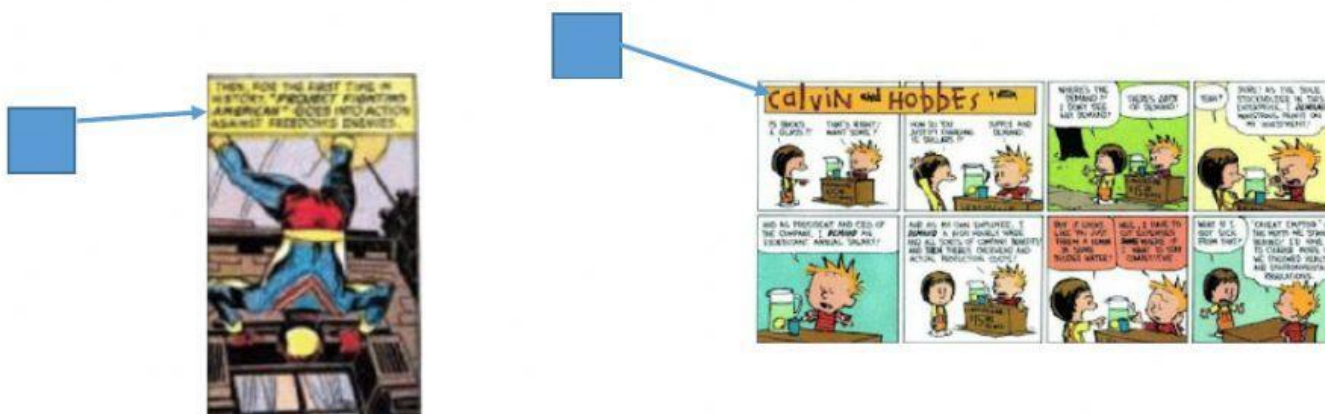
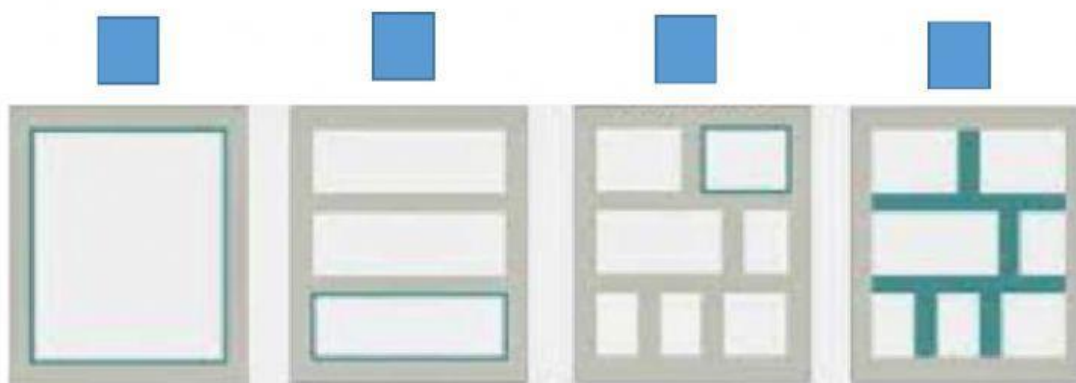


b) Look at the several pictures. Drag and drop the words according to the following pictures.

1. Name of the comic book
2. Story board Panel / comic book page- a page of a comics
3. Balloons/bubbles - These show readers what the characters are saying aloud (Speech bubbles/balloons) / are thinking (Thought bubbles/balloons)
4. Caption - these set the stage for readers and give information about characters and scenes
5. Panel/ Frame - The spaces that contain a single scene, usually in the shape of a square or a rectangle
6. Gutter - The spaces between panels that contain little gaps in time. Readers can imagine what may have occurred in these "pauses"
7. Sound effect / SFX. They are usually examples of Onomatopoeia - words that indicate a sound
 - Whoosh! Something moving very fast
 - Wham! Bam! Somebody hitting someone/something
 - Boom! An explosion (eg a bomb going off)
 - Splat! Someone drops something, or a person falls on the ground
 - Zoom A car or rocket is moving very fast
8. Tier / Sequence - This is a single row of panels
9. Characters





c. BUBBLES/BALLOONS - Read the following information and label each bubble.

Speech and thought bubbles make the texts in comics and cartoons expressive and meaningful. There are 5 main speech and thought balloons.

Speech bubble: It is the most common bubble. It has a well-defined line and a tail directed towards the character who is speaking.

Whisper bubble: It is similar to the speech bubble but its frame is dotted.

Scream bubble: This bubble's line have spikes and it can be used to mark onomatopoeia, a scream, or a loud noise. It doesn't have a tail.

Icicle bubble: This bubble's bottom line has the shape of the icicles denoting a character's cold attitude while speaking.

Thought bubble: This bubble has a cloud-shaped line and instead of having a tail it has a series of increasingly small circles pointing to the character.

