Qualitative Scoring Rubric for Narrative Text/Literature



Dimension & Consideration	Questions	Scoring = 1 Easy or Comfortable Text	Scoring = 2 Moderate or Grade-Level Text	Scoring = 3 Challenging or Stretch Text
Text Structure: Organization	Does the text follow a typical chronological plot pattern, or is it more elaborate and unconventional, incorporating multiple storylines, shifts in time (flashbacks, flash forwards), shifts in point of view, and other devices?	☐ The text follows a simple conventional chronological plot pattern, with few or no shifts in point of view or time; plot is highly predictable.	☐ The text organization is somewhat unconventional; may have two or more storylines and some shifts in time and point of view; plot is sometimes hard to predict.	☐ The text organization is intricate and unconventional, with multiple subplots and shifts in time and point of view; plot is unpredictable.
Notes on Organization				
Text Structure: Visual Support and Layout	Is text placement consistent, or is there variability in placement, with multiple columns? Are visuals compatible/consistent with the storyline?	☐ Text placement is consistent throughout the text and uses a large readable font. ☐ Illustrations directly support text content.	☐ Text placement may include columns, text interrupted by illustrations, or other variations; uses a smaller font size. ☐ Illustrations support the text directly but may include images that require synthesis of text.	☐ Text placement includes columns and many inconsistencies as well as very small font size. ☐ Few illustrations that support the text directly; most require deep analysis and synthesis.
Notes on Visual Support and Layout				

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Text Structure: Relationships Among Ideas	Are relationships among ideas or characters obvious or fairly subtle?	☐ Relationships among ideas or characters are clear and obvious.	☐ Relationships among ideas or characters are subtle and complex.	☐ Relationships among ideas or characters are complex, are embedded, and must be inferred.
Notes on Relationships Among Ideas				
Language Features: Author's Style	Is it easy or difficult for the reader to identify the author's style? Is the language used simple or more intricate, with complex sentence structures and subtle figurative language?	☐ The style of the text is explicit and easy to comprehend. ☐ The language of the text is conversational and straightforward, with simple sentence structures.	☐ The style of the text combines explicit with complex meanings. ☐ The language of the text is complex, may be somewhat unfamiliar, and includes some subtle figurative or literary language and complex sentence structures.	☐ The style of the text is abstract, and the language is ambiguous and generally unfamiliar. ☐ The text includes a great deal of sophisticated figurative language (e.g., metaphors, similes, literary allusions) and complex sentences combining multiple concepts.
Notes on Author's Style				
Language Features: Vocabulary	Are the author's word choices simple or complex? How demanding is the vocabulary load? Can word meanings be determined through context clues or not?	☐ Vocabulary is accessible, familiar, and can be determined through context clues.	☐ Vocabulary combines familiar terms with academic vocabulary appropriate to the grade level.	☐ Vocabulary includes extensive academic vocabulary, including many unfamiliar terms.
Notes on Vocabulary				

Qualitative Scoring Rubric for Narrative Text/Literature (cont'd.)

Dimension & Consideration	Questions	Scoring = 1 Easy or Comfortable Text	Scoring = 2 Moderate or Grade-Level Text	Scoring = 3 Challenging or Stretch Text
Meaning	• Is the text meaning simple or rich with complex ideas that must be inferred?	☐ The text contains simple ideas with one level of meaning conveyed through obvious literary devices.	☐ The text contains some complex ideas with more than one level of meaning conveyed through subtle literary devices.	☐ The text includes substantial ideas with several levels of inferred meaning conveyed through highly sophisticated literary devices.
Notes on Meaning				
Author's Purpose	Is the author's purpose evident or implied/ambiguous?	☐ The purpose of the text is simple, clear, concrete, and easy to identify.	☐ The purpose of the text is somewhat subtle, requires interpretation, or is abstract.	☐ The purpose of the text is abstract, implicit, or ambiguous, and is revealed through the totality of the text.
Notes on Author's Purpose				
Knowledge Demands	How much and what kinds of background knowledge are needed to comprehend this text? Do my students have the background knowledge to comprehend this text?	☐ Experiences portrayed are common life experiences; everyday cultural or literary knowledge is required.	☐ Experiences portrayed include both common and less common experiences; some cultural, historical, or literary background knowledge is required.	☐ Experiences portrayed are unfamiliar to most readers. The text requires extensive depth of cultural, historical, or literary background knowledge.
Notes on Knowledge Demands				

Qualitative Scoring Rubric for Informational Text



Dimension & Consideration	Questions	Scoring = 1 Easy or Comfortable Text	Scoring = 2 Moderate or Grade-Level Text	Scoring = 3 Challenging or Stretch Text
Text Structure: Organization	Is the pattern of the text clearly identifiable as descriptive, sequential, problem/solution, compare/contrast, or cause/effect? Are signal words used to alert readers to these structures? Are multiple structures used in combination?	☐ The text adheres primarily to a single expository text structure and focuses on facts.	☐ The text employs multiple expository text structures, includes facts and/or a thesis, and demonstrates characteristics common to a particular discipline.	☐ The text organization is intricate, may combine multiple structures or genres, is highly abstract, includes multiple theses, and demonstrates sophisticated organization appropriate to a particular discipline.
Notes on Organization				
Text Structure: Visual Support and Layout	Is the text placement consistent, or is there variability in placement with multiple columns? Are visuals essential to understanding the text without explanation? Are visuals accompanying the text simple or complex? Do they require literal understanding or synthesis and analysis?	☐ The text placement is consistent throughout the text and uses a large readable font. ☐ Simple charts, graphs, photos, tables, and diagrams directly support the text and are easy to understand.	☐ The text placement may include columns, text interrupted by illustrations or other variations, and a smaller font size. ☐ Complex charts, graphs, photos, tables and diagrams support the text but require interpretation.	☐ The text placement includes columns and many inconsistencies, as well as very small font size. ☐ Intricate charts, graphs, photos, tables, and diagrams are not supported by the text and require inference and synthesis of information.
Notes on Visual Support and Layout				

Continued →

Qualitative Scoring Rubric for Informational Text (cont'd.)

Dimension & Consideration	Questions	Scoring = 1 Easy or Comfortable Text	Scoring = 2 Moderate or Grade-Level Text	Scoring = 3 Challenging or Stretch Text
Text Structure: Relationships Among Ideas	Are relationships among ideas simple or challenging?	☐ Relationships among concepts, processes, or events are clear and explicitly stated.	☐ Relationships among some concepts, processes, or events may be implicit and subtle.	☐ Relationships among concepts, processes, and events are intricate, deep, and subtle.
Notes on Relationships Among Ideas				
Language Features: Author's Style	What point of view does the author take toward the material? Is the author's style conversational or academic and formal?	☐ The style is simple and conversational, and it may incorporate narrative elements, with simple sentences containing a few concepts.	☐ Style is objective, contains passive constructions with highly factual content, and features some nominalization and some compound or complex sentences.	☐ Style is specialized to a discipline, contains dense concepts and high nominalization, and features compound and complex sentences.
Notes on Author's Style				
Language Features: Vocabulary	How extensive is the author's use of technical vocabulary? Can students determine word meanings through context clues?	☐ Some vocabulary is subject- specific, but the text includes many terms familiar to students that are supported by context clues.	☐ The vocabulary is subject-specific, includes many unfamiliar terms, and provides limited support through context clues.	☐ The vocabulary is highly academic, subject-specific, demanding, nuanced, and very context dependent.
Notes on Vocabulary				

Meaning	Is the amount and complexity of information conveyed through data sophisticated or not?	☐ The information is clear, and concepts are concretely explained.	☐ The information includes complex, abstract ideas and extensive details.	☐ The information is abstract, intricate, and may be highly theoretical.
Notes on Meaning				
Author's Purpose	Is the author's purpose evident or implied/ambiguous?	☐ The purpose of the text is simple, clear, concrete, and easy to identify.	☐ The purpose of the text is somewhat subtle or abstract and requires interpretation.	☐ The purpose of the text is abstract, implicit, or ambiguous, and is revealed through the totality of the text.
Notes on Author's Purpose				
Knowledge Demands	How much and what kinds of background knowledge are required to comprehend this text?	☐ The content addresses common information familiar to students.	☐ The content addresses somewhat technical information that requires some background knowledge to understand fully.	☐ The content is highly technical and contains specific information that requires deep background knowledge to understand fully.
Notes on Knowledge Demands				

Comprehension Checklist



	*
Reading and Cognitive Skills	
☐ Do my students have the literal and critical comprehension skills to understand this text? If no information?	t, how will I scaffold the
Will my students have the ability to infer the deeper meanings of the text rather than just achie what experiences will ready them for this?	eve literal understanding? If not,
☐ Will this text promote the development of critical thinking skills in my students?	
What are my next instructional steps to support my students having a context for successfully read	ling the selected text?
mac are my none med declarate eleptore my elederic maring a content of edecederally reac	ang the delected text.
Prior Knowledge and Experience	
☐ Will my students grasp the purpose for reading the text?	
☐ Do my students have the prior knowledge and academic vocabulary required for navigating th	is text?
☐ Are my students familiar with this particular genre and its characteristics?	
□ Do my students have the maturity level required to address the text content?	
	ding the colonted tout?
What are my next instructional steps to support my students having a context for successfully reac	iing the selected text?
Motivation and Engagement	
☐ Will my students be motivated to read this text based on its content and writing style?	
□ Do my students have the reading stamina to stick with this text with my support?	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ding the colonted tout?
What are my next instructional steps to support my students having a context for successfully reac	iing the selected text?
Task Concerns	
☐ What is the level of difficulty of the task associated with this text?	
☐ How much experience do my students have with this type of task?	
	challonging tack for an aggics
Have I created a moderately difficult task if the text is very challenging and/or created a more text?	Challenging task for an easier
	ding the colouted tout?
What are my next instructional steps to support my students having a context for successfully reac	ıırıy tire serectea text?

A Template for Preparing Text-Dependent Questions



Progression of Questions (check)	Text-Dependent Questions	Evidence-Based Answers	Page/Para.#
☐ General Understanding			
☐ Key Details			
☐ Vocabulary and Text Structure			
☐ Author's Purpose			
□ Inferences			
☐ Opinions, Arguments, Intertextual Connections			
☐ General Understanding			
☐ Key Details			
☐ Vocabulary and Text Structure			
☐ Author's Purpose			
□ Inferences			
Opinions, Arguments, Intertextual Connections			
☐ General Understanding			
☐ Key Details			
☐ Vocabulary and Text Structure			
☐ Author's Purpose			
□ Inferences			
Opinions, Arguments, Intertextual Connections			
☐ General Understanding			
☐ Key Details			
☐ Vocabulary and Text Structure			
☐ Author's Purpose			
□ Inferences			
Opinions, Arguments, Intertextual Connections			

xt:			
e:			
replanned Text-Dependent Questions	Observations of Students Who is confused? What are the misconceptions?	New Text-Dependent Questions to Further Student Understanding	

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A Planning Guide for Close Reading



CLOSE READING PRE-PLANI	IING
Lesson Purpose:	
Common Core State Standard(s):	
Date: Grade: D	iscipline:
Step 1: Select the Text Text should be short, complex, and worthy of Title:	a close read. Remember to include a wide range of genres over time.
Author:	
Page(s) or chunk(s) of text:	
•	omplexity/Potential Problem Areas and Teaching Points e text that may interfere with their comprehension. Those chosen should become the qualitative rubric.
Literary Texts	Informational Texts
O Text Structure	O Text Structure
O Language Features	O Language Features
O Meaning	O Meaning
O Author's Purpose	O Author's Purpose
 Knowledge Demands 	 Knowledge Demands
Questions should require students to use the text-dependent questions as a scaffold. Focu expand their comprehension.	is that you may ask, depending on students' conversations with you and each other, author's words. Prompt students to use text evidence. Use the progression of is on those that will best support your students in acquiring the knowledge needed to
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Continued →



CLOSE READING SESSION

Remember to number the paragraphs or chunks of text. Limit frontloading when introducing the text.

First Reading

The first reading of a text should allow the reader to gain a general understanding of what the text says. Encourage students to annotate while reading to identify big ideas, if that is your initial focus. You may also want to use the first reading to have students identify (circle) words that are difficult for them. This provides insight into comprehension interference. Base your direction during the first reading on your prior assessment of the text complexity as it relates to your students.

Purpose Setting: Let's read to find out . . .

O Teacher Read O Student Read

First Discussion: Partner talk and check meaning

Students dialogue about their understanding of the text or about the difficult text language, if that was your direction to them. Listen, and assess what students have understood. The next questions asked should build from these insights.

Next Reading

Based on the responses of the students, ask a question or two that pushes them back to the text to expand their thinking. This reading of the text should focus the reader's attention on how the text works by prompting consideration of author's use of language and the structure of the text. Encourage students to annotate while attending to text-dependent questions.

Text-Dependent Question:

Evidence-Based Answer (include p. # or para. #):

Text-Dependent Question:

Evidence-Based Answer (include p. # or para. #):

Next Discussion: Partner talk and check meaning

Students dialogue about their understanding and language of the text at a deeper level. Listen and assesses what students have understood and determine what next questions to ask.

Additional Readings

Additional readings of the text should allow the reader to draw inferences and make intertextual connections through a deepening understanding of the text's language, structure, and meaning. Encourage students to annotate while attending to text dependent questions.

Text-Dependent Question:

Evidence-Based Answer (include p. # or para. #):

Text-Dependent Question:

Evidence-Based Answer (include p. # or para. #):

Additional Discussions: Partner talk and check meaning

Students dialogue about their understanding of the text at this deepened level. Listen and assess what students have understood and determine whether more text-dependent questions and additional readings are needed.

Writing as an Assessment and/or to Extend Meaning

A writing activity allows students to demonstrate their understanding of the text and serves as a performance assessment.

Close Reading Expertise and Implementation Self-Assessment



	TEACHER EXPERTISE	Beginning	Progressing	Accomplished	
1.	Am I aware of the kinds of texts that are appropriate for close reading?				
2.	Do I understand the quantitative factors of text complexity?				
3.	Do I understand the qualitative dimensions of text complexity?				
4.	Can I identify reader/task features that influence text complexity?				
5.	Can I evaluate a text for complexity based on quantitative, qualitative, and reader/task factors?				
6.	Can I identify potential close reading teaching points based on my text and reader assessments?				
7.	Do I understand the steps in close reading and how it differs from traditional reading instruction?				
8.	Do I understand how to create effective text-dependent questions?				
	CLOSE READING IMPLEMENTATION	Beginning	Progressing	Accomplished	
1.	Have I made close reading a part of my regular class-room schedule?				
2.	Do I implement close reading in my classroom on a daily basis?				
3.	Does close reading occur in content area subjects as well as language arts time?				
4.	Do student close reading experiences incorporate the Gradual Release of Responsibility model?				
5.	Do I use formative assessment to determine students needs and next steps for instruction during close reading?				
6.	Do I differentiate instruction based on formative assessments as part of close reading experiences?				
7.	Do I use a variety of grouping arrangements to support close reading instruction and learning?				
	Based on a reflection on my knowledge of close reading practice, what are my next steps for professional development? How do I plan to begin?				

A Student Self-Assessment for Academic Communication



Assessing My Speaking					
When it v	When it was my turn to speak				
	I used a clear voice.				
	I made eye contact with listeners.				
	I stated information clearly and concisely.				
	I shared text-based support for the ideas I shared.				
	I invited questions.				
	I listened to questions before responding.				
	I invited and supported the participation of others.				
	I asked others what they thought.				
	I provided clarification or additional information when others asked me to.				
	I brought up points others had made.				
	I offered summary statements when appropriate.				
Througho	out the conversation				
	I paid attention to the speaker.				
	I encouraged the speaker by nodding my head and looking pleasantly engaged.				
	I asked appropriate questions.				
	I challenged ideas in a respectful way.				
	I asked the speaker to verify information using polite language.				
	I allowed others a chance to participate.				
	I gained insights from others.				
	I shared confirming or alternate positions.				
	I provided text-based support for my thinking.				
	I encouraged the conversation through my responses and attention to the speaker(s).				

ment is posted and explained. c passage is used. mbered.	Time:
ment is posted and explained. c passage is used. mbered.	Frontloading is limited.
passage is used. mbered.	
mbered.	O Teacher asks text-dependent questions.
and the manager of the color of	O Student talk is used.
art is posted, and students are anno-	 Writing or closing task extends meaning or is used for assessment purposes.
nd multiple times, as indicated below. text 3–4 times is typical, but not	
1st 2nd 3rd 4th read read read	
dent questions are asked?	understanding? • Are insights gained from students' responses used to scaffold follow-up questions, discussion, and instruction?
	IIIStruction?
1	1st 2nd 3rd 4th

2nd Reading			
Notes/Comments:			
3rd Reading			_
3rd Reading Notes/Comments:			
3rd Reading Notes/Comments:			_
3rd Reading Notes/Comments:			

4th Reading Notes/Comments	<u>.</u>		
Notes/ comments			
Focus Forward Notes:			
Focus Forward Notes:			