



Read the text about Étienne Brûlé. Order the milestones of his life chronologically. Write the letters (A–K) into the table below. Two letters (D and F) have already been entered. Use each letter only once. There are three letters you do not need.

- A He impresses his boss with his success.
- B He becomes imprisoned by his fellow countrymen.
- C He loses his riches in a shipwreck.
- D He goes out into the world.
- E He informs on his former companions.
- F He continues his travels in New France.
- G He takes an early interest in the native people.
- H His diaries are lost during an attack.
- I His vessel is taken by his rivals.
- J He discovers great bodies of water.
- K He refuses to respect the customs of the Algonqui

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D				F			

Étienne Brûlé

5 Étienne Brûlé was a French explorer and was the first European to journey deep into what is now known as Canada. He was born in Paris in the 1590s, perhaps in 1592. Records show that he must have travelled to New France at the very young age of sixteen to make a life for himself on another continent. In June 1610 he asked the founder of the city of Quebec, Samuel de Champlain, for permission to live with an indigenous tribe. Members of this tribe were the original settlers in this region of New France and were called the Algonquin. Brûlé wanted to learn their language and to get to know their habits. Champlain also instructed him to explore the country and establish good relations with other indigenous tribes.

10 One year later, in June 1611, Champlain visited Brûlé. To his astonishment Brûlé had done everything that Champlain had asked of him. He was dressed in the same clothes as the indigenous people and felt extremely happy living among the Algonquin. Champlain asked him to continue with the arrangement to get to know the language and the people. For the next four years the two Frenchmen had no contact with each other and it is supposed that during that time Brûlé was the first European to see the Great Lakes. When they met up again in 1615, Champlain asked him to go on with his exploration of the

15 Canadian wilderness. Unfortunately, Brûlé kept no records of his travels so it is not known how many and which tribes he visited during his travels up to 1620. During that time he also worked as a trapper and illegal fur trader; he shared the daily life of the Algonquin and was adopted into one of their clans. The French authorities became suspicious of Brûlé’s activities and his deep connections with the Algonquin so they confined him in Quebec for one year in 1621.

20 Disappointed, he returned to France in 1622 where he met Alixon Coffier, whom he later married in 1626. Returning to New France in 1623, he worked successfully as a fur merchant and as an intermediary between other traders and the indigenous people. He returned to France three years later with a certain standing and a considerable fortune. He stayed on in Paris for a while with his new wife, but soon work called him back to New France. On this return trip his ship was captured by the English,

25 who wanted to seize Quebec for England. Still angry with Champlain because of his imprisonment, Brûlé agreed to put himself at the service of the English Crown, thus betraying Champlain. This led to the capture of Quebec by the English in 1629. After that he again left to live with the Algonquin and no European saw him alive again. In 1633 he died under mysterious circumstances in a dispute between rival tribes.



Lösung

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D	G	A	J	F	B	I	E

Hinweise zur Korrektur

Jede richtige Zuordnung wird mit **1 Punkt** bewertet. Mehrfachantworten bei einer Teilaufgabe führen zu Punktverlust. Die Höchstpunktzahl beträgt **6 Punkte**.

Kurzbeschreibung des neuen Formats

Die vorgegebenen Sätze (A–K) umschreiben jeweils einen Aspekt aus dem Leben des französischen Entdeckers Étienne Brûlé. Die Sätze werden aber nicht chronologisch angeführt; vielmehr soll ihre richtige zeitliche Abfolge durch die intensive Auseinandersetzung mit dem Text bestimmt werden.

Dazu lesen die Schülerinnen und Schüler den Text sehr genau durch und setzen Aussagen daraus in Verbindung mit einem der vorgegebenen Sätze. Diese ordnen sie chronologisch, indem sie die Buchstaben (A–K) in die Kästchen (1–8) eintragen.

Erschwert wird die Zuordnung durch insgesamt drei Sätze, die nicht gebraucht werden (Distraktoren). Um eventuelle Folgefehler zu minimieren, ist eine Brücke (F) eingebaut.

Begründung des Leistungsniveaus

Grundlage sind die Kompetenzerwartungen zum Bereich Leseverstehen aus dem LehrplanPLUS, die ein mittleres Anforderungsniveau beschreiben.

Das erhöhte Leistungsniveau bei dieser Aufgabe ergibt sich aus

- der inhaltlichen und sprachlichen Komplexität des Textes, u. a.
 - wenig vertraute Thematik
 - komplexer Handlungsablauf
 - Wortschatz, der nur mithilfe des Wörterbuches erschließbar ist
 - teils komplexe Strukturen und schwieriger Satzbau
- der anspruchsvollen Lösungsfindung, u. a. durch die Notwendigkeit, verschiedene Aussagen aus dem Text zu kombinieren, um eine chronologische Reihenfolge paraphrasierter Aussagen herzustellen.