FREE PDF · VERSION DATED 16 NOVEMBER 2026

2027 French civic exam

94 official questions with answers and explanations

Multi-year residence permit | Resident card | Naturalisation



From the Citoyen app · citoyen-app.fr

The exam at a glance

- 40 multiple-choice questions in French, on a computer or tablet
- 28 knowledge questions and 12 real-life scenario questions
- 45 minutes maximum
- To pass: at least 32 correct answers out of 40 (80%), with no negative marking
- The questions you get depend on your application: multi-year residence permit (carte de séjour pluriannuelle), resident card (carte de résident) or naturalisation

The 5 topics in this PDF

18 Principles and values of the Republic

23 Institutional and political system

15 Rights and duties

22 History, geography and culture

16 Living in French society

How to use this PDF

1. Answer the questions for each topic without looking at the answer key, and write down your answers.
2. Check your answers using the answer key at the end of the topic, and read the explanation for each question you got wrong.
3. Try the questions you got wrong again a few days later.
4. Finish with a 40-question mock exam in 45 minutes: on citoyen-app.fr or in the app.

Application markers

Under each number, you'll see which applications the official list includes the question for:

Multi-year residence permit · Resident card · Naturalisation

This PDF doesn't include real-life scenario questions: the ministry doesn't publish them. The Citoyen app offers over 130, with answers and explanations.

TOPIC 1 OF 5

Principles and values of the Republic

18 questions

1 **Parmi les propositions suivantes, laquelle constitue une participation citoyenne ?**

Indicative translation: Which of the following is a form of civic participation?

Resident card

- **A** Détenir un passeport français en cours de validité
  Holding a valid French passport
- **B** Être inscrit au fichier national des électeurs
  Being registered in the national electoral register
- **C** Voter lors d'une élection municipale
  Voting in a municipal election
- **D** Recevoir sa carte nationale d'identité
  Receiving your national identity card

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2 **Que garantit la liberté d'expression ?**

Indicative translation: What does freedom of expression guarantee?

Resident card

- **A** Le droit au vote à partir de 18 ans
  The right to vote from the age of 18
- **B** La protection des données personnelles
  The protection of personal data
- **C** L'égalité devant la loi pour tous les citoyens
  Equality before the law for all citizens
- **D** Le respect de la diversité d'opinion dans la société
  Respect for diversity of opinion in society

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3 **À quoi sert un titre de séjour ?**

Indicative translation: What is a residence permit (titre de séjour) for?

Resident card

- **A** Il est nécessaire pour accéder à un emploi dans la fonction publique sans restriction.
  It is needed to access any job in the civil service without restriction.
- **B** Il autorise une personne étrangère à séjourner légalement en France pour une durée déterminée.
  It allows a foreign person to stay legally in France for a fixed period.
- **C** Il permet d'obtenir automatiquement la nationalité française après une certaine période.
  It automatically gives French nationality after a certain period.
- **D** Il sert à s'inscrire sur les listes électorales pour voter aux élections nationales.
  It is used to register on the electoral rolls to vote in national elections.

4 **La liberté de circulation permet à toute personne de :**

Indicative translation: Freedom of movement allows every person to:

Resident card

- **A** être protégé contre toute discrimination dans l'accès au logement
  be protected against all discrimination in access to housing
- **B** bénéficier de la protection contre l'expulsion sans décision judiciaire
  be protected against expulsion without a court decision
- **C** se déplacer librement sur le territoire français, sauf restrictions légales
  move freely within French territory, except for legal restrictions
- **D** participer à la vie politique locale en votant aux élections municipales
  take part in local political life by voting in municipal elections

5 **Sur quel site internet peut-on retrouver le symbole de la République française ?**

Indicative translation: On which website can you find the symbol of the French Republic?

Resident card

- **A** conseil-constitutionnel.fr, le site du Conseil constitutionnel
  conseil-constitutionnel.fr, the website of the Constitutional Council
- **B** service-public.fr, le site officiel de l'administration française
  service-public.fr, the official website of the French administration
- **C** vie-publique.fr, le portail d'information sur la vie institutionnelle
  vie-publique.fr, the information portal on institutional life
- **D** assemblee-nationale.fr, le site de l'Assemblée nationale
  assemblee-nationale.fr, the website of the National Assembly

6 **Complétez ces paroles de la Marseillaise : "Aux armes […] ! Formez vos bataillons"**

Indicative translation: Complete these lyrics of La Marseillaise: "Aux armes […] ! Formez vos bataillons" ("To arms […]! Form your battalions")

Resident card

- **A** républicains
  républicains (republicans)
- **B** frères
  frères (brothers)
- **C** soldats
  soldats (soldiers)
- **D** citoyens
  citoyens (citizens)

7 **À quoi correspond la date du 14 juillet ?**

Indicative translation: What does the date of 14 July correspond to?

Multi-year residence permit

- **A** La fête nationale française, célébrant la Révolution de 1789
  The French national holiday, celebrating the Revolution of 1789
- **B** La création du Conseil constitutionnel
  The creation of the Constitutional Council
- **C** La proclamation de la République française en 1792
  The proclamation of the French Republic in 1792
- **D** La signature de la Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen
  The signing of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

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

Indicative translation: What is one of the symbols of the French Republic?

Multi-year residence permit

A Le drapeau tricolore bleu, blanc, rouge
The blue, white and red tricolour flag

B La fleur de lys
The fleur-de-lis

C La Déclaration de 1789
The Declaration of 1789

D Le Conseil constitutionnel
The Constitutional Council

9 **Le principe d'égalité signifie que :**

Indicative translation: The principle of equality means that:

Multi-year residence permit

A La séparation entre les pouvoirs législatif, exécutif et judiciaire est garantie.
The separation between legislative, executive and judicial powers is guaranteed.

B L'État doit protéger exclusivement certaines religions reconnues.
The State must protect only certain recognised religions.

C Tous les citoyens ont les mêmes droits et sont traités de la même façon par la loi.
All citizens have the same rights and are treated in the same way by the law.

D Le droit de vote est réservé uniquement aux citoyens français de naissance.
The right to vote is reserved only for French citizens by birth.

10 **"Liberté, égalité, fraternité", c'est :**

Indicative translation: "Liberté, égalité, fraternité" (Liberty, equality, fraternity) is:

Multi-year residence permit

A La devise nationale de la République française
The national motto of the French Republic

B Le drapeau officiel de la France
The official flag of France

C Le principe de la laïcité dans les écoles
The principle of secularism (laïcité) in schools

D Le nom de l'hymne national français
The name of the French national anthem

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

Indicative translation: Is it allowed to insult someone in public because they are different (disability, physical appearance, sex…)?

Multi-year residence permit Resident card

A Oui, si cela se passe en dehors d'un lieu public.
Yes, if it happens outside a public place.

B Oui, mais seulement si la personne n'en porte pas plainte.
Yes, but only if the person does not file a complaint.

C Non, sauf autorisation expresse d'une autorité administrative.
No, except with express permission from an administrative authority.

D Non, c'est interdit par la loi de discriminer ou insulter une personne pour sa différence.
No, the law forbids discriminating against or insulting a person because of their difference.

12 **Certains métiers peuvent-ils être réservés aux hommes ?**

Indicative translation: Can some jobs be reserved for men?

Multi-year residence permit

- **A** Oui, la tradition permet de réserver des métiers selon le genre.
  Yes, tradition allows jobs to be reserved according to gender.
- **B** Non, tous les métiers sont ouverts aux hommes et aux femmes en France.
  No, all jobs are open to men and women in France.
- **C** Oui, certains métiers publics sont réservés exclusivement aux hommes.
  Yes, some public-sector jobs are reserved exclusively for men.
- **D** Non, mais seules les femmes peuvent exercer des fonctions politiques.
  No, but only women can hold political office.

13 **Complétez les paroles de la Marseillaise "Allons enfants de la patrie..."**

Indicative translation: Complete the lyrics of La Marseillaise: "Allons enfants de la patrie..." ("Arise, children of the fatherland...")

Naturalisation

- **A** Le jour de gloire est arrivé
  Le jour de gloire est arrivé (The day of glory has arrived)
- **B** Liberté, égalité, fraternité
  Liberté, égalité, fraternité (Liberty, equality, fraternity)
- **C** Un pour tous, tous pour un
  Un pour tous, tous pour un (One for all, all for one)
- **D** À la volonté du peuple
  À la volonté du peuple (To the will of the people)

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

Indicative translation: In a job interview, what can the candidate be asked?

Naturalisation

- **A** Des questions sur les opinions politiques ou syndicales du candidat pour évaluer son intégration.
  Questions about the candidate's political or trade union opinions, to assess their integration.
- **B** Des questions sur l'origine ethnique afin de promouvoir la diversité dans l'entreprise.
  Questions about ethnic origin, in order to promote diversity in the company.
- **C** Des questions en lien direct avec la capacité du candidat à occuper le poste proposé.
  Questions directly linked to the candidate's ability to do the job offered.
- **D** Des questions relatives à la situation familiale pour anticiper la disponibilité du candidat.
  Questions about their family situation, to anticipate the candidate's availability.

15 **Déclarer ses revenus aux services fiscaux est :**

Indicative translation: Declaring your income to the tax authorities is:

Naturalisation

- **A** un engagement moral conseillé par les services administratifs
  a moral commitment recommended by the administrative services
- **B** une formalité nécessaire uniquement pour les salariés du secteur public
  a formality required only for public-sector employees
- **C** une démarche volontaire destinée à obtenir des aides sociales
  a voluntary step intended to obtain social benefits
- **D** une obligation légale pour tous les résidents fiscaux
  a legal obligation for all tax residents

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

Indicative translation: In France, taxes are used to fund public spending. Which statement is correct?

Naturalisation

A Les impôts servent principalement à financer les partis politiques et les campagnes électorales.
Taxes are mainly used to fund political parties and election campaigns.

B Les impôts sont collectés pour être redistribués exclusivement aux collectivités locales.
Taxes are collected to be redistributed exclusively to local authorities.

C Les impôts servent à financer les services publics comme l'éducation, la santé et la sécurité.
Taxes are used to fund public services such as education, health and security.

D Les impôts sont versés uniquement pour rembourser la dette publique de l'État.
Taxes are paid only to repay the State's public debt.

17 **La liberté d'association est :**

Indicative translation: Freedom of association is:

Naturalisation

A une disposition propre à la Déclaration des droits de l'homme de 1789 limitant l'expression collective en période de crise.
a provision specific to the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man, limiting collective expression in times of crisis.

B un droit fondamental garanti par la loi de 1901 permettant à toute personne de créer ou de rejoindre librement un groupe sans autorisation préalable.
a fundamental right guaranteed by the law of 1901, allowing any person to freely create or join a group without prior authorisation.

C une prérogative réservée aux seuls syndicats professionnels reconnus par le Code du travail.
a privilege reserved only for professional trade unions recognised by the Labour Code (Code du travail).

D un principe de laïcité encadrant les pratiques religieuses dans l'espace public et les associations cultuelles.
a principle of secularism (laïcité) regulating religious practices in public spaces and religious associations.

18 **La liberté d'expression sur les réseaux sociaux en France est :**

Indicative translation: Freedom of expression on social media in France is:

Naturalisation

A Sous le contrôle exclusif des plateformes privées, sans intervention des autorités judiciaires françaises.
Under the exclusive control of private platforms, without any involvement of the French judicial authorities.

B Absolue et sans aucune restriction
Absolute and without any restriction

C Protégée mais encadrée par la loi, notamment pour limiter la diffamation, l'incitation à la haine et la protection de la vie privée.
Protected but regulated by law, in particular to limit defamation and incitement to hatred, and to protect privacy.

D Uniquement soumise à l'avis préalable des autorités administratives compétentes.
Only subject to the prior opinion of the competent administrative authorities.

Answer key: Principles and values of the Republic

1 **C · Voter lors d'une élection municipale**
In France, voting in a municipal election is a true act of civic participation, as it allows citizens to make their voices heard in local affairs. According to the 1958 Constitution, universal suffrage is a fundamental principle of French democracy. Possessing identity documents, such as the ID card or passport, relates to citizenship status but is not active participation. Being registered on the electoral roll is a prerequisite, but not a participatory act by itself.

2 **D · Le respect de la diversité d'opinion dans la société**
In France, freedom of expression ensures that everyone can share their ideas and opinions, which promotes respect for a diversity of views. Article 11 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789 states that free communication of thoughts is a fundamental right. This principle is protected by the French Constitution.

3 **B · Il autorise une personne étrangère à séjourner légalement en France pour une durée déterminée.**
In France, a residence permit is an official document issued by the authorities that allows a foreign national to legally stay in the country for a set period of time. According to the Code for the Entry and Residence of Foreigners and the Right of Asylum (CESEDA), it does not grant French nationality nor the right to vote in national elections. Possessing this permit is required for many social and administrative rights.

4 **C · se déplacer librement sur le territoire français, sauf restrictions légales**
In France, freedom of movement allows any person to travel and reside freely throughout the country, as long as they respect the law (see Article 4 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen and Article 2 of Protocol No. 4 to the European Convention on Human Rights). This right may be restricted by law in certain cases, but it remains a fundamental principle guaranteed by the Constitution.

5 **B · service-public.fr, le site officiel de l'administration française**
In France, the symbol of the Republic (such as the tricolor flag, Marianne, or the seal) is shown on service-public.fr, the official website of the administration. According to the 1958 Constitution, these symbols represent the values of the Republic. Service-public.fr is the central source of official citizen information.

6 **D · citoyens**
The full line from the Marseillaise is: "Aux armes citoyens ! Formez vos bataillons." The word "citoyens" (citizens) highlights popular sovereignty and the participation of all in defending the nation, a fundamental principle of the French Republic stated in Article 3 of the 1958 Constitution.

7 **A · La fête nationale française, célébrant la Révolution de 1789**
In France, July 14th is the national holiday celebrating the storming of the Bastille in 1789, a key event at the start of the French Revolution. Article 2 of the 1958 Constitution designates July 14th as the national day. This date represents the values of liberty, equality, and fraternity upheld by the Republic.

8 **A · Le drapeau tricolore bleu, blanc, rouge**
The tricolor flag is one of the official symbols of the Republic, as stated in Article 2 of the Constitution, along with La Marseillaise, the motto, and Marianne. The Constitutional Council is an institution, the Declaration of 1789 a founding text, and the fleur-de-lis the symbol of the former monarchy.

9 **C · Tous les citoyens ont les mêmes droits et sont traités de la même façon par la loi.**
In France, the principle of equality means that all citizens, without distinction, have the same rights and are treated equally under the law. This principle is established by the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789) and the Constitution. It applies to everyone living in France.

10 **A · La devise nationale de la République française**
In France, 'Liberté, égalité, fraternité' is the national motto, as stated in the 1958 Constitution. It represents the core values of the French Republic, inherited from the 1789 Revolution. According to Article 2 of the Constitution, this motto sums up the principles on which the Republic is based.

11 **D · Non, c’est interdit par la loi de discriminer ou insulter une personne pour sa différence.**

In France, it is illegal to insult or discriminate against someone because of their disability, physical appearance, gender, or any other difference. These actions are punishable by the Penal Code and are protected by the constitutional principle of equality. Respect for each person's dignity is a fundamental value of the Republic.

12 **B · Non, tous les métiers sont ouverts aux hommes et aux femmes en France.**

In France, the principle of equality between men and women is established by the Constitution and the law. This means that no job can be reserved for one gender; all professions are open to everyone, except in very rare medical cases. Discrimination based on gender is prohibited by the law of May 27, 2008 concerning the fight against discrimination.

13 **A · Le jour de gloire est arrivé**

In France, the national anthem is La Marseillaise. Its lyrics begin with 'Allons enfants de la patrie, le jour de gloire est arrivé.' This anthem, adopted in 1795, embodies the values and principles of the Republic that emerged during the French Revolution.

14 **C · Des questions en lien direct avec la capacité du candidat à occuper le poste proposé.**

In France, regulations prohibit asking candidates about their private life or personal opinions unless the questions are directly related to the job. According to the Labour Code (article L1221-6), only information necessary to assess the candidate’s ability to perform the job may be requested. This upholds privacy protection and equal treatment for all applicants.

15 **D · une obligation légale pour tous les résidents fiscaux**

In France, declaring income to the tax authorities is a legal obligation for all tax residents, as set out by Article 170 of the General Tax Code. This process ensures tax fairness and helps fund public services. Failing to declare income can lead to penalties. Complying with this is a key civic responsibility in a democracy.

16 **C · Les impôts servent à financer les services publics comme l’éducation, la santé et la sécurité.**

In France, taxes are used to fund public expenditures such as education, healthcare, security, and other essential services. According to Article 13 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789) and Article 34 of the Constitution, taxation ensures national solidarity and supports the functioning of the State and its public services.

17 **B · un droit fondamental garanti par la loi de 1901 permettant à toute personne de créer ou de rejoindre librement un groupe sans autorisation préalable.**

In France, freedom of association is a fundamental right enshrined in the 1901 law, which allows anyone to freely create or join an association without needing prior authorization from authorities. This principle safeguards pluralism and citizen participation, with restrictions only allowed in strictly defined cases. It is one of the core values of the French Republic.

18 **C · Protégée mais encadrée par la loi, notamment pour limiter la diffamation, l’incitation à la haine et la protection de la vie privée.**

In France, freedom of expression on social networks is a fundamental right protected by the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789, but it is subject to legal limits. These restrictions aim to protect public order, individual dignity, and to prevent offenses such as defamation or hate speech. Therefore, this freedom is not absolute and must respect laws like the 1881 Press Law and modern regulations concerning digital communication.

TOPIC 2 OF 5

Institutional and political system

23 questions

19 **Qu'est-ce que l'État de droit ?**

Indicative translation: What is the rule of law (État de droit)?

Resident card · Naturalisation

- **A** Un type de gouvernement où le pouvoir est exercé uniquement par le président de la République.
  A type of government where power is exercised only by the President of the Republic.
- **B** Un mode d'organisation qui accorde les pleins pouvoirs au Parlement pour voter toutes les lois sans limitation.
  A form of organisation that gives full powers to Parliament to pass any law without limitation.
- **C** Un principe selon lequel la justice est rendue uniquement par les citoyens réunis en assemblée populaire.
  A principle according to which justice is delivered only by citizens gathered in a popular assembly.
- **D** Un système dans lequel toutes les autorités publiques sont soumises à la loi et où les droits des citoyens sont protégés par des règles juridiques.
  A system in which all public authorities are subject to the law and citizens' rights are protected by legal rules.

20 **Le président de la République a commis un crime. Quelle proposition est correcte ?**

Indicative translation: The President of the Republic has committed a crime. Which statement is correct?

Resident card

- **A** Le président bénéficie à vie d'une immunité totale, même en cas de crime.
  The President has total immunity for life, even in the case of a crime.
- **B** Le président ne peut être jugé que par la Haute Cour, selon la procédure prévue par la Constitution.
  The President can only be tried by the High Court (Haute Cour), according to the procedure set out in the Constitution.
- **C** Le Conseil constitutionnel décide directement de la culpabilité du président.
  The Constitutional Council directly decides whether the President is guilty.
- **D** Seul le Premier ministre peut engager des poursuites judiciaires contre le président.
  Only the Prime Minister can start legal proceedings against the President.

21 **La loi est l'expression de :**

Indicative translation: The law is the expression of:

Resident card

- **A** l'autorité du président de la République
  the authority of the President of the Republic
- **B** les décisions du gouvernement
  the decisions of the Government
- **C** les avis du Conseil Constitutionnel
  the opinions of the Constitutional Council
- **D** la volonté générale du peuple
  the general will of the people

22 **Quelle est la durée du mandat du conseil municipal et du maire ?**

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

Resident card

A Sept ans
Seven years

B Six ans
Six years

C Cinq ans
Five years

D Quatre ans
Four years

23 **Que garantit l'État de droit ?**

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

Resident card

A L'indépendance des collectivités territoriales dans l'organisation locale
The independence of local authorities in local organisation

B L'élection directe du président de la République par les citoyens
The direct election of the President of the Republic by citizens

C La protection des droits et libertés par l'application de la loi à tous
The protection of rights and freedoms by applying the law to everyone

D La séparation entre les pouvoirs exécutif et judiciaire
The separation between executive and judicial powers

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

Indicative translation: Can one person vote in place of another?

Resident card

A Oui, dans certaines circonstances, le maire peut accorder une procuration à un citoyen.
Yes, in certain circumstances, the mayor can grant a proxy (procuration) to a citizen.

B Non, chaque électeur doit voter personnellement sans délégation.
No, each voter must vote in person, without delegation.

C Oui, les membres d'une même famille peuvent voter l'un pour l'autre sur demande écrite.
Yes, members of the same family can vote for each other on written request.

D Non, mais un citoyen peut représenter plusieurs personnes lors du dépouillement.
No, but one citizen can represent several people during the counting of votes.

25 **Est-ce que le vote est obligatoire ?**

Indicative translation: Is voting compulsory?

Resident card

A Oui, le vote est obligatoire uniquement lors des élections présidentielles.
Yes, voting is compulsory only in presidential elections.

B Oui, le vote est obligatoire pour les citoyens inscrits sur les listes électorales.
Yes, voting is compulsory for citizens registered on the electoral rolls.

C Non, seules les élections européennes imposent le vote en France.
No, only European elections make voting compulsory in France.

D Non, le vote est un droit mais il n'est pas obligatoire en France.
No, voting is a right but it is not compulsory in France.

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

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

Resident card

- **A** Non, mais il peut nommer une personne de son choix pour le remplacer sans élection.
  No, but they can appoint a person of their choice to replace them without an election.
- **B** Non, il doit quitter ses fonctions à la fin de son mandat sauf s'il est réélu.
  No, they must leave office at the end of their term unless they are re-elected.
- **C** Oui, il peut rester si le Conseil constitutionnel l'y autorise.
  Yes, they can stay if the Constitutional Council authorises it.
- **D** Oui, il peut prolonger son mandat en cas de décision de l'Assemblée nationale.
  Yes, they can extend their term if the National Assembly decides so.

27 **Qui nomme le Premier ministre ?**

Indicative translation: Who appoints the Prime Minister?

Multi-year residence permit · Resident card

- **A** Le Conseil constitutionnel
  The Constitutional Council
- **B** L'Assemblée nationale
  The National Assembly
- **C** Le Sénat
  The Senate
- **D** Le Président de la République
  The President of the Republic

28 **Le Parlement est composé :**

Indicative translation: Parliament is made up of:

Multi-year residence permit · Resident card

- **A** de l'Assemblée nationale et du Sénat
  the National Assembly and the Senate
- **B** du Conseil constitutionnel et du Conseil d'État
  the Constitutional Council and the Council of State (Conseil d'État)
- **C** de la Cour de cassation et du Conseil économique, social et environnemental
  the Court of Cassation and the Economic, Social and Environmental Council
- **D** du Président de la République et du Gouvernement
  the President of the Republic and the Government

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

Indicative translation: What is executive power? It is the power that:

Multi-year residence permit

- **A** a pour mission d'élaborer et de voter les lois
  has the task of drafting and voting on laws
- **B** organise les élections et garantit la neutralité administrative
  organises elections and guarantees administrative neutrality
- **C** est chargé d'appliquer les lois et de diriger l'action du gouvernement
  is responsible for applying laws and directing the action of the government
- **D** veille au respect de la Constitution et contrôle les lois
  ensures that the Constitution is respected and reviews laws

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

Indicative translation: Leaders are elected by citizens in:

Multi-year residence permit

A un régime autoritaire
an authoritarian regime

B une démocratie
a democracy

C une monarchie
a monarchy

D une dictature
a dictatorship

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

Indicative translation: Is it allowed not to respect a law?

Multi-year residence permit · Naturalisation

A Oui, on peut ignorer la loi si elle nous semble injuste.
Yes, you can ignore the law if it seems unfair to you.

B Oui, on peut choisir d'obéir seulement aux lois qui nous arrangent.
Yes, you can choose to obey only the laws that suit you.

C Non, seules les autorités publiques peuvent ne pas appliquer la loi.
No, only public authorities may choose not to apply the law.

D Non, il faut toujours respecter la loi en France.
No, you must always respect the law in France.

32 **Qui doit respecter la loi ?**

Indicative translation: Who must respect the law?

Multi-year residence permit

A Exclusivement les citoyens français
Only French citizens

B Seules les entreprises françaises
Only French companies

C Toutes les personnes vivant en France
Everyone living in France

D Uniquement les agents de l'État
Only State employees

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

Indicative translation: What is the role of the judicial authority?

Multi-year residence permit

A Représenter la France à l'étranger et diriger la diplomatie
To represent France abroad and lead diplomacy

B Gérer les finances publiques et le budget de l'État
To manage public finances and the State budget

C Élaborer les lois et les voter au Parlement
To draft laws and vote on them in Parliament

D Faire respecter la loi et protéger les libertés individuelles
To enforce the law and protect individual freedoms

34 **Comment est désigné le Premier ministre ?**

Indicative translation: How is the Prime Minister chosen?

Naturalisation

A Il est choisi lors d'un vote direct par les citoyens français.
They are chosen by a direct vote of French citizens.

B Il est élu par l'Assemblée nationale à la majorité absolue.
They are elected by the National Assembly by an absolute majority.

C Il est désigné par le Conseil constitutionnel sur proposition du Président du Sénat.
They are designated by the Constitutional Council on the proposal of the President of the Senate.

D Il est nommé par le Président de la République.
They are appointed by the President of the Republic.

35 **Qui peut se présenter aux élections présidentielles ?**

Indicative translation: Who can stand in presidential elections?

Naturalisation

A Toute personne de nationalité française ou européenne résidant en France depuis plus de 10 ans
Any person of French or European nationality who has lived in France for more than 10 years

B Tout parlementaire français ayant siégé au moins un mandat complet
Any French member of Parliament who has served at least one full term

C Tout citoyen français âgé de plus de 25 ans titulaire d'un diplôme universitaire
Any French citizen over 25 years old with a university degree

D Tout citoyen français âgé d'au moins 18 ans, jouissant de ses droits civiques et inscrit sur les listes électorales
Any French citizen aged at least 18, who has full civic rights and is registered on the electoral rolls

36 **À qui appartient la souveraineté nationale ?**

Indicative translation: Who holds national sovereignty?

Naturalisation

A Au Président de la République en exercice
The President of the Republic in office

B Au peuple français, représenté par ses élus
The French people, represented by their elected officials

C Au Parlement réuni en Congrès
Parliament meeting as a Congress

D Au Conseil Constitutionnel
The Constitutional Council

37 **Qui est élu lors des élections municipales ?**

Indicative translation: Who is elected in municipal elections?

Multi-year residence permit · Naturalisation

A Les conseillers municipaux
The municipal councillors

B Les conseillers départementaux
The departmental councillors

C Les députés de la circonscription
The members of Parliament (députés) of the constituency

D Le maire directement
The mayor, directly

38 **L'inscription sur les listes électorales est :**

Indicative translation: Registration on the electoral rolls is:

Naturalisation

- **A** automatique pour toute personne majeure résidant en France
  automatic for every adult living in France
- **B** réservée uniquement aux citoyens nés en France
  reserved only for citizens born in France
- **C** nécessaire uniquement pour les élections municipales
  required only for municipal elections
- **D** obligatoire pour participer aux élections politiques
  compulsory in order to take part in political elections

39 **Quelle condition est nécessaire pour voter aux élections présidentielles ?**

Indicative translation: Which condition is required to vote in presidential elections?

Naturalisation

- **A** Être inscrit sur une liste électorale municipale
  Being registered on a municipal electoral roll
- **B** Être de nationalité française au jour du scrutin
  Having French nationality on polling day
- **C** Avoir 21 ans révolus à la date de l'élection
  Being at least 21 years old on the date of the election
- **D** Résider en France depuis au moins cinq ans
  Having lived in France for at least five years

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

Indicative translation: Which condition must you meet to be a candidate in municipal elections?

Naturalisation

- **A** Détenir un diplôme reconnu par l'État français
  Holding a diploma recognised by the French State
- **B** Être inscrit sur les listes électorales de la commune
  Being registered on the electoral rolls of the municipality (commune)
- **C** Avoir la capacité de se présenter à toutes les élections nationales
  Being eligible to stand in all national elections
- **D** Avoir résidé au moins cinq ans dans la commune concernée
  Having lived for at least five years in the municipality concerned

41 **Parmi ces autorités, laquelle est élue ?**

Indicative translation: Which of these authorities is elected?

Naturalisation

- **A** Le préfet de département
  The prefect (préfet) of the département
- **B** Le Premier ministre
  The Prime Minister
- **C** Le maire d'une commune
  The mayor of a municipality (commune)
- **D** Le Conseil constitutionnel
  The Constitutional Council

Answer key: Institutional and political system

19 **D · Un système dans lequel toutes les autorités publiques sont soumises à la loi et où les droits des citoyens sont protégés par des règles juridiques.**
In France, the rule of law means that all public authorities and institutions must comply with the law. This system protects fundamental rights and freedoms, as guaranteed by the 1958 Constitution. An independent judiciary ensures these principles are upheld in French society.

20 **B · Le président ne peut être jugé que par la Haute Cour, selon la procédure prévue par la Constitution.**
In France, if the president commits a crime, only the High Court (Haute Cour) may judge him, as set out in Article 68 of the Constitution. This is an exceptional and specific procedure, reserved for serious breaches by the president. Other institutions do not have the authority to prosecute the president in such cases.

21 **D · la volonté générale du peuple**
In France, Article 6 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789) states that the law is the expression of the general will. This means that laws reflect the collective will of all citizens, expressed through their elected representatives. The law does not derive from the decision of one institution or individual, but represents the common interest.

22 **B · Six ans**
In France, the municipal council and the mayor are elected for a six-year term. This period is set by the General Code of Local Authorities. Members may be re-elected during municipal elections at the end of each term.

23 **C · La protection des droits et libertés par l'application de la loi à tous**
In France, the rule of law means that everyone—citizens and state authorities alike—must obey the law. It guarantees the protection of rights and freedoms through the application of legal rules. This is established by the 1958 Constitution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. The rule of law ensures that justice safeguards each individual from arbitrary actions.

24 **B · Non, chaque électeur doit voter personnellement sans délégation.**
In France, the Electoral Code requires that each person votes personally and in secret; it is not allowed to vote in someone else's place, except in strictly regulated proxy procedures. No general delegation of voting rights is possible. This rule ensures the integrity of the election.

25 **D · Non, le vote est un droit mais il n'est pas obligatoire en France.**
In France, voting is a fundamental civic right but is not mandatory. The 1958 Constitution and the French Electoral Code ensure citizens are free to participate in elections, but there is no legal obligation to vote in political elections. Some countries require mandatory voting, but France is not one of them.

26 **B · Non, il doit quitter ses fonctions à la fin de son mandat sauf s'il est réélu.**
In France, according to Article 6 of the 1958 Constitution, the President's term ends at the scheduled date and they may only remain in office if re-elected through universal suffrage. The President cannot decide to extend the term unilaterally or stay in power without an election. Outside this process, they are required to leave office at the end of their mandate.

27 **D · Le Président de la République**
In France, according to the Constitution of the Fifth Republic (Article 8), the President of the Republic appoints the Prime Minister. This decision belongs exclusively to the President, who may then ask the Prime Minister to form a government. Other institutions, such as the National Assembly or the Senate, do not have this power of appointment.

28 **A · de l'Assemblée nationale et du Sénat**
In France, Parliament consists of two chambers: the National Assembly and the Senate, as defined by the 1958 Constitution. The National Assembly represents the citizens and the Senate represents local authorities. Together, they pass laws and oversee the government.

29 **C · est chargé d'appliquer les lois et de diriger l'action du gouvernement**

In France, the executive power is mainly exercised by the President of the Republic and the government. According to the 1958 Constitution, they are responsible for implementing the laws passed by Parliament and directing national policy. The executive branch ensures the day-to-day administration of the state and puts legislative decisions into practice.

30 **B · une démocratie**

In France, democracy ensures that leaders are elected by citizens, as established in the 1958 Constitution. This system allows everyone to take part in political life through voting. Other forms of government, such as monarchy or dictatorship, do not follow this basic rule.

31 **D · Non, il faut toujours respecter la loi en France.**

In France, everyone must obey the law. According to the French Constitution and the principle of equality before the law, no one has the right to ignore legal obligations. Breaking the law is an offense and can lead to penalties.

32 **C · Toutes les personnes vivant en France**

In France, the law applies to everyone living in the country, whether they are French or foreign nationals. The principle of equality before the law, stated in the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen and the Constitution, means that no one is above the law.

33 **D · Faire respecter la loi et protéger les libertés individuelles**

In France, the main role of the judiciary is to ensure the law is applied and to protect individual rights and freedoms. According to the Constitution of the Fifth Republic (Article 66), the judiciary safeguards individual liberty. It resolves disputes and punishes violations of the law, independently and impartially.

34 **D · Il est nommé par le Président de la République.**

In France, according to Article 8 of the 1958 Constitution, the Prime Minister is appointed by the President of the Republic. This decision reflects the political landscape of the National Assembly to ensure government stability. The Prime Minister is thus not directly elected by the people or by any other institution.

35 **D · Tout citoyen français âgé d'au moins 18 ans, jouissant de ses droits civiques et inscrit sur les listes électorales**

In France, article 3 of the 1958 Constitution and article 6 of ordinance no. 58-1067 state that only French citizens of legal age who have civil rights and are registered to vote can stand for presidential elections. There is no requirement for a university degree or prior mandate. Citizens from other EU countries are not eligible.

36 **B · Au peuple français, représenté par ses élus**

In France, Article 3 of the 1958 Constitution states that national sovereignty belongs to the people, who exercise it through their elected representatives and by referendum. This means that no authority, including the President, Parliament, or any institution, possesses sovereignty independently; only the nation as a whole holds it.

37 **A · Les conseillers municipaux**

In France, during municipal elections, citizens elect the municipal councillors who make up the municipal council. These councillors are then responsible for choosing the mayor from among themselves, as set out in the General Code of Local Authorities. This election is distinct from departmental or national legislative bodies.

38 **D · obligatoire pour participer aux élections politiques**

In France, registration on electoral lists is mandatory to participate in political elections. This applies to all national and local elections, in accordance with the Electoral Code. Only by registering can citizens exercise their right to vote as recognized by the Constitution.

39 **B · Être de nationalité française au jour du scrutin**

In France, the right to vote in presidential elections is reserved for French citizens. According to Article 3 of the 1958 Constitution and the Electoral Code, only those with French nationality may take part in this election, provided they are also of legal age and registered to vote.

40

B · Être inscrit sur les listes électorales de la commune

In France, to be a candidate in municipal elections, you must be registered on the electoral roll of the municipality, as specified by the Electoral Code (Article L228). There is no minimum residency period required for the municipality, unlike some other elections. No particular diploma is required, and you do not need to be eligible for national elections to run in municipal ones.

41

C · Le maire d'une commune

In France, the mayor of a municipality is elected by universal suffrage during municipal elections, according to the General Code of Local Authorities. In contrast, the prefect is appointed by the government, the Prime Minister by the President of the Republic, and the members of the Constitutional Council are designated by various authorities. This distinction reflects the Republic's democratic principles.

TOPIC 3 OF 5

Rights and duties

15 questions

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

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

Resident card

- **A** La liberté de fonder une famille
  Freedom to start a family
- **B** La liberté d'association
  Freedom of association
- **C** La liberté d'expression
  Freedom of expression
- **D** La liberté de culte
  Freedom of worship

43 **Au nom de quoi l'État justifie-t-il la restriction des droits ?**

Indicative translation: On what grounds does the State justify restricting rights?

Resident card · Naturalisation

- **A** Le principe de laïcité dans l'espace public
  The principle of secularism (laïcité) in public spaces
- **B** L'intérêt général et la protection de l'ordre public
  The general interest and the protection of public order
- **C** L'autorité des institutions européennes
  The authority of European institutions
- **D** La volonté du Président de la République
  The will of the President of the Republic

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

Indicative translation: Regarding the right to marry, which statement is correct?

Resident card

- **A** Il faut vivre au moins cinq ans en France avant de pouvoir se marier.
  You must live in France for at least five years before you can marry.
- **B** Le mariage doit obligatoirement être célébré à l'église pour être reconnu.
  Marriage must be celebrated in a church to be recognised.
- **C** Toute personne majeure a le droit de se marier librement en France.
  Every adult has the right to marry freely in France.
- **D** Le mariage en France est réservé uniquement aux citoyens français.
  Marriage in France is reserved only for French citizens.

45 **Est-il toujours possible de divorcer ?**

Indicative translation: Is it always possible to get a divorce?

Multi-year residence permit · Resident card

- **A** Non, seuls les couples mariés à l'étranger peuvent divorcer en France.
  No, only couples married abroad can divorce in France.
- **B** Non, le divorce nécessite toujours l'accord des deux époux sans exception.
  No, divorce always requires the agreement of both spouses, without exception.
- **C** Non, le divorce n'est possible que si le mariage a duré plus de dix ans.
  No, divorce is only possible if the marriage has lasted more than ten years.
- **D** Oui, le divorce est accessible à tous sous certaines conditions prévues par la loi.
  Yes, divorce is available to everyone under certain conditions set by law.

46 **La peine de mort est :**

Indicative translation: The death penalty is:

Multi-year residence permit · Resident card

- **A** autorisé uniquement en cas de crime terroriste exceptionnel
  allowed only in cases of exceptional terrorist crime
- **B** appliquée selon les décisions de la Cour d'assises
  applied according to the decisions of the Cour d'assises (criminal court)
- **C** abolie en France depuis 1981 et interdite par la Constitution
  abolished in France since 1981 and prohibited by the Constitution
- **D** prévue seulement dans le Code de justice militaire
  provided for only in the Code of Military Justice

47 **Laquelle de ces citations est inscrite dans la Déclaration des Droits de l'homme et du Citoyen de 1789 ?**

Indicative translation: Which of these quotations appears in the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen?

Resident card · Naturalisation

- **A** Chacun a le devoir de préserver l'environnement et le patrimoine commun.
  Everyone has a duty to preserve the environment and the common heritage.
- **B** Les hommes naissent et demeurent libres et égaux en droits.
  Men are born and remain free and equal in rights.
- **C** La France est une République indivisible, laïque, démocratique et sociale.
  France is an indivisible, secular, democratic and social Republic.
- **D** La République garantit la liberté d'expression à tous ses citoyens.
  The Republic guarantees freedom of expression to all its citizens.

48 **Comment s'appelle la Constitution actuelle de la France ?**

Indicative translation: What is the current Constitution of France called?

Multi-year residence permit

- **A** Charte de l'environnement
  Charter for the Environment
- **B** Code civil français
  French Civil Code
- **C** Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen
  Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
- **D** Constitution de la Ve République
  Constitution of the Fifth Republic

49 **Comment s'appelle le texte qui énonce les droits et devoirs des personnes résidant en France ?**

Indicative translation: What is the name of the text that sets out the rights and duties of people living in France?

Multi-year residence permit

- **A** La Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen de 1789
  The 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen)
- **B** Le Préambule de la Constitution de 1958
  The Preamble to the 1958 Constitution (Préambule de la Constitution de 1958)
- **C** La Charte des droits et devoirs du citoyen français
  The Charter of the Rights and Duties of the French Citizen (Charte des droits et devoirs du citoyen français)
- **D** Le Contrat d'intégration républicaine
  The Republican Integration Contract (Contrat d'intégration républicaine)

50 **Concernant les droits individuels, quelle proposition est correcte ?**

Indicative translation: Regarding individual rights, which statement is correct?

Multi-year residence permit

- **A** Chaque individu possède des droits fondamentaux protégés par la loi.
  Every individual has fundamental rights protected by law.
- **B** Seules les autorités administratives décident des droits individuels.
  Only administrative authorities decide on individual rights.
- **C** Les droits individuels sont accordés uniquement aux personnes de nationalité française.
  Individual rights are granted only to people of French nationality.
- **D** Les droits individuels peuvent être suspendus sans justification.
  Individual rights can be suspended without justification.

51 **De quelle année date la Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen ?**

Indicative translation: In which year was the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen written?

Multi-year residence permit

- **A** 1848, lors de la Seconde République
  1848, during the Second Republic
- **B** 1946, à l'adoption de la IVe République
  1946, when the Fourth Republic was adopted
- **C** 1789, lors de la Révolution française
  1789, during the French Revolution
- **D** 1958, lors de la création de la Ve République
  1958, when the Fifth Republic was created

52 **Lequel de ces droits est un droit fondamental ?**

Indicative translation: Which of these rights is a fundamental right?

Multi-year residence permit

- **A** Celui de payer ses impôts
  The right to pay your taxes
- **B** Celui de conduire un véhicule
  The right to drive a vehicle
- **C** Celui de la liberté d'expression
  The right to freedom of expression
- **D** Celui de voter à chaque élection
  The right to vote in every election

53 **À quoi sert le droit de grève ?**

Indicative translation: What is the right to strike for?

Naturalisation

A Il permet aux salariés de défendre collectivement leurs intérêts professionnels face à l'employeur.
It allows employees to defend their professional interests collectively against the employer.

B Il autorise les citoyens à saisir le Conseil constitutionnel pour contrôler une loi.
It allows citizens to refer a law to the Constitutional Council for review.

C Il donne le droit de demander la nationalité française pour les personnes résidant légalement.
It gives people living legally in France the right to apply for French nationality.

D Il garantit l'accès à l'enseignement laïque et gratuit en France.
It guarantees access to secular and free education in France.

54 **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 ?**

Indicative translation: 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?

Naturalisation

A La liberté s'exerce tant qu'elle ne porte pas atteinte aux droits ou à la sécurité des autres citoyens.
Freedom can be exercised as long as it does not harm the rights or safety of other citizens.

B La liberté implique l'égalité stricte des citoyens devant la loi, sans exception.
Freedom implies strict equality of citizens before the law, without exception.

C La liberté consiste à pouvoir exprimer ses opinions sans aucune restriction de la loi.
Freedom means being able to express your opinions without any legal restriction.

D La liberté est le droit de participer aux élections et de choisir ses représentants.
Freedom is the right to take part in elections and to choose your representatives.

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

Indicative translation: What does Article 1 of the French Constitution say?

Resident card Naturalisation

A Il proclame la liberté d'association et la liberté de la presse comme droits fondamentaux protégés par la République.
It proclaims freedom of association and freedom of the press as fundamental rights protected by the Republic.

B Il établit la séparation des pouvoirs exécutif, législatif et judiciaire comme principe fondamental de la République.
It establishes the separation of executive, legislative and judicial powers as a fundamental principle of the Republic.

C Il affirme que la France est une République indivisible, laïque, démocratique et sociale, garantissant l'égalité devant la loi de tous les citoyens sans distinction d'origine, de race ou de religion.
It states that France is an indivisible, secular, democratic and social Republic, guaranteeing equality before the law for all citizens without distinction of origin, race or religion.

D Il précise que la souveraineté nationale appartient au peuple qui l'exerce par ses représentants et par la voie du référendum.
It states that national sovereignty belongs to the people, who exercise it through their representatives and by referendum.

56

Qu'est-ce qui garantit la liberté de la presse ?

Indicative translation: What guarantees freedom of the press?

Naturalisation

- **A** La séparation des pouvoirs exécutif et législatif
  The separation of executive and legislative powers
- **B** La Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen de 1789
  The 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
- **C** La Commission nationale de l'informatique et des libertés (CNIL)
  The National Commission on Information Technology and Civil Liberties (CNIL)
- **D** Le Conseil constitutionnel
  The Constitutional Council

Answer key: Rights and duties

42 **A · La liberté de fonder une famille**
In France, medically assisted procreation (PMA) is linked to the freedom to found a family, a principle upheld by the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen and by French law. This freedom allows individuals or couples to have children according to their wishes, within the framework of equality and the law. The 2021 bioethics law expanded access to PMA to all women, reinforcing this fundamental right.

43 **B · L'intérêt général et la protection de l'ordre public**
In France, the State can restrict certain rights in the name of the general interest and to protect public order. This is provided for by the Constitution and regulated by law, especially to ensure security, health, or public peace. Any restriction must be justified and proportionate to its intended purpose.

44 **C · Toute personne majeure a le droit de se marier librement en France.**
In France, any adult—regardless of nationality—has the right to marry freely. This is guaranteed by Article 12 of the European Convention on Human Rights and by French civil law. Marriage is a fundamental right and does not depend on citizenship or length of residence.

45 **D · Oui, le divorce est accessible à tous sous certaines conditions prévues par la loi.**
In France, divorce is legally accessible to all married couples, provided they meet the conditions established in the Civil Code. There are several types of divorce, whether or not both spouses agree. There is no minimum required length of marriage or nationality restriction for seeking divorce. The law sets out the rights and procedures to ensure equality and protection for both parties.

46 **C · abolie en France depuis 1981 et interdite par la Constitution**
In France, the death penalty was abolished by law on October 9, 1981, and its prohibition is now enshrined in Article 66-1 of the Constitution. No crime, regardless of its severity, can justify its return. France is also internationally committed to opposing the death penalty.

47 **B · Les hommes naissent et demeurent libres et égaux en droits.**
In France, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789 states that 'Men are born and remain free and equal in rights.' This foundational text establishes equality and liberty as the basis of French law. The other statements come from other important documents, such as the 1958 Constitution or the Charter for the Environment, but are not present in the 1789 Declaration.

48 **D · Constitution de la Ve République**
In France, the current Constitution is that of the Fifth Republic, adopted in 1958. It establishes the organization of public powers and sets out citizens' rights and responsibilities. The other documents listed are important, but they do not make up the full Constitution. According to Article 89, any amendment to this Constitution follows a specific procedure.

49 **C · La Charte des droits et devoirs du citoyen français**
The Charter of Rights and Duties of the French Citizen is the document that outlines the rights and duties of individuals residing in France: it is handed over and signed during naturalization. It should not be confused with the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789, a historic founding text that proclaims major principles such as liberty and equality, nor with the Republican Integration Contract, signed by newcomers at the beginning of their journey in France.

50 **A · Chaque individu possède des droits fondamentaux protégés par la loi.**
In France, every person enjoys fundamental rights such as freedom of expression, freedom of conscience, and respect for privacy, which are guaranteed by the Constitution and the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. These rights apply to everyone and are protected by law. Any limitations must be legally justified and regulated.

51

C · 1789, lors de la Révolution française

In France, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen dates back to 1789, at the start of the French Revolution. This foundational document sets out the basic principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity. It is included in the preamble of the French Constitution and continues to influence French law today.

52

C · Celui de la liberté d'expression

In France, freedom of expression is a fundamental right guaranteed by the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789 and by the Constitution. This right allows everyone to express their opinions freely within the limits of the law. The other options are duties or secondary rights that are not recognized as fundamental rights in French law.

53

A · Il permet aux salariés de défendre collectivement leurs intérêts professionnels face à l'employeur.

In France, the right to strike allows workers to collectively stop work in order to defend their rights and demands vis-à-vis their employer. This right is enshrined in Article 7 of the 1946 Constitution's Preamble and is protected by the 1958 Constitution. It is recognized as a fundamental freedom for all employees.

54

A · La liberté s'exerce tant qu'elle ne porte pas atteinte aux droits ou à la sécurité des autres citoyens.

In France, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789 states that liberty ends where another's begins. This means everyone is free as long as their actions do not harm others, embodying the principle of the public interest and individual responsibility in French society.

55

C · Il affirme que la France est une République indivisible, laïque, démocratique et sociale, garantissant l'égalité devant la loi de tous les citoyens sans distinction d'origine, de race ou de religion.

In France, Article 1 of the 1958 Constitution sets out the core values of the Republic: indivisibility, secularism, democracy, and legal equality. This article also prohibits any discrimination based on origin, race, or religion. It is a cornerstone of the French republican system.

56

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

In France, the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789, especially its Article 11, guarantees freedom of the press as a fundamental right. This document is part of the constitutional framework and all French laws must comply with it. While institutions like the Constitutional Council help to protect this right, its foundation lies in this historic Declaration.

TOPIC 4 OF 5

History, geography and culture

22 questions

57 **Quel était le surnom de Louis XIV ?**

Indicative translation: What was Louis XIV's nickname?

Resident card

- **A** L'Empereur des Français
  The Emperor of the French
- **B** Le Père de la Nation
  The Father of the Nation
- **C** Le Roi Soleil
  The Sun King
- **D** Le Citoyen Roi
  The Citizen King

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

Indicative translation: Which King of France was executed during the French Revolution?

Resident card

- **A** Napoléon Ier, empereur après la Révolution
  Napoleon I, Emperor after the Revolution
- **B** Charles X, dernier roi de la branche aînée des Bourbons
  Charles X, last king of the senior branch of the Bourbons
- **C** Louis XVI, roi de France au moment de la Révolution
  Louis XVI, King of France at the time of the Revolution
- **D** Louis-Philippe Ier, roi des Français sous la Monarchie de Juillet
  Louis-Philippe I, King of the French under the July Monarchy

59 **En quelle année Napoléon Ier est-il devenu empereur ?**

Indicative translation: In which year did Napoleon I become Emperor?

Resident card · Naturalisation

- **A** 1815, au début des Cent-Jours
  1815, at the start of the Hundred Days
- **B** 1804, lors de la proclamation de l'Empire
  1804, when the Empire was proclaimed
- **C** 1799, lors du coup d'État du 18 Brumaire
  1799, during the coup d'état of 18 Brumaire
- **D** 1789, lors du début de la Révolution française
  1789, at the start of the French Revolution

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

Indicative translation: Which of these figures is linked to the French Republic?

Resident card · Naturalisation

- **A** Louis XIV
  Louis XIV
- **B** Léon Gambetta
  Léon Gambetta
- **C** Charlemagne
  Charlemagne
- **D** Napoléon Ier
  Napoleon I

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

Indicative translation: When did General de Gaulle make his call to resistance?

Resident card · Naturalisation

- **A** Le 8 mai 1945, à l'occasion de la capitulation de l'Allemagne.
  On 8 May 1945, at the time of Germany's surrender.
- **B** Le 4 octobre 1958, lors de la promulgation de la Constitution.
  On 4 October 1958, when the Constitution was promulgated.
- **C** Le 18 juin 1940, lors de l'appel à la résistance lancé à Londres.
  On 18 June 1940, with the call to resistance broadcast from London.
- **D** Le 14 juillet 1789, pendant la prise de la Bastille.
  On 14 July 1789, during the storming of the Bastille.

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

Indicative translation: Why is the Shoah (the Holocaust) studied at school?

Resident card

- **A** Pour transmettre la mémoire des crimes contre l'humanité et lutter contre l'antisémitisme.
  To pass on the memory of crimes against humanity and to fight antisemitism.
- **B** Pour valoriser l'identité européenne et célébrer la diversité culturelle.
  To promote European identity and celebrate cultural diversity.
- **C** Pour expliquer les principes de la laïcité et l'histoire des religions en France.
  To explain the principles of secularism (laïcité) and the history of religions in France.
- **D** Pour rappeler le rôle de la Résistance française pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale.
  To recall the role of the French Resistance during the Second World War.

63 **Quel pays a été colonisé par la France ?**

Indicative translation: Which country was colonised by France?

Resident card

- **A** Le Sénégal
  Senegal
- **B** Le Portugal
  Portugal
- **C** L'Italie
  Italy
- **D** La Suisse
  Switzerland

64 **Depuis quand les Français élisent-ils le président de la République au suffrage universel direct ?**

Indicative translation: Since when have the French elected the President of the Republic by direct universal suffrage?

Resident card · Naturalisation

- **A** Depuis 1875
  Since 1875
- **B** Depuis 1946
  Since 1946
- **C** Depuis 1962
  Since 1962
- **D** Depuis 1958
  Since 1958

65 **En quelle année a débuté la Révolution française ?**

Indicative translation: In which year did the French Revolution begin?

Multi-year residence permit · Naturalisation

- **A** 1848
  1848
- **B** 1944
  1944
- **C** 1958
  1958
- **D** 1789
  1789

66 **Qui était Napoléon Ier ?**

Indicative translation: Who was Napoleon I?

Multi-year residence permit

- **A** Premier président de la Troisième République
  The first President of the Third Republic
- **B** Fondateur de la Cinquième République
  Founder of the Fifth Republic
- **C** Président du Conseil sous la Quatrième République
  President of the Council (head of government) under the Fourth Republic
- **D** Empereur des Français au début du XIXe siècle
  Emperor of the French at the beginning of the 19th century

67 **Lequel de ces personnages historiques est français ?**

Indicative translation: Which of these historical figures is French?

Multi-year residence permit

- **A** Abraham Lincoln
  Abraham Lincoln
- **B** Napoléon Bonaparte
  Napoléon Bonaparte
- **C** Giuseppe Garibaldi
  Giuseppe Garibaldi
- **D** Winston Churchill
  Winston Churchill

68 **Dans quelle République est-on aujourd'hui ?**

Indicative translation: Which Republic is France in today?

Multi-year residence permit

A La Deuxième République
The Second Republic

B La Quatrième République
The Fourth Republic

C La Cinquième République
The Fifth Republic

D La Troisième République
The Third Republic

69 **Qu'est-ce que la Shoah ?**

Indicative translation: What is the Shoah?

Multi-year residence permit · Naturalisation

A La libération des camps de concentration par les Alliés en 1945
The liberation of the concentration camps by the Allies in 1945

B L'occupation de la France par l'Allemagne pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale
The occupation of France by Germany during the Second World War

C Le débarquement des Alliés en Normandie en 1944
The Allied landings in Normandy in 1944

D L'extermination des Juifs par les nazis pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale
The extermination of the Jews by the Nazis during the Second World War

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

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

Multi-year residence permit

A Le Japon
Japan

B La Grèce
Greece

C Le Brésil
Brazil

D Le Sénégal
Senegal

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

Indicative translation: Who made school free, secular and compulsory?

Multi-year residence permit

A Victor Hugo
Victor Hugo

B Charles de Gaulle
Charles de Gaulle

C Napoléon Bonaparte
Napoléon Bonaparte

D Jules Ferry
Jules Ferry

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

Indicative translation: Which of these texts was adopted under Napoleon I?

Naturalisation

- **A** Le Code civil
  The Civil Code
- **B** La Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen
  The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
- **C** La Constitution de la Ve République
  The Constitution of the Fifth Republic
- **D** La Charte de 1814
  The Charter of 1814

73 **Qui a été président de la Ve République ?**

Indicative translation: Who was a President of the Fifth Republic?

Naturalisation

- **A** Raymond Poincaré
  Raymond Poincaré
- **B** Philippe Pétain
  Philippe Pétain
- **C** Charles de Gaulle
  Charles de Gaulle
- **D** Adolphe Thiers
  Adolphe Thiers

74 **Que signifie la date du 14 juillet pour les Français ?**

Indicative translation: What does the date of 14 July mean for the French?

Naturalisation

- **A** C'est l'anniversaire de la promulgation de la Constitution de la Ve République.
  It is the anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of the Fifth Republic.
- **B** C'est le jour commémorant la fin de la Seconde Guerre mondiale en Europe.
  It is the day that commemorates the end of the Second World War in Europe.
- **C** C'est la Fête nationale célébrant la prise de la Bastille, symbole du début de la Révolution française.
  It is the National Day, celebrating the storming of the Bastille, a symbol of the start of the French Revolution.
- **D** C'est la date de l'entrée en vigueur de la Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen.
  It is the date when the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen came into force.

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

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

Naturalisation

- **A** Grèce
  Greece
- **B** Portugal
  Portugal
- **C** Allemagne
  Germany
- **D** Espagne
  Spain

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

Indicative translation: In which region are some of the landing beaches that started the liberation of France?

Naturalisation

A Bretagne
Brittany (Bretagne)

B Normandie
Normandy (Normandie)

C Nouvelle-Aquitaine
Nouvelle-Aquitaine

D Hauts-de-France
Hauts-de-France

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

Indicative translation: In which city were the kings of France crowned?

Naturalisation

A Versailles
Versailles

B Reims
Reims

C Paris
Paris

D Orléans
Orléans

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

Indicative translation: Which King of France was guillotined during the French Revolution?

Naturalisation

A Charles X
Charles X

B Louis XVIII
Louis XVIII

C Louis-Philippe Ier
Louis-Philippe I

D Louis XVI
Louis XVI

Answer key: History, geography and culture

57 **C · Le Roi Soleil**
In France, Louis XIV is known as 'the Sun King' because he wished to symbolize absolute royal authority and the centralization of power in his person. This nickname reflects the absolute monarchy that defined his reign from 1643 to 1715, a key period in French history shaped by the principles of divine right monarchy.

58 **C · Louis XVI, roi de France au moment de la Révolution**
In France, during the French Revolution, King Louis XVI was tried and then executed in 1793. This event was a turning point, ending absolute monarchy and leading to the creation of the Republic, in line with the principles of national sovereignty established in 1789. No other king faced execution during the Revolution.

59 **B · 1804, lors de la proclamation de l'Empire**
In France, Napoleon I became emperor in 1804, following the establishment of the Empire under the Constitution of Year XII. This event ended the Consulate period and began the First Empire, a crucial moment in French institutional history.

60 **B · Léon Gambetta**
In France, Léon Gambetta was a key figure in establishing the Third Republic in 1870 after the fall of the Second Empire. According to French republican tradition, he symbolizes the commitment to republican and democratic values. The French Republic historically opposes monarchy and empire, as represented by the other figures listed.

61 **C · Le 18 juin 1940, lors de l'appel à la résistance lancé à Londres.**
In France, General de Gaulle's appeal on June 18, 1940, marks the beginning of French resistance against Nazi occupation during World War II. This broadcast from London on the BBC is nationally commemorated as a foundational act of resistance. The date symbolizes France's commitment to liberty and sovereignty.

62 **A · Pour transmettre la mémoire des crimes contre l'humanité et lutter contre l'antisémitisme.**
In France, learning about the Holocaust at school serves to pass on the memory of crimes against humanity and to make students aware of the dangers of antisemitism. This is part of the school's educational mission, defined by law and official curricula, to uphold republican values like respect and rejection of discrimination.

63 **A · Le Sénégal**
In France, colonial history is an important topic taught in schools. Senegal was a French colony until gaining its independence in 1960, reflecting France's history of decolonization. Neither Switzerland, Portugal, nor Italy were ever colonized by France.

64 **C · Depuis 1962**
In France, the president of the Republic has been elected by direct universal suffrage since 1962, following a constitutional revision initiated by General de Gaulle. Before this reform, the president was chosen by an electoral college. This principle is laid out in Article 6 of the Constitution of the Fifth Republic.

65 **D · 1789**
In France, the French Revolution began in 1789, marking the end of the Ancien Régime and the beginning of fundamental principles such as liberty and equality. This foundational event led to the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen and major political changes. 1789 is a key date in France's republican history.

66 **D · Empereur des Français au début du XIXe siècle**
In France, Napoleon I was Emperor of the French from 1804 to 1815. He is known for introducing the Civil Code and founding many institutions that still exist today. Napoleon was never president; the presidential role came later during other forms of government. Understanding his role helps place key milestones in French history.

67 **B · Napoléon Bonaparte**

In France, Napoleon Bonaparte is a major historical figure who led the country as First Consul and then Emperor at the start of the 19th century. He profoundly influenced French history through the Civil Code and the creation of modern institutions. The other individuals listed are English, Italian, and American. According to official history, only Napoleon Bonaparte is French among these options.

68 **C · La Cinquième République**

France is currently under the Fifth Republic, which was established by the Constitution of October 4, 1958. This Constitution sets out the framework for the country's institutions and how the state operates. The other republics existed during earlier periods of France's history.

69 **D · L'extermination des Juifs par les nazis pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale**

The Shoah refers to the systematic extermination of millions of Jews by the Nazi regime during World War II. It should not be confused with other events of that period, such as the Occupation, the Normandy landings, or the liberation of the camps. This tragedy is a core part of collective memory and is recognized as a crime against humanity. French law mandates remembrance and teaching about the Shoah in public schools.

70 **D · Le Sénégal**

Senegal was a French colony until it gained independence in 1960. France established many colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Americas. This colonial history is an important topic in civic integration courses. By contrast, Japan, Brazil (a former Portuguese colony), and Greece were never colonized by France.

71 **D · Jules Ferry**

In France, Jules Ferry is famous for the 1881 and 1882 laws that made school free, secular, and compulsory for children. These laws marked an important step in building a republican education system. They ensure access to education regardless of religion or background. Mandatory schooling was a major advance for society.

72 **A · Le Code civil**

In France, the Civil Code was adopted in 1804 during the reign of Napoleon I. This foundational text defines citizens' rights and duties and still forms the basis of French civil law today. By contrast, the Declaration of the Rights of Man is from 1789, the Constitution of the Fifth Republic from 1958, and the Charter of 1814 from the reign of Louis XVIII.

73 **C · Charles de Gaulle**

In France, Charles de Gaulle was the first president of the Fifth Republic, established by the Constitution of October 4, 1958. He played a key role in founding today's institutions. The other individuals listed held significant office under different Republics or regimes, but not during the Fifth Republic.

74 **C · C'est la Fête nationale célébrant la prise de la Bastille, symbole du début de la Révolution française.**

In France, July 14th is the National Day, established by the 1880 law, commemorating the storming of the Bastille in 1789. This event marks the start of the French Revolution and stands for the values of liberty, equality, and fraternity. The public holiday is observed with military parades, fireworks, and various community festivities.

75 **C · Allemagne**

In France, it is taught that Germany is one of the six founding members of the European Union, along with France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. Spain, Portugal, and Greece joined the European Community later, during the 1980s. This is a key point in the civic and institutional history of Europe covered in French naturalization courses.

76 **B · Normandie**

In France, the D-Day landing beaches of June 6, 1944, are primarily located in Normandy. This historic event marked the start of the liberation of French territory during World War II. Normandy holds a central place in national memory and historical heritage, in alignment with public policies that emphasize the preservation of sites of memory.

77

B · Reims

In France, most kings were crowned in Reims, notably in the Cathedral of Notre-Dame de Reims, a tradition that began in the Middle Ages. This symbolic site highlights the central role of monarchy and coronation ceremonies in French national history. Although Versailles became the political center during the Ancien Régime, it was not the location for royal coronations. Paris and Orléans are historically significant cities, but the crowning of kings did not take place there.

78

D · Louis XVI

In France, King Louis XVI was executed by guillotine in 1793 during the French Revolution, which marked the end of absolute monarchy. This historic act opened the way to the republican era, in line with the principles set by the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen adopted in 1789. Louis XVIII and Charles X were also kings, but reigned after the Revolution and were not executed. Louis-Philippe I, known as the 'King of the French,' ruled after the 1830 Revolution and was not guillotined.

TOPIC 5 OF 5

Living in French society

16 questions

79 **Quel mariage est reconnu par l'État ?**

Indicative translation: Which marriage is recognised by the State?

Resident card

- **A** Le mariage traditionnel célébré dans la famille sans déclaration officielle
  A traditional marriage celebrated within the family without official registration
- **B** Le mariage uniquement validé par un notaire en présence de témoins
  A marriage validated only by a notary in the presence of witnesses
- **C** Le mariage religieux célébré uniquement à l'église, à la mosquée ou à la synagogue
  A religious marriage celebrated only in a church, mosque or synagogue
- **D** Le mariage célébré à la mairie devant l'officier d'état civil
  A marriage celebrated at the town hall (mairie) before the civil registrar

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80 **Auprès de quelle institution les parents peuvent-ils inscrire leur enfant à l'école publique ?**

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

Resident card

- **A** La préfecture du département
  The Prefecture (préfecture) of the département
- **B** Le rectorat de l'académie
  The education authority (rectorat) of the académie
- **C** La mairie de la commune de résidence
  The town hall (mairie) of the municipality where they live
- **D** La direction départementale de la cohésion sociale
  The departmental directorate for social cohesion (direction départementale de la cohésion sociale)

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81 **En cas de divorce, qui exerce l'autorité parentale ?**

Indicative translation: In the event of divorce, who exercises parental authority?

Resident card · Naturalisation

- **A** L'autorité parentale est exercée par le juge aux affaires familiales jusqu'à la majorité de l'enfant
  Parental authority is exercised by the family court judge until the child comes of age
- **B** Les deux parents exercent conjointement l'autorité parentale sauf décision contraire du juge
  Both parents exercise parental authority jointly, unless the judge decides otherwise
- **C** L'autorité parentale revient aux grands-parents en cas de désaccord entre les parents
  Parental authority goes to the grandparents if the parents disagree
- **D** L'autorité parentale est automatiquement confiée au parent chez qui réside l'enfant
  Parental authority is automatically given to the parent the child lives with

82 **Quelle aide permet aux personnes qui ont des difficultés financières d'avoir un avocat ?**

Indicative translation: Which form of aid allows people with financial difficulties to have a lawyer?

Resident card · Naturalisation

- **A** La garantie Visale
  The Visale rent guarantee (garantie Visale)
- **B** Le revenu de solidarité active
  The active solidarity income (revenu de solidarité active)
- **C** La protection universelle maladie
  Universal health protection (protection universelle maladie)
- **D** L'aide juridictionnelle
  Legal aid (aide juridictionnelle)

83 **Où faut-il déclarer la naissance d'un enfant ?**

Indicative translation: Where must the birth of a child be declared?

Resident card · Naturalisation

- **A** Au tribunal judiciaire du département
  At the judicial court (tribunal judiciaire) of the département
- **B** Au commissariat de police du quartier
  At the local police station (commissariat)
- **C** À la mairie du lieu de naissance de l'enfant
  At the town hall (mairie) of the child's place of birth
- **D** À la préfecture de la région
  At the regional Prefecture (préfecture)

84 **Quel numéro d'urgence permet d'appeler le SAMU ?**

Indicative translation: Which emergency number do you call to reach the SAMU (emergency medical service)?

Multi-year residence permit · Naturalisation

- **A** Le 18
  18
- **B** Le 17
  17
- **C** Le 112
  112
- **D** Le 15
  15

85 **Quel numéro d'urgence permet d'appeler les pompiers ?**

Indicative translation: Which emergency number do you call to reach the fire brigade?

Multi-year residence permit

- **A** Le 15
  15
- **B** Le 17
  17
- **C** Le 18
  18
- **D** Le 112
  112

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

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

Multi-year residence permit

- **A** Déposer une demande auprès de la préfecture pour obtenir une carte grise européenne
  Apply to the Prefecture (préfecture) for a European vehicle registration certificate (carte grise)
- **B** S'enregistrer auprès de la mairie de sa commune
  Register with the town hall (mairie) of your municipality
- **C** Assurer la voiture auprès d'une compagnie d'assurance
  Insure the car with an insurance company
- **D** Passer une visite médicale chez le médecin de famille
  Have a medical check-up with your family doctor

87 **À quelles conditions un mariage est-il reconnu juridiquement ?**

Indicative translation: Under what conditions is a marriage legally recognised?

Multi-year residence permit

- **A** Le mariage doit être conclu devant un notaire et validé par le Conseil constitutionnel.
  The marriage must be concluded before a notary and validated by the Constitutional Council.
- **B** Le mariage doit être célébré par un officier d'état civil, entre deux personnes consentantes et majeures ou émancipées.
  The marriage must be celebrated by a civil registrar, between two consenting persons who are adults or emancipated minors.
- **C** Le mariage peut être établi par une déclaration conjointe à la mairie, sans autre formalité.
  The marriage can be established by a joint declaration at the town hall (mairie), with no other formality.
- **D** Le mariage est reconnu si une cérémonie religieuse a été célébrée en présence de témoins officiels.
  The marriage is recognised if a religious ceremony has been held in the presence of official witnesses.

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

Indicative translation: When must you declare your child to the civil registry office (service d'état civil) of the town hall?

Multi-year residence permit

- **A** Au moment de la demande d'un passeport pour l'enfant
  When applying for a passport for the child
- **B** Lors de l'inscription de l'enfant à l'école maternelle
  When enrolling the child in nursery school (école maternelle)
- **C** Dans les cinq jours qui suivent la naissance de l'enfant
  Within five days after the child's birth
- **D** À la majorité de l'enfant, lors de ses 18 ans
  When the child comes of age, at 18

89 **Quelle action peut réaliser le locataire d'un logement sans l'autorisation du propriétaire ?**

Indicative translation: What can the tenant of a home do without the landlord's permission?

Naturalisation

- **A** Transformer une chambre en cuisine en modifiant les arrivées d'eau
  Turn a bedroom into a kitchen by changing the water supply pipes
- **B** Remplacer le parquet par du carrelage dans tout l'appartement
  Replace the wooden floor with tiles throughout the flat
- **C** Peindre les murs intérieurs du logement selon ses goûts
  Paint the interior walls of the home as they like
- **D** Abattre une cloison pour agrandir le salon
  Knock down a partition wall to make the living room bigger

90 **Quel mariage est reconnu légalement ?**

Indicative translation: Which marriage is legally recognised?

Naturalisation

- **A** Un mariage coutumier célébré selon les traditions familiales uniquement
  A customary marriage celebrated only according to family traditions
- **B** Un mariage célébré à la mairie en présence d'un officier d'état civil
  A marriage celebrated at the town hall (mairie) in the presence of a civil registrar
- **C** Un mariage célébré à l'étranger non transcrit sur les registres d'état civil français
  A marriage celebrated abroad and not transcribed into the French civil registers
- **D** Un mariage religieux célébré à l'église sans déclaration à l'état civil
  A religious marriage celebrated in a church without registration with the civil registry

91 **Le stationnement sur une place réservée aux personnes handicapées :**

Indicative translation: Parking in a space reserved for disabled people:

Naturalisation

- **A** peut être toléré si le stationnement est de courte durée et n'entrave pas la circulation.
  can be tolerated if it is for a short time and does not block traffic.
- **B** est sanctionné uniquement lors de contrôles effectués par la police municipale.
  is penalised only during checks carried out by the municipal police.
- **C** relève uniquement de la responsabilité des communes et non de la loi nationale.
  is only the responsibility of municipalities and not of national law.
- **D** constitue une infraction passible d'une amende prévue par le Code de la route.
  is an offence punishable by a fine under the Highway Code (Code de la route).

92 **Si une machine à laver est cassée, il est possible de :**

Indicative translation: If a washing machine is broken, you can:

Naturalisation

- **A** Porter plainte auprès de la préfecture pour obtenir un remplacement gratuit.
  File a complaint with the Prefecture (préfecture) to get a free replacement.
- **B** Signaler le problème à la mairie afin d'obtenir une assistance municipale directe.
  Report the problem to the town hall (mairie) to get direct help from the municipality.
- **C** Contacter le service après-vente ou un réparateur agréé pour demander une réparation.
  Contact the after-sales service or an approved repairer to ask for a repair.
- **D** Saisir le médiateur de la République pour régler le différend.
  Refer the matter to the Ombudsman of the Republic (médiateur de la République) to settle the dispute.

93 **Dans quel cas faut-il déclarer son enfant au service d'état civil ?**

Indicative translation: In which case must you declare your child to the civil registry office (service d'état civil)?

Naturalisation

A Au moment de la demande d'un passeport français pour un mineur.
When applying for a French passport for a minor.

B Lors de l'inscription d'un enfant à l'école maternelle publique.
When enrolling a child in a state nursery school (école maternelle).

C À la naissance d'un enfant, pour obtenir un acte de naissance officiel.
At the birth of a child, to obtain an official birth certificate.

D Lorsque l'enfant atteint l'âge de la majorité civile à 18 ans.
When the child reaches the age of legal adulthood at 18.

94 **Quand faut-il déclarer son enfant au service d'état civil ?**

Indicative translation: When must you declare your child to the civil registry office (service d'état civil)?

Naturalisation

A Au moment de la demande d'un passeport ou d'une carte d'identité pour l'enfant.
When applying for a passport or identity card for the child.

B Lors de la célébration du baptême civil ou religieux de l'enfant.
At the child's civil or religious baptism ceremony.

C Dès l'inscription de l'enfant à la crèche ou à l'école maternelle.
As soon as the child is enrolled in a crèche or nursery school.

D Dans les cinq jours suivant la naissance de l'enfant.
Within five days following the child's birth.

Answer key: Living in French society

79 **D · Le mariage célébré à la mairie devant l'officier d'état civil**
In France, only marriages conducted at the town hall before a civil registrar are legally recognized by the State, as stipulated in Article 75 of the Civil Code. Religious or traditional ceremonies may be performed, but they have no legal value unless officially registered. This ensures secularism and equal treatment for all couples under French law.

80 **C · La mairie de la commune de résidence**
In France, enrolling a child in a public school is handled by the town hall (mairie) of the family's place of residence, as stated in the Education Code (article L131-5). The town hall provides a registration certificate needed to complete the school enrollment process. The other institutions listed have important responsibilities, but they do not manage basic school registration.

81 **B · Les deux parents exercent conjointement l'autorité parentale sauf décision contraire du juge**
In France, according to the Civil Code (article 373-2), both parents continue to jointly exercise parental authority after a divorce, unless a judge decides otherwise in the child's best interest. This rule upholds shared parental responsibility except in cases involving danger or a serious dispute.

82 **D · L'aide juridictionnelle**
In France, legal aid (aide juridictionnelle) allows people with limited financial means to have a lawyer and covers court costs. This support was established by the law of July 10, 1991, to guarantee equal access to justice for everyone, in line with the principle of equality before the law found in the French Constitution.

83 **C · À la mairie du lieu de naissance de l'enfant**
In France, a child's birth must be declared at the city hall (mairie) of the place where the child was born, according to Article 55 of the Civil Code. This allows the birth certificate to be issued and the birth registered on the civil status records. Reporting the birth at a police station, court, or prefecture is not legally valid for civil registration.

84 **D · Le 15**
In France, calling 15 connects you to the SAMU for any medical emergency. This system is defined by the Public Health Code to ensure fast access to emergency medical assistance. Numbers 17 and 18 are for the police and fire services, while 112 is the European emergency number.

85 **C · Le 18**
In France, 18 is the emergency number to call the fire department in case of fire, accidents, or danger. This service is regulated by the French Local Authorities Code, which defines the role of the fire and rescue services. Other emergencies have different numbers, such as 15 for medical emergencies and 17 for the police.

86 **C · Assurer la voiture auprès d'une compagnie d'assurance**
In France, after getting your driving license, you must insure your vehicle with an insurance company before you are allowed to drive it. This requirement is established by the Insurance Code and the Road Code. Driving without insurance is a serious offense under French law.

87 **B · Le mariage doit être célébré par un officier d'état civil, entre deux personnes consentantes et majeures ou émancipées.**
In France, for a marriage to be legally recognized, it must be performed by a civil registrar at the town hall, with both individuals being of legal age (or emancipated) and freely consenting to the union. This is stated in the Civil Code (articles 143 and following). Religious ceremonies or simple declarations are not enough for legal recognition.

88 **C · Dans les cinq jours qui suivent la naissance de l'enfant**
In France, a child's birth must be declared at the civil registry of the town hall within five days after birth, as stipulated by Article 55 of the Civil Code. This allows an official birth certificate to be issued, which is crucial for the child's rights and future administrative procedures. Missing this deadline can result in legal complications for the child and parents.

89

C · Peindre les murs intérieurs du logement selon ses goûts

In France, the law of July 6, 1989 (no. 89-462) states that tenants may freely personalize the accommodation as long as they do not alter its structure or main fittings. Painting the interior walls to one's liking is allowed without needing the owner's authorization. Any changes affecting the layout of the property or significant works require the landlord's prior consent.

90

B · Un mariage célébré à la mairie en présence d'un officier d'état civil

In France, only the civil marriage conducted at the town hall before a civil registrar is legally recognized (according to Articles 75 and following of the Civil Code). Religious, customary, or solely foreign marriages are not recognized unless officially registered in France. This rule ensures equal rights and state protection for both spouses.

91

D · constitue une infraction passible d'une amende prévue par le Code de la route.

In France, parking in a space reserved for disabled persons without the right permit is an offense subject to a fine, as stipulated in article R417-11 of the Highway Code. This law helps ensure accessibility and equality for people with disabilities, reflecting the constitutional principle of non-discrimination.

92

C · Contacter le service après-vente ou un réparateur agréé pour demander une réparation.

In France, when a household appliance is broken, the usual procedure is to contact the after-sales service or a certified repair professional, as stipulated in the Consumer Code. Institutional mediators, such as the national ombudsman or prefectures, are not responsible for handling private commercial disputes. The city hall is also not involved in resolving individual equipment breakdowns.

93

C · À la naissance d'un enfant, pour obtenir un acte de naissance officiel.

In France, it is mandatory to declare a child's birth at the civil registry office of the town hall within five days after delivery. This process results in the creation of the official birth certificate, which establishes the child's legal existence, in accordance with Article 55 of the Civil Code. Completing this step is essential for accessing any future civil rights or official documentation.

94

D · Dans les cinq jours suivant la naissance de l'enfant.

In France, the law requires that a child's birth be declared to the civil registry within five days of birth, according to Article 55 of the Civil Code. This official declaration leads to the creation of the birth certificate, a crucial document establishing the child's identity and nationality. This process is not linked to enrollment at a school, a religious ceremony, or the request for official identification.

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Official sources

Official list of knowledge questions — multi-year residence permit (carte de séjour pluriannuelle) : https://formation-civique.interieur.gouv.fr/examen-civique/liste-officielle-des-questions-de-connaissance-csp/

Official list of knowledge questions — resident card (carte de résident) : https://formation-civique.interieur.gouv.fr/examen-civique/liste-officielle-des-questions-de-connaissance-cr/

Citizen's Handbook (Livret du citoyen) 2026 (official PDF) : https://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/sites/dgef/files/medias/documents/2026-07/LIVRET%20DU%20CITOYEN%202026_0.pdf

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