## 2. Entraînement à la lecture (Anglais)

**Evolution**

Durée: -
Travail préparatoire:
Distribuer l'exercice sur feuille aux élèves de la session.
Distribuer les baladeurs vides.
Demander aux élèves de se mettre en mode d'enregistrement.

The theory of evolution is one of the fundamental keystones of modern biological theory. It states that the different types of animals and plants have their origin in other types that existed before them, and that the differences between them are due to changes that have taken place over millions of years.
When Charles Darwin wrote The Evolution of Species he suggested something that would revolutionize biological thinking – namely, that man was descended from apes. At the heart of Darwinian thinking is the process of natural selection. It comes from the fact that animals produce more offspring than can survive to maturity. A high rate of mortality – through starvation, diseases and accidents – reduces the population of those who are less adapted to survive. The surviving animals are therefore the stronger ones and they pass on these features to succeeding generations which, in turn, evolve in an even more superior way. This is the basis of what is known as 'survival of the fittest'.
Direct fossil evidence of the earliest members of the human species, homo sapiens, has been traced back to the late Middle Pleistocene era, about 100,000 to 250,000 years ago, perhaps even as long as 400,000 years ago. Apart from walking on two legs and having a large brain capacity, homo sapiens – 'man the wise' – was different from other species because he had made and used tools and had the ability to use symbols such as language and writing.

Récupérer les baladeurs pour collecter les enregistrements des élèves.