



# Inferencing

### Inferencing:

A **conclusion** reached based on **evidence** and **reasoning**.

### Inferencing as You Read = Reading between the Lines

1. Infer details
2. Infer the main idea

### When to Infer the Main Idea:



The main idea is not clearly stated



The text begins with a question



The text compares and contrasts two or more things



Each sentence in the paragraph contains equally specific information



The text is satirical or the author's tone is ironic

### How to Infer the Main Idea:

1. Observe signposts like abstracts, titles, headings, and subheadings, transitions, and summaries.
2. Identify key words that are repeated or referred to by other words (pronouns, substitutes, and associated words)
3. Find a major sentence that almost states the main idea and add a word or phrase to it
4. Combine two or more key sentences into one sentence
5. Summarize all the sentences into one sentence
6. Observe the author's attitude or tone

### You can check whether your inference is logical or not by asking these questions:

- Is it based on words and sentences in the text?
- Is it based more on the author's words than on your point of view?
- Does it manage to avoid contradicting other statements made in the text?
- Does it comply with the author's attitude or tone about the topic?
- Could it function as the thesis or topic sentence?

We make inferences every day.



When we are with someone, we might infer what they are thinking or feeling based on what they say or do.



In a text message or email, we often infer what someone means based on what they write.



In new situations we infer what's going on by interpreting clues around us.