 Quelle est la première étape de la construction européenne en 1951 ?

What was the first step in building Europe, in 1951?

La création de la Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier (CECA)

The creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

In 1951, six countries, including France, created the ECSC to pool coal and steel. It was the first step in building Europe.

Source:

154 Qui était une figure de la Résistance française pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale ?

Who was a figure of the French Resistance during the Second World War?

Jean Moulin

Jean Moulin

Jean Moulin unified the Resistance movements at General de Gaulle's request. Arrested in 1943, he died under torture.

Source:

155 En 1944, qu'est-ce qui a changé pour les femmes ?

What changed for women in 1944?

Elles ont obtenu le droit de vote

They gained the right to vote

The ordinance of 21 April 1944 gave women the right to vote and to stand for election. They voted for the first time in 1945.

Source:

156 Quelle mer ou océan borde la France métropolitaine ?

Which sea or ocean borders metropolitan France?

La mer Méditerranée

The Mediterranean Sea

Metropolitan France is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea in the south-east, as well as by the Atlantic Ocean, the English Channel and the North Sea.

Source:

157 Quelle mer se situe entre la France et l'Angleterre ?

Which sea lies between France and England?

La Manche

The English Channel (la Manche)

The English Channel separates north-western France from southern England. The Channel Tunnel links the two countries.

Source:

158 Qu'est ce que la France d'outre-mer ?

What is overseas France (la France d'outre-mer)?

Les territoires de la République situés loin de l'Europe, dans les océans

The territories of the Republic located far from Europe, in the oceans

Overseas France includes the French territories located outside Europe, such as Guadeloupe, Réunion or New Caledonia. They are part of the Republic.

Source:

159 Quelle chaîne de montagnes est située entre la France et l'Espagne ?

Which mountain range lies between France and Spain?

Les Pyrénées

The Pyrenees

The Pyrenees form a natural border between France and Spain in the south-west. The Alps and the Jura are in the east, the Vosges in the north-east.

Source:

160 Quelle est la population approximative de la France en 2025 ?

What is the approximate population of France in 2025?

Environ 69 millions d'habitants

About 69 million inhabitants

According to INSEE, France has about 69 million inhabitants in 2025, including metropolitan France and the overseas departments.

Source:

161 Quel fleuve traverse Paris ?

Which river flows through Paris?

La Seine

The Seine

The Seine flows through Paris from east to west. The Loire passes through Orléans and Nantes, the Rhône through Lyon and the Garonne through Bordeaux.

Source:

162 Quelle ville française fait partie des 10 plus grandes métropoles du pays ?

Which French city is one of the country's 10 largest metropolitan areas?

Bordeaux

Bordeaux

Bordeaux is one of the largest metropolitan areas in France, along with Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Toulouse and Lille. The other towns are much smaller.

Source:

163 Qui était Marguerite Yourcenar ?

Who was Marguerite Yourcenar?

Une écrivaine, première femme élue à l'Académie française

A writer, the first woman elected to the Académie française

Marguerite Yourcenar was a writer, author of "Memoirs of Hadrian". In 1980, she became the first woman elected to the Académie française.

Source:

164 Quel peintre est français ?

Which painter is French?

Claude Monet

Claude Monet

Claude Monet is a French painter, one of the founders of Impressionism. Rembrandt was Dutch, Goya Spanish and Botticelli Italian.

Source:

165 Quel musée est situé à Paris ?

Which museum is in Paris?

Le musée du Louvre

The Louvre Museum

The Louvre Museum is in Paris; it displays the Mona Lisa, among other works. The Prado is in Madrid, the Uffizi in Florence and the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam.

Source:

166 Qui était Auguste Rodin ?

Who was Auguste Rodin?

Un sculpteur français, auteur du « Penseur »

A French sculptor, creator of “The Thinker”

Auguste Rodin (1840–1917) was a great French sculptor. His best-known works are “The Thinker” and “The Kiss”.

Source:

167 Qui était Auguste Renoir ?

Who was Auguste Renoir?

Un peintre impressionniste français

A French Impressionist painter

Auguste Renoir (1841–1919) was a French Impressionist painter. His painting “Bal du moulin de la Galette” is in the Musée d’Orsay.

Source:

168 Parmi ces textes, lequel a été adopté sous Napoléon Ier ?

Which of these texts was adopted under Napoleon I?

Le Code civil

The Civil Code

The Civil Code was enacted in 1804 under Napoleon Bonaparte. It still governs civil life today: family, marriage and property.

Source:

169 Qui a été président de la Ve République ?

Who was a president of the Fifth Republic?

Georges Pompidou

Georges Pompidou

Georges Pompidou was President of the Fifth Republic from 1969 to 1974, after Charles de Gaulle. The others held office under earlier Republics.

Source:

170 Que signifie la date du 14 juillet pour les Français ?

What does the date of 14 July mean for the French?

C'est la fête nationale, en souvenir de la prise de la Bastille

It is the national holiday, in memory of the storming of the Bastille

14 July has been the national holiday since 1880. It recalls the storming of the Bastille in 1789 and the Fête de la Fédération in 1790.

Source:

171 Lequel de ces pays est un pays fondateur de l'Union Européenne ?

Which of these countries is a founding country of the European Union?

L'Italie

Italy

The six founding countries are France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Spain and Sweden joined later.

Source:

172 Dans quelle région est située une partie des plages du débarquement ayant permis d'engager la libération de la France ?

In which region are some of the landing beaches that began the liberation of France?

La Normandie

Normandy

On 6 June 1944, the Allies landed on the beaches of Normandy. This landing launched the liberation of France.

Source:

173 Dans quelle ville les rois de France étaient-ils couronnés ?

In which city were the kings of France crowned?

Reims

Reims

Most kings of France were crowned in Reims Cathedral, where Clovis was baptised.

Source:

174 Quel roi de France a été guillotiné pendant la Révolution française ?

Which King of France was guillotined during the French Revolution?

Louis XVI

Louis XVI

Louis XVI was tried by the Convention and guillotined in Paris on 21 January 1793.

Source:

175 Quel pays a été une colonie française ?

Which country was a French colony?

Le Sénégal

Senegal

Senegal was part of the French colonial empire, in French West Africa. It has been independent since 1960.

Source:

176 En quelle année l'Union européenne a-t-elle été fondée?

In what year was the European Union founded?

1992

1992

The European Union was created by the Maastricht Treaty, signed in 1992. It took over from the European Economic Community created in 1957.

Source:

177 Sous quel président a été abolie la peine de mort en France ?

Under which president was the death penalty abolished in France?

François Mitterrand

François Mitterrand

The death penalty was abolished in 1981, under President François Mitterrand, through the law championed by Robert Badinter.

Source:

178 Que célèbre-t-on le 8 mai ?

What is celebrated on 8 May?

La victoire des Alliés en 1945 et la fin de la guerre en Europe

The Allied victory in 1945 and the end of the war in Europe

On 8 May 1945, Nazi Germany surrendered. This public holiday celebrates the Allied victory and the end of the Second World War in Europe.

Source:

179 Depuis quand l'esclavage a-t-il été aboli en France ?

Since when has slavery been abolished in France?

Depuis 1848

Since 1848

Slavery was definitively abolished in France by the decree of 27 April 1848, on the initiative of Victor Schœlcher.

Source:

180 Qui a aboli l'esclavage en France ?

Who abolished slavery in France?

Victor Schœlcher

Victor Schœlcher

Victor Schœlcher, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, prepared the 1848 decree that definitively abolished slavery.

Source:

181 Quelle organisation a été créée en 1945 après la Seconde Guerre mondiale ?

Which organisation was created in 1945, after the Second World War?

L'Organisation des Nations unies (ONU)

The United Nations (UN)

The UN was created in 1945 to maintain world peace. France is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Source:

-
- 182 En quelle année l'euro est-il devenu la monnaie officielle de la France ?**
In what year did the euro become France's official currency?
En 2002
In 2002
Euro coins and banknotes arrived in France on 1 January 2002. They replaced the franc.
Source:
-
- 183 Lors de la seconde guerre mondiale, à quelle date la ville de Paris a-t-elle été libérée ?**
During the Second World War, on what date was Paris liberated?
Le 25 août 1944
25 August 1944
Paris was liberated on 25 August 1944 by the Resistance, General Leclerc's 2nd Armoured Division and the Allies.
Source:
-
- 184 Quel était le principal port français impliqué dans la traite négrière au XVIIIe siècle ?**
What was the main French port involved in the Atlantic slave trade in the 18th century?
Nantes
Nantes
In the 18th century, Nantes was France's leading slave-trading port. Today the city is home to the Memorial to the Abolition of Slavery.
Source: ;
-
- 185 Quel célèbre philosophe des Lumières a dénoncé l'esclavage ?**
Which famous Enlightenment philosopher denounced slavery?
Montesquieu
Montesquieu
In 'The Spirit of the Laws' (1748), Montesquieu criticises slavery with irony. Voltaire and Condorcet also denounced it.
Source: Montesquieu, De l'esprit des lois (1748), livre XV
-
- 186 Quel plat est une spécialité de la cuisine française ?**
Which dish is a speciality of French cuisine?
Le bœuf bourguignon
Beef bourguignon (bœuf bourguignon)
Beef bourguignon is a traditional French dish from Burgundy. Paella is Spanish, moussaka is Greek and goulash is Hungarian.
Source:
-
- 187 Qui était Marie Curie ?**
Who was Marie Curie?
Une scientifique, deux fois prix Nobel, qui a étudié la radioactivité
A scientist, twice a Nobel Prize winner, who studied radioactivity
Marie Curie was a physicist and chemist. She received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903 and in Chemistry in 1911. She rests in the Panthéon.
Source:

188 Qui a peint "La liberté guidant le peuple" ?

Who painted "Liberty Leading the People" (La Liberté guidant le peuple)?

Eugène Delacroix

Eugène Delacroix

Eugène Delacroix painted 'Liberty Leading the People' in 1830, after the July Revolution. The painting is in the Louvre.

Source:

189 Dans quel grand musée parisien est exposée la Joconde ?

In which major Paris museum is the Mona Lisa (la Joconde) displayed?

Le musée du Louvre

The Louvre Museum

The Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo da Vinci, is displayed in the Louvre Museum in Paris. It is one of the most famous paintings in the world.

Source:

190 Quel château célèbre se trouve près de Paris et symbolise le pouvoir royal de Louis XIV ?

Which famous palace near Paris symbolises the royal power of Louis XIV?

Le château de Versailles

The Palace of Versailles

Louis XIV enlarged the Palace of Versailles and moved the royal court there in 1682. It became the symbol of absolute monarchy.

Source:

191 Où peut-on voir des peintures préhistoriques en France ?

Where can you see prehistoric paintings in France?

Dans la grotte de Lascaux, en Dordogne

In the Lascaux cave, in the Dordogne

The Lascaux cave in the Dordogne contains paintings of animals made about 20,000 years ago. Today visitors see faithful replicas.

Source:

192 Quel peintre célèbre a peint les Nymphéas ?

Which famous painter painted the Water Lilies (les Nymphéas)?

Claude Monet

Claude Monet

Claude Monet, an Impressionist painter, painted the Water Lilies of his garden in Giverny. They can be seen at the Musée de l'Orangerie in Paris.

Source:

193 Pendant quelles journées peut-on visiter gratuitement des lieux culturels en France ?

On which days can you visit cultural sites in France for free?

Pendant les Journées européennes du patrimoine

During the European Heritage Days (Journées européennes du patrimoine)

Every year in September, the European Heritage Days open many monuments and cultural sites to the public, often free of charge.

Source:

194 **Que symbolise le 1er mai ?**

What does 1 May symbolise?

La fête du Travail et les droits des travailleurs

Labour Day and workers' rights

1 May is Labour Day. It is a public holiday off work, often marked by trade union marches.

Source:

195 **Qui était Monsieur Rouget de Lisle ?**

Who was Rouget de Lisle?

L'auteur de La Marseillaise, l'hymne national

The author of La Marseillaise, the national anthem

Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle, an army officer, wrote and composed La Marseillaise in 1792 in Strasbourg. It became the national anthem.

Source:

196 **À quelle occasion a été construite la Tour Eiffel ?**

For what occasion was the Eiffel Tower built?

Pour l'Exposition universelle de 1889

For the 1889 World's Fair (Exposition universelle)

The Eiffel Tower was built for the 1889 World's Fair, which also celebrated the centenary of the French Revolution.

Source:

197 **Qui était un célèbre compositeur français ?**

Who was a famous French composer?

Claude Debussy

Claude Debussy

Claude Debussy (1862–1918) is a great French composer. Mozart was Austrian, Beethoven German and Verdi Italian.

Source: Philharmonie de Paris – Claude Debussy

198 **Quel monument historique se trouve sur une île en Normandie ?**

Which historic monument stands on an island in Normandy?

Le Mont-Saint-Michel

Mont-Saint-Michel

Mont-Saint-Michel is a rocky island in Normandy with an abbey. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Source:

199 **Quelle île fait partie des Antilles françaises ?**

Which island is part of the French Antilles?

La Martinique

Martinique

Martinique and Guadeloupe are part of the French Antilles, in the Caribbean Sea, along with Saint-Martin and Saint-Barthélemy. Réunion is in the Indian Ocean and Tahiti in the Pacific.

Source:

200 **Quelle île est française ?**

Which island is French?

La Corse

Corsica

Corsica is a French island in the Mediterranean Sea. Sardinia is Italian, Majorca Spanish and Crete Greek.

Source:

201 **Quelle est la plus haute montagne de France ?**

What is the highest mountain in France?

Le mont Blanc

Mont Blanc

Mont Blanc, in the Alps, is over 4,800 metres high. It is the highest peak in France and Western Europe.

Source:

202 **Quelle île française est située dans l'océan indien ?**

Which French island is in the Indian Ocean?

La Réunion

Réunion

Réunion is a French island in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar. Mayotte is also in this ocean.

Source:

203 **Quel département français a une frontière avec le Brésil ?**

Which French department shares a border with Brazil?

La Guyane

French Guiana (la Guyane)

French Guiana is in South America. It borders Brazil to the east and south, and Suriname to the west.

Source:

204 **De quelle ville française décolle la fusée Ariane ?**

From which French town does the Ariane rocket take off?

Kourou

Kourou

The Ariane rocket lifts off from the Guiana Space Centre in Kourou, French Guiana. Its location near the equator makes launches easier.

Source:

205 **Quel est le principal port maritime de France ?**

What is France's main seaport?

Marseille

Marseille

Marseille-Fos is one of France's very top ports for freight, along with Le Havre. It is the largest French port on the Mediterranean.

Source:

206 **Quelle île française se trouve au sud-est du continent africain ?**

Which French island lies to the south-east of the African continent?

La Réunion

Réunion

Réunion is in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar, so south-east of the African continent.

Source:

207 Quel est le chef-lieu de la région Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes ?

What is the capital (chef-lieu) of the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region?

Lyon

Lyon

Lyon is the capital of the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region. The regional council sits there.

Source:

208 Quel est le chef-lieu de la région Bretagne ?

What is the capital (chef-lieu) of the Brittany (Bretagne) region?

Rennes

Rennes

Rennes is the capital of the Brittany region. Nantes is the capital of the Pays de la Loire region.

Source:

209 Quel est le chef-lieu de la région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur ?

What is the capital (chef-lieu) of the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region?

Marseille

Marseille

Marseille is the capital of the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region. It is also France's second-largest city by population.

Source:

210 Quel est le 101ème département français depuis 2011 ?

Which has been France's 101st department since 2011?

Mayotte

Mayotte

Mayotte, in the Indian Ocean, became the 101st French department on 31 March 2011.

Source:

211 Quelle région française est réputée pour ses stations de ski ?

Which French region is known for its ski resorts?

Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes

With the Northern Alps, the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region has a great many ski resorts, such as Chamonix or Courchevel.

Source:

212 Quel est l'objectif des lois scolaires de la IIIe République ?

What was the aim of the school laws of the Third Republic?

Rendre l'école primaire gratuite, laïque et obligatoire

To make primary school free, secular and compulsory

The Jules Ferry laws of 1881 and 1882 made public primary school free, secular and compulsory for girls and boys.

Source:

213 Simone Veil est une figure importante de l'histoire française. Elle a notamment :
Simone Veil is an important figure in French history. Among other things, she:
Fait voter la loi de 1975 qui autorise l'interruption volontaire de grossesse (IVG)
Had the 1975 law allowing voluntary termination of pregnancy (abortion) passed
As Minister of Health, Simone Veil had the 1975 abortion law passed. An Auschwitz survivor, she was also the first president of the elected European Parliament, in 1979. She has rested in the Panthéon since 2018.
Source:

214 Quelle œuvre a été écrite par Victor Hugo ?
Which work was written by Victor Hugo?
Les Misérables
Les Misérables
Victor Hugo wrote Les Misérables, published in 1862. The Red and the Black is by Stendhal, Madame Bovary by Flaubert and Germinal by Zola.
Source: Victor Hugo, Les Misérables (1862)

Living in French society

44 questions

215 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:

216 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:

217 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:

218 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:

-
- 219 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:
-
- 220 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:
-
- 221 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:
-
- 222 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:
-
- 223 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:
-
- 224 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:
-

-
- 225 **En cas de divorce, qui exerce l'autorité parentale ?**
In the event of divorce, who exercises parental authority?
Les deux parents, sauf décision contraire du juge
Both parents, unless a judge decides otherwise
Divorce does not change parental authority: in principle, the father and mother continue to exercise it together.
Only a judge can decide otherwise.
Source:
-
- 226 **Quelle aide permet aux personnes qui ont des difficultés financières d'avoir un avocat ?**
Which form of help allows people in financial difficulty to have a lawyer?
L'aide juridictionnelle
Legal aid (aide juridictionnelle)
Legal aid (aide juridictionnelle) allows people with low incomes to have a lawyer free of charge or at a reduced cost, depending on their resources.
Source:
-
- 227 **Où faut-il déclarer la naissance d'un enfant ?**
Where must a child's birth be registered?
À la mairie du lieu de naissance
At the town hall of the place of birth
A birth is declared to the civil registrar at the town hall of the place of birth, within 5 days of the delivery.
Source:
-
- 228 **Quel numéro d'urgence permet d'appeler la police ?**
Which emergency number do you call for the police?
Le 17
17
17 is the number to call the police or gendarmerie, for example in case of assault or theft. 15 is the SAMU and 18 the fire brigade.
Source:
-
- 229 **Qu'est-ce que le principe de confidentialité dans le domaine de la santé ?**
What is the principle of confidentiality in healthcare?
Le médecin doit garder secrètes les informations sur la santé du patient
The doctor must keep information about the patient's health secret
Medical confidentiality protects the patient's privacy. Health professionals cannot share health information without the patient's consent, except where the law allows.
Source:
-
- 230 **L'inscription à l'Assurance maladie est :**
Registering with national health insurance (Assurance maladie) is:
obligatoire pour les personnes qui travaillent ou vivent en France de façon stable
compulsory for people who work or live in France on a stable basis
Anyone who works or lives in France on a stable and regular basis is registered with the national health insurance and can be reimbursed for health costs.
Source:
-

231 Qui peut demander un congé parental d'éducation ?
Who can apply for parental leave (congé parental d'éducation)?
Le père ou la mère salarié, sous condition d'ancienneté
The father or mother who is an employee, subject to length of service
Parental leave is open to both fathers and mothers, if they are employees with at least one year's service in the company.
Source:

232 Quelles sont les affaires traitées par le conseil de prud'hommes ?
What cases are handled by the employment tribunal (conseil de prud'hommes)?
Les litiges entre un employeur et un salarié liés au travail
Work-related disputes between an employer and an employee
The employment tribunal (conseil de prud'hommes) judges disputes about the employment contract between an employee and an employer, such as a dismissal or unpaid wages.
Source:

233 Travailler sans être déclaré est :
Working without being declared is:
interdit et puni par la loi
forbidden and punishable by law
Undeclared work is illegal. The employer faces heavy criminal penalties. The worker has no social protection (health, pension, unemployment) and can be penalised for fraudulently claiming benefits.
Source:

234 À quel âge commence l'instruction obligatoire des enfants ?
At what age does compulsory education begin for children?
3 ans
3
Since 2019, education has been compulsory from the age of 3 until 16. Before, it started at 6.
Source:

235 Quel motif d'absence est accepté par l'école ?
Which reason for absence is accepted by the school?
La maladie de l'enfant
The child being ill
The child's illness is a legitimate reason for absence. Parents must inform the school and give the reason for the absence.
Source:

236 Des parents ne respectent pas l'obligation d'instruction pour leurs enfants. Quelle sanction maximale risquent-ils ?
Parents do not respect the obligation to educate their children. What is the maximum penalty they face?
6 mois de prison et 7 500 € d'amende
6 months in prison and a €7,500 fine
Parents who do not send their child to school despite a formal notice face up to 6 months in prison and a €7,500 fine.
Source:

237 **Quelle action peut réaliser le locataire d'un logement sans l'autorisation du propriétaire ?**
What can the tenant of a home do without the landlord's permission?
Repeindre les murs ou poser du papier peint
Repaint the walls or put up wallpaper
A tenant can make small changes, such as repainting or changing the wallpaper. To alter the home, the owner's written consent is needed.
Source: ;

238 **Quel mariage est reconnu légalement ?**
Which marriage is legally recognised?
Le mariage civil, célébré à la mairie
A civil marriage, performed at the town hall
In France, only a civil marriage, performed by the registrar at the town hall, is legally valid. A religious marriage must come afterwards.
Source:

239 **Le stationnement sur une place réservée aux personnes handicapées :**
Parking in a space reserved for disabled people:
Est interdit sans carte de stationnement pour personnes handicapées
Is forbidden without a disabled parking card
Without a disability parking card (CMI or European card), parking in a disabled space is forbidden. The fine is €135.
Source:

240 **Si une machine à laver est cassée, il est possible de :**
If a washing machine is broken, it is possible to:
Faire jouer la garantie auprès du vendeur pour la réparer ou la remplacer
Use the seller's guarantee to have it repaired or replaced
A new appliance is covered by the legal guarantee of conformity for 2 years. The seller must then repair or replace it.
Source: ;

241 **Dans quel cas faut-il déclarer son enfant au service d'état civil ?**
In which case must you register your child's birth with the civil registry office?
Pour toutes les naissances, sans exception
For every birth, without exception
Every birth in France must be registered with the civil registry of the town hall where the birth took place, whatever the parents' situation.
Source:

242 **Quand faut-il déclarer son enfant au service d'état civil ?**
When must you register your child's birth with the civil registry office?
Dans les 5 jours qui suivent la naissance
Within 5 days of the birth
The birth must be registered within 5 days of delivery, at the town hall of the place of birth.
Source:

243 Après de quelle institution les parents peuvent inscrire leurs enfants à l'école publique ?
With which institution can parents enrol their children in a state school?
À la mairie
At the town hall (mairie)
For a state school, parents first register their child at their town hall. Then the head teacher admits the child.
Source:

244 Qui peut demander le divorce de personnes mariées ?
Who can apply for a divorce for a married couple?
L'un des époux ou les deux ensemble
One of the spouses, or both together
Divorce can be requested by one spouse alone or by both by mutual agreement. Men and women have the same rights.
Source:

245 La contraception :
Contraception:
est un droit, et chacun choisit librement d'y recourir
is a right, and everyone freely chooses whether to use it
Everyone can freely choose their contraception, even as a minor and without parental consent. Some methods are free for under-26s.
Source:

246 Qu'est-ce que le tiers payant ?
What is third-party payment (tiers payant)?
Ne pas avancer l'argent : l'Assurance maladie paie directement le soignant
Not paying upfront: national health insurance pays the health professional directly
With third-party payment, the patient does not pay upfront. The health insurance, and sometimes the top-up insurer, pays the health professional directly.
Source: ameli.fr (Assurance maladie) – Le tiers payant

247 L'avortement est-il possible en France ?
Is abortion possible in France?
Oui, jusqu'à la fin de la 14e semaine de grossesse
Yes, until the end of the 14th week of pregnancy
Abortion (IVG) is allowed until the end of the 14th week of pregnancy. Since 2024, this freedom has been written into the Constitution.
Source: ;

248 Quels sont les textes qui définissent les règles au travail ?
Which texts set the rules at work?
Le Code du travail et les conventions collectives
The Labour Code and collective agreements
Workplace rules are set by the Labour Code. Each sector's collective agreements and the employment contract add to them.
Source: ;

-
- 249 Qui a le droit de se syndiquer ?**
Who has the right to join a trade union?
Tous les salariés, quelle que soit leur nationalité
All employees, whatever their nationality
Every employee can freely join the union of their choice. This right is guaranteed by the Preamble to the 1946 Constitution.
Source: ;
-
- 250 Est-il possible de licencier une femme enceinte ou en congé maternité, en raison de sa grossesse ?**
Is it possible to dismiss a woman who is pregnant or on maternity leave because of her pregnancy?
Non, c'est interdit par la loi
No, it is forbidden by law
Dismissing a woman because of her pregnancy is prohibited discrimination. During maternity leave, she is also protected against dismissal.
Source:
-
- 251 L'instruction des enfants est obligatoire de :**
Education is compulsory for children aged:
3 à 16 ans
3 to 16
Since 2019, education has been compulsory for all children aged 3 to 16, whether French or foreign.
Source:
-
- 252 Quelle est la définition de l'autorité parentale ?**
What is the definition of parental authority?
L'ensemble des droits et des devoirs des parents dans l'intérêt de l'enfant
All of the parents' rights and duties, in the child's interest
Parental authority is a set of rights and duties aimed at the child's interest: protecting them, educating them and looking after their health.
Source:
-
- 253 Comment s'appellent les établissements scolaires que les élèves intègrent après l'école élémentaire ?**
What are the schools called that pupils move up to after primary school (école élémentaire)?
Le collège
Collège (lower secondary school)
After primary school (CP to CM2), pupils go to collège (lower secondary), from 6e to 3e. Then they can go to lycée.
Source:
-
- 254 En tant que parent d'élève, il est possible de :**
As a pupil's parent, it is possible to:
Voter aux élections des représentants des parents d'élèves
Vote in the elections for parents' representatives
Every parent can vote and stand in parent-representative elections. Those elected take part in the school council or board.
Source: ;
-

255 Quelle instruction est prévue pour les enfants qui ne parlent pas français ?

What schooling is provided for children who do not speak French?

Un enseignement adapté pour apprendre le français, en plus de la classe

Suitable teaching to learn French, in addition to their class

Pupils who do not speak French go to school like the others. They also get support to learn French, for example in UPE2A units.

Source:

256 S'agissant de l'accueil des enfants en situation de handicap à l'école, laquelle des propositions est vraie ?

Regarding the admission of children with disabilities to school, which statement is true?

Tout enfant en situation de handicap a le droit d'être inscrit à l'école

Every child with a disability has the right to be enrolled at school

Every disabled child must be enrolled in the school nearest their home. They can receive support, for example from a support assistant (AESH).

Source:

257 Depuis le 1er juillet 2021, quelle est la durée du congé paternité ?

Since 1 July 2021, how long is paternity leave?

28 jours

28 days

Since 1 July 2021, the father or second parent has been entitled to 28 days: 25 days of paternity leave and 3 days of birth leave.

Source: ;

258 Est-ce possible de punir physiquement ses enfants ?

Is it possible to punish your children physically?

Non, la loi interdit les violences physiques envers les enfants

No, the law forbids physical violence against children

Since 2019, the law states that parental authority is exercised without physical or psychological violence. Parents must not hit their children.

Source: