

Literary Complexity Analysis Worksheet			
Stimulus Title		Stimulus Author	
Quantitative Analysis: Computer-based quantitative tools used to analyze text complexity and recommend placement of a text within a grade band.			
Lexile			
Source Rater			
Reading Maturity Metric			

CCSS Grade Bands	Text-Analysis Tools		
	Lexile	SR	RMM
2-3	420-820	0.36-5.62	3.53-6.13
4-5	740-1010	3.97-8.40	5.42-7.92
6-8	925-1185	5.85-10.87	7.04-9.57
9-10	1050-1335	8.41-12.26	8.41-10.81
11-CCR	1185-1385	9.62-13.47	9.57-12.00

*Texts such as poetry, drama, transcripts, and those depicting step-by-step processes will be assigned a grade level based on a qualitative evaluation

Qualitative Analysis: rubric to analyze text complexity and place a text within a specific grade

Criteria	Very Complex	Mark (if present)	Moderately Complex	Mark (if present)	Readily Accessible	Mark (if present)	NOTES
MEANING	Multiple levels of meaning that may be difficult to identify, separate, and interpret; theme is implicit, subtle, or ambiguous and may be revealed over the entirety of the text		Multiple levels of meaning that are relatively easy to identify; theme is clear but may be conveyed with some subtlety		One level of meaning; theme is obvious and revealed early in the text		
TEXT STRUCTURE	Prose or poetry includes more intricate elements such as subplots, shifts in point-of-view, shifts in time, or non-standard text structures		Prose includes two or more storylines or has a plot that is somewhat difficult to predict (e.g.; in the case of a non-linear plot); poetry has some implicit or unpredictable structural elements		Prose or poetry is organized clearly and/or chronologically; the events in a prose work are easy to predict because the plot is linear; poetry has explicit and predictable structural elements		
LANGUAGE FEATURES	Language is generally complex, with abstract, ironic, and/or figurative language, and regularly includes archaic, unfamiliar, and academic words; text uses a variety of sentence structures, including complex sentences with subordinate phrases and clauses		Language is often explicit and literal but includes academic, archaic, or other words with complex meaning (e.g; figurative language); text uses a variety of sentence structures		Language is explicit and literal, with mostly contemporary and familiar vocabulary; text uses mostly simple sentences		
KNOWLEDGE DEMANDS	The text explores complex, sophisticated, or abstract themes; text is dependent on allusions to other texts or cultural elements; allusions or references have no context and require inference and evaluation		The text explores several themes; text makes few references or allusions to other texts or cultural elements; the meaning of references or allusions may be partially explained in context		The text explores a single theme; if there are any references or allusions, they are fully explained in the text		
USE OF GRAPHICS (Optional)	When graphics are present, the connection between the text and graphics is subtle and requires interpretation		Graphics support interpretation of selected parts of the corresponding written text; they may introduce some new and relevant information		Graphics support and assist in interpreting text by directly representing important concepts from the corresponding written text		
AUDIO STIMULUS (Optional)	Spoken language is academic, abstract, and/or archaic, and the dialogue establishes meaning that is often implicit; the content seldom overlaps with the content in the text with which it is paired, and the relationship between the two texts is subtle and intricate		Spoken language includes some archaic and academic vocabulary, and the dialogue establishes meaning that is sometimes implicit; the content introduces some ideas not present in the text with which it is paired		Spoken language is simple, conversational, and/or familiar, and the dialogue establishes meaning that is highly explicit, straightforward, and easy to understand; the content bears a clear relationship to content in the text with which it is paired and may even repeat the same language		
VISUAL/VIDEO STIMULUS (Optional)	The visual presentation is essential for gaining a deeper understanding of the text with which it is paired; it may provide additional information not otherwise conveyed in the text		The visual presentation is mainly supplemental to understanding the text with which it is paired; it is fairly easy to understand but not entirely predictable		The visual presentation is easy to understand; it engages the reader more than it enhances understanding of the text with which it is paired		

Final Placement Recommendation	Briefly explain recommended placement based on your consideration of the Quantitative and Qualitative results recorded above.	Notes
Grade Level		
Complexity Level		