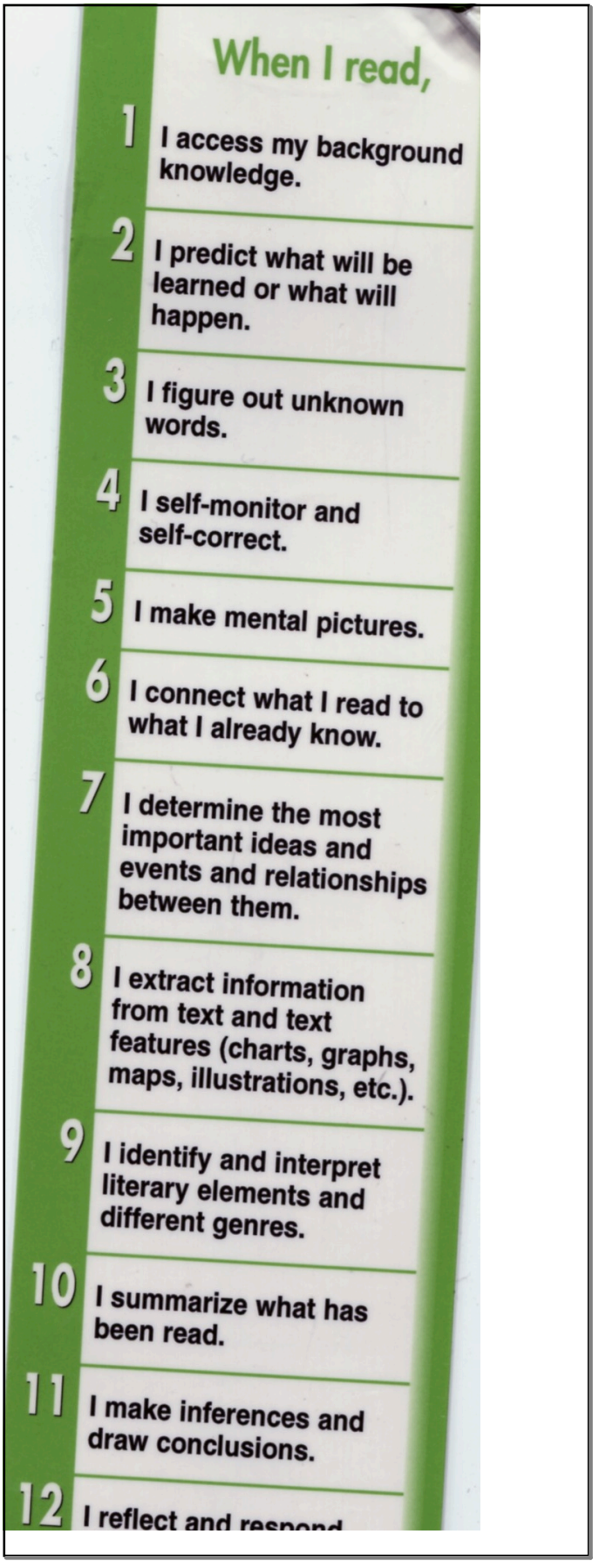
When I read,
1 I access my background knowledge.
2 I predict what will be learned or what will happen.
3 I figure out unknown words.
4 I self-monitor and self-correct.
5 I make mental pictures.
6 I connect what I read to what I already know.
7 I determine the most important ideas and events and relationships between them.
8 I extract information from text and text features (charts, graphs, maps, illustrations, etc.).
9 I identify and interpret literary elements and different genres.
10 I summarize what has been read.
11 I make inferences and draw conclusions.
12 I reflect and respond

Inferring:

A good writer/author LEAVES SPACES for our (the reader's) thinking

Authors don't "spill the beans" all at once

As a reader, when we infer, we are adding a "maybe this is happening because the character did ..., or the character thinks ,,,"

Bundle 4 - Infer.doc

INFER

Some authors don't tell you everything! Sometimes they leave things out so that you can add your own thinking into the book. This is called "inferring". When you infer, you become a book detective! You use the clues that the author says to figure out what the author didn't say.

Look for clues in pictures and words!

- When you add your thinking to a book, your brain might say... "*Well... maybe...*"

Inferring is adding your "maybes" into a book!

SPECIAL DELIVERY
written by
Philip C. Stead
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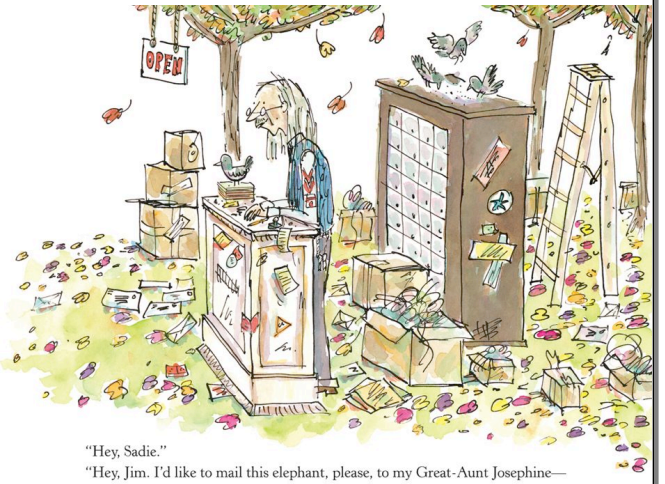
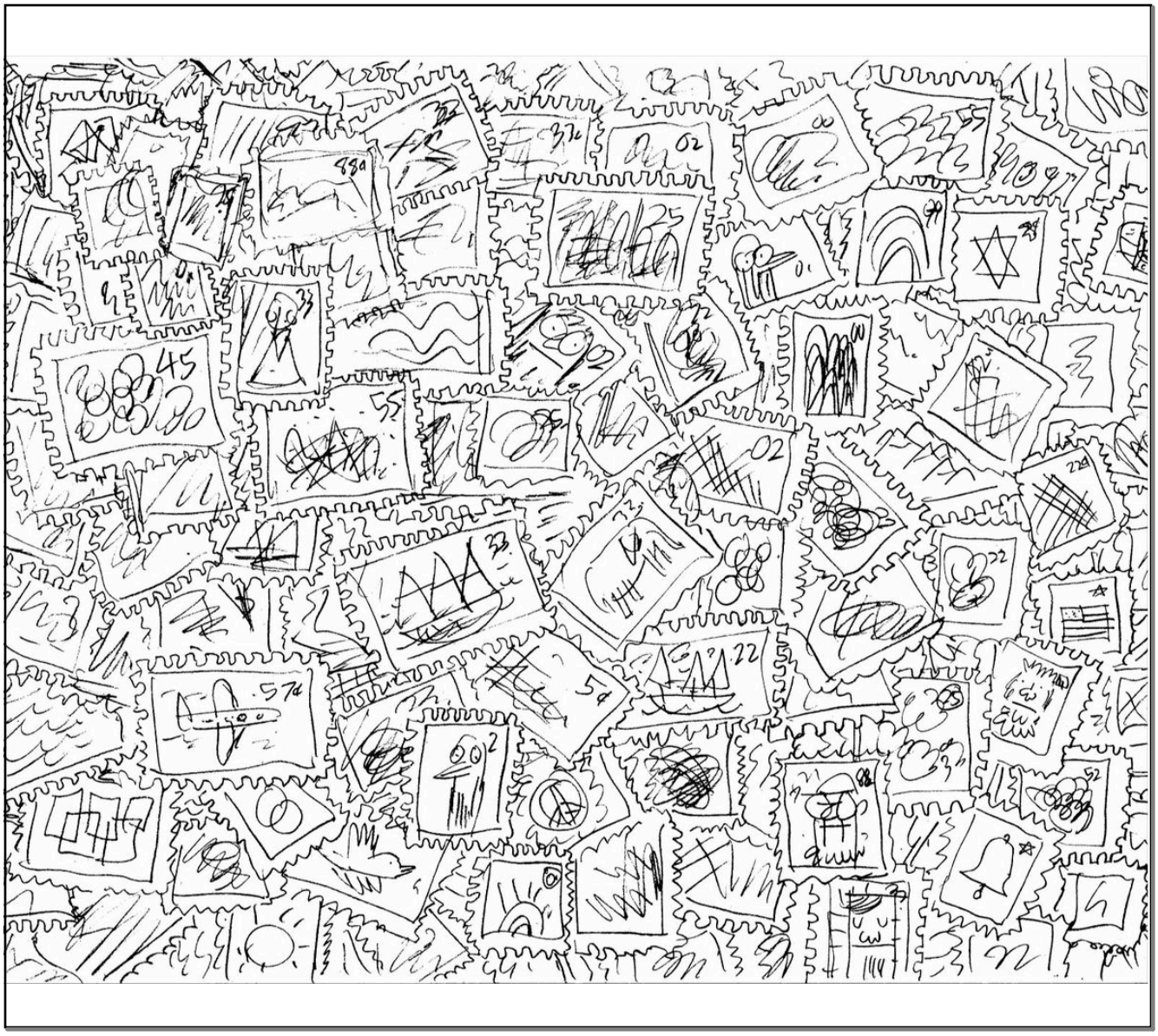
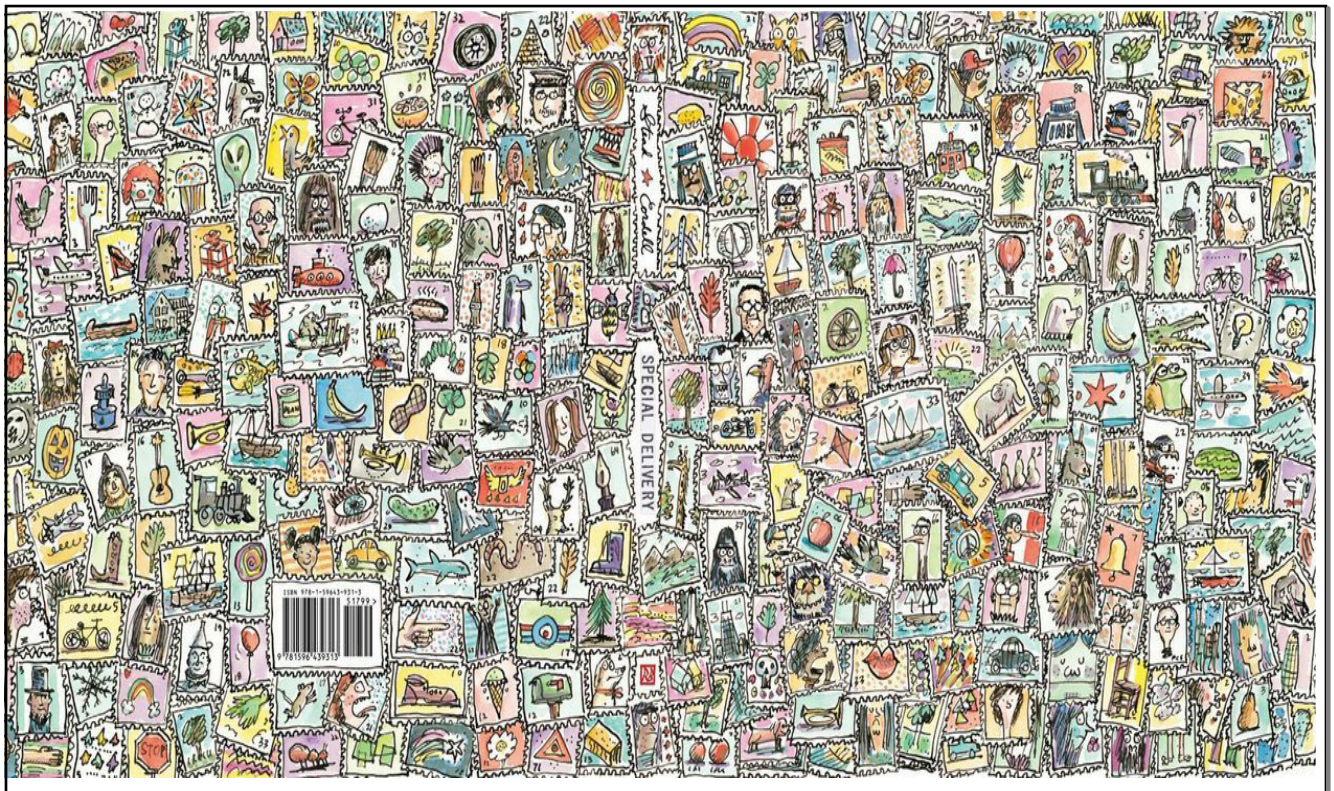
June 16, 2015

June 16, 2015



"Hey, Sadie."
"Hey, Jim. I'd like to mail this elephant, please, to my Great-Aunt Josephine—
who lives almost completely alone and could really use the company."

June 16, 2015



June 16, 2015