Then he caught Jumbo's nose and began to pull.

'Please, please, leave my nose,' begged Jumbo. But Coco did not listen. Suddenly, Skippy saw what was going on. 'Oh, I must help Jumbo!' she said to herself and flew towards them.

Skippy covered Coco's eyes with her wings. Coco was shocked and he let go of Jumbo's nose. But by then, poor Jumbo's nose was already very long. It almost touched his toes! From that time, elephants have long noses; they are called trunks.

terrible very bad

Value pick

Which sentence tells us that a person's anger can harm others?

About the passage



A. Number the sentences in the correct order from 1 to 5. One has been done for you.

1. Coco got angry.

2

2. Skippy decided to help Jumbo.

4

Jumbo went away from the river.

13

4. Jumbo went to the river to drink water.

1

5. Jumbo came back when Coco was asleep.

5

B. Answer these questions.

1. How were the elephants and crocodiles different a long time ago?

Brendan Bla

- 2. Why did lakes and rivers dry up in the jungle?
- 3. What did Skippy do to make Coco angry?
- 4. Why did Coco pull Jumbo's nose?
- 5. Circle the words you can use to describe Coco.

helpful selfish cheerful ill-tempered unkind



C. Think and say.

Skippy came to stop Coco from pulling Jumbo's nose. What would happen if Skippy did not come?



Build words



Read this sentence.

Jumbo saw a firefly in the forest.

The word firefly is made up of two words—

fire + fly = firefly

Sometimes two words join together to form a new word.

Join the words to get new words.

1. bed + room

2. foot + ball

3. home + work

4. play + ground

5. class + room

Ised noon

homeweek

flagground

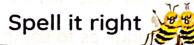




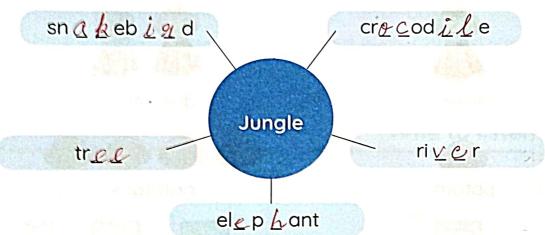


- A. Listen to and say these words aloud.
 - bear pear tear
- care dare share
- fair hair stair
- B. Have fun with sounds by saying these sentences aloud.

There's a fair bear on the stair eating a pear. Please share.



Fill in the blanks to complete this mind map of the jungle in the story.



Grammar



One and many

Draw one feather in box A.

Draw two feathers in box B.

We use feather when we talk about one feather. We use feathers when there is more than one feather. You have learnt that we add -s to some naming words which are more than one.

A		B
		(315)
	i e	

