

Matching reading scheme books to National Curriculum levels

Book Bands and Bridging Bands

Information taken from

Bickler S, Baker S and Hobsbaum A *Book Bands for Guided Reading* 2000 London:
Institute of Education

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Book Bands – NC Reading Levels

| Band | Colour | NC Level |
|------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | Pink | W |
| 2 | Red | W |
| 3 | Yellow | 1 (C) |
| 4 | Blue | 1 (C/B) |
| 5 | Green | 1 (B) |
| 6 | Orange | 1 (B/A) |
| 7 | Turquoise | 1 (A) |
| 8 | Purple | 2C |
| 9 | Gold | 2B |
| 10 | White | 2A |
| 11 | Lime | 3 |

Band 1 – Pink – Working Towards Level 1

Learning opportunities

- ◆ Locate title
- ◆ Open front cover
- ◆ Turn pages appropriately
- ◆ Understand that left page comes before right
- ◆ Understand that we read print from left to right
- ◆ Match spoken word to printed word (one to one correspondence)
- ◆ Locate familiar words and use them to check own reading
- ◆ Use the meaning of the text
- ◆ Use language patterns (syntax)
- ◆ Predict the story line and some vocabulary

Text characteristics

- ◆ Natural language following children's speech patterns
- ◆ A short, simple, highly predictable text involving familiar objects and actions
- ◆ Repetitive sentence structures including high frequency words
- ◆ Illustrations that provide full and direct support for the text
- ◆ Reasonably large print size with clear spaces between words
- ◆ Fully punctuated text in the same position on each page

Band 2 – Red – Working Towards Level 1

Learning opportunities

- ◆ Locate and recall title
- ◆ Have secure control of one-to-one matching
- ◆ Use known words to check and confirm reading
- ◆ Start to read more rhythmically or use phrasing while maintaining track of print
- ◆ Repeat words, phrases or sentences to check, confirm or modify own reading
- ◆ Predict from meaning, syntax and print to solve new words

Text characteristics

- ◆ Slightly longer, highly predictable text involving familiar objects and actions
- ◆ Repetitive sentence/phrase patterns including high frequency words
- ◆ Sentences short, clear and straightforward following children's speech patterns
- ◆ Illustrations provide full and direct support for the text
- ◆ Simple story development (fiction text)
- ◆ Non-fiction texts may have more than one type of print format
- ◆ Reasonably large print with obvious spaces between words
- ◆ Full range of punctuation

Band 3 – Yellow – Level 1 (C)

Learning opportunities

- ◆ Follow print with eyes, finger-pointing only at point of difficulty
- ◆ Take more note of punctuation to support the use of grammar and oral language rhythms
- ◆ Cross-check all sources of information more quickly while reading
- ◆ Note familiar words and letter clusters and use these to get to unknown words e.g. look > took
- ◆ Search for information in print to predict, confirm or attempt new words while reading
- ◆ Notice relationships between one text and another
- ◆ Predict in more detail

Text characteristics

- ◆ Some repetition of phrase patterns, ideas and vocabulary
- ◆ More variation of sentence structure
- ◆ Story lines include more episodes following a time sequence
- ◆ Some literary conventions along with familiar oral language structures
- ◆ Stories may involve imaginary happenings in framework of familiar experiences
- ◆ Non-fiction texts still use personal experience & children's language patterns
- ◆ Illustrations still support the text quite closely

Band 4 – Blue – Level 1 (C/B)

Learning opportunities

- ♦ Move through text attending to meaning, print and sentence structure flexibly
- ♦ Self-correct more rapidly on-the-run
- ♦ Re-read to enhance phrasing and clarify precise meaning
- ♦ Solve new words using print information along with attention to meaning
- ♦ Use analogy with known vocabulary to solve new words
- ♦ Manage a greater variety of text genre
- ♦ Discuss content of the text in a manner which indicates precise understanding

Text characteristics

- ♦ Greater variation in sentence patterns and content
- ♦ Literary language integrated with natural language
- ♦ Any repeated language patterns are longer or act as refrains
- ♦ More lines of text on page, sometimes up to 6 or 8 lines
- ♦ Stories have more events
- ♦ Non-fiction texts include some abstract terms and impersonal sentence structures
- ♦ Pictures support story line rather than convey precise meaning so closely
- ♦ More similar-looking words appear in text

Band 5 – Green – Level 1 (B)

Learning opportunities

- ♦ Read fluently with attention to punctuation
- ♦ Solve new words using print detail while attending to meaning and syntax
- ♦ Track visually additional lines of print without difficulty
- ♦ Manage effectively a growing variety of texts
- ♦ Discuss and interpret character and plot more fully

Text characteristics

- ♦ Varied and longer sentences
- ♦ Little or no repetition of phrases
- ♦ More varied and larger number of characters involved
- ♦ Events sustained over several pages
- ♦ May have larger number of words on page
- ♦ Less familiar or specialised vocabulary used
- ♦ Illustrations may provide only moderate support for the text

Band 6 – Orange – Level 1 (B/A)

Learning opportunities

- ◆ Get started without relying on illustrations
- ◆ Read longer phrases and more complex sentences
- ◆ Attend to a range of punctuation
- ◆ Cross-check information from meaning, syntax and print on the run
- ◆ Search for and use familiar syllables within words to read longer words
- ◆ Infer meaning from the text

Text characteristics

- ◆ Stories are longer – 250-300 words
- ◆ Increased proportion of space allocated to print rather than pictures
- ◆ Illustrations support overall meaning of text
- ◆ More literary language used
- ◆ Sentence structures become more complex
- ◆ Non-fiction texts contain more formal sentences and a widening range of unfamiliar terms

Band 7 – Turquoise – Level 1 (A)

Learning opportunities

- ◆ Extract meaning from the text while reading with less dependence on illustrations
- ◆ Approach different genres with increasing flexibility
- ◆ Use punctuation and text layout to read with a greater range of expression
- ◆ Sustain reading through longer sentence structures and paragraphs
- ◆ Tackle a higher ratio of more complex words

Text characteristics

- ◆ Elaborated episodes and events
- ◆ Extended descriptions
- ◆ More use of literary language
- ◆ May have full pages of print
- ◆ More unusual and challenging vocabulary
- ◆ Illustrations provide a level of support in fictional texts
- ◆ Non-fiction texts contain longer, more formal sentences and a widening range of unfamiliar terms

Band 8 – Purple – Level 2 (C)

Learning opportunities

- ◆ Look through a variety of texts with growing independence to predict content, layout and story development
- ◆ Read silently or quietly at a more rapid pace, taking note of punctuation and using it to keep track of longer sentences
- ◆ Solve most unfamiliar words on the run
- ◆ Adapt to fiction, non-fiction or poetic language with growing flexibility
- ◆ Take more conscious account of literary effects used by writers
- ◆ Begin to make more conscious use of reading to extend speaking and writing vocabulary and syntax.

Text characteristics

- ◆ Sentence structures become longer and more complex
- ◆ Story plot may be more involved and reflect the feelings of the writer
- ◆ Wider variety of text genre but still illustrated
- ◆ Some books with chapters for more sustained reading
- ◆ Characters are more distinctive and rounded than at earlier levels
- ◆ Widening vocabulary and range of terminology
- ◆ Non-fiction texts cover an increasing curriculum range and different text formats

Band 9 – Gold – Level 2 (B)

Learning opportunities (as for Band 8)

- ◆ Look through a variety of texts with growing independence to predict content, layout and story development
- ◆ Read silently or quietly at a more rapid pace, taking note of punctuation and using it to keep track of longer sentences
- ◆ Solve most unfamiliar words on the run
- ◆ Adapt to fiction, non-fiction or poetic language with growing flexibility
- ◆ Take more conscious account of literary effects used by writers
- ◆ Begin to make more conscious use of reading to extend speaking and writing vocabulary and syntax.

Text characteristics

- ◆ **Somewhat more challenging than in Band 8**
- ◆ Sentence structures become longer and more complex
- ◆ Story plot may be more involved and reflect the feelings of the writer
- ◆ Wider variety of text genre but still illustrated
- ◆ Some books with chapters for more sustained reading
- ◆ Characters are more distinctive and rounded than at earlier levels
- ◆ Widening vocabulary and range of terminology
- ◆ Non-fiction texts cover an increasing curriculum range

Band 10 – White – Level 2 (A)

Learning opportunities

- ◆ Read silently most of the time
- ◆ Sustain interest in longer text, returning to it easily after a break
- ◆ Use text more fully as a reference and as a model
- ◆ Search for and find information in texts more flexibly
- ◆ Notice the spelling of unfamiliar words and relate to known words
- ◆ Show increased awareness of vocabulary and precise meaning
- ◆ Express reasoned opinions about what is read
- ◆ Offer and discuss interpretations of text

Text characteristics

- ◆ Widening range of genre and writing style
- ◆ Story line or theme may be sustained over a longer period of time with chapters or sub-sections of text
- ◆ Sentences structures may be longer with more subordinate phrases or clauses
- ◆ Characters may be more fully developed
- ◆ More than one point of view expressed within the text
- ◆ Information or action may be implied rather than spelled out
- ◆ Texts may contain more metaphorical or technical language
- ◆ Non-fiction texts placed in a broader context and include more detailed information

Band 11 – Lime – Level 3

Learning opportunities

- ◆ Use experience of reading a variety of material to recognise text types and predict layout and general content
- ◆ Read silently most of the time, adjusting speed of reading to suit material and monitoring the precise meaning
- ◆ Rerun to make different interpretations of dialogue, more complex sentences, unfamiliar language, etc
- ◆ Sustain interest in longer texts, returning easily to them after a break
- ◆ Make use of blurbs, chapter headings, glossaries, indexes and procedural texts to search for and locate information quickly and accurately
- ◆ Take notes and devise ways to remember the meaning and spelling of unfamiliar words
- ◆ Express reasoned opinions about what is read, and compare texts
- ◆ Investigate and identify the styles and voice of a range of different text types including plays, poetry, narrative, procedural and explanatory texts