Inferences About Where 1

When you **make an inference** about a picture, you look for clues you can see and think about what you already know. Sometimes you can tell where something is happening from a picture.
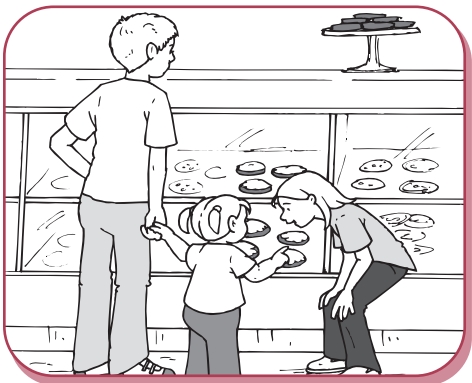
➡ Look at the pictures below. Then read the questions and check the best answers.

1. Where is this airplane?
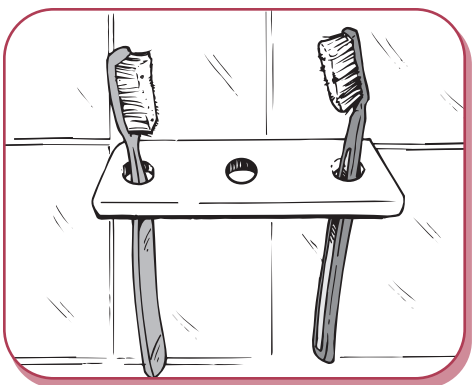   _____ a. at a train station
   _____ b. at an airport
   _____ c. at a school

   What clues tell you where the airplane is?

   _____

   _____

2. Where are these people?
   _____ a. in a bakery
   _____ b. in a drugstore
   _____ c. in a doctor's office

   What clues tell you where the people are?

   _____

   _____

3. Where are these things located?
   _____ a. in an office
   _____ b. in a kitchen
   _____ c. in a bathroom

   What clues tell you where you would see these?

   _____

   _____

Inferences From Reading 2

When you **make an inference** about what you read, you are using clues from the words to figure out something the story doesn't say.

➡ Read these passages and answer the questions.

1. Martin couldn't make up his mind. A rabbit would be gentle but it wouldn't do any tricks. A fish would be too boring. A kitten would be nice but he couldn't take it for a walk. "Okay, I know which one I want," Martin told the clerk. "I'll take the furry brown one that's scratching its ear. I have always wanted one just like him! I'll need a collar and a leash. I can't wait to take him for a walk."

   a. Where was Martin? _____

   b. What pet did Martin buy? _____

   c. How did Martin feel about his new pet? Why?

   _____

2. Kim wanted to buy her mom a glass frog for her birthday. Her mom collected all kinds of frogs. She liked crystal frogs the best.

   Kim went into a store. She found two crystal frogs. They looked exactly alike. She picked one up and held it up to the light. It sparkled perfectly. As Kim set it down on the counter, someone bumped her arm. The glass frog fell. It broke into pieces. "I'm sorry," someone said to Kim. "I bumped into you by accident. I'll pay for whatever broke."

   a. What kind of store was Kim in? _____

   b. Why did she want to buy a frog for her mother's birthday?

   _____

   c. Why did Kim hold the frog up to the light?

   _____

   d. How do you think Kim felt when someone offered to pay for the broken frog?

   _____

Inferences From Listening 8

➡ Listen to what I say. Then answer the questions I ask you.

1. Sylvester Graham lived in the 1800s. He believed people should eat only natural foods and drinks. He invented a cracker baked with unsifted whole wheat flour. His tasty, healthful cracker became popular. That's how graham crackers were invented.

   When did Sylvester Graham live?   in the 1800s

   What did he believe about food and drinks?   People should only eat natural foods and drinks.

   What did Sylvester Graham invent?   the graham cracker

   What do you think Sylvester Graham would think about fast-food restaurants? Those restaurants serve food and drinks that aren't good for your health.

2. Dr. Joseph Lister was a famous British surgeon in the 1800s. He discovered ways to kill germs that cause infection. His patients did not get infections like the patients of other surgeons. Later an American company developed a mouthwash that would kill germs. They named it "Listerine."

   How do you think Dr. Lister became famous?   He was an excellent surgeon; people spoke well of his work.

   What nationality was Dr. Lister?   British

   Why was "Listerine" a good name for a mouthwash?   People would remember how well Dr. Lister's methods killed germs and think the mouthwash would be a good antiseptic.

3. Louis Braille became blind when he was three years old. He did well in school and became a teacher for the blind in Paris. In 1829 he invented a way for people who are blind to read. His system had raised dots that represented numbers, letters, and punctuation. Today many people who are blind use braille to read.

   How do you think people who are blind were educated before Braille was invented?   They listened to learn; people read to them and talked with them.

   How is learning to read Braille like learning a language?   Both use symbols you need to learn to communicate in that system or language.