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.