I. Characterizing refers to the act of making a _____________ about a person.

   A. Sometimes those judgments are ____________, and sometimes they are not.

       1. Learning to make ____________ judgments that are fair to others is important.
       2. Reading is an opportunity to ____________ characterizing both the authors and the people they write about.

           a. It allows us to ____________ our skills without hurting others.
           b. It helps to improve our reading ____________.

II. How do you ____________?

   A. There are several types of character ____________ to consider.

       1. ____________: how someone looks
       2. ____________: what someone does
       3. ____________: what is said or written by someone and how
       4. ____________: What others say about a person
       5. ____________: What a character thinks

   B. Actions and words are the most ____________ clues that apply to both reading and life.

       1. Observe what a person says and does and ask, “What ____________ of person does that?”
       2. Be sure to answer with a character ____________, not an emotion

           a. Examples of traits are bossy, brave, creative, evil, friendly, (see the ____________ for more)

       3. Provide page numbers when ____________!

       4. ____________ characterization:
a. I believe Steve is a _______________ person because on page 77 he “shuffles to [Sue’s] locker” and then blushes when he talks to her.

III. How does characterizing improve _______________?

A. Characterizing involves making _______________ based upon textual evidence.

1. Inferences are like _______________, but they do no have to be about the future.

2. Like predictions, inferences require _______________ evidence.

3. Figuring how bits of textual evidence work together to support a single character trait involves accessing _______________ knowledge.

   a. Remember, the word parts of “______________” mean “with prior knowledge.”

   b. The brain needs to do this in order to process information _______________.

4. Accessing and using prior knowledge allows the _______________ to retain and later recall new information.