**Vocabulary for September 14, 2010**

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| **Characterization** | **how an author tells a reader what a character is like** |

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| **Direct characterization** | **when an author tells a reader what a character is like**  **ex. “Sierra is a very funny, positive girl.”** |

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| **Indirect Characterization** | **when an author shows a reader what a character is like through their thoughts, actions, descriptions, and dialogue (what they say)**  **ex. “Juwan walked around the lunch room every day pushing kids, teasing kids, and making extra messes because he knew the custodians would have to clean it up.”**  **This sentence shows us Juwan is mean and a bully, even though the author doesn’t go right out and say it.** |

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| **Point of View** | **the perspective from which the story is told**  **the person who tells the story is also known as the narrator** |

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| **Inference** | **a conclusion a reader draws about a story using their background knowledge and information from the text**  **If we saw a girl blowing out candles on a birthday cake, we could make the inference that it is her birthday.** |

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| **Tone** | **the feeling or attitude a reader gets from a story; is created by the words and details an author uses**  **ex. serious, angry, funny, sarcastic, dark** |

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| **Foil** | **a character in the text that is the exact opposite of another character in the text; authors use foils to make obvious what each character is like**  **ex. In the “Fresh Prince of Bel-Air,” a foil for Will is Carleton.** |

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| **Prediction** | **when you make a good guess about what is going to happen based on your background knowledge and what has already happened in the text** |