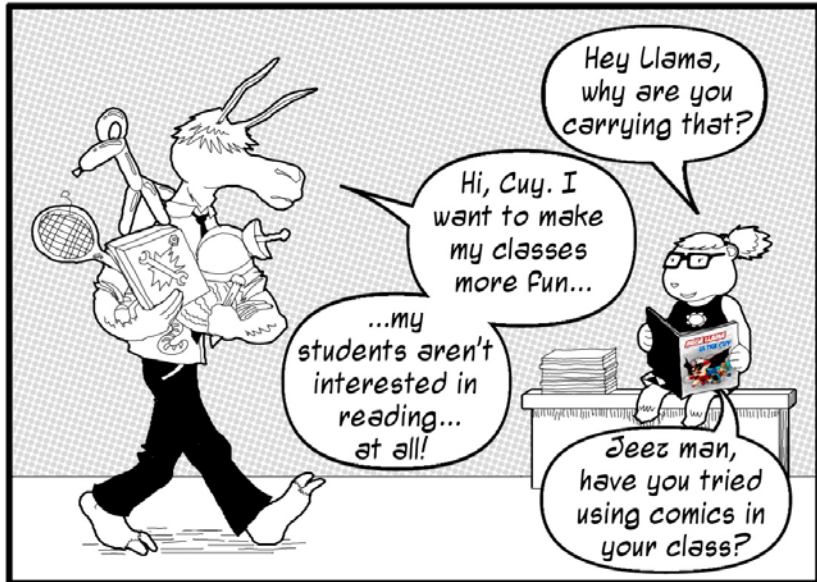


LLAMA & CUY

"COMICS IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS"



by Fabricio Rivas M.



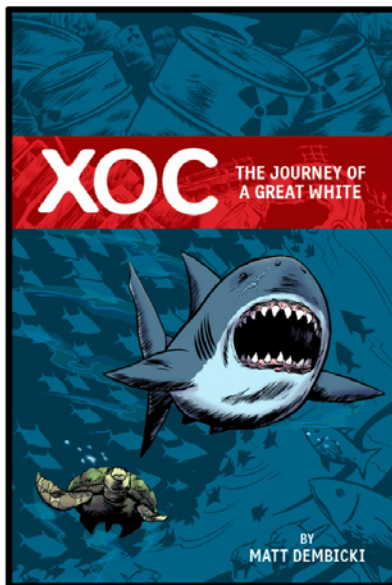
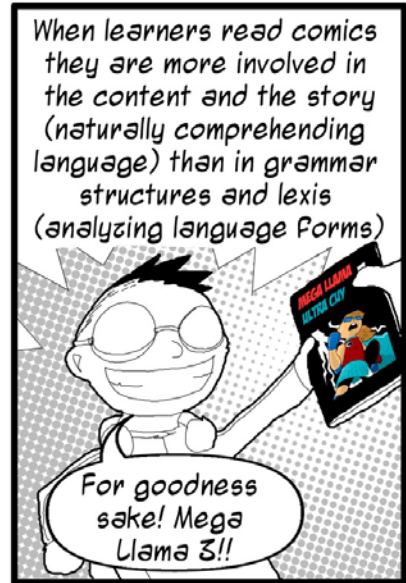
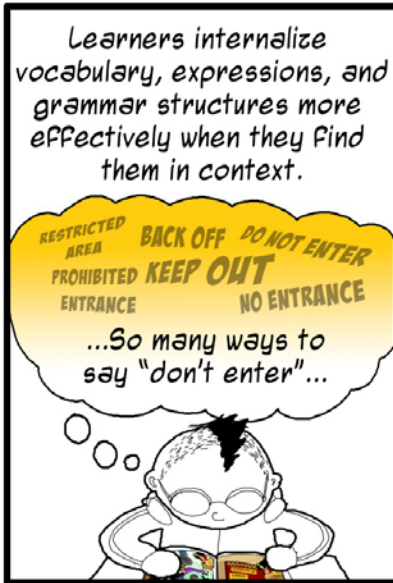
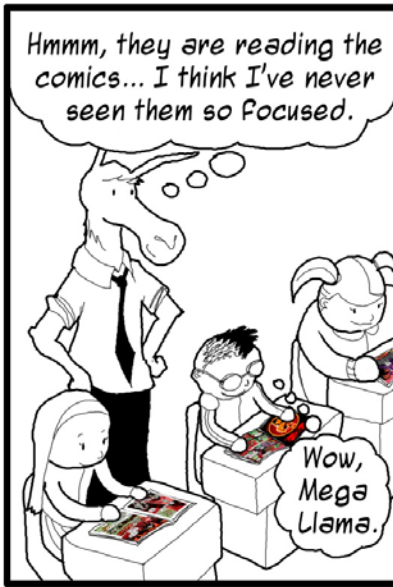


Let's put those 2 comic panels as plain text:

It's raining in Perutropolis. Ultra Cuy, overwhelmed by sorrow and remorse talks to herself: "It's my fault. I shouldn't have left him alone". Tired of meaningless regret she stands up and, with iron will, states her intention and decision: "I will rescue Mega Llama! No matter what!"



(2) Manga: Comics created in Japan, or by artists who keep all the features Manga has.



(3) Graphic novel: Comics in a book Format. They are generally stand-alone stories with more complex plots.

I want to read about mythology

Read "Boy and his Shadow"

What about adventure?

Read "Inka comics"

Check at your library for more valuable comic material. There are comics for all ages and tastes.

I'll certainly do, but... you know what?...

Sure, and you know what? That's exactly what comics help to do!

... I'd like my learners to read novels and articles as well...

Look at you Mega Llama, moribund and still believing the calumny that I am defeatable, how jocose!! Hahaha... where is she?!!

Unlike ordinary conversations, comic books contain a great number of rare words and expressions. This helps learners when they face more difficult reading.

Many scholars have found that comics stimulate learners to read non-comic materials, like novels, articles, etc.

Jocose...

Wow! comics are certainly great to improve reading skills in all kinds of learners

Actually comics do more than improving reading... Let's talk about this in the next issue of ZONK!

I'm definitely using comics to improve reading now! what about you?

Glossary

(1) Manga: Japanese comics

(2) Graphic novel: A graphic novel is a book made up of comics content.

Although the word "novel" normally refers to long fictional works, the term "graphic novel" is applied broadly, and includes fiction, non-fiction, and anthologized work. It is distinguished from the term "comic book", which is used for comics periodicals.

References.

XOC: *The Journey of a Great White*, by Matt Dembicki, published by ONI press.

A Boy and His Shadow, by Benjamin Ilka.

Inka comics, by Fabricio Rivas Marmánillo.

Fay, D. 2014, *Why English? Comics For the Classroom: A collection of student-made comics From Peru*. *Student Storytelling through Sequential Art*: 96-109

Brown, H.D. 1994, *Teaching by principles: an interactive approach to language pedagogy*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall Regents.

Hirvela, A. 1996. *Reader-response theory and ELT*. *ELT journal* 50 (2): 127-34.

Oller, J.W. 1983. *Story writing principles and ESL teaching*. *TESOL Quarterly* 17 (1): 39-53.

Csabay, N. *Using comic strips in language classes*. *English Teaching Forum* article ? Which?

Bryan, G., G.W. Chilcoat, and T.G. Morrison. 2002. *Pow! Zap! Wham! Creating comic books in social studies classrooms*.

Cary, S. 2004. *Going Graphic: Comics at work in the multilingual classroom*. Portsmouth: Heinemann

Csabay, N. 2006. *Using comic strips in language class*. *English Teaching Forum* 44 (1): (24-26)

Dorrell, L., and E. Carroll. 1981. *Spider-Man at the library*. *School Library Journal* 27: 17-19.

Eisner, W. 1985. *Comics and sequential art: Principles and practice of the world's most popular art form*. Paramus: Poorhouse Press.

Krashen, S. 2004. *The Power of Reading*. Portsmouth: Heinemann.

McCloud, S. 2006. *Making comics*. New York: Harper Collins.

Mulholland, M.J. 2004. *Comics as art therapy*. *Art therapy: journal of the American Art Therapy Association* 21 (1): 42-43.

Wright, G., and R. Sherman. 1999. *Let's create a comic strip*. *Reading Improvement* 36 (2) 66-72.

Marvel Comics: www.marvel.com

DC Comics: www.dccomics.com

