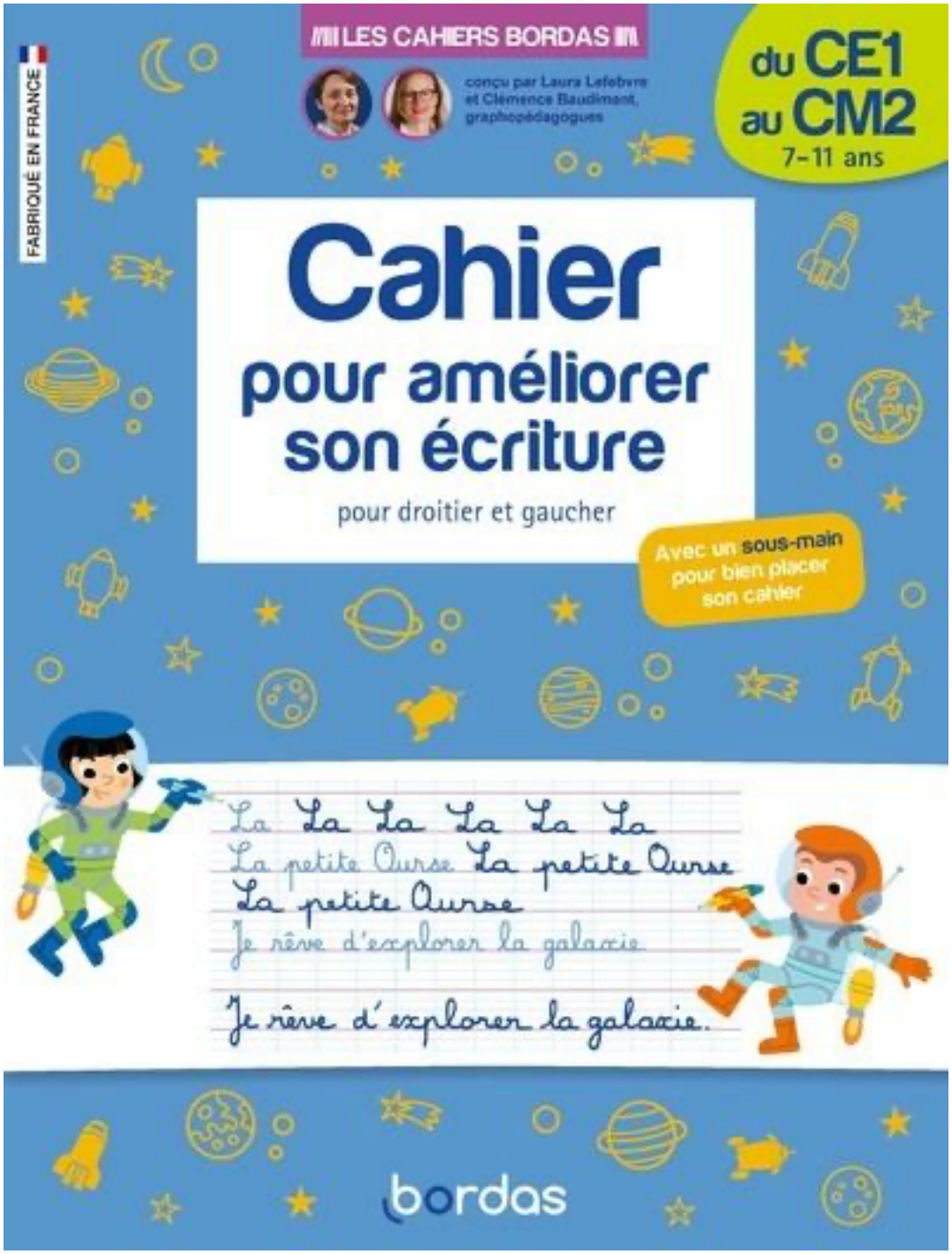
While ChatGPT undeniably offers a plethora of functionalities, its utilization in essay writing necessitates caution. Students should eschew the temptation to delve into its depths indiscriminately and instead strive for clarity, precision, and conciseness in their compositions. By resisting the allure of convoluted syntax and verbose expressions, students can cultivate a writing style that is both lucid and compelling, thereby fostering effective communication and comprehension.


LES CAHIERS BORDAS
FABRIQUÉ EN FRANCE
conçu par Laura Lefebvre et Clémence Baudimant, graphopédagogues
du CE1 au CM2
7-11 ans
Cahier
pour améliorer son écriture
pour droitier et gaucher
Avec un sous-main pour bien placer son cahier
La La La La La La
La petite Ourse La petite Ourse
La petite Ourse
Je rêve d'explorer la galaxie
Je rêve d'explorer la galaxie.
bordas

Doc 1: Should we be travelling to space?

nature : article
source : bbc.uk
author : bbc journalist

- Prince William has denigrated Eter space travel
- Entrepreneurs spend much money on new technologies, they thinks that the space engineering could have many uses
- But other people thinks there is a way more efficient to save the planet
- Key moment :
  - first step for space tourism
  - important conference by COP26 for climate
- Bad points on space travel:
  - ↳ leave the planet
  - ↳ pollute
  - ↳ economic ≠ scientific
  - ↳ trend negative trend
  - ↳ people bury their head in the sand
- good points :
  - ↳ lifeline for next generations
  - ↳ space tourism ≠ more exploration
  - ↳ rockets reusable
  - ↳ less carbon emission

Environmentalists :
↳ long-term project
↳ planet's health is critical

Doc 2: Boom in space...

Article
The conversation
journalist

- Many space center call commercial companies and trust them:
  - develop space tourism
  - create more station.
- Right technology can be a significant difference in space history
- More and More debris in the edge of the earth
  ↳ deployment of satellites (Space X)

The richest are 100 times more polluting than the poorer.

- Policy makers have been understanding :
  - inequality of climatic risk
  - "immigration problems"
- Space travel must be considered seriously (catastrophic failure for environment)
- A measure for space and earth pollution is expected,

Doc 3: Image

editorial cartoon
web-site
DAVE GRANLUND

Critic of space tourism
↳ space tourism isn't scientific
↳ in contrast to space exploration which help to the understanding of universe
↳ economic business
↳ commercial companies use space like resources of revenue
↳ neglect the environmental impact if they value their wishes.

Doc 4: poll
Americans' views of space

poll
Pew Research center
group of research.

controversial points of view :
- space will be a problem
- but space travel will continue and even will be accessible to public

Lack of understanding :
- claim space travel and is forward
- but they disapprove if people disapprove & terraforming

- people thinks that space can become a war field
  ↳ space engineering has got for hidden goal to control space and not to save humanity

Conflict

Environmental impact

Space tourism and exploration mixed

Space development

Differences between more tourism and explor

Title : In search of space : space tourism or climate ?

Thesis : Do we have to choose between conquering space and protecting our planet

I - Ordinary people in space :

- Astronauts are replaced by tourists (3) (private rocket)
- First ordinaries people → sept 2021 (1) (3)
  - ↳ people with helmet astronaut
- They want to go into space regularly ⇒ 55% (4)
- Americans think that will colonise the space 34% (4)

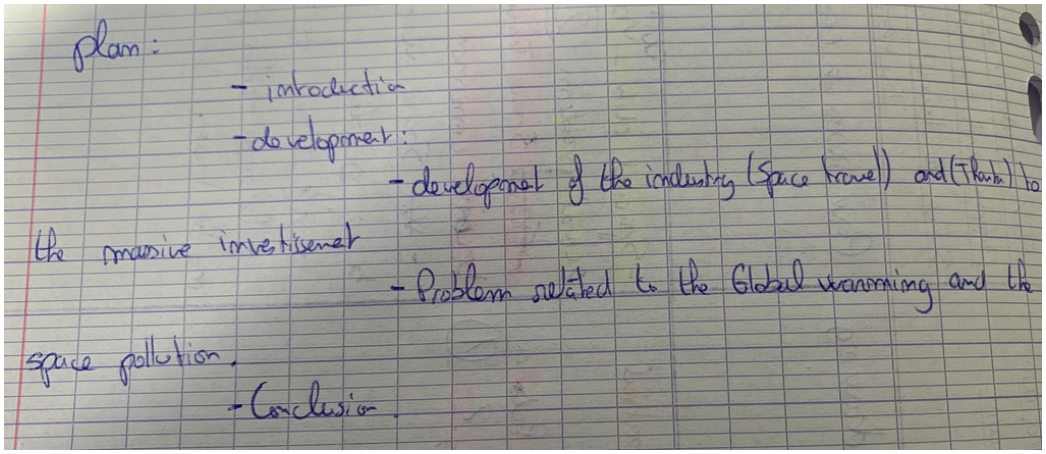
II - The problems of these trips :

- Inequality between richest and poorest (1) (2)
  - ↳ pay a lot to go into space
- Danger with rocket that can explode (Titan) (2)
  - ↳ Less and less need for human in space
- Ecologic problem 69% think junk space is a danger (4)
  - → is due to satellites for internet access ⇒ space waste (2)
  - ↳ climate change (prince)
    - ↳ pollution with amount of fuel (1)
  - ↳ Destruction of the surrounding of the Earth.

III - Companies : green-commmercialisation of the space :

- Billions of pound in Investment in space travel (1)
- Companies want their own space station (2)
  - ↳ learn more about universe (1)
- But they want to protect environment
  - → New technology to reduce carbon emissions (1)
  - → Rockets reusable, cleaner fuel

(→ Americans think that there is a competition between the US and other countr about space (4))


plan:
- introduction
- development:
- development of the industry (space travel) and (Tourism) to
the massive investisement
- Problem related to the Global warming and the
space pollution.
- Conclusion.

Keep it simple.
Les phrases de 5 lignes ont peu de chances d'impressionner les correcteurs.

Do not write above your level.
Les candidats devraient employer des termes et tournures qu'ils maîtrisent, et s'efforcer d'écrire un anglais correct et clair. La simplicité occasionnera toujours moins de dégâts que la complexité. Il est normal pour un non-natif de ne pas pouvoir écrire en anglais l'exact équivalent de ce qu'il / elle écrirait dans sa langue maternelle, et il est illusoire de vouloir s'y efforcer.

<u>Document 1</u> : Should we be travelling to space?bbc.co.uk , 18 October 2021

Should humans be travelling into space? It's a question being asked at the moment because Prince William says that we should be concentrating on the problems on Earth - like climate change - rather than focusing on space travel.

Entrepreneurs Elon Musk, Jeff Bezos and Richard Branson are investing billions of pounds in space travel technology that will help transport themselves, and others, to the edge of the Earth's atmosphere and beyond. While many are excited about the opportunities this new technology could bring, others feel that the money could be better spent on other issues.

In September 2021, businessman Jared Isaacman paid for the opportunity able to fly to space as part of a crew of four 'amateur' astronauts. This means that none of the people on board had any formal training to become astronauts. "When this mission is complete, people are going to look at it and say, 'It was the first time everyday people could go to space'," Jared said.
It's also a huge moment for climate change, with world leaders about to meet in Glasgow to try and agree solutions to climate change. This is called COP26. Speaking ahead of the conference Prince William said: "We need some of the world's greatest brains and minds fixed on trying to repair this planet, not trying to find the next place to go and live."

There has been lots of criticism of space tourism recently, where people pay money for a short ride to the edge of space. Critics argue that it is extremely wasteful, does not improve our understanding of space and damages the environment, with rockets burning huge amounts of fuel.
According to Nasa, there were only 114 orbital launches in 2020, this number is set to get much, much bigger with increased space tourism. As many as 600 people have already paid $250,000 (roughly £183,600) each for tickets on future Virgin Galactic space flights, with thousands more waiting for the opportunity. Richard Branson has previously said his ambition is to have 400 space flights a year, which could contribute a significant amount of pollution to the Earth's atmosphere.

Supporters of space tourism say that Prince William has got the wrong idea about space travel. They argue that space tourism does have other uses like developing new technology, and that humans can do two things at once - protect the environment and travel beyond the Earth. In an interview with CNN in July, Jeff Bezos defended Blue Origin's mission saying it was about "building a road to space for the next generations to do amazing things there, and those amazing things will solve problems here on Earth".

Others say that Prince William should have made more of a difference between space tourism, where people take short trips to the edge of space, and space exploration, where humans, satellites and probes go into space to learn more about the universe, and to help our own planet. Richard Branson has suggested the technology he is developing through Virgin Galactic could potentially reduce carbon emissions for travel in the future.

Research into how space travel can be less damaging to the environment is also taking place, Jeff Bezos' Blue Origin rockets are reusable, and are fuelled by a combination of liquid oxygen and hydrogen, a cleaner fuel which does not pollute the atmosphere as much.

But many environmentalists are not convinced by the claims of space companies. They say there is no sign that space travel will be any other than very damaging to the environment for a long time to come.

Document 2 : Boom in space tourism threatens to boost the amounts of space junk and climate emissions
The Conversation, 7 November 2023,

Commercial companies are increasingly becoming involved in transporting astronauts to the International Space Station (ISS), as well as other activities in orbit. Some, such as Houston-based Axiom Space, eventually want to build their own space stations in orbit, where commercial astronauts could make extended stays.

Nasa is increasingly partnering with private companies to accomplish its space missions. However, initiatives such as the one with Axiom to fly multiple tourist missions to the ISS mark a new kind of commercialisation of space.

Axiom is not alone in its aims. Jeff Bezos' Blue Origin, aerospace giant Northop Grumman, and smaller companies such as Nanoracks and Sierra Space are all developing their own space station designs. These are aimed at operating in low Earth orbit within the next decade.

The scientific case for putting humans in space has historically been very weak – though not non-existent. Modern robotics and remote-control systems are now so good that the case is even weaker today than it ever was.

There are also major concerns about risks posed by the increase in the general number of space missions, particularly because space junk is already a major problem in low Earth orbit. Since 1999, the ISS has had to manoeuvre to avoid large pieces of space junk 32 times. Recently, the risk has been raised by a huge increase in the number of craft in low Earth orbit. In particular, since 2019, SpaceX and its competitors, such as OneWeb and Amazon Kuiper have embarked on programmes of launching tens of thousands of satellites into low Earth orbit to provide internet access.

The other area of great concern is the environmental effect of sending more people to space. It would increase the climate impacts of space activities by an order of magnitude. This would exacerbate the problems society is already experiencing.

At present, the richest 1% of humans are emitting about 100 times more CO_2 than the poorest 10%. Internationally, policymakers are increasingly aware of the way that certain populations around the world may be affected more harshly by climate change than others. They are also aware of the pressures and instability generated by mass migration caused by climate change. Space tourism adds to this inequality.

This is an area that is moving forward with astounding speed. At first sight, it seems that we can harness the excitement and wonder of space travel to fund new opportunities for science and develop technology that's of great benefit to humankind. However, it would be wise to take the time to think through the potential consequences carefully. The human, or crewed, element means that the financial model of commercial human spaceflight is vulnerable to just a single failure, as the recent Titan submersible implosion proved.

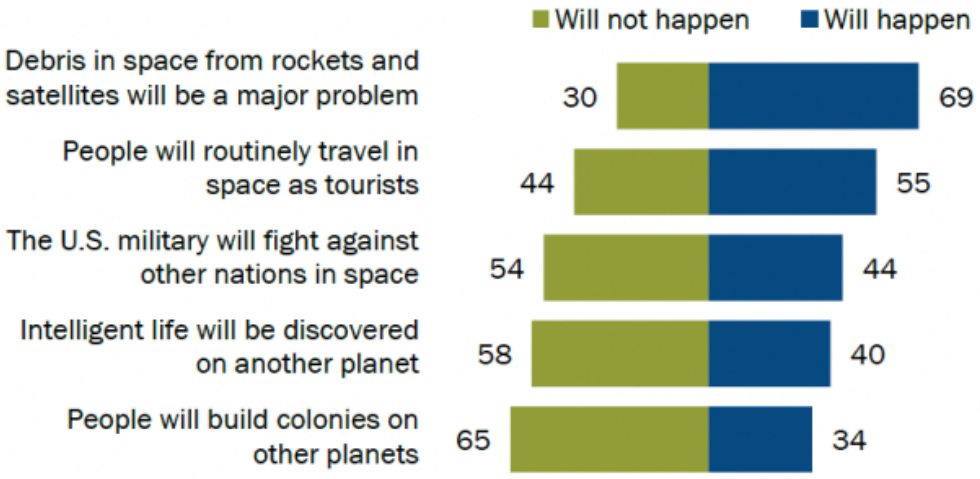
We must not destroy the vital resource of low Earth orbit with space junk. And we cannot just ignore the implications for the climate and environmental justice.


2+2
1 2 3
!
?

DAVE GRANLUND © www.davegranlund.com

55% of Americans think people will routinely travel in space as tourists in the next 50 years

% of U.S. adults who say each of the following ___ by the year 2073



Note: Respondents who did not give an answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted May 30–June 4, 2023.
"Americans' Views of Space: U.S. Role, NASA Priorities and Impact of Private Companies"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

PROBLEMATIQUES

~~*We will try to answer the question of …~~ → give me a break !!

Is space tourism a good idea? 😭

What are the advantages and drawbacks of space tourism? 😭

Why is space tourism contested? 🤨

Is space travel more important than saving the planet?

Should humans choose between space travel and saving the planet?

→ getting there !

Can man reconcile scientific discoveries and the commercialization of space? 😀

Is the commercialization of space the best way to spend money in spite of its growing impact on the climate ?😀

Behind the dream, there is a great challenge and research allows this type of travel. 🤔

As research makes it possible to achieve this dream, is there not a much bigger challenge that should not be overlooked? 😀

To what degree is it possible to envisage space travel on a large scale while preserving the environment? 🥳🤩

INTRO:

In 2021, Prince William declared that people must focus on earth issues before thinking about space travel. The four documents – two press articles published by the BBC in 2021 and The Conversation in 2023, a cartoon by Dave Granlund, and a 2023 chart by the Pew Research Center – show different aspects of space tourism. (54w)

+ PROBLEMATIQUE

PLANS

~~1. Debate~~
~~2. Why space tourism is gaining momentum~~
~~3. The rise of space tourism.~~

1. The rise of space tourism
2. Why it is gaining momentum
3. The question this raises

~~1. Facts~~
~~2. Problems~~
~~3. Hope~~

1. Facts
2. Reasons
3. Consequences

---

1. The rising popularity of space tourism
2. But it raises enviromental issues
3. So, what’s the future of space tourism (and of the planet)?

- The survey shows that space tourism is likely to become commonplace soon. ~~Moreover,~~ firms are investing billions of dollars

- As Documents 1 and 2 show, firms are investing billions of dollars. **That is why** many Americans believe that space tourism is likely to become commonplace soon.

OR

- Many Americans believe that space tourism is likely to become commonplace soon, **all the more so since** firms are investing billions of dollars.

We have to find a middle ground. / We have to be careful 😭

It has drawbacks but it also has advantages if it is used wisely. 😭

Despite its drawbacks, it is very promising.⛔

It will soon become common to travel to space but the consequences shouldn’t be disregarded.

Space travel supporters will follow their projects despite the criticisms.

Large-scale space tourism will probably become a reality although its consequences could be catastrophic.  

~~The issue of space tourism~~

~~Space tourism~~

~~Space tourism and its consequences~~

~~The future of space tourism~~

The controversial question of space tourism

Space tourism and its dire consequences

The uncertain future of space toursim

Space tourism : an opportunity or a threat ?

Space travel and environmental concerns 😐

→ Space travel **vs** environmental concerns
→ Space travel **despite** environmental concerns
→ Space travel and environmental concerns: two irreconciliable issues?

What does space tourism mean for humanity's future?

Space exploration has dramatically changed since Armstrong set foot on the Moon. This is the subject of this dossier – an article from bbc.co.uk published in 2021 (Document 1), an opinion piece from The Conversation dated 2023 (Document 2), an undated cartoon by Dave Granlund (Document 3), and a bar chart released by The Pew Research Center in 2023 (Document 4). It addresses the issue of whether space tourism makes sense as the future of planet Earth is highly uncertain.

Document 1 shows that the number of so-called space tourists – ordinary people paying to go into space, also depicted in the cartoon – has increased in recent years and is set to skyrocket in the years ahead. The Conversation explains that some companies are even considering building private space stations to enable prolonged stays in space, while actual space colonies remain more hypothetical, according to Document 4. Documents 1 and 2 reveal the enthusiasm of the supporters of these projects, who present them as a tremendous opportunity for science and claim they will enable the development of new technologies capable of solving problems such as carbon emissions. This would be invaluable progress for future generations.

However, according to Document 2, the gains are limited, and space travel seems to have become – with Nasa's complicity – a simple, meaningless business, which Document 3 confirms. That is why voices have been raised, such as that of Prince William, who believes the money should instead be spent on saving the Earth, Document 1 reports. Environmentalists concur, arguing that emissions will only get worse with space travel, not to mention the increase in space debris raised in Documents 2 and 4. To top it all off, it would increase social inequalities, with pollution from the rich hitting the poor hardest.

And yet, space tourism shows no signs of slowing down, as Documents 1 and 4 suggest, but its consequences both on Earth and in outer space could be dire. (**330w.)**

Autre conclusion possible:

Despite the potentially dire consequences of space tourism, it shows no sign of slowing down, as Documents 1 and 4 suggest, which should be a real cause for concern.

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