



BEGINNING READERS

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

In this section, you will find answers to FAQs about beginning readers.

What about Lexile® measures for students beginning to read?

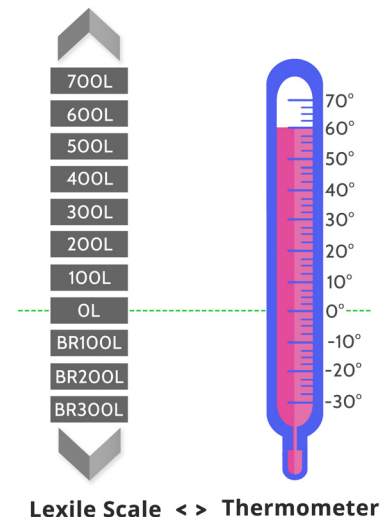
A Beginning Reader (BR) code is given to students and texts that have measures below OL on the Lexile scale.

A Lexile measure of BR100L indicates that the Lexile measure is 100 units below OL.

Just as -10° is warmer than -30° on a thermometer, a BR100L book is more complex than a BR300L book. A student reading at BR100L is a more advanced reader than a student reading at BR300L.

Assessments reporting Lexile reading measures can assess even emerging literacy skills. Audio-supported test items assess preliteracy skills including alphabet knowledge, phonological awareness and phonics. For more information on Lexile test items that assess foundational reading skills, visit our website at [metametricsinc.com/link-test-lexile-reading-writing-scales](https://www.metametricsinc.com/link-test-lexile-reading-writing-scales).

Interpreting Beginning Reader



What makes a book easy or hard for a student beginning to read?

MetaMetrics® researched the unique properties of texts for students beginning to read and found that there are four categories of text indicators – patterning, sentences, vocabulary and decoding. These early reading indicators are featured in the popular **Lexile® Find a Book** tool (hub.lexile.com/fab) as an advanced search filter and are included in a search result's book details.

Patterning: Low demand texts have more repeated words and phrases. Harder texts have fewer repeating words and phrases and place a higher demand on the reader.

Sentences: Low demand texts have shorter sentences and more words that overlap between sentences. Texts that put a higher demand on the reader have longer sentences and fewer words.

Vocabulary: Low demand texts have more common, familiar and concrete vocabulary. Texts that have more rare, unfamiliar and abstract words place a higher demand on the reader.

Decoding: Low demand texts have words with fewer syllables and simpler sounds (e.g., “net” and “shop”). Higher demand texts have words with more syllables and more complex sounds (e.g., “balloon” and “ceremony”).



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