## **Text Quality Criteria**

| QUALITY CRITERIA   | NOTES FOR EACH CRITERION |
|--|--------------------------|
| QUALITY CRITERION 1: A text must be worthy of close study.   |                          |
| The text must exemplify superior, professional-quality literary or informational writing.                  |                          |
| In addition, the text must reflect a professional editing process: it must demonstrate mature use          |                          |
| of syntax and diction and represent polished, smooth, and error-free work.                                 |                          |
| QUALITY CRITERION 2: Texts must be diverse in text type, subject matter, and                               |                          |
| authorship.  |                          |
| To ask students to spend time closely reading and re-reading a text means that students must               |                          |
| be given works of exceptional content and craft that span many genres, cultures, and eras.                 |                          |
| QUALITY CRITERION 3: When texts are historical or scientific, they must be content rich                    |                          |
| and factually accurate.  |                          |
| Historical and scientific texts must reflect authoritative writing in the discipline (i.e., these texts    |                          |
| should be written by someone with expertise in the subject, preferably historians, scientists, or          |                          |
| technical experts).  |                          |
| QUALITY CRITERION 4: Texts must have excellent potential for questions worth asking.                       |                          |
| Texts must contain teachable and testable points that will instruct on or assess the grade-level           |                          |
| standards, evidence statements, and/or targets to be assessed.   |                          |
| QUALITY CRITERION 5: Generally, informational texts should use expository rather than                      |                          |
| narrative structures.  |                          |
| The writing should employ such structures as assertion and evidence, cause and effect, and                 |                          |
| order of importance, which characterize dense, content-rich informational materials.                       |                          |
| QUALITY CRITERION 6: Excerpting must be done thoughtfully and carefully.                                   |                          |
| If a text has been excerpted from a larger work, it must maintain the author's original intent (an         |                          |
| excerpt should not, for example, imply a viewpoint on a topic that is inconsistent with the                |                          |
| stance of the complete work).  |                          |
| Excerpts must have a sense of completeness by themselves, although they can carry an                       |                          |
| introduction to help establish a context.  |                          |
| QUALITY CRITERION 7: Introductory material for excerpts, as well as for unexcerpted                        |                          |
| texts, should avoid explaining key ideas in the text or giving students possible answers to                |                          |
| questions.  Priof general information about the author or the context is accontable but students should be |                          |
| Brief general information about the author or the context is acceptable, but students should be            |                          |
| expected to read texts independently, as required by the standards.  |                          |