Student Name:			Grade:		
Reading Process:	Comprehension: Holistic Rating 0 0.5 1 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 (circle one – <u>not</u> an average of reading process & comprehension scores)				
	Curriculum-Embedded Reading Assessment (CERA) Rubric				
	1 - Noticing Reading	2 - Focusing on Reading	3 - Taking Control of Reading		
ANNOTATIONS ON THE TEXT	T & RESPONSES TO READING PROCESS QUE	ESTIONS			
 Student uses strategies to focus on reading and take control. Student writes about reading process to monitor comprehension and get back on track. Student mobilizes, builds, and revises schema using text and content clues. Scorer Comments 	 Few or no marks to give evidence of strategic or thoughtful reader interaction with the text; for example: Sparse underlining with no written comments. Whole paragraphs highlighted with no indication of important ideas or questions. Marks limited to a single type of interaction, such as underlining unfamiliar words. No indication that student is reading beyond word level to attend to sentence and context clues. 	 Marking indicates some reader interaction with the text; for example Some limited strategic marks focused on one or more strategies, such as making connections, asking questions. Comments in margins are generalized responses, such as "boring," "cool," or "me too." Comments and marks identify specific problems, such as "What?" connected to a highlighted section. Some indication that student is reading beyond word level and attending to sentence and context clues. 	 Marking indicates substantial reader-text interactions focused on problem solving & building understanding; for example: A variety of marks for varying purposes, such as highlights, circles, underlines. Strategic marking of main ideas, text signals. Purposeful comments that clarify, ask and answer questions, make connections, summarize. Student reads beyond word level, attending to range of sentence and context clues. 		
	Process responses offer little evidence of strategic reading; for example, the response is vague, no problems or confusions are identified, strategies are vague – "I just read it."	Process responses indicate some evidence of what is seen in the marking and annotating; for example, student thought about what a key term meant.	Process responses use literacy vocabulary to specifically describe reading processes.		
Score (circle one) 0 1 2 3	Responses suggest student is unaware of reading difficulty.	Responses indicate an awareness of roadblocks and processes. Student identifies at least one comprehension problem either solved or unsolved.	Responses demonstrate student is aware of confusions and able to apply strategies to get back on track.		
	Teacher gains little insight into student's	Teacher gathers important information	Teacher is able to develop rich ideas for		

about problems student encountered and

next steps for supporting the student.

instruction and how to support student's

reading comprehension.

reading process, what is confusing, or

how to support the student.

	1 - Noticing Comprehension	2 - Focusing on Comprehension	3 - Taking Control of Comprehension	
RESPONSES TO COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS & SUMMARY				
 Goals: Student uses writing to clearly communicate comprehension of text. Student writes about connections to themes or ideas within or beyond text. Student demonstrates strategic thinking in written response to comprehension questions. 	Summary misses the main idea or indicates confusions, yet student indicates text was "easy" and he or she understood it "well." The summary does not clearly demonstrate comprehension.	Summary indicates identification of the main ideas. Some of these main ideas may be marked in the text.	Summary indicates understanding of main ideas and may connect to larger themes. These main ideas may also be marked in the text.	
	Summary reflects limited schema about the author's ideas or theme; for example, "this was about reading and how he hated it."	Summary reflects general understanding and unelaborated referencing of the author's ideas; for example, "This is about how going to jail made him want to learn how to read."	Summary reflects strong understanding and references the author's ideas and themes; for example, "Learning to read may have been the most important turning point in his life."	
Scorer Comments	Comprehension question responses site weak or irrelevant evidence in text, and it may or may not have been evaluated or used for justification. Unclear explanations or connection of ideas.	Comprehension question responses sites evidence in text, but it has not been evaluated or used for justification for response. Vague explanations or connection of ideas.	Comprehension question responses indicate evaluation of evidence in text and justification for response. Written responses explain, generalize, or connect ideas.	
	Comprehension question responses show unclear understanding of ideas in the text.	Comprehension question responses show limited understanding of ideas and the connections beyond the text.	Comprehension question responses go beyond the text while still showing understanding of the ideas in the text.	
Score (circle one) 0 1 2 3	 Student is limited in supporting their thinking, which may include: Identifying supporting ideas, but not the main idea Identifying new or prior knowledge, but without application to the text 	 Student is able to support their thinking, which may include: Identifying the main idea Making inferences about a particular quote. Applying new knowledge from the text 	Student is able to support their thinking, which may include: Identifying abstract themes Making inferences across an entire passage Applying prior knowledge Making connections between texts	