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Comprehension Strategy: Predicting – Year 5

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PREDICT, PROVE, REVISE



Strong readers make a sensible prediction
support it with evidence
then change it when new clues appear

**TEXT CLUE + WHAT I KNOW =
PLAUSIBLE PREDICTION**



BEFORE READING

title • cover • blurb •
headings • captions



DURING READING

actions • dialogue •
setting • facts •
diagrams • mood



PROVE IT

*"I predict ...
because the clue ...
suggests ..."*



REVISE

*"At first I thought ...
Now I think ...
because ..."*



A prediction is not a random guess.
It should fit the clues.

PREDICTING TOOLKIT

YEAR 5

1 BEFORE



Preview the title, cover, blurb, headings and captions.

Ask: "What do I expect this text to be about?"

2 DURING



Pause after a new clue, problem or change of section.

Ask: "What might happen or be explained next?"

3 PROVE IT



Name the clue and connect it to what you know.

Stem: "I predict ... because ..."

4 REVISE



Keep, adjust or replace your prediction when evidence changes.

Stem: "At first ... Now ... because ..."



Cut apart and keep in your reading book.

PICTURE CLUE LAB – SET 1

Study each scene. What might happen next? Name two visual clues.

1



2



3



4



5

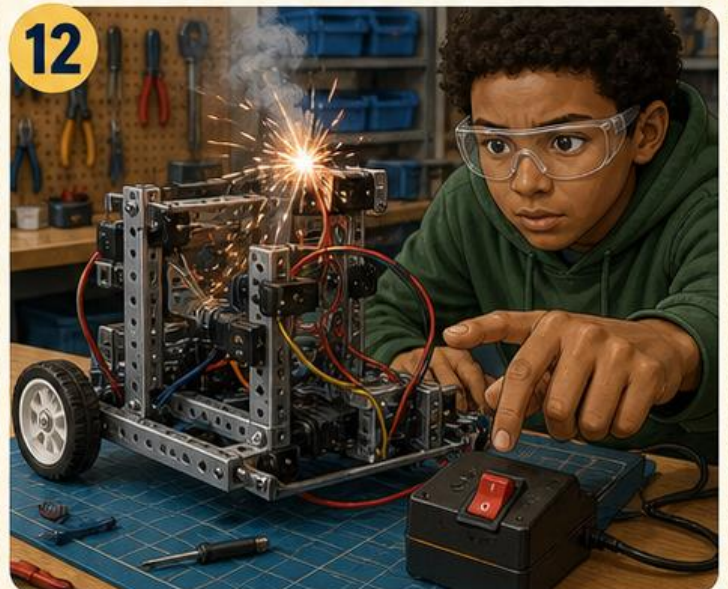


6



PICTURE CLUE LAB — SET 2

Study each scene. What might happen next? Name two visual clues.



Name: _____

Date: _____



PICTURE CLUE LAB EVIDENCE LOG



Choose six scene cards. For each card, record what you notice, make a plausible prediction, then explain how the clue supports it.

1 CARD: _____

VISUAL CLUES: _____

MY PREDICTION: _____

EVIDENCE LINK: _____

2 CARD: _____

VISUAL CLUES: _____

MY PREDICTION: _____

EVIDENCE LINK: _____

3 CARD: _____

VISUAL CLUES: _____

MY PREDICTION: _____

EVIDENCE LINK: _____

4 CARD: _____

VISUAL CLUES: _____

MY PREDICTION: _____

EVIDENCE LINK: _____

5 CARD: _____

VISUAL CLUES: _____

MY PREDICTION: _____

EVIDENCE LINK: _____

6 CARD: _____

VISUAL CLUES: _____

MY PREDICTION: _____

EVIDENCE LINK: _____

PREVIEW



PREDICTION PATHS



Players need: a counter each, one die and the prompt cards.

How to play: Roll and move. On a CLUE space, draw a card and answer using evidence. A partner may ask, “Which clue supports that?” On PROVE, name your strongest clue. On REVISE, improve or change a prediction. First to FINISH wins.



PREDICTION PATHS

PROMPT CARDS 1

1



A chapter is called
"The Unopened Gate".
Predict one event and
explain the title clue.

2



Mina checked the time
twice and packs a bag.
What may happen next?

3



"Keep your voice down,"
whispers Arun.
Predict why.

4



The river is rising over
the lowest stepping
stones. Predict the
next problem.

5



A section is titled
"How Coral Reefs
Recover". What
information might
come next?

6



A photo caption
mentions seedlings
after a bushfire. Predict
the next paragraph's
focus.

8



Kai always tests a plan
before taking a risk.
Predict his next action.

9



You predicted a storm,
but the clouds begin to
break. Revise your
prediction.

10



A clue proves your
prediction correct.
Explain which clue
confirmed it.

11



"Something happens
next" is the weak
clue. Improve
the prediction.

12



Make a prediction
using two different
clues.



PREDICTION PATHS — PROMPT CARDS 2

13.

A cover titled "Signals from Below" shows a submarine near a dark trench. Predict the text's focus.



17.

An article bolds the word "adaptation". Predict what the next paragraph may explain.



21.

You predicted a thief, but the caretaker unlocks the door. Revise your prediction.



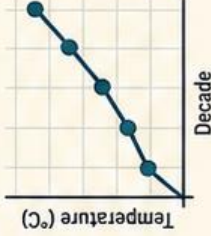
14.

A map says an explorer wrote an invitation to predict the first challenge.



18.

A line graph shows temperature rising every decade. Predict the next section.



22.

"The alarm will sound because the smoke sensor is blinking." Is this literal or inferred? Explain.



15.

"We only have ten minutes before the tide turns," says Noor. Predict the next action.



19.

Foot traffic compacts the soil around trees. Predict one recommendation.



23.

Support one prediction with two different clues.



16.

A dog scratches at the same floorboard every night. What might be hidden there?



20.

A story opens with a warning siren during a quiet festival. Predict the new problem.



24.

Create a two-sentence clue. Challenge a partner to predict what comes next.



Name: _____

Date: _____

PREVIEW THE CLUES: FICTION



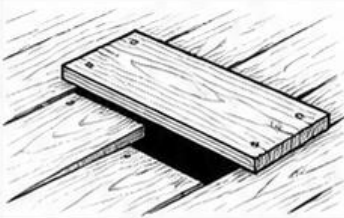
Preview the title, cover clues and blurb. Make a plausible prediction and prove it with evidence.

BOOK PREVIEW



TITLE

The Map Beneath the Floor



COVER CLUES

an old timber coastguard cottage • a lifted floorboard •
a brass compass • the corner of a hand-drawn map •
a lighthouse flashing across a stormy bay



BLURB

Twelve-year-old Eleni expected a quiet weekend helping her uncle repair the old coastguard cottage. Then a loose floorboard revealed a map marked with three symbols—and one symbol matched the lighthouse flashing across the bay. Before the storm reaches shore, Eleni must decide whether the map is a warning or an invitation.

1. What do you predict Eleni will do first?

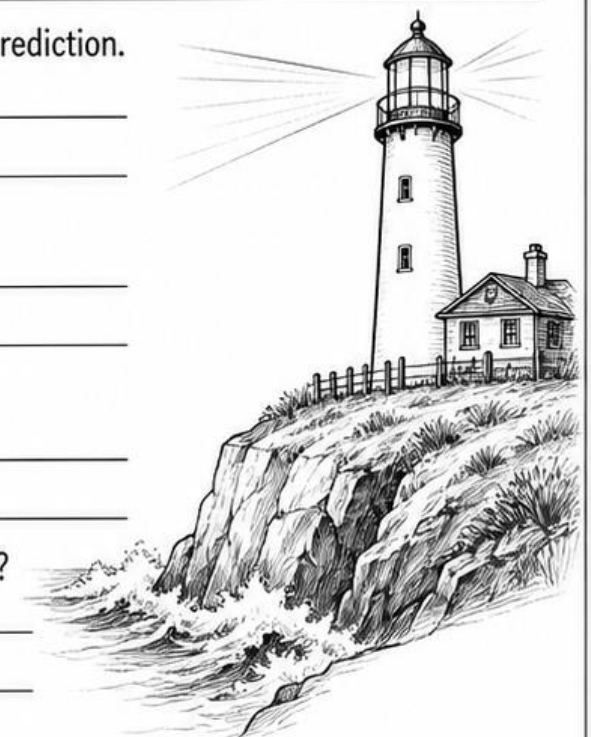
2. Record two different cover or blurb clues that support your prediction.

- _____
- _____

3. Explain how your prior knowledge helped you use one clue.

4. Write a different prediction that is also plausible.

5. What new evidence could make you revise your first prediction?



Name: _____

ANSWERS

Date: _____

PREVIEW THE CLUES: FICTION



Preview the title, cover clues and blurb. Make a plausible prediction and prove it with evidence.

BOOK PREVIEW



TITLE

The Map Beneath the Floor



COVER CLUES

an old timber coastguard cottage • a lifted floorboard •
a brass compass • the corner of a hand-drawn map •
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BLURB

Twelve-year-old Eleni expected a quiet weekend helping her uncle repair the old coastguard cottage. Then a loose floorboard revealed a map marked with three symbols—and one symbol matched the lighthouse flashing across the bay. Before the storm reaches shore, she must decide whether the map is warning or an invitation.

1. What do you predict Eleni will do first?

Eleni will compare the three map symbols with the lighthouse signal and investigate before the storm reaches shore.

2. Record two different cover or blurb clues that support your prediction.

- Clue 1: A loose floorboard reveals a map marked with three symbols.
- Clue 2: One symbol matches the lighthouse flashing across the bay.

3. Explain how your prior knowledge helped you use one clue.

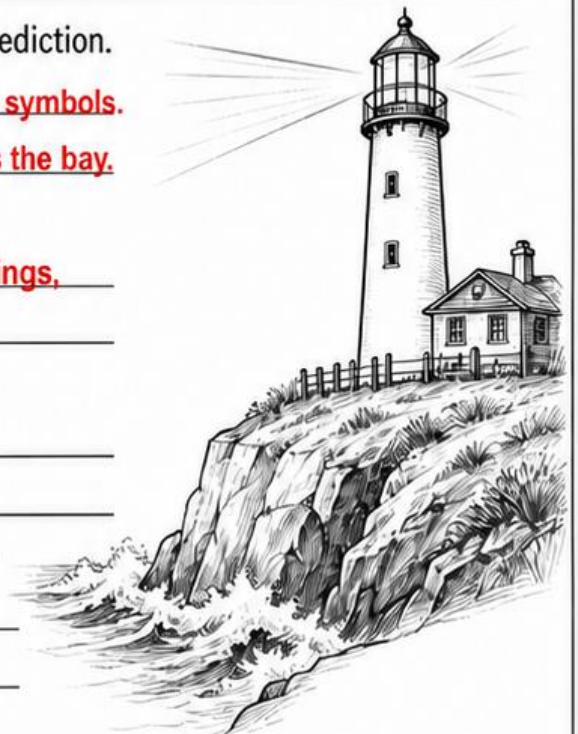
Maps and matching symbols often give directions or warnings, so the lighthouse may guide Eleni to the map's meaning.

4. Write a different prediction that is also plausible.

Eleni may first show the map to her uncle and ask for help before going near the lighthouse.

5. What new evidence could make you revise your first prediction?

A written note showing that the matching symbol means danger would make me revise my prediction.



Name: _____

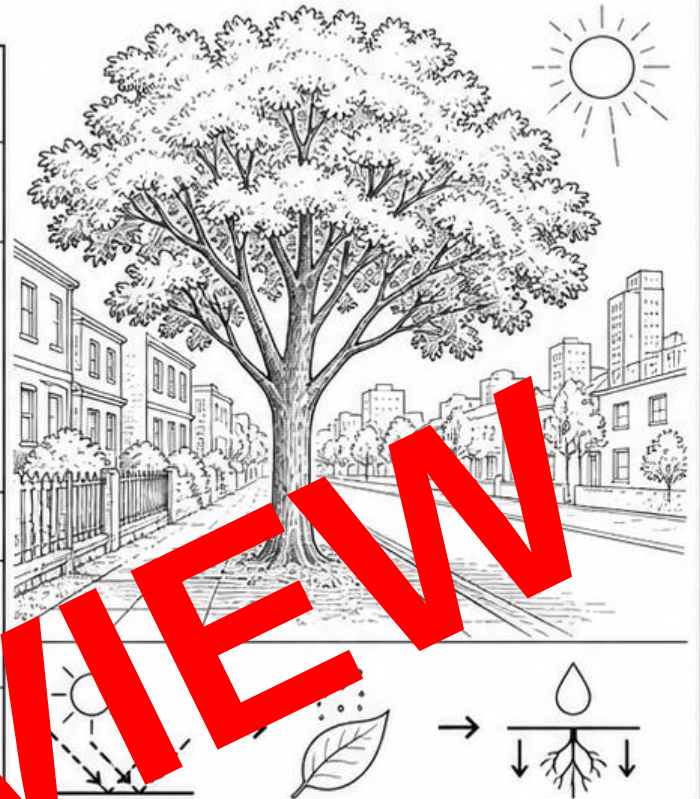
Date: _____

PREVIEW THE CLUES: NON-FICTION

Preview the article features. Predict what information may come next and prove it with evidence.

ARTICLE PREVIEW

TITLE	City Trees at Work
SUBTITLE	How leaves, roots and shade help crowded neighbourhoods
INTRODUCTION	Cities are often warmer than nearby rural areas because roads and buildings store heat. Trees can cool local spaces, slow stormwater and provide habitat. Yet different species cope with heat, wind and limited soil in different ways.
HEADING	Cooling the Streets
CAPTION	A shaded footpath can be several degrees cooler than nearby concrete in full sun.
DIAGRAM CLUES	canopy blocks sunlight • leaves release water vapour • roots absorb rainwater



1. Predict two sections that may appear later in the article.

2. For one prediction, name the exact heading, caption or diagram clue that supports it.

3. What data or diagram might the author include next? Explain why.

4. A new heading appears: "Choosing Trees for Hotter Summers". Revise one prediction.

5. How confident are you in your revised prediction? Explain.

PREVIEW THE CLUES: NON-FICTION

Preview the article features. Predict what information may come next and prove it with evidence.

ARTICLE PREVIEW

TITLE	City Trees at Work
SUBTITLE	How leaves, roots and shade help crowded neighbourhoods
INTRODUCTION	Cities are often warmer than nearby rural areas because roads and buildings store heat. Trees can cool local spaces, slow stormwater and provide habitat. Yet different species cope with heat, wind and limited soil in different ways.
HEADING	Cooling the Streets
CAPTION	A shaded footpath can be several degrees cooler than nearby concrete in full sun.
DIAGRAM CLUES	canopy blocks sunlight • leaves release water vapour • roots absorb rainwater



1. Predict two sections that may appear later in the article.
A section explaining how a tree shade lowers street temperatures. Another may explain how roots slow stormwater.
2. For one prediction, name the exact heading, caption or diagram clue that supports it.
The heading “Cooling the Streets” and the caption about a shaded footpath support the prediction about temperature.
3. What data or diagram might the author include next? Explain why.
The author may include a chart comparing surface temperatures in shade and full sun because the caption mentions a measurable difference.
4. A new heading appears: “Choosing Trees for Hotter Summers”. Revise one prediction.
Revised prediction: the article will compare tree features or species that cope well with hotter summers.
5. How confident are you in your revised prediction? Explain.
High confidence, because the new heading directly signals that choosing heat-tolerant trees will be discussed.

Name: _____

Date: _____

PAUSE, PREDICT, PROVE – PART 1

Read to the pause point. Make a plausible prediction, then prove it with clues from the text.

PASSAGE

THE LAST LIGHT IN ROOM TWELVE

At 4:15, rain began drumming on the windows of the old community arts centre. Twelve-year-old Sienna was helping pack costumes after rehearsal when the power flickered twice. Everyone else carried boxes to the storeroom, but a narrow line of light still shone under the door of Room Twelve.

“That room has been locked all term,” Mr Vale said, checking the ring of keys at his belt. “And none of these fits it.”

Sienna noticed three things: a fresh muddy footprint ended beside the door, the old brass handle felt warm, and a faint ticking came from inside. She remembered the caretaker warning them not to use the broken heater in that room.

Then the emergency lights snapped off. In the darkness, the ticking stopped.



PAUSE POINT

1. What do you predict Sienna and Mr Vale will do next?

2. Quote or describe two clues that support your prediction.

3. Explain how your prior knowledge helped you interpret one clue.

4. Circle your confidence: 1 2 3 4 5

Why did you choose that rating?



Name: **ANSWERS**

Date: _____

PAUSE, PREDICT, PROVE – PART 1

Read to the pause point. Make a plausible prediction, then prove it with clues from the text.

PASSAGE

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Then the emergency lights snapped off. In the darkness, the ticking stopped.



PAUSE POINT

1. What do you predict Sienna and Mr Vale will do next?

— THEY WILL USE A TORCH, INVESTIGATE THE DOOR SAFELY

AND CALL THE CARETAKER RATHER THAN ENTER ALONE.

2. Quote or describe two clues that support your prediction.

— THE LIGHT UNDER A SUPPOSEDLY LOCKED DOOR; THE

— WARM HANDLE AND TICKING FROM INSIDE.

3. Explain how your prior knowledge helped you interpret one clue.

— A WARM HANDLE CAN SIGNAL HEAT, SO THE BROKEN-HEATER

— WARNING MADE THAT EXPLANATION PLAUSIBLE.

4. Circle your confidence: 1 2 3 **4** 5

Why did you choose that rating?

SEVERAL CLUES SUGGEST ACTIVITY INSIDE, BUT THE EXACT CAUSE IS STILL UNCERTAIN.



Name: _____

Date: _____

PAUSE, PREDICT, PROVE – PART 2

Continue the story. Use the new evidence to confirm, revise or replace your first prediction.

PASSAGE

THE LAST LIGHT IN ROOM TWELVE — CONTINUED

Mr Vale switched on his phone torch. Sienna expected smoke or someone hiding, but no smell came from under the door. Near the loading entrance, the muddy print became a trail. A wheeled prop trolley stood crooked beside the wall, and one wooden crate was missing.

Sienna pressed her ear to Room Twelve. She heard a soft scrape, then three quick taps. “That does not sound like a heater,” she whispered.

Mr Vale called the caretaker, who arrived with an old key. When the door opened, the missing crate sat beneath a battery-powered stage lantern. A drenched magpie fluttered behind it. Wind had blown the loading door open, and the bird had knocked the trolley into Room Twelve. The caretaker pointed to the muddy print. “That is mine from checking the loading door,” he said. The warm handle came from the lantern; the ticking had been rain dripping into a metal bucket.

Sienna smiled. Her first idea had changed, but following the clues had led them to the truth.



5. Which new clue first challenged your prediction from Part 1?

6. After the three quick taps, what was your revised prediction? Explain.

7. Match each early clue to its real cause: warm handle; ticking; muddy footprint.

Warm handle → _____

Ticking → _____

Muddy footprint → _____

8. Was your first prediction confirmed, revised or replaced? Explain.

9. Why is changing a prediction a sign of strong reading?

PAUSE, PREDICT, PROVE – PART 2

Continue the story. Use the new evidence to confirm, revise or replace your first prediction.

PASSAGE

THE LAST LIGHT IN ROOM TWELVE — CONTINUED

Mr Vale switched on his phone torch. Sienna expected smoke or someone hiding, but no smell came from under the door. Near the loading entrance, the muddy print became a trail. A wheeled prop trolley stood crooked beside the wall, and one wooden crate was missing.

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Sienna smiled. Her first idea had changed, but following the clues had led them to the truth.



5. Which new clue first challenged your prediction in Part 1?

— No smell came from under the door, which challenged the heater or smoke prediction.

6. After the three quick taps, what was your revised prediction? Explain.

— I predicted that a person or animal was trapped because the scrape and three taps sounded deliberate.

7. Match each early clue to its real cause: warm handle; ticking; muddy footprint.

Warm handle → battery-powered stage lantern

Ticking → rain dripping into a metal bucket

Muddy footprint → the caretaker checking the loading door

8. Was your first prediction confirmed, revised or replaced? Explain.

— My first prediction was replaced. The evidence revealed a trapped magpie and an accidental chain of events.

9. Why is changing a prediction a sign of strong reading?

— Strong readers change predictions when new evidence gives a better explanation.

CHARACTER CHOICES — PAGE 1

Name: _____

Date: _____

Use each character's traits and the scenario clues to predict what the character is most likely to do.



ASHA

observant and cautious
• checks details before deciding



BEN

curious and optimistic
• likes to test an idea quickly



CHLOE

organised and responsible
• makes a plan and a backup



DYLAN

empathetic and calm
• listens before acting



SCENARIO 1 — THE OUTDOOR SHOWCASE

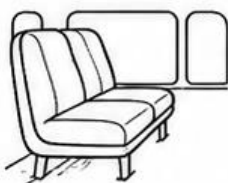
Wind lifts the corner of the science tent. Dark clouds gather, a weather vane starts to chime and Chloe notices that the display models are not tied down.

Ben is already suggesting that the demonstration could be cancelled.

1. Predict Chloe's next action. _____

2. Predict Ben's next action. _____

3. For each prediction, write one character-trait clue and one scenario clue. _____



SCENARIO 2 — THE LOST PHONE

On the bus home, Asha finds a locked phone under a seat. The case contains a library card with a name, and the battery symbol is almost empty.

Dylan sees a younger student looking worried and checking every pocket of a backpack.

4. Predict Asha's next action. _____

5. Predict Dylan's next action. _____

6. Which clue gives you the strongest evidence? Explain. _____

CHARACTER CHOICES — PAGE 1

Name: **ANSWERS**

Date: _____

Use each character's traits and the scenario clues to predict what the character is most likely to do.



ASHA

observant and cautious
• checks details before deciding



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CHLOE

organised and responsible
• makes a plan and a backup



DYLAN

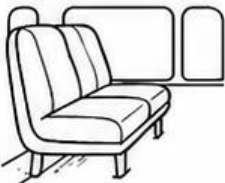
empathetic and calm
• listens before acting



SCENARIO 1 — THE OUTDOOR SHOWCASE

Wind lifts the corner of the science tent. Dark clouds gather, a weather alert chimes and Chloe notices that the display models are not tied down. Ben is already suggesting that the demonstration continue.

- Predict Chloe's next action. _____
Chloe will secure the models and move or pause the demonstration while she uses a backup plan.
- Predict Ben's next action. _____
Ben may test whether the demonstration can continue because he likes to try ideas quickly.
- For each prediction, name one character-trait clue and one scenario clue. _____
Chloe: organised and responsible + weather alert and untied models.
Ben: tests ideas quickly + already suggests continuing.



SCENARIO 2 — THE LOST PHONE

On the bus home, Asha finds a locked phone under a seat. The case contains a library card with a name, and the battery symbol is almost empty.

Dylan sees a younger student looking worried and checking every pocket of a backpack.

- Predict Asha's next action. _____
Asha will check the name on the library card and give the phone to the driver before the battery runs out.
- Predict Dylan's next action. _____
Dylan will calmly ask the worried younger student whether the phone is theirs.
- Which clue gives you the strongest evidence? Explain. _____
The strongest clue is the student checking every pocket, because it directly suggests a missing item.

CHARACTER CHOICES — PAGE 2

Name: _____

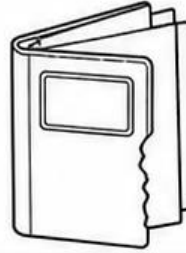
Date: _____

Use the same four profiles from Page 1. Predict, prove and revise as new evidence appears.

Asha: checks details • Ben: tests ideas • Chloe: plans ahead • Dylan: listens calmly

SCENARIO 3 — THE MISSING PAGE

During a group history task, the reference book appears to have a page missing. Chloe sees a torn paper edge inside the project folder. Asha notices that the photocopier is still warm and a copied page is lying face down in its tray.



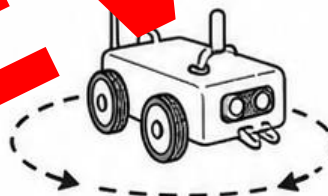
7. Predict what Chloe will do first.

8. Predict what Asha will check first.

9. New evidence: the loose page is a photocopy, not the original. Revise your prediction.

SCENARIO 4 — THE CIRCUITING ROBOT

At lunchtime coding club, the team's robot begins driving in circles. Ben reaches for a screwdriver. Dylan sees that the queen bee is holding calibration notes and trying to speak.



10. Predict Ben's next action.

11. Predict Dylan's next action.

12. Which prediction is better supported? Use a trait clue and a scenario clue.

13. How can a new clue change a prediction about a character?

CHARACTER CHOICES — PAGE 2

Name: ANSWERS

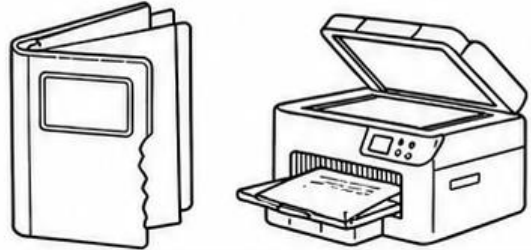
Date: _____

Use the same four profiles from Page 1. Predict, prove and revise as new evidence appears.

Asha: checks details • Ben: tests ideas • Chloe: plans ahead • Dylan: listens calmly

SCENARIO 3 — THE MISSING PAGE

During a group history task, the reference book appears to have a page missing. Chloe sees a torn paper edge inside the project folder. Asha notices that the photocopier is still warm and a copied page is lying face down in its tray.



7. Predict what Chloe will do first.

Chloe will pause the task, inspect the torn edge and plan how to protect the reference book.

8. Predict what Asha will check first.

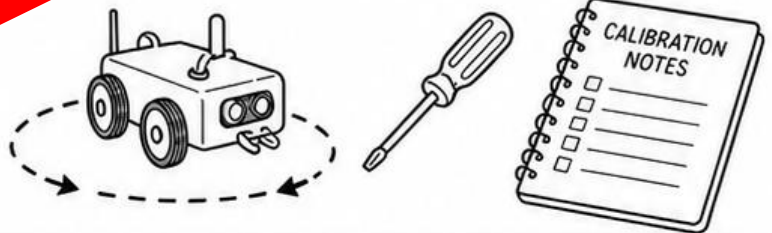
Asha will turn over the copied page and compare it with the book before deciding what happened.

9. New evidence: the loose page is a photocopy, not the original. Revise your prediction.

Revised: the original page may not be missing; the group should check whether a photocopy was simply left in the folder.

SCENARIO 4 — THE CIRCUITING ROBOT

At lunch time code club, the team's robot begins driving in circles. Ben reaches for a screwdriver. Dylan notices that a quiet teammate is holding calibration notes and trying to speak.



10. Predict Ben's next action.

Ben will probably start a mechanical check with the screwdriver.

11. Predict Dylan's next action.

Dylan will listen to the teammate and check the calibration notes before changing the robot.

12. Which prediction is better supported? Use a trait clue and a scenario clue.

Dylan's action is better supported: he listens calmly, and the teammate is trying to speak while holding useful notes.

13. How can a new clue change a prediction about a character?

A new clue can strengthen, challenge or replace a prediction by revealing more about the character or situation.

Name: _____

Date: _____

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

Read each clue set. Write a specific prediction, then name the strongest clue that supports it.

1



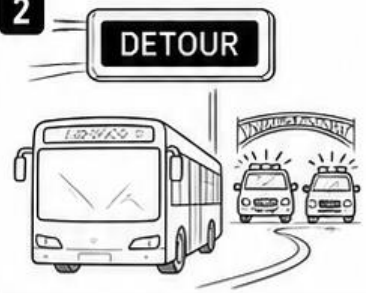
Niko had practised his violin solo for weeks. As he walked onto the stage, he noticed a second music stand, an extra chair and his teacher waiting with another instrument.

MY PREDICTION: _____

STRONGEST CLUE: _____

HOW THE CLUE SUPPORTS IT: _____

2



The bus information screen changed to DETOUR. The driver turned away from the usual bridge, and two emergency vehicles were parked ahead with flashing lights.

MY PREDICTION: _____

STRONGEST CLUE: _____

HOW THE CLUE SUPPORTS IT: _____

3



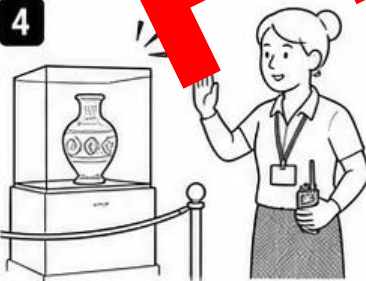
Maya opened the greenhouse and felt a wave of hot air. The rising temperature, several leaves were curled and the thermometer was still climbing.

MY PREDICTION: _____

STRONGEST CLUE: _____

HOW THE CLUE SUPPORTS IT: _____

4



At the museum, a display-case alarm chirped after a student's backpack brushed the safety rope. The guide raised one hand and reached for a radio.

MY PREDICTION: _____

STRONGEST CLUE: _____

HOW THE CLUE SUPPORTS IT: _____

5



Suri found a note in her locker: "Bring your science notebook to the roof garden at 3:15." Earlier, she had seen classmates carrying measuring tapes and weather sensors upstairs.

MY PREDICTION: _____

STRONGEST CLUE: _____

HOW THE CLUE SUPPORTS IT: _____

Name: _____

ANSWERS

Date: _____

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

Read each clue set. Write a specific prediction, then name the strongest clue that supports it.

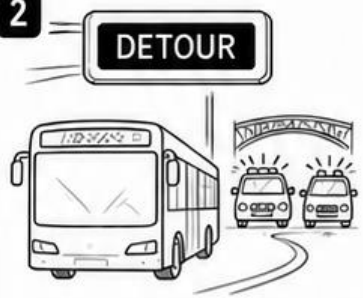
1

Niko had practised his violin solo for weeks. As he walked onto the stage, he noticed a second music stand, an extra chair and his teacher waiting with another instrument.

MY PREDICTION: Niko's teacher will join him for a duet.

STRONGEST CLUE: the second stand, chair and instrument

HOW THE CLUE SUPPORTS IT: They are prepared for another musician.

2

The bus information screen changed to DETOUR. The driver turned away from the usual bridge, and two emergency vehicles were parked ahead with flashing lights.

MY PREDICTION: The bus will detour around an emergency at the bridge.

STRONGEST CLUE: DETOUR and emergency vehicles

HOW THE CLUE SUPPORTS IT: The usual route is unsafe & blocked.

3

Maya opened the greenhouse and felt a wave of hot air. The fan was silent, several leaves were wilted and the thermometer was still climbing.

MY PREDICTION: Maya will alert an adult and help to fix the greenhouse.

STRONGEST CLUE: silent fan and climbing temperature

HOW THE CLUE SUPPORTS IT: The cooling system has stopped.

4

At the museum, a display-case alarm chirped after a student's backpack brushed the safety rope. The guide raised one hand and reached for a radio.

MY PREDICTION: The guide will stop the group and contact security.

STRONGEST CLUE: the alarm and the guide's radio

HOW THE CLUE SUPPORTS IT: The display must be checked.

5

Suri found a note in her locker: "Bring your science notebook to the roof garden at 3:15." Earlier, she had seen classmates carrying measuring tapes and weather sensors upstairs.

MY PREDICTION: Suri will join a roof-garden science investigation.

STRONGEST CLUE: measuring tapes, sensors and the note

HOW THE CLUE SUPPORTS IT: The class is collecting garden data.

PREDICTION PATHWAYS

Name: _____

Date: _____



For each mini-text, make a prediction, read the new evidence, then revise or confirm your thinking.

 MINI-TEXT AND FIRST CLUES	 FIRST PREDICTION + WHY	 NEW EVIDENCE	 REVISED PREDICTION + WHY
A. HARBOUR CROSSING The ferry horn sounds three short blasts. Crew members secure loose items on deck.	 	A harbour notice says the dense fog is beginning to lift.	
B. THE MISSING SEEDLINGS Two seedling trays are empty. A muddy trail leads from the garden bench.	 	The protective netting is lifted and rabbit fur is caught on the edge.	
C. SIGNAL FROM THE ICE A research team detects a repeating pulse beneath the sea ice.	 	The pattern matches a longed-for search beacon used by the team.	
D. DEBATE DAY Liam practises his opening, then discovers that his cue cards are missing.	 	A teammate offers a digital copy, and the coach asks Liam one minute to prepare.	

Name: _____

PREDICTION PATHWAYS

Date: _____



For each mini-text, make a prediction, read the new evidence, then revise or confirm your thinking.



MINI-TEXT AND FIRST CLUES	FIRST PREDICTION + EVIDENCE	NEW EVIDENCE	REVISED PREDICTION + WHY
A. HARBOUR CROSSING The ferry horn sounds three short blasts. Crew members secure loose items on deck.	Rough conditions may delay the ferry; the horn sounds away from the deck; the crew secure the deck.	A harbour notice says the dense fog is beginning to lift.	The ferry may depart soon after a safety check because the fog is lifting.
B. THE MISSING SEEDLINGS Two seedling trays are empty. A muddy trail leads from the garden bench.	Someone or something moved the seedlings; the trays are empty and a muddy trail leads away.	The protective netting is lifted and rabbit fur is caught on the edge.	A rabbit likely entered and disturbed or ate the seedlings; the net is lifted and rabbit fur is caught.
C. SIGNAL FROM THE ICE A research team detects a repeating pulse beneath the sea ice.	The pulse may come from an animal or machine under the ice.	The pulse pattern matches a tagged research beacon used by the team.	The team will track or recover its research beacon because the pulse matches its tag.
D. DEBATE DAY Liam practises his opening, then discovers that his cue cards are missing.	Liam may struggle to deliver his opening because his cue cards are missing.	A teammate of Liam has a digital copy, and Liam has one minute to prepare.	He can deliver it using the digital copy after one minute to prepare.

Name: _____

Date: _____



THE MIDNIGHT GARDEN MYSTERY

ASSESSMENT — PART 1: READ AND PREDICT



Read each section. At every pause, make a plausible prediction and support it with the strongest clue.

BEFORE READING

From the title alone, what do you predict the text will be about?

MY PREDICTION: _____

SECTION 1

Every Friday, Amara helped Ms Chen check the school's rooftop garden. At 5:45, Amara pushed open the door and stopped. A soft blue light swept across the wet basil leaves, although no rain had fallen. Three pots had shifted, a thin trail of soil crossed the path, and a low motor hummed behind the water tank.



PAUSE 1

What do you predict is causing the unusual clues?

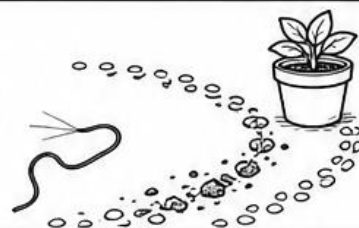
MY PREDICTION: _____

STRONGEST CLUE: _____

HOW IT SUPPORTS MY PREDICTION: _____

SECTION 2

Amara moved behind the doorway and called Ms Chen. As they waited, the light passed every six seconds. A silver thread lay beside the soil trail, and small circular marks curved around the pots. Amara remembered that the robotics club had tested equipment nearby that afternoon.



PAUSE 2

Confirm or revise your prediction. Explain why.

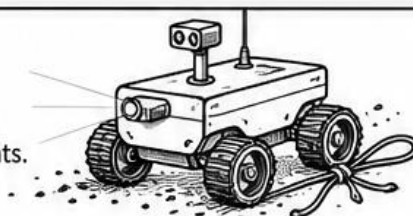
MY REVISED PREDICTION: _____

NEW EVIDENCE: _____

WHY MY THINKING CHANGED OR STAYED: _____

SECTION 3

The caretaker arrived with Priya from the robotics club. Priya switched off a small moisture-monitoring rover. Its wheel had caught on a loose garden tie, dragging soil and nudging the pots. The rover's sensor cast the blue light as it searched for dry plants.



FINAL CHECK

Was your revised prediction accurate? Circle: YES / PARTLY / NO

One sentence of reflection: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____



THE MIDNIGHT GARDEN MYSTERY

ASSESSMENT — PART 2: SHOW YOUR THINKING



Answer using details from the passage. Write in complete sentences where asked.

1. Before reading, what did the title lead you to predict?

2. Record TWO literal clues from Section 1.

Clue 1: _____

Clue 2: _____



3. Which Section 1 clue most strongly suggests that a machine may be involved? Explain.

4. What prior knowledge could help a reader interpret the meaning of the light or low motor hum?

5. Select the strongest evidence from Section 2.

☐ the doorway ☐ the silver thread

☐ the time, 5:45

Explain how this evidence supports or confirms a prediction:

6. How does the final explanation connect to THREE earlier clues?

Clue: _____ Connection: _____

Clue: _____ Connection: _____

Clue: _____ Connection: _____

7. Before reading Section 3, write one different but still plausible prediction. Support it with evidence.

PREDICTION: _____

EVIDENCE: _____

8. Complete the strategy statement.

A strong prediction is plausible because _____

and should be revised when _____

SELF-CHECK

☐ I used text evidence.

☐ I explained my reasoning.

☐ I revised when needed.

Name: **ANSWERS**

Date: _____



THE MIDNIGHT GARDEN MYSTERY

ASSESSMENT — PART 1: READ AND PREDICT



Read each section. At every pause, make a plausible prediction and support it with the strongest clue.

BEFORE READING

From the title alone, what do you predict the text will be about?

MY PREDICTION: **A mystery may happen in a rooftop garden after dark.** _____

SECTION 1

Every Friday, Amara helped Ms Chen check the school's rooftop garden. At 5:45, Amara pushed open the door and stopped. A soft blue light swept across the wet basil leaves, although no rain had fallen. Three pots had shifted, a thin trail of soil crossed the path, and a low motor hummed behind the water tank.



PAUSE 1

What do you predict is causing the unusual clues?

MY PREDICTION: **A small motorised device moving through the garden.** _____

STRONGEST CLUE: **the low motor hum** _____

HOW IT SUPPORTS MY PREDICTION: **motor hum, and a machine could shift pots.** _____

SECTION 2

Amara moved beside the doorway and called Ms Chen. As they waited, the light passed every six seconds. A silver thread lay beside the soil trail, and small circular marks curved around the pots. Amara remembered that the robotics club had tested equipment nearby that afternoon.



PAUSE 2

Confirm or revise your prediction. Explain why.

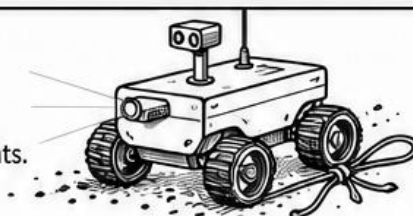
MY REVISED PREDICTION: **A robotics device is moving around the garden.** _____

NEW EVIDENCE: **repeating light, circular marks and the robotics-club clue** _____

WHY MY THINKING CHANGED OR STAYED: **These clues match a wheeled robot.** _____

SECTION 3

The caretaker arrived with Priya from the robotics club. Priya switched off a small moisture-monitoring rover. Its wheel had caught on a loose garden tie, dragging soil and nudging the pots. The rover's sensor cast the blue light as it searched for dry plants.



FINAL CHECK

Was your revised prediction accurate? Circle: YES / **PARTLY** / NO

One sentence of reflection: **New evidence made my prediction more specific.**

Name: ANSWERS Date: _____



THE MIDNIGHT GARDEN MYSTERY

ASSESSMENT — PART 2: SHOW YOUR THINKING



Answer using details from the passage. Write in complete sentences where asked.

1. Before reading, what did the title lead you to predict?

A mystery would happen in a rooftop garden after dark.

2. Record TWO literal clues from Section 1.

Clue 1: a soft blue light swept the leaves.

Clue 2: a low motor hummed.



3. Which Section 1 clue most strongly suggests that a machine may be involved? Explain.

The low motor hum; machines use motors, so it suggests a device was moving.

4. What prior knowledge could help a reader interpret the meaning of blue light or low motor hum?

Sensors can flash repeating lights, and motors often make a steady hum.

5. Select the strongest evidence from Section 2.

☐ the driveway

☐ the silver thread

☐ the time, 5:45

Explain how your choice supports or confirms a prediction:

It could be part of the equipment and supports a machine prediction.

6. How does the final explanation connect to THREE earlier clues?

Clue: blue light Connection: rover sensor

Clue: circular marks Connection: wheel tracks

Clue: shifted pots Connection: rover caught on the tie

7. Before reading Section 3, write one different but still plausible prediction. Support it with evidence.

PREDICTION: A remote-controlled inspection machine is moving among the pots.

EVIDENCE: repeating light, motor hum and circular marks.

8. Complete the strategy statement.

A strong prediction is plausible because it uses clues and prior knowledge;

and should be revised when new evidence conflicts with or sharpens it.

SELF-CHECK

☒ I used text evidence.

☒ I explained my reasoning.

☒ I revised when needed.



COMPREHENSION STRATEGY- PREDICTING- YEAR 5 RUBRIC



Student: _____

Teacher: _____

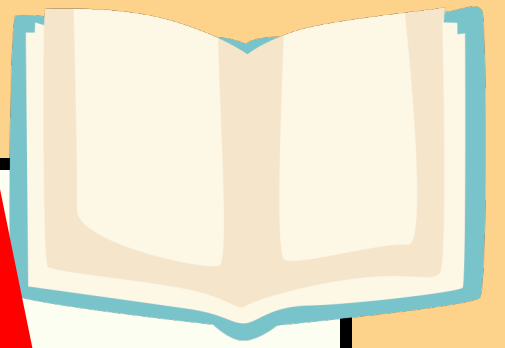
CRITERIA	BEGINNING	DEVELOPING	ACHIEVING	CONFIDENT	EXCEEDING
Identifies useful clues	Needs substantial support or gives a guess without a relevant clue.	Identifies some relevant information but makes important clues.	Identifies a useful, relevant clue from the text to support a prediction.	Finds several relevant clues and explains how each one helps build understanding.	Evaluates the strength of clues, selects the most useful ones and explains their impact.
Makes plausible predictions	Needs substantial support or makes a guess that is unlikely or unclear.	Makes a prediction that is partially based on the text, but is often vague.	Makes a sensible prediction that is likely based on a relevant clue.	Makes a detailed and plausible prediction using multiple clues and prior knowledge.	Makes a thoughtful prediction, considers alternatives and explains which is most likely and why.
Connects prior knowledge	Needs substantial support to connect; connection is missing or unrelated.	Uses some prior knowledge but connections are limited or unclear.	Connects relevant prior knowledge that supports the prediction.	Links prior knowledge in meaningful ways to deepen and strengthen the prediction.	Integrates wide knowledge, considers multiple perspectives and extends thinking beyond the text.
Justifies with evidence	Needs substantial support or provides a reason without evidence from the text.	Provides a reason with limited or weak evidence from the text.	Uses a relevant clue from the text to support the prediction early.	Uses several pieces of evidence from the text and explains precisely how they support the prediction.	Selects strong evidence, evaluates its reliability and explains how it clearly supports the prediction.
Revises with new evidence	Needs substantial support to revise or does not adjust when new evidence appears.	Recognises some new evidence but makes only minor or unclear changes to the prediction.	Revises a prediction when new evidence contradicts or strengthens it.	Revises appropriately using new evidence and explains the changes made.	Revises insightfully, weighs evidence carefully and refines the prediction with clear reasoning.
Communicates reasoning	Needs substantial support to share thinking; explanation is missing or minimal.	Explains thinking in a simple way but lacks detail or organisation.	Explains reasoning clearly in an organised way using key ideas.	Communicates thoughts clearly and logically using precise language and examples.	Communicates insightfully with well-structured explanations that show deep thinking.

FEEDBACK / NEXT STEP:

Comprehension Strategy: Predicting



What Is Predicting?

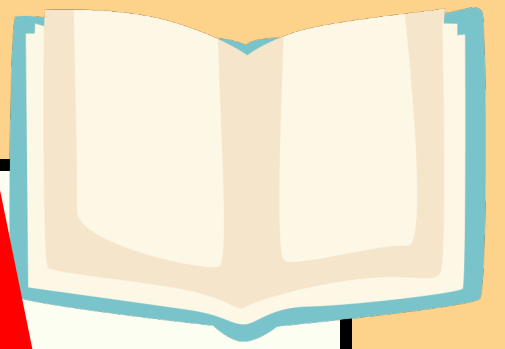


Predicting means using clues from context, pictures or structure—plus what you already know—to work out what may happen or be explained in text.

A prediction is thoughtful, not random.



Why Predict?

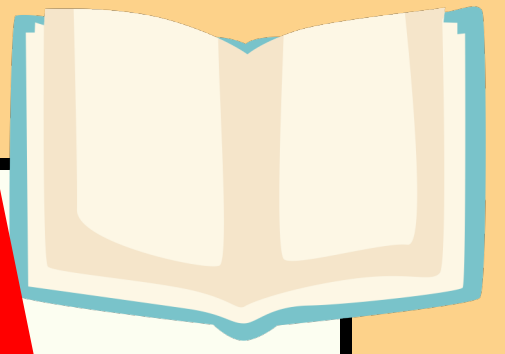


Predictions give your reading a purpose.

They help you make guesses, connect ideas, monitor meaning and stay ready to revise as the text changes.



Literal and Inferred Clues



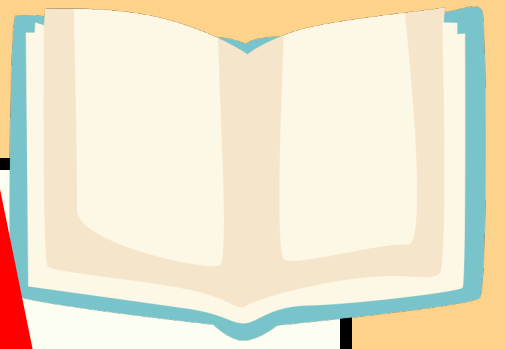
LITERAL CLUE: stated directly in the words or image.

INFERRED CLUE: worked out by connecting details.

Strong readers use both.



Literal Predictions



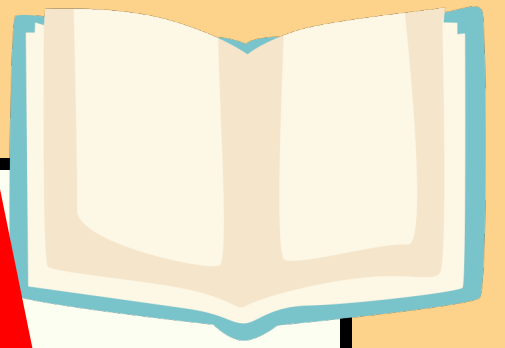
Look for information the author states clearly.

Example: Dark clouds covered the school and students hurried inside.

Prediction: Rain is likely soon.



Inferred Predictions



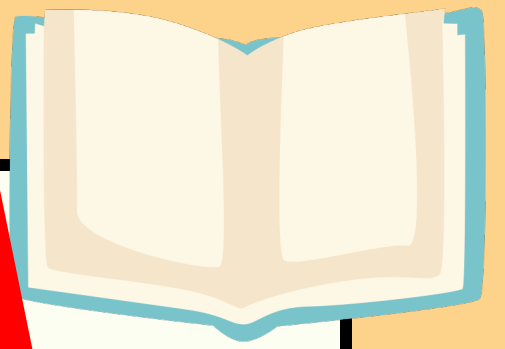
Combine clues that are not explained directly.

Example: Mia checks the clock, grips her notes and takes slow breaths.

Prediction: She is about to speak and feels nervous.



The Prediction Formula

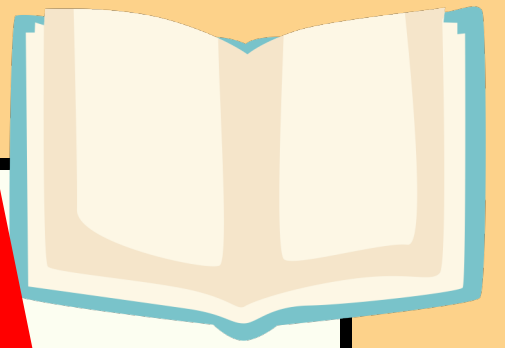


TEXT CLUES + PRIOR KNOWLEDGE = POSSIBLE PREDICTION

Then ask: Which clue is strongest? Does the evidence really support my idea?



Before Fiction

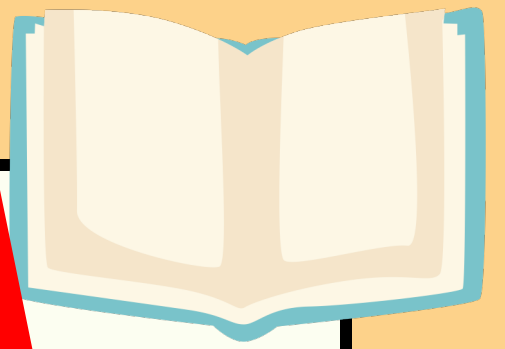


Preview the title, cover, setting, character, and opening problem.

Predict the goal, obstacle, next event or likely character choice.



Before Non-fiction



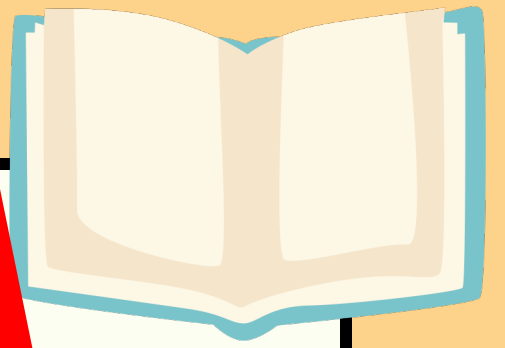
Scan headings, captions, diagrams, key words, and text structure.

Predict what you will learn, which explanation comes next or how

ideas connect.



During Fiction

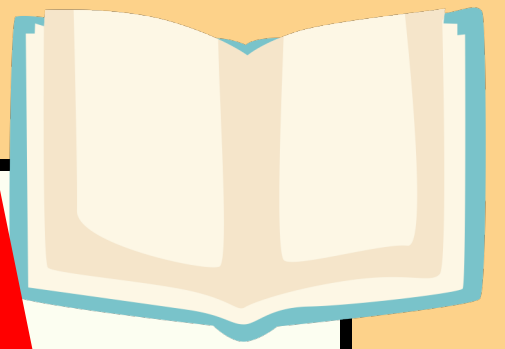


Pause after a change, decision, new clue, or problem.

Predict the next action and explain how the character and situation support it.



During Non-fiction

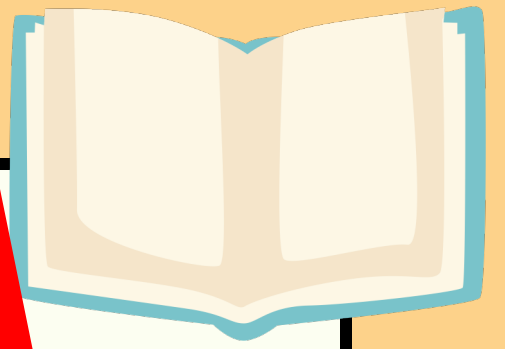


Pause when a cause, process, comparison, or contrast is introduced.

Predict the next step, result, example or evidence the author may provide.



Powerful Pause Points

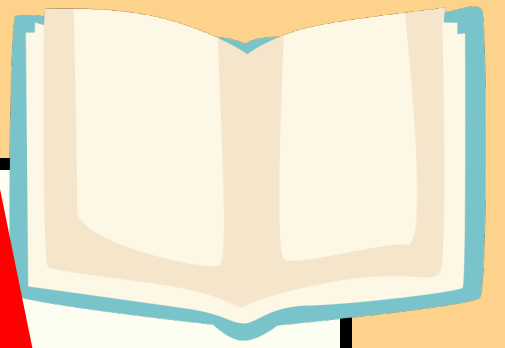


STOP when you notice:

- a surprising detail
- a new problem or choice
- a signal word
- a pattern or repeated clue
- information that challenges your thinking



Predict and Prove



Useful sentence starters:

I predict ... because ...

The strongest clue is ...

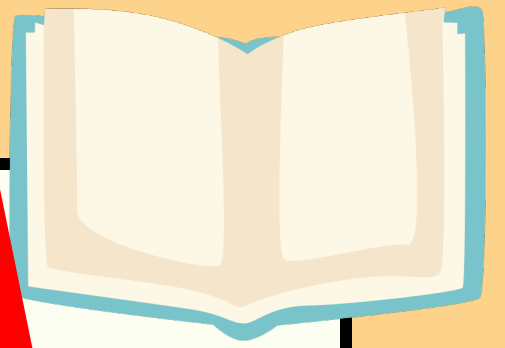
This clue suggests ...

My prior knowledge tells me ...

I revised my prediction because ...



Fiction Model



TEXT: The hall lights flickered. Noah heard a key turn outside the locked rehearsal room.

PREDICTION: A caretaker may open the door.

EVIDENCE: the turning key

Why: A person with access can unlock it.



Non-fiction Model



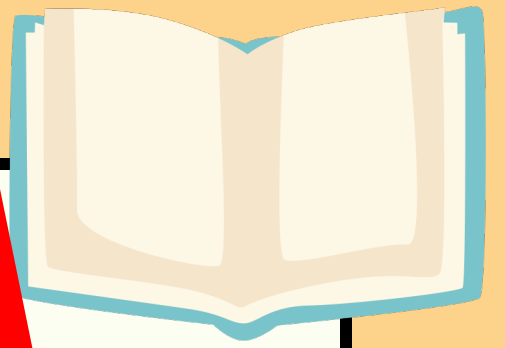
TEXT: A bee returns to the hive and moves in a repeated figure-eight pattern

PREDICTION: The text will explain how the dance shares a food location.

EVIDENCE: the repeated movement



Revise, Don't Erase



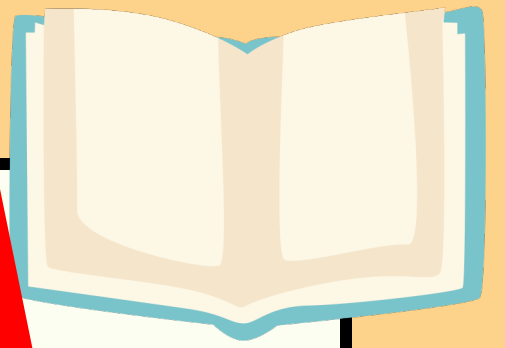
New evidence can CONFIRM, SHARPEN or CONTRADICT a prediction.

Revision shows creative thinking.

eg: At first I thought ... Now I think ... because ...



Revision Model



FIRST CLUES: wet leaves, muddy paths, no sun.

FIRST PREDICTION: A machine moving in the garden.

NEW EVIDENCE: circular tracks and robotics-club equipment.

REVISED: A small rover is testing the garden.



Weak or Strong?



WEAK: Something exciting will happen.

Why? Too vague; no evidence.

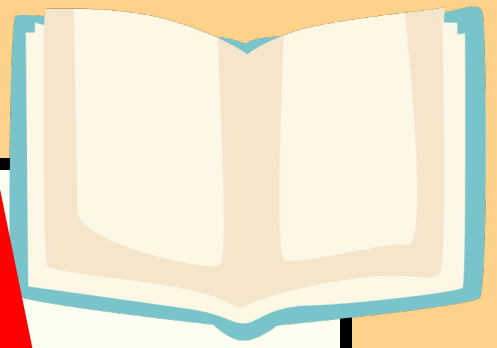
STRONG: The ferry may be delayed because the crew secures the deck and

covers the harbour.

Why? Specific, plausible and evidence-based.



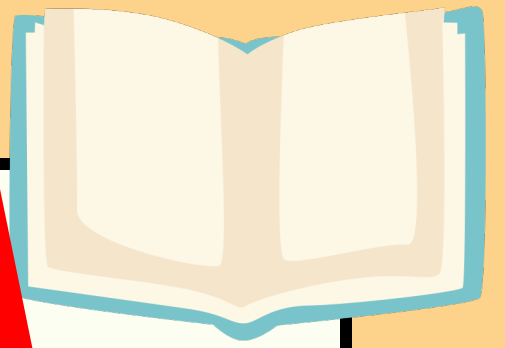
Partner Practice



1. Preview a short text.
2. Each partner writes a prediction.
3. Point to the strongest clue.
4. Compare reasoning.
5. Read on and revise or confirm.



Prediction Traps

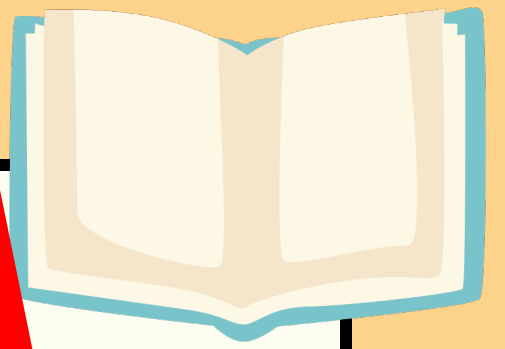


Avoid

- guessing from one dramatic case
- ignoring information that does not fit
- explaining instead of predicting
- making a claim with no evidence
- refusing to revise



Prediction Checklist



Before you finish, ask:

- ✓ Is my prediction necessary and plausible?
- ✓ Did I use a text message clue?
- ✓ Did I connect prior knowledge?
- ✓ Can I explain why?
- ✓ Did I revise when new evidence appeared?





Well Done!

PREVIEW



Comprehension Strategy: Predicting Quiz



Question 1 – Best Prediction



Sam opens the shed. The floor is wet, a hose lies across the floor, and the tap drips.

What is the best prediction?

A Sam will paint the shed.

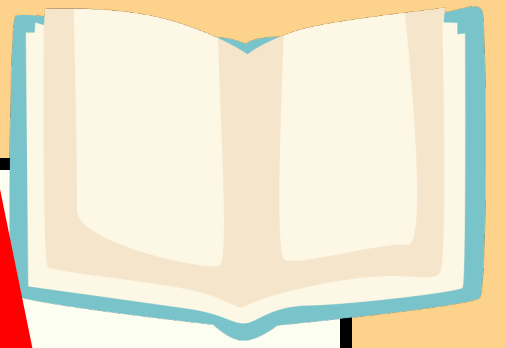
B Sam will turn on the tap and inspect the hose.

C Sam will leave for school.

D Sam will plant flowers.



Answer 1

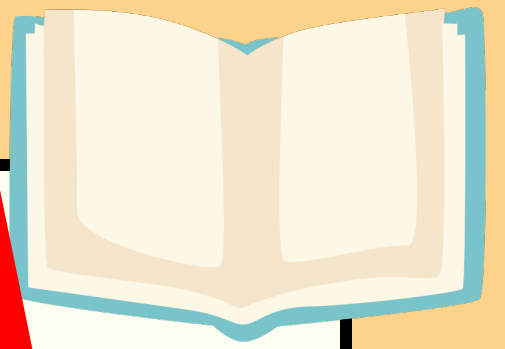


B – Sam will turn off the tap and inspect the hose.

The wet floor, dripping tap and hose are connected clues.



Question 2 – True or False

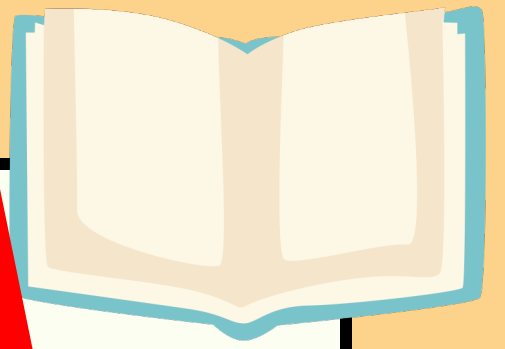


TRUE OR FALSE?

A prediction is strong whenever it sounds interesting, even if no clue supports it.



Answer 2



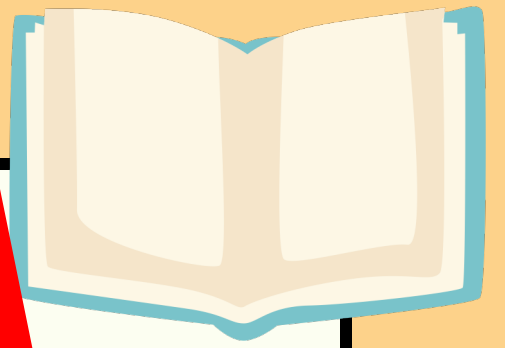
PREVIEW

REALS

A strong prediction must be plausible and supported by text, image or structural clues.



Question 3 – Select Two



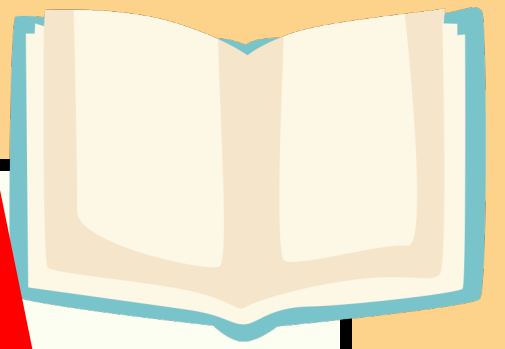
Lina sits on a green bench. The temperature drops and big clouds gather.

Which TWO direct clues most strongly support a prediction of rain soon?

- A the temperature drops
- B big clouds gather
- C Lina sits
- D the bench is green



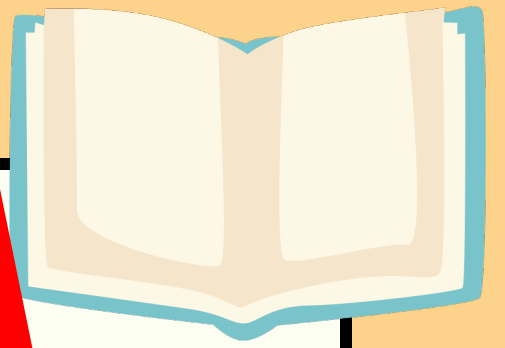
Answer 3



and
A falling temperature and gathering grey clouds are relevant weather
The other details do not support rain.



Question 4 – Evidence Match



During a debate, Oliver cannot find his cue cards. His teammate opens a digital copy, and the teacher gives him one minute to prepare.

Which prediction is best supported?

- A The debate ends.
- B Oliver uses the digital copy to prepare and speak.
- C The class goes outside.
- D Oliver rewrites every card by hand.



Answer 4

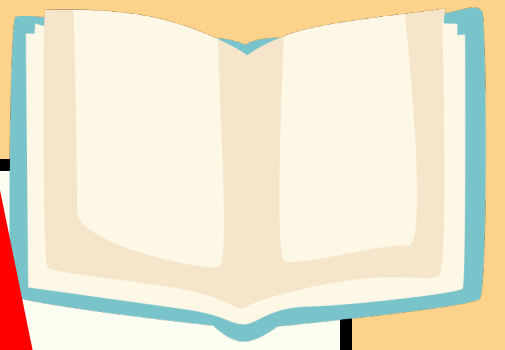


B — Oliver uses the digital copy to prepare and speak.

The available copy and preparation time directly support that prediction.



Question 5 – Previewing

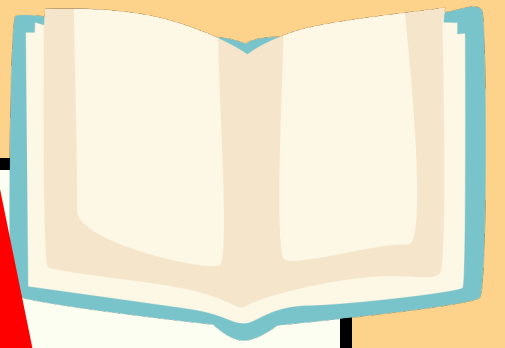


Before reading an article titled How Mangroves Protect Coasts, what is the most useful prediction?

- A It will explain how mangroves reduce damage from waves.
- B It will list famous deserts.
- C A character will lose a key.
- D It will teach a dance.



Answer 5

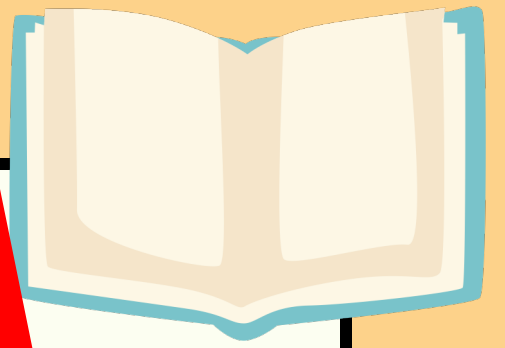


A – It will explain how many waves reduced damage from waves.

The title gives the topic and signals an explanation of protection.



Question 6 – Review



First clue: seedlings are missing and a muddy track is halfway.

New clue: rabbit fur is caught on the netting.

Now should the prediction change?

Confirm that a rabbit probably entered.

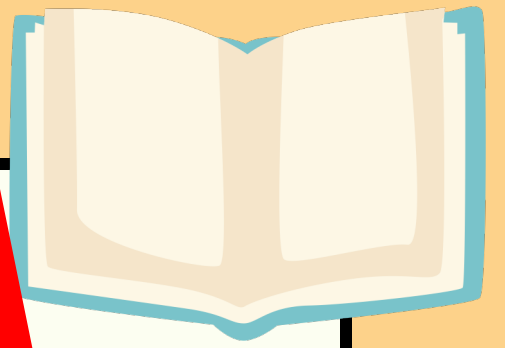
Open the gate and guess no matter what.

C Predict a storm.

D Stop using evidence.



Answer 6

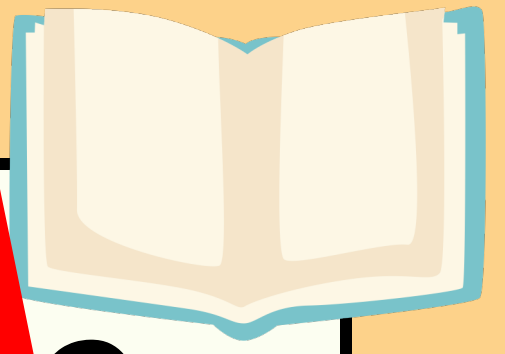


A — Confirm that rabbit probably entered.

The lifted section of rabbit fur sharpen the first prediction with specific evidence.



Question 7 – Constructed Response



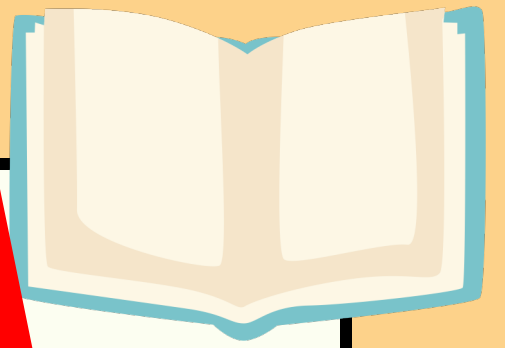
The museum alarm chirps after a backpacker breaks the safety rope.

The guide uses one hand and reaches for a radio.

Write the most visible deduction and name the strongest clue.



Answer 7 – Model



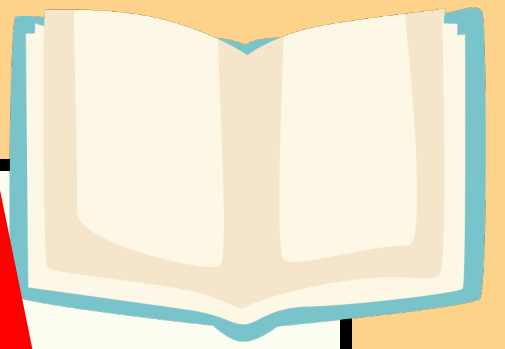
Prediction: The guide will stop the group and contact security or staff.

Strongest clue: the guide reaches for a radio after the alarm.

This response is specific, plausible and evidence-based.



Question 8 – Inference



Which statement contains an INFERENCE clue?

A The sign says DETOUR.

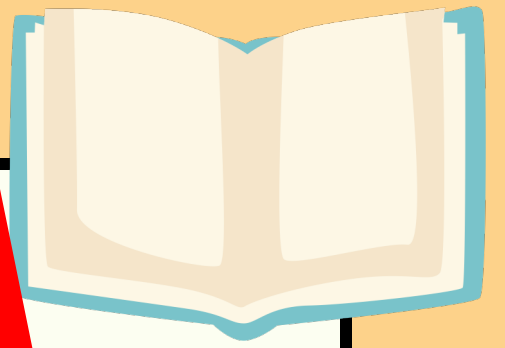
B The thermometer reads 34°C.

C Mr. Clevered hesitated and shaky voice suggest he is nervous.

D The gate is locked.



Answer 8



C – Max's clenched hands and shaking voice suggest he is nervous.

The emotion is worked out from behaviour; it is not stated directly.



Question 9 – Spot the Problem



Prediction: The research team hears a repeating pulse beneath the ice so they will find a dragon.

What is the main problem?

A prediction is not supported by the clue.

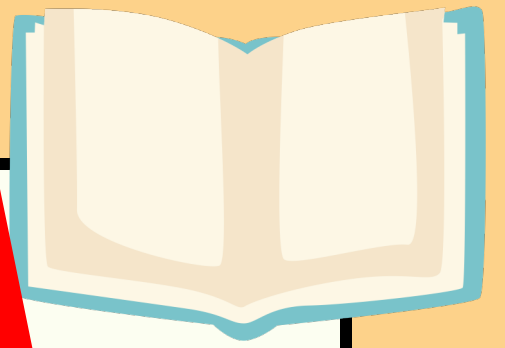
The prediction uses evidence.

The prediction can be revised.

D The prediction is written in a sentence.



Answer q

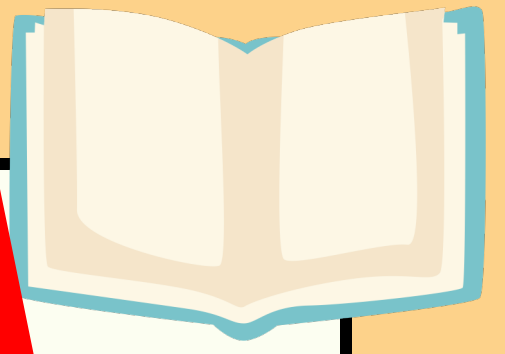


A — The prediction is not supported by the clue.

A repeating noise could suggest equipment or a signal, but it does not support a dragon.



Question 10 – Strategy Sequence

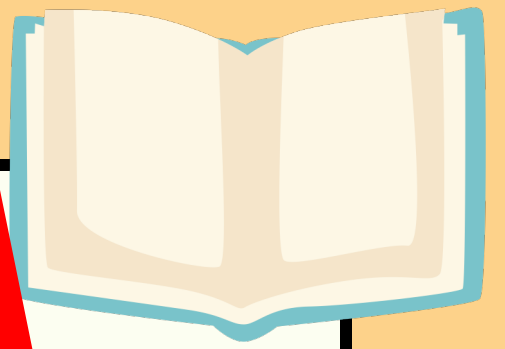


Put these steps in the best order.

- 1 Add on and notice new evidence.
- 2 Review and identify clues.
- 3 Confirm or revise.
- 4 Make and justify a prediction.



Answer 10



2 4 → → 3

Preview and identify values; make and justify a prediction; read on;
confirm or revise.





PREVIEW

Well Done!

