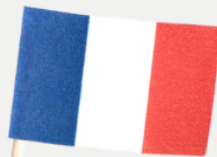


A COMPLETE GUIDE TO PASSING THE NATURALISATION INTERVIEW

Everything you need to know

- Simple explanations and clear advice
- Must-know tips to perform well
- Interview questions and answers



DISCOVER THE ULTIMATE GUIDE TO A SUCCESSFUL FRENCH NATURALISATION INTERVIEW



Your objective:

Passing the French naturalization interview

Are you hoping to become a French citizen and need to pass the crucial naturalization exam? MYSTORY is here to help you conquer this challenge.

MYSTORY: More than a guide, we're your ally for naturalization

At MYSTORY, we understand the importance of this interview in your naturalization journey. That's why we've created a guide that goes beyond simple preparation: it's a real companion on your road to success.

What you'll find in our guide:

- **Sample questions and answers:** Examples of frequently asked questions with advice on how to answer them in a relevant and thoughtful way.
- **Community and support:** Access to a self-help community where you can share experiences, advice, and encouragement with other candidates.

Your path to citizenship starts here!

With MYSTORY, every step of your preparation brings you closer to your goal of becoming a French citizen. Our guide is designed to help you succeed.

Welcome to the world where knowledge and confidence open the doors to citizenship!

Make the naturalization interview not an obstacle, but an exciting and important stage in your journey.

MAKE YOUR NATURALISATION DREAM COME TRUE WITH MYSTORY.

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Theme 1:

A CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF FRANCE

Storming of the Bastille, start of the French Revolution

Start of the revolution marked by the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

1789



1799

Napoleon Bonaparte's coup, start of the French Consulate

Napoleon becomes the First Consul, marking the start of his rise to power.

First World War

France is involved in the Great War, with a great number of casualties.

1914

1918



1939

1945

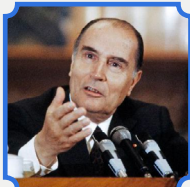
Second World War

France is invaded by Nazi Germany, a period of collaboration and resistance.

Fifth Republic is established

New constitution, introduction of the presidential system under Charles de Gaulle.

1958



1981

Election of François Mitterrand, the left comes to power

François Mitterrand becomes the first socialist president of the Fifth Republic.

Transition to Euro in France

On the 1st of January 2002, the euro becomes the official currency replacing the French franc.

2002



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SAMPLE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. What does the storming of the Bastille symbolize?

The Bastille was a **large building in Paris**. It was used as a **prison** and **accommodation for soldiers**. On the 14th of July 1789, the French people (Parisians) stormed the Bastille. This was a very important event in French history. It marked the **start of the French Revolution** when Parisians began to fight to **change the government**.

2. How long has the Fifth Republic existed?

The Fifth Republic began in France on the **4th of October 1958**. The Republic was **established by Charles de Gaulle** who became its first president. This system gives a great deal of power to the President. Since 2002, the President's term of office has been the same as that of the National Assembly (a five-year term, which can be renewed consecutively once).

3. What happened in May 1968?

In May 1968, a large-scale **protest movement** broke out in France, marking a period of massive demonstrations. **Students, workers, and trade unions** united to demand greater equality regarding work, education, and family. More specifically, the movement opposed the Gaullist government established by General de Gaulle. This period is considered to be the most important social movement in France in the 20th century.

4. When did Napoleon die?

Napoleon I was the first emperor of France. He was born on the 15th of August 1769 in Ajaccio and died on the **5th of May 1821** on the island of Saint Helena.

5. What does the 14th of July represent?

The 14th of July **bank holiday** celebrates the Fête de la Fédération. This festival was held for the first time on the 14th of July 1790, one year after the storming of the Bastille. It was organized by La Fayette (commander of the Parisian Guard) to celebrate the unity of all French people through **military parades on the Champs-Élysées** in Paris, followed by impressive **fireworks** that lit up the sky above the Eiffel Tower.

6. What does the 11th of November represent?

The 11th of November is a **day of commemoration** in France, marking the **end** of one of the deadliest conflicts in human history, the **First World War**. The signing of the armistice in 1918 at Rethondes between the Allies and Germany brought this devastating war to an end. Since then, the **11th of November has been a public holiday** in France, celebrated every year to **honour the fallen soldiers**.

7. What does the 1st of May represent?

May 1st is an **international day dedicated to the fight for workers' rights**. It is a symbolic date, marked by **demands for shorter working hours, the protection of social rights and solidarity between workers** (a day that began with a historic strike in the United States in 1886). In France, since 1947, May 1st has been a public holiday celebrated as "**Labour Day**". The French offer lily of the valley flowers, symbolizing spring and happiness, adding a joyful touch to the day and honouring the fundamental values of working-class struggle.

8. What does the 8th of May represent?

The 8th of May 1945 marked **the end of fighting in the Second World War in Europe**, following the surrender of Germany in Reims on the night of the 6th-7th of May. The German leader, Adolf Hitler, committed suicide on the 30th of April in Berlin. The Allies had begun to gain the upper hand in the autumn of 1942 and invaded Germany in February 1945. The war officially ended at 11.01pm on 8 May, but it wasn't completely over until Japan surrendered on the 2nd of September 1945. **Between 40 and 50 million lives were lost** as a result of the war.

9. What is the date of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen?

On the **26th of August 1789**, during the French Revolution, the Constituent Assembly passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. This important text comprises **17 articles and a Preamble**. This Declaration was placed at the beginning of the Constitution of the 3rd of September 1791.

10. When was the first constitution created?

France's first written constitution was created on the **3rd of September 1791**. It included the **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen** of the **26th of August 1789**. This constitution represents the ideas of the French Revolution. It was written by the **National Constituent Assembly** and outlines a number of important rights, such as the right to **vote**, the **power of the people, limits for the king**, and the **division of power** between different parts of the government. But

A CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF FRANCE

this strict separation of powers created problems. For example, the king could not stop the Assembly, and the Assembly could not easily change ministers. This often led to conflict.

11. What are the dates of the World Wars?

- First World War: **1914-1918**
- Second World War: **1939-1945**

12. In what year did the separation of State and Church take place?

The law of the separation of Church and State in France was adopted on the **9th of December 1905**.

13. What happened on the 17th of January 1975?

On the 17th of January 1975, the **Veil Law** (defended by Madame Simone Veil) was adopted in France, giving women the **right to have an abortion**.

14. What happened on the 9th of October?

On the 9th of October 1981, France **abolished the death penalty**.

15. What happened on the 20th of September 1992?

On the 20th of September 1992, France held a **referendum on the Maastricht Treaty**. This vote was significant in creating an **internal economic market** in Europe and the **formation of the European Union**.

16. What happened on the 1st of January 2002?

On the 1st of January 2002, the French franc was replaced by the **euro** in France, thus creating a **single European currency**.

17. In what year did women gain the right to vote in France?

French women had to wait until **1944** to obtain the right to vote and were able to exercise it for the **first time on the 29th of April 1945**.

LEXICON AND VOCABULARY

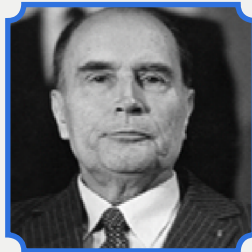
Complex vocabulary

Simple translation

Ampleur	Size/Scale
Révolution	Revolution – a big change
Dynastie	Dynasty – powerful family
Référendum	Referendum – citizen vote
Franc	Franc - old French currency
Abolition	Abolition – the end or termination
IVG	Abortion – termination of pregnancy
Traité	Treaty – an agreement between countries
Maastricht	A city in the Netherlands
Séparation des pouvoirs	Division of power
Grève	Strike – workers stop working
Monarchie	Monarchy – government with a king or queen
Dissoudre	Dissolve – something comes to an end
Unité Nationale	National unity (of a country)
Loi	Law – rules of a country
Préambule	Preamble – introduction to a text
Capitulation	Surrender (during a war)
Empereur	Emperor – powerful leader
Hostilités	Hostilities – combats or conflicts
Suicide	Suicide – to kill oneself
Bunker	Bunker – an underground shelter
Dénouement	Outcome – the conclusion of a story
Assemblée	Assemble – a group of people who decide laws
Élan	Momentum or great excitement
Capitulation sans condition	Unconditional surrender
Mise en circulation	Start of circulation
Monnaie unique	A single currency for several countries
Autorité	Authority – power to control
Grève généralisée	Widespread strike action
Droit de vote	Right to vote

Theme 2:

INFLUENTIAL FIGURES IN FRENCH HISTORY



SAMPLE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Can you name a French king or emperor?

Kings: Louis 14th, Louis 15th, Louis 16th, Charles 5th, Louis Philippe 1st, Henri 3rd, Henri 4th, François 1st. **Emperors:** Napoleon 1st, Napoleon 2nd, Napoleon 3rd.

2. Who was the first king of France?

The first king of France was **Clovis**, crowned in **481**.

3. Who was Robespierre?

Maximilien Robespierre was a French **lawyer** and **politician**. He was born on the 6th of May 1758 in Arras and was **guillotined** (his head cut off) on the **28th of July 1794 in Paris**, on the Place de la Révolution. He was one of the most important leaders of the French Revolution in 1793-1794. To **defeat enemies of the Republic**, he supported exceptionally severe measures known as the Terror.

4. Who was General de Gaulle?

General de Gaulle was a French **soldier, resistance fighter, statesman** and **writer**. He became the first President of the 5th French Republic. Here are some important details of his life:

- He was the **leader of Free France** and head of the French Committee for National Liberation during the Second World War.
- From 1944 to 1946, he was **President of the Provisional Government** of the French Republic.
- In 1958, he was **President of the French Council of Ministers**.
- He played a key role in the **creation of the Fifth Republic** in 1958.
- He was **President of the French Republic from the 8th of January 1959 to the 28th of April 1969**. He was the first president under the Fifth Republic.

5. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte?

Napoleon I was born on the 15th of August 1769 in Ajaccio and died on the 5th of May 1821 on the island of Saint Helena. He was the **first French emperor**.

6. Who was Voltaire?

Voltaire was a prolific **writer of the Enlightenment**. He is famous for works such as “Candide”, “Zadig” and his “Traité sur la tolérance”.

7. Name the presidents of the 5th Republic.

- 1959-1969 Charles de Gaulle
- 1969-1974 Georges Pompidou
- 1974-1981 Valéry Giscard d'Estaing
- 1981-1995 François Mitterrand
- 1995-2007 Jacques Chirac
- 2007-2012 Nicolas Sarkozy
- 2012-2017 François Hollande
- 2017-2023 Emmanuel Macron

8. Who was François Mitterrand?

François Mitterrand was a **French statesman** and **President of the French Republic from the 21st of May 1981 to the 17th of May 1995**. Here are some important facts about him:

- He was a **contract agent under the Vichy regime** during the Second World War but became a member of the Resistance.
- He was a **minister eleven times** during the 4th Republic.
- In 1965, he opposed General de Gaulle's return to power in the presidential election, which he lost in the second round.
- Supported by the **Socialist Party**, he won the 1981 presidential election, **beating Valéry Giscard d'Estaing**, the outgoing president.
- He was the **first Socialist President** of the 5th Republic.
- He pushed through the law to **abolish the death penalty** in France.

9. Who was Victor Hugo?

A French **writer**, best known for his work "Les Misérables".

10. Name a writer from the Age of Enlightenment.

Voltaire, Diderot, Jean Jacques, or Rousseau.

11. Who was Joan of Arc?

Joan of Arc was a **French heroine**, known as the "Maid of Orleans". She **fought the English during the Hundred Years' War** before being accused of witchcraft and burned alive.

12. Who was Jean Moulin?

Jean Moulin was a **French Resistance fighter** during the Second World War.

13. Who was the first President of the Republic?

The first President of the French Republic was **Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte**, also known as **Napoléon the 3rd**.

14. Name a naturalized French citizen.

- **Dalida** is an internationally renowned singer. She launched her singing career in France, her adopted country. Among her many hit songs are “Laissez-moi danser” and “Paroles, paroles”.
- **Emile Zola** is one of France’s most popular authors. Originally from Italy, Zola wrote “Germinal”, “L’Assommoir” and “Au Bonheur des Dames” and became a naturalized citizen at the age of 22.
- The son of an American basketball player and a Dutch model, **Tony Parker** is the most famous French basketball player in the world. Naturalized at the age of 15, this top-level sportsman plays in the NBA, the famous American league.

15. Who was Louis Pasteur?

Pasteur was a renowned French **scientist**. He discovered the **rabies vaccine** in **1885**.

16. Name a woman who has left her mark on French history.

- **Marie Curie** is a woman who left her mark on French history. She discovered radioactivity.
- **Simone Veil** is best known for decriminalizing abortion, also known as voluntary termination of pregnancy (in French, IVG), in 1975.
- **Joan of Arc** is considered a national heroine and a saint by Catholics.

LEXICON AND VOCABULARY

Complex term *Simple translation*

Empereurs	Emperors – sovereigns with imperial power
Agent contractuel	Contract agent/employee
IVe République	Fourth Republic – France’s 4th republican regime
Peine de mort	Death penalty – death sentenced inflicted by the State
République	Republic – a political system with Head of State elected by the people
Centenaire	Centenary – a period of 100 years
Naturalisé	Naturalized – obtaining the nationality of a country other than that of birth
Siège	Head office – location of an institution
Enthousiasme	Enthusiasm – a strong feeling of excitement
Dénouement	Outcome/conclusion – resolving a situation or conflict

I HOPE THIS TABLE WILL HELP YOU BETTER UNDERSTAND THE ANSWERS!

Theme 3:

GEOGRAPHY



EXAMPLE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Can you name one or 2 rivers in France?

- The **Garonne** comes from Spain and flows into the Atlantic Ocean at a point called the Gironde estuary.
- The **Loire** is the longest river in France, and it ends by flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.
- The **Seine** begins in a region called the Langres plateau, between the departments of Haute-Marne and Côte-d'Or and ends by flowing into the English Channel.
- The **Rhine** flows into the North Sea.
- The **Rhône** flows into the Mediterranean Sea.

2. Can you name a few mountain ranges in Europe?

Europe has several mountain ranges, including the **Alps**, the **Pyrenees**, the **Carpathians**, the **Apennines** and the **Tatras**.

3. Can you name the 5 mountain ranges in France?

The five main mountain ranges in France are the **Alps**, the **Pyrenees**, the **Massif Central**, the **Vosges** and the **Jura**.

4. Can you name the oceans and seas that border France?

France is bordered by the **Atlantic Ocean** to the west, the **Mediterranean Sea** to the south, the **North Sea** to the west and the **English Channel** to the north.

5. Name the countries that border France.

The countries bordering France are **Spain**, **Andorra**, **Italy**, **Switzerland**, **Germany**, **Luxembourg**, **Belgium** and the **United Kingdom** (via the English Channel).

6. Which major city does the Seine pass through? Which ocean does it flow into?

The Seine flows through the city of **Paris** and into the **English Channel**.

Theme 4 :

THE EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union (EU) is a political and economic organization which initially grouped together 6 founding countries in 1951, following the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). Currently, the union has 27 member countries.

Head offices

- Brussels
- Luxembourg
- Frankfurt
- Strasbourg

Principle institutions

- European commission
- European parliament
- Council of the European Union

Objectives

- Promoting peace and stability in Europe
- Creation of a single economic market
- Economic & political cooperation between state members



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SAMPLE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Which mountains separate France and Switzerland?

The **Alps** separate France and Switzerland.

2. How many countries are there in the European Union?

The European Union (EU) currently has **27** member countries.

3. In which city is the EU Parliament based?

The head office of the European Union parliament is in **Brussels**, Belgium, as well as **Strasbourg**, France.

4. Which countries founded the EU?

The European Union was originally founded by six countries: **France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg**.

5. When was the EU created?

The European Union was created in **1957**.

Theme 5:

SYMBOLS OF FRANCE



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SAMPLE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. What is parliament? Who passes laws?

Parliament is a **group of elected people** who work together to **create and vote on laws**. In France, Parliament is made up of two chambers: the **National Assembly** and the **Senate**. Laws are passed by members of parliament.

2. What is the difference between the Senate and the National Assembly?

The National Assembly and the Senate are two groups of people who work together to make laws in France. The National Assembly is **elected directly by the citizens** and represents the people. The Senate is **elected indirectly by other local officials**, representing regions and cities. Both chambers must approve a law before it can be passed.

3. What are the duties of citizens?

Citizens' duties include **obeying the law, paying taxes, military service** (or national service), **voting** and **respecting the rights of others**.

4. Name the rights of the citizen.

Citizens' rights in France include the right to **liberty, equality before the law, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of expression**, the right to **vote**, the right to **peaceful assembly**, and many other rights.

5. Do you think voting is important?

Yes, voting is important because it allows citizens to choose their representatives and **influence political decisions**.

6. Why vote?

The reasons for voting may vary from one person to another, but in general it is a way of **participating in democracy, expressing opinions, and contributing to the political choices** that affect society.

SYMBOLS OF FRANCE

7. How long are the terms of office of the Head of State, MPs, and mayors?

The Head of State (the President of the Republic) is elected for a **5-year term**, deputies are elected for a **5-year term**, and mayors are elected for a **6-year term**.

8. Who has legislative power in France?

Legislative power in France is held by **Parliament**, comprising the National Assembly and the Senate.

9. What is the name of the Head of State?

France's Head of State is **Emmanuel Macron**.

10. Can you name some typical French dishes?

Typical French dishes include **baguette**, **croissant**, **quiche**, **gratin**, **coq au vin**, **ratatouille**, **cheese** and much more.

11. Can you name a French singer, sculptor, filmmaker, painter, or famous sportsman?

Singer: **Édith Piaf**, Sculptor: **Auguste Rodin**, Filmmaker: **François Truffaut**, Painter: **Claude Monet**, Sportsman: **Zinedine Zidane**.

12. Who is Marianne?

The Marianne is a symbol of the French Republic and represents **freedom** and **democracy**.

13. What is France's national anthem?

France's national anthem is "**La Marseillaise**".

14. What are the colours of the national flag and what do they represent?

The colours of the French national flag are blue, white and red. They symbolize **liberty**, **equality**, and **fraternity**.

SYMBOLS OF FRANCE

**15. What are the 3 official values of the French Republic?
What fourth republican value is de facto recognized?**

The three official values of the French Republic are **liberty, equality, and fraternity**. A fourth republican value, **secularism**, is de facto recognized.

16. Do you share the principles of democracy, particularly equality between men and women?

Yes, I share the principles of democracy, including gender equality.

17. What is the name of the mayor of your town?

The name of the Mayor of my town is [Mayor's name].

Theme 6:

PERSONAL INTERVIEW



"I want to become French because I live here and I like France. I am working to help others and make their lives better. If I become French, I would be able to vote and decide with everybody how to improve our area. I also want to work in interesting places without facing problems with paperwork. To become French for it's a possibility to create my future here and benefit from all the advantages of being a citizen. It's important to me to be a part of this beautiful community."



"I want to become French because I feel at home in France. I like living here, surrounded by a beautiful culture and kind people. For me, becoming French would mean more than a nationality; it's the possibility to participate in the life of a country I admire so much. I want to vote, work, and contribute to the community, all while calling France my country. Becoming French would be a dream come true to build a strong and fulfilling future here."



"I wish to become French because France has become my home. The traditions, the delicious cuisine, and the enriching people make this country a special place for me. Becoming French would mean becoming part of a big family, with the chance to contribute and share. I want to be able to vote, work, and be an active member of this beautiful community. Becoming French is the next chapter in my life, a new identity to build my future here."



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PERSONAL QUESTIONS ASKED DURING THE INTERVIEW

The personal questions are there to enable the interviewer to **understand how well integrated** you are in France. You can show that you are *well integrated* by explaining your life here in France.

For example, talk about your French friends or the landmarks you've visited. **Show that you love French culture.**

You should talk about your ties to France. Talk about your personal life, your work, your plans, your lifestyle, your friends and family, your home and your activities. The aim is to show that you live in France now.

In any naturalization process, there is always one important question:

“Why do you want to become French?”

It can be difficult to answer, unless you have prepared for the question. Here are eight good answers to help you during your interview to become French:

- Because I live in France and I have **plans** in France. (Explain your plans.)
- Because I believe in the **values, justice, and laws** of this country.
- Because I want to **decide my future by voting** in elections such as municipal, presidential, and European elections.
- Because I want to have **professional opportunities** in a stimulating work environment.
- Because I want to **work** in fast-moving sectors without the administrative constraints associated with nationality.
- Because I want to **build my future** in France.
- Because I want to continue to live here and enjoy the **rights** of a French citizen.

These answers may help you answer other personal questions at your naturalization interview.

EXAMPLES OF PERSONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Why do you want to become French?

I want to become French because I've lived in France for a long time and I feel at home here. I want to contribute to French society and have the same rights as other citizens.

2. Which French monument or landmark have you visited recently?

I recently visited the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It was an incredible experience. The view from the top was magnificent.

3. How long have you lived in France?

I've been living in France for five years.

4. Which French city do you like the most?

I really appreciate Paris for its beauty and cultural diversity.

5. Describe the people in your life.

I have good French friends with whom I spend time. I work in a company where my colleagues are friendly, and my close family also live in France.

6. What is the name of your department?

I live in the Île-de-France region, in the Val-de-Marne department.

7. What do you do?

I work in IT as a software developer.

8. What is the name of your region?

My region is Île-de-France.

9. Do you belong to an association?

No, I don't belong to any associations.

10. What is your favourite French dish?

My favourite French dish is quiche Lorraine. It's delicious!

11. Tell me about your daily life in France.

My day-to-day life in France is pretty busy. I work during the week and take advantage of my free time at the weekend to explore the region, meet friends, and take part in cultural activities.

12. Why did you choose France?

I chose France because I have found professional opportunities here and I value the French culture and way of life.

13. Why do you want to become a French citizen?

I want to become a French citizen so that I can enjoy greater legal security and participate fully in French society.

14. Are you married or single? Do you have any children?

I'm single and have no children.

15. Where do your parents live? Do you have any brothers or sisters?

My parents still live in my country of origin, and I have two brothers and a sister who also live there.

16. How often do you return to your country of origin?

I return to my home country once a year to visit my family.

17. What do you have in France that you don't have in your own country?

In France, I've found professional opportunities and a high-quality healthcare system. What's more, I appreciate the cultural diversity and leisure opportunities available here.

QUESTIONS ASKED DURING A NATURALISATION BY MARRIAGE INTERVIEW

1. How long have you lived in France?

I've been living in France for five years now.

2. When and how did you meet?

We met seven years ago at a party with friends. We started dating and fell in love with each other.

3. When and where was your wedding?

We were married on the 15th of July 2019 in the town hall in [name of the town where you were married].

4. What do you do together?

We love going out together. We often go to the cinema and the museum, and we enjoy classical music concerts.

5. What are your joint projects?

We plan to buy a house and start a family. We're both working hard to make these plans a reality.

6. What does your husband or wife do for a living?

My husband works as an IT engineer, and my wife is a nursery schoolteacher.

7. Where does your child go to school?

Our child goes to the [name of school] nursery school near our home.

8. Do you have any family back home?

Yes, we have family back home, including our parents, siblings, and cousins.

9. Have you ever worked in your home country?

Yes, before coming to France, I worked in my home country as a [name of your previous job]. It was an important experience for me.

What are the next steps?

After the naturalization interview, here's what happens:

- **File validation:** If the Préfecture de Police validates your file, it will be sent to the Ministry of the Interior. If your application is not validated, you will be informed of this decision.
- **Changes to your situation:** If your personal situation (e.g. change of address), professional situation (e.g. loss or change of job) or family situation (e.g. marriage, birth or death) changes after you have submitted your application, you must notify your Préfecture.
- **Favourable opinion:** If the Prefect of Police gives a favourable opinion after examining your application, it is sent to the Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry of the Interior then decides whether or not to grant you French nationality after an investigation.

The length of time it takes to get a response after the naturalization interview varies from one prefecture to another, but on average it takes between 10 and 18 months.

To find out whether you have been naturalized, you should regularly check whether your name appears in the latest **naturalization decree**, which is published every fortnight. Your name may appear in the short or medium term.

To obtain your **REZE serial number**, which will enable you to track the progress of your file, you can send an e-mail to the person in charge of your file at the prefecture, a few months after the interview. You will find the e-mail address on the receipt you received at the end of the interview.

Finally, there is a simple, fast and efficient online service at <https://www.natification.fr/notification>, where you should provide your full name and date of birth. You will receive a text message and an e-mail as soon as your name appears in a naturalization decree, telling you the good news. This will save you the stress of regularly checking the decrees.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we have covered a wide range of questions that you may be asked at the naturalization interview. Some of the questions are simple, others more complex, but don't panic if you make a mistake - it's not necessarily an obstacle to obtaining French nationality.

We endeavour to update this guide every year based on your feedback, so please do not hesitate to contact us if you spot any errors in the answers or if you have any suggestions for improving the guide.



YOU'RE WELL ON THE WAY TO BECOMING A FRENCH CITIZEN.

Good luck !

GET IN TOUCH!



Are you ready to pass your naturalisation interview? We're here to guide you every step of the way. Contact us now to start your journey to success!

For all your questions and registrations:

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Dear naturalization candidates,

By going through this guide, you have taken an essential step in your naturalization journey. The MYSTORY team is proud to have accompanied you on this enriching adventure.

Our goal has been to provide you with all the necessary keys to succeed in your naturalization interview, from understanding the probable questions to mastering the important aspects of French culture and language.

At MYSTORY, we firmly believe that language learning is the cornerstone of your integration and success in this new chapter of your life.

We hope that this guide has not only prepared you for the interview, but also inspired you to continue your learning and to further explore the richness of the French language and culture.

Remember that this interview is an opportunity to share your personal story, your aspirations, and your commitment to your new homeland. Be confident, authentic, and prepared.

The MYSTORY team remains at your disposal for any additional help in your learning journey.

We wish you the best for your naturalization interview and for all the wonderful adventures that await you.

Good luck and see you soon,

The  *MYSTORY Team*