

# THE INFERENCE STRATEGY

## LESSON 1 NOTES SHEET

Infer means to \_\_\_\_\_ about something based on \_\_\_\_\_ that you have learned.

You can use the \_\_\_\_\_ Strategy to \_\_\_\_\_

The **first** step to the Inference Strategy is to \_\_\_\_\_

To interact with the questions means to think \_\_\_\_\_ the questions.

The **second** step of the Inference Strategy is to \_\_\_\_\_

During the N Step, you will figure out the \_\_\_\_\_ it is and write a \_\_\_\_\_ next to it.

There are two major types of questions:  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

The answer for a Factual Question is \_\_\_\_\_ in the text.

With Think & Seek Questions, you must think and look for \_\_\_\_\_ to figure out the best answer.

# THE INFERENCE STRATEGY LESSON 1 NOTES SHEET

(continued)

There are 3 types of Think & Seek Questions:

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Questions, that you will mark with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Questions, that you will mark with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Questions, that you will mark with a \_\_\_\_\_.

There are 4 types of questions altogether. They are Factual, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, Predicting, and \_\_\_\_\_.

The **third** step in the Inference Strategy is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

During this step, you will look for \_\_\_\_\_ to help answer the questions.

The **fourth** step in the Inference Strategy is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

This is where you look for \_\_\_\_\_ to support your answer.

The **fifth** step in the Inference Strategy is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

That means you must remember to \_\_\_\_\_ the question!

The mnemonic device \_\_\_\_\_ represents each step of this strategy.

# THE INFERENCE STRATEGY

## LESSON 2 NOTES SHEET

There are two major types of questions you may be asked to answer. They are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ questions.

A fact is something that is \_\_\_\_\_

A factual question will have an answer that is \_\_\_\_\_ in the passage.

A factual question may begin with words like \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_

However, these are just examples. Factual questions will always ask for something that is \_\_\_\_\_ in the passage.

Attending to \_\_\_\_\_ in a passage will help you be a better reader.

When you answer a Factual Question, you have to make sure that the answer you choose is the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ to the information in the passage.

When you read a Factual Question, be sure to attend to \_\_\_\_\_ in the question, so you know what clues to look for while you are reading.

After you read a Factual Question, you need to look for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ that are in the passage to help you answer correctly.

# THE INFERENCE STRATEGY LESSON 2 NOTES SHEET

(continued)

The steps to the Inference Strategy are:

I = \_\_\_\_\_

N = \_\_\_\_\_

F = \_\_\_\_\_

E = \_\_\_\_\_

R = \_\_\_\_\_

# THE INFERENCE STRATEGY

## LESSON 3 NOTES SHEET

The two major types of questions that you will see are called \_\_\_\_\_ Questions and \_\_\_\_\_ Questions.

The first type of a Think and Seek Question is called a \_\_\_\_\_ Question.

You will write the letter \_\_\_\_\_ next to each Big Picture Question.

A Big Picture Question will ask for the \_\_\_\_\_ the author is giving the reader or the \_\_\_\_\_.

A Big Picture Question may ask for a \_\_\_\_\_ of the passage. It may also ask for information on the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of the passage.

Some of the key words that may be used in a Big Picture question are:

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_

Write the key word next to its definition and example below:

\_\_\_\_\_: The big idea in a paragraph or passage.

Example: This is about how people lived during the Renaissance.

\_\_\_\_\_: The author's reason for writing the passage.

Example: The author wants to convince the reader to exercise each day.

\_\_\_\_\_: A short statement that tells about a long passage.

Example: The passage is a story about a man who breaks his arm and learns a lesson.

# THE INFERENCE STRATEGY LESSON 3 NOTES SHEET

(continued)

\_\_\_\_\_ : The author's communication in writing to the reader. What the author wants the reader to know or understand.

Example: The author wants us to understand that people should not say mean things about other people.

\_\_\_\_\_ : Another word for "message" or what the author wants the reader to know.

Example: The theme of this passage is that it's better to be safe than sorry.

\_\_\_\_\_ : The place in which the story is located.

Example: This takes place in the African jungle.

\_\_\_\_\_ : The feeling of the passage. The emotions the author is expressing through the use of certain words like adjectives and adverbs.

Example: This passage is an angry passage. The author shows that anger through the ways Peter acts by throwing things and yelling.

Three purposes an author may have for writing a passage are to

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_

The steps of the INFER Strategy are:

I = \_\_\_\_\_

N = \_\_\_\_\_

F = \_\_\_\_\_

E = \_\_\_\_\_

R = \_\_\_\_\_

# THE INFERENCE STRATEGY

## LESSON 4 NOTES SHEET

The two major types of questions are called \_\_\_\_\_ Questions and \_\_\_\_\_ Questions.

The first type of Think and Seek Question is called a \_\_\_\_\_ Question.

The second type of Think and Seek Question is called a \_\_\_\_\_ Question.

When you predict something, you are making a \_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_ about what will happen in the \_\_\_\_\_

A Predicting Question will require you to forecast what will happen next or in the future in relation to information \_\_\_\_\_

Key words in Predicting Questions include \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_

When you make a prediction, you have to make sure that it is a \_\_\_\_\_, that it is \_\_\_\_\_ to the clues in the passage, and that it \_\_\_\_\_ the question.

The code letter you will write for Predicting Questions is a \_\_\_\_\_

# THE INFERENCE STRATEGY LESSON 4 NOTES SHEET

(continued)

You should read the \_\_\_\_\_ passage and find all of the \_\_\_\_\_ before you respond to the question.

Your \_\_\_\_\_ should relate to the \_\_\_\_\_ and information in the passage. If it doesn't, then you must \_\_\_\_\_ the prediction.

The steps of the INFER Strategy are:

I = \_\_\_\_\_

N = \_\_\_\_\_

F = \_\_\_\_\_

E = \_\_\_\_\_

R = \_\_\_\_\_



# THE INFERENCE STRATEGY

## LESSON 5 NOTES SHEET

There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of Think & Seek Questions.

The types of Think & Seek Questions are \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ Questions.

Clarifying is making \_\_\_\_\_. That means something is easy to understand. If something is not clear, it won't make sense.

A Clarifying Question will require you to make something \_\_\_\_\_ to understand. It will require you to \_\_\_\_\_ of something.

Some examples of how Clarifying Questions may begin are:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Good readers \_\_\_\_\_ as they read. If something just doesn't make sense to them, they press the " \_\_\_\_\_ " button on reading, just like they might press the same button on a video machine. Then, they " \_\_\_\_\_ " to go back and reread to make sense of what's confusing.

When you answer a Clarifying Question, you have to make sure that your answer is related to the \_\_\_\_\_ in the passage.

# THE INFERENCE STRATEGY LESSON 5 NOTES SHEET

(continued)

If a question asks you what a certain word means, you will need to look for that word and \_\_\_\_\_ what it means in that particular sentence.

This will help you to \_\_\_\_\_ what it means.

The code letter you will write for a Clarifying Question is a \_\_\_\_\_

If, after finding clues, you discover that your answer cannot be correct, then you need to \_\_\_\_\_ to find \_\_\_\_\_ to support your answer.

The steps to the INFER Strategy and what they mean are:

I = \_\_\_\_\_

N = \_\_\_\_\_

F = \_\_\_\_\_

E = \_\_\_\_\_

R = \_\_\_\_\_