ELA Virtual Learning

English II

April 29, 2020

English II
Lesson: April 29, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

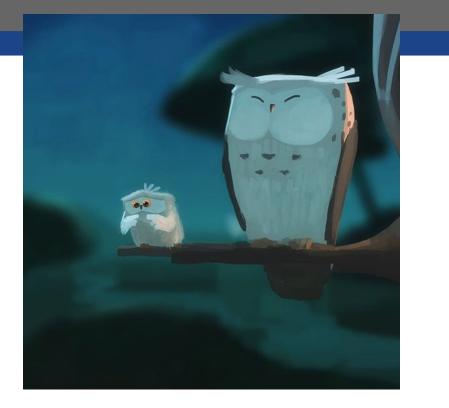- **I can make inferences not explicitly mentioned in a text and support those inferences with textual evidence.**

Respond to the question below on a separate piece of paper.

What can you infer just by looking at this photo?
Some questions to ask yourself:

How are the owls related?
What are both owls feeling?
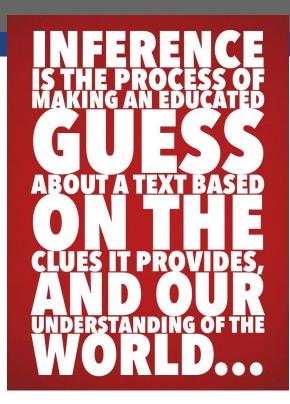*What is the tone of the photo?*

You have just made an inference by completing the bell ringer. You have most likely done this before because we make inferences all the time! We make them when we watch movies, our favorite TV show, while listening to our favorite song, or anything else that causes you to think about what something is showing or saying without explicitly doing so.

Definition of inference: "An inference is an idea or conclusion that's drawn from evidence and reasoning" (vocabulary.com)

The **key** to making inferences is that you have evidence and reasoning to support why you made that inference.

As we move into the practice portion of this lesson, focus on the words within the poem to help you make inferences.

Please refer to the example on the right. The words used help the reader infer that Gene was indeed sick.

Inferences in Literature

- Words are used to create mental pictures.
- "Gene's skin was pale and hot to the touch; he squeezed his eyes tight against the throbbing in his head, and as he lifted his fingers to press on his temple, his stomach lurched with nausea."

The inference is that Gene is sick.

- Go to the poem linked <u>here</u>.

- Look back at your notes from slides 4-6.

- After you have read through the poem a FEW times, complete the chart on the next slide where you will make three different inferences about what the text isn't explicitly saying.

PRACTICE

| Inference #1
Provide evidence in bottom box | Inference #2
Provide evidence in bottom box | Inference #3
Provide evidence in bottom box |
|---|---|---|
| Reasoning: | Reasoning: | Reasoning: |
| Evidence: | Evidence: | Evidence: |

- **Check your answer to make sure your response meets the following criteria:**

  → **Did you make at least three inferences about the poem?**

  → **Did you identify textual evidence to support where you made your inferences in the poem?**

  → **Did you explain your reasoning in a grammatically correct, full sentence?**

PRACTICE ANSWER KEY *(Answers will vary)*

Inference #1 *Provide evidence in bottom box*	Inference #2 *Provide evidence in bottom box*	Inference #3 *Provide evidence in bottom box*
Reasoning: Each stanza begins with a different type of man. Through the representation of each man, it can be inferred that all of them experience death similarly because death is inevitable.	**Reasoning:**	**Reasoning:**
Evidence: "Though wise men at their end know <u>dark</u> is right," (line 4) "Good men, the last wave by, crying how bright" (line 7) "<u>Grave</u> men, near death, who see with <u>blinding sight</u>" (line 13)	**Evidence:**	**Evidence:**

- **Making Inferences in Literature**

REFLECTION

Look at the learning objective below and reflect on how well you understand it.

- **I can make inferences not explicitly mentioned in a text and support those inferences with textual evidence.**

1 = I still need to work on it
5 = I know I've mastered it!