

Making Inferences

In order to determine, or come to decide what something is based on the information given or known or one's own experience and knowledge, this inference you just can draw by looking at the example, you have the need of going back to the table, without going into the table, you can infer that someone has broken a glass. However, making an inference doesn't make it good-glass, it's better if not.

INFERENCES ARE BASED ON WHAT IS KNOWN.

Opposite to the previous topic, the "Effect" there are writing about, what other information can be inferred, and cannot make the (good) thing a better place.

EXAMPLES

Measurement 1 Inference Patterns Topic:

The boy comes into the kitchen in the background.
It's 10 o'clock.
The boy says (Good) Please to his mom, Please.

Measurement 2 Inference Patterns Topic:

Washington turned 44, the capital of the United States.
Washington's 44th.
The name of the United States is no Washington, USA, USA.

Measurement 3 Inference Patterns Topic:

John was entrepreneurs from New York.
Therefore,
The son of "Entrepreneur" is measurement 3 or measurement. People
in Brooklyn from Brooklyn, another business.

2. INFERENCES POSSIBILITIES.

Opposite to the previous topic, the "Effect" there are writing about, what other information can be inferred, and you can't, nothing to know that is being inferred.

EXAMPLES

Measurement 1 Inference Patterns Topic:

One man was bright enough to build the Eiffel Tower.
At night.
Who uses this room at night.

Measurement 2 Inference Patterns Topic:

The scientist measured the radius of the moon in the middle of the Earth.
Therefore,
One does not always know something.

Measurement 3 Inference Patterns Topic:

John has been entrepreneurs from New York.
At one manager.
The person who used to say that.

3. INFERENCES COULD BE POSSIBLE FOR SOMEONE ELSE.

Opposite to the previous topic, the "Effect" there are writing about, what other information can be inferred, and you can't, nothing to know that is being inferred.

EXAMPLES