Permission and the public display

CEFR B2 | Unit 9: Ethics | Reading

Read the original text. You may underline evidence and reread as needed.

Name _____ Date _____

A course team wants to display learner writing at an open event. The work includes personal stories. Some learners are proud to share; others agreed only to classroom review. A team member argues that a public display could help future learners understand the course.

The coordinator accepts that benefit but distinguishes it from permission. Writing for a class does not by itself establish consent to a public audience. She proposes inviting learners to choose a piece, remove details they do not want shared and decide whether their name should appear. Declining must not affect their course standing.

One objection is practical: asking again may leave gaps in the display. The coordinator responds that a smaller, clearly authorized collection is a workable outcome. Invented examples can fill explanatory gaps if they are identified as such.

The final proposal includes a deadline for withdrawal before printing and a contact for questions. It also explains the limits of withdrawal once printed copies have been distributed. The argument is stronger because it addresses a serious objection and makes the consequences visible. It does not treat an attractive display as sufficient reason to ignore the audience for which the writing was originally produced.

Original Ilmiya practice text. Scenarios and research examples are fictional.