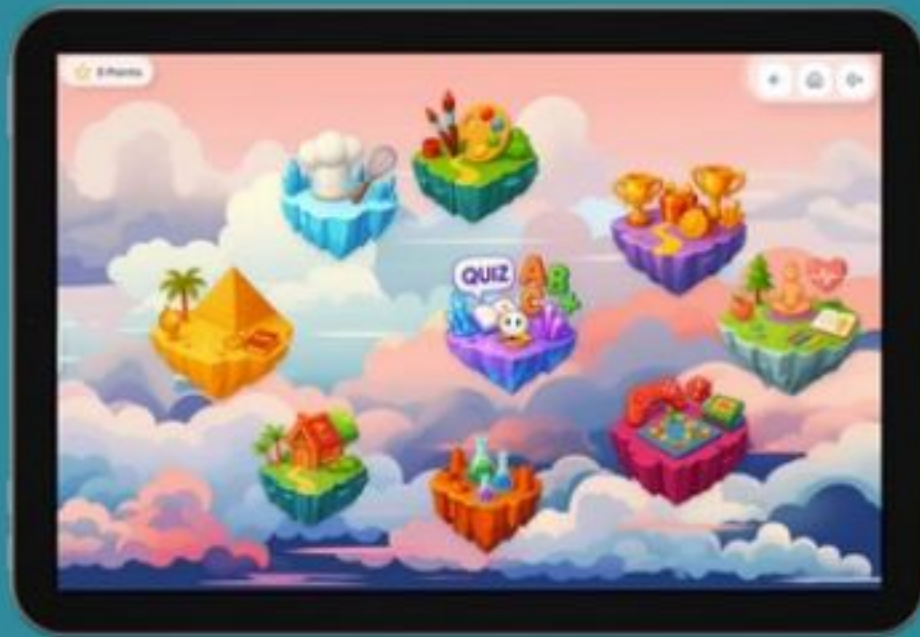




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Comprehension Strategy: Predicting – Year 6

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The Prediction Cycle

1. NOTICE
the clue



5. REVISE
or
CONFIRM



2. INTERPRET
what it
suggests



4. TEST
against
new evidence



3. PREDICT
what is
likely next



**Strong readers change their
thinking when the evidence changes.**



Predicting with Evidence



KNOW THE DIFFERENCE



PREDICTION — what is likely to happen or be explained next

GUESS — an idea without enough evidence

INFERENCE — what the text implies now

CLUES TO NOTICE



dialogue • description • repetition •
structure • visuals

USE A SENTENCE STEM



I predict _____ because the text shows _____.

At first I predicted _____. Now I think _____
because _____.

SELF-CHECK



- ☒ Is my idea specific?
- ☒ Can I name a clue?
- ☒ Does the clue make my idea plausible?
- ☒ Will I revise if the evidence changes?

Name: _____



Prediction or Guess?



Write **P** for prediction or **G** for guess. Then justify two decisions using evidence.

#	Statement	P / G
1.	Leila packs waterproof matches and a map, so she may face a journey.	
2.	The mystery object is a gold crown because gold crowns are cool.	
3.	The chapter title is 'The Broken Bridge', so the group may need another route.	
4.	The next character will be named Ava, there is no clue.	
5.	The clouds darken and birds leave the valley, so a storm may arrive.	
6.	The ending will be happy because I prefer happy endings.	

Decision ____ is a prediction / guess because...

Decision ____ is a prediction / guess because...



Prediction or Guess?



Write **P** for prediction or **G** for guess. Then justify two decisions using evidence.

#	Statement	P / G
1.	Leila packs waterproof matches and a map, so she may face a journey.	P
2.	The mystery object is a gold crown because gold crowns are cool.	
3.	The chapter title is 'The Broken Bridge', so the group may need another route.	
4.	The next character will be named Ava, there is no clue.	G
5.	The clouds darken and birds leave the valley, so a storm may arrive.	P
6.	The ending will be happy because I prefer happy endings.	G

Decision ____ is a prediction / guess because...

Decision 1 is a prediction because the matches and map are evidence of a journey.

Decision ____ is a prediction / guess because...

Decision 4 is a guess because the statement admits there is no clue.

Name: _____

Evidence Builder



For each text, record a key clue, explain what it suggests, then make a supported prediction.



A. Kira noticed the library clock had stopped at 3:17.
A folded note beneath it read, 'Not yet.'

KEY CLUE

WHAT IT SUGGESTS

PREDICTION



B. The council report shows that the creek rose
12 centimetres each hour, and more rain was forecast.

KEY CLUE

WHAT IT SUGGESTS

PREDICTION



C. Jun apologised twice, then placed the unopened
envelope back on the principal's desk.

KEY CLUE

WHAT IT SUGGESTS

PREDICTION

Evidence Builder



For each text, record a key clue, explain what it suggests, then make a supported prediction.



A. Kira noticed the library clock had stopped at 3:17.
A folded note beneath it read, 'Not yet.'

KEY CLUE

clock stopped
at 3:17; note
says 'Not yet.'

WHAT IT SUGGESTS

A planned event
is linked to a
specific time.

PREDICTION

Kira will discover
why 3:17 matters.



B. The council report shows that the creek rose
12 centimetres each hour, and more rain was forecast.

KEY CLUE

creek rose 12 cm
each hour,
more rain forecast

WHAT IT SUGGESTS

The flood risk
is increasing.

PREDICTION

The council will
close low roads
or issue a warning.



C. Jun apologised twice, then placed the unopened
envelope back on the principal's desk.

KEY CLUE

Jun apologises and
returns the envelope
unopened.

WHAT IT SUGGESTS

He feels anxious and
is avoiding its
contents.

PREDICTION

Jun will later
open it or explain
why he avoided it.

Reading the Author's Clues

For each extract, identify the clue type and make a supported prediction.

1

"The dog scratched at the cellar door, then backed away whining."



Clue type: _____

Prediction and evidence: _____

2

"Don't tell Dad about the cracked window yet," Ben whispered.



Clue type: _____

Prediction and evidence: _____

3

"For the third time, the narrator mentions the empty blue chair."

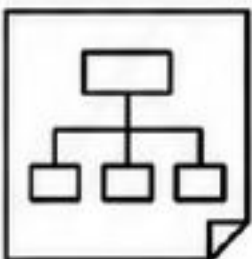


Clue type: _____

Prediction and evidence: _____

4

"A diagram is labelled 'Stage 3: Pressure reaches its peak'."



Clue type: _____

Prediction and evidence: _____

Reading the Author's Clues

For each extract, identify the clue type and make a supported prediction.

1

"The dog scratched at the cellar door, then backed away whining."



Clue type: description and action

Prediction and evidence: Something dangerous or hidden is in the cellar; the dog's whining signals fear.

2

"Don't tell Dad about the cracked window yet," Ben whispered.



Clue type: dialogue

Prediction and evidence: Ben will be confronted or confess; his whisper shows secrecy.

"For the third time, the narrator mentions the empty blue chair."

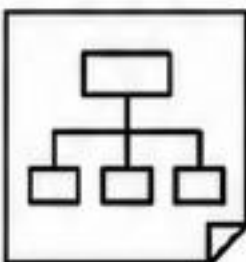


Clue type: repetition

Prediction and evidence: The absent owner of the blue chair will matter; the detail keeps returning.

4

"A diagram is labelled 'Stage 3: Pressure reaches its peak'."

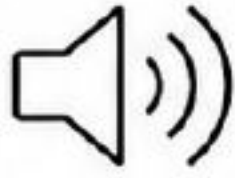


Clue type: structure / visual

Prediction and evidence: The next stage will show pressure being released or causing a result.

Name: _____

Tone and Word Choice



Compare each pair. Identify the tone, circle the words that create it, then predict what is likely next.

1

1A. The hall waited in perfect silence as the handle slowly turned.

1B. Music bounced down the hall as the handle swung open.

Tone A / Tone B:

Key words:

Prediction:

2

2A. A brittle wind swooped across the deserted oval.

2B. A cool breeze wandered across the sunlit oval.

Tone A / Tone B:

Key words:

Prediction:

3

3A. The reporter admitted the figures were 'unexpected'.

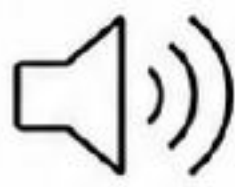
3B. The reporter celebrated the figures as 'remarkable'.

Tone A / Tone B:

Key words:

Prediction:

Tone and Word Choice



Compare each pair. Identify the tone, circle the words that create it, then predict what is likely next.

1	1A. The hall waited in perfect silence as the handle slowly turned.
	1B. Music bounced down the hall as the handle swung open.
Tone A / Tone B: tense / lively	
Key words: perfect silence, slowly / music bounced, swung open	
Prediction: A: an unsettling arrival; B: a welcome or celebration	
2	2A. A brittle wind scraped across the deserted oval.
	2B. A cool breeze wandered across the sunlit oval.
Tone A / Tone B: harsh, ominous / calm, hopeful	
Key words: brittle, scraped, deserted / cool, wandered, sunlit	
Prediction: A: danger or a storm; B: a safe outdoor activity.	
3	3A. The reporter admitted the figures were 'unexpected'.
	3B. The reporter celebrated the figures as 'remarkable'.
Tone A / Tone B: cautious, uncertain / enthusiastic, positive	
Key words: admitted, unexpected / celebrated, remarkable	
Prediction: A: an explanation or concern; B: praise or a recommended action.	

Name: _____



Foreshadowing and Structure

Trace the hints, then predict the turning point.



1. Sam found a train ticket dated tomorrow in the pocket of a coat he had never worn.
2. At the station, every clock stopped at 6:12.
3. The conductor studied Sam's ticket and said, "You're early."
4. Beyond the carriage door, the platform lights began to appear one by one.

1. Which detail first foreshadows an unusual journey?

2. What pattern develops across the four details?

3. Predict the turning point.

4. Cite two clues that support your prediction.

Foreshadowing and Structure



Trace the hints, then predict the turning point.



1. Sam found a train ticket dated tomorrow in the pocket of a coat he had never worn.
2. At the station, every clock stopped at 6:12.
3. The conductor studied Sam's ticket and said, "You're early."
4. Beyond the carriage door, the platform lights began to disappear one by one.

1. Which detail first foreshadows an unusual journey?

The ticket is dated tomorrow and appears in a coat Sam has never worn.

2. What pattern develops across the four details?

Each detail makes time and the station less ordinary: the future ticket, stopped clocks, the conductor's comment and vanishing lights.

3. Predict the turning point.

Sam will board a train that carries him outside ordinary time.

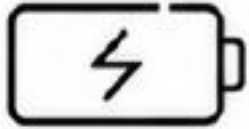
4. Cite two clues that support your prediction.

The future-dated ticket and every clock stopping at 6:12 support the prediction.

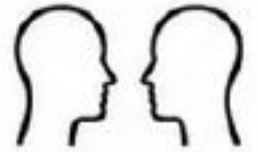
Name: _____

Character Motivation and Perspective

..... **YEAR 6**



Use motivation, pressure and viewpoint to predict a likely next action.



SHARED SCENARIO

Minutes before the robotics final, the team's spare battery is missing.

NARRATOR A — TEAM CAPTAIN

Ravi stared at the empty battery slot, checked his backpack twice and walked towards the judges' table.

NARRATOR B — RIVAL TEAM MEMBER

Ravi kept looking over his shoulder before heading towards the judges. He would not meet my eye.

Ravi's likely goal:

Pressure or obstacle:

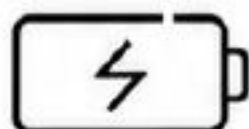
Narrator A's likely prediction:

Narrator B's likely prediction:

My strongest prediction and two pieces of evidence:

Character Motivation and Perspective

..... YEAR 6



Use motivation, pressure and viewpoint to predict a likely next action.



SHARED SCENARIO

Minutes before the robotics final, the team's spare battery is missing.

NARRATOR A — TEAM CAPTAIN

Ravi stared at the empty battery slot, checked his backpack twice and walked towards the judges' table.

NARRATOR B — RIVAL TEAM MEMBER

Ravi kept looking over his shoulder before heading towards the judges. He would not meet my eye.

Ravi's likely goal:

Find the battery or protect his team before the final.

Pressure or obstacle:

Only minutes remain and the spare battery is missing.

Narrator A's likely prediction:

Ravi will report the problem and ask the judges for help or time.

Narrator B's likely prediction:

Ravi may make an excuse or be accused because he looks secretive.

My strongest prediction and two pieces of evidence:

Ravi will alert the judges. He checks his own bag twice, then walks directly to their table; the rival's suspicion may reflect bias.

Name: _____



Predicting Across Text Types — A

Use the features of each text type to make an evidence-based prediction.



1 LITERARY TEXT

Kai's kelpie refused to step onto the old pier. Between the boards, Kai spotted a strip of red flare tape tangled in seaweed. The rescue radio crackled once, then fell silent. Far beyond the bay, a single orange light blinked.

Prediction: _____

Two clues: _____

How does the setting shape your prediction? _____

2 INFORMATIONAL TEXT

Heading:	Less Summer Sea Ice
Content:	Dark ocean water absorbs more heat than bright ice.
Data note:	The ice-free period has lengthened in each of the past five years.

Predict the focus of the next section: _____

Which text feature is most useful? _____

Explain your reasoning: _____



Predicting Across Text Types — A

Use the features of each text type to make an evidence-based prediction.



1 LITERARY TEXT

Kai's kelpie refused to step onto the old pier. Between the boards, Kai spotted a strip of red flare tape tangled in seaweed. The rescue radio crackled once, then fell silent. Far beyond the bay, a single orange light blinked.

Prediction: Kai will discover or help someone in danger beyond the bay.

Two clues: red flare tape; silent rescue radio and blinking orange light

How does the setting shape your prediction? The old pier and distant bay make the signals isolated and urgent.

2 INFORMATIVE TEXT

Heading:	Less Summer Sea Ice
Caption:	Dark ocean water absorbs more heat than bright ice.
Data note:	The ice-free period has lengthened in each of the past five years.

Predict the focus of the next section:

How declining sea ice increases warming or affects the region.

Which text feature is most useful? The data note.

Explain your reasoning: The five-year trend shows continued loss, while dark water absorbing heat suggests a reinforcing cycle.



Predicting Across Text Types – B

Use purpose, pattern and imagery to anticipate what comes next.



1 PERSUASIVE TEXT

Every council library should remain open until 7 pm. Evening access gives families more study time, but staffing costs must be considered. A three-month trial at two branches would test demand before a permanent change.

Predict the writer's next move:

Which words reveal the writer's purpose?

Will the next paragraph add evidence, a counterargument or a conclusion? Explain.

2 POETIC / VISUAL TEXT

A row on the ridge, one window burns
while every streetlight sleeps.
A paper bird turns in the gutter.



What might happen next?

Which image or pattern guides you?

Explain how the visual composition affects your prediction.



Predicting Across Text Types – B

Use purpose, pattern and imagery to anticipate what comes next.



1 PERSUASIVE TEXT

Every council library should remain open until 7 pm. Evening access gives families more study time, but staffing costs must be considered. A three-month trial at two branches would test demand before a permanent change.

Predict the writer's next move:

Explain how the trial would work and give evidence that evening access is needed.

Which words reveal the writer's purpose?

'should remain open', 'more study time' and 'trial'

Will the next paragraph add evidence, a counterargument or a conclusion? Explain.

Evidence or a practical solution is most likely because the evening concern has already been acknowledged.

2 POETIC / VISUAL TEXT

Above the ridge, one window burns
while every streetlight sleeps.
A paper bird turns in the gutter.



What might happen next?

Someone in the lit house may notice or retrieve the paper bird.

Which image or pattern guides you?

One burning window, sleeping streetlights and the turning paper bird.

Explain how the visual composition affects your prediction.

The eye moves from the isolated window down to the bird, connecting them and creating expectation.

Name: _____



Revising Predictions



Make a first prediction. Then use the new clue to revise it precisely.

CHECKPOINT 1

Amara slipped her wet gardening gloves into her school bag and hurried away from the greenhouse before the groundskeeper arrived.

My first prediction:

Evidence:

NEW CLUE

Inside Amara's bag were repair tape, a small wrench and a note that read, 'Sprinkler valve — fix before lunch.'

My revised prediction:

Why the new clue changes my thinking:

Was the first prediction reasonable from the original evidence? Explain:



Revising Predictions



Make a first prediction. Then use the new clue to revise it precisely.

CHECKPOINT 1

Amara slipped her wet gardening gloves into her school bag and hurried away from the greenhouse before the groundskeeper arrived.

My first prediction:

Amara may have damaged something in the greenhouse and is hiding the evidence.

Evidence:

She hides wet gloves and leaves before the groundskeeper arrives.

NEW CLUE

Inside Amara's bag were repair tape, a small wrench and a note that read, 'Sprinkler valve — fix before lunch.'

My revised prediction:

Amara has been repairing a faulty sprinkler and plans to fix the valve before lunch.

Why the new clue changes my thinking:

The repair tape, wrench and note show a planned repair task, not mischief.

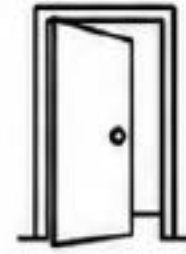
Was the first prediction reasonable from the original evidence? Explain:

- Yes. The original behaviour looked secretive, but the first clue
- did not reveal her helpful purpose.

Name: _____

Author Intent — A

Analyse how an author guides the reader's expectations.



1 FICTION

Jo knew the archive door was unlocked, but the narrator lingered on heavy footsteps climbing the stairs. Jo reached for the handle as the footsteps stopped.

What does the author want you to expect?

Which detail is emphasised?

Why might the unlocked door be mentioned?

Predict the next reveal:

2 INFORMATION

Headline: Where Household Water Goes

Main diagram: Showers 34% • Laundry 24% • Kitchen 18%

Footnote: Outdoor water use is not included.

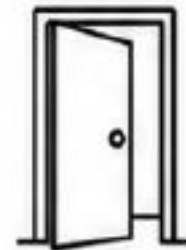
What topic is likely next?

How does the footnote guide the reader?

What is the author's purpose in ordering the information this way?

Author Intent — A

Analyse how an author guides the reader's expectations.



1 FICTION

Jo knew the archive door was unlocked, but the narrator lingered on heavy footsteps climbing the stairs. Jo reached for the handle as the footsteps stopped.

What does the author want you to expect?

That someone threatening is approaching Jo.

Which detail is emphasised?

The heavy footsteps climbing and then stopping.

Why might the unlocked door be mentioned?

It offers an escape or allows someone to enter, increasing uncertainty.

Predict the next event.

The person on the stairs may be an ally, revealing that the footsteps were deliberate misdirection.

2 INFORMATION

Headline: Where Household Water Goes

Main diagram: Showers 34% • Laundry 24% • Kitchen 18%

Footnote: Outdoor water use is not included.

What topic is likely next?

Outdoor household water use.

How does the footnote guide the reader?

It identifies an important category missing from the main diagram.

What is the author's purpose in ordering the information this way?

To establish indoor use first, then extend the explanation to outdoor use.

Name: _____

Author Intent — B

Track how writers and designers shape expectation, then predict their next move.



1. PERSUASIVE

A monthly car-free day would make the town centre quieter, safer and cleaner. However, delivery businesses depend on reliable access to shops.

What does the writer want the reader to support?

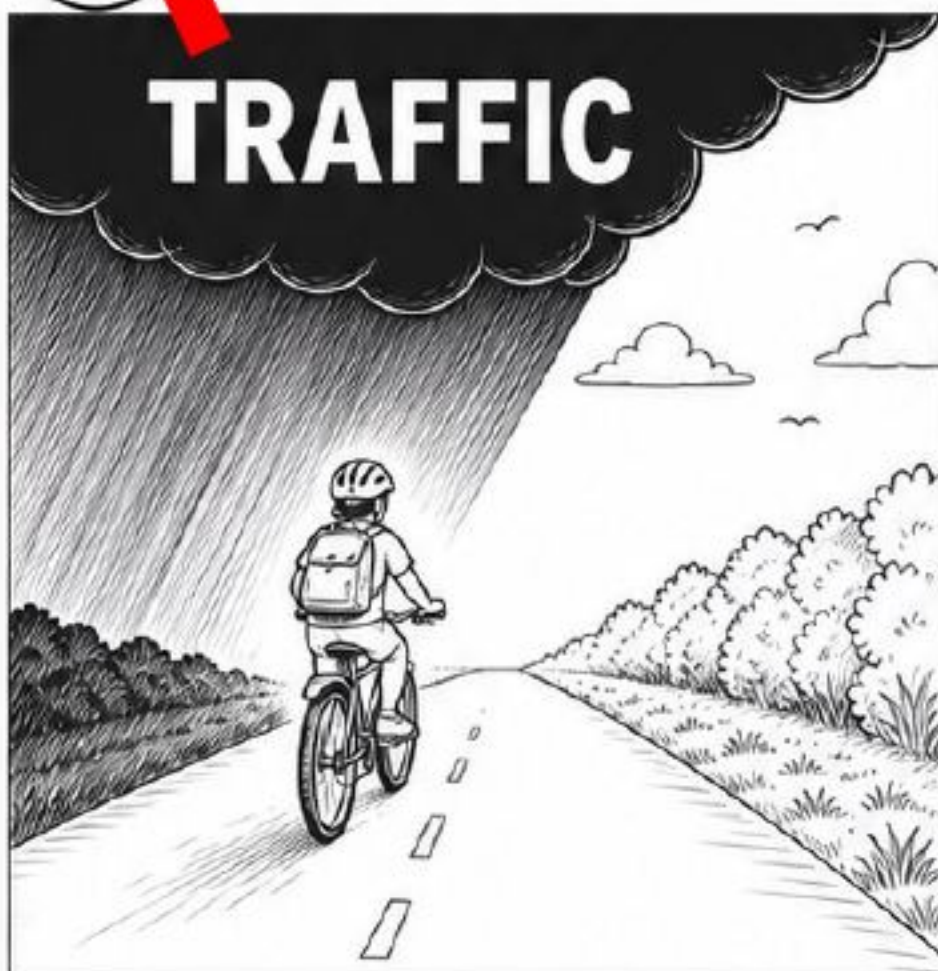
Why include 'However'?

Predict the next paragraph:

Will it add a solution, more benefits or unrelated detail? Expect



2. VISUAL



What expectation does the scale create?

Where does your eye move next?

What message is the designer likely to reveal?

Predict the final call to action:

Author Intent – B

Track how writers and designers shape expectation, then predict their next move.



1. PERSUASIVE

A monthly car-free day would make the town centre quieter, safer and cleaner. However, delivery businesses depend on reliable access to shops.

What does the writer want the reader to support?

A monthly car-free day in the town centre.

Why include 'However'?

To acknowledge a genuine delivery concern and appear balanced.

Predict the next paragraph:

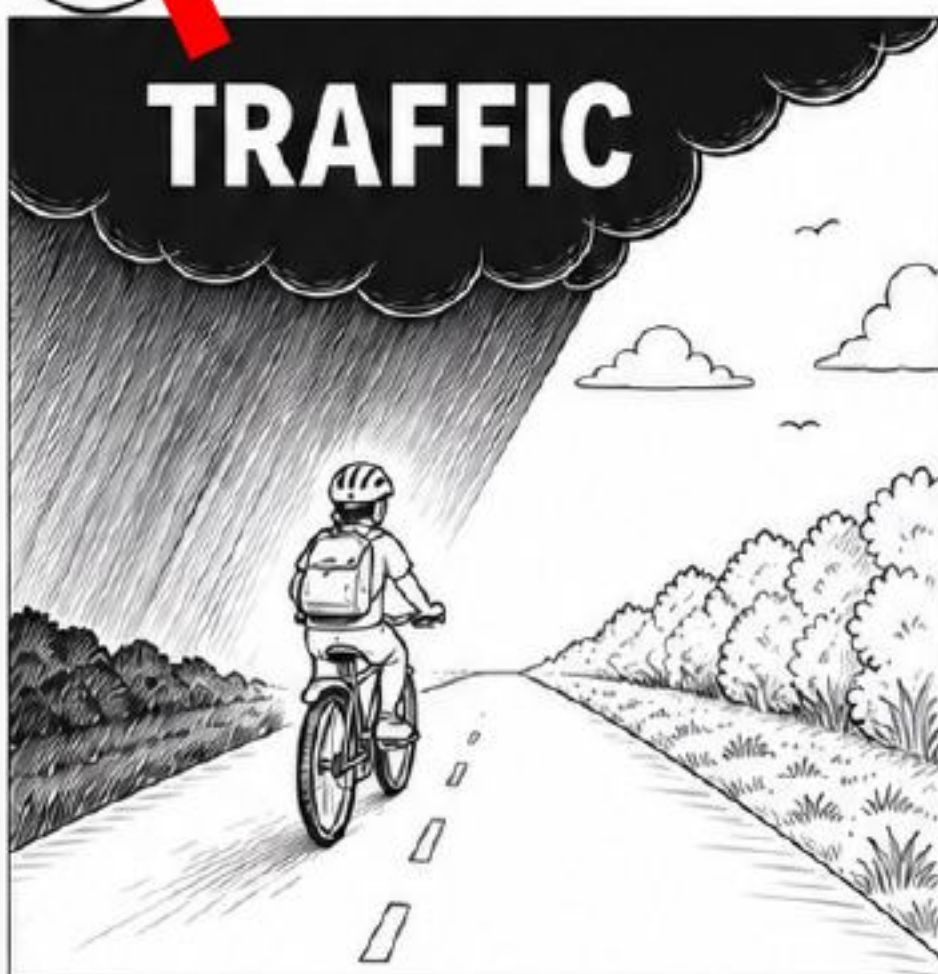
The writer will propose delivery windows or permits during the car-free day.

Will it add a solution, more benefits or unrelated detail? Explain.

A solution is most likely because the counterargument now needs an answer.



2. VISUAL



What expectation does the scale create?

Traffic appears overwhelming and threatening.

Where does your eye move next?

From the dark traffic cloud to the cyclist and clear road.

What message is the designer likely to reveal?

Active travel can lead away from congestion and pollution.

Predict the final call to action:

Choose cycling or another active way to travel.

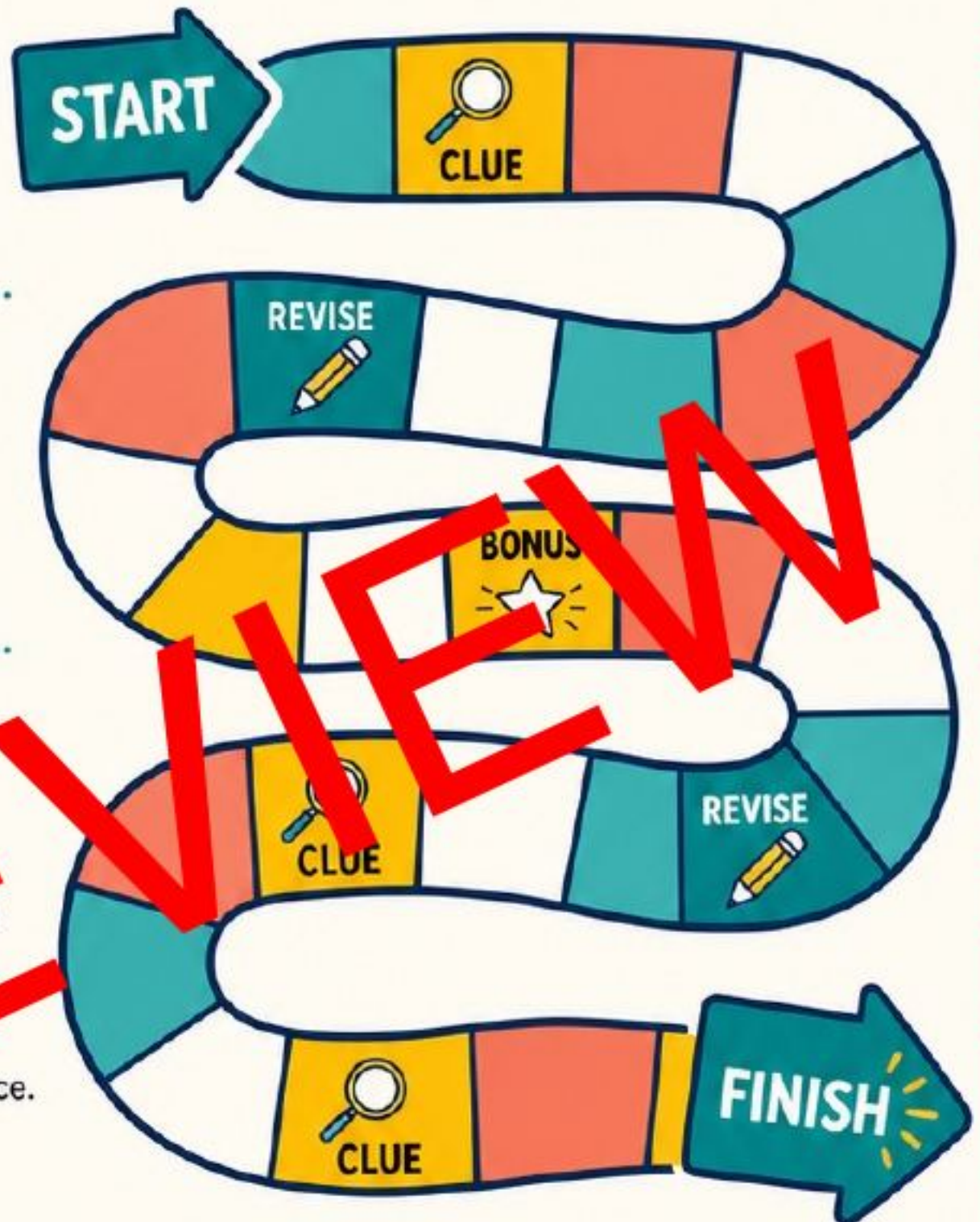
Foreshadowing Trail

A prediction-and-evidence board game



YOU NEED

Trail board • 24 clue cards • die • one counter per player



SET UP

Shuffle the clue cards face down. Place every counter on START.



HOW TO PLAY

1. Roll and move.
2. On a CLUE space, draw a card and read it aloud.
3. Predict what the clue foreshadow. Name the evidence.
4. Another player may ask one challenge question.
5. Keep the card for 1 point if your prediction is plausible and supported.

SPECIAL SPACES



CLUE — draw a card and read it aloud.



REVISE — improve an earlier prediction for 1 bonus point.



BONUS — draw two cards and choose one.



CHALLENGE — another player may ask one challenge question.



WIN

When a player reaches FINISH, complete the round. The highest score wins.



EXTENSION

Connect two different clue cards in one coherent plot prediction.



EVIDENCE

Use text evidence to support your predictions.

Forensics Trail

FINISH

Observe

Predict

Connect

Infer



34

MOVE +1

33



32

REVISE

31



30

CLUE

29



28



21

REVISE

22



23

CLUE

24



25



26

BONUS

27



20

BONUS

19



18



17



16

MOVE -1

15



14

REVISE

7



8

MOVE -1

9



10

CLUE

11



12

REVISE

13

BONUS

6



5

MOVE -1

4



3

CLUE

2



1

START

Every detail
could be
a clue to
what comes
next...

Roll • Move • Predict • Cite evidence

Foreshadowing Trail — Clue Cards 1-4

1

CLUE



A cracked bell rope hangs above the school stage.

What might this foreshadow?

2

CLUE



Mina saves an empty jar labelled 'FIRST RAIN'.

What might this foreshadow?

3

CLUE



A map is torn exactly where the northern bridge should be.

What might this foreshadow?

4

CLUE



The coach repeats, 'Check your laces before the final lap.'

What might this foreshadow?



Foreshadowing Trail — Clue Cards 5-8



5

CLUE



The lights flicker whenever the old portrait is mentioned.

What might this foreshadow?

7

CLUE



The town siren has been tested twice this week.

What might this foreshadow?

6

CLUE



The dog refuses to enter the blue shed.

What might this foreshadow?

8

CLUE



The quietest student carries a spare microphone.

What might this foreshadow?



Foreshadowing Trail — Clue Cards 9-12



9

CLUE



A diary page ends,
'If the river turns silver...'

What might this foreshadow?

10

CLUE



The mechanic returns
one missing screw
to her pocket.

What might this foreshadow?

11

CLUE



The narrator notes
that the museum
skylight was left open.

What might this foreshadow?

12

CLUE



A neighbour asks,
'Does anyone here
know Morse code?'

What might this foreshadow?



Foreshadowing Trail — Clue Cards 13–16



13

CLUE



The weather report warns that air pressure is falling rapidly.

What might this foreshadow?

14

CLUE



Luca hides a key beneath the seed tray.

What might this foreshadow?

15

CLUE



A farewell speech is interrupted by a distant horn.

What might this foreshadow?

16

CLUE



The first chapter begins with an unopened rescue beacon.

What might this foreshadow?

Foreshadowing Trail — Clue Cards 17–20

17

CLUE

Three different characters mention the scent of smoke.

What might this foreshadow?

18

CLUE

The runner ignores a loose stone on the final bend.

What might this foreshadow?

19

CLUE

A recipe omits the final step and says, 'Wait for the colour change.'

What might this foreshadow?

20

CLUE

The lifeguard watches one dark shape beyond the buoys.

What might this foreshadow?



Foreshadowing Trail – Clue Cards 21–24

21

CLUE



The security camera
points away from the
delivery gate.

What might this foreshadow?

22

CLUE



The teacher keeps an
envelope marked
'AFTER THE VOTE'.

What might this foreshadow?

23

CLUE



An owl calls each time
the clock nears
midnight.

What might this foreshadow?

24

CLUE



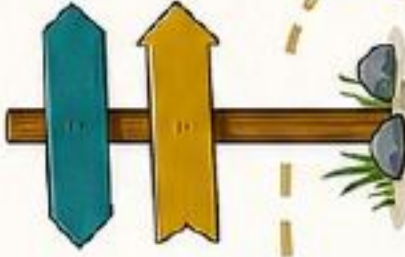
A tiny crack spreads
across the aquarium
glass.

What might this foreshadow?





Foreshadowing Trail — Answer Guide



Sample interpretations — *except any plausible prediction supported by the clue.*

- 1 Rope may snap or interrupt the performance.
- 2 First rain will trigger a test, ritual or event.
- 3 The bridge is missing, so the route is blocked.
- 4 The lace may come undone and cause a trip.
- 5 The portrait is linked to power, a mechanism or a strange event.
- 6 A danger or secret is hidden in the shed.
- 7 An emergency or disaster is likely.
- 8 The student will speak, perform or make an announcement.

- 9 The runner may signal an event.
- 10 The runner may fail or tampering may be revealed.
- 11 Someone may enter, escape or steal through the night.
- 12 A coded message is hidden.
- 13 A storm is developing.
- 14 The key will unlock a hidden place or object.
- 15 An arrival will interrupt the farewell.
- 16 A rescue call or emergency will activate the beacon.

- 17 A fire will be discovered.
- 18 The runner may trip, be injured or lose the lead.
- 19 An ingredient will transform at a critical final stage.
- 20 An animal or hazard near the buoys will trigger a rescue or warning.
- 21 Someone may enter or steal while the camera points away.
- 22 A result or reveal will follow the vote.
- 23 An important event will occur at midnight.
- 24 The tank may leak or break, so the fish must be saved.



INFERENCE OR PREDICTION?

EVIDENCE-MATCHING CARD GAME

LEARNING GOAL

Distinguish an inference about what is already true from a prediction about what may happen next, and justify both with evidence.

SET UP

Cut apart the 20 numbered Clue Cards and 20 lettered Response Cards. Shuffle each set separately. Work with a partner or small group.

HOW TO PLAY

1. Draw one Clue Card.
2. Find the Response Card that best matches the evidence.
3. Decide whether the response is an **INFERENCE** or a **PREDICTION**.
4. Explain which words or details support your decision.
5. Check the Answer Guide. Keep the pair if both the match and explanation are convincing.

WINNING

The first player or team to collect five correct pairs wins.

CHALLENGE ROUND

Choose any matched pair. Change one detail in the clue so the response changes from an inference to a prediction, or from a prediction to an inference. Explain your revision.



INFERENCE



What is already true. I read the evidence and work it out.

PREDICTION



What may happen next. I think about the future and make a guess.

EVIDENCE

Inference or Prediction? — Clue Cards 1-4

1

Mud is on Ari's shoes, and a wet umbrella is by the door.



2

The chapter ends just as the volcano alarm begins.



3

Lena rereads the same email and smiles.



4

The next heading is 'What Happens After Pollination?'



INFERENCE OR PREDICTION? — CLUE CARDS 5-8

5

One chair is still warm, although the room is empty.



6

The coach asks the substitute goalkeeper to warm up.



7

The speaker avoids the question and changes the topic.



8

Dark clouds build while the barometer falls.



Inference or Prediction? — Clue Cards 9-12

9

The cupboard holds flour and cocoa, and a cake tin is lined.



10

The character pockets a compass before entering the maze.



11

Every window is open, and the fan is running at full speed.



12

After listing three risks, the article's next heading is 'Reducing the Impact.'



Inference or Prediction? — Clue Cards 13-16

13

Mia whispers and points towards the sleeping baby.



14

A bridge sign says 'Inspection Overdue' as a heavy truck approaches.



15

The ticket shows Gate 4, and a suitcase sits beside the passenger.



16

The mystery novel repeatedly mentions a missing greenhouse key.





Inference or Prediction? — Clue Cards 17-20



17

Footprints lead from the wet sand to an abandoned towel.



18

A debate writer introduces the opposing view with 'Some argue...'



19

A cricket ball lies beside the freshly cracked window.



20

The battery icon flashes red as the robot enters the final tunnel.



Inference or Prediction? — Response Cards A–D

A

INFERENCE

Ari has recently
been outside in
the rain.



B

PREDICTION

People will
evacuate or seek
shelter next.



C

INFERENCE

The email
contains
welcome news.



D

PREDICTION

The next section
will explain seed
or fruit formation.





E

INFERENCE

“Someone left the room very recently.”



F

PREDICTION

“The substitute may enter the match soon.”



G

INFERENCE

“The speaker may be uncomfortable or hiding information.”



H

PREDICTION

“A storm is likely to develop.”



INFERENCE OR PREDICTION? — RESPONSE CARDS I-L

I

INFERENCE



“Someone is preparing
to bake a cake.”

J

PREDICTION



“The compass will help
the character navigate
the maze.”

K

INFERENCE



“The room is hot
or stuffy.”

L

PREDICTION



“The next section will
explain solutions.”

Inference or Prediction? — Response Cards M-P

M

INFERENCE

Mia wants the people nearby to stay quiet.



N

PREDICTION

The bridge may become unsafe or close.



O

INFERENCE

The passenger is waiting to travel.



P

PREDICTION

The key will help solve the mystery.



Inference or Prediction? — Response Cards Q-T

Q

INFERENCE

“Someone has come out of the water.”



R

PREDICTION

“The writer will respond to the opposing view next.”



S

INFERENCE

“The cricket ball probably cracked the window.”



T

PREDICTION

“The robot may lose power before it exits.”





Inference or Prediction? – Answer Guide



Match each numbered clue to its lettered response.

KEY:

● INFERENCE

● PREDICTION

No.	Letter	Category	Reason
1	A	● INFERENCE	evidence of recent rain
2	B	● PREDICTION	alarm signals what happens next
3	C	● INFERENCE	smile reveals a likely reaction
4	D	● PREDICTION	heading previews the next section
5	E	● INFERENCE	warmth shows someone just left
6	F	● PREDICTION	warming up signals possible substitution
7	G	● INFERENCE	avoidance suggests discomfort or concealment
8	H	● PREDICTION	weather signs point to a storm
9	I	● INFERENCE	ingredients show baking preparation
10	J	● PREDICTION	object is likely to matter in the maze

No.	Letter	Category	Reason
11	K	● INFERENCE	open windows and fan reveal current conditions
12	L	● PREDICTION	heading signals solutions will follow
13	M	● INFERENCE	whispering shows a wish for quiet
14	N	● PREDICTION	overdue inspection foreshadows danger
15	O	● INFERENCE	ticket and suitcase reveal travel
16	P	● PREDICTION	repeated key will matter later
17	Q	● INFERENCE	footprints reveal a recent action
18	R	● PREDICTION	text structure signals a rebuttal
19	S	● INFERENCE	nearby ball explains the cracked glass
20	T	● PREDICTION	low battery threatens the next event

Accept well-supported alternative reasoning where the evidence justifies it.



Predictive Language Spinner

Turn evidence into precise, defensible predictions



LEARNING GOAL

Use varied text evidence and precise predictive language to explain what may happen next.



YOU NEED

- Spinner Mat
- one paperclip and pencil
- a short text or teacher-provided excerpt
- notebook or recording paper



HOW TO SPIN

Place the paperclip over the spinner's center. Hold the spinner point in the center of the paperclip, then flick the paperclip.



HOW TO PLAY

1. Read the selected text closely.
2. Spin and use the prompt you land on.
3. State your prediction using this frame: "I predict ___ because the text shows ___."
4. Name the exact clue and explain how it supports your reasoning.
5. Your partner challenges or strengthens the prediction with another clue.



SCORING

- 1 point — relevant evidence
 - 1 point — logical prediction
 - 1 point — precise explanation
- First to 12 points wins.



CHALLENGE

After a new clue is revealed, revise your prediction and explain what changed.



PREDICTIVE LANGUAGE SPINNER

Spin, predict, cite evidence, explain.



Prediction:

What may happen next?



Evidence:

Which exact clue supports it?



Reasoning:

Why does that clue make the prediction likely?



Place a paperclip over the centre dot, hold it with a pencil, then flick.





PREDICTIVE LANGUAGE SPINNER — EXTENSION LAB

Strengthen, challenge, and revise your reasoning



DOUBLE CLUE

Support one prediction with two different clues.



COMPETING FUTURES

Write two plausible predictions from the same clue. Rank them and explain why.



SHIFT THE TONE

Change one word in the text so the mood shifts. Revise your prediction.

4



STRUCTURE SIGNAL

Predict what comes next in a report, argument or narrative. Name the structural signal.



AUTHOR'S MOVE

Explain what the author may want the reader to expect, fear or question.



DISPROVE IT

Identify a clue that weakens your first prediction, then improve it.



MODEL RESPONSE



Text clue: "The rescue beacon blinked once, then fell dark."



Prediction: "I predict the team will lose contact before help arrives."



Reasoning: "The brief signal creates hope, but 'fell dark' suggests the connection has failed."



Revision after a new clue: "When the second beacon answers, I revise my prediction: another team has received the call and may arrive soon."



Strong predictors stay flexible: they update a claim when stronger evidence appears.

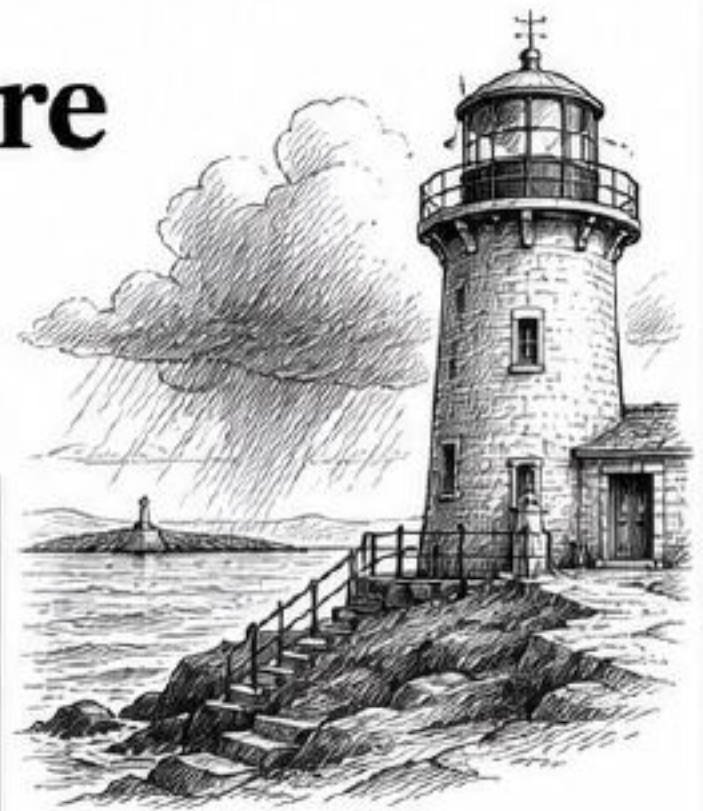


Prediction Under Pressure

Assessment — Part A: Fiction

Name: _____

Date: _____



THE SIGNAL TOWER

At 4:17 pm, rain rattled against the windows of the old signal tower. Leila checked the weather log while Omar searched a drawer for spare batteries. The ferry was due to cross the bay in twenty minutes, but the automatic warning light had stopped turning.

"Listen," Omar said. From below came three slow knocks, then silence. Leila remembered the carateker's note: *If the mechanism jams, do not force the red lever.* She reached for the maintenance handbook, but the page about the lever had been neatly removed.

A pale beam swept across the bay once, even though neither of them had touched the controls. On the radio, the ferry captain asked whether the channel was clear. Omar pointed to a narrow trail of oil leading from the gearbox to the stairs.

"We should answer," he whispered.

Before Leila could lift the radio, the tower light flashed three times. Far beyond the harbour wall, her light reached.

1. Predict why the tower light flashed three times. Use TWO clues from the passage.

2. What might the missing handbook page foreshadow? Explain your reasoning.

3. Which detail most strongly suggests that another person has been in the tower? Circle one:
- the rain the removed page the ferry the harbour wall

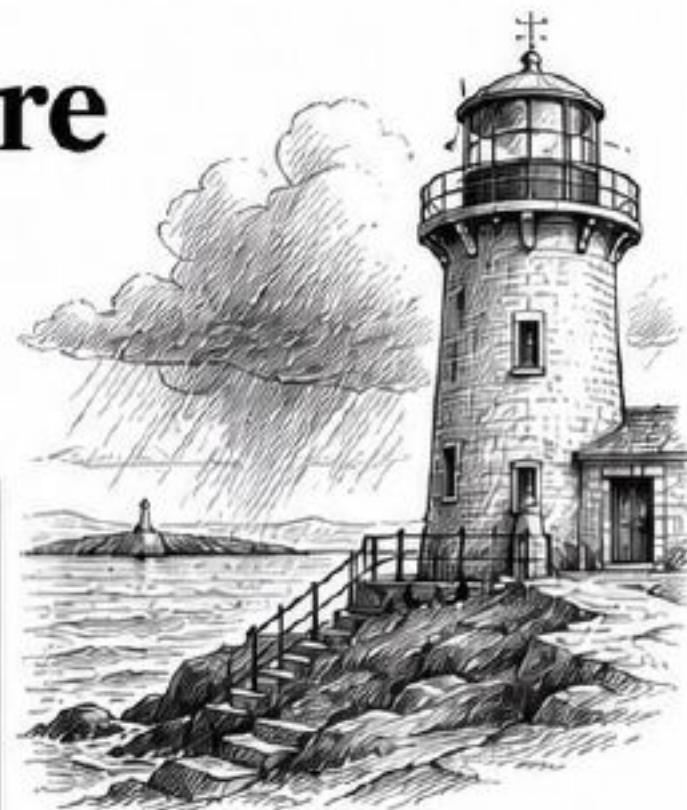
4. Before the final paragraph, what would you predict Leila and Omar will do next? Then explain how the replying light could revise that prediction.

5. Write your strongest final prediction. Rate your confidence: LOW / MEDIUM / HIGH. What extra evidence would confirm it?

Prediction Under Pressure

Assessment — Part A: Fiction

Name: _____ **ANSWERS** _____ Date: _____



THE SIGNAL TOWER

At 4:17 pm, rain rattled against the windows of the old signal tower. Leila checked the weather log while Omar searched a drawer for spare batteries. The ferry was due to cross the bay in twenty minutes, but the automatic warning light had stopped turning.

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"We should answer," he whispered.

Before Leila could lift the radio, the tower light flashed three times. Far beyond the harbour wall, another light replied.

1. Predict why the tower light flashed three times. Use TWO clues from the passage.

Someone is using the light as a code. The controls were untouched, and another light replied.

2. What might the missing handbook page foreshadow? Explain your reasoning.

The lever may be dangerous or deliberately sabotaged; using it could worsen the failure.

3. Which detail most strongly suggests that another person has been in the tower? Circle one:

the rain

the removed page

the ferry

the harbour wall

4. Before the final paragraph, what would you predict Leila and Omar will do next? Then explain how the replying light could revise that prediction.

First: answer the ferry and repair the warning light.

Revised: investigate the coded reply and the person operating the tower.

5. Write your strongest final prediction. Rate your confidence: LOW / MEDIUM / HIGH. What extra evidence would confirm it?

Someone hidden in or below the tower is signalling an accomplice. HIGH.

Confirm with a voice, footprints or tools below.

Prediction Under Pressure

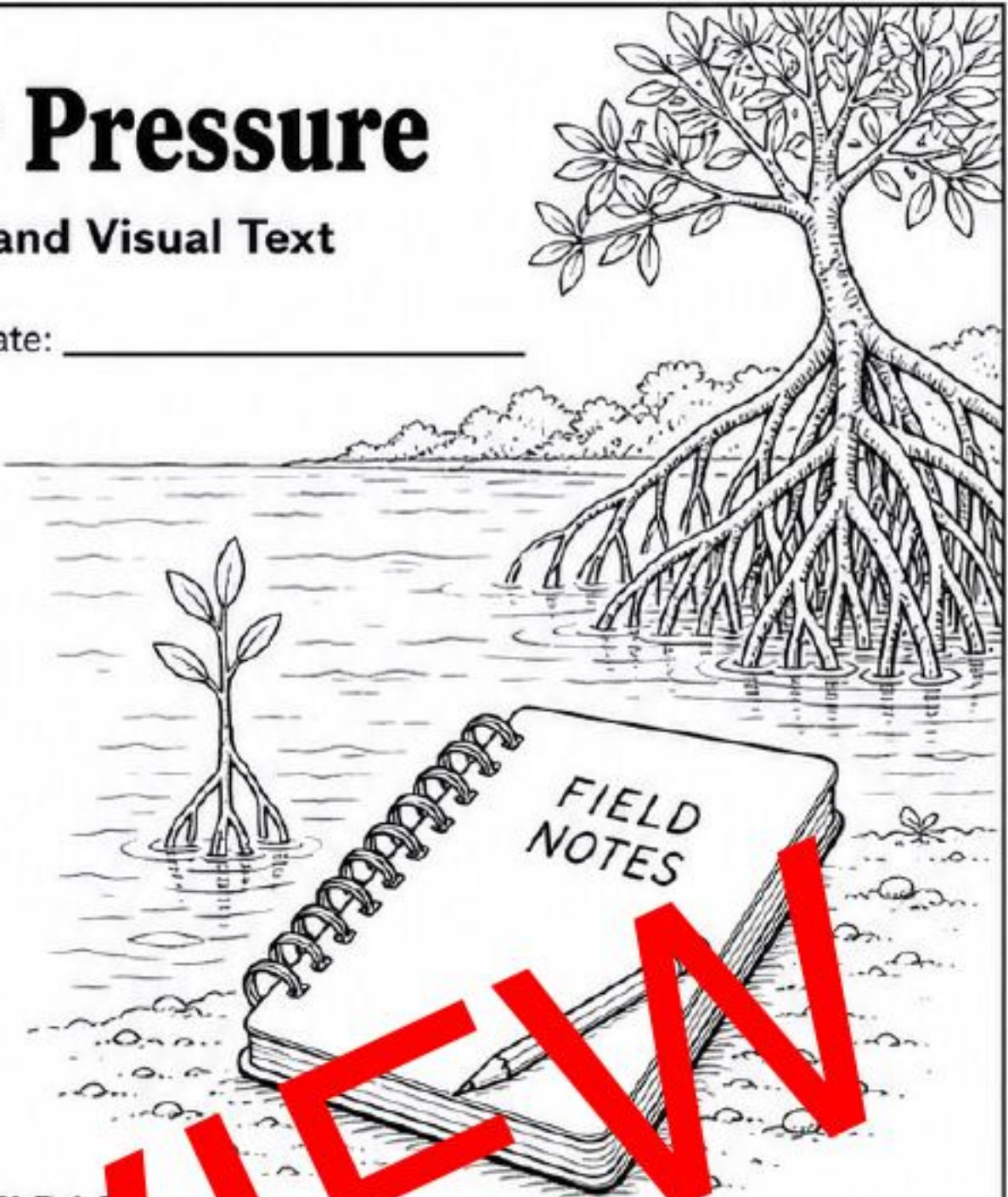
Assessment — Part B: Informative and Visual Text

Name: _____ Date: _____

RIVERBEND WETLAND UPDATE

A restoration team is monitoring 120 young mangroves planted beside Riverbend Creek. During July, three king tides reached higher than the protective stakes. Volunteers found bent seedlings, loose sediment and plastic caught around several roots. Most plants recovered once the water fell.

The team has now placed flexible mesh barriers in two trial zones. Unlike solid walls, the mesh slows the water while allowing fish and floating leaves to pass. Researchers will compare the trial zones with an unprotected zone after the next high-tide cycle.



FIELD LOG

DAY	TIDE HEIGHT	OBSERVATION	ACTION
Monday	2.4 m	3 seedlings bent	Stakes reset
Tuesday	2.6 m	7 seedlings bent	Mesh checked
Wednesday	2.8 m forecast	Wind increasing	Extra clips added
Thursday	3.0 m forecast	Highest tide expected	Volunteers scheduled

NEW UPDATE The wind warning has been upgraded. Thursday's volunteer visit is postponed until conditions are safe.

1. Predict what the researchers will compare after the next high-tide cycle. Use the report and the table.

2. Which row most strongly suggests that extra protection will be needed? Explain.

3. Before reading the NEW UPDATE, what would you predict volunteers would do on Thursday?

4. Revise your Thursday prediction after reading the NEW UPDATE. What evidence changed your thinking?

5. Write one conditional prediction using "if...then..." and TWO pieces of evidence from this page.

Prediction Under Pressure

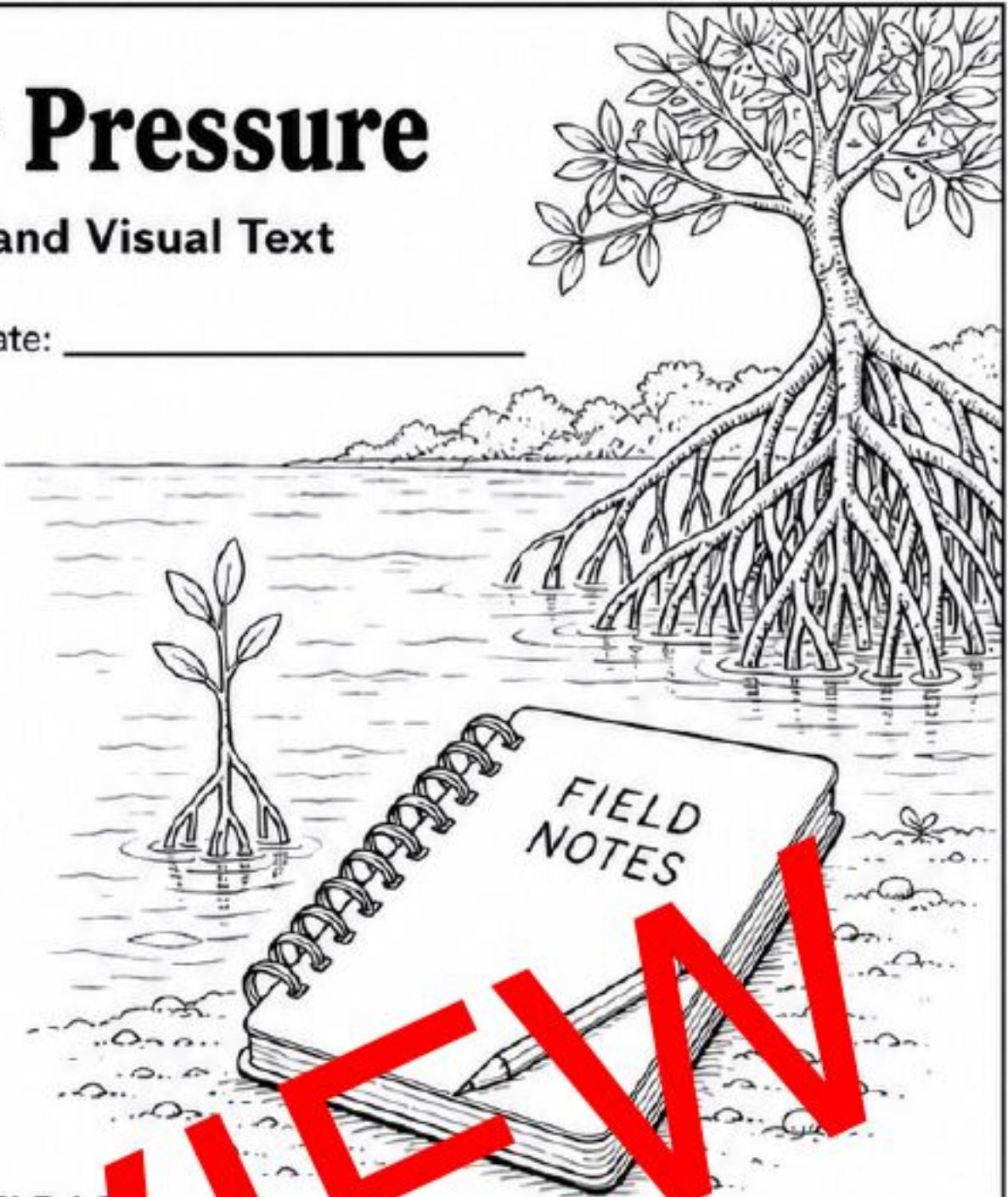
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Name: ANSWERS Date: _____

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The team has now placed flexible mesh barriers in two trial zones. Unlike solid walls, the mesh slows the water while allowing fish and floating leaves to pass. Researchers will compare the trial zones with an unprotected zone after the next high-tide cycle.



FIELD LOG

DAY	TIDE HEIGHT	OBSERVATION	ACTION
Monday	2.4 m	3 seedlings bent	Stakes reset
Tuesday	2.6 m	7 seedlings bent	Mesh checked
Wednesday	2.8 m forecast	Wind increasing	Extra clips added
Thursday	2.9 m forecast	Highest tide expected	Volunteers scheduled

NEW UPDATE The wind warning has been upgraded. Thursday's volunteer visit is postponed until conditions are safe.

- Predict what the researchers will compare after the next high-tide cycle. Use the report and the table.
They will compare damage and recovery in the two mesh-protected zones with the unprotected zone after the high tide.
- Which row most strongly suggests that extra protection will be needed? Explain.
Thursday: 2.9 m is the highest forecast tide, so the young plants may need the most protection.
- Before reading the NEW UPDATE, what would you predict volunteers would do on Thursday?
They would visit, inspect the plants and mesh, and record or repair any damage.
- Revise your Thursday prediction after reading the NEW UPDATE. What evidence changed your thinking?
The visit will wait until conditions are safe because the wind warning was upgraded.
- Write one conditional prediction using "if...then..." and TWO pieces of evidence from this page.
If the 2.9 m tide arrives while winds increase, then the unprotected zone will probably have more bent seedlings than the mesh zones.



Comprehension Strategy: Predicting — Rubric



Name: _____

Date: _____

Overall level: Beginning / Developing / Achieving / Confident / Exceeding

CRITERIA	BEGINNING (1)	DEVELOPING (2)	ACHIEVING (3)	CONFIDENT (4)	EXCEEDING (5)
EVIDENCE SELECTION	Uses unrelated or no evidence.	Uses a general or explicit clue.	Selects a relevant, explicit clue.	Combines relevant clues.	Weighs several clues, including contradictions.
PREDICTION QUALITY	Gives an unsupported guess.	Gives a partially plausible idea.	Makes a logical, supported prediction.	Makes a precise, highly plausible prediction.	Considers and ranks alternative outcomes.
REASONING	Does not link clue and prediction.	Gives a simple or incomplete link.	Explains how evidence supports the prediction.	Builds a clear chain of reasoning.	Tests assumptions and explains uncertainty.
REVISION AND EVALUATION	Does not revise when evidence changes.	Changes an idea without explaining why.	Revises or adds new evidence.	Explains the revision and confidence level.	Compares options and justifies the strongest.
COMMUNICATION	Response is unclear or incomplete.	Meaning is mostly clear.	Uses clear, complete sentences.	Uses precise comprehension vocabulary.	Communicates nuanced reasoning concisely.

FEEDBACK / NEXT STEP

Comprehension Strategy Predicting



What Is Predicting?

Predicting is using evidence in a text, together with relevant prior knowledge, to anticipate what may happen or what an author may explain next.

A strong prediction is specific, plausible and open to revision.





Prediction, Guess or Inference?

PREDICTION • What is likely to happen next? It points forward and is supported by clues.

GUESS • An idea without enough evidence.

INFERENCE • What the text only says, it explains information that is not stated directly.



Why Skilled Readers Predict



- Predictions give readers a purpose for reading.
- They connect earlier details with new information.
- They make patterns, surprises and contradictions easier to notice.
- Testing predictions strengthens comprehension — even when the first idea changes.



The Prediction Cycle

1. NOTICE a useful clue.
2. INTERPRET what the clue suggests.
3. PREDICT a likely outcome or next idea.
4. TEST the prediction against new evidence.
5. REVISE or CONFIRM when explain why.



Clues Authors Plant

DIALOGUE • promises, warnings and questions

DESCRIPTION • setting, objects, expressions and actions

REPETITION • ideas or images that keep returning

STRUCTURE • headings, sequence, pace and turning points

VISUALS • diagrams, maps, colour and composition





Build an Evidence-Based Prediction

CLUE + INTERPRETATION + LIKELY OUTCOME

Clue: The character checks the locked gate twice before leaving.

Interpretation: The gate matters and the character expects trouble.

Prediction: Someone will try to enter through the gate later.



Tone and Word Choice



Tone shapes what readers expect.

'Sunlight spilled across the quiet oval' suggests safety or relief.

'A thin shadow stretched across the empty oval.' suggests unease or danger.

Notice precise verbs, adjectives and sound patterns before predicting.





Foreshadowing

Foreshadowing is a deliberate hint about something that may occur later.

Look for an unusual object, a warning, a repeated detail or a small problem that has not been resolved.

Ask: Why has the author chosen to show this now?



Structure and Sequence



Text structure helps a reader judge what is likely to come next.

In narratives, rising tension often leads to a turning point.

In explanations, one stage prepares for the next.

In arguments, a claim is often followed by evidence, a counterpoint or a conclusion.



Character Motivation



A character's goals, pressures and past choices make some outcomes more likely than others.

Ask:

- What does the character want?
- What stands in the way?
- What choices does the evidence about this character?





Perspective Changes Predictions

Different narrators notice different clues.

A worried narrator may interpret silence as danger. A confident narrator may interpret the same silence as an opportunity.

Separate the narrator's viewpoint from the evidence all readers can verify.



Predicting Across Text Types

LITERARY • use character, setting, conflict, tone and structure

INFORMATIVE • use headings, sequences, cause and effect diagrams and definitions

PERSUASIVE • anticipate the next reason, evidence, response to an objection

POETIC / VISUAL • use imagery, pattern, symbolism and composition



Author Intent



Authors guide expectations on purpose. They may prepare readers, build tension, conceal information or create a surprise.

A thoughtful reader asks:

- Which clues are emphasized?
- Which details may distract me?

How does the prediction affect my response?





Revise When Evidence Changes

Strong readers do not cling to a prediction after the evidence shifts.

FIRST PREDICTION • state the original prediction

NEW CLUE • identify the detail that challenges it

REVISED PREDICTION • propose a better supported outcome

REASON • connect the revision to the new clue





Evaluate Prediction Accuracy

After reading, compare the outcome with your prediction.

- Which evidence was most useful?
- Which clue did you overlook or misread?
- Was the prediction correct even if it was not exact?
- How will this improve your next prediction?



Worked Example: Fiction



Text: Mara packed a torch, placed her gumboots beside the door and watched as the creek rise beyond the fence.

Prediction: Mara will need to leave the house during the storm.

Evidence: The torch and gumboots show preparation; the rising creek signals increasing danger.





Worked Example: Information Text

Headings: 'Heat Builds', 'Clouds Rise', 'Pressure Drops'

Prediction: The next section will explain how a storm forms and how to respond to it.

Reasoning: The order of headings describes stages and creates a clear cause-and-effect sequence.



Reflect and Apply



Before reading: preview the title, headings and visuals.

During reading: record one clue and one prediction.

When evidence changes: revise prediction.

After reading: evaluate the reading, not only the final result.

Sentence starter: I predict ____ because the text shows ____.





PREVIEW

Well Done!



Predicting Quiz



Question 1

Which statement best describes a prediction?

- A. A personal preference about a text
- B. A likely outcome supported by evidence
- C. A summary of events that already have occurred
- D. A fact copied directly from a paragraph



Answer 1

B. A likely outcome supported by evidence.

A prediction points forward and explains how clues make an outcome possible.



Question 2

TRUE OR FALSE

A skilled reader may revise a prediction when a new clue contradicts the original idea.



Answer 2

TRUE.

Revising shows that the reader is testing ideas against evidence rather than trying to protect an early guess.



Question 3

Tomas slips the spare key into his pocket before entering the abandoned cottage. Which clue most strongly supports a prediction about later events?

- A. Tomas has a pocket.
- B. The cottage is abandoned.
- C. Tomas takes a spare key.
- D. Tomas enters a building.



Answer 3

C. Tomas takes a spare key.

The deliberate action suggests the key can become important later — perhaps to unlock an exit, room or object.



Question 4

In one or two sentences, explain the difference between a prediction and an inference.



Answer 4

A prediction uses evidence to anticipate what may happen or be explained in the future. An inference uses evidence to understand something that is implied in the text now.





Question 5

The corridor was silent except for a slow, uneven tapping behind the wall. What does the tone make most likely?

- A. A joyful celebration
- B. A routine school announcement
- C. An unsettling discovery
- D. A sunny outdoor game



Answer 5

C. An unsettling discovery.

The silence, slow pace and unexplained skipping create an uneasy tone that supports this prediction.



Question 6

TRUE OR FALSE

In an information text, headings and reference words can help a reader predict the information will come next.



Answer 6

TRUE.

Headings reveal the topic of the next section, while sequence words show the expected order of steps or events.



Question 7

Which detail is the clearest example of foreshadowing?

- A. The family ate lunch at noon.
- B. A cracked rope swayed above the ravine.
- C. The blue car was already washed.
- D. Mia enjoyed reading mystery series.



Answer 7

B. A cracked rope swayed above the ravine.

The damaged rope is a subtle warning that it may fall or create danger later.



Question 8

Your first prediction is that a character will hide a missing trophy. A new clue reveals that the character has called the principal and asked to review security footage. How should you revise the prediction?



Answer 8

Suggested answer: The character is more likely to help investigate the missing trophy than hide it. Calling the principal and requesting evidence contradicts the original prediction.



Question 9

Why might an author emphasise several suspicious clues about an innocent character?

- A. To guarantee the ending is obvious
- B. To misdirect the reader and create surprise
- C. To remove all tension
- D. To avoid influencing predictions



Answer 9

B. To misdirect the reader and create surprise.

The author can guide readers toward the expectation before revealing a better explanation.





Question 10

The ranger studies fresh claw marks, closes the northern trap, and checks the radio battery twice.

Predict what the ranger will do next. Cite one clue that supports your prediction.



Answer 10

Suggested answer: The ranger will warn others or investigate a dangerous animal nearby. The fresh claw marks and decision to close the track show concern, while checking the radio suggests the ranger expects to communicate.





PREVIEW

Well Done!

