

Lesson: 2.05 Makes inferences, draws conclusions, makes generalizations, and finds support by referencing the text.

Fourth Grade Objective: 2.05 remediation

Lesson

1. When we read text, there are times when we need to “read between the lines” because details are not clearly explained. When we figure out what the author is implying, or trying to say, we are making inferences or drawing conclusions.
2. One strategy that helps you make an inference when reading is to look at what the text says and then think about what you know. Let’s look at a few examples to see what it means to make an inference.

Example 1: After looking outside, my mom told me I might want to bring my umbrella to school.

The text says . . .	I know . . .	I can infer or draw a conclusion that . . .
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - my mom looked outside - she told me to bring an umbrella to school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I use an umbrella when it is raining - When my mom says I “might” want to do something, there is a good reason for why she thinks so, but she’s not completely sure. 	<p>I can make an inference that it will probably rain today.</p>

Example 2: Patsy was excited to go to school today because it was her birthday. She looked forward to getting special attention from her classmates and sharing her birthday cake with them. She practically skipped all the way to school. Right before she walked up the steps, Fred bumped into her and her birthday cake smashed into the ground.

The text says . . .	I know . . .	I can infer or draw a conclusion that . . .
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patsy was excited about sharing her birthday cake with her classmates - her birthday cake smashed into the ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if I were really looking forward to something and at the last minute found out it wouldn’t happen that I would be very upset. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patsy must feel very upset, or disappointed now

3. In this lesson, we learned that by looking at what the text says and combining that information with what you know, we can make inferences about our reading when details are not clearly explained.

Try these on your own!

Read the text. Record your ideas in the table to show what the text says, what you know, and what inference you make.

1. Jim slowly walked up to bat. He could hear his heart thumping in his chest and he had to wipe his sweaty palms on his pants so he wouldn't lose his grip on the bat. He swallowed slowly in an attempt to make the butterflies in his stomach go away.

The text says . . .	I know . . .	I can make an inference that Jim is feeling . . .

2. Josh stomped up the stairs and slammed his bedroom door shut. Meanwhile, his sister, Ava, sat downstairs gloating over the final score of their basketball game.

The text says . . .	I know . . .	I can make an inference that Jim is . . .

Check your answers

1. A possible inference you can is that Jim is feeling very nervous about batting. You may have also said anxious, worried, or scared.
2. An inference that you can make is that Josh is mad that his sister won the basketball game.

Try these on your own!

1. Read a story of your choice. Try to make inferences about your reading when details are not clearly explained. Use the following table to guide you as you make your inferences.

The text says...	I know...	I can infer or draw a conclusion that...