

Diversité et inclusion

I. Vocabulaire

1. Languages : les langues

learning : l'apprentissage

learners : les apprenants

to practise : exercer, répéter, pratiquer

to discuss : discuter

a native speaker : un natif

a foreign language : une langue étrangère

an official language : une langue officielle

a pen pal : un correspondant

to develop skills : développer des compétences

to improve : améliorer

an English speaking country : un pays anglophone

to travel : voyager

to be curious about : être curieux de

a linguistic exchange : un échange linguistique

to promote culture : promouvoir la culture

mutual understanding : la compréhension mutuelle

different backgrounds : des origines différentes

an identity : une identité

cultural diversity : la diversité culturelle

minority : minorité

freedom of movement : liberté de mouvement

Ex. : *Learners are curious about other cultures and traditions.*

Les apprenants sont curieux des autres cultures et traditions.

Ex. : *If you listen to English on a daily basis you will develop your skills.*

Si vous écoutez de l'anglais tous les jours vous développerez vos compétences.

Ex. : *Spending time in an English speaking country will help you improve your knowledge of English.*

Passer du temps dans un pays anglophone vous aidera à améliorer votre connaissance de l'anglais.

Ex. : *It is always interesting to meet people from different backgrounds.*

Il est toujours intéressant de rencontrer des gens d'origines différentes.

Ex. : *We deepen our understanding of other cultures when we travel.*

Nous approfondissons notre connaissance des autres cultures lorsque nous voyageons.

Ex. : *Freedom of movement is a fundamental right in the EU.*

La liberté de mouvement est un droit fondamental pour l'Union européenne.

Ex. : *Cultural diversity is an asset for a city.*

La diversité culturelle est un atout pour une ville.

2. Disability : le handicap

a disabled person : une personne handicapée

handicapped : handicapé

blind : aveugle

deaf : sourd

hard-of-hearing person : une personne malentendante

mute : muet

a birth defect : une malformation congénitale

autistic (adj.) : autiste

a wheelchair : fauteuil roulant

accessibility improvement : l'amélioration de l'accessibilité

daily life : la vie de tous les jours

accommodation : le logement

means of transport : les moyens de transport

medical staff : l'équipe soignante

a nurse : un infirmier

a GP (general practitioner) : un médecin généraliste

a surgeon : un chirurgien

a caregiver : un soignant

a disease : une maladie

health expenditure : les dépenses de santé

equality : égalité

Ex. : It is difficult to find *accessible housing when you use a wheelchair*.

Il est difficile de trouver un logement accessible quand on est en fauteuil roulant.

Ex. : *Health expenditure is expected to rise in the next few years*.

On s'attend à une augmentation des dépenses de santé dans les années à venir.

Ex. : *Disabled people in the UK have more rights than ever before*.

Au Royaume-Uni, les personnes handicapées ont plus de droits que par le passé.

II. Questions d'expression types

1. How fair is positive discrimination?

- First of all, I would like to point out that positive discrimination is illegal in Europe.
- Many people agree that positive discrimination is unfair.
- I don't think it is fair because equality should be the rule.
- I am in favour of equal treatment for women and members of ethnic minorities rather than positive discrimination.
- I believe that the best candidate should get the job.
- All decisions should be based on the talent and skills of the person.
- If I got a job, I wouldn't want to find out that I got it because I am a woman or because I am disabled or because I am black.
- On the other hand, many would argue that positive discrimination is the only way to restore balance to the workforce.
- Positive discrimination policies enable members of under-represented groups to gain better access to certain posts .
- Diversity is positive so candidates of all genders, disabilities and ethnicities should be considered for a job.

2. How important is it to learn languages?

- I personally think that learning languages is essential and invaluable.
- I believe it is important to learn languages because it helps us learn about other people and cultures.
- You can meet new and interesting people.
- You become more tolerant, understanding and open-minded.
- It makes travelling much easier as you can order meals in restaurants and ask for directions.
- You can truly communicate and connect with others when you speak a foreign language.
- Besides, it is easier to get a job.
- Speaking a foreign language is often necessary in order to have a successful career.
- You will be able to communicate on social networks and forums much more easily.
- If you enjoy reading books, you will be able to read them in the original language.