What we know about the world is much more than the sum of our direct experience with it. We draw rich, abstract inductive inferences that go beyond what we can observe, and what we observe is often mediated by, or even originates from, representations of the world that reside in other people’s minds. In this talk, I will present studies that draw on combinations of developmental, computational, neural, and clinical methods to study the inferential processes and the representations that underlie our ability to learn from others. Even early in life, human learners can draw rational inferences from minimal statistical evidence, flexibly modulating their inferences depending on how evidence is sampled by others, and evaluate informants based on an intuitive understanding of how agents ought to sample information. Monitoring and assessing others’ intent and knowledge in learning from others may involve our capacity to reason about other people's minds, and I will discuss how combinations of different methodological approaches can help us better understand the cognitive and neural mechanisms that allow us to learn from others and share what we know in social contexts.