Inference Skill Check

Making Inferences · Grades 6–8 · Try 2 · Teacher key

This short check reuses passages and questions from Inference Form B. Use this short check in place of the matching full form for this student. If the student has already seen these passages in either format, record the result as practice. Score the six inference responses separately from other Reading Check scores.

Passage 1 · When the Water Went the Other Way

1. D · Paragraph 4 identifies the readings that would disappear. Paragraph 5 shows why a run and an isolated jump send the reviewer in different directions. A, B and C can be investigated using the labels, prediction line or weather notes.

A · The name and time can be checked using the label even if high measurements are hidden.

B · The prediction line still shows the predicted drop.

C · The weather notes still show when the wind was recorded.

2. B · Paragraph 2 explains how runoff can affect actual water level. Paragraph 3 explains that the astronomical prediction omits weather effects. The alternatives reverse the roles, apply runoff to both lines, or assume a faulty measurement.

A · The astronomical tide prediction leaves runoff out.

C · Runoff can change actual water level, but the astronomical prediction omits it.

D · The question says the gauge is working. Paragraph 2 explains a real rise in water level.

Passage 2 · The Tag in Box 3

3. A · Unique codes distinguish similar objects; a location change does not create a new object identity.

B · Moving changes a location entry, not the object's unique code.

C · Similar descriptions do not make two distinct objects share an identifier.

D · The passage explicitly keeps the object code through a move, preventing a duplicate record for the same thing.

4. B · The passage gives several possible sources of the mismatch, and each would call for a different correction.

A · The code-preservation rule is already stated; a move is not the uncertainty in this mismatch.

C · The passage distinguishes similar objects using codes rather than merging records by description.

D · Changing an entry just to match the found tag assumes the tag is right, which paragraph 3 says would not show what actually happened.

Passage 3 · Above the Truck

5. B · The curtain repeatedly pushes outward and settles; the final drawing uses several light lines instead of one fixed outline.

A · The carved leaves belong to the doorway image on his phone, not the curtain he observes.

C · The lines are beside the curtain, not a record of the truck's position.

D · The passage describes the light lines as part of the drawing he displays; it gives no plan to replace them with a dark outline.

6. A · Hal was going to draw a doorway. When another doorway is available, he instead keeps watching the window and closes the phone, suggesting a plan adapted to direct observation.

B · He closes the phone and keeps the window in view rather than refining the carved doorway image.

C · His finished window drawing sits between two doorway sketches; it is not the same subject.

D · He is offered that kind of view but stays focused on the window rather than moving to the other entrance.