Name:

If I told you I was going to call you caston a bout a title girl with blonde hair, and a family of the pars, the port of the you would already now the the of right you

Make merences

Title:_

If you knew, or could give evidence to support your idea... You just made an inference. Active readers make inferences while they read. When you infer you take the ideas from what you read, combine them with your schema and come up with a conclusion. When you make an inference you "read between the lines" Meaning your conclusion will not be written out word for word, you co however back up your conclusion from evidence from the book. For example, Lets say you read a story about a character, and the text tells you the character is wearing boots. Make an inference based on what you know.

Inference:_

You might have thought the character was a cowboy, a motocross rider, perhaps that is was cold outside...etc. Notice how you used your own schema, and the clue that the character was we ways oots to create a conclusion.

Often the author wou't writ, out every single detail about the character, setting, model, what the character is feeling...etc. Than a goodne street us, that would be such a long and boring stor. Making information of the reader to connect to the ext, to not be set a of the and to make the text more meaningful because they use their own schema to make sense of what is happening.



If I tole you I was going to tell you a story about a little girl which have hair, and a family of three bears, chances are you would already know the title of my story.

Title:

If you knew, or could give evidence to support your idea... You just made an inference. Active readers make inferences while they read. When you infer you take the r leas from what you read, combine them with your chema and come up with a conclusion. When you make an inference you "read between the lines" Meaning your conclusion will not be writter out word for word, you can the tack op for conclusion are a cyldence from the book. Or example, to is any you read a story about a character, and the text hous you meanaracter is wearing boots. Make an inference based on what you know.

Inference:

You might have thought the character was a cowboy, a motocross rider, perhaps that is was cold outside...etc. Notice how you used your own schema, and the clue that the character was wearing boots to create a conclusion.

Often the author won't write out every single detail about the character, setting, problem, what the character is ering...etc. Thank goodness! Because that would be such a long and boring story. Making inferences allow the eader to connect to the text, to make sense of the text and to make the text more meaningful because they use their own schema to make sense of what is happening. Name:

» » » » » » » » » » »

Active readers are contained interested by taking the information from the rext and the herer tess by taking the information from the rext and the herer tess by taking the schema to make a conclusion about what a chara ter might be fearing, the matcharacter did or handled something a specific way...etc. The reasons or things that we can infer about is endless. When the reader makes an inference they are going beyond the author's words to better understand what is not said in the text. Often times, inferences are stemmed off of a question you have when you read. When you make an inference you may start your conclusion by saying one of the following:

Make merences

• Maybe.....

- Perhaps.....
- It could be that.....
- Linfer
- My guess is
- This could mean
-ETC.

Often times students struggle to understand the difference between making an inference, and making a prediction. Both require the reader to use evidence from the text and their schema, both a good guess based on the text. Simply stated the main difference between an inference and a prediction is: redictions deal with what you the reader think will have an the FriURF. Ofter prediction are answered by the time you for the text. In enders allow you to make conclutions balled and uses from the text and your a vn backg ound knowledge. These conclusions are evidence based but not written out word for word in the text.



Name:___

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Active readers are able to make inferences by taking the in or nation from the text and combining that with their or nation from the text and combining that with their or nation from the text and combining that with their or nation from the text and combining that with their or nation make a conclusion about what a character said, thought, what a character might be feeling, why the character did or handled something a specific way...etc. The reasons or things that we can infer about is endless. When the reader makes an inference they are going beyond the author's words to better understand what is not said in the text. Often times, inferences are stemmed off of a question you have when you read. When you make an inference you may start your conclusion by saving on of the following:

- Ac bo ..
- Prind s.
- Linfer
- My guess is
- This could mean
-ETC.

Often times students struggle to understand the difference between making an inference, and making a prediction. Both require the reader to use evidence from the text and their schema, both are a good guess based on the text. Simply stated the main difference between an inference and a prediction is: Predictions deal with what you the re der think will happen in the FUTURE. Often predictions a e answered by the time you finish the text. Inferences allow you to make conclusions based on clues from the text and your own background knowledge. These conclusions are evidence based but not written out word for word in the text.









