

French civic exam 2026: official questions, answers and PDF (resident 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/resident-card/>

Principles and values of the Republic

40 questions

- 1 **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:

- 2 **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:

- 3 **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:

- 4 **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:

- 5 **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:

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- 6 **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:
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- 7 **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:
-
- 8 **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:
-
- 9 **Parmi les propositions suivantes, laquelle constitue une participation citoyenne ?**
Which of the following is a form of civic participation?
Faire du bénévolat dans une association
Volunteering in an association
Taking part in community life means, for example, voting, getting involved in an association or helping one's neighbours.
Source:
-
- 10 **Que garantit la liberté d'expression ?**
What does freedom of expression guarantee?
Le droit de dire et d'écrire ce que l'on pense, dans le respect de la loi
The right to say and write what you think, within the law
Every citizen may speak, write and publish freely, but must answer for abuses defined by law.
Source:
-
- 11 **À quoi sert un titre de séjour ?**
What is a residence permit (titre de séjour) for?
À prouver qu'une personne étrangère réside légalement en France
Proving that a foreign national lives in France lawfully
A residence permit allows a foreign national to live in France lawfully, for a given period.
Source:
-

-
- 12 La liberté de circulation permet à toute personne de :**
Freedom of movement allows every person to:
se déplacer librement sur le territoire
move freely within the country
Freedom of movement allows one to move freely within France, while respecting the law and the rights of others.
Source:
-
- 13 Sur quel site internet peut-on retrouver le symbole de la République française ?**
On which websites can you find the symbol of the French Republic?
Sur les sites officiels de l'État, en .gouv.fr
On official State websites ending in .gouv.fr
The State logo, with Marianne and the flag, appears on official government websites, such as service-public.gouv.fr.
Source:
-
- 14 Complétez ces paroles de la Marseillaise : "Aux armes [...] ! Formez vos bataillons"**
Complete these words of La Marseillaise: "Aux armes [...] ! Formez vos bataillons" ("To arms [...]! Form your battalions")
citoyens
citoyens (citizens)
The chorus of La Marseillaise begins: "To arms, citizens! Form your battalions!"
Source:
-
- 15 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:
-
- 16 En application de la liberté individuelle, quelle proposition est correcte ? Une personne peut :**
Under the principle of individual liberty, which statement is correct? A person may:
choisir librement la personne avec qui elle se marie
freely choose the person they marry
There is no marriage without the free consent of both spouses. Forced marriage is forbidden and punished.
Source:
-
- 17 Concernant la pratique de la religion, quelle proposition est correcte ?**
Regarding religious practice, which statement is correct?
Chacun peut pratiquer sa religion, dans le respect de l'ordre public
Everyone may practise their religion, provided they respect public order
The free exercise of worship is guaranteed, with limits for public order. No religious rule is above the law.
Source: ;
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- 18 **En tant que parent, peut-on refuser que son enfant participe aux cours de sport à l'école car ils sont mixtes ?**
As a parent, can you refuse to let your child take part in PE lessons at school because they are mixed?
Non, ces cours sont obligatoires pour tous les élèves
No, these lessons are compulsory for all pupils
Physical education is one of the compulsory lessons. A lesson cannot be refused for religious reasons.
Source:
-
- 19 **Quelle est la devise de la France ?**
What is the motto of France?
« Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité »
“Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”
The motto of the French Republic is “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”. It is written in the Constitution.
Source:
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- 20 **La répudiation de sa femme est :**
Repudiating one's wife is:
interdite : seuls le décès ou un divorce prononcé mettent fin au mariage
forbidden: only death or a divorce granted by law ends a marriage
In France, marriage ends by death or by a divorce granted under the law. Repudiation has no legal value.
Source:
-
- 21 **Les impôts permettent de financer les dépenses publiques. Quelle proposition est correcte ?**
Taxes are used to fund public spending. Which statement is correct?
Chacun contribue selon ses moyens
Everyone contributes according to their means
The common contribution must be shared among all citizens according to their means. Taxes fund schools, hospitals, roads, etc.
Source:
-
- 22 **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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- 23 **Que fait l'État pour lutter contre les discriminations ?**
What does the State do to combat discrimination?
Il les interdit par la loi et les sanctionne
It forbids it by law and punishes it
The law forbids treating someone less favourably because of their origin, sex, religion or disability. Offenders can be punished.
Source:
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-
- 24 **Que représente Marianne ?**
What does Marianne represent?
La République française
The French Republic
Marianne is the allegory of the Republic. She often wears a Phrygian cap, a symbol of liberty.
Source:
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- 25 **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:
-
- 26 **Qu'est-ce que la liberté ?**
What is liberty?
Pouvoir faire tout ce qui ne nuit pas à autrui
Being able to do anything that does not harm others
Liberty means being able to do anything that does not harm others. The law sets the limits of this liberty.
Source:
-
- 27 **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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- 28 **Un employeur refuse d'embaucher des femmes dans son entreprise. Que dit la loi ?**
An employer refuses to hire women in their company. What does the law say?
C'est une discrimination interdite et punie
It is discrimination, which is forbidden and punished
Refusing to hire someone because of their sex is discrimination. It is forbidden by the Labour Code and punished by the Criminal Code.
Source: ;
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- 29 **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:
-
- 30 **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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-
- 31 À l'école publique, qui peut porter des signes religieux très visibles ?**
At a state school, who may wear highly visible religious symbols?
Personne : ni les élèves, ni les enseignants
No one: neither pupils nor teachers
In state primary and secondary schools, conspicuous religious symbols are forbidden for pupils. Teachers must remain neutral.
Source: ;
-
- 32 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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- 33 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:
-
- 34 Qui doit respecter le principe de neutralité religieuse dans une préfecture ?**
Who must respect the principle of religious neutrality in a préfecture?
Les agents qui travaillent à la préfecture
The staff who work at the préfecture
Public servants must be neutral and must not show their religion at work. Users, however, remain free.
Source:
-
- 35 La laïcité impose-t-elle aux agents publics d'être neutres vis-à-vis des usagers ?**
Does secularism (laïcité) require public servants to be neutral towards members of the public?
Oui, ils doivent être neutres et traiter tout le monde de la même façon
Yes, they must be neutral and treat everyone in the same way
In their work, public servants have a duty of neutrality. They treat all users equally.
Source:
-
- 36 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:
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- 37 A-t-on le droit de changer de religion ?**
Do you have the right to change your religion?
Oui, c'est une liberté fondamentale
Yes, it is a fundamental freedom
Freedom of religion includes the right to change one's religion or belief. No one can prevent it.
Source:
-

-
- 38 **Que représente la laïcité ?**
What does secularism (laïcité) represent?
La neutralité de l'État et la liberté de conscience
The neutrality of the State and freedom of conscience
Secularism is the separation of the State and religions. The State is neutral and protects the freedom to believe or not.
Source:
-
- 39 **Qu'est ce qui est interdit par la Charte de la laïcité à l'école ?**
What is forbidden by the Charter of Secularism at School (Charte de la laïcité à l'école)?
Refuser un cours au nom de ses convictions religieuses
Refusing a lesson on the grounds of one's religious beliefs
The Charter states that no pupil may challenge a lesson or refuse a school rule in the name of their religion.
Source:
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- 40 **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:
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Institutions and politics

50 questions

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- 41 **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:
-
- 42 **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:
-
- 43 **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:
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-
- 44 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:
-
- 45 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:
-
- 46 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:
-
- 47 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: ;
-
- 48 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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- 49 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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- 50 **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:
-
- 51 **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:
-
- 52 **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:
-
- 53 **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:
-
- 54 **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:
-
- 55 **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:
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-
- 56 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:
-
- 57 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:
-
- 58 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:
-
- 59 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:
-
- 60 Le président de la République a commis un crime. Quelle proposition est correcte ?**
The President of the Republic has committed a crime. Which statement is correct?
Il pourra être poursuivi en justice après la fin de son mandat
They can be prosecuted after the end of their term of office
During his term, the President cannot be prosecuted. Proceedings can resume one month after his term ends. Parliament can also remove him from office.
Source:
-
- 61 La loi est l'expression de :**
The law is the expression of:
la volonté générale
the general will
Article 6 of the 1789 Declaration states: "The law is the expression of the general will."
Source:
-

62 Quelle est la durée du mandat du conseil municipal et du maire ?

How long is the term of office of the municipal council and the mayor?

6 ans

6 years

Municipal councillors are elected for six years. The mayor is elected by the municipal council for the same term.

Source:

63 Que garantit l'État de droit ?

What does the rule of law (État de droit) guarantee?

Le respect de la loi par tous, y compris par l'État

That everyone respects the law, including the State

The rule of law guarantees that everyone, including the State, respects the law. Everyone's rights are protected by independent judges.

Source:

64 Une personne peut-elle voter à la place d'une autre ?

Can one person vote on behalf of another?

Oui, si elle a reçu une procuration de cet électeur

Yes, if they have been given a proxy by that voter

A voter who is absent can give a proxy to another voter, who then votes on their behalf.

Source:

65 Est-ce que le vote est obligatoire ?

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 no one is penalised for not voting. 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: ;

66 À la fin de son mandat, le président de la République peut-il décider de rester au pouvoir ?

At the end of their term, can the President of the Republic decide to stay in power?

Non, il doit partir sauf s'il est réélu

No, they must leave unless they are re-elected

The President is elected for five years. At the end of the term, he leaves office if not re-elected. He can serve only two consecutive terms.

Source:

67 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:

68 **Quelle est l'organisation administrative de la France ?**

How is France organised administratively?

Des communes, des départements et des régions

Into municipalities (communes), departments and regions

France is organised into local authorities: municipalities, departments and regions, plus some authorities with special status.

Source:

69 **Qu'est-ce que le pouvoir législatif ? Le pouvoir :**

What is legislative power? The power:

de voter les lois

to pass laws

Legislative power is the power to vote on laws. It belongs to Parliament.

Source:

70 **Pourquoi séparer les trois pouvoirs dans une démocratie ?**

Why separate the three powers in a democracy?

Pour éviter qu'une seule personne ait tous les pouvoirs

To prevent a single person from holding all the powers

Separating powers prevents one person or group from concentrating all power. This protects citizens' freedoms.

Source:

71 **Quel est le rôle du gouvernement ?**

What is the role of the Government?

Déterminer et conduire la politique de la nation

Determining and conducting the policy of the nation

The Government determines and conducts the policy of the nation. It has the administration and the armed forces at its disposal.

Source:

72 **Qu'est-ce que l'Hôtel de Matignon ?**

What is the Hôtel de Matignon?

La résidence et le lieu de travail du Premier ministre

The residence and workplace of the Prime Minister

The Hôtel de Matignon in Paris is the official residence and workplace of the Prime Minister.

Source:

73 **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:

74 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:

75 Qui est le chef du Gouvernement ?

Who is the head of the Government?

Le Premier ministre

The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is the head of Government. He is appointed by the President of the Republic.

Source:

76 Combien y a-t-il de régions en France ?

How many regions are there in France?

18

18

Since 2016, France has had 18 regions: 13 in mainland France and 5 overseas.

Source:

77 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:

78 Depuis quand l'euro est-elle la monnaie unique ?

Since when has the euro been the single currency?

Depuis 2002, avec les pièces et billets

Since 2002, with coins and banknotes

Euro coins and notes have been in circulation since 1 January 2002. The euro already existed from 1999 for banks and accounts.

Source:

79 Quel est le rôle principal du département ?

What is the main role of the department?

L'action sociale et la solidarité (RSA, aide à l'enfance)

Social support and solidarity (RSA benefit, child welfare)

The department mainly handles social support: RSA benefit, help for elderly and disabled people, child protection. It also runs secondary schools (collèges).

Source:

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- 80 **Quel est le rôle principal des communes ?**
What is the main role of municipalities (communes)?
Gérer les services de proximité, comme l'état civil et les écoles
Managing local services, such as civil registration and schools
The municipality manages local services: civil registration, nursery and primary schools, town planning, roads.
Source:
-
- 81 **Combien de communes environ existe-t-il en France ?**
Roughly how many municipalities (communes) are there in France?
35 000
35,000
France has about 35,000 municipalities (34,875 on 1 January 2025), one of the highest numbers in Europe.
Source:
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- 82 **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:
-
- 83 **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:
-
- 84 **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:
-
- 85 **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:
-
- 86 **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:
-

87 **De quelle couleur est le drapeau européen ?**

What colour is the European flag?

Bleu, avec des étoiles jaunes (dorées)

Blue, with yellow (golden) stars

The European flag is blue, with a circle of twelve yellow, or golden, stars.

Source:

88 **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:

89 **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:

90 **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:

Rights and duties

38 questions

91 **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:

92 **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:

93 **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:

94 **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:

95 **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:

96 **À quelle liberté la PMA fait-elle référence ?**

Which freedom does PMA (medically assisted reproduction) relate to?

La liberté de fonder une famille

Freedom to start a family

Medically assisted reproduction (PMA) helps people have a child. Since 2021, it has been open to all women, in a couple or single.

Source:

97 **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:

98 **Concernant le droit de se marier, quelle proposition est correcte ?**

Regarding the right to marry, which statement is correct?

Chacun choisit librement la personne qu'il épouse

Everyone freely chooses the person they marry

Marriage requires the free consent of both spouses. Forced marriage is forbidden. Since 2013, two people of the same sex can marry.

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 **Le recours à l'avortement est-il autorisé ?**
Is abortion allowed?
Oui, c'est une liberté garantie par la Constitution
Yes, it is a freedom guaranteed by the Constitution
Since 2024, the Constitution has guaranteed women the freedom to have an abortion. The law sets the conditions, such as the 14-week limit.
Source:
-
- 101 **Que contient la Constitution ?**
What does the Constitution contain?
L'organisation des pouvoirs et les droits fondamentaux
The organisation of powers and fundamental rights
The Constitution organises public authorities (President, Government, Parliament, justice). Its preamble guarantees rights and freedoms.
Source:
-
- 102 **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:
-
- 103 **Que prévoit la Charte de l'environnement ?**
What does the Environmental Charter (Charte de l'environnement) provide for?
Le droit de chacun de vivre dans un environnement sain et équilibré
Everyone's right to live in a healthy and balanced environment
The Environmental Charter is part of the Constitution. It states that everyone has the right to live in a balanced environment that respects health.
Source:
-
- 104 **Que signifie la dignité humaine ?**
What does human dignity mean?
Toute personne doit être respectée et ne peut pas être traitée comme un objet
Every person must be respected and cannot be treated as an object
Human dignity means that every human being has equal worth. The law forbids any attack on a person's dignity.
Source:
-

105 Que signifie le droit de manifester ?

What does the right to demonstrate mean?

Pouvoir exprimer ses idées en groupe sur la voie publique, de façon pacifique

Being able to express your ideas as a group in public places, peacefully

Demonstrating means expressing an opinion together in the street. A demonstration must be peaceful and declared in advance to the prefecture or town hall.

Source:

106 Que signifie PMA ?

What does PMA stand for?

Procréation médicalement assistée

Procréation médicalement assistée (medically assisted reproduction)

PMA means medically assisted reproduction: medical techniques that help people have a child. Since 2021, it has been open to female couples and single women.

Source:

107 Quel texte est le plus difficile à modifier ?

Which text is the hardest to change?

La Constitution

The Constitution

The Constitution is the most important text. Changing it requires a special procedure: a vote of Congress by a three-fifths majority or a referendum.

Source:

108 Quelle liberté permet à une personne de croire en la religion de son choix ?

Which freedom allows a person to believe in the religion of their choice?

La liberté de conscience

Freedom of conscience

Freedom of conscience allows everyone to believe in the religion of their choice, to change it or to have none. The Republic guarantees it.

Source:

109 Qu'est-ce que le droit de grève ?

What is the right to strike?

Le droit des salariés d'arrêter ensemble le travail pour défendre leurs revendications

Employees' right to stop work together to defend their demands

A strike is a collective stoppage of work to support professional demands. It is a right guaranteed by the Constitution, within the framework of the law.

Source:

110 Qu'est-ce que la Constitution ?

What is the Constitution?

Le texte fondamental qui organise les institutions et garantit les droits

The fundamental text that organises the institutions and guarantees rights

The Constitution is the highest text in France. It organises public authorities and protects rights and freedoms. All laws must respect it.

Source:

111 Qui peut demander à avorter ?

Who can request an abortion?

Toute femme enceinte qui ne veut pas poursuivre sa grossesse

Any pregnant woman who does not wish to continue her pregnancy

Any pregnant woman, adult or minor, can request an abortion up to 14 weeks of pregnancy. Since 2024, this freedom has been written into the Constitution.

Source:

112 Une femme majeure de nationalité française a-t-elle le droit de voter aux élections ?

Does an adult woman of French nationality have the right to vote in elections?

Oui, comme tout citoyen français majeur, homme ou femme

Yes, like any adult French citizen, man or woman

All adult French citizens of both sexes are voters. Women have had the right to vote in France since 1944.

Source:

113 Concernant l'utilisation des réseaux sociaux, quelle proposition est correcte ?

Regarding the use of social media, which statement is correct?

Les lois s'appliquent aussi en ligne : insultes et appels à la haine sont punis

The law also applies online: insults and calls to hatred are punished

The internet is not a lawless zone. Insults, defamation, threats and calls to hatred posted on social media are punished just as anywhere else.

Source:

114 Jeter un mégot par terre est :

Throwing a cigarette butt on the ground is:

une infraction punie d'une amende

an offence punishable by a fine

Throwing a cigarette butt or any litter on the ground is forbidden. It is a minor offence: you risk a fixed fine of 135 euros.

Source:

115 L'État peut-il limiter les droits et libertés ?

Can the State limit rights and freedoms?

Oui, par la loi, pour protéger l'ordre public ou les droits des autres

Yes, by law, to protect public order or the rights of others

Freedom ends where the freedom of others begins. Only the law can set limits, for example to protect public order, under the supervision of judges.

Source:

116 Parmi ces actions, laquelle permet d'adopter une attitude respectueuse de l'environnement ?

Which of these actions shows respect for the environment?

Trier ses déchets

Sorting your waste

Everyone has a duty to protect the environment. Sorting your waste allows it to be recycled and reduces pollution.

Source:

117 Quelle proposition constitue une obligation ?

Which of these is an obligation?

Payer ses impôts

Paying your taxes

Everyone must contribute to public expenses according to their means by paying taxes. In France, voting is a right, not an obligation.

Source:

118 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:

119 Pourquoi doit-on trier ses déchets ?

Why should you sort your waste?

Pour permettre le recyclage et protéger l'environnement

To allow recycling and protect the environment

Sorting allows glass, paper and plastic to be recycled. This reduces waste, pollution and the use of natural resources.

Source:

120 Que doit-on faire face aux ordres des policiers ou gendarmes ?

What should you do when given orders by police officers or gendarmes?

Les respecter, quitte à contester ensuite par les voies légales

Comply with them, and challenge them afterwards through legal channels if need be

You must obey the lawful orders of police officers and gendarmes. Violent resistance is an offence. If you disagree, you can file a complaint afterwards.

Source:

121 Quel est un exemple d'assistance à personne en danger ?

What is an example of assisting a person in danger?

Appeler les secours pour une personne blessée

Calling the emergency services for an injured person

Everyone must help a person in danger, without putting themselves at risk, at least by calling emergency services (15, 17, 18 or 112). Doing nothing is an offence.

Source:

122 Quel exemple illustre une limitation de liberté pour protéger l'intérêt général ?

Which example illustrates a limit on freedom to protect the general interest?

Les limitations de vitesse sur la route

Speed limits on the roads

You cannot drive as fast as you want. This limit on freedom of movement protects everyone's life: it serves the general interest.

Source:

-
- 123 Quelle est l'attitude à avoir lorsque qu'on est témoin de violences ?**
What should you do when you witness violence?
Alerter la police ou les secours, sans se mettre en danger
Alert the police or emergency services, without putting yourself in danger
When witnessing violence, you must alert the police (17) or emergency services (112). You can also call 3919 for violence against women or 119 for a child.
Source:
-
- 124 Quelle obligation concerne toutes les personnes résidant en France quelle que soit leur nationalité ?**
Which obligation applies to everyone living in France, whatever their nationality?
Respecter les lois françaises
Obeying French law
Laws on policing and safety apply to everyone living in France. Voting, the Defence and Citizenship Day and jury duty concern French citizens.
Source:
-
- 125 Quelle proposition représente un exemple de crime ?**
Which of these is an example of a crime (crime, the most serious category of offence)?
Un meurtre
A murder
Crimes are the most serious offences. Murder is a crime punishable by 30 years' imprisonment and tried by the assize court.
Source:
-
- 126 Quelle proposition représente un exemple de délit ?**
Which of these is an example of a misdemeanour (délit)?
Un vol à l'étalage
Shoplifting
Theft is a délit, tried by the criminal court and punishable by up to 3 years in prison. Murder and rape are crimes; illegal parking is a minor offence.
Source:
-
- 127 Qui veille au maintien de l'ordre public ?**
Who is responsible for maintaining public order?
La police et la gendarmerie
The police and the gendarmerie
The national police and the national gendarmerie ensure security and maintain public order. They come under the Ministry of the Interior.
Source:
-
- 128 S'agissant des déchets, quelle proposition est correcte ?**
Regarding waste, which statement is correct?
Il faut les trier et les déposer dans les poubelles ou lieux prévus
It must be sorted and put in the bins or places provided
Everyone is responsible for their own waste. It must be sorted and placed in the bins or taken to a recycling centre. Burning it outdoors or dumping it is forbidden.
Source:
-

129 Quel était le surnom de Louis XIV ?

What was Louis XIV's nickname?

Le Roi-Soleil

The Sun King

Louis XIV, king from 1643 to 1715, was nicknamed the Sun King. He had the Palace of Versailles built.

Source:

130 Quel roi de France a été exécuté pendant la Révolution française ?

Which king of France was executed during the French Revolution?

Louis XVI

Louis XVI

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

Source:

131 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:

132 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:

133 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:

134 Pourquoi la Shoah est-elle étudiée à l'école ?

Why is the Shoah (Holocaust) studied at school?

Pour se souvenir des victimes et lutter contre l'antisémitisme et le racisme

To remember the victims and fight antisemitism and racism

Studying the Shoah passes on the memory of the victims and helps understand where hatred and racism lead, so that it never happens again.

Source:

-
- 135** **Quel pays a été colonisé par la France ?**
Which country was colonised by France?
Le Sénégal
Senegal
Senegal was a French colony. It became independent in 1960. Kenya and Ghana were British, Angola Portuguese.
Source:
-
- 136** **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:
-
- 137** **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:
-
- 138** **Durant le mandat de quel président la peine de mort a-t-elle été abolie ?**
During which president's term was the death penalty abolished?
François Mitterrand
François Mitterrand
The death penalty was abolished in 1981, under the presidency of François Mitterrand, through the law championed by Robert Badinter.
Source:
-
- 139** **Quel régime politique a été mis en place pendant la Révolution française en 1792 ?**
What political system was established during the French Revolution in 1792?
La République
The Republic
In September 1792, the monarchy was abolished and the First Republic was proclaimed.
Source:
-
- 140** **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:
-

-
- 141 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:
-
- 142 Quelle organisation internationale a été créée en 1945 après la Seconde Guerre mondiale ?**
Which international 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 a permanent member of its Security Council.
Source:
-
- 143 Quelle peine a été supprimée en 1981 ?**
Which penalty was abolished in 1981?
La peine de mort
The death penalty
The law of 9 October 1981 abolished the death penalty in France. Since 2007, this ban has been written into the Constitution.
Source:
-
- 144 En quelle année l'euro est-elle devenue la monnaie utilisée en France ?**
In what year did the euro become the currency used in France?
En 2002
In 2002
Euro coins and banknotes have been used in France since 1 January 2002. The euro replaced the franc.
Source:
-
- 145 En quelle année a commencé la Première Guerre mondiale ?**
In what year did the First World War begin?
En 1914
In 1914
The First World War began in 1914, in August for France, and ended in 1918.
Source:
-
- 146 Où a eu lieu le débarquement en 1944 ?**
Where did the 1944 landings take place?
En Normandie
In Normandy
On 6 June 1944, the Allies landed on the beaches of Normandy. It was the beginning of the liberation of France.
Source:
-

147 Quel continent a été le plus concerné par la décolonisation française après la Seconde Guerre mondiale ?

Which continent was most affected by French decolonisation after the Second World War?

L'Afrique

Africa

After 1945, most of the French colonies that became independent were in Africa, especially around 1960, and Algeria in 1962.

Source:

148 Que fête-t-on le 8 mai ?

What is celebrated on 8 May?

La victoire des Alliés et la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale en Europe

The Allied victory and the end of the Second World War in Europe

On 8 May 1945, Nazi Germany surrendered. On this day, France celebrates the Allied victory and the end of the Second World War in Europe.

Source:

149 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:

150 Quel pays a une frontière terrestre avec la France métropolitaine ?

Which country shares a land border with metropolitan France?

La Belgique

Belgium

Belgium shares a land border with France in the north. Portugal, Austria and Poland do not border metropolitan France.

Source:

151 Quelle ville française est un port maritime ?

Which French city is a seaport?

Marseille

Marseille

Marseille is located on the Mediterranean Sea. It is one of the largest seaports in France and the largest on the Mediterranean. The other cities are far from the sea.

Source:

152 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:

153 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:

154 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:

155 Quelle île française se trouve dans l'océan Indien ?

Which French island is in the Indian Ocean?

La Réunion

Réunion

Réunion is a French island in the Indian Ocean, like Mayotte. Martinique and Guadeloupe are in the Caribbean Sea, and Corsica is in the Mediterranean.

Source:

156 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:

157 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:

158 Lequel de ces pays partage des frontières terrestres avec la France ?

Which of these countries shares land borders with France?

L'Italie

Italy

Italy shares a land border with France in the south-east, in the Alps. Portugal, Austria and Denmark do not border France.

Source:

-
- 159 Quel pays a une frontière avec la France métropolitaine au nord-est ?**
Which country borders metropolitan France to the north-east?
L'Allemagne
Germany
Germany neighbours France in the north-east, along the Rhine. Spain and Andorra are to the south, and Portugal has no border with France.
Source:
-
- 160 Où se trouvent les principales activités économiques en France ?**
Where are the main economic activities in France located?
Surtout dans les grandes villes et leurs agglomérations
Mainly in large cities and their urban areas
Businesses and jobs are concentrated in large urban areas, especially in Île-de-France around Paris.
Source:
-
- 161 Parmi ces pays, lequel attire le plus de visiteurs chaque année ?**
Of these countries, which one attracts the most visitors each year?
La France
France
France is the most visited country in the world. It welcomes about 100 million foreign tourists each year.
Source: ONU Tourisme – Baromètre du tourisme mondial
-
- 162 Où habite la majorité des Français ?**
Where do most French people live?
En ville ou dans une agglomération urbaine
In a town or city, or an urban area
The vast majority of French people live in or around cities. About four out of five French people live in an urban area.
Source:
-
- 163 Quelle région est la plus peuplée ?**
Which region has the largest population?
L'Île-de-France
Île-de-France
Île-de-France, around Paris, is the most populated region in France, with more than 12 million inhabitants.
Source:
-
- 164 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:
-

165 Lequel de ces départements de France est le plus touristique ?

Which of these French departments attracts the most tourists?

Paris

Paris

Paris is the most visited department in France, with its monuments and museums such as the Eiffel Tower and the Louvre.

Source:

166 Quand peut-on visiter gratuitement des lieux culturels en France ?

When 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, during the European Heritage Days, many monuments and museums open to the public free of charge.

Source:

167 Combien de personnes parlent français dans le monde ?

How many people speak French worldwide?

Environ 400 millions de personnes

About 400 million people

According to the International Organisation of La Francophonie (2026 report), about 396 million people speak French worldwide, on all five continents.

Source:

168 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:

169 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:

170 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:

171 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:

172 Quel est le classement de la langue française parmi les langues les plus parlées dans le monde ?

Where does French rank among the most widely spoken languages in the world?

Elle est au 4e rang

It ranks 4th

According to the International Organisation of La Francophonie (2026 report), French is the 4th most spoken language in the world, with about 396 million speakers.

Source:

173 Quelle cathédrale célèbre a été en partie détruite par un incendie en 2019 ?

Which famous cathedral was partly destroyed by fire in 2019?

La cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris

Notre-Dame de Paris Cathedral

On 15 April 2019, a fire destroyed the roof and spire of Notre-Dame de Paris. After restoration, the cathedral reopened in December 2024.

Source:

174 Qui était une écrivaine française célèbre ?

Who was a famous French woman writer?

Simone de Beauvoir

Simone de Beauvoir

Simone de Beauvoir was a French writer and philosopher, author of “The Second Sex”. Piaf was a singer, Curie a scientist and Chanel a fashion designer.

Source:

175 Qui était un célèbre musicien français ?

Who was a famous French musician?

Claude Debussy

Claude Debussy

Claude Debussy (1862–1918) was a famous French composer, author of “Clair de lune”. Mozart was Austrian, Beethoven German and Verdi Italian.

Source:

176 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:

177 Quelle fête est française ?

Which celebration is French?

La fête nationale du 14 juillet

The national holiday on 14 July

14 July has been France's national holiday since 1880. Thanksgiving and 4 July are American, and Oktoberfest is German.

Source:

Living in French society

32 questions

178 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:

179 Quel mariage est reconnu par l'État ?

Which marriage is recognised by the State?

Le mariage civil célébré à la mairie

A civil marriage performed at the town hall

The State recognises only civil marriage, performed at the town hall with the free consent of both spouses. Being married to several people is forbidden.

Source:

180 Après de quelle institution les parents peuvent-ils inscrire leur enfant à l'école publique ?

With which institution can parents enrol their child in a state school?

La mairie

The town hall (mairie)

For public nursery or primary school, parents first enrol their child at the town hall. Then the head teacher admits the child.

Source:

181 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:

182 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:

183 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:

184 Quelle est l'une des conditions pour passer l'examen du permis de conduire ?

What is one of the conditions for taking the driving test?

Avoir réussi l'épreuve théorique du code de la route

Having passed the theory test on the highway code

To take the practical car driving test, you must have passed the highway code test and be at least 17. Nationality is not required.

Source:

185 Un bail locatif est valide s'il est :

A residential lease is valid if it is:

écrit et signé par le propriétaire et le locataire

written and signed by the landlord and the tenant

A residential lease must be in writing. The landlord and the tenant both sign it and each keeps a copy.

Source:

186 Où peut-on déposer un lave-vaisselle cassé ?

Where can you take a broken dishwasher?

À la déchetterie

To the recycling centre (déchetterie)

A broken household appliance is taken to the recycling centre or to a shop that takes it back. Leaving it in the street or in nature is punishable by a fine.

Source:

187 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:

188 À qui est accessible la contraception ?

Who has access to contraception?

À toutes les personnes, y compris les mineures

Everyone, including minors

Contraception is available to everyone, including minors, without parental consent. For under-26s, reimbursable contraceptives and consultations are fully covered, with nothing to pay upfront.

Source:

189 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:

190 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:

191 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:

192 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:

193 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:

194 Lorsqu'un employeur veut qu'un salarié travaille plus longtemps que la durée prévue dans le contrat de travail :

When an employer wants an employee to work longer than the hours set in the employment contract:

les heures en plus sont majorées ou compensées par du repos

the extra hours are paid at a higher rate or compensated with time off

Overtime hours give the right to a higher rate of pay or to compensatory time off. The employer cannot make employees work them for free.

Source:

195 Quelle est la mission de France Travail ?

What is the role of France Travail?

Aider les demandeurs d'emploi et les entreprises qui recrutent

Helping job seekers and companies that are recruiting

France Travail supports job seekers, pays unemployment benefits and helps companies find employees.

Source:

196 Dans une entreprise, le droit syndical permet :

In a company, trade union rights allow:

aux salariés d'adhérer à un syndicat pour défendre leurs intérêts

employees to join a trade union to defend their interests

Every employee can freely join the trade union of their choice to defend their rights. The employer cannot penalise them for this.

Source:

197 Dans une entreprise, le droit de grève autorise :

In a company, the right to strike allows:

les salariés à arrêter ensemble le travail pour des revendications

employees to stop work together in support of their demands

A strike is a collective stoppage of work to defend professional demands. Strike days are not paid and violence is forbidden.

Source:

198 Quelles sont les conditions pour toucher les allocations chômage ?

What are the conditions for receiving unemployment benefit?

Avoir perdu son emploi, avoir assez travaillé et être inscrit à France Travail

Having lost your job, having worked long enough and being registered with France Travail

To receive unemployment benefit, you must have lost your job (usually not by choice), have worked at least 6 months and be registered with France Travail.

Source:

199 Qu'est-ce que l'école maternelle ?

What is école maternelle?

La première étape de l'école, pour les enfants de 3 à 6 ans

The first stage of school, for children aged 3 to 6

Nursery school (école maternelle) takes children from 3 to 6. It is free in the public sector and has been compulsory since 2019, with education from age 3.

Source:

200 Comment s'appelle le diplôme passé par les élèves à la fin du collège ?

What is the name of the diploma pupils take at the end of collège (lower secondary school)?

Le diplôme national du brevet

The diplôme national du brevet

At the end of troisième (the last year of collège), pupils take the diplôme national du brevet (DNB). The baccalauréat is taken at the end of lycée.

Source:

-
- 201 Les parents d'élève ont le droit de :**
Pupils' parents have the right to:
élire des représentants des parents d'élèves
elect parents' representatives
Parents are part of the school community. They elect representatives who sit on the school council or the board of governors.
Source:
-
- 202 Qui peut manger à la cantine scolaire ?**
Who can eat in the school canteen?
Tous les élèves, sans discrimination, si le service existe
All pupils, without discrimination, if the service exists
When a primary school has a canteen, all enrolled children have the right to use it, without discrimination based on their family situation.
Source:
-
- 203 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:
-
- 204 Quel est l'âge de la majorité ?**
What is the age of majority?
18 ans
18
In France, you come of age at 18. You can then vote, sign contracts and act alone in all matters of civil life.
Source:
-
- 205 À l'école, il est interdit aux parents de :**
At school, parents are forbidden to:
insulter ou menacer un enseignant
insult or threaten a teacher
Insulting or threatening a teacher or school staff member is forbidden and punishable by law. Meeting teachers or voting is a right.
Source:
-
- 206 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:
-

207 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:

208 Quand ont lieu les vacances scolaires de Noël ?

When are the Christmas school holidays?

Fin décembre et début janvier, pendant deux semaines

At the end of December and the start of January, for two weeks

The Christmas holidays last two weeks, from late December to early January. They take place on the same dates throughout metropolitan France.

Source:

209 À l'école, un enfant en situation de handicap :

At school, a child with a disability:

a le droit d'être scolarisé, avec un accompagnement adapté

has the right to be schooled, with suitable support

Every child with a disability has the right to go to school, preferably a mainstream school, with suitable support if needed (classroom assistant, equipment...).

Source: