1. **According to the article, what are the alternatives to air travel, and what obstacles might people face? Answer the question in your own words (80 words, +/- 10%)**

Remember:
Answer the question directly!
~~According to the journalist~~

Expected items:

Alternatives:
→ think twice before travelling
→ different means of transport to be chosen: train / ferry / cycling

Hindrances /ˈhɪndrəns/ = obstacles / freins
Those means of transport:
→ are time-consuming / require more time to travel
→ Require some red tape (U) *(= paperasse)*
→ Are costly (= expensive)

USEFUL VOCABULARY:

- **faire un geste pour la planète :**
  - to do something for the planet
  - to make a gesture for the planet (literal but less common)
  - to take action for the planet
  - to do one's part for the planet
  - to make an effort for the planet
- **autre que : other than**
  They want to use means of transport other than planes.
- **nécessiter :** to require
- **un pays :** a country
- **un pollutant / une substance polluante :** a pollutant
- **c'est moins polluant :** it is less polluting
- **ça pollue :** it pollutes
- **prendre un avion / prendre un vol :** to take a flight / to go by plane ~~to take a plane~~
- **un vol :** a flight
- **prendre le train / le bus / le metro** : to take the train / the bus / the metro
- **prendre l'avion :** to travel by plane / to fly / to go by plane
- **aller à pied / marcher au travail:** to walk to work / to go to work on foot.
- **aller en voiture au travail :** to drive to work / to go to work by car
- **aller en bus au travail :** to go to work by bus
- **le prix d'un billet de train / d'avion :** a train fare / a plane fare
- **De nos jours, les gens peuvent communiquer par messages plutôt que d'être en présentiel.**
  - Today, people have the possibility to communicate through messages rather than face to face. *(a bit more formal)*
  - Nowadays, people often communicate by message instead of in person. *(very natural and common)*
- **garder en tête / prendre en consideration :** to bear in mind / to keep in mind

2. In your opinion, how will people travel in the years to come? Illustrate your answer with relevant examples (180 words +/- 10%)

Remember:

- Introduction
  - Indent *(= alinéa)* is required at the beginning of the introduction
  - 2 essential elements: a hook (= general opening linked to the topic) + a question which triggers a debate
  - Leave one blank line after the introduction

e.g. *Since the 1960s, air travel has been the most commonly used means of transport for long-distance journeys. In the future, will people travel differently from how they currently do?*

- Development
  - 2 paragraphs (each with an indent)
  - Each paragraph must present one main idea which is supported by relevant examples (cultural references, facts)
  - Leave one blank line between each paragraph and before the conclusion

- Conclusion (insert an indent): avoid repetition.

Subject: How will people travel in the years to come?

Possible key issue:

To what extent will people travel differently in the future?

How different will travel be in the future?

WARNING!

The question was about the future, so you could NOT develop on current means of transport.

Possible angles & ideas you could develop:

- **Environmental concerns**
  - More people will choose trains or electric buses over planes.
    if governments impose higher taxes on flights to reduce emissions.
    Governments may also incentivize low-carbon transport to reduce emissions.
  - Countries are expanding their high-speed rail networks to provide faster access to remote areas. This is the case in China, but also in the U.S. The **California High-Speed Rail project** aims to link Los Angeles and San Francisco. Travel time will be reduced from nearly 6 hours by car to **about 2 hours and 30 minutes** by train.

- **Technological innovations**
  - The growth of high-speed rail (e.g., Europe/Asia).
  - Development of hydrogen planes
  - electric aircraft:
    - For example: Heart Aerospace's ES-30 (30-seat regional plane) will fly **200 km purely electric**, and up to **400 + km in hybrid mode**.
    - NASA is researching "Electrified Aircraft Propulsion (EAP)" to improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions.
  - Self-driving cars (= a self-driving car, also known as an autonomous car (AC), driverless car, robotic car or robo-car, is a car that is capable of operating with reduced or no human input) such as the one developed in Los Angeles.
  - Use of AI and apps for smarter travel planning (replacing traditional guide books)

- **Lifestyle changes** will impact the way people travel
  - Remote work will keep reducing daily commuting.
  - For short distances, new lightweight vehicles will be developed to make mobility more comfortable and safer
  - Cities will be redesigned to allow the users to travel more quickly and safely.
  - To avoid long trips, virtual meetings will replace some business trips. Holograms might make meetings more dynamic while being less polluting
  - Slow travel / eco-tourism will become more popular. People will no longer focus on accumulating miles but on making their trips more meaningful.

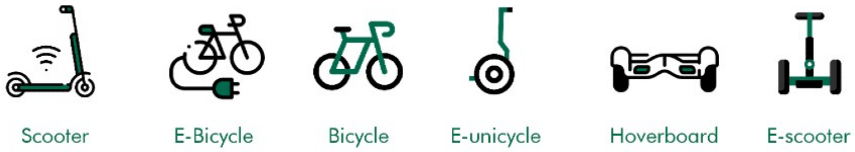
- **Social & economic factors**
  - Traveling will become more expensive (fuel, climate policies). Traveling by plane might become more expensive if governments impose taxes on flights, give incentives to those who choose to travel by train.
  - Inequalities in access to travel will likely persist. The wealthiest will keep going around the world - or even into outer space - while others will have to stay local. Nevertheless, virtual reality could allow people to explore distant places without leaving their homes.

VOCABULARY

- **Means of transport:**



Micro-mobility devices:



- **a city / 2 cities**
- **criticism / critics**
- **trip / travel / journey**
- **air flight companies**
- **les transports en commun** : public transport (U) = sans S!
  - ***Public transport is efficient.***
  - ***Public transport is essential in big cities.***
- **Le covoiturage :** carsharing / carpooling
- **Faire le trajet maison-travail :** to commute
- **bouchons :** traffic congestion (U) / traffic jam
- **feux de signalisation :** traffic lights
- **un rond-point :** a round about
- **céder le passage :** to give way
- **une autoroute :** a motorway (UK) / a highway / expressway / freeway (US)
- **une ruelle :** a narrow street / a lane
- **un chemin / un sentier :** a path / a footpath
- **une piste cyclable :** a cycle path
- **un passage piéton :** a pedestrian crossing / a zebra crossing (UK) / a crosswalk (US)
- **un viaduc :** a viaduct /ˈvaɪədʌkt/
- **un pont :** a bridge
- **une passerelle:** a footbridge / a gangway (on a boat)
- **cobblestones :** des pavés
- **Pour les longs / courts trajets :** for long distances / for short distances
- **respectueux de :** respectful of sth / respectful to sb
- **de façon significative / notable :** significantly
- **en ce qui concerne :** regarding
- **répandu :** prevalent = widespread / common / ubiquitous

NPC : to prevail over: **l'emporter sur**
To prevail : **prédominer / prévaloir**

Useful sentences

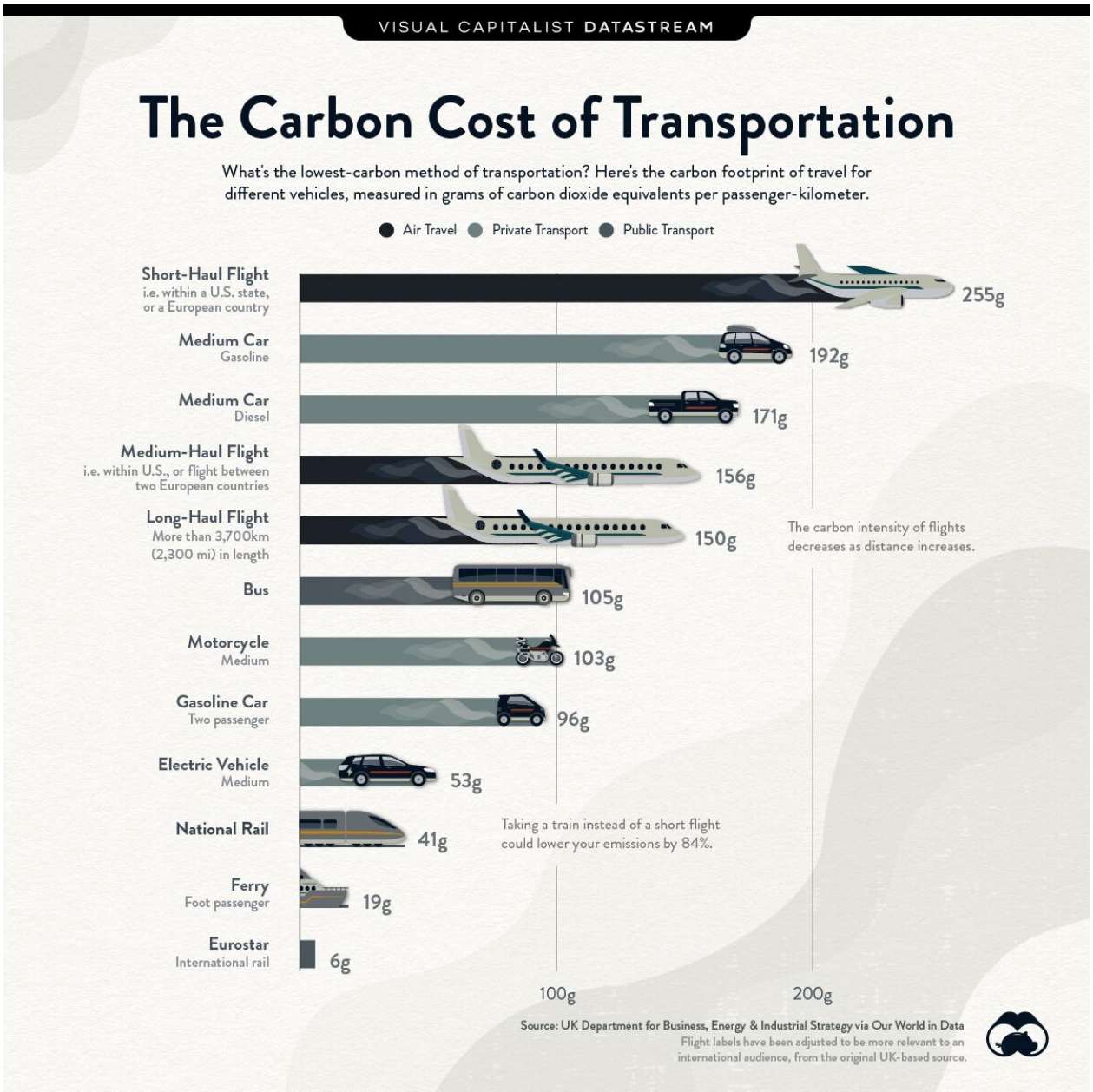
- **La façon de voyager va changer :** The way people travel will change / the way of travelling will change
- **se démocratiser :** To become more popular / to become more accessible
- **être reléguer à :** be relegated to
  Cars will be relegated to the outskirts of cities.
- **Ne… plus :** no longer / not any more
  Cars will no longer be allowed to enter cities.
- **Les voitures autonomes risquent de causer des accidents :** Driverless cars may cause / are likely to cause accidents.
- **Le secteur des transports est l'un des plus polluants au monde.**
  - Transportation is one of the biggest polluters in the world
  - Transportation ranks among the world's top polluters.
  - Transport is a major source of pollution worldwide.
- **Dans les années à venir, les gens voyageront moins loin et utiliseront des moyens de transport moins polluants**.
  - In the coming years, people will start traveling shorter distances and using less polluting modes of transport.
  - Over the next few years, people will travel less far and rely more on eco-friendly ways of getting around.
  - In the years ahead, people will move shorter distances using greener transport.

- **Une nouvelle technologie pour faire fonctionner les voitures reste largement ignorée : l'hélium.** A new method of fueling cars is still largely overlooked: helium

Information on transport:

- China has over 25,000 miles of high-speed rail in operation today, more than the rest of the world combined.
- Countries with the most planned future capacity include China (6,983 miles), India (4,647 miles), and the U.S. (3,145 miles).
- High-speed rail projects in the U.S. include California's SF–LA line, Brightline West to Las Vegas, Amtrak's new Acela, and a Texas Shinkansen-style project.

Document 1



"Could you give up flying? Meet the no-plane pioneers"

The impacts of climate change increase, many people are looking for ways to cut back on their carbon footprint. And one of the biggest culprits on an individual level is transportation. The bulk of carbon emissions in the UK and the US come from transportation. But it can be unclear how to make the right choices depending on where and how you're traveling.

The Visual Capitalist analyzed data from the UK Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, as well as Our World in Data, to find which types of transportation contributed the most grams of carbon dioxide per kilometer a passenger travels.

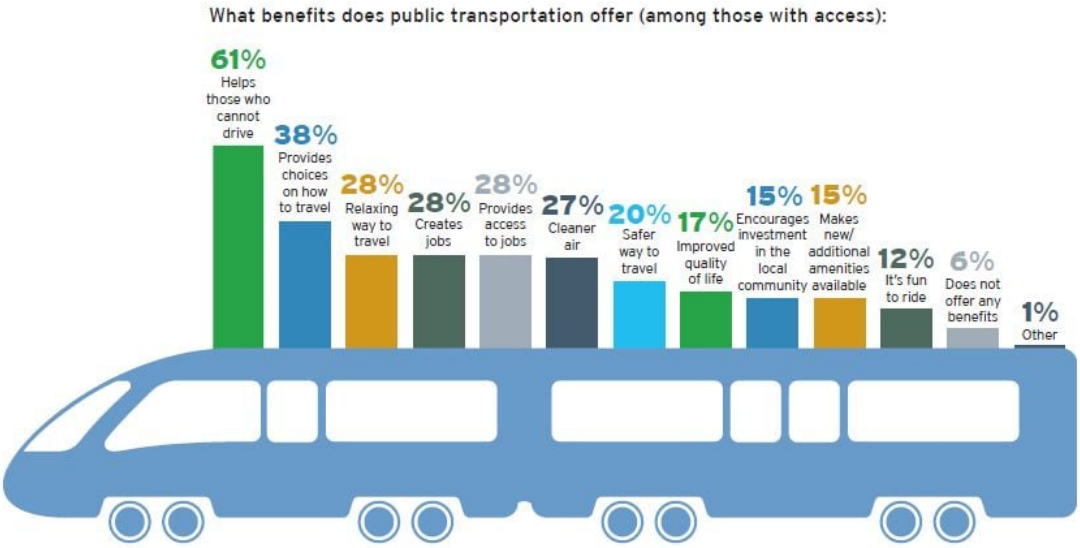
The breakdown of flying on a plane varies depending on where you've decided to fly. A short-haul flight adds up to 255 grams (.56 pounds), but as distance increases, the carbon density decreases. That means a medium-length flight, like one between different US states, adds up to 156 grams (.34 pounds), and a long haul flight of at least 2,300 mile uses 150 grams (.33 pounds). Short-haul flights are more intensive because take-off uses much more energy than when the plane starts to cruise, so the per-mile average of emissions goes down the longer a plane cruises. With sustainable aviation fuel (slowly) on the way, flights could become up to 80 percent cleaner.

Comparing cars, a medium-sized car spews out 192 grams (.42 pounds) per kilometer. That's why carpooling is essential. When you carpool, the number is reduced to half when you include a second person, into thirds when you include a third person, and so forth. A diesel vehicle with only one passenger emits 171 grams (.37 pounds), and an electric vehicle has significantly reduced carbon footprint of just 53 grams (.11 pounds).

Trains fare way better than buses. Buses are responsible for 105 grams (.23 pounds) per passenger per kilometer, but national rail only creates 41 grams (.09 pounds), and Eurostar falls nearly flat with just six grams (.013 lbs). And with new train routes popping up in Europe, Africa, the US, and Asia, train travel will continue to become more accessible. Of course, walking, biking, and running beats all these options.

https://matadornetwork.com/read/carbon-footprint-transportation-methods/

Document 2 – from Metromagazine.com



"Could you give up flying? Meet the no-plane pioneers"

Thème

C'était en janvier 2024 et Pascale s'en souvient comme si c'était hier. *« L'Antarctique, c'est un voyage unique, dont on sort différent. On voit des paysages spectaculaires, une neige immaculée, des colonies de manchots. Tout est silencieux, à part le bruit des morceaux de glace qui tombent »*, raconte cette coach en développement personnel de 64 ans, qui vit à Fontainebleau (Seine-et-Marne) et n'a pas souhaité donner son nom de famille.

Lors des treize jours à bord d'un bateau de la compagnie Exploris, au contact de *« jeunes scientifiques passionnants »*, Pascale affirme avoir *« beaucoup appris sur la fragilité des écosystèmes ».* Même si elle s'est parfois sentie comme une *« intruse dans ce paysage très préservé ».*

Une nouvelle saison touristique s'apprête à débuter aux confins de l'hémisphère Sud. Le « continent blanc » est en effet devenu, en quelques années, une destination touristique prisée : 118 000 personnes (dont 40 % d'Américains) l'ont visité entre octobre 2024 et mars 2025.

Adapté du *Monde*, 7 septembre 2025

C'était en janvier 2024 et Pascale s'en souvient comme si c'était hier.

It was (in) January 2024, and (yet /still) Pascale remembers / recalls it / does remember it as though / as if it were yesterday.

Remarque :

- *"Pascale can remember it"* insisterait sur sa capacité (qui aurait été mise en doute)
- Si vous oubliez le « e » à la fin de Pascale, cela crée un contre-sens !
- « Comme » règle grammaticale: **like + GN / as + S + V**

« L'Antarctique, c'est un voyage unique, dont on sort différent.

"Antarctica / The Antarctic is a unique journey, one that leaves you changed.
"Antarctica is a once-in-a-lifetime trip that transforms you / that changes people.
"Antarctica is an experience like no other — you don't come back the same.
"The Antarctic is a unique trip / voyage / traveling experience from which no one returns unchanged.

Remarque :

- Pas de retour à la ligne car c'est un extrait d'une interview.
- La forme des guillemets est importante. Ne pas confondre les français « … », les britanniques "…", et les américains '…'.
- Attention à la différence entre trip / travel / journey / voyage / cruise :
- ~~The Antartctic, it's a unique trip.~~ Le double sujet est extrêmement rare en anglais.

On voit des paysages spectaculaires, une neige immaculée, des colonies de manchots.

You see / One can see breathtaking landscapes, untouched / unspoilt / immaculate snow, and colonies of penguins.
There are spectacular / amazing vistas / views, pristine snowfields, and groups of penguins / penguin colonies (everywhere).

Remarque :

- Snow est toujours indénombrable en anglaise

Tout est silencieux, à part le bruit des morceaux de glace qui tombent »

Everything is silent, except (for) the sound of ice breaking off / falling off."
All around, there is silence, broken only by the crash of falling ice."
The silence is absolute, save for the rumble of ice chunks / ice blocks collapsing (into the sea)."

Remarque :

- "falling off" est plus précis que "falling" ou "falling down", la particule indique le détachement de la paroi.
- Des nuances peuvent être apportées par le choix du verbe : crashing down (pour insister sur le poids et donc le bruit), ou par le choix du nom dans la structure *the N of N : the crash of (le fracas de) / the rumble of (grognement) / the sound of (plus neutre).*
- Attention aux particules : à part = *Except (for) / apart from / but for*

raconte cette coach en développement personnel de 64 ans, qui vit à Fontainebleau (Seine-et-Marne) et n'a pas souhaité donner son nom de famille.

says the 64-year-old life coach from Fontainebleau (Seine-et-Marne), who did not wish to give her surname.
tells the 64-year-old life coach who lives in Fontainebleau (Seine-et-Marne) and who declined to give her surname.
explains the 64-year-old personal development coach, based in Fontainebleau (Seine-et-Marne), who chose to withhold her last name.
recalls the 64-year-old self-improvement coach from Fontainebleau (Seine-et-Marne), who preferred not to reveal / to disclose her family name.

Remarque :

- "…" Pascale says
- "…" says *the 64-year-old life coach from Fontainebleau (Seine-et-Marne), who did not wish to give her surname.*
  C'est la longueur du sujet qui impose le choix entre verbe + sujet ou inversement.
- Ne pas traduire « Seine-et-Marne »
- *"She is 64-year-old"". (= adjectif donc pas de S). "She is a 64 years old life coach".*
- Personal / development / coach sont des mots dont l'orthographe doit être maîtrisée.

Lors des treize jours à bord d'un bateau de la compagnie Exploris

During the thirteen days aboard / on board a ship from the company Exploris,
Over the course of thirteen days on an Exploris vesse,
While spending thirteen days aboard a ship operated by Exploris
Throughout her thirteen-day journey with the company Exploris
Over the thirteen days aboard an Exploris ship
While spending thirteen days on board a ship operated by Exploris,

Remarque :

- The thirteenth / the 13th = le treizième
- Bien lire le texte source : à bord d'un bateau ≠ à bord du bateau
- Surname = family name = last name
- Nickname = surnom

au contact de *« jeunes scientifiques passionnants »*,

in contact with "fascinating young scientists"
interacting with inspiring young scientists

Remarque :

- To be in touch with : être en contact avec
- Passionnant (inspiring / fascinating) ≠ passionné (passionate / fan)
- « passionating » n'est plus usité aujourd'hui.
- A scientist ≠ scientific research

Pascale affirme avoir *« beaucoup appris sur la fragilité des écosystèmes ».*

Pascale claims she "learned / learnt a lot about the fragility of ecosystems"

Pascale asserts / affirms she gained / asserts gaining deep insights into the fragility of ecosystems"
she admits she learned much about how delicate ecosystems are"
she states having learned a great deal about ecosystem vulnerability"

Remarque :

- Weakness ne convient pas ici car ce mot implique un défaut.
- Attest : attester / démontrer

Même si elle s'est parfois sentie comme une *« intruse dans ce paysage très préservé. »*

Even though she sometimes felt like an 'intruder in this very pristine / preserved landscape".
Though at times she felt like an outsider in this completely untouched environment".
Even if she occasionally felt out of place in such a pristine setting / such pristine a setting (plus littéraire)."
Despite sometimes feeling like an intruder in this very preserved landscape."

Remarque :

- Attention à l'orthographe de "even though"
- Possible de choisir l'aspect en -ing : she was sometimes feeling like an outsider.

Une nouvelle saison touristique s'apprête à débuter aux confins de l'hémisphère Sud

A new season for tourism is about to / is going to kick off in the remote south of the hemisphere / in the depths of the Southern Hemisphere / at the very southern tip of …
A new tourist season is about to begin at the far reaches of the Southern Hemisphere.
The new tourist season is set to start at the southernmost edges of the globe.

Remarque :

- *l'adjectif "touristic" est maintenant daté.*
- *Will + v n'indique pas que l'action est sur le point de commencer. (cf GR10)*
- Aux confins de = limites d'un territoire
- Attention aux majuscules et aux articles : "The south of France" mais "Southern France".

Le « continent blanc » est en effet devenu, en quelques années, une destination touristique prisée

The "White Continent" has indeed become a popular tourist destination in just a few years / within (just) a few years / in the span of a few years.
In a matter of a few years, the "White Continent" has turned into a sought-after travel destination / has quickly become a favored destination for tourists / a major tourist attraction.

Remarque :

- "trendy" insiste plus sur le côté mode alors que « prisé » porte sur la demande élevée.
- Revoir la différence entre "since" et "for". (GR 5)
- Revoir les mots de liaison : "indeed" = en effet ≠ "in fact" = "actually" = en fait ; "effectively" = en réalité, effectivement

118 000 personnes (dont 40 % d'Américains) l'ont visité entre octobre 2024 et mars 2025.

118,000 people (40% of them Americans / 40% of whom were Americans) visited it between October 2024 and March 2025.
Between October 2024 and March 2025, 118,000 visitors, including 40% Americans, traveled/ travelled there.
From October 2024 to March 2025, the continent welcomed 118,000 tourists, 40% of whom were Americans.

Remarque :

- *Attention à la ponctuation dans l'écriture des nombres et dans l'expression de la date.*
- *"Persons" n'est utilisé qu'en dehors d'une phrase (exemple sur un ticket de concert, sur une fiche de sécurité d'ascenseur)*