

Inferences 1

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g2G-MalxjBI>

When we read stories, watch films or TV shows, look at pictures or play video games, we use lots of different skills to work out what is happening. One of these skills is called inference.

Inferring is a bit like being a detective. You have to find the clues to work out the hidden information.

Read the extract carefully.

Miss Kate was writing on the back of the board when she felt something hit her on the back of her head. She put her hand up to touch the sting and immediately felt another on the back of her hand. There was a suppressed giggle behind her; the scraping of a chair leg across the linoleum floor.

She felt her face going red and her temper rising up into her throat. She spun around angrily.

"All right, that's enough!" she said. "I have had it! I'm going to have to ask you to leave!"

Answer the questions. **Use details from the text to support your answers.**

1. Where is this scene taking place?

2. Who or what is Miss Kate?

3. What do you think just happened?

4. Do you think this has happened before? Why or why not?

Inferences 2

Read the passage carefully. Then make **at least five inferences** based on what you have read.

Passage

Melissa sat with her back stiff, her hands folded in her lap. She murmured a shy, "Thank you," when her water glass was refilled. She listened to the adults around her, exchanging proud opinions about things that she didn't understand, and sipped her water.

Even a drop of so much as a quarter inch in its level invariably brought the frosty silver fountain back to her side. She studied the gleaming implements on either side of her plate — half a dozen of them, at least.

It seemed impossible that she would make it all the way through the evening without doing something foolish or embarrassing, and just the thought of it made her blush.

Write your inferences below:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Direct Speech 1

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s8a19kuole0&t=8s>

Direct speech is when someone's words are written down exactly as they were said. Direct speech is punctuated using **inverted commas** (" "). Speech is direct when it is written as it was said and punctuated correctly with inverted commas around **the exact original words** and is usually accompanied by a reporting clause (he said, they said, said Julie).

In fictional narratives, direct speech is used to **show dialogue between characters** as if they have spoken to each other and usually furthers the story or builds their characters.

Each of the following sentences should contain direct speech punctuation.

Rewrite the sentences, adding inverted commas in the correct places to show the words being spoken.

Also add any other missing punctuation such as full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, or commas.

Example

"You can work with me if you like," Cole offered.

Practice

1. How about we pack up the study said Mum

2. Mind you don't trip over the beams Grandma was saying

3. Give me that Cole spluttered

4. Who is this she growled

5. Please make yourself at home said the king as they stepped into the room

Challenge – Punctuate the Passage Correctly

Rewrite the following passage using correct direct speech punctuation.

Hey one of the kidnappers called

Come back here said the other thundering after him

Get off me Cole protested as two pairs of arms grabbed him

Direct Speech 2

Each of the following sentences should contain direct speech punctuation.

Rewrite the sentences, adding inverted commas in the correct places to show the words being spoken. Also add any other missing punctuation such as full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, or commas.

Examples

"You can work with me if you like," Cole offered.

"No, thank you," said Mara. "You're always telling tales."

Practice

1. Hey get off said Liam as Cole threw himself sideways to peer out of the window
2. I want you all on your best behaviour all right said Mum as they climbed from the car
3. It's OK he muttered to himself
4. The king will be most pleased she said
5. I wouldn't get too close – you might get lost in there warned the king as he settled himself in a chair and lit a pipe
6. Oh yes please said Cole leaning forward eagerly I've always wanted to do magic

Challenge – Punctuate the Passage Correctly

Rewrite the following passage using correct direct speech punctuation.

Piog raised an eyebrow If you think this is delicious food must be disgusting in your world

"It's all we've got," said Yognar apologetically, putting down her empty bowl with a sigh. So we make do

But why should we Mum said Meeka, in a voice which suggested that she had asked this question many times before

Ellipsis

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MvuxyBPvEB4&t=3s>

1. It can be used to show a word or words that have been removed from a **sentence or quote**.
For example: *The space station has a cracked window and if you open it, it is very dangerous.*
COULD BECOME: *The space station has a cracked window... it is very dangerous.*

2. When a character finishes a sentence in their head, or **their thought trails off**.

For example:

If your grown-ups ask you if you have tidied your room, you might reply, "Well I was going to..."

3. To create suspense by adding a **pause before the end of the sentence**.

For example:

The hero saved the day, for now...

... Ellipsis – Shortening Quotations

An ellipsis (...) is a series of three dots which shows that some text has been left out.

It is used to shorten a long quotation by removing words that do not change the meaning of what is being quoted.

Example

Complete quotation:

Jennifer Bailey, a fifteen-year-old who lives in my neighbourhood, was recognized by the town for raising six hundred dollars for a local charitable organization.

Quotation with ellipsis:

Jennifer Bailey ... was recognized by the town for raising six hundred dollars for a local charitable organization.

Use an ellipsis to shorten each sentence below.

1. Several experts, one of whom is my great uncle William, have concluded that the dinosaur bone must be several million years old.

2. The firemen arrived less than seven minutes after the fire started, in record time, but it was too late for them to save the building.

3. The play was outstanding, all things considered, especially the staging and the acting.

Ellipsis 2

Read each sentence below. Identify what the ellipsis (...) indicates. Write the correct letter on the line.

A. Passage of time B. An unfinished thought C. Text removed from a quotation

- ____ 1. "I couldn't help noticing ..." Mark's voice trailed off.
- ____ 2. It rained ... and rained ... we thought it would never stop.
- ____ 3. Without even being asked, Mary told us, "The tickets are cheap ... but I still can't really recommend the performance."
- ____ 4. The clock chimed ... and then chimed again ... she counted sheep ... and still Eloise could not sleep.
- ____ 5. "I can't stand that girl," Olive said. "She's so ... I hate her."
- ____ 6. With the factory ... the town's economy declined rapidly.
- ____ 7. Chopin ... was a very gifted musician.
- ____ 8. I read that book ... I wrote a report on it.

Summary Writing

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AEwmts9MqGs>

The summary should begin with an **introductory sentence** that captures the **main idea** of the text. **Subsequent sentences** should present the **supporting details** in a **logical order**. Finally, the summary should **conclude** with a sentence that highlights the **overall significance or conclusion** of the original text. **Do not add in examples** to the summary.

Read each passage carefully. Create a **title** for each passage that expresses the main idea. Then **summarise it in your own words**.

Passage 1

Although they have enjoyed renewed popularity in recent decades due to the environmental movement, electric cars have a long history in the United States. The first successful U.S. electric car was built in 1891. It was soon followed by more makes and models, including an electric taxi in 1897.

Around the turn of the century, nearly one third of all the cars being manufactured in the U.S. were electric. Two key innovations, however, changed the trajectory of electric cars. First, Henry Ford introduced the gasoline-powered Model T in 1908. At that time, gasoline-powered cars were

still started with a cumbersome hand crank starter. Second, Charles Kettering invented the first practical electric automobile starter in 1912.

Together, these inventions made gasoline-powered cars the vehicle of choice in the U.S. due to their greater horsepower, range, and ease of refuelling.

Title: _____

Summary:

Passage 2

Albert Augustus Pope began his business career manufacturing bicycles in 1876. Though already successful, in the late 1890s Pope recognised the potential profits to be made manufacturing the increasingly popular "horseless carriage."

In 1896, Pope created one of the first car companies in America — the Columbia Electric Vehicle Company — using his Hartford factory. Pope chose electric motors for his cars because they were cleaner, quieter, and worked more efficiently than gas-powered motors. His first model, the Mark III, produced in 1897, was a great success.

Two years later, Columbia produced over two thousand cars in several different models. Pope's fortunes changed, however, when the Ford Motor Company introduced the Model T in 1908. People preferred gasoline-powered cars since gasoline was relatively easy to obtain. Pope tried to keep up with the times by switching to making gasoline-powered cars, but by the time Charles Kettering invented the first practical electrical starter in 1912 — making gas-powered cars even more popular — Pope was already out of business.

Title: _____

Summary:
