



## PREDICTION MAGIC

The following pages contain Idea Sheets about Prediction Magic. Use the space below to write down your ideas and resources for accomplishing these miracles with your students.

### **Ideas for teaching Prediction Magic:**

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### **Locally available Books, Videos, DVD's, about Prediction Magic:**

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### **Local Magicians and Other Experts to help in teaching Prediction Magic:**

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### **Resources:**

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## PREDICTION

List the magic effects of the "Prediction" kind that will fit best into each of these venues:

**Close-Up:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Family Table Magic:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Visitors to the House:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Classroom Magic:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Summer Camp:** \_\_\_\_\_

**School Talent Show:** \_\_\_\_\_

**SAM Public Show:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Picnics:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Civic Clubs:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Birthday Parties:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Day Care:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Adult  
Banquets:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Senior Citizen Events:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Television:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Where Else:** \_\_\_\_\_

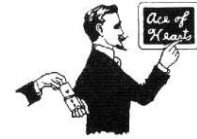
**Special Notations:** Regarding Audiences, Angles and specific awareness that will help you choose Effects.

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## THE MAGICIANS FORCE

By T, J, Staab

The magicians force, is the means by which the magician is capable of having a spectator pick the card, coin, silk, rabbit, box, or whatever the magician wants them to choose without the spectator being aware of the fact.

### EXAMPLE:

For this example we will use a nickel, dime, and quarter. The magician has made his prediction ahead of time, he lets everyone know that it is in the container placed in sight of everyone. (In this case we will use the nickel.) Now he must have the spectator pick the nickel to match the his prediction.

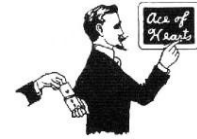
### HOW IT WORKS:

The following are the scenarios that make this great feat work:

1. The magician asks the spectator to **POINT** (do not say choose) to one of the coins on the table. If the spectator points to the nickel the force is over. He simply says "you have picked the nickel and removes the other two coins. Now the magician can reveal his prediction in the container, the nickel.
2. The magician asks the spectator to **POINT** (do not say choose) to one of the coins on the table. If the spectator points to the dime, the magician removes the dime. This leaves the nickel and quarter to choose from. The magician asks the spectator to **POINT** (do not say choose) to one of the two coins remaining on the table. If the spectator points to the quarter, the magician removes the quarter, and the force is over. Now the magician can reveal his prediction in the container, the nickel.

However, if the spectator points to the nickel the magician will say, "you have chosen the nickel" and removes the quarter. Now the magician can reveal his prediction in the container, the nickel.

There are many objects that you can force using this magicians secret. You can make up an entertaining patter to go along with the objects.



## THE BOOK TEST

by Ray-Mond

Perhaps the greatest mental effect known and one that your friends will talk about for a long time is the telephone book test. It has been performed by most of the well known mentalists. Simply stated, you are able to tell what name has been selected from thousands in a phone book. You will be able to give a name, number and address.

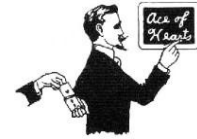
### PRESENTATION:

Have a spectator write down a three-digit number on a piece of paper, with no two numbers being the same. Tell them to reverse the number and subtract the smaller number from the larger. Ask them if they have three digits. If they only have two, have them put a zero at the left. If they have 99, they would make it 099. This would be 990 when reversed. When they have written down this total, tell them to reverse the numbers and add the two together. The total will be 1089. (Figure A)

Ask the spectator, "How many digits in your number?" "Four" will be their answer. You then ask, "What is your total?" When they tell you 1089 give them a choice, "Would you like to use page 10 or page 89?" If they say page 10 say, "Fine, turn to that page and count down to the 89th word." If they select page 89, tell them to count down to the 10th name on that page.

While they are doing this, you take a paper and pencil and write down the name, address and phone number. You can pause and ask them to concentrate a little harder. Make it seem as if you are having difficulty. Finally, hand the paper to another spectator and have the person with the telephone book read off the name. Ask the person holding the paper to verify the name. Then ask them to read the rest of the message on the paper... the address and the phone number. If you prefer, use some other kind of a book, you will know that the number will always be 1089. All you have to do is look up the name, address and phone number before time and remember it. If you feel you can't remember it have it written down on the first and second page of your notebook and just go through the motion of writing. Tear out the one called for.

<b>Figure A</b>	845	297
	-548	792
	<hr/> 297	<hr/> 1089



## YOUR NUMBER IS EVERYWHERE

By T. J. Staab

### EFFECT:

The spectator writes a number on a piece of paper that is torn-up and burned. The magician has seemingly not been able to predict the spectators number. But at a second glance it magically appears everywhere.

### PERFORMANCE:

Have a spectator write a number between 28 and 98 on a piece of paper. Have them show it to one other person, then fold the paper and hand it back. Tear the paper into pieces using the center tear. Place the pieces into an envelope and burn them. Sneak a peak while getting a pad of paper and a pencil. (A large pad and marker work best.) Draw a sixteen square matrix. Start by writing the numbers 1-8 on the pad in the exact order shown. (Figure 1) (Note that the numbers in each column add up to 9.) Now add 9-12 in there exact positions. (Figure 2) You are now left with four spaces to fill.

Subtract 20 from the spectators chosen number— for example, if the spectators number is 66, subtract 20 giving you 46. This new number ( $N = 46$ ) is entered into the first square of the first column. The new number plus one ( $N+1 = 47$ ) goes into the empty square in the second column. The new number minus one ( $N-1 = 45$ ) goes into the empty square in the third column. The new number plus two ( $N+2 = 48$ ) goes into the empty square in the fourth column. (Figure 3)

Now ask the spectator if they see their number on the pad. When they say that their number is not on the paper, make a joke about them messing up your big finish and ask them again if their number is there. When they insist that their number is not there, ask them to tell you what their number was and confirm this with the other person that has seen it. Now for some acting. Look at the spectator and say, "I thought you said your number wasn't here." Write their number on the pad, then proceed to show them that the first row adds up to their number. Then point out that the second row adds up to their number. And the third row, and the fourth row all add up to their number. Pause for a moment, then show them that each column adds up to their number. Then point out that both diagonals add up to their number. (Figure 4) Apparently you have made your point about their number. Time for the big finish, stop and show that four squares in each corner add up to their number as well as the four squares on the top left, top right, bottom left, bottom right and the four squares in the middle. (Figure 5)

Practice the number placement until you have it memorized, or keep a cheat sheet in your case.

