#### DRAFT CCSS RUBRIC FOR INTERIM/BENCHMARK ASSESSMENTS - ELA/LITERACY (Grades 3-11)

Use this draft rubric to evaluate or to create interim/benchmark assessments for alignment to the CCSS—whether fixed form or computer-adaptive.

At the heart of the Common Core State Standards are substantial shifts in ELA/Literacy instruction and assessment that demand a focus on high-quality reading passages, text-dependent and text-specific reading questions, writing to sources, strong measures of language skills, and carefully crafted measures of speaking and listening. The three shifts in ELA/Literacy across the disciplines are

- Regular practice with complex text and its academic language
- Reading, writing and speaking grounded in evidence from text, both literary and informational
- Building knowledge through content-rich non-fiction

The following draft rubric provides the implication of these three shifts for interim/benchmark assessments for ELA/literacy, which includes literacy across the content areas. The Revised Publishers' Criteria for the Common Core State Standards in English Language Arts and Literacy, Grades 3–12 will be a helpful reference while using this tool (www.achievethecore.org).

### NON-NEGOTIABLES: If the assessments do not meet each of the following criteria, they should be considered non-aligned.

# **NON-NEGOTIABLE 1. Range of Texts: Texts on**

**CRITERIA FOR READING** 

# interim/benchmark assessments have these distributions:

- Grades 3-5: 50% literature / 50% informational text
- Grades 6-8: 45% literature / 55% informational text
- High School: 30% literature / 70% informational text

In addition, the informational text should be balanced among nonfiction, science/technical, and history. See Appendix B of the CCSS for examples.

To be CCSS aligned, the set of assessments across the school year must reflect the above percentages. Note that ELA/literacy interim/benchmark assessments represent shared ownership across content areas.

# **NON-NEGOTIABLE 2.** Complexity of Texts: The assessments exhibit concrete evidence that research-based quantitative and qualitative measures have been used in selection of complex texts that align to the standards:

- 100% of passages have been analyzed with at least one quantitative measure for grade-band placement, with most passages placed within the indicated band.
- 100% of passages have been analyzed with a qualitative measure for a more specific grade-level placement, with the rare exceptions occurring in literary passages.

To be CCSS aligned, the selection of reading passages must be based on both quantitative and qualitative analyses. Text complexity must increase during the year and year by year.

#### SAMPLE WORKSHEET

Text Type	Interim/ Benchmark A	Interim/ Benchmark B	Interim/ Benchmark C	D, E,	Required Percentages	Actual Percentages
Grade 3, 4, or 5						
Literature	%	%	%	%	50%	
Informational (NF/Sci/H)	%	%	%	%	50%	
Grade 6, 7, or 8						
Literature	%	%	%	%	45%	
Informational (NF/Sci/H)	%	%	%	%	55%	
Grade 9, 10, or 11						
Literature	%	%	%	%	30%	
Informational (NF/Sci/H)	%	%	%	%	70%	

## Sample Checklist – Use of Qualitative and Quantitative Data

	Required Percentage of Texts With Quantitative Data Provided	Actual Percentage of Texts With Quantitative Data Provided	Required Percentage of Texts With Qualitative Data Provided	Actual Percentage of Texts With Qualitative Data Provided	Percentage of Texts in Which <u>Grade-Band</u> Matches Quantitative Data Placement of the Text
3	100%		100%		
4	100%		100%		
5	100%		100%		
6	100%		100%		
7	100%		100%		
8	100%		100%		
9	100%		100%		
10	100%		100%		
11	100%		100%		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Appendix A of the CCSS and its Supplement found at http://www.corestandards.org/assets/E0813 Appendix A New Research on Text Complexity.pdf. If Flesch-Kinkaid is used be sure to apply the conversion table found in the Supplement to the rating supplied by Flesch-Kinkaid.

CRITERIA FOR READING, continued	SAMPLE WORKSHEET	i/ Delicilliai k	Assessifients –	LLAyinteracy	
NON-NEGOTIABLE 3. Quality of Texts: Evidence is	Sample Checklist – Passage Quality (Use one checklist for each grade)				
provided that all passages on the assessments have been reviewed and edited by professional publication editors to ensure that they represent publication-quality writing, i.e., they are "texts worth reading." This quality is most often	Quality Criteria	Percent of Passages Meeting All Criteria	Percent of Passages Meeting Most of the Criteria	Percent of Passages Meeting Some of the Criteria	
found in previously published writing rather than "commissioned" texts.  Historical/social studies and science/technical texts, specifically, reflect the same quality of writing that is produced by authorities in the particular academic discipline; they enable students to develop rich content knowledge.  To be CCSS aligned, the reading passages must be content rich, dense, and well crafted; they must be worthy of the time students will spend analyzing them. They should include a range of appropriate lengths for assessment.	Passages at each grade  Reflect the genres specified by the CCSS at each grade level  Illustrate superior quality literary or informational writing, including, but not limited to, demonstrating:  • full development of ideas  • clear use of evidence and details  • effective, discernible organizational structure  • cohesive relationships among ideas  Reflect a professional editing process, e.g.:  • demonstrate mature use of syntax and diction  • are polished and error-free  If excerpted from larger works,  • carry a sense of completeness  • maintain the author's original intent  If informational texts,  • are content rich and factually accurate  • reflect authoritative writing (i.e., writing by historians,				
NON-NEGOTIABLE 4. Text-Dependent Questions:	scientists)  Sample Checklist – Text-Dependent Question	ns (Hse one c	hacklist for eac	h grade)	
Questions on the assessments are high-quality sets of text- dependent and text-specific questions. They require close reading and analysis of each passage and allow students to demonstrate their command of textual evidence in support	Quality Criteria	Percent of Questions Meeting All Criteria	Percent of Questions Meeting Most of the Criteria	Percent of Questions Meeting Some of the Criteria	
of their responses, whether they are reading one passage	Items at each grade				
or more than one to make comparisons and integrate ideas.  To be CCSS aligned, test questions must ask students to read closely and carefully, find the answers within the text or texts, and use textual evidence as the basis of their responses.	Are text-dependent and text-specific:      are crafted so that providing the correct answer requires no prior knowledge or any knowledge outside of what is stated or implied by the passage     cannot be answered without reading the passage.     are not "stand-alone" (i.e., they are not separate from a reading passage)  Require close reading and use of evidence:     directly ask students to identify or cite evidence from the passage(s) or require students to use textual evidence to provide the answer.      require students to follow the details of what is explicitly stated, and/or make valid inferences, and/or evaluate what is read.				

#### CRITERIA FOR READING, continued SAMPLE WORKSHEET **NON-NEGOTIABLE 5. Alignment: Reading questions** Sample Checklist - Alignment of Reading Test Questions (Use one checklist for each grade) reflect the rigor and cognitive complexity demanded by the Percent Percent Percent standards; they focus on the heart of what the standards **Quality Criteria** Meeting All Meeting Most **Meeting Some** of the Criteria require. In fact, rich items requiring close reading may align Criteria of the Criteria Reading items at each grade to more than one standard. Also, vocabulary questions Clearly align with the intent and language of one or more receive appropriate emphasis. Common Core State Standard(s): require rigorous analysis of complex texts, not just To be CCSS aligned, test questions must align to both the surface understanding depth and the breadth of the standards at each grade level. reflect the cognitive complexity at the heart of the However, it is NOT necessary that every standard be assessed standards by every reading passage; test questions should arise from Within a set of questions related to a passage, the the characteristics of each individual passage. questions allow students to demonstrate deep understanding of the central ideas of the text and its important particulars (i.e., not peripheral questions) Within a test. most of the questions relate to single texts rather than paired passages, according to the grade level CCSS most vocabulary questions focus on the meaning of tier 2 words in context vocabulary items comprise a significant percentage of score points

#### CRITERIA FOR WRITNG

NON-NEGOTIABLE 6. Writing to Sources: Prompts for student writing on the assessments, at all grade levels, require students to confront the text directly, to draw on textual evidence, and to support valid inferences from the text. Over a set of interim/benchmark assessments, writing tasks are

Grades 3-5: exposition 35%, persuasion 30%, narrative 35% Grades 6-8: exposition 35%, argument 35%, narrative 30% High School: exposition 40%, argument 40%, narrative 20%

To be CCSS aligned, writing prompts across the set of assessments must meet the above percentages or reflect blended purposes in similar proportions.

### SAMPLE WORKSHEET

## Sample Evaluation Chart for Distribution of Writing Prompts

Text Type	Interim/ Benchmark A	Interim/ Benchmark B	Interim/ Benchmark C	D, E,	Required Percentages	Actual Percentages
Grade 3, 4, or 5						
Exposition based on source(s)	%	%	%	%	35%	
Persuasion based on sources(s)	%	%	%	%	30%	
Narrative	%	%	%	%	35%	
Grade 6, 7, or 8						
Exposition based on sources(s)	%	%	%	%	35%	
Argument based on sources(s)	%	%	%	%	35%	
Narrative based on sources(s)	%	%	%	%	30%	
Grade 9, 10, or 11						
Exposition based on sources(s)	%	%	%	%	40%	
Argument based on sources(s)	%	%	%	%	40%	
Narrative based on sources(s)	%	%	%	%	20%	

# Draft CCSS Rubric for Interim/Benchmark Assessments – ELA/literacy

	Draft CCSS Rubric for Interim/Benchmark Asses	ssments – ELA	Jiiteracy			
CRITERIA FOR LANGUAGE	SAMPLE WORKSHEET					
NON-NEGOTIABLE 7. Language: Items assessing	Sample Checklist – Alignment of Language Items (Use one checklist for each grade)					
conventions and writing strategies reflect actual practice as much as possible.	Quality Criteria	Required Percentage	Actual Percentage			
To be CCSS aligned, language test questions must represent	<ul> <li>Language items at each grade mirror real-world activity to the extent possible (i.e., actual editing or revision).</li> </ul>	30% - 100%				
common student errors and focus on English conventions as well as writing strategies important for college and career	<ul> <li>Within a test of ELA/Literacy, items assessing Language Standards 1-3) and Writing Standards 1-3 comprise a significant percentage of score points.</li> </ul>	20%-40%				
readiness, as required by the CCSS for language.						
CRITERIA FOR SPEAKING AND LISTENING	SAMPLE WORKSHEET					
	Sample Checklist – Speaking and Listening Items (Use one checklist for each grade)					
NON-NEGOTIABLE 8. Speaking and Listening: Items	Quality Criteria		Actual Percentage			
assessing speaking and listening reflect true communication	Speaking items at each grade					
skills.	assess the ability to engage effectively in conversations and collaborations by expressing well-supported ideas clearly and building on others' ideas.	100%				
To be CCSS aligned, speaking and listening assessments must reflect skills required for college and career readiness, as	<ul> <li>include some items that measure the ability to marshal evidence to orally present findings from a research performance task.</li> </ul>					
required by the CCSS for speaking and listening.	Listening items at each grade					
	• evaluate active listening skills, e.g., taking notes on main ideas, asking relevant questions, and elaborating on others' remarks.	100%				