HOW TO USE THIS RUBRIC

Overview

The text complexity rubric is intended to assist educators in evaluating multiple dimensions of a text in order to determine the proper placement of that text within the curriculum. The rubric addresses the three aspects of text complexity required for consideration in Common Core Appendix B: qualitative, quantitative, and reader/task match. Each of these three dimensions includes specific relevant categories, each of which is listed with a short explanation to assist users in making the best possible determination.

Scoring

There are 10 dimensions to be scored on the rubric, each of which can receive a score between 0 and 10. The best possible score within a dimension is 10 points, indicating that the text would be of optimal benefit to students. The best possible overall score for a text is 100 points. The aggregate text score is interpreted as follows:

80 - 100 POINTS: EXTREMELY APPROPRIATE TEXT CHOICE
50-79   POINTS: ACCEPTABLE TEXT CHOICE
25-49   POINTS: RECONSIDER OR CHANGE GRADE/PURPOSE OF THIS TEXT CHOICE
0 - 24   POINTS: ELIMINATE OR CHANGE GRADE/PURPOSE OF THIS TEXT CHOICE

How to Make Determinations by Category

Qualitative Dimensions

Levels of meaning. For lower grades, consider whether this text contains symbolism, abstract thought, or nuanced/complicated technical or academic concepts. For upper grades, does this text contain elements of satire, allegory, pun, symbolism, complex motif or nuanced/complicated technical or academic concepts? A score of 10 means that this text contains multiple, excellent, *grade-appropriate* examples of nuanced meaning (excessively complex texts might receive a lower score depending on the grade level you are attempting to match).

Structure. For lower grades, consider whether this text exhibits structures such as chapters, multiple plot lines, glossaries, headings, or footnotes. For upper grades, consider the rigor of complex textual structures such as legal documents, technical manuals, or literature that experiments with non-traditional uses of time or language (such as magical realism or nonlinear modernist authors such as Faulkner or Joyce). You may consider length as part of structural difficulty. A score of 10 means that this text contains multiple, excellent, *grade-appropriate* structural features.

Language conventionality. For lower grades, consider the complexity of the vocabulary in a text and whether it employs concepts such as colloquialisms, figurative or idiomatic language, dialects, or sophisticated technical or academic language. For upper grades consider the impact of historical language such as Elizabethan (Shakespeare, Milton) or Old English constructions (Chaucer) or complex, domain-specific technical or academic language. A score of 10 means that this text uses language that is appropriate and challenging for the target grade but is not so complex as to be incomprehensible.

Background knowledge. For both upper and lower grades, consider not only whether the subject of the text is one with which your students might reasonably be expected to be acquainted (World War II) but also whether it is one that might be understood once introduced (photosynthesis). A score of 10 means that students will be familiar enough with the concepts in the text to comprehend the text or that the subject can be sufficiently understood when explained. A lower score might indicate that this subject will probably result in a disconnect or lack of engagement serious enough to adversely impact the effectiveness of instruction.

Quantitative Dimensions

For the purposes of this rubric, we have used the tool most familiar to educators: the Lexile measure/score. You will need to refer to the coding in the box on the left side of the rubric to see the suggested Lexile range for each grade band. A score of 10 means that the text is at the high end of the appropriate Lexile range for a grade band. A score of 7 indicates a Lexile at the lower end of the suggested range. (For example, in order for a text to score in the high category, the Lexile score MUST fall within the range stated for the grade band.) A score within 100 points of the low end of the range for the grade band will be a moderate match (4-6 points), and mismatches beyond 100 points could earn 1-3 (or no) points. As you can see by reviewing the rubric, a mismatch of Lexile level is not enough to disqualify a text choice.

Reader and Task Considerations

Does this text challenge readers? To gain an optimal benefit from a text, students should aim for a "zone of proximal development," ideally comprehending about 75% of the text, and working to make meaning of the remaining 25%. A score of 10 means that this text will challenge students at this grade level within that ideal target range.

Does this text match the interests of the students? Whether or not students will find a text interesting, exciting, or engaging is not always a primary consideration in text selection; however, even the most technical texts can be chosen to provide some avenue for connection with students. A score of 10 means that, in so far as possible, this text is the best choice for the target age and demographic.

Is this text ideal for the task? Genre is often the most important consideration for task matching. For example, a scientific journal would be a good match for a project-based research task, while a Shakespearean drama would be a good match for a literary analysis task. A score of 10 means that this text is the best possible match for the task the students will be expected to perform.

Mismatches for which qualitative and quantitative measures cannot easily account. This dimension of scoring exists to provide evaluators with a category to bestow or withhold points based on areas of disconnect that may not be addressed in other rubric dimensions. For example, if a book is an excellent match for a grade level content focus but it has a low Lexile measure, the overall score may be boosted through this category. If a book seems to be an excellent match according to the Lexile measure or structure but it is too mature or disturbing for the grade level, points may be withheld in this category.

Specific Merit

This category exists to allow evaluators to bestow additional points based on the unique merits of a text (e.g., a Newberry or Caldecott Award, or Nobel or Pulitzer Prize.) Books widely considered to be classics or that are fundamental to instruction in a given field (such as Native American mythology, the Holocaust, etc.) may receive points in this category. A score of 10 means that this text has garnered positive acknowledgement from multiple authoritative sources.

A Note to the Evaluator

This rubric is intended to provide a framework to assist educators in making considered decisions within the parameters suggested by the Common Core Georgia Performance Standards. As with any evaluation tool, exceptions to the rule will exist. In most cases the dimensions of the rubric that allow for consideration of additional literary or technical merit and other elements specific to a given text will allow for unique aspects of a text to be quantitatively evaluated. This tool is intended to streamline and create consistency within the text consideration process, not to be a definitive measure. We hope you will find it useful!

COMMON CORE GEORGIA PERFORMANCE STANDARDS
TEXT COMPLEXITY RUBRIC

TEXT: **GENRE:** **GRADE:**

COMPLEXITY MEASURE	LOW (1-3 POINTS)	MODERATE (4-6 PTS)	HIGH (7-10 POINTS)
Qualitative aspects of text complexity best measured by an attentive human reader, such as levels of meaning or purpose; structure; language conventionality and clarity; and knowledge demands.			
Levels of meaning. K-5: Symbolism, abstract thought,/technical, academic content 6-12: Satire, allegory, pun, symbolism, or complex motif/technical, academic content			
Structure. K-5: Chapters, multiple plot lines, glossaries, headings, or footnotes. 6-12: Legal documents, technical manuals, non-traditional uses of time or language K-12: Text length			
Language conventionality. K-5: colloquialisms, figurative/ idiomatic language, dialects, technical and academic vocabulary 6-12: Historical language such as Elizabethan or Old English constructions; technical and academic vocabulary			
Background knowledge. Content with which students might reasonably be expected to be acquainted or that will be comprehensible when introduced			
Quantitative aspects of text complexity, such as word length or frequency, sentence length, and text cohesion, that are difficult for a human reader to evaluate efficiently, as measured by Lexile.			
K-1　　　　　　　n/a 2-3　　　　　　　450L - 790L 4-5　　　　　　　770L - 980L 6-8　　　　　　　955L - 1155L 9-10　　　　　　1080L - 1305L 11-12　　　　　　1215L - 1355L			
Reader and Task Considerations focus on the inherent complexity of text, reader motivation, knowledge, and experience and the purpose and complexity of the task at hand. Best made by teachers employing their professional judgment.			
Does this text challenge readers? Readers comprehend about 75% of the text, working to make meaning of the remaining 25%			
Does this text match the interests of the students? (When appropriate)			
Is this text ideal for the task? For example a scientific journal for a research project versus Shakespeare for a dramatic presentation			
Mismatches for which qualitative and quantitative measures cannot easily account. For example low Lexile books with adult content			
Miscellaneous considerations. You may award up to 10 points for specific merits of a text not covered in the rubric domains.			
Specific Merits			
Please write a brief explanation of the specific merits of this text in the box beneath the points awarded			

TOTAL SCORE _____ / 100

80 - 100 POINTS:　　EXTREMELY APPROPRIATE TEXT CHOICE
50-79　POINTS:　　ACCEPTABLE TEXT CHOICE
25-49　POINTS:　　RECONSIDER OR CHANGE GRADE/PURPOSE OF THIS TEXT CHOICE
0 - 24　POINTS:　　ELIMINATE OR CHANGE GRADE/PURPOSE OF THIS TEXT CHOICE

EVALUATOR COMMENTS:

COMMON CORE GEORGIA PERFORMANCE STANDARDS
TEXT COMPLEXITY INVENTORY PLANNER

TEXT Include citation	GENRE Informational or Literary	TARGET GRADE K-12	PLACEMENT/COMMENTS