

Become a Reading Detective with Pip!

Look beyond the words to find the secret clues!

- **Inference** is when we use clues from the story and our own knowledge to understand something that the author hasn't told us directly.
- **Explicit** information is clearly stated in the text, while **implicit** information is hidden and requires us to 'read between the lines'.
- To make a great inference, always ask yourself: 'What is the author hinting at here?'
- **Evidence** is the part of the text that proves your inference is correct. Always be ready to say: 'I think this because...'
- Pip the Caterpillar loves to look for adjectives and verbs that describe a character's feelings, as these are great clues for inferring their mood.
- You can infer things about a character's personality by looking at how they behave and how they treat others in the story.

Did you know? Did you know that your brain is making inferences all day long? When you see someone carrying an umbrella and wearing a raincoat, you infer that it is raining outside, even if you cannot see the clouds!

Key vocabulary: Inference · Clues · Evidence · Implicit · Explicit · Prediction · Context