Comprehension Interview for Informational Text				
Name	Date	Text		

- **1. To assess text difficulty,** ask the student to read a few paragraphs (100–200 words) while you listen.
  - Record miscues, self-corrections, and reading behaviors.
  - If the text is too difficult (more than 5 significant errors), choose an easier text.

Notes on oral reading:

The text was Easy Slightly Challenging Too Difficult (no significant errors) (few errors) (excessive errors)

**2. To assess comprehension,** ask the student to read a few more paragraphs aloud (if you are not familiar with the story) or silently (if you have read the story).

Ask for a retelling.

Notes on retelling:

Retelling Rubric 1 2 3 4 5 (strong)

Continue the interview if the retelling score is 2 or higher.

Comprehension Strategy	Questions	Rubric
Asks and Answers Questions Refers to examples in the text to explain what the text says	What questions did you have? What question is answered in this paragraph? Teacher asks student to answer a text-dependent question.	<ol> <li>Limited—incorrect</li> <li>Partial—low-level question</li> <li>Complete—Asks and answers higher-order questions</li> </ol>
Identifies Central/ Main Idea  Identifies the main idea and important details	What is this part mostly about? Which text features (heading, photo, etc.) help you determine the main idea?	<ol> <li>Limited—incorrect</li> <li>Partial—provides some details; misses the main idea</li> <li>Complete—provides a clear main idea; includes significant details</li> </ol>

Summarizes Provides concise summary	Summarize what you read in one or two sentences.	<ol> <li>Limited—incorrect</li> <li>Partial summary</li> <li>Complete summary</li> </ol>		
Understands Vocabulary Uses strategies to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words	Were there any words you didn't understand? What could you do to help yourself?  Teacher selects a challenging word for the student to define.	<ol> <li>Limited—incorrect</li> <li>Partial—doesn't fully explain the word</li> <li>Complete—explains the word/articulates strategies</li> </ol>		
Analyzes Relationships Identifies cause/effect, compare/contrast relationships	How are and the same?  How are they different?  What caused?  What was the effect of?  What two things does the author compare?	<ol> <li>Limited—incorrect</li> <li>Partial—mentions details from the text but does not identify relationships</li> <li>Complete—response shows analytical understanding of the text</li> </ol>		
Infers Captures unstated but implied information	What did the author mean by? What made you think that? What were you thinking when the text said?	Limited—incorrect     Partial—states information directly from the text     Complete—shows inferential thinking		
Evaluates Identifies author's purpose, point of view, and reasons Distinguishes between facts and opinions	Why do you think the author wrote this piece?  How do you think the author feels about?  What is the author's opinion about?  What facts does the author give to support his or her point of view?	<ol> <li>Limited—incorrect</li> <li>Partial—refers to the text but does not come to logical conclusions</li> <li>Complete—demonstrates evaluative thinking that reveals a depth of understanding</li> </ol>		
Understands Text Features Interprets and explains visual information	Why did the author include (map, picture, etc.)? What can you learn from this text feature?	Limited understanding     Partial understanding     Complete understanding.     Interprets visual information accurately		
<b>Describes Text Structure</b> Describes overall text structure	Describe the overall structure of this text.  Does the author use sequential, description, comparison, cause/effect, or problem/solution?  Give examples from the text to support your answer.	1. Limited—incorrect 2. Partial—describes correct structure but doesn't give examples from the text 3. Complete—describes correct structure and provides examples from the text		
Reflection/Next Steps:				