

STUDENT BOOK F

FOCUS on

DRAWING CONCLUSIONS
AND MAKING INFERENCES

HAWKER BROWNLOW
EDUCATION

NAME _____

To the Student

In *FOCUS on Drawing Conclusions and Making Inferences, Book F*, you will read passages and answer questions. You will practise using the reading strategy called Drawing Conclusions and Making Inferences. You will learn about the strategy on the Learn About pages. You will see a sample passage, sample questions and sample answer choices on the Lesson Preview pages. Then you will practise using the strategy in twenty lessons.

Each lesson has a passage and five questions. After you finish reading the passage, answer the five questions. For the first four questions, fill in the correct answers on the Answer Form on page 53. Or, you may fill in the correct answers directly on the page. For the fifth question, write the answer on the lines provided on the page. Fill in the circle on the Answer Form to show that you have completed the fifth question.

Use the Tracking Chart on page 47 to show when you have finished each lesson and to show the number of questions that you answered correctly. After each group of five lessons, you will complete a self-assessment to see how you are doing.

So . . . FOCUS and enjoy!

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Learn About

Drawing Conclusions and Making Inferences

Not all information is directly stated in a reading passage; some is merely suggested or hinted at. But you can figure out information that is not directly stated by thinking about what *is directly stated*, along with *what you already know* from your own life.

Figuring out information that is not directly stated is called **drawing conclusions and making inferences**.

Read this passage about something that puzzled Serendipity the cat.

As you read, think about the information that is directly stated, as well as what you already know.



Serendipity, the curious young Persian cat, reached one paw toward the mysterious “something”. It was just like the clear, wet drink she took from her bowl every day, except that this clear wetness never stayed still. When her owner turned a knob, it poured out of the tap in a steady stream.

Then it ran down the hole in the bottom of the sink, swirling and gurgling as it went.

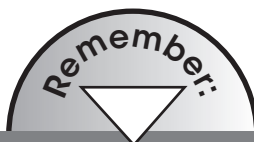
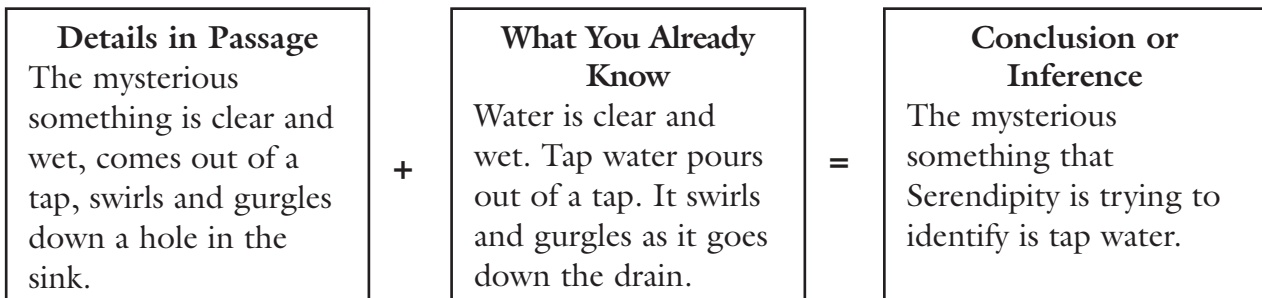
Although Serendipity poked and pawed and sniffed and stared at the strange substance, she could not figure out what it was. She could see it, she could touch it, she could taste it, she could hear it, but she never could catch it! What was this moving, noise-making, clear and wet stuff?

The passage does provide detailed information about Serendipity. What the passage does *not* tell you is what the mysterious “something” is that Serendipity is trying to identify. How can you figure this out?

To figure out information that is not directly stated, think about the information that is directly stated. The passage tells you that the mystery substance is clear and wet, that it is similar to something that Serendipity drinks from a bowl, that it comes out of a tap and that it goes down the hole in a sink.

Think about what you already know yourself about these details. You know that one clear and wet substance that cats drink from a bowl is water. You also know that tap water is a clear, wet liquid that pours out of a tap and that can go down the hole in the sink, swirling and gurgling.

From the details stated in the passage and from what you already know, you can figure out that the mysterious something that Serendipity is trying to identify is tap water.



Figuring out information that is not directly stated is called drawing conclusions and making inferences.

Lesson

Preview

Read this sample story about two friends. As you read, think about the information that is directly stated as well as what you already know. This will help you figure out information that is not directly stated.

A Little Mistake



Amber was always late whenever she and Angela planned to meet and today was no exception. She suddenly realised she hadn't even thought about what to wear. She quickly turned on her parents' computer and looked up the weather forecast.

"Oh no," she groaned, "the forecast is for showers!"

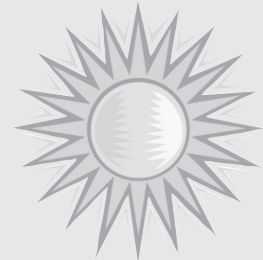
There was no time to change the plan now since Angela had probably already started for the beach. So, with a puzzled glance out the window, Amber simply slipped on her raincoat, grabbed her umbrella and headed out the door.

When she got to the beach, Amber found Angela already sprawled on her towel on the sand, in her new sun hat and swimsuit, applying sunscreen to her shoulders.

"Why are you wearing that outfit?" Angela exclaimed. "You look ridiculous!"

"The Wednesday forecast said it would for rain!" Amber explained.

"But Amber," her friend said, "Look at that bright blue sky! Wednesday is tomorrow!"



1. Details in the passage suggest that on the day Amber and Angela met at the beach, the weather was

- (A) rainy.
- (B) sunny.
- (C) foggy.
- (D) cold.

2. You can figure out that the "little mistake" mentioned in the title was probably that

- (A) Amber went to the wrong beach.
- (B) Amber was on time to meet Angela.
- (C) Amber dressed according to the forecast for the wrong day.
- (D) Amber had read the weather forecast for Tuesday.

*Look at the answer choices for each question.
Read why each answer choice is correct or
not correct.*

1. Details in the passage suggest that on the day Amber and Angela met at the beach, the weather was

Ⓐ rainy.

This answer is not correct because the story says that the sky was bright blue and the sky isn't usually that colour when it's raining.

● sunny.

This answer is correct because Angela was wearing a sun hat and was applying sunscreen.

Ⓒ foggy.

This answer is not correct because the sky was bright blue and the story never mentions fog.

Ⓓ cold.

This answer is not correct because Angela was comfortable wearing a swimsuit.

2. You can figure out that the "little mistake" mentioned in the title was probably that

Ⓐ Amber went to the wrong beach.

This answer is not correct because Amber found Angela at the beach, where they were supposed to meet.

Ⓑ Amber was on time to meet Angela.

This answer is not correct because being on time would not have been a mistake, as she was supposed to have been on time. Also, Amber wasn't on time; she was late.

● Amber dressed according to the forecast for the wrong day.

This answer is correct because Amber mistakenly thought the day was Wednesday and she dressed for rain, which was forecast for Wednesday.

Ⓓ Amber had read the weather forecast for Tuesday.

This answer is not correct because she had read the forecast for Wednesday.