

Essay : /10					Points obtenus	
LANGUE /12						
Syntaxe	0-1 Bcp de fautes, difficile à comprendre. Bases grammaticales et temps simples non maîtrisés. Cumul d'erreurs sur des constructions de base.	2-3 Plus de risques mais structures complexes non maîtrisées. Des erreurs (non systématiques) sur les structures de base**.	4-5 Syntaxe généralement correcte. Erreurs non systématiques, n'impactant pas les structures de base OU syntaxe correcte, mais qui reste trop simple (pas de risques)	6-7 Satisfaisant. Utilisation de structures complexes / des temps de façon appropriée. Très peu d'erreurs.	8 Maîtrise similaire à celle d'un natif instruit. Utilise le style/ les structures formelles appropriées à l'exercice. De la recherche, voire du style.	✘
Lexique	0-1 Répertoire très limité, calques/ faux- amis. Barbarismes. Erreurs sur du vocabulaire normalement connu.		2-3 Lexique de base maîtrisé, mais peu de variété / ou peu de fluidité/idiomatismes		4 Bon choix de lexique, expression fluide et idiomatique, registre adapté à ce type d'exercice	✘
Malus	Un candidat obtenant trois points ou moins en langue ne peut avoir plus de 6/20 à l'exercice total					✘
CONSTRUCTION /4						
0	1	2	3	4		✘
Pas de structure. Un gros paragraphe sans délimitations, sans intro/conclusion.	Problèmes de méthode, ex : manque une intro / conclusion Ou pas de paragraphes distincts, ou méthode de l'intro pas respectée (annonce de plan / absence de pb...)	Dans la forme, tout est là, mais l'ensemble est un peu maladroit / convenu, les enchaînements ne sont pas toujours logiques, Ou la conclusion n'apporte rien / ne répond pas au sujet.	Bonne construction avec des efforts dans les paragraphes (arguments + exemples). L'ensemble forme une réflexion logique et aboutie.	Intro et conclusions fines, construction des paragraphes exemplaire.		✘
Malus	Un candidat obtenant 0 en construction ne peut obtenir plus de 12/20 à l'exercice total					✘
QUALITE DU CONTENU & ARGUMENTATION /4						
0	1	2	3	4		✘
Hors sujet complet	Idées stéréotypées, très convenues voire illogiques. OU Le candidat confond fait et idée, OU ne répond pas de façon pertinente au sujet.	Idées un peu plates mais qui répondent à la question. Un effort pour illustrer, mais avec parfois des exemples peu convaincants.	Des idées intéressantes mais l'ensemble reste un peu plat, "scolaire". Des efforts dans les exemples. Une conclusion logique.	Réflexion intéressante avec des exemples pertinents, bonne progression dans la pensée, ensemble vivant et convaincant.		✘
Malus	Un candidat ayant fait un hors sujet complet sera noté sur 10 et non sur 20 et verra donc sa note divisée par deux.					✘

Essay topic 1 (inédit)

To what extent may consumption and economic imperatives be reconciled with environmental issues?

PARCOURS GUIDE

1 STEP 1 – Understanding the assignment

- “To what extent”: think in terms of degrees, of relative truths, instead of clear-cut points of view
- “may”: questions possibility and permission
- “Economic imperatives”/“environmental issues”: an implicit paradox: solving the financial crisis implies consuming more, thus polluting more. Addressing the environmental issue implies slowing down consumerism.

This essay invites you to consider how opposed are two of the world's most challenging issues.

2 STEP 2 – Finding a few ideas

Practical examples:

- Sustainable development – Fair trade initiatives, new construction standards
- Green energy business – selling more to encourage more responsible consumption
- Micro-loans
- Fiscal incentives
- Carbon tax

3 STEP 3 – Writing the introduction and conclusion

Introduction

Opening statement:

The comforts that modernity have brought to the Western world are now at issue: with ever increasing needs in energetic resources and raw materials, in addition to financial debacles that cripple the economy, new problems arise, calling for contradictory solutions.

Confirmation of the subject's relevance:

How may the necessity to boost consumption in order to heal the economy be made compatible with the urgent environmental measures that need to be taken?

Conclusion

Direct answer to the essay's question:

As conclusion, consumption may actually be compatible with a better care for environmental issues, through better though-out commercial strategies and engineering advances.

4 STEP 4 – Thinking out the body of the essay

Idea 1:

Sustainable development

Example 1:

Fair trade

Idea 2:

Green energy business

Example 2:

Replacing equipment by energy efficient machines

5 STEP 5 – Copying down the final essay after

careful proof reading:

The comforts that modernity have brought to the Western world are now at issue: with ever increasing needs in energetic resources and raw materials, in addition to

financial debacles that cripple the economy, new problems arise, calling for contradictory solutions. How may the necessity to boost consumption in order to heal the economy be made compatible with the urgent environmental measures that need to be taken?

The idea of sustainable development is central to our time: developing the economy can be synonymous to improving the world. In the food sector, numerous products are now sold with the label "Fair Trade" that indicates that the farmers in poorer areas are treated and paid decently and that the products themselves meet organic standards. The economic cycle thus tends to become a virtuous circle that limits damages to the environment.

Green energy is becoming a tremendous business. By devising appliances and devices that are supposed to emit less CO₂ and be less voracious in energetic terms, companies try to set a win-win situation for themselves, consumers, and the environment alike. Replacing one's car or washing machine by a "green" one is indeed a motive for consuming more.

As a conclusion, consumption may actually be compatible with a better care for environmental issues, through better thought-out commercial strategies and engineering advances.

(216 words)

Essay topic 2 (inédit)

To what extent should finance be part of our individual lives? (200 – 220 words)

PROPOSITION DE TRAITEMENT

The successive financial debacles the western world has been experiencing over the past few years seem to have given an exaggerated importance to finance in the lives of individuals. Capitals, investments, pension funds, dividends and stock markets have grown more present in people's concerns and worries. How important should big money be to ordinary people? How far should individuals travel in the dark territories of the financial world?

Most people actually rely strongly on banks, which are the institutions setting the climate of finance. In order to buy a car or a flat, people generally need to borrow money in exchange of payments to financial institutions, in the form of interest rates. The very simple and customary use of a credit card reminds everyone of us of the crucial importance of finance in our society of abundance and freedom.

Good as greed might be, recent history has proven that those who pull the strings of finance may commit mistakes whose repercussions can reach biblical proportions. What about the situation in Greece where people have to make both ends meet out of half a thousand Euros with prices in Athens now as high as in London? And what about the Spanish youth, vastly unemployed and deprived of any professional prospect?

In a nutshell, finance should better be everyone's concern but also everyone's responsibility.

(219 words)

A - Subjects that invite you to have a strong defined opinion:

1° Do you think robots are the future of mankind?

This topic doesn't invite you to consider how robots could change the world or whether it is good or not to replace men, but to consider if they are unavoidable. You can thus consider that different roles they are increasingly taking. You can, however, explain in the end if this future is bleak or bright according to you, but that comes second.

2° Would you say the COVID crisis has changed people's perception of science and research?

This is truly a topic that invites you to think as a citizen and study public opinion. In a specific context where science and research have been thrust to center stage during the pandemic, the question is whether or not the spike in science's visibility has come with greater public skepticism or support.

3° Do we need digital detox?

Analysis this topic cannot go without saying the benefits of disconnecting from the screens, gadgets and apps that sometimes control us. It can be useful to remind the context of this question as the COVID-19 pandemic has brought global lockdowns and remote work has turned mainstream, we're plugged into more electronics than ever, for more time than ever, and technology has invaded our homes. Experts are reporting that to maintain a state of mental and physical wellbeing, digital detoxing should be a priority for us all. So the topic is truly to explain why it would be not only a good thing, but a necessity (*need*) to step back and unplug.

4° Should scientific research be financed by the state?

Who pays for science? You cannot deal with such a topic without balancing it with its possible counterparts: should scientific research be financed by private actors? Companies? Non-profit organizations? Funding for science has changed with time (private patronage, church sponsorship, wealthy individuals, Government grants) and today researchers are likely funded by a mix of grants from various sources. In a perfect world, money wouldn't matter — all scientific studies (regardless of funding source) would be completely objective. But of course, in the real world, funding may introduce biases — for example, when the backer has a stake in the study's outcome. Is it the lesser evil when that money comes from the state?

5° Does modern technology help improve the educational process?

The temptation would be to describe the pros and cons of technology in education. With so few words at your disposal you could briefly in the introduction state the main obvious advantages or disadvantages then state that however you are going to defend the other side, which you are going to develop afterwards. Be careful, however, the subject is about "the

education process”, meaning that you have to analyze how technology is used for different educational purposes but not specifically at school. Ex: educational platforms...

6° Has technology made us more intelligent?

This topic is inviting to give your opinion on whether or not technology harms our biological cognitive abilities from a very strict point of view, and more broadly speaking whether or not it has made us able to do more while understand less about what we are doing. It is not about challenging whether or not it has made our lives easier, but about whether or not it makes us smarter? Or maybe is it developing another form of intelligence, making us think and learn differently?

B - Subjects that invite you to weigh the pros and cons of a matter:

7° To what extent do new technologies affect social life?

This topic acknowledges the fact that new technologies do affect social life. It is not about whether or not it is a good thing that it does. But it is about analyzing the aspects that change because of new technologies and the aspects that are left untouched, if they exist. You are the one who decides where to draw the line.

8° To what extent should scientific research be subject to ethical constraints?

This topic invites you to draw the line, however strict you may want it to be, regarding the ethical limits that we should put to scientific research. You can decide that there should be none, or that ethics should be considered at every level, or restrain it to certain domains according to limits that you establish.

9° To what extent should we embrace human enhancement?

This topic invites you to draw a line, establish a limit at what is acceptable or unacceptable when it comes to transhumanism.

C - Subjects that give a statement and invite you to argue it / describe or explain a phenomenon:

10° “Genetic engineering has never been about saving the world, it’s about controlling the world.” Discuss.

The topic invites you to analyze the motivations behind the scientific research in genetics. It is about judging whether or not it is sheer altruism or interest to play with the rules of and master nature that lead it. You must draw the line. It can be a question of time line, a question of context, a question of domain... You decide.

11° “Scientific progress is measured in units of courage, not intelligence.” Discuss.

The topic hints at the fact that innovation and scientific research always come with hurdles, which you would have to identify. For science to progress you need to overcome those hurdles. Those who make science progress are not always the smartest ones, but those who can manage to overcome all the obstacles to progress (courage to challenge authorities, go against established ideas, take risks in tests, make sacrifices...).

12° How are new technologies changing the world?

You must first make the difference between technology in general and new technologies, which are the technology that constantly replace those which came before for an established process (constant redefinition). Today it would apply to information and communication technologies that are said to revolutionizing the world, in ways that you have to describe.

13° How have social networks changed politics?

The topic establishes for a fact that social networks have changed politics. The question is, in what ways? Have they changed the way we campaign? The way we influence politicians? The way we share political news? The way we debate, discuss, seek political information? The way we donate money? The way we engage in political organizations? The way politicians are accountable and accessible to voters?...

14° What do social networks bring to society?

With the use of the word “bring”, the topic invites to consider the positive gains of social networks, defined as all the dedicated websites or other applications which enable users to communicate with each other by posting information, comments, messages, images, etc. You can organize your thought by structuring your argumentation around different domains (work, culture, the economy, politics...) in which you consider that they have changed things for the better but you structure around the gain, and not the domain so as not to be repetitive in your argumentation.

15° What technology awareness needs to be given to children nowadays?

The topic is not about why technology awareness is essential to be given to children today. This should be dealt with rapidly in the introduction, taking for granted that it is increasingly difficult nowadays to stop kids from trying their hands on all the high-tech devices that have become a part of our lives. It doesn't have to be negative however. Technology proves to be highly beneficial for the growth and exposure of the expansion of a child if properly used. The question here is thus what should be done to carefully monitor that exposure, especially with kids here that at an early stage must be protected. The topic hints at the fact that, even if acceptance of technology can be seen either as an opportunity or as a threat, if dealt with early on in life, when young people learn how it works, they can then use it better. The question is then what needs to be taught and how?

16° How has technology changed the rules of war?

The topic acknowledges for a fact that technology (and not new technology) has changed the rules of war, what is asked of you is to describe in what ways. You can make difference between different types of technology (information tech, weaponry and ammunition...) have changed different aspects of warfare (war tactics, fields and scales in which war is waged (ex: space, cyber wars...)...).

17° What are the issues surrounding facial recognition technology?

The topic states for a fact that facial recognition technologies poses problems and invite you to analyze them. You can organize your argumentation around different domains (surveillance society, technological mistakes, bias and misinformation, data breaches...)

ESSAY – FIRST AMENDMENT AT SCHOOL

EXAMPLE OF STUDENT WORK 1

Essay :

The First Amendment is essential to democracy and to protect the ability of individuals to express their ideas and beliefs. In schools, there is often a tension between the need to protect free speech and the need to maintain a safe and respectful learning environment.

The First Amendment protects the freedom of expression and is a crucial element of democracy. However, in an educational setting, there is often a delicate balance between upholding this fundamental right and creating a safe and respectful learning environment for all students and staff. While certain forms of speech, such as hate speech or bullying, may justify limitations, it is essential that any restrictions on speech be carefully crafted to address specific concerns and serve a compelling government interest.

Limitations on free speech in schools should be narrowly tailored to address specific issues and should not be overly broad or vague. They should serve a compelling government interest, rather than being used to silence protected speech. The case of Justin Layshock, in which the school limited his parody profile of the principal due to the disruption it caused, serves as an example of the appropriate use of limitations on speech. However, it is also important to ensure that any such limitations are carefully considered and do not unduly burden the right to free expression.

In conclusion, the first amendment should not be abolished in schools but carefully nuanced.

217mots.

EXAMPLE OF STUDENT WORK 2

The First Amendment ensures that everyone can express themselves freely and anywhere, which is necessarily important. However, there are certain instances where free speech becomes disrespectful. This is why it is interesting to wonder whether the First Amendment should be abolished in schools.

outline?

Certainly some people abuse the freedom of speech to engage in disrespectful and insulting speech. Restricting free speech would create a stricter environment, with less tolerance for abuse and more suitable for work. Moreover, every word and action has a different impact on the person, so jokes can turn into mockery. In the case of Justin Layshock, the parody, which is basically a joke, can be interpreted as harassment towards his teacher.

However, without freedom of expression, the school would be a bit of a dictatorship where no one could express their dissatisfaction even in a constructive way. Expressing what you feel is the best way to improve most things. In fact the possibility to express oneself on the working conditions and the way of working has allowed to greatly improve the school system and to adapt it to new students. For example, in China the suicide rate of students is increasing due to a harsh system that does not let students express themselves.

To conclude, the abuse of freedom of speech is a reality, but banning it would be a democratic disaster because it is a necessity to move the society forward.

236 mots

EXAMPLE OF STUDENT WORK 3

The Essay will deal ~~X~~ the question of abolishing the First Amendment in U.S. schools. Firstly I will focus on the importance of the first amendment in the U.S. and for the Americans and then to the importance of keeping the amendment for the personal development of student in the U.S. society. @intro!

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution protects ~~X~~ freedom of speech, religion, and the press, as well as the rights to peaceably assemble and petition the government. These rights are important for all Americans, including students, as they provide a means for individuals to express their thoughts, beliefs, and opinions freely and to seek out information and ideas from a variety of sources. The First Amendment is one of the pillars of the U.S. democracy and is essential for protect ~~X~~ the rights of all individuals, including students. It is important that students learn about and understand the value of these rights and the role they play in our society. This Amendment was created with a purpose and removing it from school would result in a lot of consequences. @?

all.

Effectively abolishing the First Amendment in schools would have a number of negative consequences. It would stifle the free exchange of ideas and the ability of students to express themselves, which are essential for their intellectual and personal development. It would also limit the ability of students to learn about different perspectives and viewpoints, which is crucial for their education and preparation to live in a modern society. It would also permit members of the education team to possess a power far greater than a student and while the education team is entitled to more power over the student as to improve their learning it would be unfair to remove a critical right to a U.S. citizen and future voter.

240
stopped reading after the limiting words

Overall, the First Amendment is an essential part of the U.S. democracy and should not be abolished in schools. It is important that students have the freedom to express themselves and to learn about different viewpoints and ideas, and that they understand the value and importance of the rights protected by the First Amendment.

EXAMPLE OF STUDENT WORK 4

ESSAY Intro? (n)

school?

To begin with, I think that the first amendment shouldn't be abolished. Freedom of expression must be everywhere

This lead us to reflect on the questions that the supreme court is asking. I will expose you the different ~~x~~ point of view.

It's true to think that Freedom of expression is everywhere, which is false because many countries prohibit it.

For instance, a high school student in the United States

found that she wasn't on the cheerleading squad and she criticized the decision on social media. What happened

next is the subject of a Supreme Court case concerning the free speech rights of students across the country. The

First amendment shouldn't be abolished in schools because freedom of expression is a right for everyone but with limits for the respect of others.

Indeed, the freedom of expression mustn't be removed.

Bois Johnson, has just proposed a bill to fight against censorship that would be imposed on teachers and students. The law will allow students and teachers to attack the university if they feel that their rights of expression has been violated or if they have been censored.

To conclude, freedom of expression shouldn't be limited in public universities but should be based on education. Everyone should set their own limits and be aware of the risks.

209 words

EXAMPLE OF STUDENT WORK 5

The first amendment allows a total freedom of speech in ~~the~~ school. But some excesses call into question the legitimacy of this amendment. I will show that the first amendment should be adapted according to the age of the students.

Looking ~~for~~ ^{at} young students, the first amendment needs to stay the same. Childhood represents the most important years of development, letting them talk is necessary. Moreover, letting children talk allows them to spot a dangerous environment. A child wore a provocative T-shirt about September 11, a discussion with him allowed to sanction the family.

For older students, it should allow them to express themselves so that they can develop their own opinions and their critical minds. The only time they should be disciplined is when they make discriminatory comments. In 2006, a student ~~was~~ ^{was} punished after he made a parody of his principal. The school disrespected the liberty of criticism and ~~has~~ ^{was} been condemned to compensate the student.

Finally, considering adults, the first amendment should be modified to allow for the systematic sanctioning of discriminatory remarks. Adults are aware of what they are saying and must be exemplary towards children. In Texas, a teacher proclaimed himself a racist and promulgated ethnocentric statements. He was fired only after numerous complaints from students.

In conclusion, the first amendment has to be adapted, considering the age of each person.

232 words

EXAMPLE OF STUDENT WORK 6

The First Amendment is a cornerstone of the U.S. Constitution, protecting the freedom of speech, religion, and the press. These freedoms are essential to a democratic society, allowing individuals to express their opinions, beliefs, and ideas without fear of persecution. However, when it comes to schools, the decision to abolish the First Amendment is a complex one that requires careful consideration.

~~On~~ ^X one hand, the First Amendment should not be abolished in schools because it guarantees the rights and freedoms of students and teachers. Allowing individuals to freely express their thoughts and ideas can foster critical thinking, creativity, and a healthy exchange of ideas. It also allows students to explore their own beliefs and values, helping them become informed and engaged citizens.

On the other hand, there are valid concerns about the potential negative impacts of the First Amendment in schools. Allowing hate speech or discrimination to go unchecked could create a toxic and unsafe learning environment for some students. It could also undermine the school's responsibility to create a respectful and inclusive space for all students.

Ultimately, the decision to abolish the First Amendment in schools should be carefully weighed against the importance of maintaining a safe and inclusive learning environment for all students. While the freedom of speech is essential, it must also be balanced with the need to create a respectful and welcoming environment for all members of the school community. /234

EXAMPLE OF STUDENT WORK 7

ESSAY

The First Amendment ^{to} X the U.S. Constitution protects the freedom of speech and expression of individuals, but some argue that it should not apply in schools. Removing the First Amendment in schools could create a safer and more orderly environment by allowing for more regulation and discipline of harmful or disruptive behavior, such as bullying or harassment.

(outline or 1st arg? @)

It could also enable a more academically-driven environment, as students would be less distracted by external issues. Additionally, it could give teachers more control over the classroom and maintain their authority, creating a more structured learning environment where students are more likely to respect their teachers and the educational process.) @!?

The case of Justin Layshock and J.S. highlights the potential consequences of the First Amendment being applied X schools, as the school was ordered to pay damages and attorney's fees after suspending the students and forbidding them from attending their own graduations for creating parodies of their principals. Some may argue that restricting the First Amendment in schools could infringe upon students' rights and limit their ability to express themselves freely.

Your opin?!

However, others believe that removing the First Amendment in schools is good because it would create a safer and more academically-focused environment, allow teachers to maintain a sense of authority, and prevent students from using their freedom of speech as a shield for disruptive or harmful behavior.

(227 mots)

EXAMPLE OF STUDENT WORK 8

There is no denying that free speech is ~~X~~ fundamental in modern democracies. Indeed, with this right, we are allowed to share our point of view, to protest and to communicate in order to build a better society. However, we may wonder if the first would be appropriate for children and if it should be abolished in school. We will demonstrate first that this amendment causes some problems in schools, then we why and how we should keep it in schools. ① outline

First of all, the school environment needs some discipline to keep the students serious, which is sometimes incompatible with free speech. A teacher has to keep some authority and can't do the class if all his requests are questioned.

However, on the other hand, it is very important that children understand their rights. The purpose of a school is to educate future citizens. It is obviously easier to teach children something if they

are directly concerned by it.

Too long for
acc!

To conclude, children don't have the same rights as adults, which is normal because they are young and don't have enough experience to be treated like real citizens. Therefore, the first amendment could be abolished in school, but only if teachers read it, otherwise keeping it is a good way to teach the children about ~~they~~ their present and future rights.

NOTES: 222

Very abstract. Not really diving in.
beating about the bush + no @

$$4 + 3 + 2 + 1$$

$$\frac{5}{10}$$

EXAMPLE OF STUDENT WORK 9

In the western world, freedom of speech is one of the most important rights. But sometimes, it can be contested, for example in this case where a student has been sanctioned for parodying ~~the~~ principal online. Should the first amendment, which guarantees freedom of speech in the U.S., be respected in schools?

Firstly, it is true to say that this type of joke can be disrespectful. It can also prejudice the principal, as information posted online can be thought as true and thus endanger his position, or even deteriorate the school reputation, which can lead to other issues.

However, I do not think schools should be allowed to take this kind of arbitrary measures, on a purely personal basis moreover, for something that may not even have been harmful whatsoever. Students should be able to express themselves, as long as their words do not break any law.

Indeed, they should be able to tell when something is wrong in their school, or just have fun, without the risk of being prevented from taking their exams and graduate. I think students need this freedom to have sound studies. In short, they are persons just like any other.

To conclude, in my opinion, the first amendment should

their

??

conclude @??

also be respected in schools, as it allows students to feel comfortable within their study environment without fear of reprisal for things that are not wrong.

230 words

6 + 4 + 3 + 2

7,5/10

EXAMPLE OF STUDENT WORK 10

Essay:

→ The First Amendment ~~is~~ guarantees the right to free speech in the US. It is a ~~an~~ crucial part of democracy, and therefore a right many Americans feel very attached to. However, its validity in schools is often questioned, as shown by the Sisti Layshock case.

→ Why some people want it to be abolished in schools is easy to understand; it is often wanted for students to conform to the norm, without causing controversy, as

?

may be the case when you give them the right to express their thoughts. As an example, a principal obviously ~~doesn't want~~ does not like students publishing parodies of him on the Internet, hence Layshock's punishment. In my opinion, however, personal discomfort shall not be a reason to limit children's rights. **justify / argue**

→ Some might think also that that giving students the right to free speech is dangerous, especially in a context of fear in American schools due to multiple shootings in ~~in~~ recent years.

However, it must be noted that the First Amendment is limited, not allowing for things such as libelation or incitement of violence,

@? meaning its validity in schools doesn't contribute to this danger.

→ In conclusion, I don't think that the First Amendment should be abolished in schools. Being an essential part of American society, it is important that children learn to use it the right way.

- 218 words

$$7 + 4 + 3 + 2$$

$$\frac{8}{10}$$

EXAMPLE OF STUDENT WORK 11

American principle w/ French
 In 1950, a French professor was assassinated for showing religious caricatures during a class on freedom of expression. This event highlights the issue of free speech in school, which leads us to ask whether the First Amendment should be abolished there. Firstly, I will show that this freedom must be preserved, then we will discuss the limits that it must have.

Firstly, the ~~X~~ must be preserved in schools. Indeed, it allows students to think freely. For example, in Florida a law was established to ban "critical race theory" which denounces the racist project in ~~X~~ society. We can see here that the absence of this freedom in schools prevents debate and represents censorship. Therefore, I think that the ~~X~~ should not be abolished in schools, so that every student can think and form ~~X~~ own opinion.

Secondly, limits ~~to~~ ^{to} freedom of speech cannot be ignored. Indeed, in some cases the ~~X~~ should be limited because it is used in school in a negative way. This is the case of students who come to school wearing KKK outfits, a racist organization. We can see here that, unlike the example of students who mocked teachers, freedom of expression has limits because it cannot be used for discriminatory purposes.

Overall, the ~~X~~ should be preserved in schools so students can

form their own opinions without influence, but it must be limited sometimes because intolerable actions cannot be justified by free ~~speech~~.

→ 238 mots

6 + 3 + 3 + 3

7,5/10

EXAMPLE OF STUDENT WORK 12

It is important to consider whether or not the First Amendment should be abolished in schools in the context of the specific case described above, as well as more broadly.

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution protects the freedom of speech, religion... It is a pillar of American democracy. In the specific case of Justin Layshock and J.S., it seems clear that their First Amendment rights were violated when they were punished for creating online parodies of their principal. That was shown by the judges, and the school districts paid damages fees in settlement.

There are valid arguments for and against abolishing the First Amendment in schools. On one hand, some may argue that it should be abolished in schools to maintain order and prevent disruptions to the educational process. Students should not be allowed to express certain controversial or offensive views.

However, it is essential that the First Amendment be upheld in schools; it is important for students to be able to express themselves and learn how to engage in respectful dialogue with others who may hold different viewpoints. It improves critical thinking and encourages students to become responsible and engaged citizens. Additionally, censoring certain views may discourage students from engaging in discussions and debates.

Ultimately, the decision of whether or not to abolish the First Amendment in schools is complex and requires balancing the need for order and safety with the importance of free expression dialogue.

outlines?

yes?
no?
no?