I. Vocabulaire

1. Women’s rights : les droits des femmes

- *equal rights* : l’égalité des droits
- *equal opportunities* : l’égalité des chances
- *gender discrimination* : la discrimination sexuelle
- *gender gap* : l’écart entre les genres
- *gender equality* : l’égalité homme-femme
- *parity* : parité
- *glass ceiling* : le plafond de verre (obstacles que rencontrent les femmes pour accéder à des postes élevés)
- *to earn money* : gagner de l’argent
- *wages* : le salaire
- *to work full-time* : travailler à temps plein
- *a part-time job* : un travail à temps partiel
- *to fight for* : se battre pour
- *sexist behaviour* : comportement sexiste
- *male chauvinism* : le machisme
- *second-class citizens* : les citoyens de seconde classe
- *right to vote* : le droit de vote
- *freedom of movement* : la liberté de mouvement
- *power* : le pouvoir
- *to be entitled to* : avoir le droit (légal, administratif) de
- *to improve* : améliorer
- *to make great strides* : faire de grands progrès
- *to achieve* : réussir

Ex. : *Women earn less than men in many countries of the world.*
Les femmes gagnent moins que les hommes dans de nombreux pays du monde.
Ex. : *Some women have managed to break the glass ceiling.*
Certaines femmes ont réussi à briser le plafond de verre.
Ex. : *Many women in the world are not entitled to own property.*
De nombreuses femmes dans le monde n’ont pas le droit d’accéder à la propriété.
Ex. : *The gender gap is diminishing in many developed countries.*
L’écart entre les genres se réduit dans de nombreux pays développés.
Ex. : *Women have struggled to improve their condition.*
Les femmes se sont battues pour améliorer leur condition.
Ex. : *In some parts of the world women are considered as second-class citizens.*
Dans certaines parties du monde on considère les femmes comme des citoyens de seconde classe

2. Private and public spaces : les espaces privés et publics

- *household* : un foyer
- *household tasks* : les tâches ménagères
- *chores* : les corvées
- *to share* : partager
- *a single mother* : une mère célibataire
- *family law* : le droit de la famille
II. Questions d'expression types

1. Has our modern world become egalitarian concerning equality between men and women?
   • In theory, men and women are considered to be equal in the twenty-first century.
   • However, there are still countries such as India where parents are disappointed if their new-born baby is a girl.
   • Women are still paid less than men.
   • The largest corporations remain dominated by men.
   • Women are still victims of gender-based violence.
   • Women around the world are more likely to live in poverty, just because they are women.
   • On the other hand, more and more women now speak out for women's rights.
   • In the western world, children of both sexes receive similar ways of education.
   • More and more men share (the) household chores and take care of the children.
   • I would say that men and women are more egalitarian today than ever before.

2. Should people keep their religious beliefs private?
   • I think that people should keep their religious beliefs to themselves in their own private spaces.
   • Some people think that religion should have no place in society beyond the home or the place of worship.
   • Religion is supposed to be a personal choice.
   • I believe that we can improve religious tolerance by not showing our religious beliefs in public spaces.
   • I don't think that we can have freedom of speech and at the same time limit public expression of religion.
   • People should be allowed to publicly express their religious beliefs.
• Religious belief is part of a person's identity so it should not be kept private.

• Religion should be taught in schools as long as it covers a variety of religions.

• I would like to point out that religious beliefs and religious practices are two different matters.

• The real challenge is to ensure that religious diversity is a strength and not a source of tension.

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