

# Espace privé et espace public

## 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

- *teleworking* : le télétravail
- *to bring up children* : élever des enfants
- *to take care of children* : s'occuper des enfants
- *accommodation* : l'habitat, le logement
- *motherhood* : la maternité
- *close relatives* : la famille proche
- *religious* : religieux
- *a belief* : une croyance
- *a believer* : un croyant
- *a place of worship* : un lieu de culte
- *a workplace* : le lieu de travail
- *harassment* : le harcèlement
- *rape* : le viol
- *to eat out* : manger au restaurant
- *to have a busy social life* : sortir beaucoup
- *social pressure* : la pression sociale

Ex. : *Many women have experienced sexual harassment at their workplace.*

De nombreuses femmes ont subi du harcèlement sexuel sur leur lieu de travail.

Ex. : *More and more men share the household chores.*

De plus en plus d'hommes partagent les tâches ménagères.

Ex. : *The number of single mothers in the UK has risen.*

Le nombre de mères célibataires au Royaume-Uni a augmenté.

Ex. : *Women are now more willing to report rapes.*

Les femmes sont maintenant davantage prêtes à dénoncer un viol.

## 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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