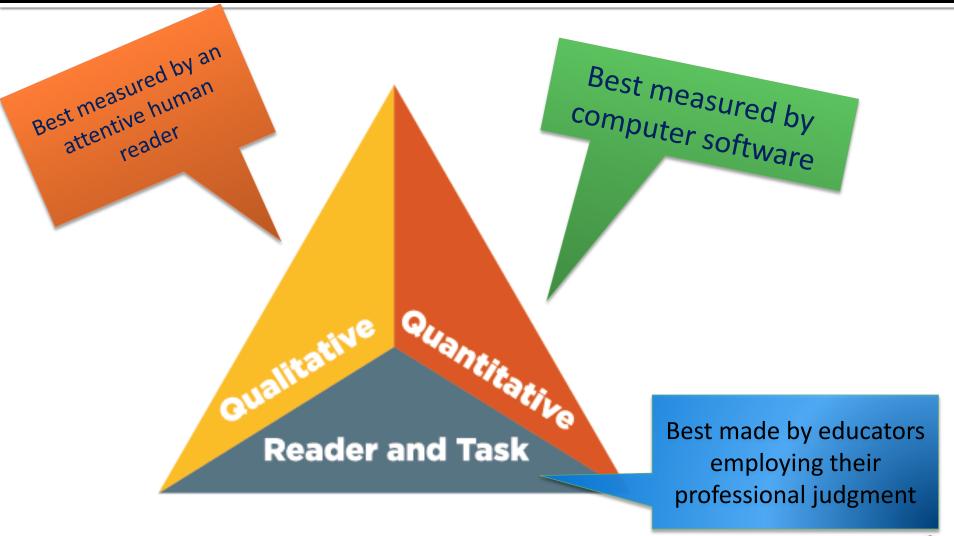
Determining Text Complexity

Cindy Knisely, Secondary Assessment Specialist Liisa Moilanen-Potts, Teaching & Learning, ELA Director Beth Simpson, Elementary Assessment Specialist



Text Complexity Model





A Three-Part Model for Measuring Text Complexity

Quantitative measure:

- Word difficulty (frequency, length)
- Sentence length and syntax

Qualitative measures:

- Levels of meaning (literary) or purpose (informational)
- Structure
- Language conventionality and clarity
- Knowledge demands

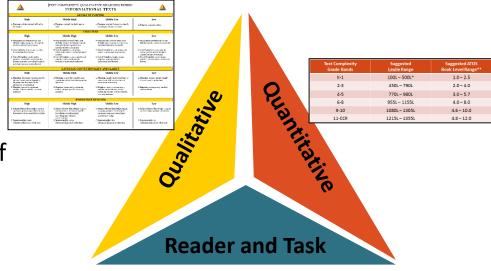
Reader and Task Considerations:

- Cognitive capabilities
- Motivation
- Knowledge



The Right Text at the Right Time for the Right Learning Experience

- 1. Determine the quantitative measures of the text.
- 2. Analyze the qualitative measures of the text.
- 3. Reflect upon the reader and task considerations.
- 4. Recommend placement in the appropriate text complexity band.





The Quantitative Measurement



Text Complexity Grade Band in the Standards	Old Lexile Ranges	Lexile Ranges Aligned to CCR expectations
K-1	N/A	N/A
2-3	450-725	450-790
4-5	645-845	770-980
6-8	860-1010	955-1155
9-10	960-1115	1080-1305
11-CCR	1070-1220	1215-1355





The Lexile® Framework for Reading

Quick Book Search:

Title, Author, or ISBN

Q Advanced Search

Put an exact title or author in quotes (ex: "new moon")

About Lexile Measures	Using Lexile Measures	Common Core	Lexile Tools	Lexile Training
Lexile® Measure	Lexile Analyzer: Results			
1190L	These results are not saved in any retrievable way. You should print this screen and note your filename or the title of your sample text. If you do not print or record the results, you will have to re-analyze your sample text to know its Lexile measure.			
Mean Sentence Length				
17.56	Submit another file File to Analyze:	Browse		
Mean Log Word Frequency	Submit			
3.27	http://www.lexile.com/analyze			
Word Count				
439				
Lexile Analyzer				

The Qualitative Measurement





TEXT COMPLEXITY: QUALITATIVE MEASURES RUBRIC LITERARY TEXT



T	ext Title:		Text Author:		
	MEANING				
Г	High	Middle High	Middle Low	Low	
	Multiple levels/layers of complex meaning	☐ Multiple levels/layers of meaning	☐ Single level/layer of complex meaning	☐ Single level/layer of simple meaning	
		STRUG	CTURE		
Г	High	Middle High	Middle Low	Low	
	Narrative Structure: complex, implicit, and unconventional	 Narrative Structure: some complexities, more implicit than explicit, some unconventionality 	☐ Narrative Structure: largely simple structure, more explicit than implicit, largely conventional	 Narrative Structure: simple, explicit, conventional 	
	Narration: many shifts in point of view	 Narration: occasional shifts in point of view 	 Narration: few, if any, shifts in point of view 	☐ Narration: no shifts in point of view	
	Order of Events: frequent manipulations of time and sequence (not in chronological order)	 Order of Events: several major shifts in time, use of flashback 	 Order of Events: occasional use of flashback, no major shifts in time 	☐ Order of Events: chronological	
	LANGUAGE				
	High	Middle High	Middle Low	Low	
	Conventionality: heavy use of abstract and/or figurative language or irony	 Conventionality: contains abstract and/or figurative language or irony 	☐ Conventionality: subtle use of figurative language or irony	 Conventionality: little or no use of figurative language or irony 	
	Clarity: generally unfamiliar, archaic, domain-specific, and/or academic language; dense and complex; may be ambiguous or purposefully misleading	 Clarity: somewhat complex language that is occasionally unfamiliar, archaic, domain- specific, or overly academic 	 Clarity: largely contemporary, familiar, conversational language that is explicit and literal; rarely unfamiliar, archaic, domain- specific, or overly academic 	 Clarity: contemporary, familiar, conversational language that is explicit and literal; easy-to-understand 	
	KNOWLEDGE DEMANDS				
Г	High	Middle High	Middle Low	Low	
	Life Experiences: explores multiple complex, sophisticated themes; multiple perspectives presented; experiences portrayed are not fantasy but are distinctly different to the common reader	 Life Experiences: explores multiple themes of varying levels of complexity; experiences portrayed are not fantasy but are uncommon to most readers 	☐ Life Experiences: explores a single complex theme; experiences portrayed are common to many readers or are clearly fantasy	☐ Life Experiences: explores a single theme; single perspective presented and everyday experiences are portrayed that are common to most readers or experiences are clearly fantasy	
	Cultural/Literary Knowledge: requires an extensive depth of literary/cultural knowledge; many references/allusions to other texts and/or cultural elements.	 Cultural/Literary Knowledge: requires moderate levels of cultural/literary knowledge; some references/allusions to other texts and/or cultural elements 	Cultural/Literary Knowledge: requires some cultural/literary knowledge; few references/allusions to other texts and/or	Cultural/Literary Knowledge: requires only common, everyday cultural/literary knowledge; no references/allusions to other texts and/or cultural elements.	

The Qualitative Measurement





TEXT COMPLEXITY: QUALITATIVE MEASURES RUBRIC INFORMATIONAL TEXT



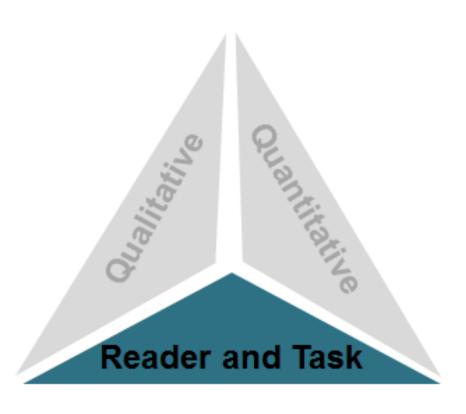
	Text Title:		Text Author:	
_				
	PURPOSE			
l	High	Middle High	Middle Low	Low
I	 Complex, implied, and/or difficult to determine; may have multiple purposes 	 Implied, but can be inferred; may have multiple purposes 	 Implied, but easy to identify based on context 	☐ Explicitly stated
	STRUCTURE			
Г	High	Middle High	Middle Low	Low
	 Organization: highly complex; implicit connections between ideas; conforms to the conventions of a specific content area or discipline 	 Organization: complex; some explicit connections between ideas; may exhibit traits common to a specific content area or discipline 	 Organization: may be complex; largely explicit connections between ideas; generally follows the conventions of the genre 	 Organization: simple; explicit connections between ideas; conforms to the conventions of the genre
1	 Text Features: if used, are essential in understanding content 	 Text Features: if used, greatly enhance the reader's understanding of content 	☐ Text Features: if used, enhance the reader's understanding of content	 Text Features: if used, help the reader navigate and understand content but are not essential
	 Use of Graphics: if used, interpretation of complex graphics essential to understanding the text; may also provide information not conveyed in the text* 	 Use of Graphics: if used, some graphics are complex and may occasionally be essential to the understanding of the text 	 Use of Graphics: if used, graphics are mostly simple and supplementary to understanding the text 	 Use of Graphics: if used, graphics are simple and unnecessary to understanding the text
LANGUAGE				
	High	Middle High	Middle Low	Low
1	 Conventionality: contains abstract and/or figurative language or irony 	 Conventionality: occasionally contains abstract and/or figurative language or irony 	Conventionality: largely contemporary, conversational language	 Conventionality: contemporary, conversational language
	 Clarity: dense and complex language that is generally unfamiliar, archaic, discipline- specific, or overly academic; language may be ambiguous or purposefully misleading 	 Clarity: somewhat complex language that is occasionally unfamiliar, archaic, discipline-specific, or overly academic 	Clarity: largely explicit, familiar language; easy-to-understand and rarely archaic, discipline-specific, or overly academic	 Clarity: clear, explicit, literal, easy-to- understand language
	KNOWLEDGE DEMANDS			
	High	Middle High	Middle Low	Low
	 Subject Matter Knowledge: requires extensive, perhaps specialized or even theoretical discipline-specific content knowledge 	 Subject Matter Knowledge: requires moderate levels of discipline-specific content knowledge; some theoretical knowledge may enhance understanding 	 Subject Matter Knowledge: everyday, practical knowledge is largely necessary; requires some discipline-specific content knowledge 	 Subject Matter Knowledge: requires only everyday, practical knowledge and familiarity with conventions of the genre
	 Intertextuality: many references to/citations of other texts or outside ideas, theories, etc. 	 Intertextuality: some references to/citations of other texts or outside ideas, theories, etc. 	 Intertextuality: few references to/citations of other texts or outside ideas, theories, etc. 	 Intertextuality: no references to/citations of other texts or outside ideas, theories, etc.

The Reader and The Task

The questions included here are largely open-ended questions without single, correct answers, but help educators to think through the implications of using a particular text in the classroom.

Considerations such as:

- Motivation
- Knowledge and experience
- Purpose for reading
- Complexity of task assigned regarding text
- Complexity of questions asked regarding text



Suggested Considerations for Reader and Task

Cognitive Capabilities

- Do readers at this grade level possess the necessary attention to read and comprehend the text?
- Will the readers at this grade level be able to remember and make connections among the various details
 presented in the text?
- Do readers at this grade level possess the necessary critical/analytical thinking skills to understand the relationships between the various parts of the text?
- Will the text help to develop the attention, memory, and critical/analytic thinking skills necessary for future reading endeavors?

Reading Skills

- Do readers at this grade level possess the necessary inferencing skills to "read between the lines" and make connections among elements that may not be explicit in the text?
- Do readers at this grade level possess the necessary visualization skills to imagine what is occurring or what is being described in the text?
- Do readers at this grade level possess the necessary questioning skills to challenge the ideas being presented in this text and consider those ideas from multiple points of view?
- Do readers at this grade level possess the necessary comprehension strategies to manage this text?
- Will the text help to develop the inferencing skills, visualization skills, questioning skills, and comprehension strategies necessary for future reading endeavors?

Motivation and Engagement with Task and Text

- Will the readers at this grade level understand the purpose—which might shift over the course of the reading experience—for reading the text (i.e., skimming, studying to retain content, close reading, etc.)?
- · Will the readers at this grade level be interested in the content of the text?
- Might the readers at this grade level develop an interest in this content because of this text?
- Do readers at this grade level believe that they will be able to read and understand the text?
- Will the readers at this grade level be interested and engaged with the style of writing and the presentation
 of ideas within the text?
- Will the text maintain the reader's motivation and engagement throughout the reading experience?

The Placemat for determining text complexity



Worksheet: Text Complexity Analysis		
Title	Author	Text Description



Recommended Placement for Assessment:

Qualitative Measures	Quantitative Measures
Meaning/Purpose:	Common Core State Standards Appendix A Complexity Band Level (if applicable):
Text Structure:	
Language Features:	Lexile or Other Quantitative Measure of the Text:
Knowledge Demands:	
	Considerations for Passage Selection
	Potential Challenges a Text May Pose:

Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

Text Complexity Analysis of To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee

Qualitative Measures

Levels of Meaning/Purpose:

The book has multiple levels of meaning. Set in Alabama, the female main character Scout Finch struggles to understand issues of race and prejudice when her lawyer father defends a black man accused of raping a white woman.

Structure:

Although the story has a largely simple structure with a straightforward writing style, several issues complicate the narration and structure. Scout's narration is as an adult reflecting back on a few pivotal years of her childhood; flashback is used throughout. And at several points it seems as though the narration is from the point of view of a less-reliable Scout still in her childhood.

Language Conventionality and Clarity:

The characters speak in easily readable, conversational language. Sometis indicative of the time period in which the novel is set, and there is some dialect.

Knowledge Demands:

Higher level themes of justice, prejudice, and civil rights a lied. This and at deeper levels is required to contemplate the personal loral, and thical still gles of the characters as set against the culture and society of the themes of justice, prejudice, and civil rights a lied. This large state of the thical still gles of the characters as set against the culture and society of the thical still gles of the characters as set against the culture and society of the thical still gles of the characters as set against the culture and society of the thical still gles of the characters as set against the culture and society of the thical still gles of the characters as set against the culture and society of the thical still gles of the characters as set against the culture and society of the thical still gles of the characters as set against the culture and society of the thical still gles of the characters as set against the culture and society of the thical still gles of the characters as set against the culture and society of the thical still gles of the characters as set against the culture and society of the thical still gles of the characters as set against the culture and society of the characters as set against the culture and society of the characters are characters.

Quantitative Measures

The ATOS formula (used with the Accelerated Reader program) identifies this title as having a book level of 5.6. A Lexile measure for this novel is 870L. Although the Lexile and ATOS leads at the 4m5m grade text complexity band, the complexity of the Lexile and ATOS leads at the standard program of the Lexile and ATOS leads at the complexity of the Lex

Reader-Task Considerations

"hese are the determined locally with reference to such variables as a student's moved, knowledge, and experiences as well as purpose and the complexity of the task a liqued and the question posed. However, the complexity of the book's theme, the issue trape, and the length of the book would indicate that higher level reading skills are necessary, along with a consideration for the maturity level of the reader regarding the book's subject matter.

Here in Kansas, educators might want to examine the following elements or issues: social and historical events of the late 50s, early 60s, and issues surrounding racial stereotyping and prejudice in the Deep South at this same time period.

Recommended Placement

Reader and Task

To Kill a Mockingbird is a Pulitzer prize winner. It is a classic, and many teaching resources are available online at various websites. Although the quantitative measures suggest placement in the 4^m-5^m grade level text complexity band, the qualitative measures and reader and task considerations suggest that the novel is best placed at the 9^m-10^m grade complexity band. The Common Core Standards Text Exemplars also places the novel in the 9^m-10^m grade complexity band.

2/17/2011