



INFERRING

Good readers read between the lines to understand what the author does not directly say.

What is Inferring?

Making inferences means using clues from the text and your prior knowledge, to work out something that the author does not direct say.

It's like being a detective! You put the clues and your own knowledge together to make a smart guess.

The Inference Formula

- ▼ Text Clues
What the author says or shows.
- ▼ What I Already Know
My background knowledge and experiences.
- ▼ My Inference
What I can conclude or figure out.

When I Infer, I Think About:

- ▼ How is the character feeling?
- ▼ Why did the character act this way?
- ▼ What does the author want me to grasp?
- ▼ What message is being conveyed?
- ▼ What do the details imply, even if unstated?

Sentence Starters

- ▼ I can infer that...
- ▼ The text says...
- ▼ This makes me think...
- ▼ A clue that supports my inference is...
- ▼ The author does not say this directly, but...

Example

Text: "Mia looked at the dark clouds, grabbed her jacket and closed the windows."

Text clues: Dark clouds, grabbed her jacket, closed the windows.

What I already know: When dark clouds appear, it might rain or there could be a storm.

My inference: I can infer that Mia thinks it might rain soon.

Strong Inferences Are:

- ▼ Based on text clues
- ▼ Supported by my own knowledge
- ▼ Logical and sensible
- ▼ Not just a guess

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Student Worksheet

Name: _____

Grade: _____

Text Title: _____

1 Choose a part of the text.

The part I chose was:

2 Text Clues

What clues did the author give you?

3 What I already know.

What do you already know (from your own experiences or knowledge) that helps you understand this part.

4 My Inference.

I can infer that:

5 Evidence

The evidence from the text that supports my inference is:

