The reading matrix

The reading descriptors focus on complexity of text rather than reading behaviours. To achieve a particular stage, the student must be able to read texts of similar complexity with a high level of comprehension. They must demonstrate competence in decoding, making meaning and thinking critically.

	Topic development	Language structures	Vocabulary	Layout	Examples can be found in the ELLP booklets:
Foundation stage	Texts are very short. They contain one or two simple ideas and use a lot of repetition.	Texts contain single words or short sentences, usually in the subject–verb–object order.	Texts use repeated high-frequency words and some words that are lower frequency and topic-specific, and that are strongly supported by the context.	Texts have only a few words per page and are well supported by illustrations.	 Years 1–4, pages 22–23 Years 5–8, pages 22–23 Years 9–13, pages 22–23
Stage 1	Texts are short and often present ideas in a simple sequence.	Texts contain simple and compound sentences with a variety of sentence beginnings. There are usually no more than two clauses per sentence.	Texts use varied high-frequency words and some words that are lower frequency and topic-specific, and that are strongly supported by the context.	Texts have about three sentences per page and are well supported by illustrations.	 Years 1–4, pages 24–31 Years 5–8, pages 24–31 Years 9–13, pages 24–31
Stage 2	 Topics are developed in more depth and assume more background knowledge. Text types are more varied: they may be reports, arguments, procedures, explanations, recounts or mixtures of these. 	Texts contain simple, compound, and some complex sentences. Sentences are sometimes expanded with prepositional phrases or other structures.	Texts use varied high-frequency words and some words that are lower frequency and topic-specific or technical , and that should be clear from the context.	Texts have several sentences or short paragraphs per page and may be supported by illustrations.	 Years 1–4, pages 30–35 Years 5–8, pages 30–35 Years 9–13, pages 30–35
Stage 3	 Topics are developed to more complex levels in a variety of ways, using connectives to signal the relationship of ideas (eg, cause and effect or sequence). Texts may interweave more than one text type. Comprehension requires more inference. 	Texts contain a variety of sentence types, some of which may be more complex. They may include passive constructions and direct speech.	Texts use some lower frequency and technical words that are not easy to infer from the context. They may use some idiomatic language.	Texts are arranged in paragraphs and may be supported by diagrams, illustrations or photographs.	 Years 5–8, pages 34–41 Years 9–13, pages 34–43
Stage 4	 Topics are developed in great depth and may be very technical. Texts may include many different time settings or multiple voices. Texts may interweave more than one text type. 	Texts include a variety of sentence structures. They may include embedded and relative clauses and passive constructions. Each sentence may contain several concepts.	Texts use low-frequency words and technical vocabulary. They may use similes, metaphors and idiomatic language without explanation.	Texts are arranged in paragraphs and may use subheadings. There may be no illustrations, or there may be some that require high-level interpretation.	– Years 9–13, pages 40–51