**NOM ET PRENOM DU CANDIDAT :…………………………………………..………………**

**NOTE GLOBALE :**

**……. /60**

**TEST D’ADMISSION EN 5eme**

**SECTION INTERNATIONALE FRANCO-AUSTRALIENNE SESSION 2018**

ÉPREUVE ÉCRITE - DURÉE 1 HEURE

PAS DE DICTIONNAIRE AUTORISÉ

**I. COMPREHENSION DE L’ECRIT : / 33**

Lisez le texte et faites les activités qui suivent

**Citizen scientist finds lost species of tree kangaroo, last seen in 1928**

Danny De Vaal and Donna Coutts, The Sun

August 24, 2018 8:29am

***A rare kangaroo, which has only been seen once in the past 90 years, has been photographed by a tourist on holiday in West Papua, Indonesia.***

Michael Smith, 47, photographed the Wondiwoi tree kangaroo, which is on the top 25 “most wanted” lost-species-in-the-world list. The animal has never been photographed before and was last spotted in Indonesia in 1928.

Mr Smith was on a two-week expedition to find a new species of orchids\* in West Papua when he turned his sights on the long-lost Wondiwoi tree kangaroo after seeing claw marks on trees. The citizen scientist\*, from England, was astonished when he spotted the creature on the last 30 minutes of the final day of his trek\*, perched 30m up a tree.

Experts had believed the species was extinct.

Mr Smith said: “It was hiding there, peeking down at us, trying to hide.

(…) I was thinking to myself I have to be careful here and not fool myself, but I went through my mental checklist of their features and realised ‘hang on, this has absolutely got to be the Wondiwoi tree kangaroo.’”

Mr Smith plans to return next year with scientists to find more. He also plans to apply for permits to allow him to bring back poo samples to the UK. Experts have already offered to DNA\* match with the 1928 skeleton currently in London’s Natural History Museum.

(…) He visited the same area a year ago to look at rhododendrons and orchids, which are both flowering plants. This year they trekked up Mount Wondiwoi to a camp they built last year at an altitude of 700m.

Battling through bamboo jungle with machetes\*, they cut further to an altitude of 1300m where they formed a second base camp using logs and tarpaulins\*.They spent days exploring the mountain to look at orchids but when they reached 1700m they spotted claw marks at the base of trees.

A few expeditions have been to the area but it is mostly unexplored due to the remote location and impenetrable\* jungle on steep slopes.

“We started to see these claw marks at the base of trees and even I started to think ‘hang on’,” said Mr Smith.

“We were in the same area and we started to smell this funky\* scent and saw tree kangaroo poo.”

On their last — seventh — day, they were returning to camp when he spotted a tree kangaroo on a branch 30m up, on July 31. They surrounded the tree and stood in silence for 30 minutes while Mr Smith took photos.

**WHAT IS A TREE KANGAROO ?**

Like Australia’s kangaroos and wallabies, tree kangaroos are macropods\*. There are species of tree kangaroos in North Queensland. These are the largest tree-dwelling mammals in Australia.

Fourteen species of tree kangaroos live in the forests of Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and Australia. They measure about 75-80cm long, not including their 40-to-86cm tails. They look like a cross between a kangaroo and a lemur.

Macropods all used to live in trees but millions of years ago they came down to live on the ground. Tree kangaroos eventually went back up in the trees. Most species of tree kangaroos are endangered because of hunting and their habitats being destroyed. There are other tree kangaroos in Indonesia but they live at lower altitudes or in different mountain regions, and are a different colour.

The Wondiwoi tree kangaroo is the rarest species, having only ever been seen in Indonesia, once, 90 years ago. Experts agree the creature in Michael Smith’s photos appears to be the same species as the 1928 Wondiwoi tree kangaroo, with yellowy fur, a short tail, wide face and broad paws.

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**GLOSSARY**

**An orchid:** a flower

**A citizen scientist:** is a scientist in their free time

a **trek: a** hike

**DNA:** the information in cells that decides how we look and how our body works

**An interpreter: a** translator

**A machete: a large knife,** like an axe

**A tarpaulin: a** big piece of material to cover something

**impenetrable:** can’t get through it **funky:** smelly

**macropods:** mammal family including kangaroos, wallabies and tree kangaroos

1. **Réponds à ces questions sur le texte: /6**
2. **à quel autre moment ce type d’animal a-t-il été aperçu ? ………………………………………………………………………………………………………**
3. **Dans quel pays le trouve-t’on ? ………………………………………………………………………………………………………**
4. **Pourquoi les experts ont-ils été très surpris par cette découverte ? ………………………………………………………………………………………………………**
5. **Entoure VRAI ou FAUX et justifie en citant un passage précis du texte : /12**
6. The Wondiwoi tree kangaroo is a very rare animal. VRAI FAUX ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
7. Mr Smith is a famous scientist. VRAI FAUX ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
8. Originally, Mr Smith was interested in flowers more than animals VRAI FAUX ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
9. Mr Smith managed to catch a specimen of Wondiwoi tree kangaroo VRAI FAUX ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
10. It was the second time Mr Smith went to West Papua. VRAI FAUX ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
11. Tree kangaroos live only in Indonesia VRAI FAUX ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
12. **Dans le texte, repère 4 passages qui montrent que le lieu où ils ont vu l’animal est difficile à atteindre et note les ci-dessous : /8**
13. ……………………………………………………………………………………….
14. ……………………………………………………………………………………….
15. ……………………………………………………………………………………….
16. ……………………………………………………………………………………….
17. **retrouve le passage du texte qui explique ce qui menace cette espèce: /2** ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
18. **explique à quoi ressemble cet animal : /5**

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**II. EXPRESSION ECRITE: / 27**

**Vous êtes Michael Smith, l’homme qui a découvert un spécimen rare de Kangourou arboricole. Pour un journal local, vous racontez l’histoire de votre incroyable découverte en donnant des détails sur votre expédition, le moment et les circonstances de votre rencontre avec l’animal, ainsi que vos impressions.**

**Rédigez votre témoignage ci-dessous, en anglais (environ 300 à 400 mots).**

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