

The Northern Caracara

Read the text about the caracara. Match the headings (A-H) with the paragraphs (1-6). Write the letters in the boxes. Use each letter only once. There are two extra headings. One heading (A) is already matched.

Although a member of the falcon family, the caracara does not look like one. Standing on long yellow-orange legs it looks more like a hawk. Its length is around 55 cm and the wingspan 120 cm. The black and white birds can be found all around the Caribbean, throughout Mexico and into South America. They weigh about one kilogram, with

5 birds to the south of their geographic range slightly smaller.
 What also sets them apart from other members of the falcon family is their way to feed. Whereas true falcons are fast-flying hunters of the air, caracaras often walk rather slowly on the ground for longer distances and eat dead animals. But they will



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10 also hunt animals as diverse as snakes, mice, frogs or crabs for themselves. Sometimes they can be seen eating fruits or even raiding other birds' nests for their eggs.
 Caracaras prefer the open country to dense woods. From farmland to half deserts but also in coastal woodland, they nest

15 in trees. They are the only falcon that collects its own nesting material. Other falcons lay their eggs in nests built by other birds or on the ground. Most commonly, they are found around cattle ranches with scattered trees and not too many humans around. If you want to spot one, look for the tallest tree or structure around where they frequently sit.
 Unlike its now extinct relative, the Bahaman caracara, Northern caracaras' numbers are

20 going up. It is estimated that there are up to 2 million of the birds. They are not an endangered species. Not shy, the birds have been following cars and trains to catch food that fell off. Usually alone, groups of up to 75 caracaras were seen feeding on one food source.
 In Florida lives a special group of these birds. They were cut off from the rest at the end of the last ice age. Because of their isolation, destruction of their habitat puts their long-term

25 survival at risk. The main problem is house building and new fields of citrus fruit that destroy the wilderness they need to survive. Collisions with the many cars on Florida's highways and illegal hunting also threaten their numbers.
 The caracaras also found their way into fame and onto the Mexican flag. A Mexican scientist discovered that the bird on the flag fighting a snake is indeed the caracara and not a

30 Golden Eagle, as mistakenly thought before. A sacred or holy bird to the Aztecs, the caracara has found its way into early writings of the Aztecs and into the books written by the Spanish monks about Mexico. Now it is sometimes called the Mexican eagle.

A Description

B Population

C Behaviour

D Dangers

E Diet

F Legends

G Habitat

H Migration

Paragraph 1 (lines 1-5)

A

Paragraph 2 (lines 6-12)

Paragraph 3 (lines 13-18)

Paragraph 4 (lines 19-22)

Paragraph 5 (lines 23-27)

Paragraph 6 (lines 28-32)

Lösungen

A Description**B** Population**C** Behaviour**D** Dangers**E** Diet**F** Legends**G** Habitat**H** Migration

Paragraph 1 (lines 1-5)

A

Paragraph 2 (lines 6-12)

E

Paragraph 3 (lines 13-18)

G

Paragraph 4 (lines 19-22)

B

Paragraph 5 (lines 23-27)

D

Paragraph 6 (lines 28-32)

F

Hinweise zur Korrektur

Jede richtige Lösung wird mit **1 Punkt** bewertet. Mehrfachantworten bei einer Teilaufgabe führen zu Punktverlust. Die Höchstpunktzahl beträgt **5 Punkte**.

Kurzbeschreibung des neuen Formats

Die Prüflinge ordnen vorgegebene Teilüberschriften den sechs Abschnitten des Lesetextes zu.

Dazu lesen die Schülerinnen und Schüler den Text sehr genau durch und setzen sich intensiv mit dem Inhalt der einzelnen Abschnitte auseinander. Sie abstrahieren deren Hauptinhaltsaspekte und wählen dementsprechend die jeweils passende Überschrift aus. Diese ordnen sie zu, indem sie die Buchstaben (A–H) in die Kästchen eintragen.

Erschwert wird die Zuordnung durch insgesamt zwei Sätze, die nicht gebraucht werden (Distraktoren).

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 u. a. aus

- der inhaltlichen und sprachlichen Komplexität des Textes, u. a.
 - * wenig vertraute Thematik,
 - * Fachwortschatz, der nur mithilfe des Wörterbuchs erschließbar ist,
 - * teils komplexe Strukturen und schwieriger Satzbau.
- der anspruchsvollen Lösungsfindung, u. a. durch die Notwendigkeit,
 - * den Text als Ganzes zu verstehen und die Hauptinhaltsaspekte der einzelnen Textabschnitte zu abstrahieren,
 - * inhaltliche Zusammenhänge zwischen den vorgegebenen Teilüberschriften und den einzelnen Textabschnitten herzustellen,
 - * zwei zusätzlich angebotene Teilüberschriften (Distraktoren) auszuschließen.