


TARGET FOR TODAY- INFERENCE



Have you ever
overheard part of a
conversation and tried
to imagine what it was
about? If so, you were
making inferences.



In the following exercises,
you will practice inferring
information from short
dialogues.

The background of the slide is a solid blue color. In the bottom right corner, there are several concentric white circles of varying sizes, resembling ripples on water. These circles are arranged in a way that suggests a point of impact, with the largest circle being the most prominent.

First Dialogue:

- **Person A:** Excuse me. Do you live around here? Is this Elm Street?
- **Person B:** No, this is Maple Ave.
- **A:** Maple Ave?...Oh, dear. I really don't understand this! I'm looking for Elm St. and I thought this was it.
- **B:** No, no. Elm St. isn't anywhere near hear.
- **A:** But wasn't that the high school back there?
- **B:** No, that was the town hall.
- **A:** Oh. Then I really am confused. Can you take a look here and show me where I am?
- **B:** Sure. Let's see.... You're over here. See? This is Maple Ave. and here's the high school. Now, if you want to get to Elm St. you'd better take the bus...

Second Dialogue:

- **Person A:** For here or to go?
- **Person B:** To go.
- **A:** Large or small?
- **B:** Uh...small.
- **A:** Light or black?
- **B:** Black.
- **A:** Sugar?
- **B:** Yes, two please.
- **A:** What a bag?
- **B:** No, thanks.
- **A:** OK. That'll be seventy-five.
- **B:** Here you are.
- **A:** Bye now.

Third Dialogue:

Person A: Fill it up, please.

Person B: Regular or Super?

A: Regular.

B: Want me to check the oil?

A: No, that's all right.

B: What about the windshield. Need a cleaning?

A: Sure. Go ahead.

B: OK.

A: How much?

B: Ten-fifty.

A: Here, put it on my Visa.

B: We don't take credit cards.

A: No credit cards! Hope I've got the cash. Let's see, let me look in my jacket pocket...No...on here, that makes ten. I must have another fifty cents on me somewhere.

B: Don' worry about it.

A: Really, I'm sorry. I thought I could use my Visa.

B: That's OK. You can give it to me next time.

A: Thanks a lot.

Fourth Dialogue:

Person A: So how was it?

Person B: Terrible.

A: Really? You were so excited about going.

B: I know, but I tell you, I'm glad to be back.

A: What happened?

B: First of all, there was the weather. It rained every day. Not just a little, but all day! There we were with these gorgeous beaches and no sun!

A: I guess you didn't get much of a tan.

B: Look at me! I'm as pale as I was before.

A: At least you must have gotten some rest.

B: Rest! The second day we were there, my husband got sick. He was sneezing and coughing for three days and nights. And then I caught his cold. I felt just awful for another three days.

A: Well, how was the food?

B: That was the only nice thing about the whole week. Except that we were too sick to enjoy it half the time. Anything new in the office?

A: Not much. It's been slow week.

What do you infer is going on here?

The procedure is actually quite simple. First, arrange things into different groups. Of course, one pile may be sufficient depending on how much there is to do. If you have to go somewhere else due to lack of facilities, that is the next step; otherwise, you are pretty well set. It is important not to overdo things. That is, it is better to do too few things at once than

➤ too many. In the short run, this may not seem important but complications can easily arise. A mistake can be expensive as well. At first, the whole procedure will seem complicated. Soon, however, it will become just another fact of life. It is difficult to foresee any end to the necessity for this task in the immediate future, but then one can never tell. After the procedure is completed, one arranges the materials into different groups again. Then they can be put into their appropriate places. Eventually, they will be used once more, and the whole cycle will have to be repeated once more.

So, after all this
practice what does
it mean to make an
inference?



To make an inference is...

- To think and make meaning about something beyond what is written in the text
- To combine what is read with what the reader already knows about that subject
- It is reading 'between the lines'



Why do we need to know how to make inferences?

- It helps us make sense, comprehend, text
- Because an author doesn't always put everything in writing, you will need to know how to infer in order to fully understand a text
- You have to infer all the time, not just when reading
- It flexes your higher level thinking muscles

The Inference Formula

Prior Knowledge + Author's Words =
Inference

PK + AW = Inference

The bottom right corner of the slide features several faint, concentric circles in a lighter shade of blue, resembling ripples on water.

Let's practice using the inference formula



“Breaking Home Ties”

“Feeding Time”





The Black Eye



Girl in the
Mirror



Norman Rockwell *Going and Coming* Oil on canvas
Saturday Evening Post cover, August 30, 1947
©1947, The Curtis Publishing Company

Coming and
Going

Thanksgiving





Caught in the Act



The Runaway

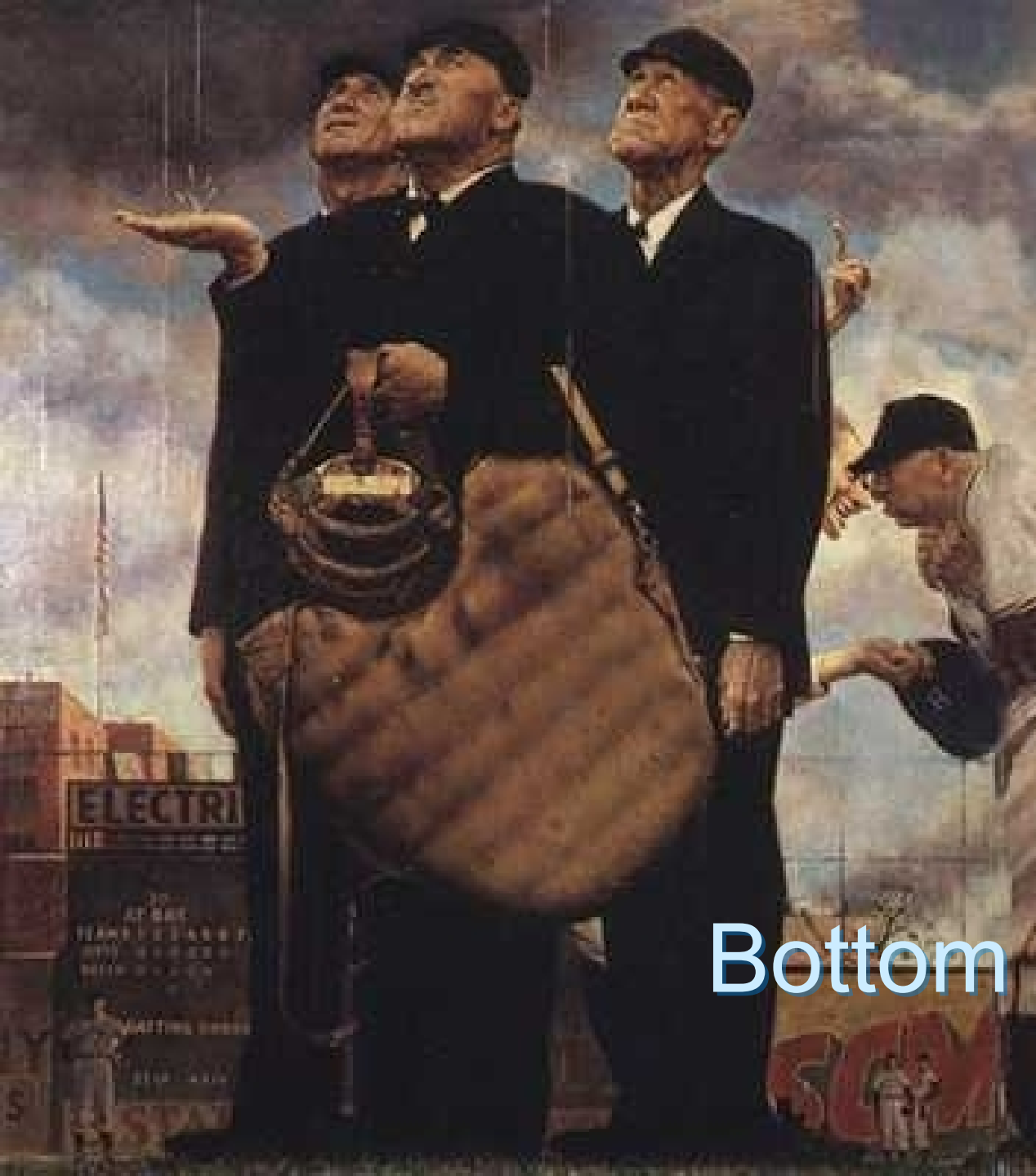
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST



The Hero



Brass Merchant



Bottom of the Sixth



Choosin' Up



Oh Yeah!



First Down



Mother's Little Angel



Mysterious Malady

Norman Rockwell



Dug Out



Norman Rockwell

Adventures
Between
Adventures



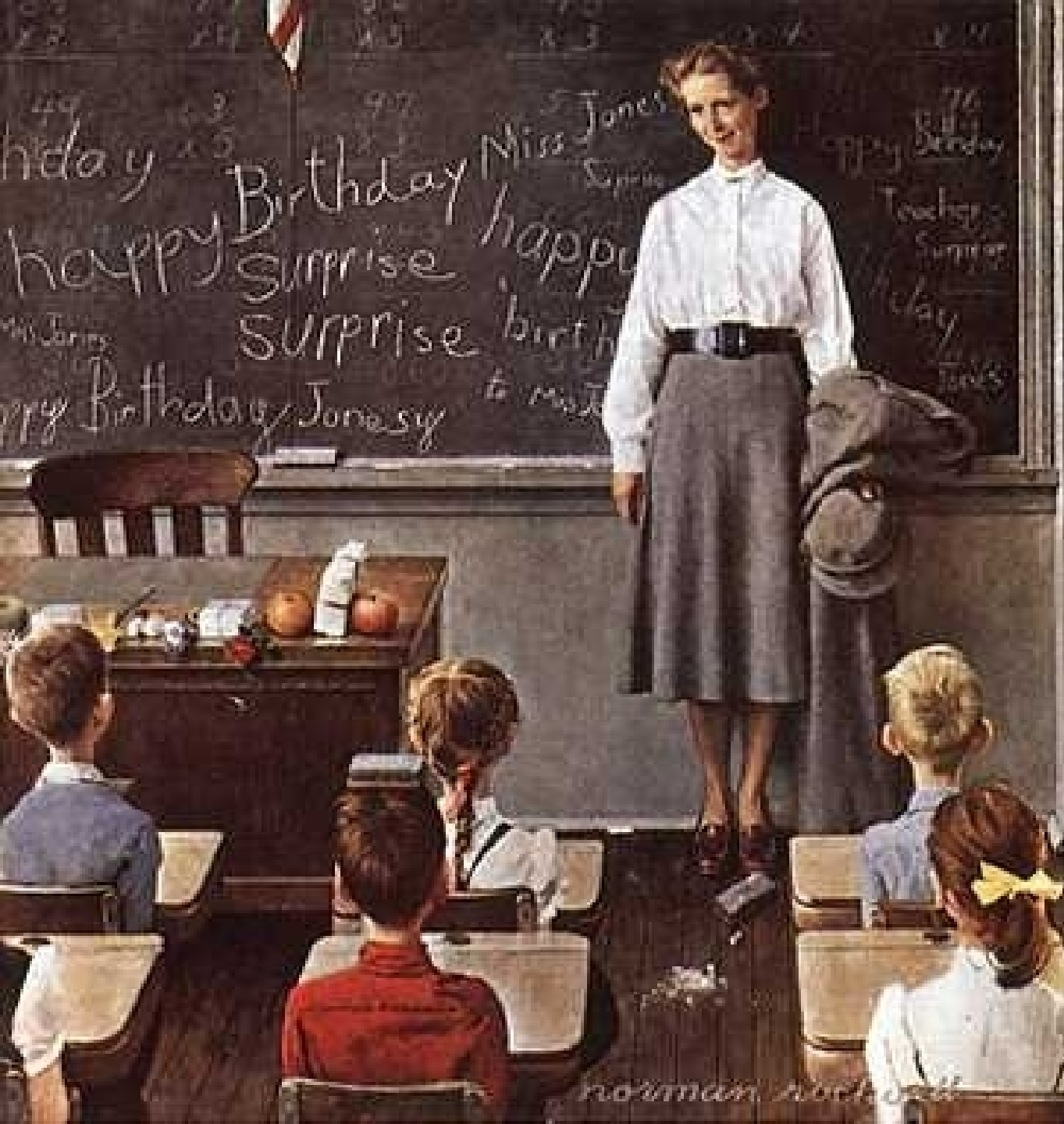
Missed



Scholarly Pace




Sunset



Surprise

Now it's your turn...

You Do: Formative

- Walking for Exercise and Pleasure
 - Hey Dog
- 
- Decorative water ripples in the bottom right corner of the slide.

Now it's your turn...

You Show: Summative

➤ Zoo

➤ Rodney



Wrap-up Discussion

- What does it mean to make an inference?
- Why do you need to know how to make inferences?

