Elements of Understanding

Deeper Instruction in Reading and Listening Comprehension

Making Inferences & Predictions



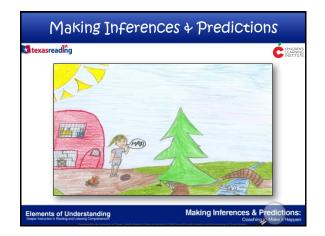
PowerPoint Presentation

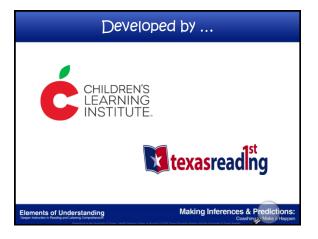




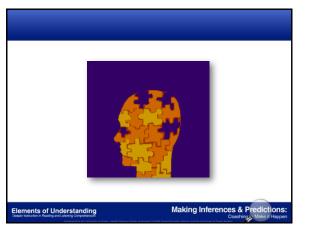


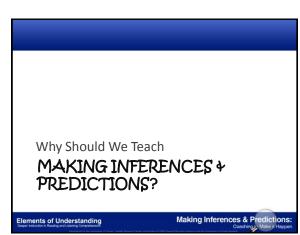












Why Teach Making Inferences & Predictions?

"We are turning out lots of superficial readers. They look and sound competent. They read smoothly and retell what they've read with some detail, but they are unable to go further."

(Routman, 2003, pp. 117-118)

"A substantial body of research shows that poor comprehenders ... have difficulty making inferences that require interpretation or integration of text.

> (Fletcher, Lvon, Fuchs, & Barnes, 2007, p. 190) Making Inferences & Predictions:

Why Teach Making Inferences & Predictions?

When we infer, we create a personal meaning from the text. We combine what we read with relevant background knowledge to create a meaning that is not explicitly stated in the text. Good "readers actively search for, are aware of, implicit meaning."

(Keene & Zimmermann, 1997. p. 162)

Making Inferences & Predictions



Why Teach Making Inferences & Predictions?

Students are expected to:

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- K.4A: predict what might happen next in text based on the cover, title, and illustrations
- 1.4A: confirm prediction about what will happen next in the text by 'reading the part that tells"
- 2.3A; 3.2A: use ideas (e.g., illustrations, titles, topic sentences, key words, and foreshadowing) to make and confirm predictions
- K.6-10; 1.7-11 & 1.13-14; 2.6-11 & 2.13-14; 3.5-10 & 3.12-14: Students analyze/understand, make inferences, and draw conclusions ... and provide evidence from the text to support their understanding

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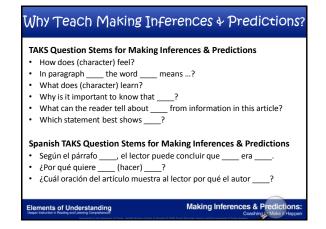
Why Teach Making Inferences & Predictions?

Horizontal Alignment Planning Guide (HAPG)

- EXAMPLES MATH.3.6A: Identify and extend whole-number and geometric patterns to make predictions and solve problems, including determining the missing number/term.
- SCI.3.2C: Analyze and interpret information to construct reasonable
 explanations from direct and indirect evidence.
- SS.2.17E: Interpret print, oral, and visual materials by identifying the main idea, making predictions, and comparing and contrasting information in the materials.
- P SCI.2.7A: Observe ... predict, and illustrate changes in size, mass. temperature, color, position, quantity, sound, and movement.
- P ELA,1,RC,D / SLA,1,RC,D: Make inferences about text and use textual evidence to support understanding

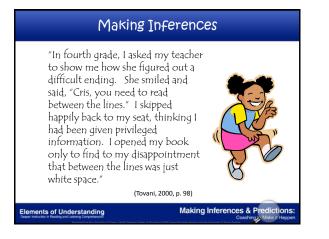
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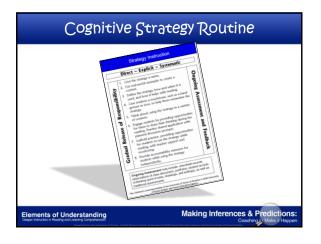


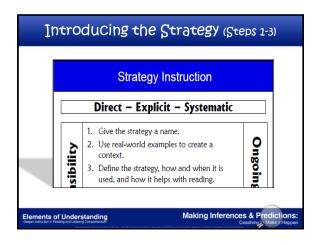
How Should We Teach Making Inferences?

When children are explicitly taught inferential skills, "the enjoyment of the task of reading is enhanced and is therefore more likely to be undertaken readily, even by pupils who may have initially found reading difficult."

(McGee & Johnson, 2003, p. 49)

Making Inferences & Predictions





Introducing the Strategy (Steps 1-3)

"Today, I want to show you how I infer. I'm going to pause as I read and I'll share my inferences. Inferences are really important and great readers make them all the time. An inference is something a reader knows from reading, but the author doesn't include it in the book. It helps you understand the story more deeply and helps make books mean something very personal to you."

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(Keene & Zimmermann, 2007, p. 148)

Making Inferences & Predictions

The Teacher is Key

"Children's difficulties on inferencerelated items often correlate to teachers' lack of clarity about what good inference instruction looks like ... if we're not sure how to describe inference, our instruction tend to be less explicit, less frequent, and less than memorable."

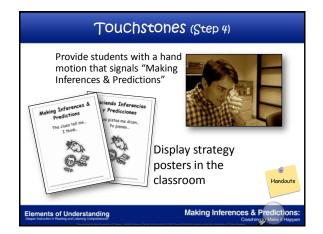
(Keene & Zimmermann, 2007, p. 148)

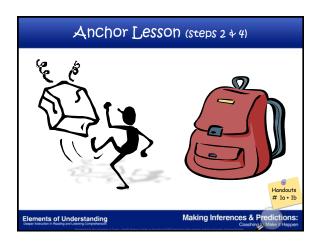
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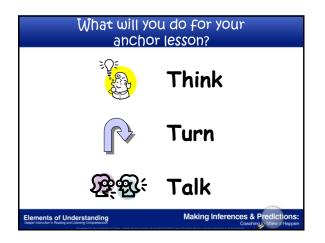
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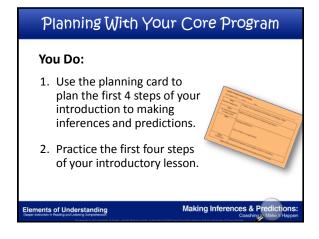
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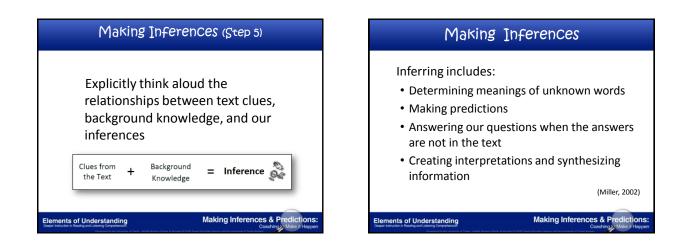
























Planning With Your Core Program

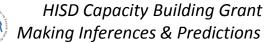
You Do:

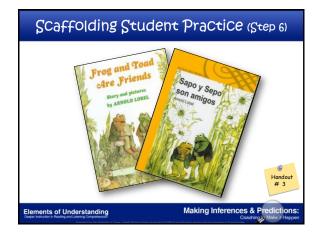
Look at the story you will be using for instruction next week. Select 2-3 pages of text. Track your thinking. Try to be aware of the inferences you make while reading.

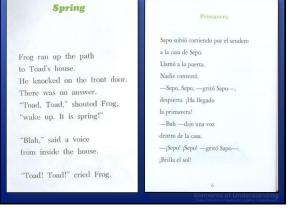
- 1. Use the planning card to assist you in planning
 - a think-aloud lesson. In your planning include:
 A CPQ for the 2-3 pages of selected text
 - Two places to model making inferences
 - Optional: One place for students to Think-Turn-Talk
- 2. Practice your think-aloud, modeling the inferences you make while reading

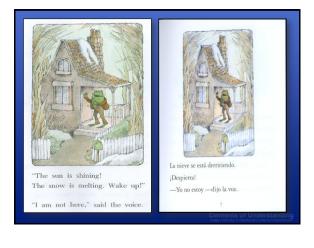
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Making Inferences & Predictions:

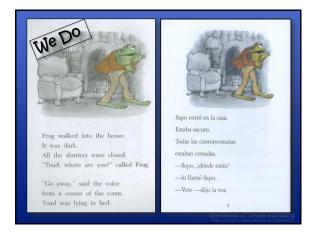


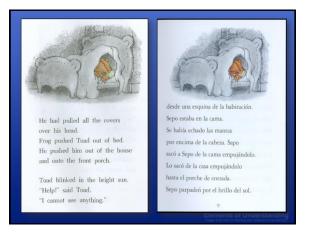




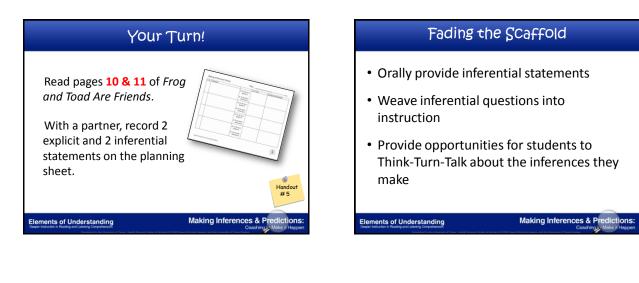


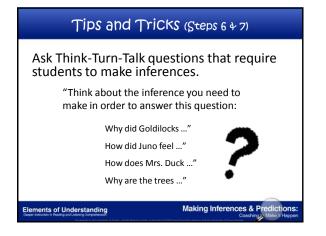
| P. # | Statement | Г | | Text Clues | Background Knowledge |
|------|---|---|---------------------------|---|---|
| 4 | Frog ran up the path to Toad's house. | Ø | In the text (explicit) | | |
| | | • | In my head (inference) | | |
| 4 | Frog is very excited that spring has arrived. | • | In the text (explicit) | ran up the path shouted exclamation saus it's spring | when someone runs and shouts they are usually excited when authors use |
| | | Ø | In my head (inference) | - ango it a spring | exclamation marks it's to show the reader that something exciting is happening |
| 5 | "I am not here," said the voice. | Ø | In the text (explicit) | | |
| | | | In my head (inference) | | |
| 5 | Toad does not want to wake up. | • | In the text (explicit) | he didn't answer "blah" I am not here | my children don't answer when I call them to wake i and they don't want to |
| | | Ø | In my head (inference) | | when someone doesn't way to be bothered they say the they are not there |

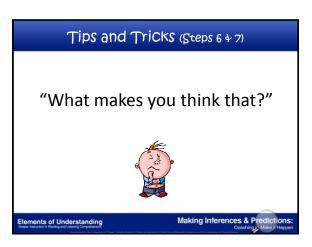


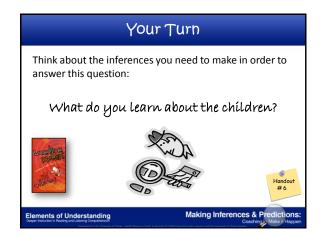


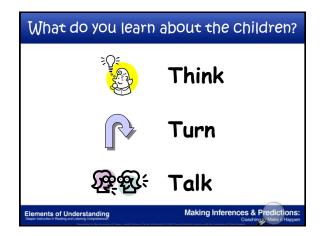




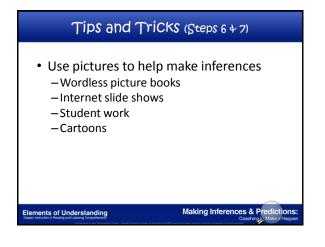


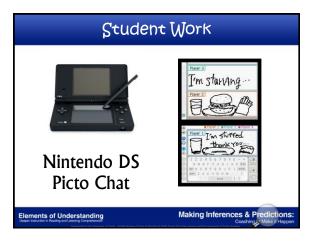


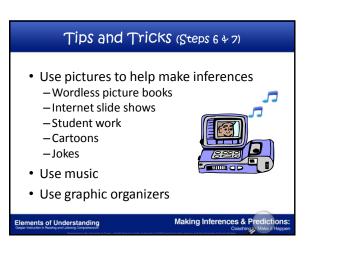


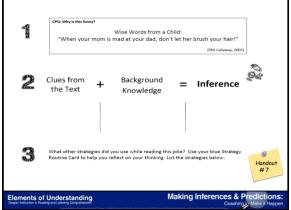




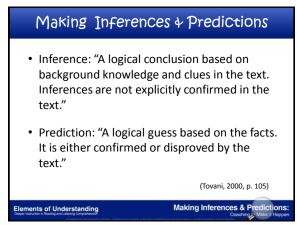












How Should We Teach Making Predictions?

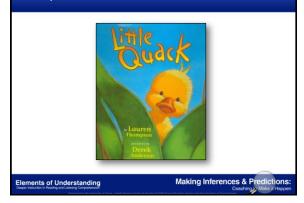
been successful in increasing interest in and memory of what has been read. This is true however, only if predictions are explicitly compared to the ideas in the text during reading. Verifying predictions may be just as important as making the actual prediction.

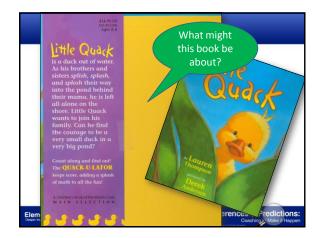
(Duke & Pearson, 2002)

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How Should We Teach Making Predictions?





Tips and Tricks Make predictions worthwhile – not just part of the routine. Ask yourself, "Will making predictions support students' comprehension of this text? Predict at the "just right" spot in the text Reinforce that predictions must be logical Ask "Why do you think that?"

- Don't make assumptions about student background knowledge
- · Don't always model "right" predictions
- Read to verify or modify predictions

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