## **Text Complexity Analysis Template**

| Text complexity analysis |                                       |                      |                                     |  |  |  |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Created by:              | Tricia DeLapp                         | Event/Date:          | TeachFest Connecticut 2014          |  |  |  |
| Text and Author          | Chameleon's Colors by Chisato Tashiro | Where to Access Text | ISBN-0-7358-1887-8<br>Local Library |  |  |  |

#### Text Description

This story tells the tale of a Chameleon who is unhappy that he keeps changing colors to match his surroundings. He feels like no one ever sees him. His friend, Hippo thinks it would be fun to change from his plain old muddy gray to a different color. The characters learn that problems often arise when they try to change who they are.

| Quantitative   |   |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Lexile and Grade Level   | First Grade Read Aloud  | Text Length   | 32 pages   |  |  |
| Qualitative  |   |   |  |  |  |
| Meaning/Central Ideas  |   | Text Structure/Organization                         |  |  |  |
| to be something you are not. explicitly stated. At the begin he keeps changing colors to r By the end of the story he has problems and conflicts.  | text is to be proud of who you are instead of trying Readers must infer this message, as it is not ning of the story, Chameleon is unhappy because match his surroundings and nobody can see him. Is learned that changing his appearance can cause for teaching visualization. The author's word | as "that night"<br>follow the stru<br>how the chara | chronological order and uses temporal words and phrases such "the next day", and "when the sun came up" to help readers cture of the text. The detailed illustrations will help readers infer cters are feeling. The author uses ellipses to show pauses in story contains dialogue. It is all tagged to the characters that are |  |  |
| choices lend themselves to this skill. For example he writes, "Trembling, Chameleon closed his eyes, turned the color of the rocks and waitedSuddenly a clap of thunder roared through the sky and huge sheets of rain poured down." |   |   |  |  |  |
| Pric   | or Knowledge Demands  |   | Language Features  |  |  |
| Most topics will be familiar to knowledge of animals and fee   | young students but they should have some elings, including jealousy.  | with dialog ba                                      | s piece is mostly explicit and easy to understand. It is a narrative ck and forth between characters. There are some vocabulary ldren will need support with such as, surroundings and popular.  |  |  |

### Potential Reader/Task Challenges

Readers may have trouble determining the author's message: be true to yourself and proud of who you are. Teachers can provide scaffolding by modeling how to determine an author's message with similar texts. Inferring how a character is feeling can be challenging for young students. Modeling how to use words from the text and details from the pictures will help students become comfortable with this skill.

#### **Big Takeaway**

In *Chameleon's Colors*, author Chisato Tashiro teaches the lesson that you should be proud of who you are instead of trying to be someone you are not. He uses a series of events in which the Chameleon learns first hand to be proud of who he is and the problems that can occur when he attempts to change the appearance of his animal friends.

# **Vocabulary Analysis Template**

|  | Words that demand less teaching time (i.e. the definition is singular and concrete) | Words that demand more teaching time (i.e. words with multiple meanings and/or that are part of a word family) |
|--|---|--|
| Words that can be determined in context    | Chameleon<br>Sigh   | Surroundings<br>Recognize<br>Trembling   |
| Words that cannot be determined in context |   | Popular  |