

An illustration of two brown monkeys in a jungle at night. The larger monkey is sitting and looking up at the stars, while the smaller monkey is sitting in front of it, looking towards the viewer. The background is a dark blue night sky with stars and silhouettes of trees and plants. The ground is covered in small stones and patches of moss.

# Chomp the Chimp and the Noisy Night

by Franco E. Santos

Illustration by Marta Maszkiewicz

Copyright © 2026 by Santos Press, LLC

All rights reserved.

No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means—electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise—without prior written permission from the publisher.

This is a work of fiction. Names, characters, places, and events are either the product of the author's imagination or are used fictitiously. Any resemblance to actual persons, living or dead, or actual events is purely coincidental.

ISBN-13: 978-1-971921-05-1

Library of Congress Control Number: 2026905181

Printed in the United States of America

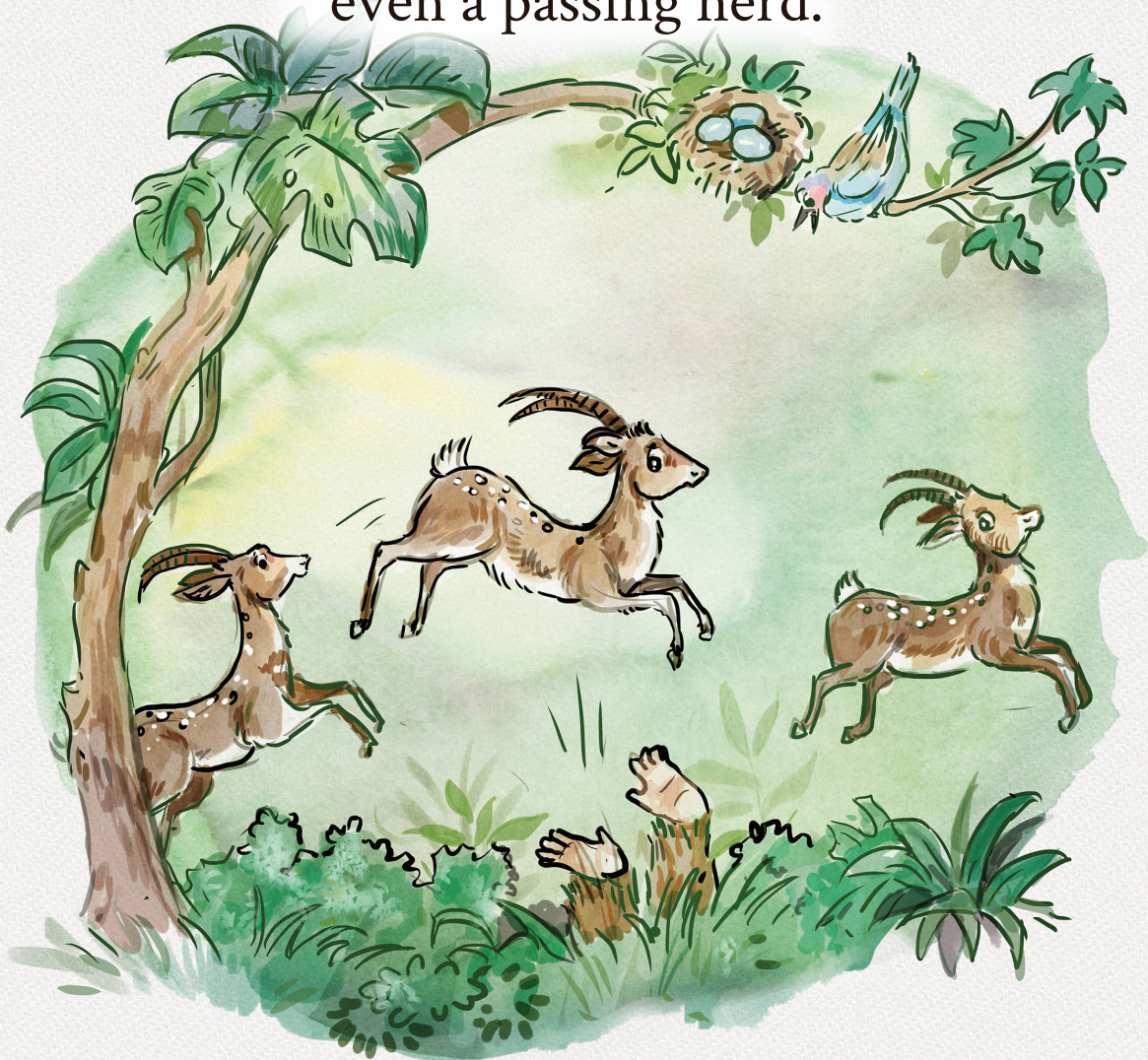


SANTOS PRESS  
— LLC —



santospress.com  
chompthechimp.com

“Oh, my. Oh, my,”  
tweets the mommy bird.  
Chomp’s noise startles  
even a passing herd.





With a stick in his hand  
he climbs back up the tree.  
Followed first by the butterfly,  
then by the honeybee.

"I hear 'ribbit' and 'hoo.'  
I hear howling and chirping, too.  
And I think I hear something knocking,  
what it is, I do not know."



The background of the page is a light, repeating pattern of stylized illustrations. It features green and brown frogs in various jumping and sitting poses, small brown and orange insects (possibly beetles or bees) in flight, and faint silhouettes of owls. The overall theme is nocturnal forest life.

## NIGHT SOUNDS IN THE FOREST

As daylight fades, forests often become louder rather than quieter. When the sun goes down, animals that were resting or hidden during the day begin to move, call, and communicate. Birds settle, insects stir, and other animals that prefer the cover of darkness make their presence known through hoots, rustles, chirps, and distant calls. Without light to guide the eye, these sounds stand out more clearly, shaping the nighttime rhythm of the forest.

For both animals and people, listening becomes especially important after dark. Sounds help signal where others are, what is moving nearby, and whether the environment remains familiar and safe. While nighttime noises may feel surprising at first, they are often part of a steady and predictable pattern. Over time, learning to listen closely can turn unfamiliar sounds into recognizable ones.

## THE LEGEND OF THE "WISE, OLD OWL"

Owls have been considered "wise" for a very long time because of the way they look and act. Their large, forward-facing eyes and calm, steady posture make them seem thoughtful and appear to quietly study everything around them. Since they are active at night and move silently, people have long thought of owls as mysterious. This adds to the idea that they must be intelligent and the bearer of secret or hidden knowledge.

The phrase "wise, old owl" also comes from stories and traditions that go back thousands of years. In ancient Greece, the owl was linked to Athena, the goddess of wisdom. As a result, owls became a symbol of learning and insight. Over time, fables and poems kept repeating this image of owls as calm observers who understand more than they say. Even though real owls are not especially wise compared to other birds, the legend has stuck and today the owl still represents wisdom in many cultures.