

Qualitative Analysis of Informational Text Complexity

Adapted in Massachusetts from CCRSIA materials

Check the appropriate level of complexity for each feature.

INFORMATIONAL TEXT		LESS COMPLEX Slightly to Moderately Complex	MORE COMPLEX Very to Exceedingly Complex
STRUCTURE	Connections among ideas, processes, or events	<input type="radio"/> explicit and clear; fewer number of connections	<input type="radio"/> implicit, subtle, deep, intricate, and often ambiguous; extensive range of connections
	Text Organization	<input type="radio"/> chronological, sequential, or easy to predict	<input type="radio"/> may contain multiple pathways or exhibit some discipline-specific traits
	Text Features <i>(if used, such as Table of Contents, Glossaries, Headings & Subheadings, Sidebars, ...)</i>	<input type="radio"/> ... help the reader navigate and understand content but are not essential to understanding content	<input type="radio"/> ... directly enhance or essential to the reader's understanding of content
	Graphics <i>(if used, such as Diagrams, Charts, Graphs, Maps, Pictures, Cartoons)</i>	<input type="radio"/> non-essential or supplemental for understanding the text; may support and assist readers in understanding the text	<input type="radio"/> support or are integral to understanding the text; may provide information not otherwise conveyed in the text
LANGUAGE	Language Conventinality	<input type="radio"/> explicit, literal, straightforward, and easy to understand; may have some occasions for more complex meaning	<input type="radio"/> dense and complex; contains abstract, ironic, and/or figurative language
	Vocabulary	<input type="radio"/> mostly contemporary, familiar, and conversational; rarely overly academic	<input type="radio"/> fairly complex and sometimes unfamiliar, archaic, subject-specific, or academic; may be ambiguous or misleading
	Sentence Structure	<input type="radio"/> mainly simple sentences; some compound sentences; some complex constructions	<input type="radio"/> mainly complex sentences, with several subordinate phrases or clauses and transition words; sentences often contain multiple concepts
KNOWLEDGE Demands	Subject Matter Knowledge	<input type="radio"/> common, practical knowledge; includes simple, concrete ideas; may contain a few more complicated, abstract ideas	<input type="radio"/> moderate to extensive levels of discipline-specific or theoretical knowledge; includes a range of recognizable ideas and challenging abstract concepts
	Intertextuality	<input type="radio"/> no or few references or allusions to other texts, or outside ideas, theories, etc.	<input type="radio"/> some to many references or allusions to other texts or outside ideas, theories, etc.
PURPOSE		<input type="radio"/> explicitly stated, clear, concrete, and narrowly focused; or implied but easy to identify based on context or source	<input type="radio"/> subtle, intricate, and difficult to determine; more theoretical or abstract than concrete

Text Title:

Author:

Publisher / Source:

Overall Qualitative Complexity: