

### Otázka 3: Posuzování a uvažování

V této otázce mají žáci uvažovat o tom, jak Scott Huffington napsal svůj článek a jak na něj zareagovali autoři komentářů. Na základě toho pak mají do vyhrazeného prostoru vlastními slovy vysvětlit dva hlavní přínosy výzkumu vesmíru. Svě vysvětlení mají doložit konkrétními údaji z přečtených textů. Na rozdíl od předchozí otázky zde žáci neuvažují o jednotlivých textech samostatně, ale musí provést syntézu všech získaných informací. Zároveň však musí mít na paměti, z jakého zdroje informace získali, aby z něj mohli čerpat údaje, jimiž svoji odpověď doloží. S třetím textem z této úlohy, který by se zobrazil po kliknutí na záložku „Text 3“, v této otázce nepracují. Tento text využívali při zodpovídání otázek, které nebyly zařazeny do naší ukázky.

**PISA 2018**

Unit Title: Space Exploration  
Question 5/5

Refer to the articles on the right. Type your answer to the questions in the space provided.

Think about how Scott Huffington wrote his article and the commenters responded. Based on this information, write a comment that explains two primary benefits of space exploration? Support your answer with details from the articles.

**Text 1**   **Text 2**   **Text 3**

**Is the Golden Era of Space Exploration Over?**  
by Scott Huffington 🍏 May 16, 2011

Beginning with the launch of Sputnik in 1957 the focus of space exploration had one aim: be the first to go where no human had gone before. In 1961 Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space sparking an intense competition where astronauts and cosmonauts battled to break records, expand frontiers, and bring notoriety to their countries of origin. However, since July 22<sup>nd</sup> 1969 and Neil Armstrong's historic leap for mankind, space exploration has slowed.

Since then, space programs have focused on creating a sustainable presence in low-Earth Orbit through the development and maintenance of space craft, space stations, and satellites. The Russian space station Mir and the US Skylab were the first space stations but proved too expensive to operate independently. We now have the International Space Station (ISS), an impressive international collaborative effort led by the United States, Russia, Canada, and Japan. Yet, the station was meant to be a stepping stone to bolder projects including a manned mission to Mars. Thirty years later, we are still maintaining the space station but we are no closer to achieving a manned mission to Mars.

For decades, the idea of human space exploration has widely been seen as the exclusive domain of government agencies like the Russian Federal Space Agency (RKA), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in the United States, and the European Space Agency (ESA) with 22 member countries. However, the rise of private companies making serious steps toward successful commercial space flights has many people questioning the relevance and necessity of government run and publicly funded space exploration programs. Add the highly publicized U.S. space shuttle disasters in 1986 and 2003 and the enthusiasm and commitment for space exploration has further eroded.

All of this leads me to conclude that the world has lost the focus and drive to explore new frontiers. I fear that the golden age of space exploration has passed, and we are rapidly progressing toward a decidedly