



ELA Virtual Learning

**Grade 6/Drawing Conclusions/
Inferences**

April 29, 2020



6th-Grade ELA

Lesson: April 29, 2020

Objective/Learning Targets:

Students will be able to draw conclusions & make inferences by citing textual evidence to support their analysis of what the text says.



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Objective/Learning Targets:

- 6.RL.1.A - Draw conclusions, infer, and analyze by citing textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

Warm Up:

Take a minute to think about what you already know about making inferences.

Now, watch this [video](#) about an actor that makes an inference on her recording set.

Once you are finished watching, write down the process the character used to make her inference.

Then, write about a time that you had to make an inference about something in your life. It could be while reading, playing sports, at school, or anywhere else!



Learn:

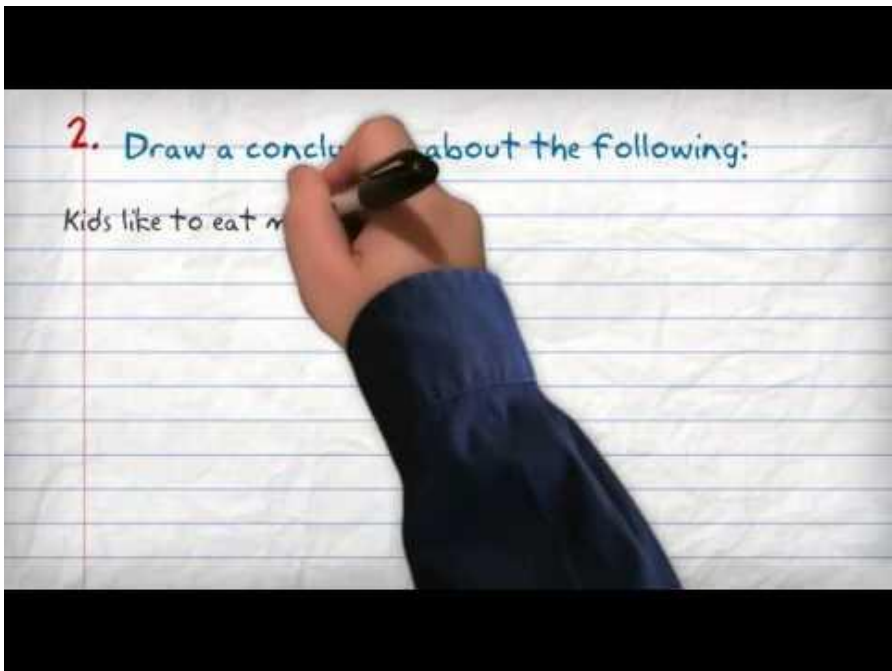
An *inference* is an assumed fact based on available information. It is using observation & background to reach a logical conclusion. For example, if you see someone eating new food and he or she makes a face, then you infer he does not like it. Or if someone slams a door, you can infer that she is upset about something.



Watch this [video](#) about inferences

Learn (continued):

A *drawn conclusion* is an assumption developed as the next logical step for the given information. Drawing conclusions uses information that is implied or inferred to make meaning out of what is not clearly stated. Writers give readers hints or clues that help them read between the lines since not everything is explicitly stated or spelled out all the time.



Watch this [video](#) to learn more about drawing conclusions.



Learn (continued):

Read the following poem from Emily Dickinson and think about what inferences and conclusions you can make.

Why do you think Dickinson compared fame to a bee?

What does she mean when she says fame has a song, and a wing?

What can you conclude about Dickinson's view of fame? Do you think she wanted to be famous?

Fame is a Bee

“Fame is a bee.

It has a song-

It has a sting-

Ah, too, it has a wing.”



Learn (continued):

Why do you think Dickinson compared fame to a bee? *I infer Dickinson compares fame to a bee because they are busy, their time is fleeting, and they can be dangerous.*

Fame is a Bee

"Fame is a bee.
It has a song-
It has a sting-
Ah, too, it has a wing."

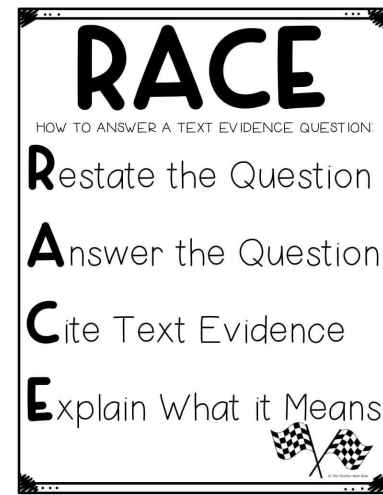
What does she mean when she says fame has a song and a wing? *My inference is that fame and bees are similar because they listen to their own music, they fly around and above people, and they make you want to stop and watch them.*

From her poem, what can you conclude about Dickinson's view of fame? *I conclude that Dickinson did not like fame because as alluring as it is, she also said it comes with a sting.*



Practice:

- Read the passages below.
→ [The Good Deed](#)



On notebook paper, answer the following questions using what you learned about how to make an inference. Write your answer using the RACE strategy.

1. Do you think Miss Benson is aware that there is conflict between Heather and Risa?
2. Why does Heather say that her father is taking her to the beach the first time she is leaving Miss Benson's house?



Practice Answer Key:

(Answers will Vary)

- Check your answers to make sure it meets the following criteria:
 - Did you write in complete sentences?
 - Did you use standard conventions (spelling, punctuation, grammar)?
 - Did you answer the question?
 - Did you support and explain your answer using details from the article

Sample Proficient Answers:

1. *I think Miss Benson is aware that there is conflict between Heather and Risa. In the story Heather makes it clear that Miss Benson is very perceptive. She says that, “she didn’t sound like she was missing anything at all.” So, she has probably noticed the tension between the two girls. Later, Miss Benson says to Heather about Risa that, “She’s a very nice girl. I’m sure the two of you are going to be great friends.” This means that she knows they will be friends in the future, meaning she knows they are not currently friends in the present.*
2. *Heather says her father is taking her to the beach the first time she is leaving Miss Benson’s house because she wants to make Risa feel bad. Before Heather decides to leave she was thinking that she “couldn’t stand being bested by a girl who still read a little kiddy book with her lips.” This shows us that Heather is feeling jealous. She then says the word father and she “leaned heavily on the word since it was obvious that Risa didn’t have one of those.” The only reason she would put emphasis on what she had that Risa did not was to then try to make Risa feel bad and jealous, the way Risa had unintentionally just done to Heather.*

If you want more practice...Additional Resource:



- Watch this [video](#).
- Why do you think his mom got him this particular puppy?
- What about the puppy does the little boy not like?
- What does the little boy learn from the puppy?