



Brazil - BBF24 - nonfiction

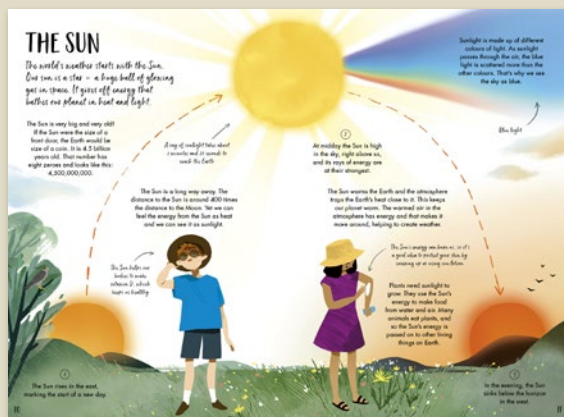
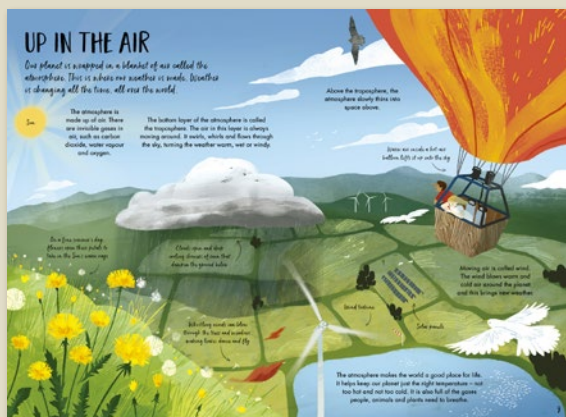
My First Book of Weather



A bright first book about the weather

- *My First Book of Nature*, the first title in the series, has sold over 60,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Comprised of four clear sections
- Sample contents: **What is weather?** Up in the air/The sun/The wind; **What's the weather today?** Land and sea/Nature's weather warnings/A storm is on the way; **World Weather** Cold Earth/Warm Earth/Climates; **Extreme Weather** Wild Weather Events/Hot and cold/Weird weather
- Includes a search-and-find element to look for in every scene and 4 tear-out wipe-clean spotting cards, with writing and drawing activities
- Consulted and *endorsed* by the Royal Meteorological Society
- Illustrated by Taiwanese artist Cinyee Chiu - bold, bright, fun and appealing to early readers

My First Book of Weather



Pub Date	19/08/2021
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787418509
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Cinyee Chiu
Extent	64pp
Word Count	6250 words
Rights Available	World

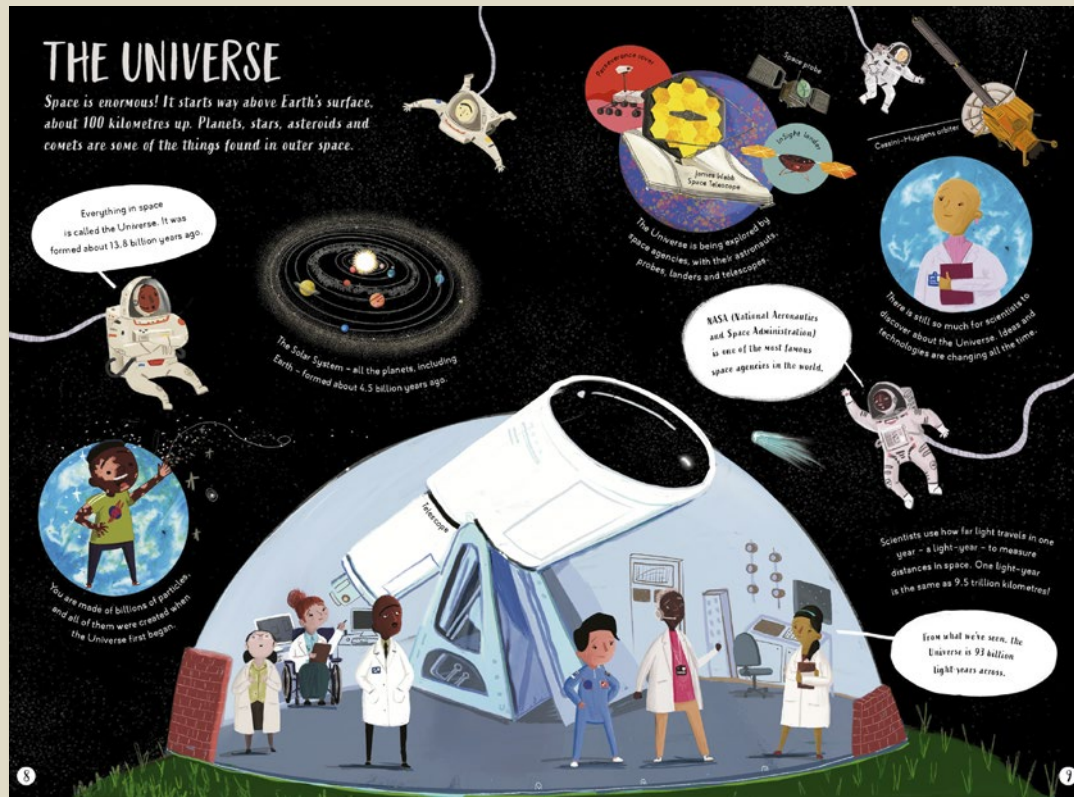
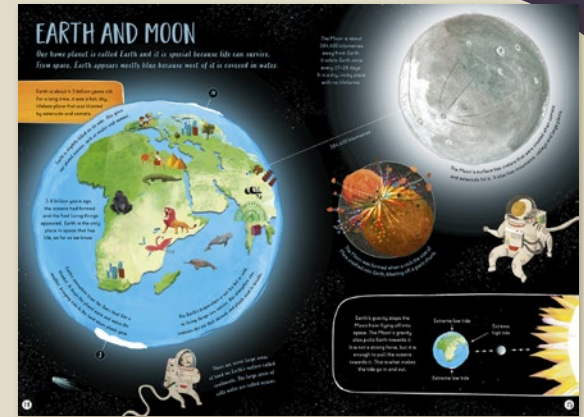
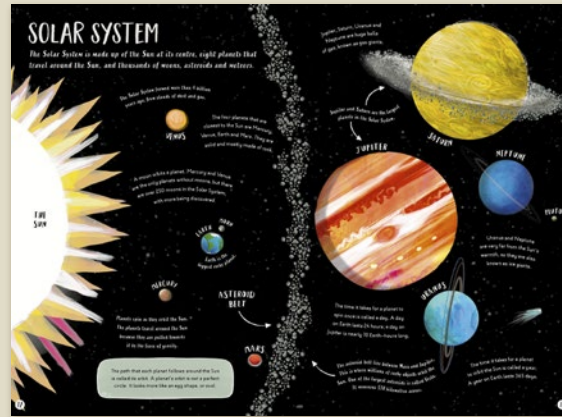
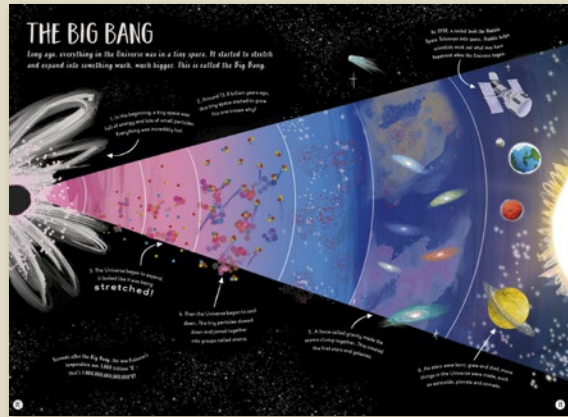
My First Book of Space



Explore the wonders of the cosmos in this gorgeously illustrated first guide to space.

- Split into four clear sections for guided reading and learning about the topic
- Charming illustrations by award-winning illustrator Aaron Cushley (won the SLA Information Book Award 2021 for *How Many Mice Make an Elephant*)
- Large format for lap-time reading, with busy pages to pore over again and again
- Includes a search-and-find element featuring a shooting star on every page
- *My First Book of Nature* has sold over 64,000 copies worldwide (as of September 2023)

My First Book of Space



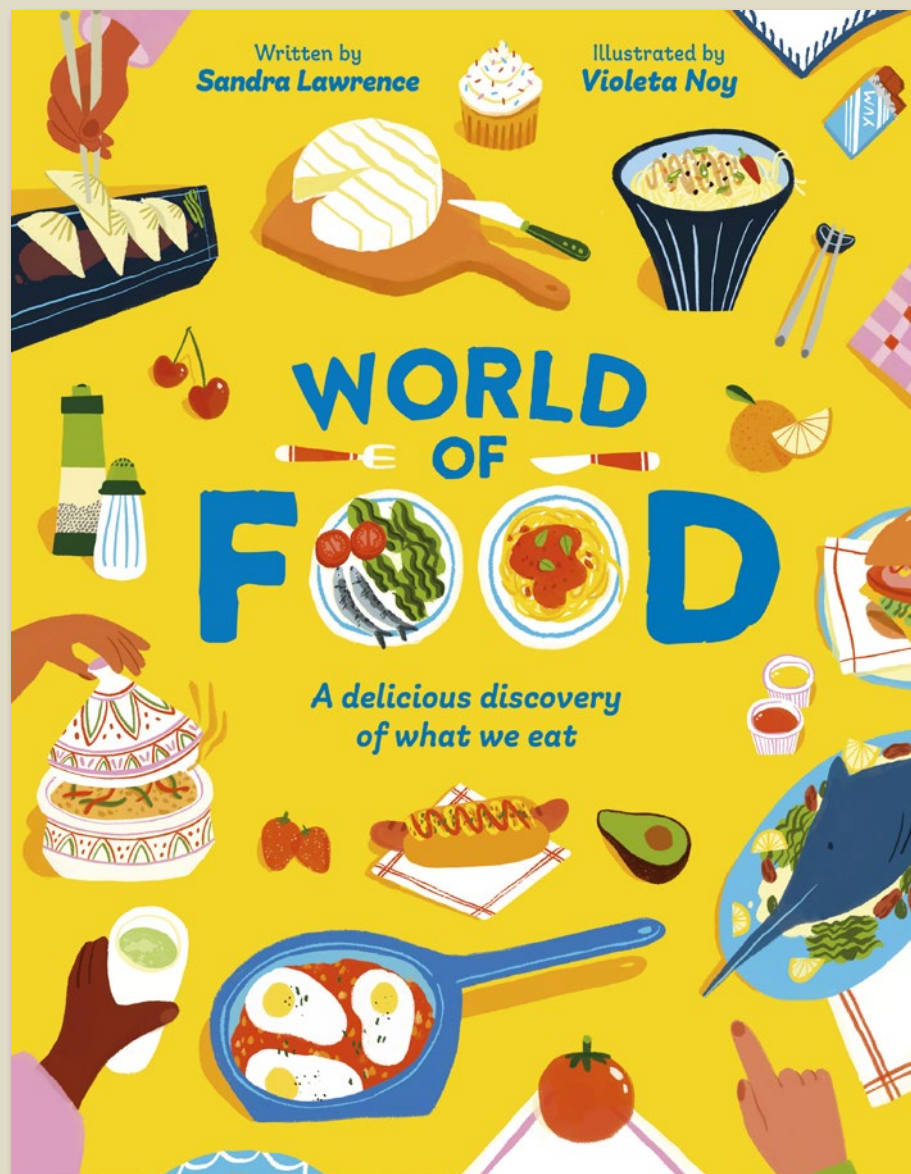
Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800784741
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Aaron Cushley
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Rights Available	World



Discover the rich history, vibrant culture and unique identity of each nation through its flag!

- A vibrant exploration of our world's marvellous flags! Take a fact-filled and fun journey across the contents to discover all that lies in our national flags.
- Content is split into 5 chapters based on the continents: Europe, Asia, the Americas, Africa and Oceania. Each section features a chapter opener, 4-5 spreads looking at specific flags in detail, and a theme spread which looks at the world more broadly.
- Feature spreads look at an individual flag's history, symbolism and meaning, and also include 2 or more other flags which share a similarity in some way, whether that be a symbol, geographical location or a shared history.

World of Food



A colourful celebration of food, farming and dishes from around the world!

- Sample contents: The Beginning of Cuisine; A Roman Banquet; The Vegetable Garden; Fruits and Nuts; A Feast of Fungi; A Cornucopia of Corn; Rice of Life; Where Meat Comes From; Salt and Pepper; Hot Hot Chillies; Chocolate; Sweets Around the World; Festive Foods; Is There Enough Food?
- Featuring more than 100 dishes and food traditions from around the world
- Includes information on sustainability and foods of the future
- Colourful, exuberant illustrations from Violeta Noy bring energy to the pages
- Cover finish: matt lam + spot UV

World of Food

THE BEGINNING OF COUSINE

The very earliest humans hunted animals and gathered wild plants but they had to eat everything else. What people learned how to control fire, however, everything changed. They had learned cooking.

STONE-AGE DIET
The ancestors of modern humans may have used fire to cook meat. It is called game meat. Cooked meat was easier to digest, which made it more nutritious than raw meat. Cooking it also made it easier to store for a long time. In fact, some of the earliest tools found are stone tools for cooking and for storing food. The first tools were made of stone.

OTZI THE CEMAN
One of the earliest tools was a spear, and his body was preserved in the ice. The European steppe was a place where he lived. He was a hunter and his body was preserved in the ice. He was a hunter and his body was preserved in the ice.

EARLY FARMING
Cattle, sheep, chickens, goats and pigs were domesticated from about 10,000 years ago. The first tools were made of stone. The first tools were made of stone.

GROWING CROPS
Agriculture and domestication in many parts of the world, including China, India, West Africa, the Americas and the Andes Mountains in South America. Early crops included wheat, rice, maize, beans, lentils and chickpeas.

INVENTING FOR FOOD
Many early technologies were designed to make the gathering, production, preservation and storage of food easier.

POSSIBLE FOOD
Agriculture and domestication in many parts of the world, including China, India, West Africa, the Americas and the Andes Mountains in South America. Early crops included wheat, rice, maize, beans, lentils and chickpeas.

ANCIENT ROMAN BANQUETS

In ancient times, the table, people liked to celebrate with feasts. In Rome, wealthy people enjoyed banquets so much they painted pictures of them on their walls. Archaeologists have found ancient Roman cookbooks and have even reconstructed the menus of the food used. At its height, the Roman Empire spanned much of Europe and parts of North Africa and the East. Some were equipped with food from around the Empire and beyond.

A ROMAN FEAST
Cena was a celebratory meal or banquet. It often had five or six courses, served in a particular order. The first course was a soup, but food did not have to be eaten in that order. The guests were served by household slaves.

RICH AND POOR
Wealthy Romans may have enjoyed more elaborate food. The food of the poor was often simple and practical. The food of the poor was often simple and practical.

NEW FOODS
Other Europeans had used to the ingredients, but brought them back home. They brought them back home. They brought them back home.

THE HUMAN FEELING
The human feeling was a common theme in Roman art. The human feeling was a common theme in Roman art.

WHERE FOOD COMES FROM

Fruits, vegetables and other crops don't always originate from the places where they are grown today. Many of the foods we eat every day were first cultivated in just one country or island by thousands of years before they were spread by trade or migration.

TRAVELING APPLES
Some of the first crops that have been brought from Asia to Europe by traders were apples. The first apples were brought from Asia to Europe by traders.

FAR AND WIDE
Some foods have traveled far and wide. Some foods have traveled far and wide.

NEW FOODS
Other Europeans had used to the ingredients, but brought them back home. They brought them back home.

SWEET POTATOES
The sweet potato is a member of the Solanaceae family. It is native to the Americas. It is native to the Americas.

FOOD CROPS
Some of the first crops that have been brought from Asia to Europe by traders were apples. The first apples were brought from Asia to Europe by traders.

TERRIFIC TUBERS

Some plants develop starchy growths, called tubers, on their roots to store nutrients for winter. Our ancestors quickly discovered that these tubers tasted good and they have been a vital food source for thousands of years.

THE HUMBLE POTATO
Potatoes originate from South America. People in modern-day Peru and Bolivia started growing them by 5000 BCE and possibly as early as 10,000 BCE. In the sixteenth century, Spanish conquistadors introduced potatoes to Europe. At first, Europeans thought the knobby vegetables were poisonous, but they soon discovered that they were easy to grow, filling and could be cooked in lots of different ways.

In the eighteenth century, King Louis XVI of France and his wife, Marie Antoinette, wore potato flowers in their clothes. This encouraged French farmers to grow the new crop.

THE POTATO FAMINE
The humble potato changed the course of history. In the 1840s and 1850s, a disease called blight started to attack potatoes. A mould covered the vegetables with purple spots, making them rot in the fields. In some countries in Europe at this time poor people relied on potatoes for food. The potato famine had a devastating effect, especially in Ireland. Here, one million people died and another million left the country. This migration continued for decades, with four million people leaving the country in the 50 years after the famine.

POTATO DISHES AROUND THE WORLD

Potatoes are very versatile and can be cooked in almost any way. It seems every country has its own favourite dish.

Caissounn (Ireland)
A mixture of mashed potatoes and cabbage.

Gnocchi (Italy)
Potato dumplings that are eaten with a variety of sauces.

Chips and fries
Sliced and deep-fried potatoes are enjoyed around the world.

Gogogeon (Korea)
Fried savory pastas made with potato or ground potatoes.

Saag aloo (India)
Spiced potatoes with spinach.

Hash browns (USA)
Fried shredded potatoes.

Gratin dauphinois (France)
Thinly sliced potatoes baked in milk or cream.

OTHER TUBERS WE EAT
Potatoes aren't the only tubers we eat. Jerusalem artichokes and dahlias have edible tuberous roots and some other tubers are even more popular than potatoes in parts of the world.

Cassava, also known as manioc or yuca, is a woody, brown tuber. It was originally from South America. Today, it is a staple food for nearly one billion people around the world. Many people cook with tapioca, a starch extracted from the cassava plant.

Yams come from Africa, Asia and the Caribbean. Their long, brown tubers are traditionally boiled or roasted. They can be white, yellow, pink and purple, and can taste sweet or bitter.

Unrelated to the regular potato or the yam, sweet potato is a sweet-tasting tuber full of fibre, vitamins and minerals. It is popular around the world.

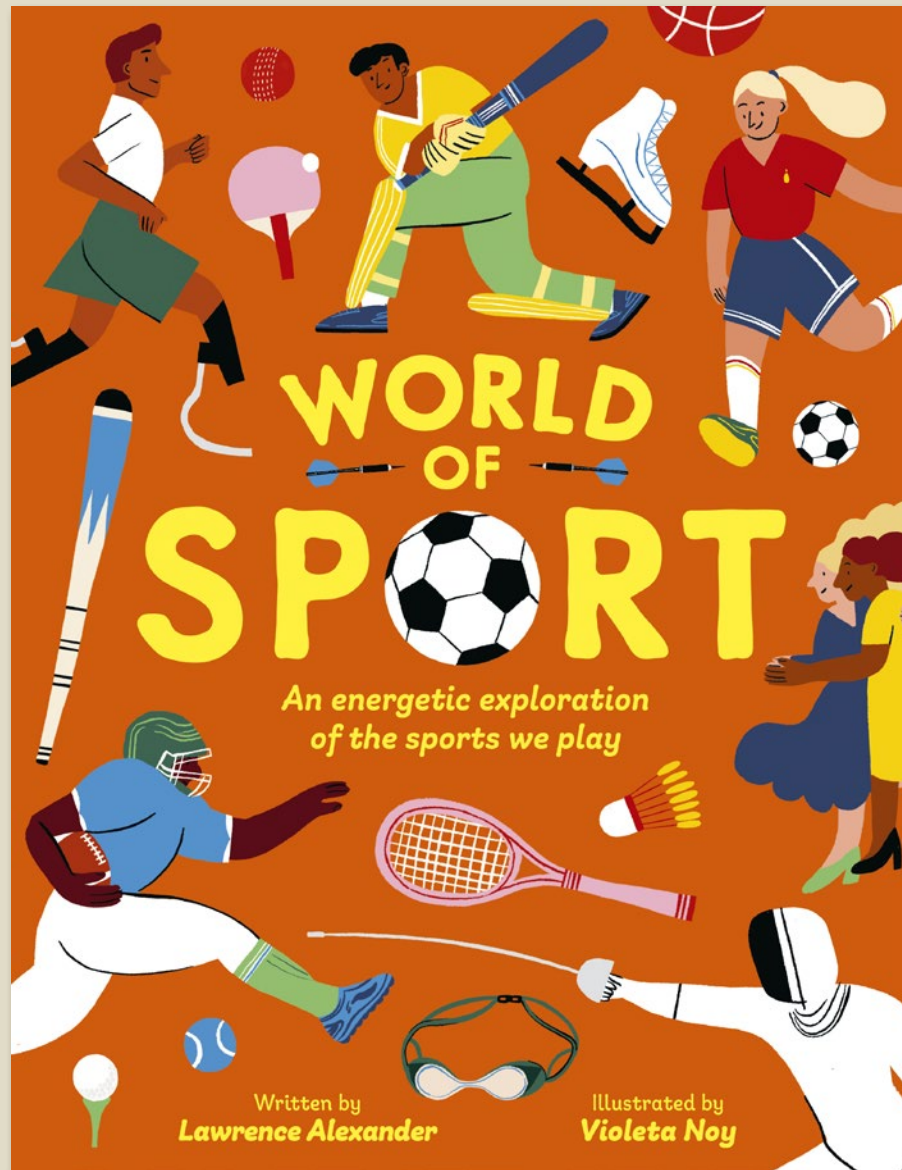
Kat-kat manioc is a stew from Mauritius made with green vegetables, beans and cassava.

Yam is a classic base for jufu, a dish made of pounded starchy vegetables. Yufu originates in West Africa and is also found in the Caribbean.

In Korea, gogogeon (roasted sweet potatoes) are baked in big drums by street vendors in winter. They taste sweet and nutty.

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World of Sport



In this beautifully illustrated book, learn about the incredible variety of sports that are played around the world.

- A lively, inspiring and fact-filled exploration of a globally unifying topic: sport! From ancient times to today, covering every corner of the world.
- Featuring extensive coverage of women's sports and sporting heroes, plus sports from different, lesser-known regions and cultures around the world.
- Positioned to publish in time for the 2024 Olympic Games.
- With vibrant, energetic illustrations from Violeta Noy, author and illustrator of *The Right One*.

World of Sport

TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS
Track and field sports take place outdoors on a running track. Track events are running competitions and in field events, athletes compete in jumping and throwing events.

JAVELIN
The javelin is a long, thin spear-like object used in track and field events. The first javelin was made of wood and had a stone head. Today, javelins are made of metal and have a pointed tip.

LONG JUMP
The long jump is a track and field event where athletes compete to jump the furthest distance. The long jumper runs down a track and jumps into a sandpit.

GALINA CHISTAKOVA
Galina Chistakova is a Russian long jumper. She won the gold medal at the 2004 Athens Olympics with a jump of 19.98 metres.

DISCUS
One of the most beautiful events in the ancient world is called the Discobolus or 'discus thrower'. The statue is a Greek sculpture of a young man throwing a discus.

JAN SZUST
Jan Szust is a Polish javelin thrower. He won the silver medal at the 1976 Montreal Olympics with a throw of 78.24 metres.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL
American football is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport where players use their bodies to move the ball down the field.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts or by carrying the ball into the end zone.

MEET THE TEAM
There are 11 players on the field. Each player has a specific role to play. The quarterback is the most important player on the team.

MAKING A PLAY
A play is a set of actions that the players perform on the field. The play starts with the quarterback snapping the ball to another player.

FOR READY
One of the most important parts of the game is the huddle. The players gather together to discuss their strategy for the next play.

RUGBY
Rugby is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport where players use their bodies to move the ball down the field.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score points by kicking the ball into the opponent's goalposts or by carrying the ball into the end zone.

MAKING A PLAY
A play is a set of actions that the players perform on the field. The play starts with the scrum.

BASEBALL
Baseball is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a bat-and-ball game where players use a bat to hit a ball thrown by a pitcher.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball into the field and running the bases.

CRICKET
Cricket is a team sport that originated in England. It is a bat-and-ball game where players use a bat to hit a ball thrown by a bowler.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to score runs by hitting the ball into the field and running the bases.

JUDO
Judo is a martial art that originated in Japan. It is a contact sport where players use their bodies to throw or pin their opponent.

AIM OF THE GAME
The aim of the game is to throw or pin your opponent to the ground.

HOW SPORT BEGAN
People have always enjoyed getting together and competing to find out who's the strongest, fastest or best at something. Humans have been playing sport since ancient times.

WHAT WAS THE FIRST SPORT?
Can you see any ancient cave paintings on the map? We don't know for certain what the world's first sport was, but we can guess from these ancient artworks.

GRAND BEGINNINGS
The first competitive sport we know about was recorded in a famous story, the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, from 2100 BC. In it King Gilgamesh fights a wild man to see who is stronger.

Patata puripatka was played in the ancient Mexican city of Teotihuacan as long ago as 1500 BC. It was a bit like hockey except the ball was on fire!

In chunky, played for centuries by Native Americans, a stone disc was rolled across the ground. Teams throw spears to predict where they thought it would land.

The ancient Mayan ballgame of pitz was invented sometime between 2,000 and 4,500 years ago. Competitors had to get a ball through a stone hoop without using their hands.

Sometimes rival cities settled disagreements with pitz instead of going to war.

Stone pitz hoops can still be seen in ruined Mayan ball courts in South America.

Wall paintings made in caves in Lascaux, France, around 20,000 years ago, seem to show people running and wrestling.

Some ancient Egyptian tomb paintings demonstrate wrestling positions.

The army of ancient Rome played harpastum, a dangerous sport a bit like rugby, as a way of training their soldiers.

During the Western Zhou Dynasty (1046-771 BC), archery was part of the education of wealthy men.

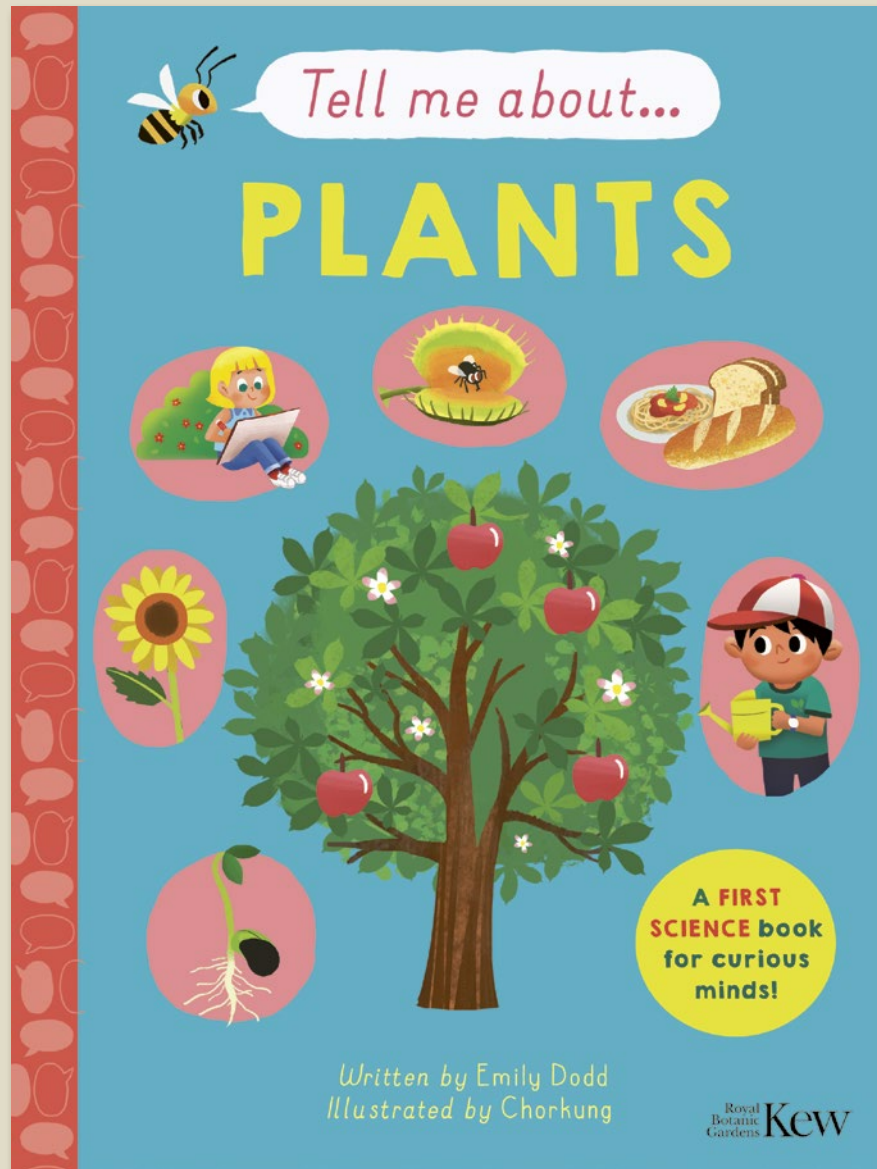
In boat jousting, two people in a boat would fight with long poles or 'maces'. Ancient Egyptian carvings show fishermen jousting. They tried to push each other into the river Nile!

Surfing has been popular in the Pacific for hundreds of years. In Hawaii, chiefs competed in fierce competitions, and good surfers could win high social status.

The Maori of New Zealand participated in a competition known as the *Māori Games* - often between neighbouring villages. Men, women and children all competed in canoe races, athletics and martial arts.

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Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10500 words
Rights Available	World

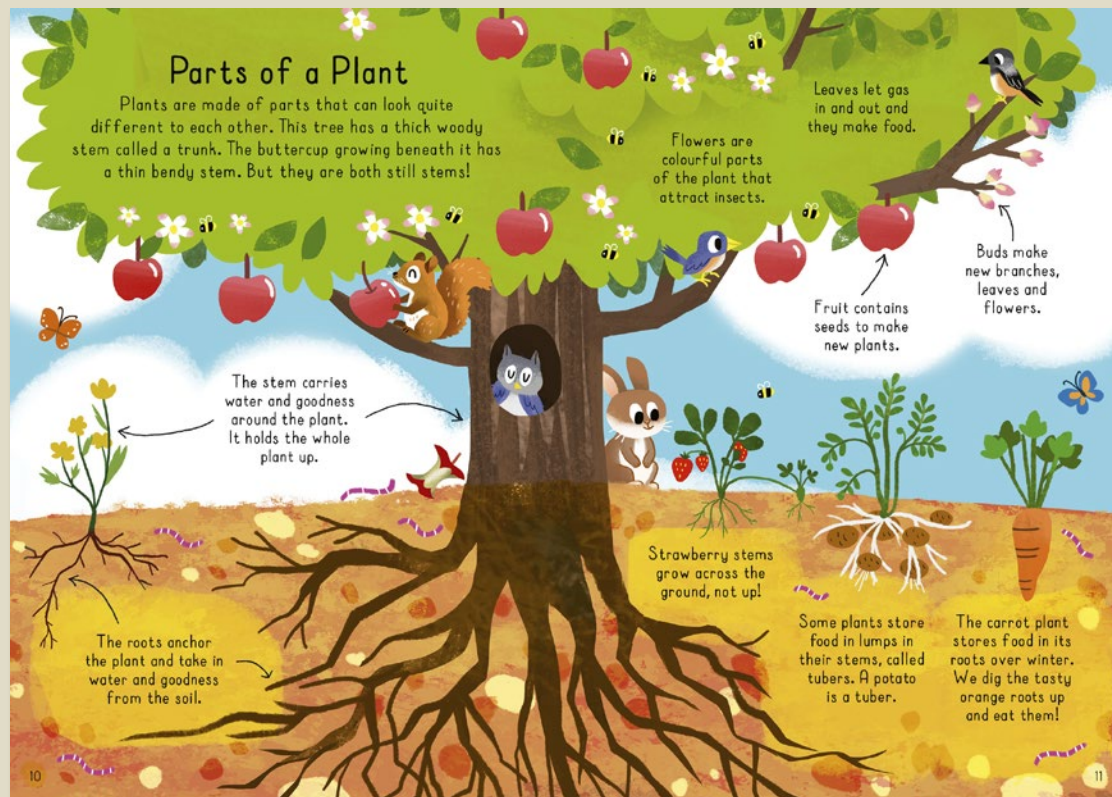
Tell Me About: Plants



Big science for little readers

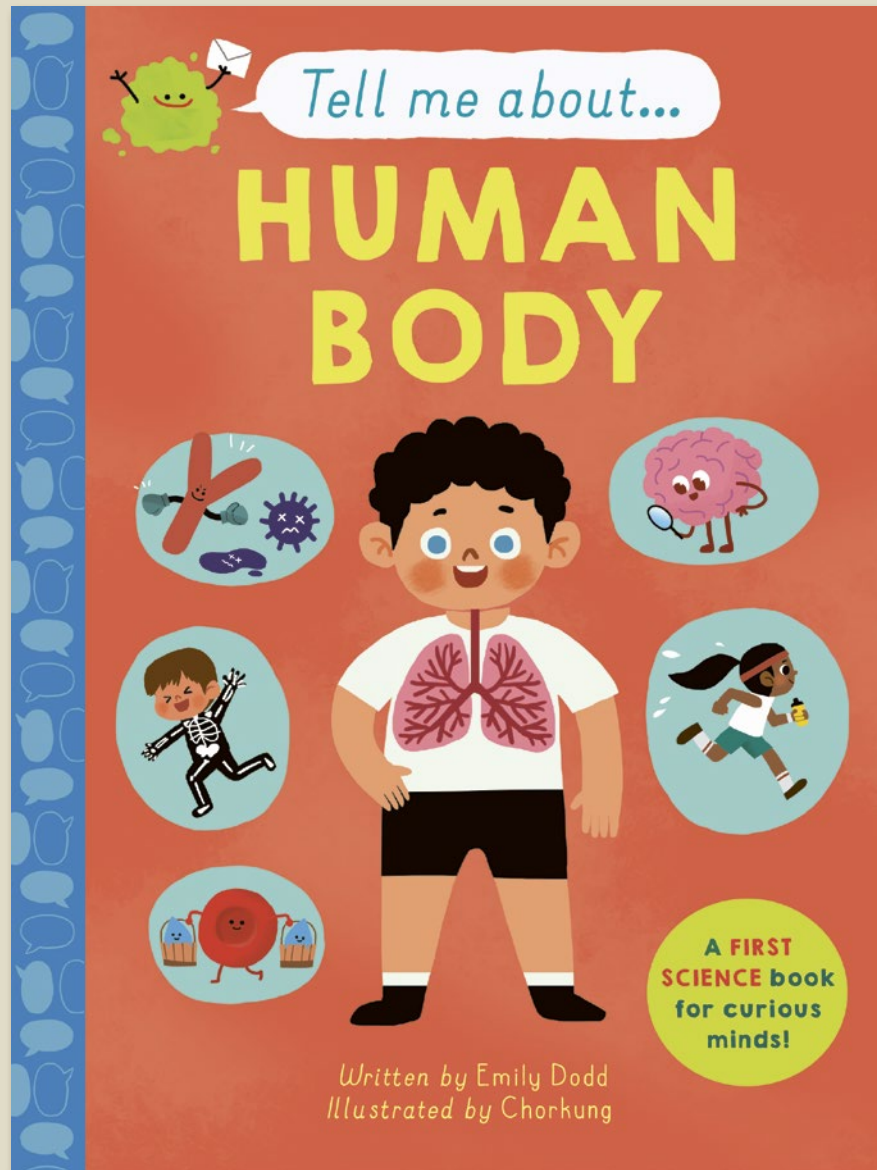
- The first in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung.
- Partnering with Kew Gardens for the UK edition. Kew are also acting as consultants.
- Cover finishes: matt lam and spot UV
- CONTENTS: Plants are wonderful; Parts of a Plant; Flowers; Fruit; Getting Planted; Growing from a Seed; Drinking Water; Making Food from Sunlight; Leaves; Plant Families; Flowering Plants; Grasses; Trees and Seasons; Types of Tree; Plant Defences; Plant Attack!; Record Holders; Thank You Plants!; Glossary

Tell Me About: Plants



Pub Date	02/02/2023
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Illustrator	Chorkung
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Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

Tell Me About: The Human Body



Big science for little readers

- The first in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and CBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung
- Cover finishes: matt lam and spot UV
- CONTENTS: Brilliant body; The skin; Skeleton; Muscles, Brain; Thinking; Nervous system; Eyes; Ears; Mouth and Nose; Digestive System; Blood; Water; Pumping blood; Lungs and breathing; Immune system; Feelings; Helping your body

Tell Me About: The Human Body

Brilliant Body

So many amazing things are happening in your body right now! Let's take a look at just a few of them...

As you breathe, spongy bags called lungs are sucking air in and putting it into your blood.

When you run, stretchy cords called muscles pull bones back and forward. Your bones connect together in a structure called a skeleton. And your skin wraps everything up.

Tiny electrical signals are making your heart beat - to-beat-to-beat - to pump blood around your body.

Your body is made from lots of different parts that work together to do important jobs. These parts are called organs.

If you look at the pictures in this book, you're using organs called eyes. And when you think about all of this, you use an organ called the brain.

When you think or laugh or wiggle your toes, you use energy. The energy comes from the food you eat. The food goes into your blood and all around your body.

The Skin

Let's begin our body tour with your skin. This stretchy waterproof layer wraps around your body keeping germs out and keeping your insides... inside!

Your skin is full of sensors that help you to touch and feel things. You can feel pain and warmth and the tiny footpads of an insect crawling on your arm.

Did you know...? The skin is the biggest organ in the body!

Touch sensors help you to feel how hard to press when you lift it and hold objects - so you don't drop or squash them.

The top layer of your skin is dead! Underneath it, new skin is being made. It pushes the old skin upwards until it flakes off as dust. Yes, your skin becomes dust!

Your hair and nails are made from the same stuff as skin. It's called keratin.

Your skin cools your body too. One way it does this is by making little drops of liquid called sweat.

When sweat drops are warmed by a hot body, they float off into the air taking heat away with them!

Skeleton

The thing that gives your body its wonderful shape and height is a skeleton. It is made from 206 bones that join together at hinges called joints.

Full your fingers! The bones are the hard parts, and the joints are where your fingers bend.

Strong bony bones called cartilage make up some parts of the skeleton including your ears, your nose and sections of your ribs.

The skeleton protects your insides too. Your ribs make a cage around your lungs and heart and your skull is like a helmet, protecting your brain.

Inside your biggest bones is a juice called marrow. New blood is being made in the marrow. That's right, your bones can make blood!

Bones are full of tiny holes that make them light. But the pattern of the holes makes them really strong too.

Short stretchy cords called ligaments stick the bones to each other. Longer, stretchy cords called muscles pull the bones around so you can move.

Muscles

Muscles are stretchy cords that pull body parts to make them move. If you wiggle your eyebrows and stick out your tongue, you did it using muscles!

Muscles can pull, but they can't push so they need to work in teams. One muscle pulls a body part one way, and another muscle pulls it back again.

Great teamwork muscles!

1. Bend your arm. The set of muscles at the front of your arm, called triceps, pulled it up by getting shorter.

2. Now straighten your arm. Another set of muscles at the back of your arm, called biceps, pulled your arm down to straighten it.

The muscles that move your bones around are called skeletal muscles. But they're not the only muscles you have!

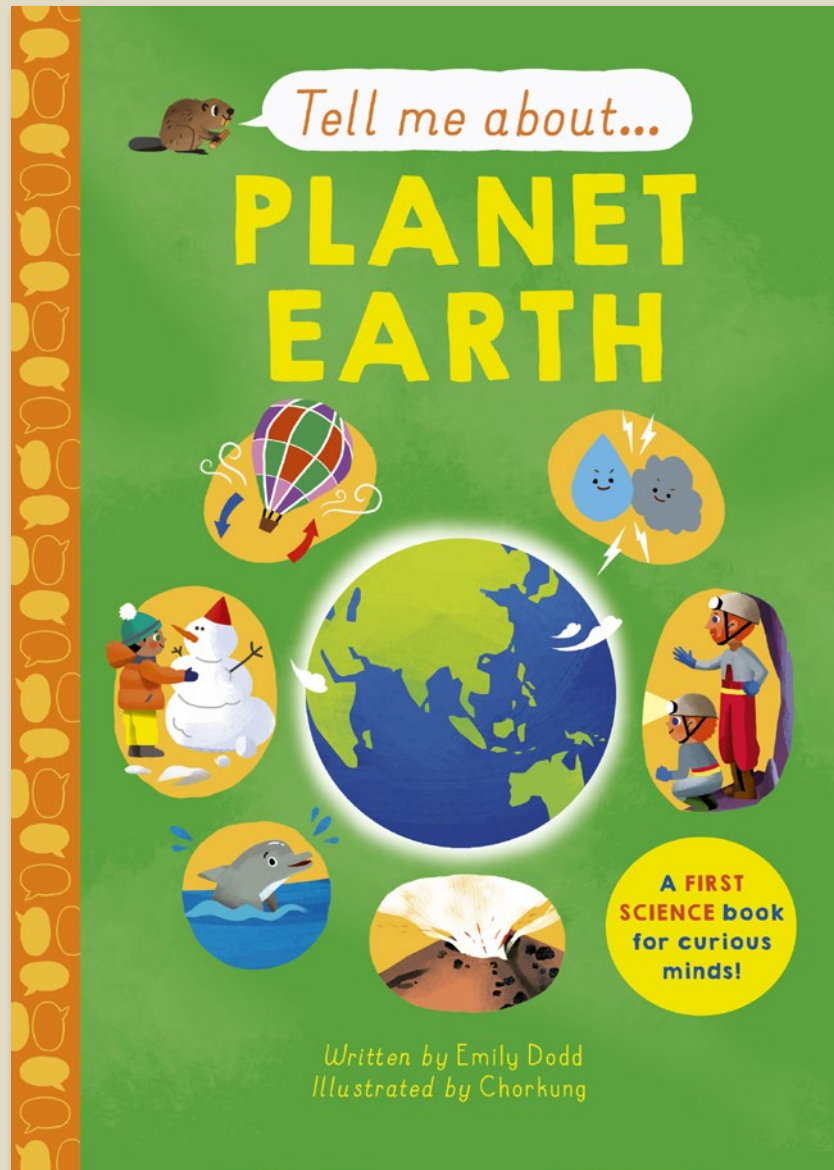
Cardiac muscles make your heart squash to pump blood.

Smooth muscles line the tubes in your body. They help push things through the tubes.

Did you know...? Muscles help you hold in pee until you're ready to let it go.

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Rights Available	World

Tell Me About: Planet Earth



Big science for little readers.

- The fourth title in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- A fun, accessible look at earth science for young children, covering topics such as day and night, seasons and weather, biomes, physical landscapes, the water cycle, volcanoes and earthquakes, fossil fuels, carbon emissions and much more!
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung. The distinct lack of diagrams and focus on child-friendly illustrations makes this perfect for little readers!
- Cover finishes: matt lam + spot UV.

Tell Me About: Planet Earth

Earth is Home

You live on a brilliant ball of spinning rock called Earth. It's a planet, travelling through space on a gigantic loop around a star called the Sun.

There's another ball of rock about a quarter of the size of Earth and you can see it in the night sky. It's called the Moon.

It takes a month for the Moon to travel around Earth on an oval path.

It takes a whole year to travel all the way around the Sun. So if you are five years old, you have circled the Sun five times already!

Earth travels around the Sun on an oval path but it also spins on the spot. The spin is why it gets dark at night.

Your home turns away from the Sun at night and by morning it has turned back towards the Sun once again. It takes 24 hours for a complete spin to happen, and we call that a whole day.

Caves

Caves are big holes carved into cliffs by waves hitting the rock. But they can also form underground as rain trickles through cracks in the rock.

That's right, tiny little rain droplets can make massive caves because they dissolve the rock away a little bit at a time.

Underground rivers flow through caves. They wear the floor of the cave down to make them even bigger.

Inside the cave, some droplets of rainwater evaporate. As the liquid water drops turn into gas, they leave behind the tiny bits of rock they were carrying. The bits of rock stick to the roof.

In a thousand years, all the drops of water will have left enough rock behind to make a shape about as long as your finger. This is called a stalactite.

The same thing happens as the water drops onto the floor of the cave too. The cave floor grows upwards into a wider opening, which is called a stalagmite.

Digging and Drilling

When humans dig useful rocks and metals out of the ground, it is called mining. People also drill long holes deep down into the rock to find little pockets of gas and a liquid called oil.

The oil and gas found deep underground were once tiny sea creatures. They sank to the bottom of the sea and got squashed over millions of years. They turned into a dark liquid called oil and a gas called methane.

Coal is a black rock that gives off lots of heat when it burns. It is made from leaves that took in swamps millions of years ago.

We can burn oil, coal and methane gas to make electricity and to power vehicles.

Most metals are hidden underground with other rocks. A few metals are found just as they are at the surface, including gold, silver and copper.

Metals can make lots of useful things including bikes, phones, computers and cars.

Oceans

If you flew out into space and looked back at Earth it would look blue. That's because two thirds of our planet's surface is covered in liquid water. It's mostly found in the oceans and seas.

Waves

Waves are made on the surface of the water as the wind pushes the sea.

Tides

The sea comes in at high tide and goes out at low tide. This happens twice every day because of the way Earth is spinning beneath the Moon.

That's right, the Moon makes our tides! Gravity is a pull that happens between Earth, the Moon and the Sun. It pulls on you too. When you jump, gravity pulls you back down to Earth.

The oceans on planet Earth slowly change shape because the rock beneath them is moving. This creates underwater valleys, caves and mountains.

Did you know...? Seawater is salty because of salt from rocks!

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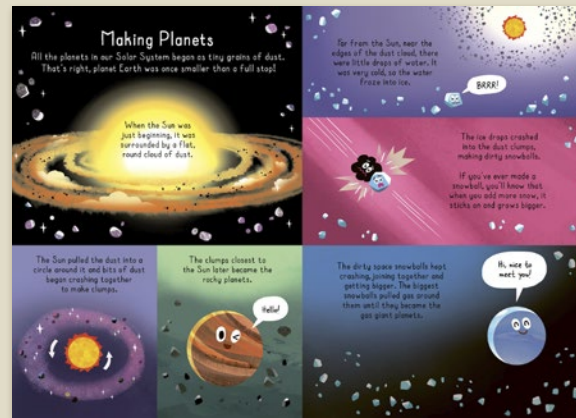
Tell Me About: Space



Big science for little readers.

- The third title in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- A fun, accessible look at space for young children, featuring topics such as: planets and moons, the solar system, stars and galaxy, constellations, what's in the night sky, gravity, the big bang, going into space and much more!
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung. The distinct lack of diagrams and focus on child-friendly illustrations makes this perfect for little readers!
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Raising the Roof



A cool introduction to classical music

- Broadcaster, songwriter, composer and Scala Radio presenter Jack Pepper is an exciting, young voice in classical music.
- A fun and approachable introduction to classical music
- Includes a playlist, so you can listen as you read
- **SAMPLE CONTENTS:** Hildegard of Bingen 1098-1179; Claudio Monteverdi 1567-1643; Barbara Strozzi 1619-c. 1664; JS Bach 1685-1750; Joseph Bologne 1745-1799; Ludwig van Beethoven 1770-1827; Richard Wagner 1813-1883; Giuseppe Verdi 1813-1901; Ethel Smyth 1858-1944; Arnold Schoenberg, 1874-1951; Igor Stravinsky, 1882-1971; Florence Price, 1887 - 1953; George Gershwin, 1898-1937; Leonard Bernstein, 1918-1990

Raising the Roof

SYMPHONY

The symphony has changed over the centuries, but it is essentially an extended piece of music for a large group of players. The word had even been the Greek, meaning 'sounding together'. It is often a composer's lifetime piece because the size and cost of the orchestra is hard to pull off.

A symphony is often in four movements, with no set number of tracks. There was the baroque, which was more like a concerto. In the 19th century, it became a more complex work, with a lot of instruments. In the 20th century, it became a more complex work, with a lot of instruments. In the 21st century, it became a more complex work, with a lot of instruments.

LEARNING TIP
Have a go at writing your own symphony. It's a challenge, but it's a great way to learn about the history of the symphony.

1800s The first symphony was written by Joseph Haydn in 1760. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

1776 Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart wrote his first symphony in 1764. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

1800s Ludwig van Beethoven wrote his first symphony in 1793. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

1800s Franz Schubert wrote his first symphony in 1811. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

1800s Felix Mendelssohn wrote his first symphony in 1820. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

1800s Robert Schumann wrote his first symphony in 1828. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

1800s Johannes Brahms wrote his first symphony in 1855. It was a single movement, and it was written for a small orchestra.

Present The symphony has become a more complex work, with a lot of instruments. It is now a more complex work, with a lot of instruments.

Richard Wagner

1813-1883

To Listen or Not to Listen...
Can we separate opera from Wagner? Or can we say that Wagner was the first to combine music and drama in a way that we still see today? Wagner was a German composer, conductor, and opera theorist. He is best known for his operas, which are often called 'music dramas'. He was a pioneer in the use of leitmotifs, which are short musical phrases that represent characters or ideas. He was also a pioneer in the use of the orchestra, which he often wrote for himself.

Wagner's Sound
Wagner's music is often described as 'monophonic' - a single line, a tone on its own. This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith. He wrote mostly sacred plainchant (where people all sing the same line, with religious texts used for the words), intended for use in church. The abbey consisted of 50 monks who all had trained voices and would sing daily. It's believed a Benedictine nun at the time would sing for eight hours each day! With an in-house choir, then, an abbey provided an ideal testing ground for new music. Music becomes a form of prayer, and having everyone sing the same line creates a powerful symbol of togetherness through faith.

LISTEN!
Wagner's music is often described as 'monophonic' - a single line, a tone on its own. This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith.

George Gershwin

1898-1937

George Gershwin's Sound
Gershwin had a gift for melody and popular song. He was a pioneer in the use of jazz in classical music. He was also a pioneer in the use of the piano, which he often wrote for himself. He was a pioneer in the use of the orchestra, which he often wrote for himself.

Piano Addiction
Gershwin was a pianist, and he often wrote for the piano. He was a pioneer in the use of jazz in classical music. He was also a pioneer in the use of the piano, which he often wrote for himself. He was a pioneer in the use of the orchestra, which he often wrote for himself.

LISTEN!
Gershwin's music is often described as 'monophonic' - a single line, a tone on its own. This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith.

Hildegard of Bingen

1098-1179

Here's someone who was, in every sense, a visionary Hildegard of Bingen had visions of God and wrote them down as poems and music.

Music was just one part of a lifetime of interests. Hildegard of Bingen - named after the German town she came from - was (deep breath!) a nun, diplomat, writer, leader, adviser, plant expert, scientist, public speaker... and a composer. But it all came back to faith. Hildegard became a nun aged 15 and later created her own monastery with 18 sisters. As if that wasn't enough, Hildegard then developed her own language and alphabet, possibly to help bring her nuns together. She used her talents - for music and for words - to unite people. It was all ultimately about expression. Hildegard wrote books on natural history, plants and medicine, and was even the first person to write a morality play, a drama where good battles evil (think Star Wars, but in the 1100s). That made her the 'influencer' of the time! She became a pen pal of popes, kings, emperors and cardinals, and was herself a major public leader: she went on at least four public speaking tours of Germany. This was bold stuff, given that women of the time were not allowed to travel as preacher-teachers, she was in many ways an early feminist, championing the rights of women and dealing with men on an equal footing. No wonder why, in the centuries after her death, Hildegard was considered for sainthood by no less than four different popes!

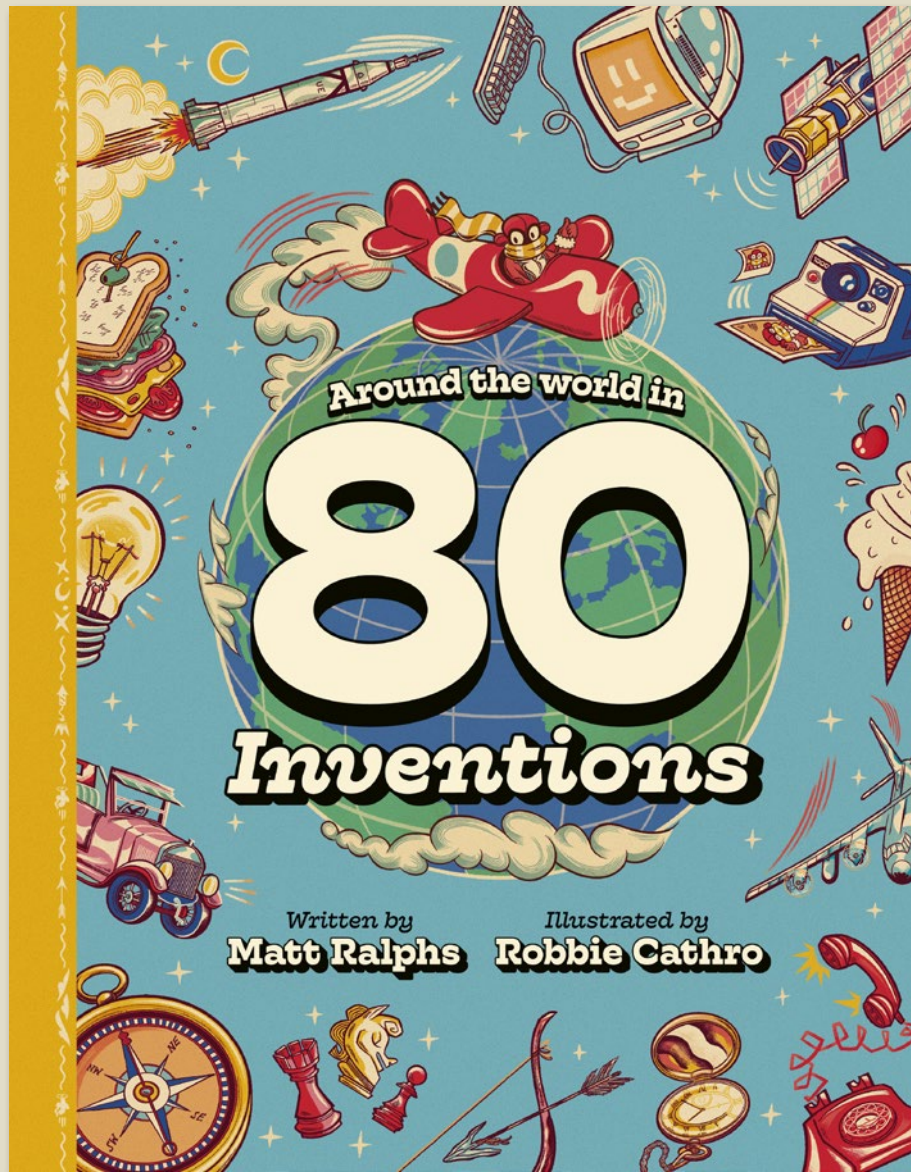
Learning by Ear
The Greeks were the first to use letters of the alphabet to represent different notes. Yet until the Middle Ages, almost all music was passed down the generations by mouth, instead of being written down. There was a lot to learn: in the 600s, monks in churches are estimated to have memorised 80 hours of music, all by ear! By the 900s, it took around 10 years to teach a young chorister all the pieces they'd need to know for future services. And you think school is intense...

LISTEN!
A Feather on the Breath of God sung by Gothic Voices
Hildegard was a Bala-Ivona name even in musical circles, until early music became widely performed and recorded from the 1970s onwards. One of the recordings in this album, released in 1985.

She sent me a letter!
And a botany book to me!
I'm scheduling that next tour!

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Around the World in 80 Inventions



80 inventions from around the world

- A fun and accessible look at history and STEM with ties to the curriculum
- Written by emerging author Matt Ralphs, who has titles published with Nosy Crow, DK and Flying Eye
- Exciting talent Robbie Cathro has worked for clients including Aquila Magazine, Natural History Museum and Kingfisher.
- A travel theme inspired by postcards and travel posters gives this book a fun and engaging aesthetic
- Expertly checked by science writer Anne Rooney

Around the World in 80 Inventions

Ice Cream

"Dreaming from dessert"

14

Of all the food items that have been invented, ice cream is probably the most popular. It's a treat that's enjoyed by people of all ages and in all climates. The first ice cream was made in ancient Persia, where it was made from snow and fruit. The first ice cream machine was invented in 1765 by an Italian, and the first ice cream parlour was opened in 1772 in London. Today, there are over 100 different flavours of ice cream, and it's a favourite treat for millions of people around the world.

Easy Ice Cream

32

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

15

Did you know that the first bicycle was invented in 1817? It was called a 'velocipede' and was made of wood. The first bicycle with a chain drive was invented in 1868 by a Frenchman. Today, there are over 100 different models of bicycles, and they are a popular mode of transport for millions of people around the world.

Pedious Penny-Farthing

33

Camera

"Say cheese"

24

Although it's often used to take a photograph, a camera is also used to take a video. The first camera was invented in 1816 by a Frenchman. Today, there are over 100 different models of cameras, and they are a popular way to capture memories.

Developed to Perfection

32

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" "No-stops"

25

Before the 1980s, the fastest train in the world was the Trans-Siberian Railway. Today, there are over 100 different models of high-speed trains, and they are a popular mode of transport for millions of people around the world.

Marvelous Maglevs

33

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind"

34

You might have seen a wind turbine on a hill. It's a machine that converts the kinetic energy of the wind into electrical energy. The first wind turbine was invented in 1890 by a Danishman. Today, there are over 100 different models of wind turbines, and they are a popular source of renewable energy.

Green Energy

42

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly"

35

When you think of a helicopter, you probably think of a machine that can fly. The first helicopter was invented in 1783 by a Frenchman. Today, there are over 100 different models of helicopters, and they are a popular mode of transport for millions of people around the world.

Versatile VTOLs

43

Wheel

"The revolutionary design that makes the world go round"

17

Can you imagine a world without wheels? Apart from sledges and ships, there would be no vehicles – no carts, cars, bikes, buses, trucks, trains, trams or aeroplanes. The first wheeled vehicles were animal-drawn carts with solid wooden wheels. They were invented in Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) around 3200 BCE. 300 years after the horizontal potter's wheel. These carts carried cargo to market and heavy loads, such as stone and timber for building projects. The horse-drawn chariot came next. In about 2500 BCE, chariot wheels were spoked rather than solid like a cartwheel, so they were faster and lighter. The wheel may be one of the simplest inventions, but without it our world would be completely different.

Potter's Wheel

The very first wheels were used to make pottery. The art of pottery began around 30,000 years ago. Originally, potters would shape clay into pots with their hands, but this took a long time. The Mesopotamians invented a better method in around 3500 BCE. The potter's wheel was a large stone disc balanced on a stick called an 'axle', which could be spun. By putting clay on the wheel and spinning it, the potter could shape the clay quickly into pots. We don't know for sure, but it seems likely that the potter's wheel led to the invention of the vehicle wheel.

26

Internet

"The world at your fingertips"

18

The invention of the Internet – a network of computers that 'speak' to each other – was a concentrated effort in the United States. The first computers were connected to each other in 1969 during the Cold War (1947–1991), a time of heightened hostility between the USSR and the United States and when computers were the size of an entire room. The United States government wanted a communication system that couldn't be destroyed in a single attack, so they created ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network): a series of linked computers across different locations, which allowed information to be relayed along telephone lines. The first message was sent in 1969. It was a single word: LOGIN, but only the 'L' and the 'O' got through before the network crashed. By the end of the same year four computers were connected on the ARPANET. It took years to create the 'network protocol' that allows computers to transfer data and 'speak' to each other. From the 1970s this network grew into the global Internet, which now links billions of devices. Today, whatever you want – books, food, holidays, cars – with the Internet you simply click a button and wait for it to arrive. Social media sites allow people all over the world to communicate instantly. We can consume films, television shows, music and video games, and even do our banking online.

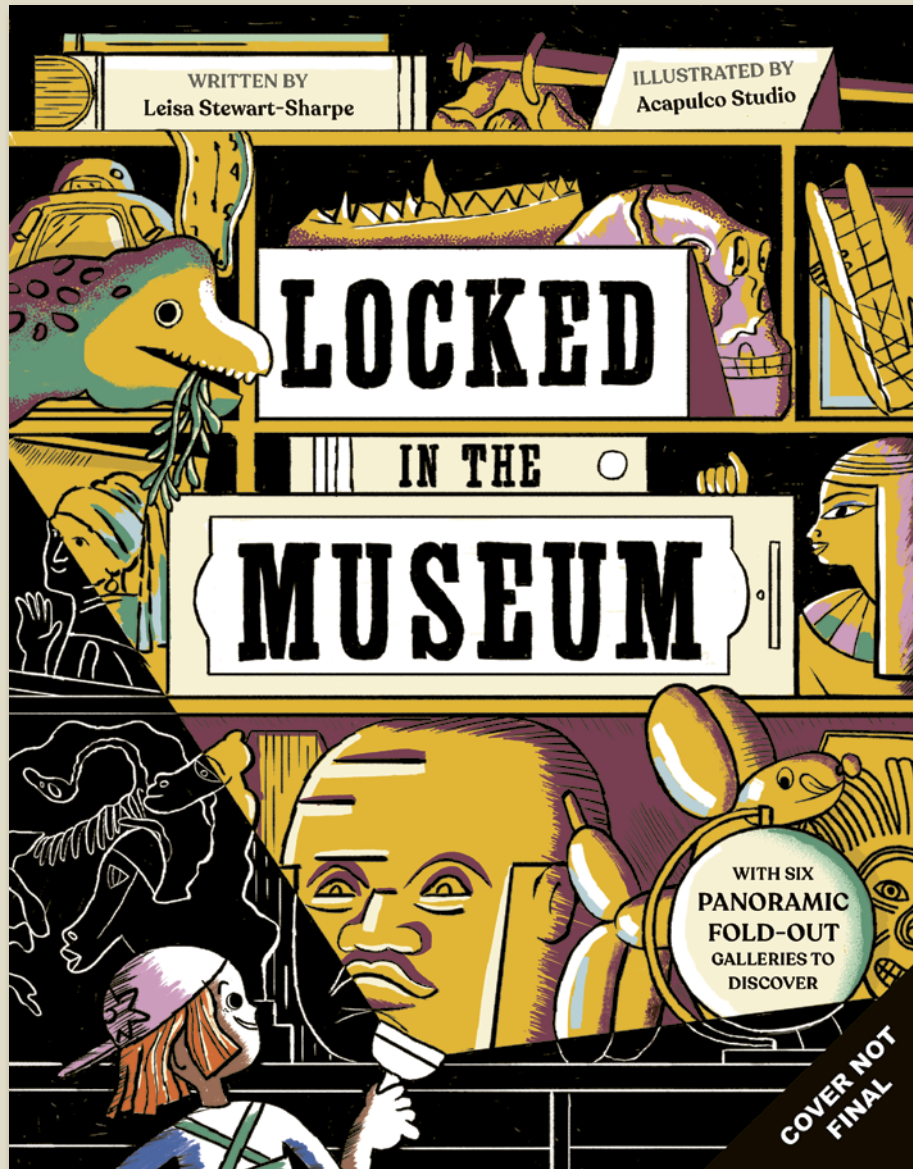
World Wide Web

The World Wide Web (WWW) is a gateway to the Internet. It's made up of search engines like Google and Safari, the Internet addresses (also called URLs) we type in, and the websites that appear on our screens. It was invented by a British computer scientist called Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 while working at CERN, a science research laboratory in Switzerland. The WWW made the Internet accessible to everyone, not just scientists and academics.

27

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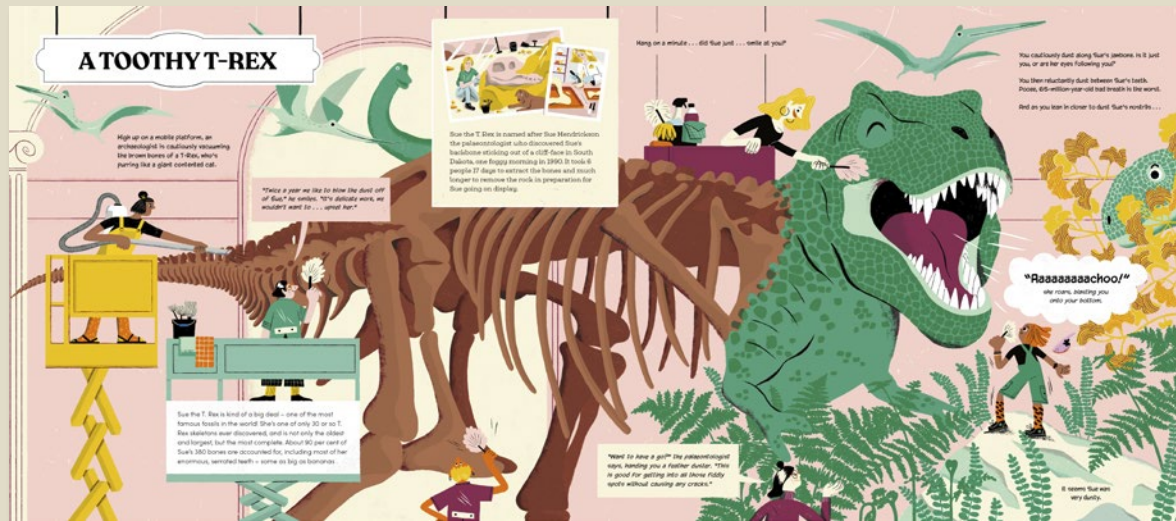
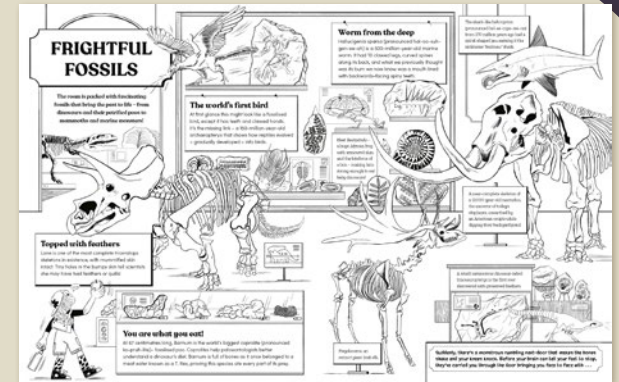
Locked in the Museum



What if, for one night only, some of the world's oldest, rarest, and most beautiful items could all be found under one roof? And what if that magical night was tonight, and you had the ticket to see them all. So, what are you waiting for? Welcome to the most marvellous museum.

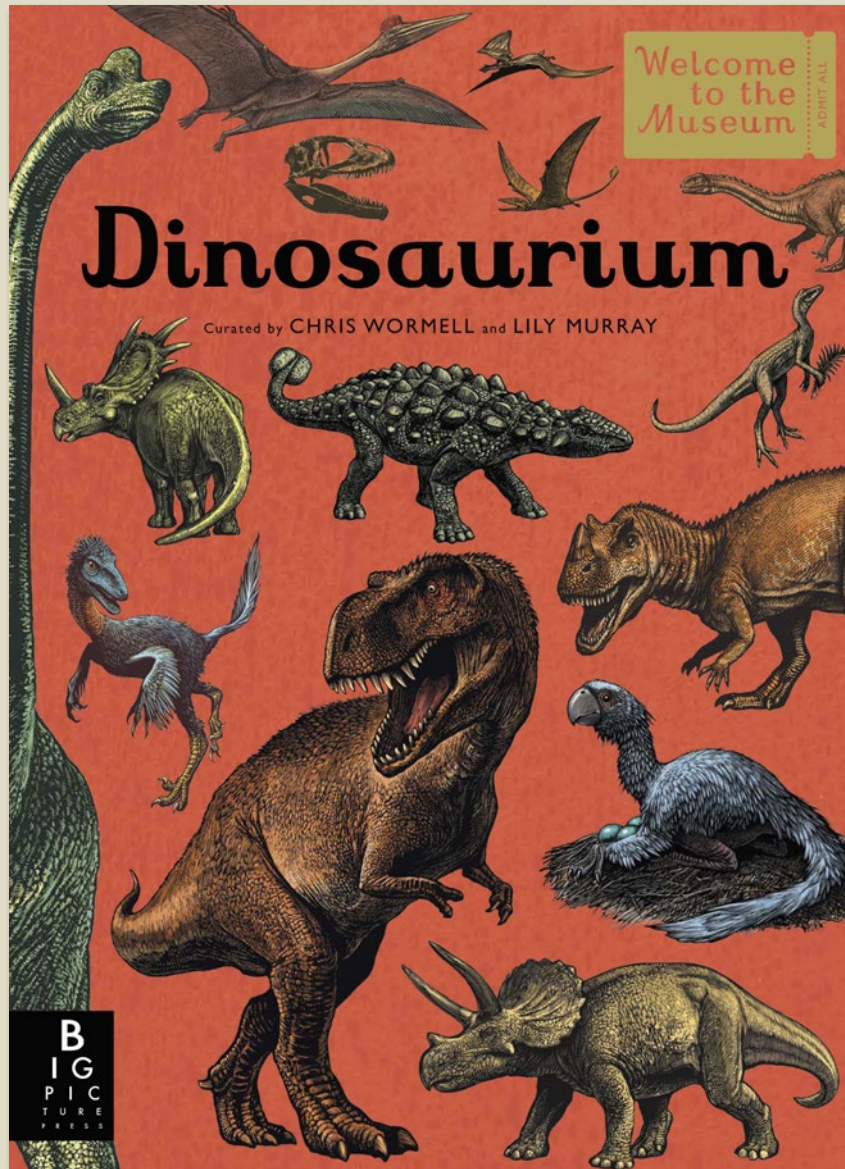
- A thrilling behind-the-scenes look at the inner workings of a museum, with 6 single page gatefolds.

Locked in the Museum



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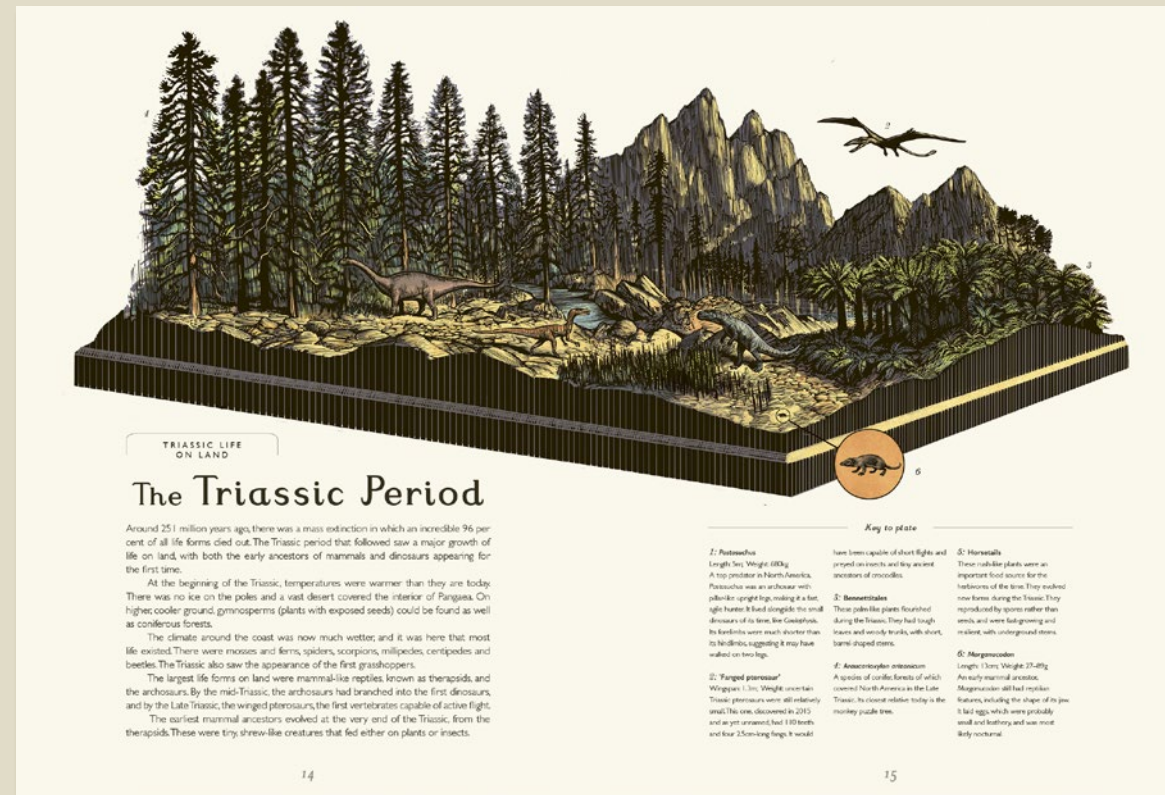
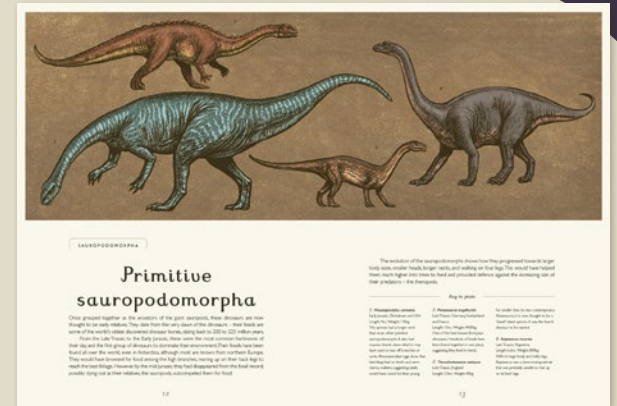
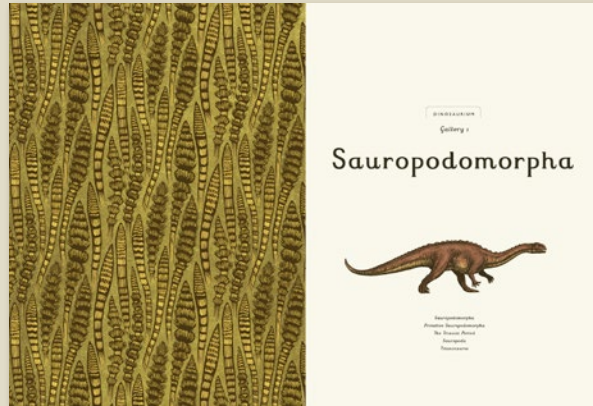
Dinosaurium



Featuring a comprehensive collection, from the legendary T. rex and Triceratops to lesser-known species.

- *Dinosaurium* has sold over 240,000 copies worldwide. The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Contents: Sauropodomorpha; Theropoda; Ornithopoda; Thyreophora; Marginocephalia; Non-Dinosaurs
- Artwork by Chris Wormell, illustrator of award-winning title *H is for Hawk* and *La Belle Sauvage: The Book of Dust Volume One* by Philip Pullman
- The book's consultant, Jonathan Tennant, was a research palaeontologist at Imperial College London.

Dinosaurium



TRIASSIC LIFE ON LAND

The Triassic Period

Around 251 million years ago, there was a mass extinction in which an incredible 96 per cent of all life forms died out. The Triassic period that followed saw a major growth of life on land, with both the early ancestors of mammals and dinosaurs appearing for the first time.

At the beginning of the Triassic, temperatures were warmer than they are today. There was no ice on the poles and a vast desert covered the interior of Pangaea. On higher, cooler ground, gymnosperms (plants with exposed seeds) could be found as well as coniferous forests.

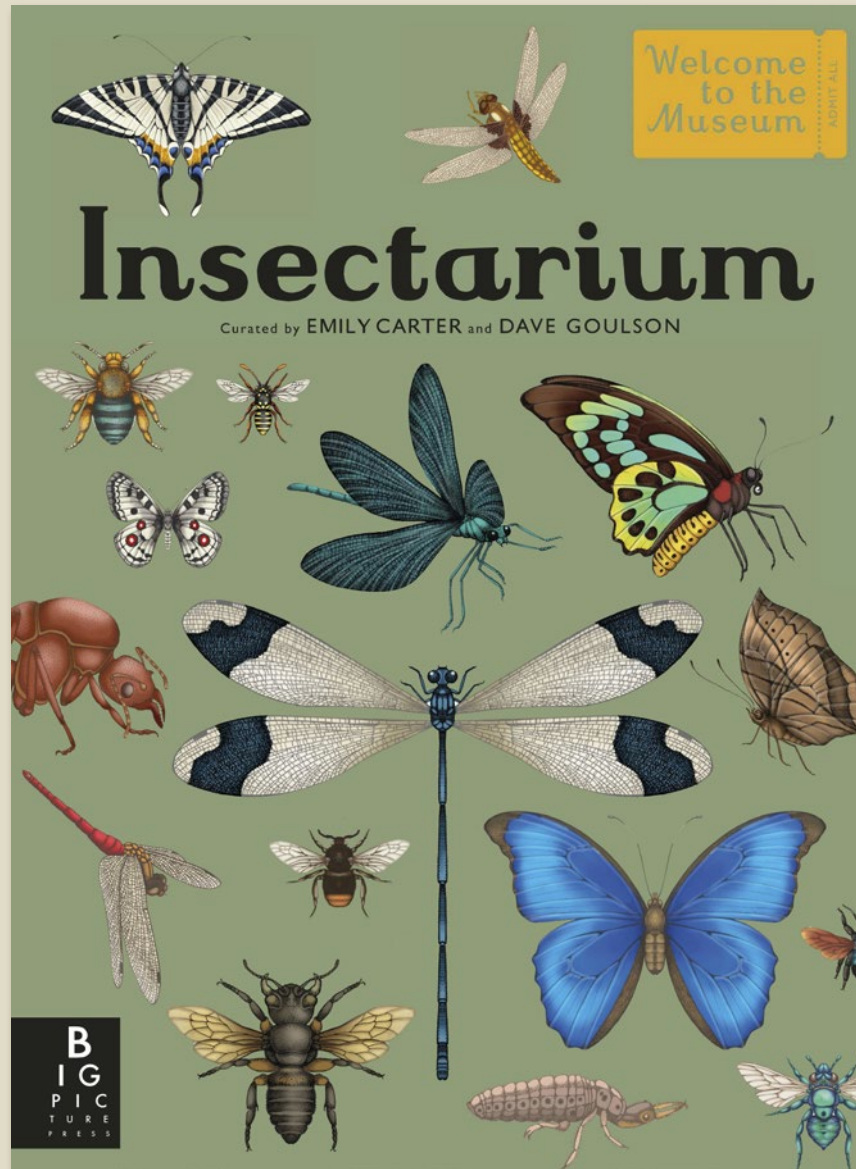
The climate around the coast was now much wetter, and it was here that most life existed. There were mosses and ferns, spiders, scorpions, millipedes, centipedes and beetles. The Triassic also saw the appearance of the first grasshoppers.

The largest life forms on land were mammal-like reptiles, known as therapsids, and the archosaurs. By the mid-Triassic, the archosaurs had branched into the first dinosaurs, and by the Late Triassic, the winged pterosaurs, the first vertebrates capable of active flight.

The earliest mammal ancestors evolved at the very end of the Triassic, from the therapsids. These were tiny, shrew-like creatures that fed either on plants or insects.

- Key to plate**
- 1: *Protosuchia*
Length 1m; Weight 600kg
A top predator in North America. Protosuchia was an arboreal, web-footed upright leg, making a fast, agile hunter. It fed alongside the small dinosaurs in the West Coast.
 - 2: *Bennettitales*
These palm-like plants flourished during the Triassic. They had tough leaves and woody trunks, with short, branched stems.
 - 3: *Coniopteris*
A species of conifer forests of which covered North America in the Late Triassic. Its cones resemble today's pine trees.
 - 4: *Archosauromorphans*
A species of conifer forests of which covered North America in the Late Triassic. Its cones resemble today's pine trees.
 - 5: *Horsetails*
These rubbery plants were an important food source for the herbivores of the time. They evolved new forms during the Triassic. They reproduced by spores rather than seeds, and were fast-growing and resilient, with underground stems.
 - 6: *Megasepsid*
Length 1.5m; Weight 25-40kg
An early mammal ancestor. Megasepsid still had monkey-like features, including the shape of its jaw. It laid eggs, which were probably small and leathery, and was most likely nocturnal.

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The next instalment in the Welcome to the Museum series, *Insectarium* explores the fascinating world of insects.

- A new Welcome to the Museum book in the highly successful collection - more than one million copies sold worldwide
- Beautiful artwork by textile designer, Emily Carter

Insectarium

Dragonflies, Damselflies and Mayflies

The ancestors of dragonflies were the first insects on Earth to fly around 300 million years ago. Unlike most insects, dragonflies have a long, slender body and large, transparent wings. They are found in freshwater habitats and are known for their ability to fly over water and land.



Dragonflies are the most common of the three groups. They have a long, slender body and large, transparent wings. They are found in freshwater habitats and are known for their ability to fly over water and land.

Damselflies are similar to dragonflies but have a more slender body and smaller wings. They are also found in freshwater habitats.

Mayflies have a long, slender body and large, transparent wings. They are found in freshwater habitats and are known for their ability to fly over water and land.

Butterflies

Butterflies are the most diverse group of insects on Earth. They have a wide variety of colors and patterns on their wings. They are found in a wide range of habitats, from tropical rainforests to temperate zones.



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Bees

Bees are the most important insects in the world. They play a vital role in pollinating plants and producing honey. There are over 20,000 species of bees in the world.



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What is an Insect?

The earliest insects appeared on Earth about 480 million years ago. To put this in perspective, we humans have been around for barely one million years, and the first dinosaurs appeared 230 million years ago.

Insects are part of a larger group of creatures including millipedes, centipedes, spiders, scorpions, crabs and shrimps, collectively known as the arthropods. They all have an external skeleton; a more or less rigid 'shell' with muscles attached on the inside. To grow, arthropods have to repeatedly shed their skeleton, which is a delicate business and leaves them soft and vulnerable for a short time.

Insects are the only arthropods to have three pairs of legs. Their body is divided into three segments: the head, thorax and abdomen. The head has eyes, a mouth and a pair of sensory antennae that taste the air. The legs and wings, if present, are attached to the thorax, which is often filled with muscles to move them. The abdomen contains the gut and reproductive organs. Other arthropods, including arachnids, crustaceans, millipedes and centipedes are not considered insects due to differences in leg count, antennae presence and body structures.

Nearly all insects start as eggs. Most undergo complete metamorphosis which means they completely change their physical appearance, transforming from a larva to the adult insect by way of a pupal phase (see page 68). In more primitive insects, such as mantids, grasshoppers, true bugs and stick insects, the life cycle is similar to many other arthropods – the adult female lays eggs, which hatch into 'nymphs'. These nymphs look roughly similar to the adults, other than being much smaller and with tiny wing buds rather than wings. All arthropods must shed their exoskeleton (skin) to grow, so the nymphs proceed through, typically, five to seven stages until they reach adult size. This life cycle is known as 'incomplete metamorphosis'.

2: Stag beetle (male)
Lucanus cervus
Length 16 to 20mm

The stag beetle has the characteristic features of insects: three body segments, one pair of antennae, three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings although the hind wings are kept hidden beneath the modified and hardened forewings.

(1) head
In males the huge jaws are used for fighting other males rather than for feeding. Females are rarely distinguished.

Key to plate

(1) head
The brain and two sensory organs attached.

(2) antennae
Antennae detect chemicals in the air. They may be used to sniff out food or mates.


(3) compound eye
Insect eyes are made up of hundreds of individual facets. Some insects that need better vision, such as dragonflies, have much larger eyes.

(4) legs
The feet are tipped with claws for grip.

(5) elytra
In beetles, the first pair of wings has evolved into a hardened case, under which the hind wings are folded.

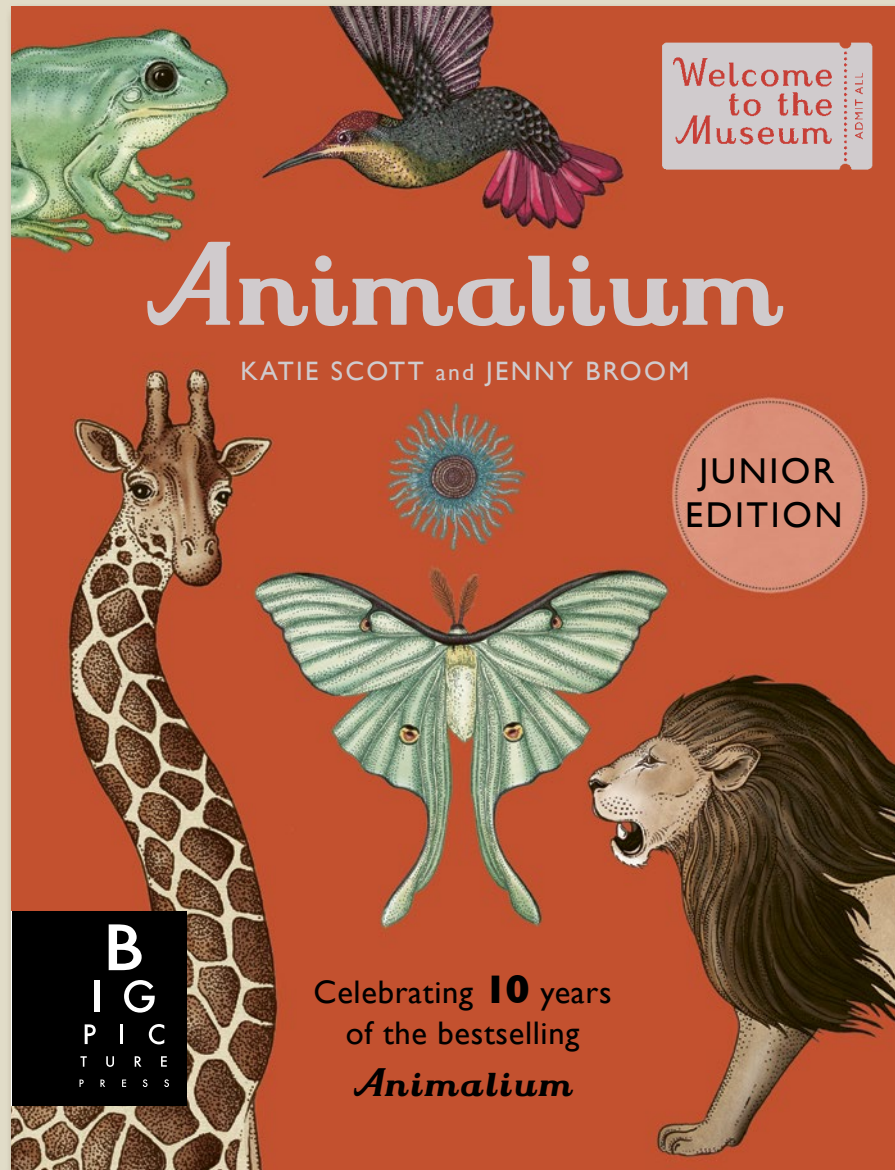
(6) thorax
Larger than the head, it is used to power the wings.

(7) abdomen
This contains important organs like the digestive and reproductive systems.



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Animalium (Junior Edition)



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Animalium (Junior Edition)

INVERTEBRATES

Invertebrates


Invertebrates are grouped together not because they have things in common, but because they all lack one important feature: a jointed back. Making up around 97 per cent of the animal kingdom, invertebrates vary widely from the simple sponge to the intelligent octopus. They are split into related groups (such as Rotifers, segmented worms and molluscs) and can be found almost everywhere on Earth: in water or on the sea bed and even underground.

Most species of invertebrate appeared around 540 million years ago, making them Earth's first animals. Sponges evolved from single-cell creatures to become the very first animals. They can't move or think so it's easy to mistake them for plants, but they feed on bacteria and can sense and react to their underwater environment.

Next came the colonialists, a wide-ranging group. Some, such as sea anemones, attach themselves to rocks, while most types of jellyfish can move freely through the water. While molluscs kill and eat animals to survive, they are 'passive predators' which means they wait patiently for their prey and then sting them to death!

Key to plate

1 Black sea nettle Diameter: 10cm	4 Dotted nemertea Diameter: 10cm	7 Banded planula Diameter: 10cm
2 Yellow-eyed planula Diameter: 3cm	5 Black back planula Diameter: 3cm	8
3 Purple sea nettle Diameter: 10cm	6 Black coral Diameter: 10cm	
	9 Flowering coral Diameter: 10cm	



INVERTEBRATES

Squids and Octopuses


The cephalopod family – which includes squids and octopuses – dominated the seas several million years before fish existed. Around 800 species of cephalopod can now be found in every ocean on Earth.

Their large brains and impressive senses make them suitable creatures able to communicate with one another. They have suction-like tentacles and move by taking in water and then shooting it out to move forward by jet propulsion.

Cephalopods can change the colour and pattern of their bodies to camouflage themselves and scare off predators. They also produce ink and, when threatened, they release an ink cloud which confuses predators. Some can even produce a gum-like cloud a similar size, shape and colour to their own body which acts as a decoy and makes the cover cephalopod can escape.

Key to plate

1 Longarmed squid Mantle length: 1.5m	2 Whitefish squid Mantle length: 1.5m	3 Angel octopus Mantle length: 1.5m
4	5	6



INVERTEBRATES

Flying Insects


Insects are arthropods (which means they have a hard outside called an exoskeleton) and are closely related to crustaceans (frogs and lobsters) and arachnids (spiders and scorpions). There are at least one million species of insects, and around 100,000 new species are identified every year!

Insects are the only invertebrates that can fly and were the first to leave on Earth. Plants and insects have evolved together over millions of years. Plants have found ways to defend themselves from being eaten by insects while, at the same time, relying on them to spread their pollen and allow them to reproduce.

All insects metamorphose as they mature, which means they undergo a series of changes to their bodies. The word for this transformation from caterpillar to butterfly is perhaps the most well-known example.

Key to plate

1 Blue Thomas butterfly Wingspan: 10cm	2 Housefly Wingspan: 10cm	3 Common green Flycatcher Wingspan: 10cm
4 Common wasp Length: 10cm	5 Green lacewing Wingspan: 10cm	6 Green lacewing Wingspan: 10cm
7	8	9



INVERTEBRATES

Habitat: Coastal Waters

Coastal habitats appear where the sea meets the land. They are areas of constant change as waves, tides and currents continuously affect the landscape. Despite these challenges, life in coastal areas is the richest in the world. With rivers flooding into the sea and waves constantly eroding the land, there's a never-ending source of nutrients.

Many of the creatures that live in coastal waters, such as crabs, limpets and scallops, have hard shells which protect them from the sharp rocks and powerful currents. Some, such as mussels, can open their shells, allowing them to sift the water for food, while others hunt for prey hiding in crevices.

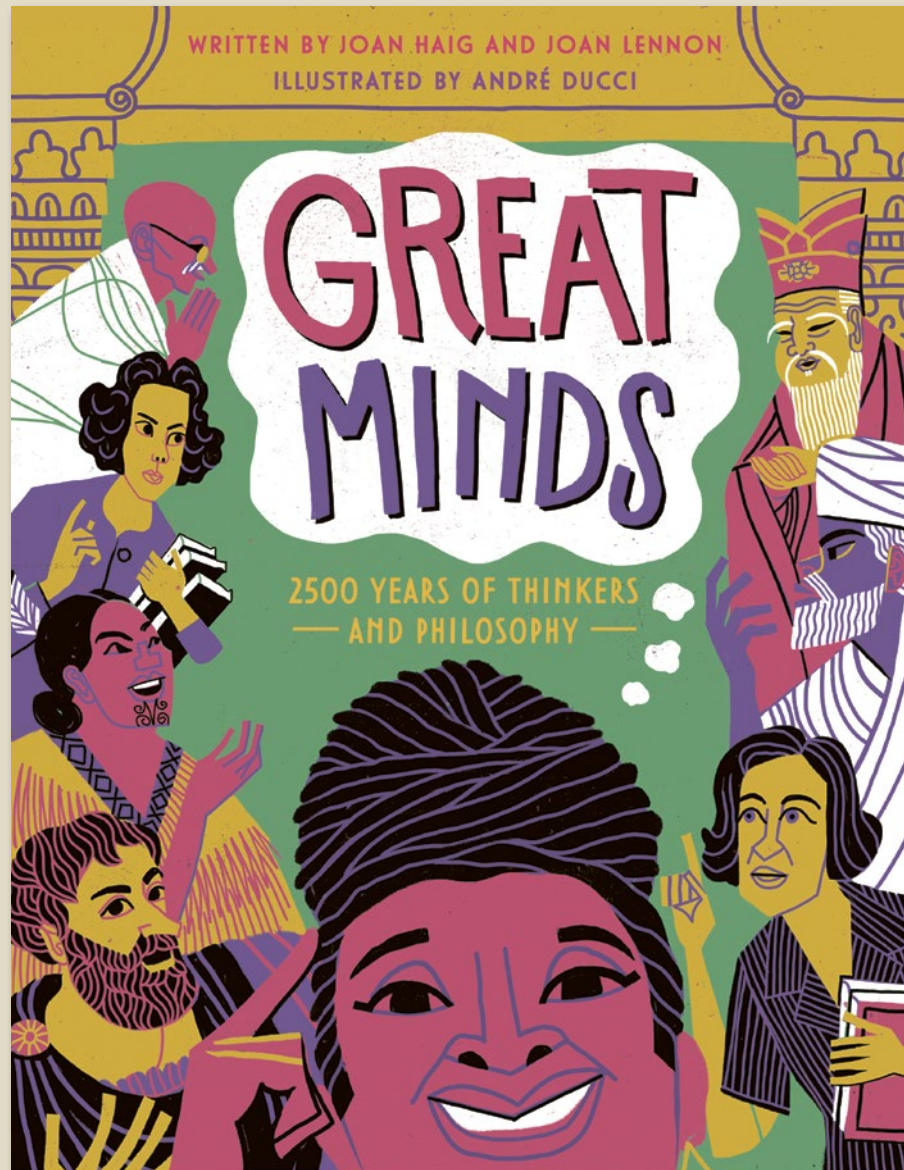
Some areas of the coast are above the water at low tide and below the water at high tide. Many animals that live in these areas – known as intertidal zones – have cement glands that allow them to anchor themselves to a rock and stay put as the tides rise and fall. Others, like starfish and octopuses, have powerful suckers on their arms which help them to grip slippery surfaces.

Key to plate

1: Northern short-fin squid Mantle length: 1.4cm	2: Lettuce sea slug Length: 5cm	3: Striped venus clam Length: 4cm
4: Crown jellyfish Diameter: 20cm	5: Blue mussel Length: 7.5cm	6: Little grey barnacle Length: 9mm
7: Bushy-backed sea slug Length: 10cm	8: True tulip snail Length: 13cm	9: Cushion star Diameter: 24cm
10: Calico crab Width: 7.6cm	11: Calico scallop Length: 8cm	



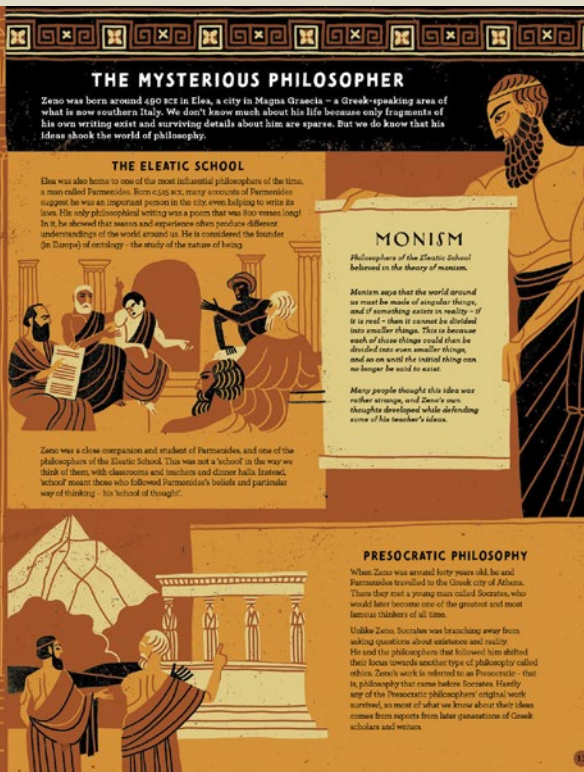
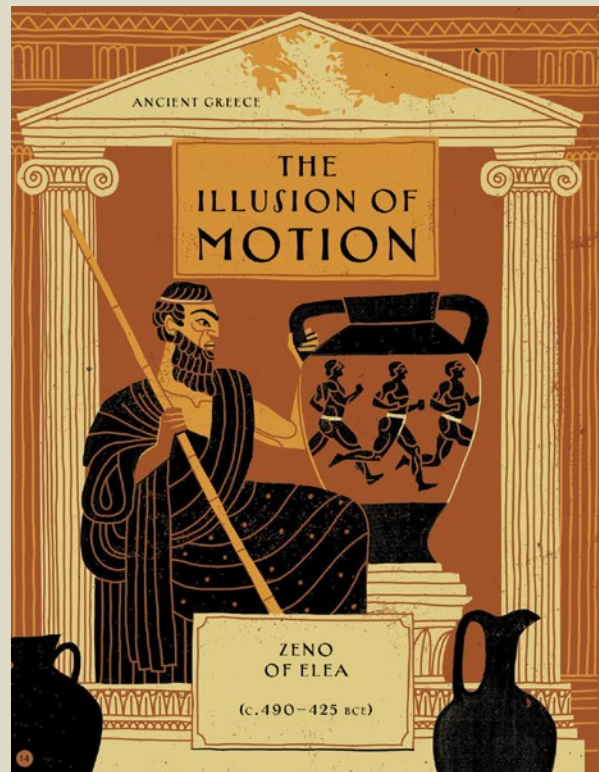
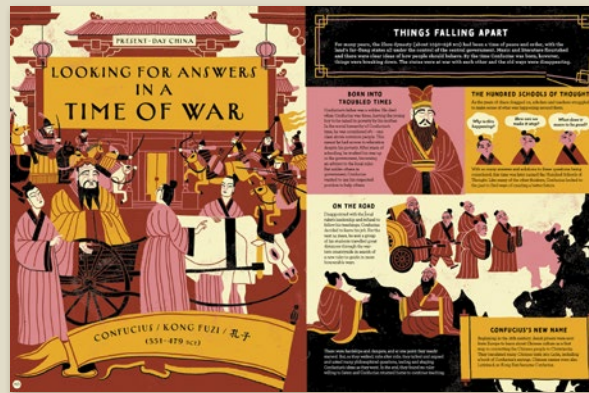
Pub Date	08/06/2023
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800783706
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Jenny Broom
Illustrator	Katie Scott
Extent	80pp
Word Count	8000 words
Rights Available	World



Over 2500 years of incredible ideas from some of the world's greatest minds.

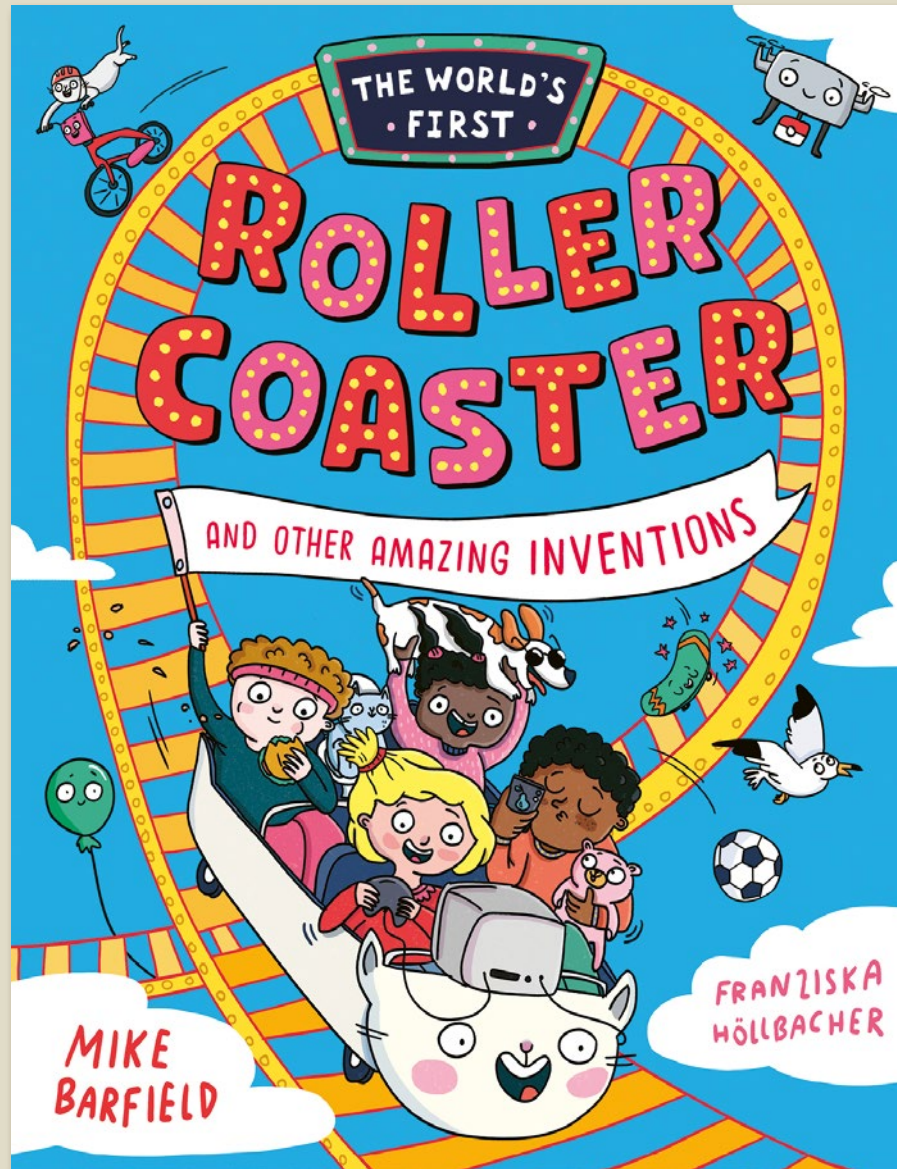
- Contents1. Looking for answers in a time of war (Confucius)2. The illusion of motion (Zeno of Elea)3. The Socratics (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)4. Being a bridge (Ibn Rusdh/Averroës)5. The man who thought in a cave (Zera Yacob)6. The age of reason (Rene Descartes, Jeremy Bentham, Mary Wollstonecraft)7. To change the world (Karl Marx)8. Experiments with Truth (Gandhi)9. The existence of nothing (Nishida Kitaro)10. We are the symbol makers (Susanne Langer)11. The trolley problem (Philippa Foot)12. African philosophy (Henry Odera Orika)13. People of the long white cloud (Maori philosophy)14. Animals and us (Mary Midgley)15. An accident at the crossroads (Kimberlé Crenshaw Williams)

Great Minds



Pub Date	14/09/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783539
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Joan Dritsas Haig Joan Lennon
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

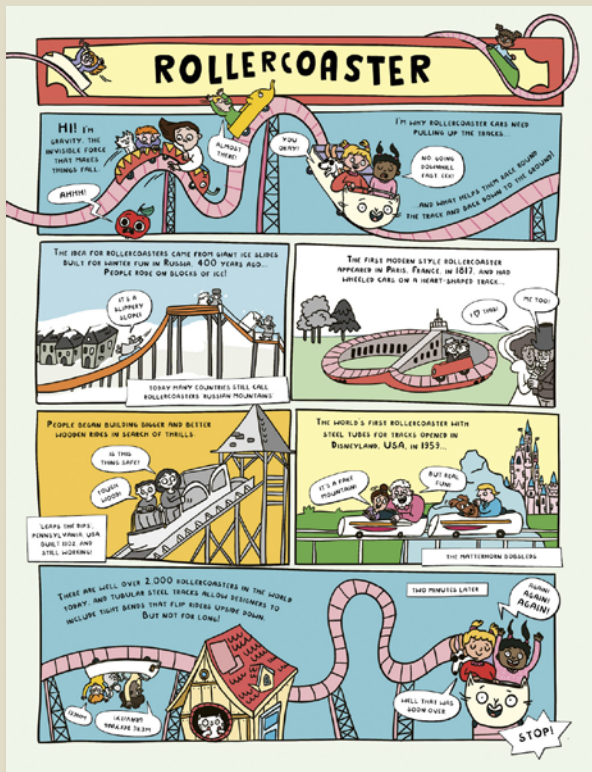
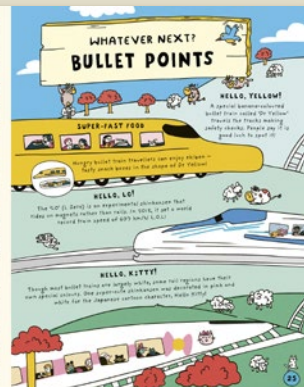
The World's First Rollercoaster



Amazing inventions stories in comic-book form by Blue Peter Award-winner Mike Barfield.

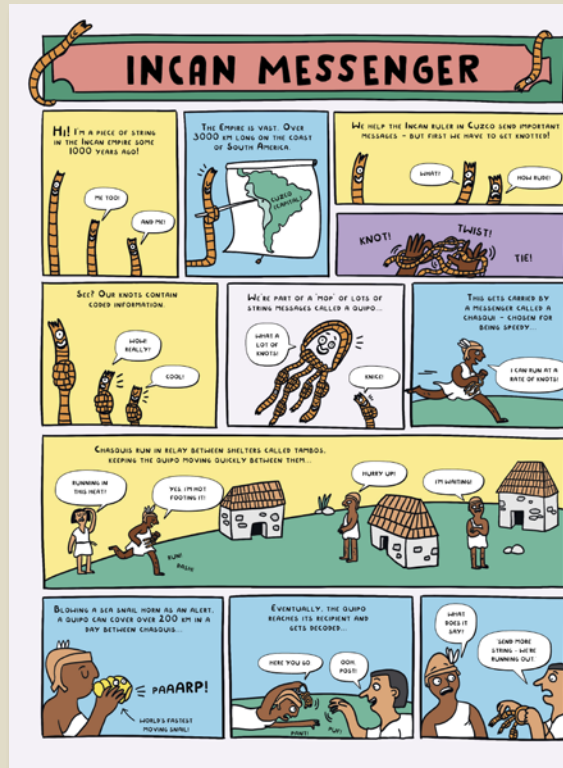
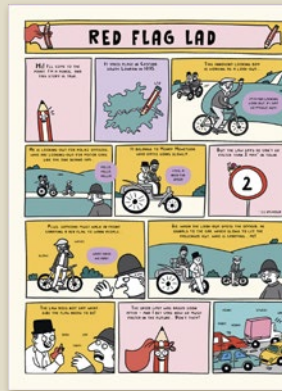
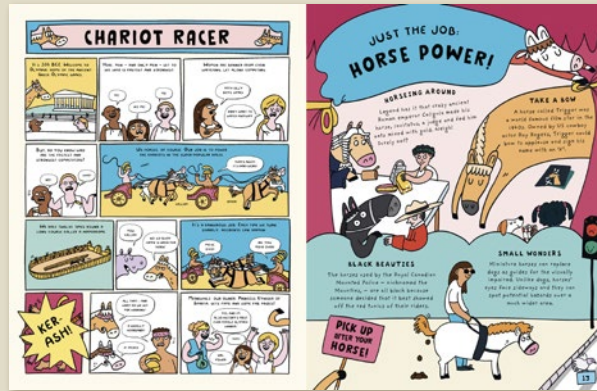
- An irresistible way into science and technology with a dash of history from the brilliant Mike Barfield, author of *A Day in the Life of a Poo, a Gnu and You*, winner of the 2021 Blue Peter Award for a Book With Facts. Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Featuring the greatest inventions in architecture, travel, the home, food, fashion, toys, sports, technology and more, this book is packed with facts for curious minds. Includes tips on sending in a patent and profiles of young inventors alongside greats such as Diebedo Kere, Bertha Benz, Percy Spencer, Momofuku Ando, Kano Jigoro and Jawed Karim.

The World's First Rollercoaster



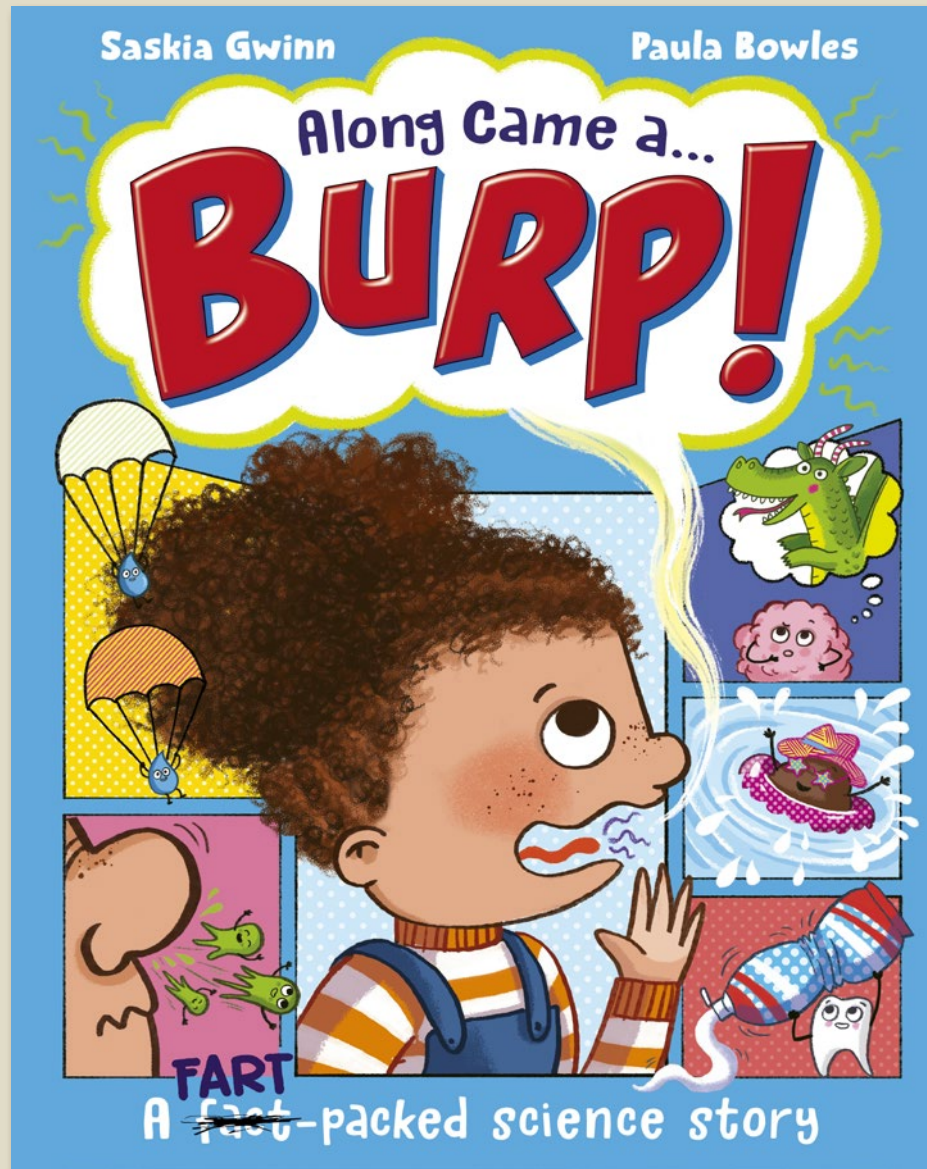
Pub Date	11/04/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783720
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Illustrator	Franziska Höllbacher
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Rights Available	World

The World's First Human Cannonball



Pub Date	03/04/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783737
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Mike Barfield
Extent	96pp
Word Count	7000 words
Translation Files	22/07/2024
Files To Printer	11/11/2024
Freight On Board	30/01/2025
Rights Available	World

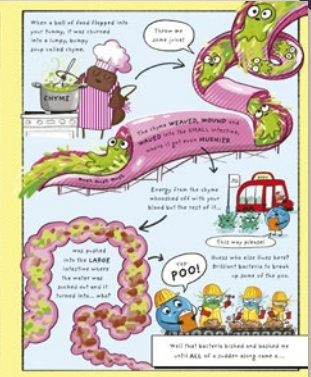
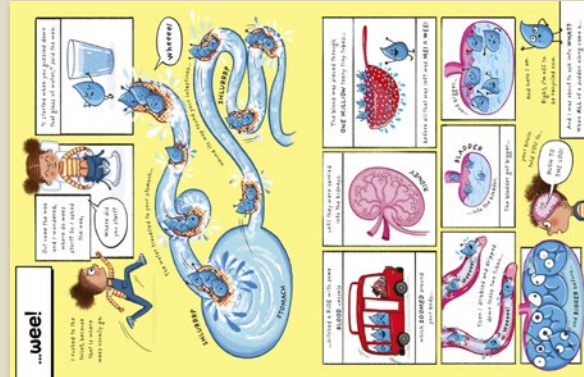
Along Came a... Burp!



A laugh-out-loud science storybook all about the human body!

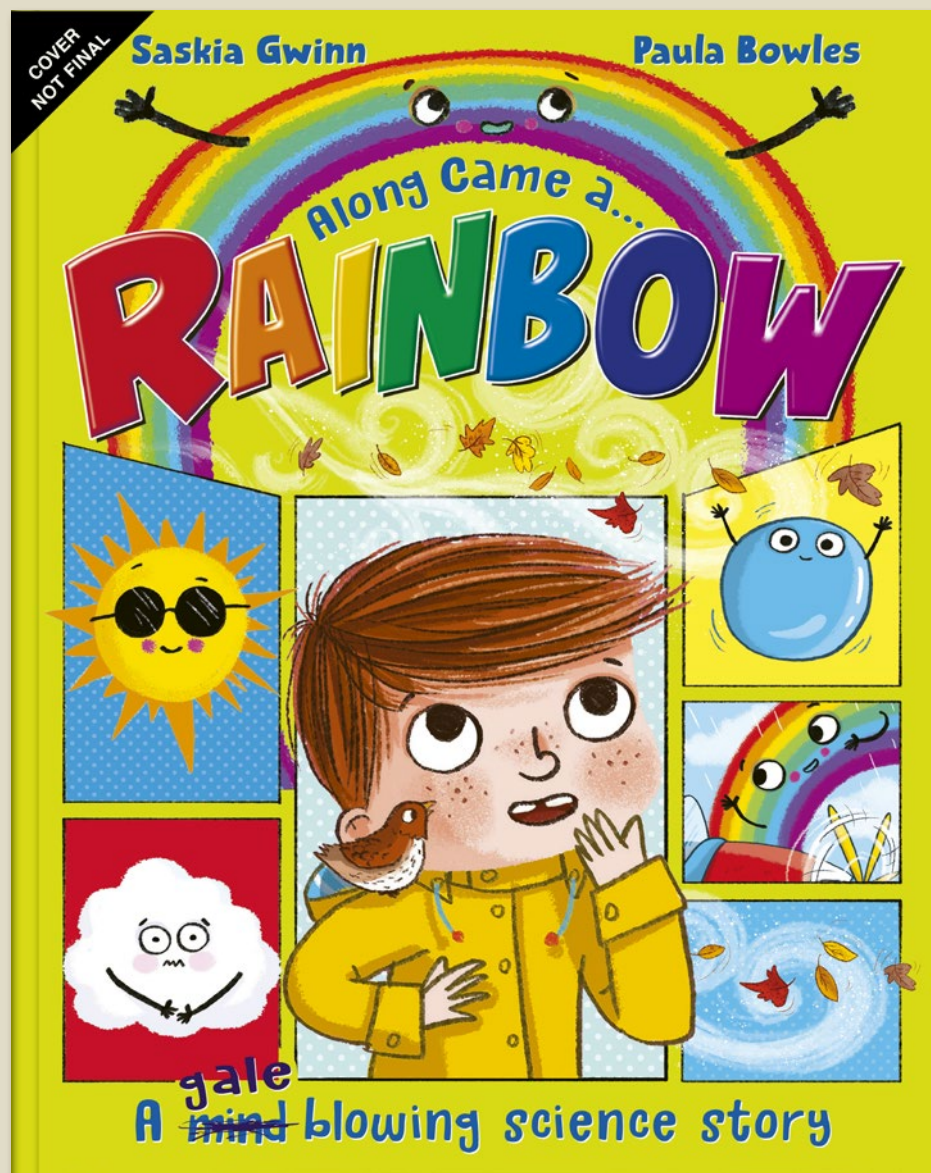
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly farts, to super-speedy sneezes. Paula was shortlisted for the Indie Book Awards 2023 and The Alligators Mouth Award 2023.
- With warm, funny text by rising-star Saskia Gwinn (author of *Scientists are Saving the World* and *I am Not the Easter Bunny*).

Along Came a... Burp!



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800785175
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2585 words
Freight On Board	18/04/2024
Rights Available	World

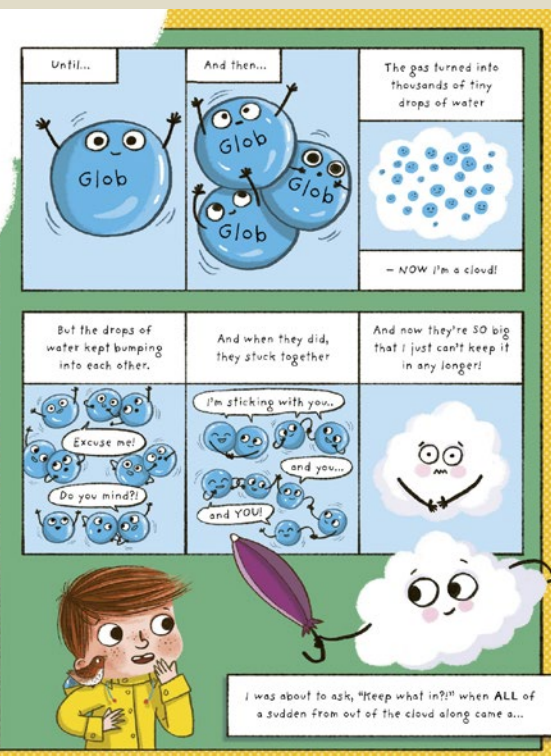
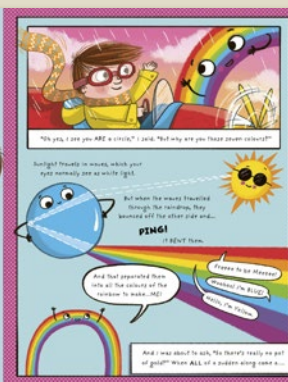
Along Came a... Rainbow!



A laugh-out-loud science story all about the weather!

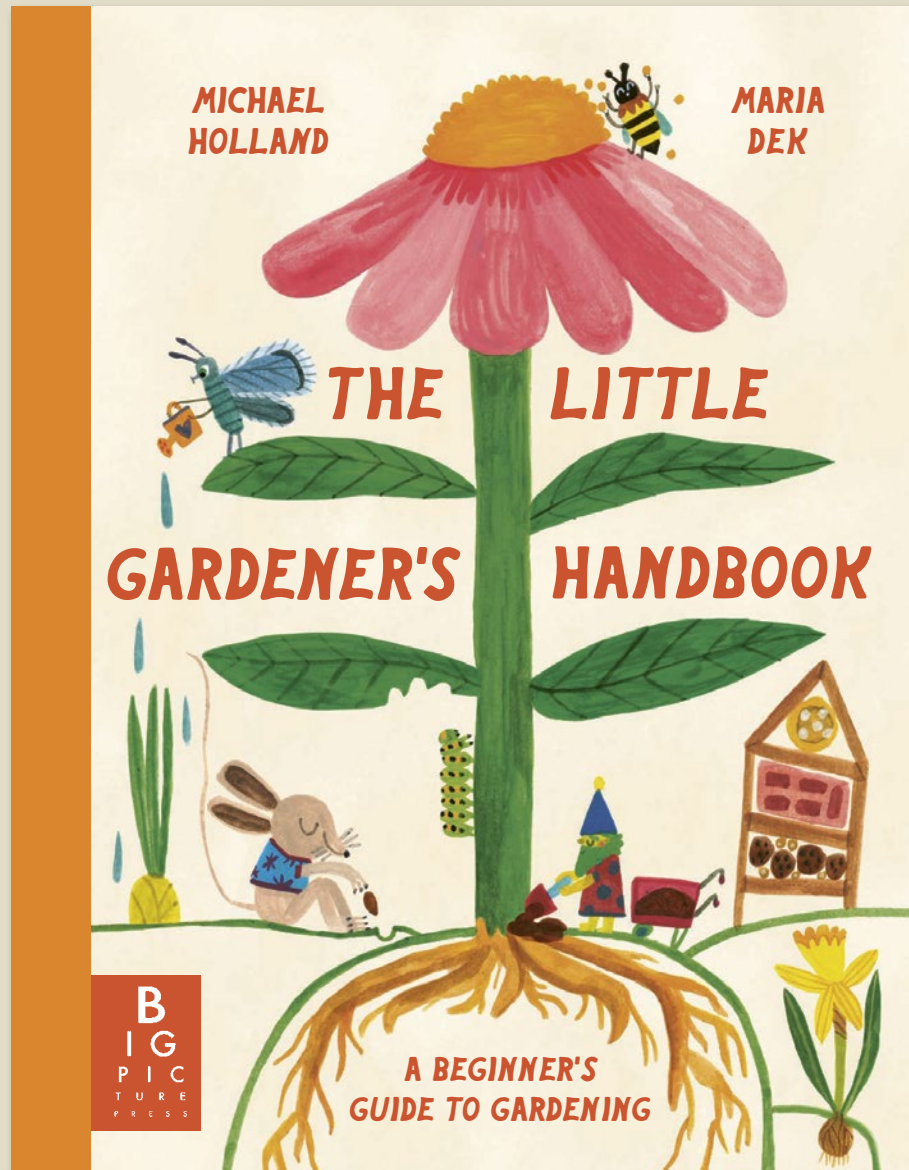
- A fun, fact, and fart-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly farts, to super-speedy sneezes. Paula was shortlisted for the Indie Book Awards 2023 and The Alligators Mouth Award 2023.
- With warm, funny text by rising-star Saskia Gwinn (author of *Scientists are Saving the World* and *I am Not the Easter Bunny*).

Along Came a... Rainbow!



Pub Date	03/07/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800785458
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2500 words
Translation Files	21/10/2024
Files To Printer	10/02/2025
Freight On Board	01/05/2025
Rights Available	World

The Little Gardener's Handbook



A vibrant introduction to gardening.

- A vibrant first introduction to gardening for ages 6+
- Includes DIY activities to try at home.
- Text by expert ecologist and educator, Michael Holland.
- Colourful, charming artwork by illustrator Maria Dek.
- Expanding the younger side of the Big Picture Press list.
- Gardening is a subject only growing in popularity.
- Arlin quarter binding and matt lam cover finishes.

The Little Gardener's Handbook

ALL ABOUT SOIL

Soil is the brown earth that plants grow in and it plays a very important role in supporting life on our planet. The best way to keep your plants happy is to take care of their soil!

Check a seed has sprouted, the soil helps to anchor the plant's roots in the ground. From here, the roots can absorb water, nutrients and minerals from the soil that help the plant to grow.

Soil is teeming with life. Did you know that there are more living things in a handful of soil than there are humans on earth? Look at all of the living organisms such as worms, fungi, insects and bacteria.

These organisms have special functions. Worms, for example, are little underground diggers. As they dig, they pump out what they have eaten, which is a valuable kind of food for the soil.

GET TO KNOW YOUR SOIL

Soil is not just dirt. It's a mix of different things, like sand, silt, clay, moisture and air. As a gardener, it's important to get to know your soil. If a plant is from a warm part of the world and you're growing it in a cool soil, it won't be happy! Similarly, a plant from a damp area won't like to grow in a sandy soil.

- Bring a small jar (one litre) and collect a soil sample from your garden. Cut it in a series of paper, because any bugs like, then using your thumb, crush the soil so it's in a powdery state.
- Seal the jar and let it sit for 24 hours. The soil will settle and you'll see different layers. The top layer will be the most fertile.
- You should now be able to see the different layers of your soil. The soil will be made up of different things and the texture will be different. You can use this to help you decide what to plant in the soil.

GARDEN FOES

Sometimes your garden might be visited by some not so welcome wildlife visitors - something that eats through your plants and other things made of hard work. Rather than using harmful chemical pesticides, there are some natural ways you can discourage any unwanted visitors to your garden.

ENCOURAGE BENEFICIAL ANIMALS

You can encourage beneficial animals by providing them with shelter such as birdhouses, insect hotels, and other things that can help them. You can also encourage them by planting flowers that attract them, such as a bug hotel or adding a bird bath.

PEST REPELLENTS

To repel insects, you can use natural repellents such as garlic, chili, and other things. You can also use essential oils like eucalyptus, lavender, and others.

PROTECT PLANTS

Use netting to protect your plants from birds and other animals. You can also use physical barriers like row covers or cloches.

KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR PESTS

Check your plants regularly for signs of pests. If you find any, act quickly. You can use natural remedies like neem oil or insecticidal soap. You can also use physical barriers like netting or row covers.

PLANTS THAT HELP OTHER PLANTS

Some plants can help other plants by attracting beneficial insects or by releasing natural repellents. Examples include marigolds, nasturtiums, and garlic.

GROW CUPS OF NASTURTIUMS

Did you know that you can eat the petals from certain flowers? Nasturtiums are bright and colourful, and they have a little peppery taste. You can add them to a salad for a burst of extra flavour.

YOU WILL NEED:

- Old cups or tins
- Water
- Nasturtium seeds
- Wool

- In the bottom of each cup, add a layer of gravel. This is to allow the water to drain away from the roots because the cups do not have any drainage holes.
- Fill each cup with compost.
- Place a couple of holes in the compost and drop in the seeds.
- Cover with a little extra compost and add water to the level of the water mark on the side of the cup.
- After a week or two, the seeds will start to grow. When they are about 5cm tall, they can be eaten. They are best eaten raw.
- As the leaves grow, you can harvest them whenever you like. If you do on the plant, cut and pull them off with a sharp knife. They will grow again.

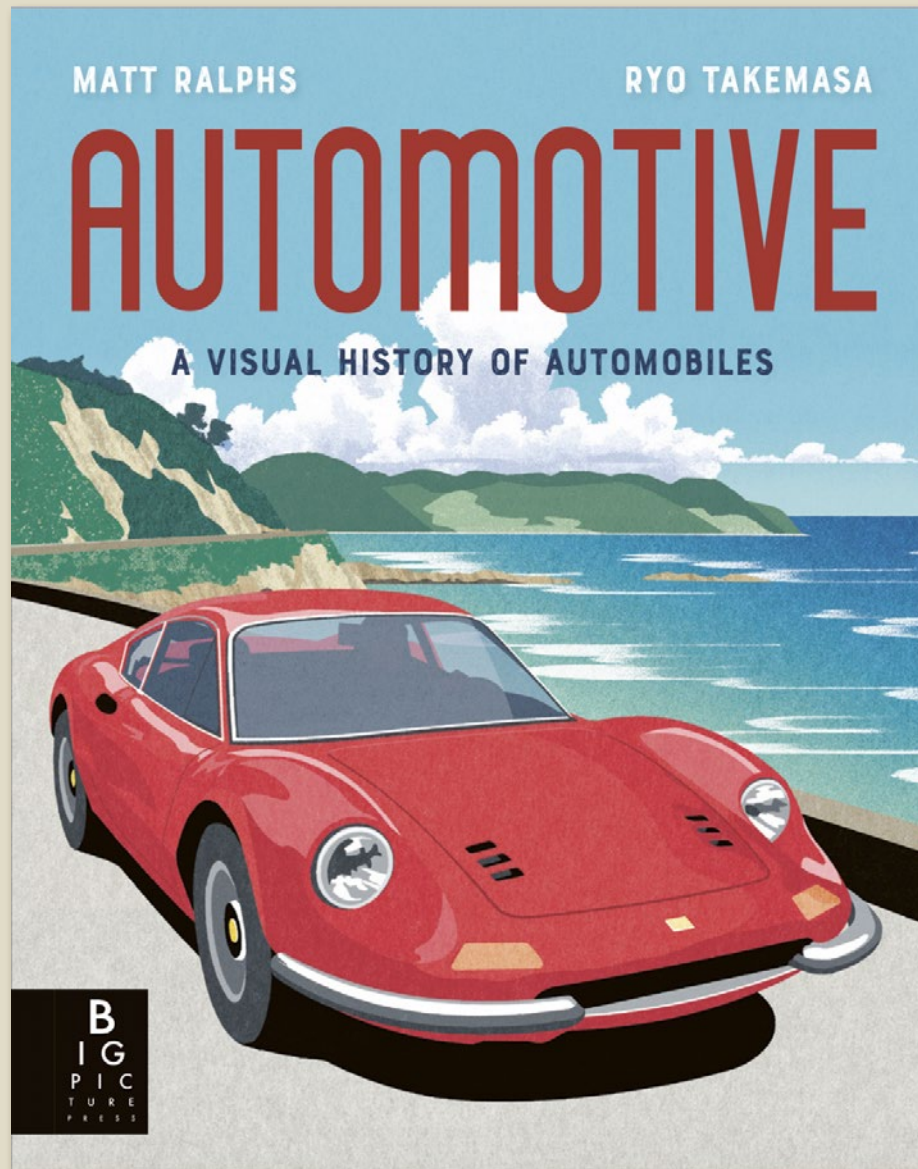
WELCOME TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF GARDENING!

Whether you have a big garden or a small windowsill, you can make the world a greener place. Gardening is one of the best hobbies in the world and it's good for you, your neighbourhood and our planet! People have been gardening in one way or another for thousands of years, so you will be continuing a very long and important tradition.

In this book, you'll learn about how plants work, how to grow your own vegetables, how to encourage wildlife to your garden and why protecting plants is important for our lovely planet. Along the way, there will be plenty of activities and experiments for you to try for yourself - mostly using everyday materials you can find at home.

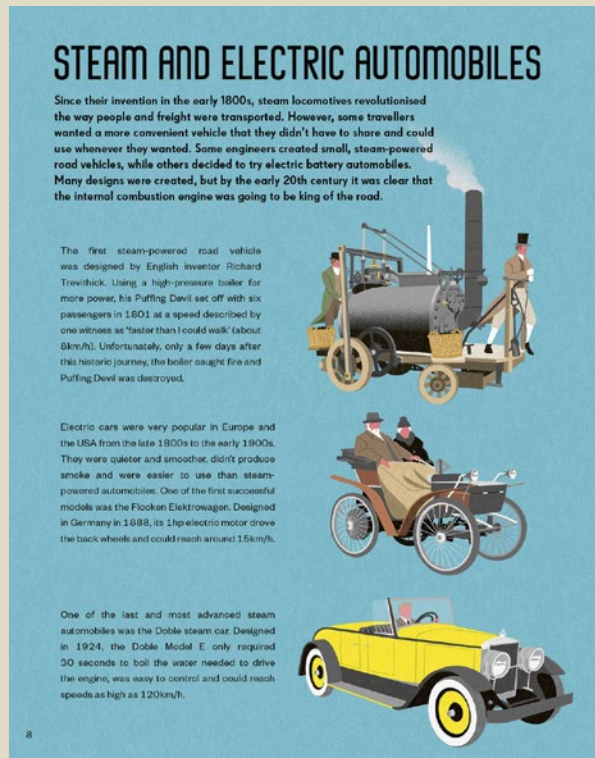
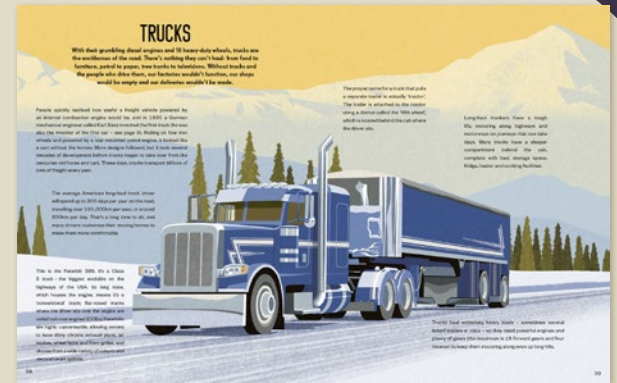
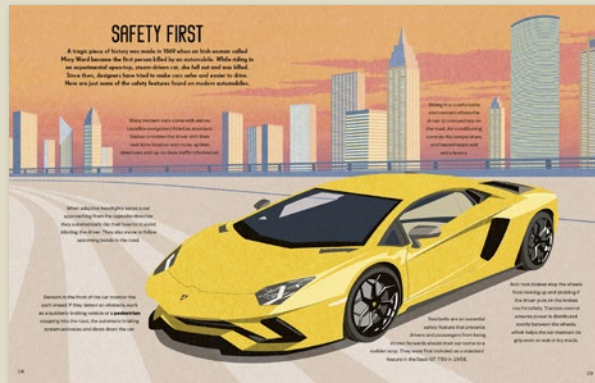
What are you waiting for? Let's begin!

Pub Date	25/04/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800786035
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Michael Holland
Illustrator	Maria Dek-Le-wandowska
Extent	64pp
Rights Available	World

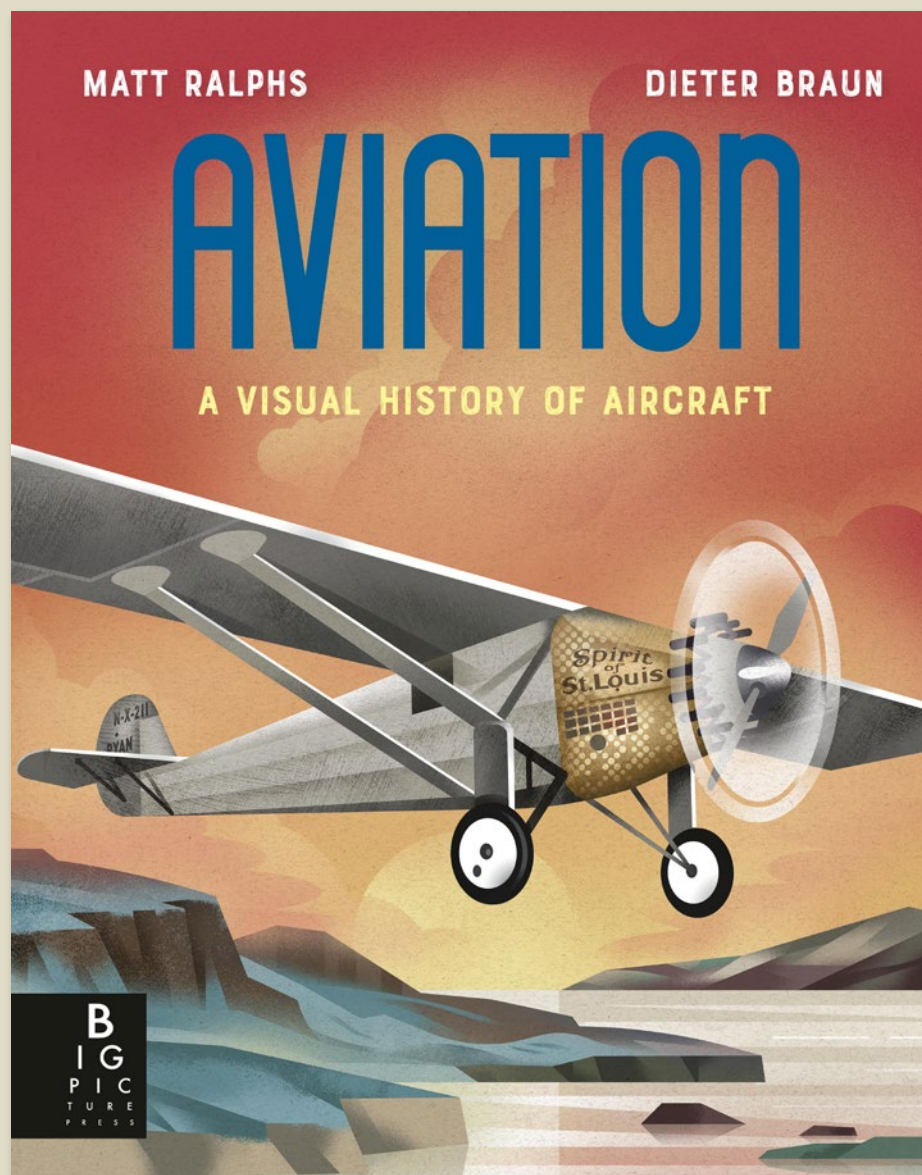


Automotive celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

- Sample contents: Steam and Electric Automobiles, Early Engines, Monte Carlo Rally, Mass Production, Motorways, Motorbikes, Isle of Man TT, Daytona 500, Concept Cars, History of Formula One, Iconic Bridges, Trucks and Road Trains, Monster Truck Races, Hot Rods, Drag Races, Special Cars, Cars in War, The Future of the Automobile
- The follow-up title to the stunning *Locomotive*
- Perfect for car lovers of all ages
- Super cool artwork by award-winning artist Ryo Takemasa

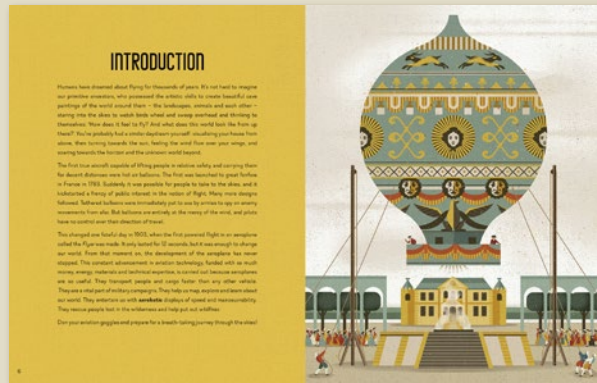


Pub Date	13/04/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783171
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11813 words
Rights Available	World



***Aviation* celebrates the ingenuity of aeroplanes, biplanes, monoplanes and helicopters past, present and future.**

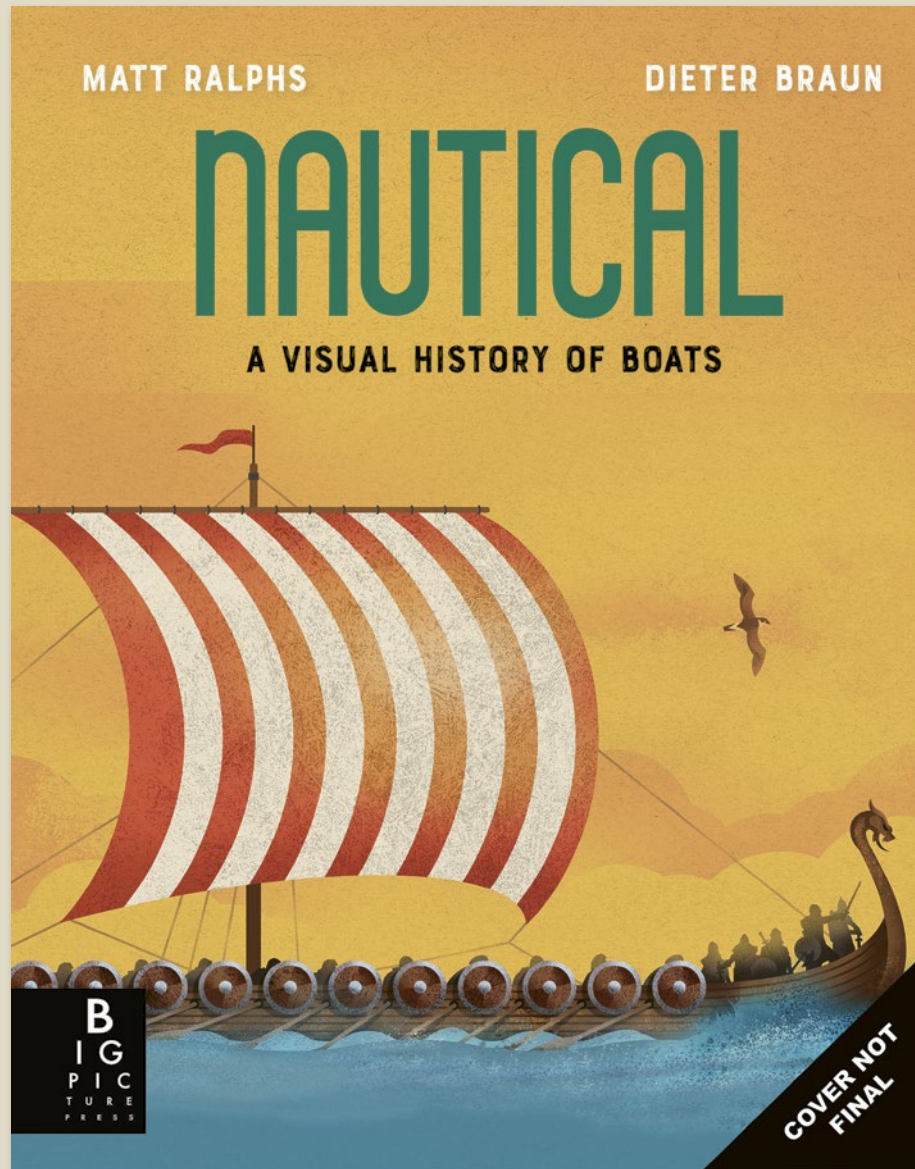
- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once; Jets and Rockets; Weird Planes; Vertical Take Off and Helicopters; Cargo Planes; The Future of Flight; Record Breakers
- Perfect for plane lovers of all ages.
- Cover treatments: Uncoated and 100% foil.
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**



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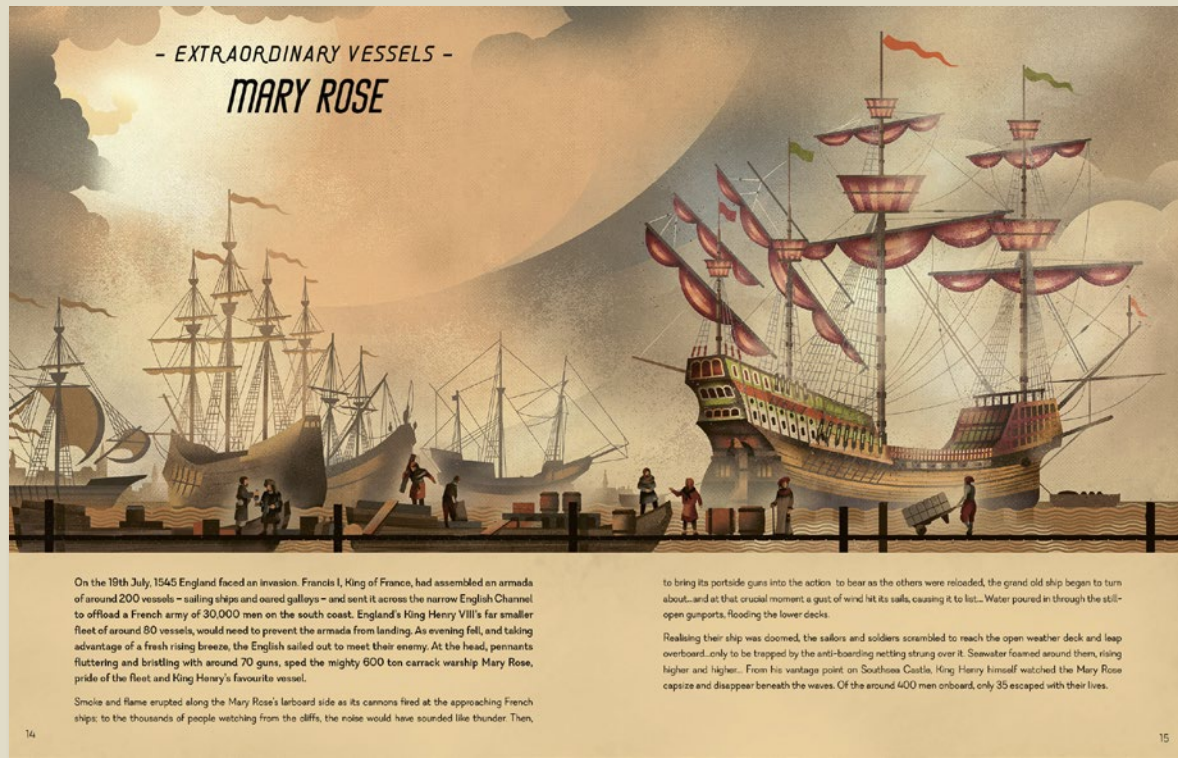
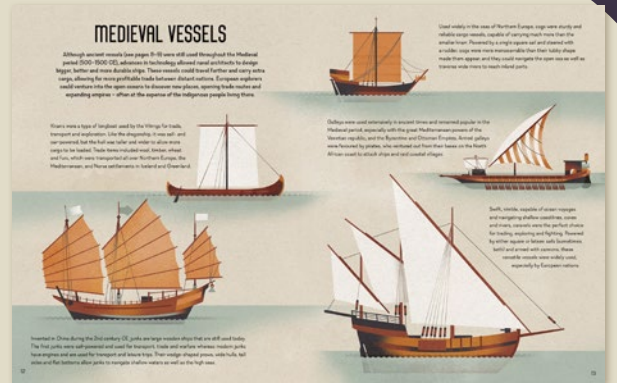
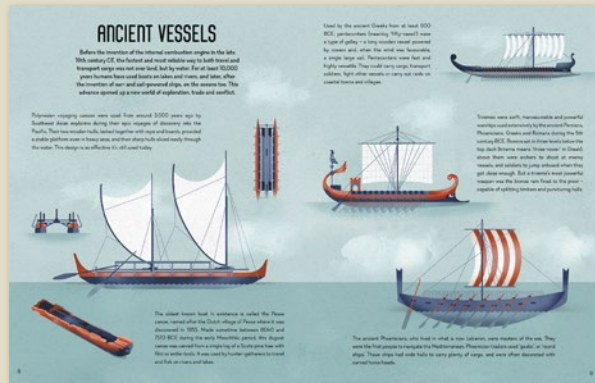
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Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800784918
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11154 words
Rights Available	World



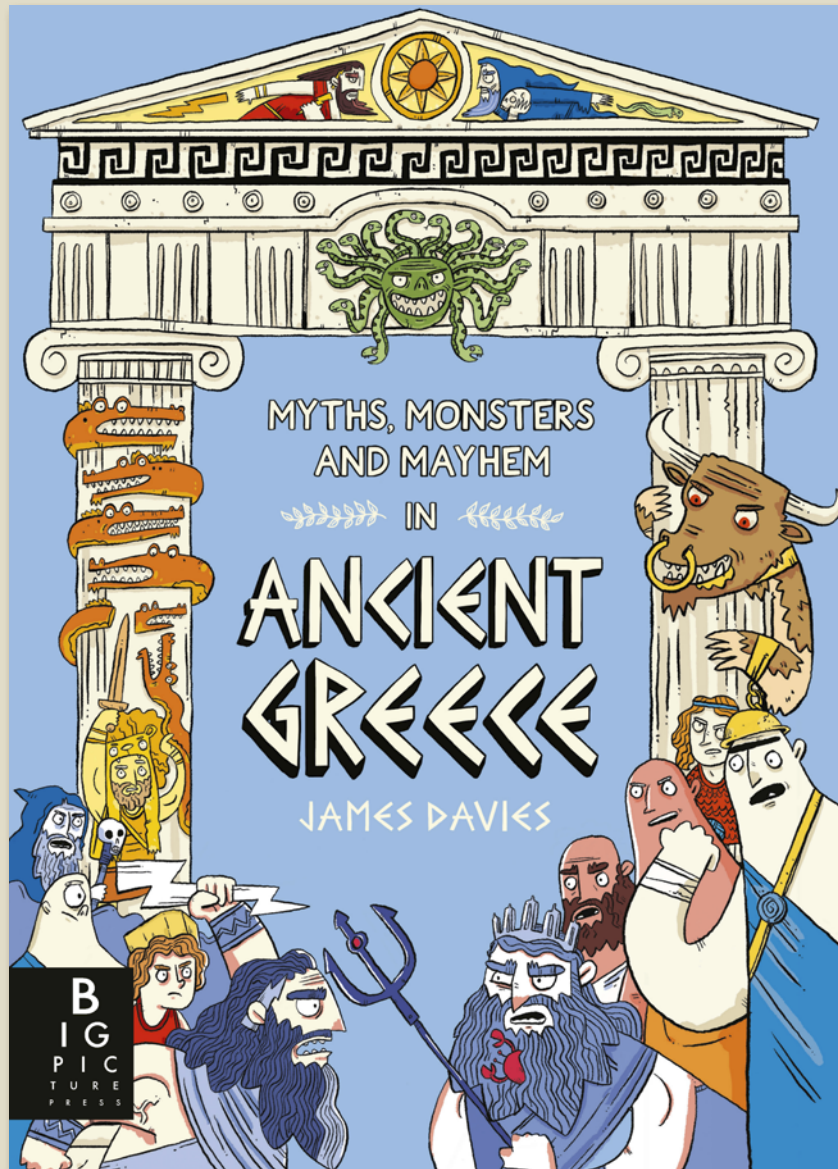
A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.

- The fourth and final book in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Perfect for boat lovers of all ages
- Cover treatments: uncoated plus 100% foil



Pub Date	05/06/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800787353
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Translation Files	23/09/2024
Files To Printer	13/01/2025
Freight On Board	03/04/2025
Rights Available	World

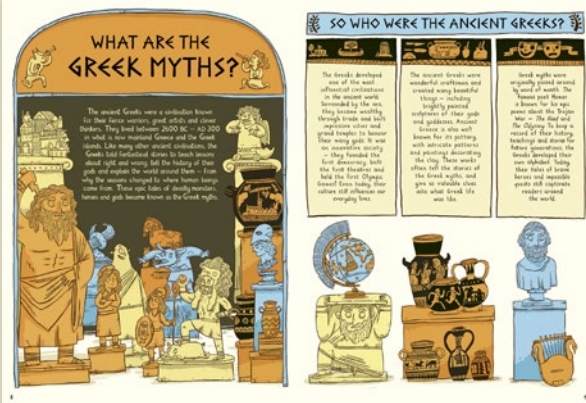
Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece



A vivid and contemporary retelling of the Greek myths - now available in paperback.

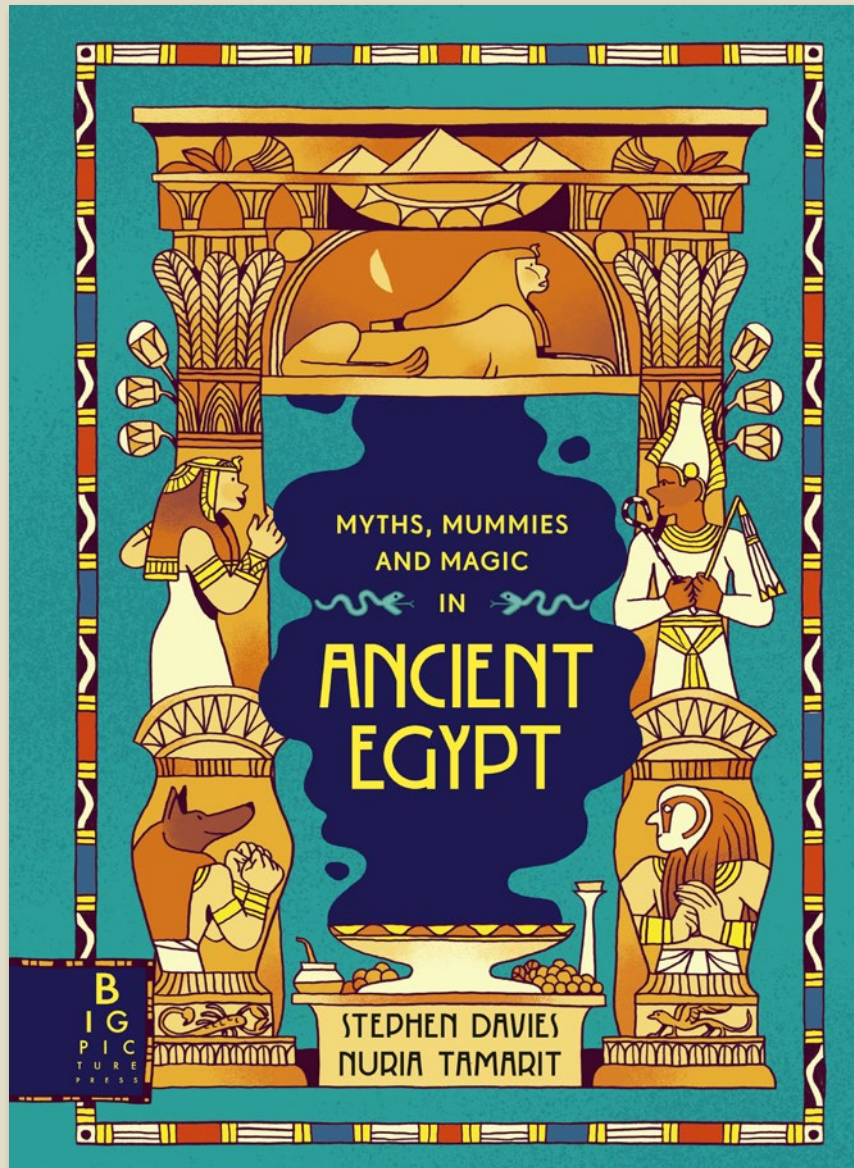
- Contents: Pandora's Box; Theseus and the Minotaur; Perseus and Medusa; Orpheus and Eurydice; The Trojan Horse; What are the Greek Myths?; Meet the Greek Gods; How the Myths Explained the World; Mythical Creatures and Deadly Beasts; A Journey through the Greek Underworld
- These myths will be broken up with a series of 'theme' spreads, which will take a broader look at certain aspects of Greek mythology (mythical beasts and monsters, the gods, heroes etc.)

Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece



Pub Date	11/04/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800787520
H x W	297 x 216mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	James Davies
Illustrator	James Davies
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World

Myths, Mummies and Magic in Ancient Egypt



A vivid and contemporary retelling of the ancient Egyptian myths.

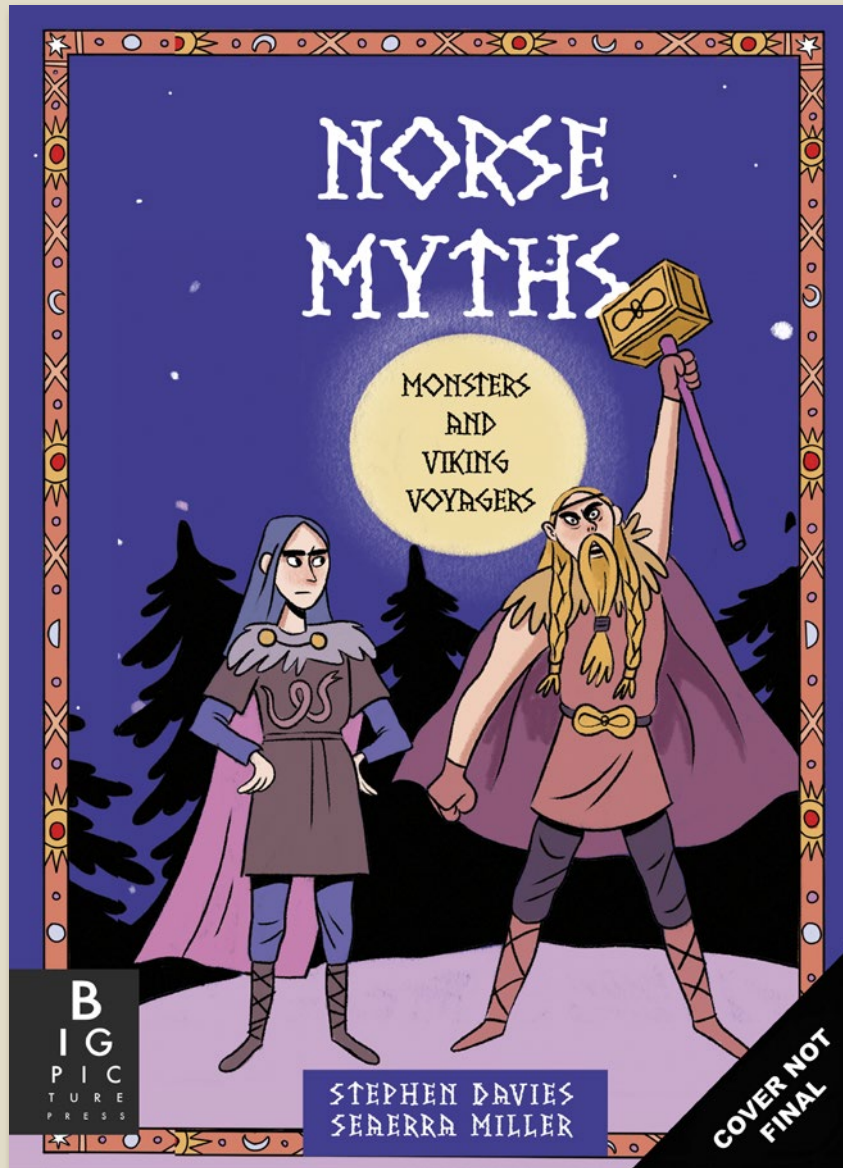
- Contents: Myths - The Creation Myth; Isis and Osiris; The Contendings of Horus and Seth; The Book of Toth; Prince Thutmose and the Sphinx; The Famine Stela; Cleopatra. Theme spreads - What are the Egyptian Myths?; Meet the Egyptian Gods; How the Myths Explained the World; Meet the Pharaohs; Mythical Creatures and Deadly Beasts; Mummification; Hieroglyphics; A Mythic Map of Ancient Egypt.
- Following on from the success of *Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece* (which has sold over 35,000 copies worldwide as of July 2022)- this is the next title in a growing series for Big Picture Press

Myths, Mummies and Magic in Ancient Egypt



Pub Date	06/07/2023
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800783232
H x W	297 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Stephen Davies Stephen Davies
Illustrator	Nria Tamarit
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Rights Available	World

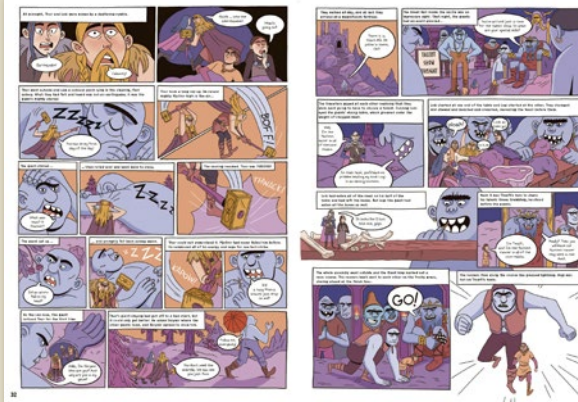
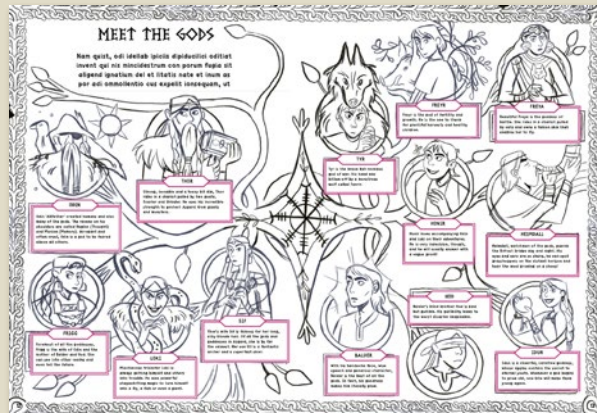
Norse Myths, Monsters and Viking Voyages



A vivid retelling of the Norse myths.

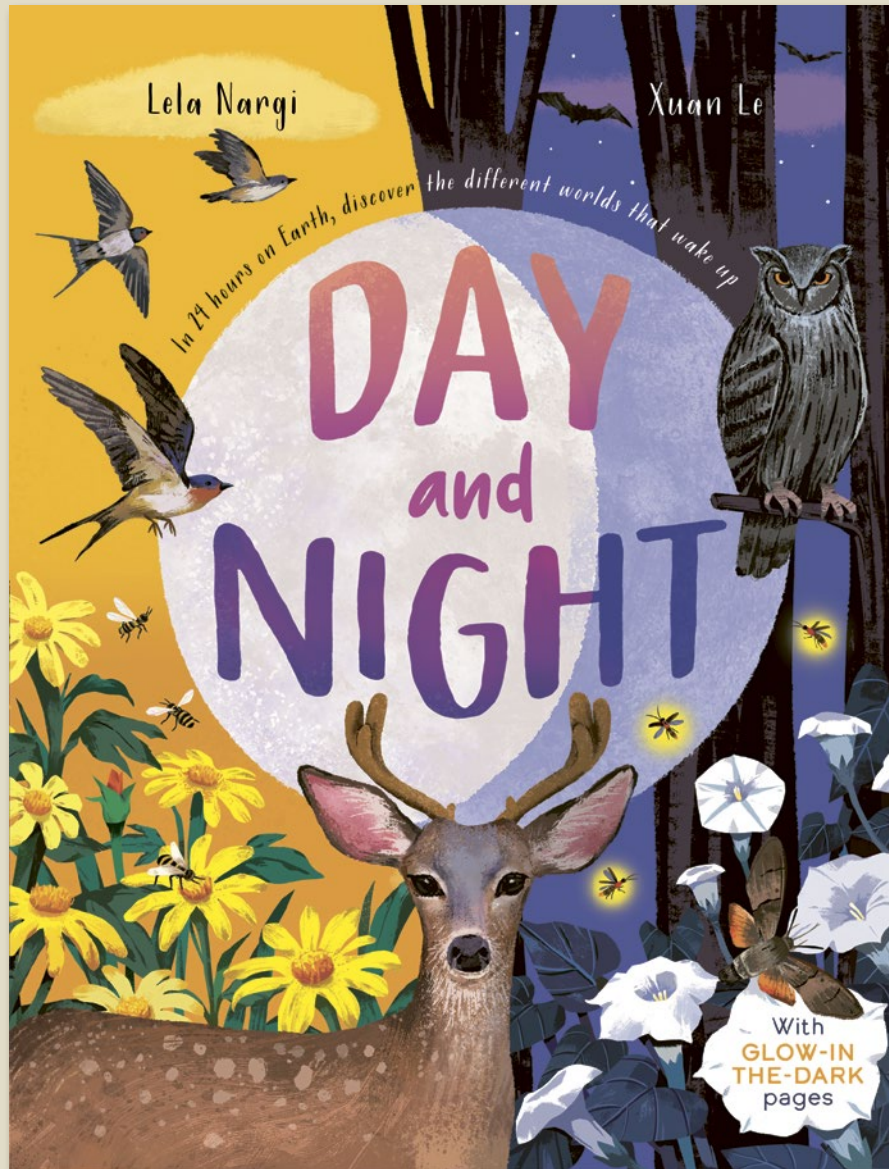
- Contents: Myths - The Creation Myth; The Theft of Idun's Apples; Treasures of the Gods; Thor's Journey to Utgard; The Deal of Balder; Ragnarok; Sigurd and Fafnir Theme spreads - What are the Norse Myths?; Meet the Norse Gods; How the Myths Explained the World; Meet the Vikings; Mythical Creatures and Deadly Beasts; The Afterlife; How the Norse Myths Came to us; A Mythic Map
- Following on from the success of *Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece* (which has sold over 35,000 copies worldwide as of July 2022) - this is the next title in a growing series for Big Picture Press.
- These myths will be broken up with a series of 'theme' spreads, which will take a broader look at certain aspects of Norse mythology (mythical beasts and monsters, the gods etc.)

Norse Myths, Monsters and Viking Voyages



Pub Date	01/05/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800786745
H x W	297 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Stephen Davies
Illustrator	Seerra Miller
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Files To Printer	09/12/2024
Freight On Board	27/02/2025
Rights Available	World

Day and Night



A narrative non-fiction story of a day on Earth

- Sample contents: TWILIGHT Mule deer and mountain lion (North America); DAWN Spiders weaving webs (Australia); EARLY MORNING Hummingbirds & sweat bees (Mexico); LATE MORNING Andean condor (South America); NOON Cicadas (Western Europe); EARLY AFTERNOON Caracal, python (Africa); EARLY EVENING coral reef (Fiji); DUSK Moonflowers & sphinx moth (South Asia)
- Glow-in-the-dark ink on the nighttime pages
- This book can be read as a gentle story at bed time or to learn more about the world
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV + glow-in-the-dark-ink (cover and nighttime pages)

Day and Night



A Guide to Day and Night

Polar night and midnight sun

At the very north and south of Earth, days work differently. For six months of the year the sun never rises above the horizon. This is called the **POLAR NIGHT**, and it is dark all the time. For the other six months of the year, the sun never falls below the horizon. This is called the **MIDNIGHT SUN**, and it is light all the time.

This phenomenon happens because Earth is tilted. When one pole is tilted towards the sun, the other pole is tilted away. This makes daytime or nighttime last more than 24 hours in these places.

<h4>Dawn</h4> <p>Before the sun has risen above the horizon, the sky lightens. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p>	<h4>Sunrise</h4> <p>The sun rises higher, eventually coming up over the horizon line, warming the air.</p>	<h4>Daytime</h4> <p>The period between sunrise and sunset, when the sun peaks up over the horizon line then travels in an arc across the sky. It is warmer than it is at night and there is more food around, but animals are more easily spotted by predators in the light.</p>	<h4>Sunset</h4> <p>The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.</p>	<h4>Dusk</h4> <p>The sun lowers even more, even though we can't see it now. The sky grows darker but there is still a faint glow of light. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p>	<h4>Night</h4> <p>The period between dusk and dawn, when it is dark. The air is cool and more humid. There is less food around at night but under the cover of darkness animals can avoid getting caught by predators.</p>
<p>Animals and plants that are active in twilight are called CREPUSCULAR.</p>		<p>Animals and plants that are active in daytime are called DIURNAL.</p>	<p>DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.</p>	<p>CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.</p>	<p>Animals that are active at night are called NOCTURNAL.</p>

Pub Date	27/04/2023
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787419346
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Lela Nargi
Illustrator	Xuan Le
Extent	48pp
Word Count	3000 words
Rights Available	World

Under the Starlit Sky



This beautifully illustrated book takes readers on a journey from the roots to the canopy of a majestic old oak tree, right in the heart of Europe's most ancient forest ... with a huge fold-out surprise on the final spread.

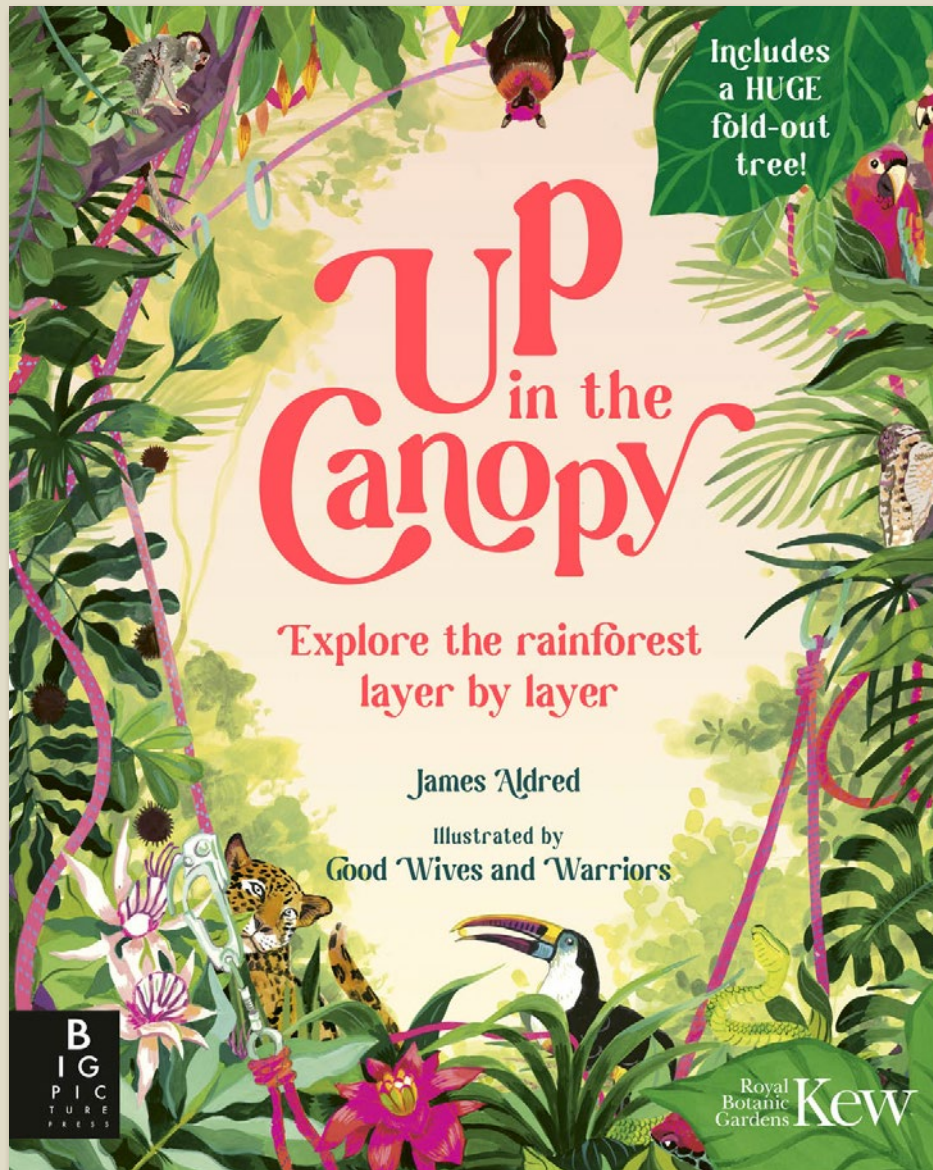
- The follow up title to the beautiful *Up in the Canopy*
- As told by real life explorer and tree climber, James Aldred (winner of the 2022 Wainwright Prize for Non-Fiction)
- Illustrated by award-winning duo *Good Wives and Warriors*.

Under the Starlit Sky



Pub Date	04/09/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800787377
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4300 words
Translation Files	20/01/2025
Files To Printer	14/04/2025
Freight On Board	19/06/2025
Rights Available	World

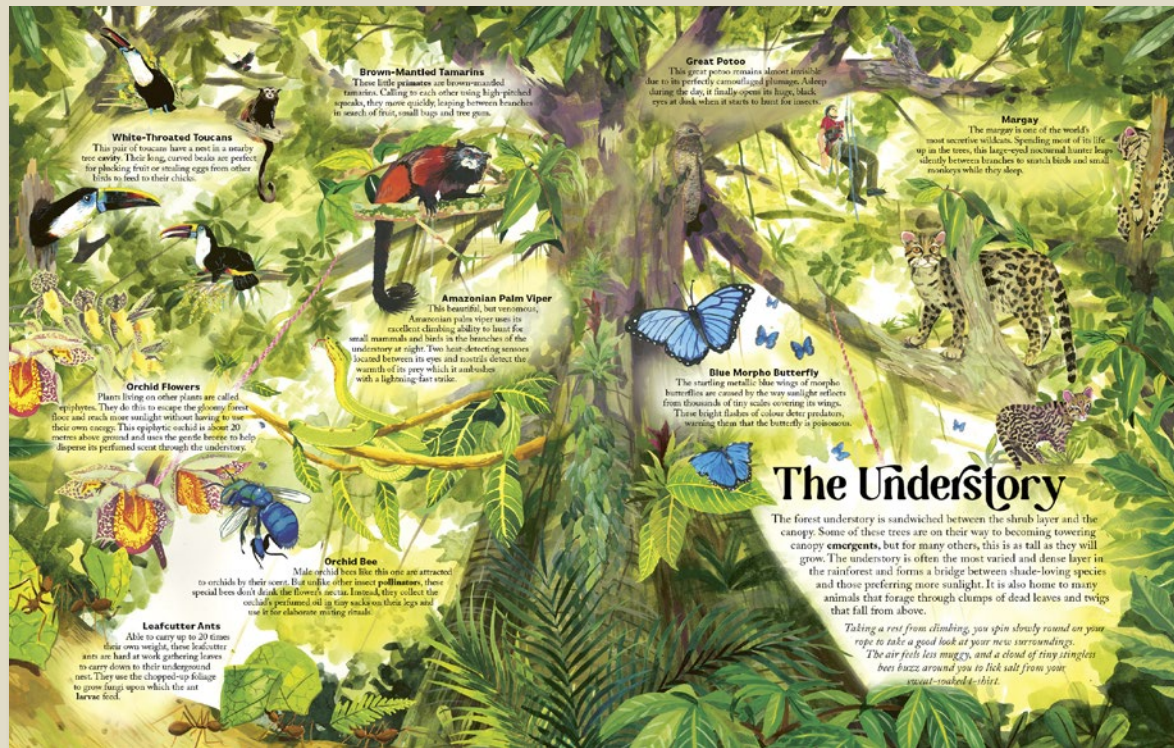
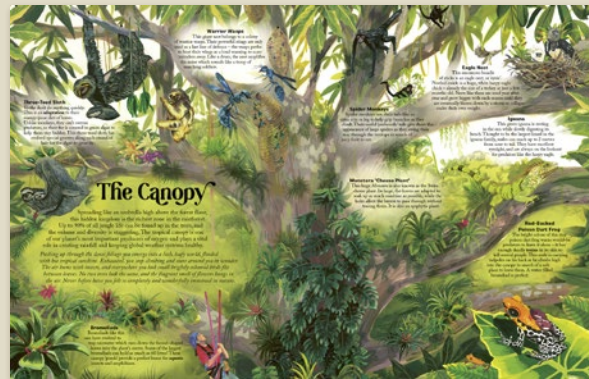
Up in the Canopy



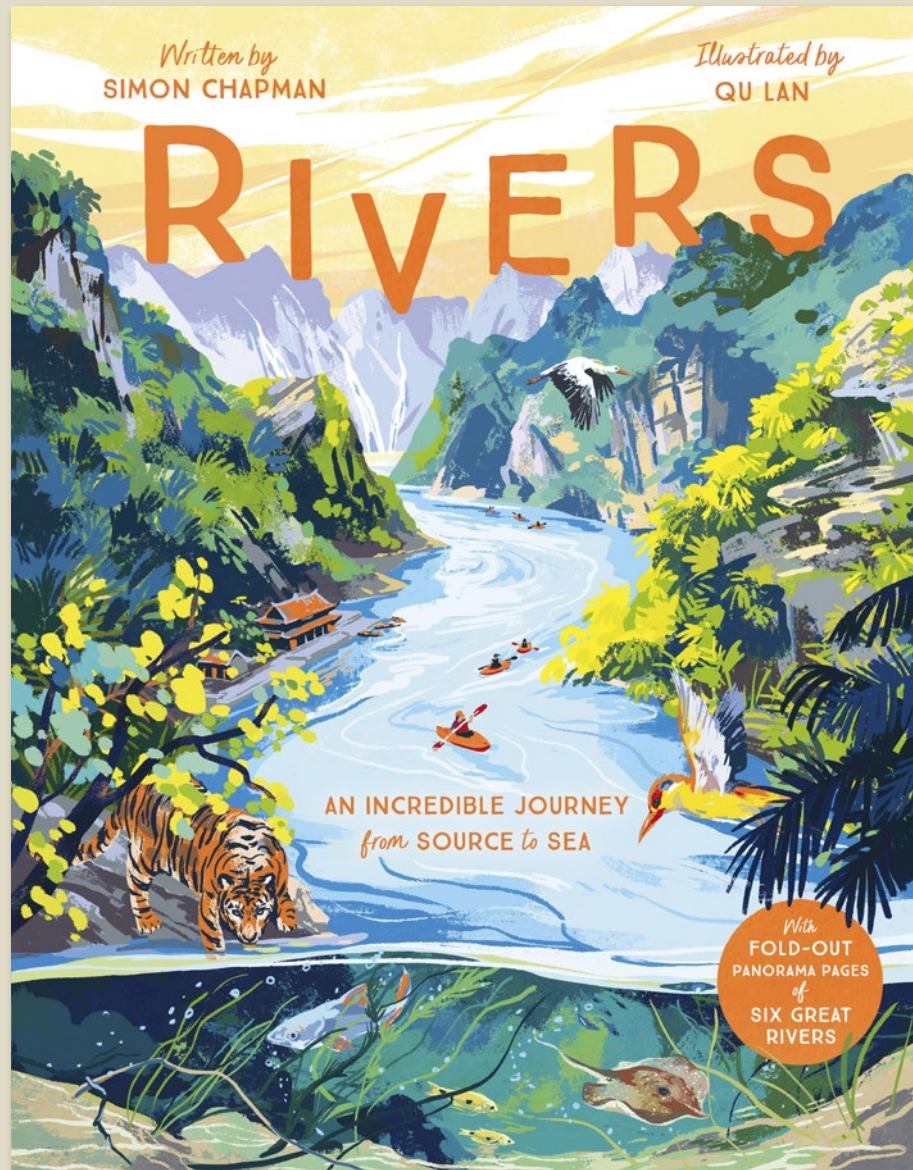
Explore the jungle layer by layer with a huge fold-out surprise at the end.

- James Aldred's book *The Goshawk Summer* won the 2022 James Cropper Wainwright Prize for Nature Writing.
- Written from the perspective of real-life Emmy-nominated cameraman and explorer, James Aldred
- Stunningly illustrated - with artwork as rich and dense as the rainforest itself
- Huge fold-out tree at the back of the book, which readers can pore over.
- Matt lam, fluoro pantone and spot UV finishes.

Up in the Canopy



Pub Date	20/07/2023
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781787419087
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4319 words
Rights Available	World



An exploration of rivers with fold-out pages

- A stunning look at geography, exploring the physical features of rivers, the unique wildlife they support and how they have shaped human history.
- Featuring 6 mighty rivers from around the world, one from each continent
- CONTENTS: A World of Rivers; Where do rivers get their water?; Source; Heading Downhill; Waterfalls; Underground Rivers; Gorges; Rapids; Dams; The Danube; Around the Bend; River Life; River Highway; The Ganges; Making Lakes; The Amazon; River City; The Murray; Extraordinary Rivers; Floating Islands of the Sudd; The Nile; Deltas; Estuaries; The Mississippi; Mangroves; Salmon Run
- Includes fold-out pages throughout
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV + 5th colour

Water

WHAT IS WATER?

Each molecule of water (H₂O) contains two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom bonded together. These molecules are then joined together and they flow together, and because of this, water can change its shape.

Water is HEAVY
One cubic metre weighs one tonne – about the same as a small car. The average river in the world has a flow of water every second. The weight of water every second is the amount of water that flows past a point in the river every second.

Water is COLD
This water flows at a speed of about 10 metres per second – that's about how fast you can run. Rivers in the UK flow much more slowly.

Water is POWERFUL
Because it is heavy and can flow really quickly, water can cut through the ground and carve a deep channel into the earth. It can also carve deep gorges into the ground.

Water is CLEAN
Most water is clean and safe to drink. But some water is polluted with things like plastic and chemicals. These things can be harmful to people and animals.

Mangroves

NEAR THE COAST ON THE EAST MANGROVE RIVER DELTA IN BORNICO, ASIA, ONE OF THE MOST UNUSUAL AND UNEXPECTED PLACES YOU CAN FIND IS A MANGROVE SWAMP. These trees are called mangroves. They are special trees that grow in salt water. They have roots that stick out of the ground and into the water. This helps them stay upright in the soft mud. They also have leaves that can filter out salt from the water. This means they can survive in places where other trees can't.

It is a mangrove swamp that the UK's first bird sanctuary was built in. The birds that live there are called mudflats. They are very important for many birds. The mangroves help to filter out the salt from the water. This means the water is clean and safe for the birds to drink. The mangroves also help to protect the birds from the sea. They are a very important part of the ecosystem.

HEADING UPSTREAM: The Salmon Run

IN OCTOBER AT THE ADAM'S RIVER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA, SALMON BEGIN A FIGHTING THAT ONLY ENDS AGAINST THE CURRENT AS THEY RETURN TO WHERE THEY WERE BORN. Three years ago, they migrated downstream to the Pacific Ocean, where they have lived in ocean fish and their bodies were ready for this strenuous return journey. Now the race is on.

They first reflect saltwater in the fish's liver and hundreds of millions more in rivers around the Pacific coast, from Alaska to Japan to Eastern Siberia and the British Isles in the UK, on all travelling.

By the time they reach the ocean of the Pacific, the salmon have travelled through some of the most dangerous waters on earth. They have to jump over the falls and rapids. They have to swim against the current. They have to survive the attacks of the bears and eagles. They have to survive the attacks of the bears and eagles. They have to survive the attacks of the bears and eagles.

GORGES: The Grand Canyon

THE MOST FAMOUS GORGE IN THE WORLD, the Grand Canyon winds its way through the semi-desert of the Southwestern United States. It is 1,600 metres deep and over 400 kilometres long, carved by the Colorado River. The Paiute people of the Great Basin Desert area call it the Naibab, which means the 'mountain turned upside down'. But the Colorado is no great T11issippi or Amazon. It is only 100 metres wide on average as it passes between the canyon's rock walls. So how did it cut so deeply into the earth?

The River Colorado is only 25 metres wide at its narrowest point in the Grand Canyon. That's about the length of a town swimming pool. But at this point, the river is also at its deepest – 25 metres.

Gorges are formed by waterfalls eroding backwards, caverns collapsing or by the sheer force of the water eroding through rock, and this takes time. Six million years in the case of the Grand Canyon.

The sedimentary rock that the Colorado River flows over is made of compacted sand and mud that was once at the bottom of the sea. This seabed was raised higher by the same earth movements that raised the land to form the nearby Rocky Mountains.

For most of the year the Colorado hardly erodes the rock beneath it. Virtually all of its downward cutting happens when snow in the Rockies melts each spring, swelling the river to many times its usual size.

Carrying 500,000 tons of tiny broken rock pieces, the floodwaters of the Colorado act like sandpaper, widening the riverbed deeper and washing away the valley sides.

Water erodes hard and soft rock away at different rates, which has created the Grand Canyon's distinctive steps.

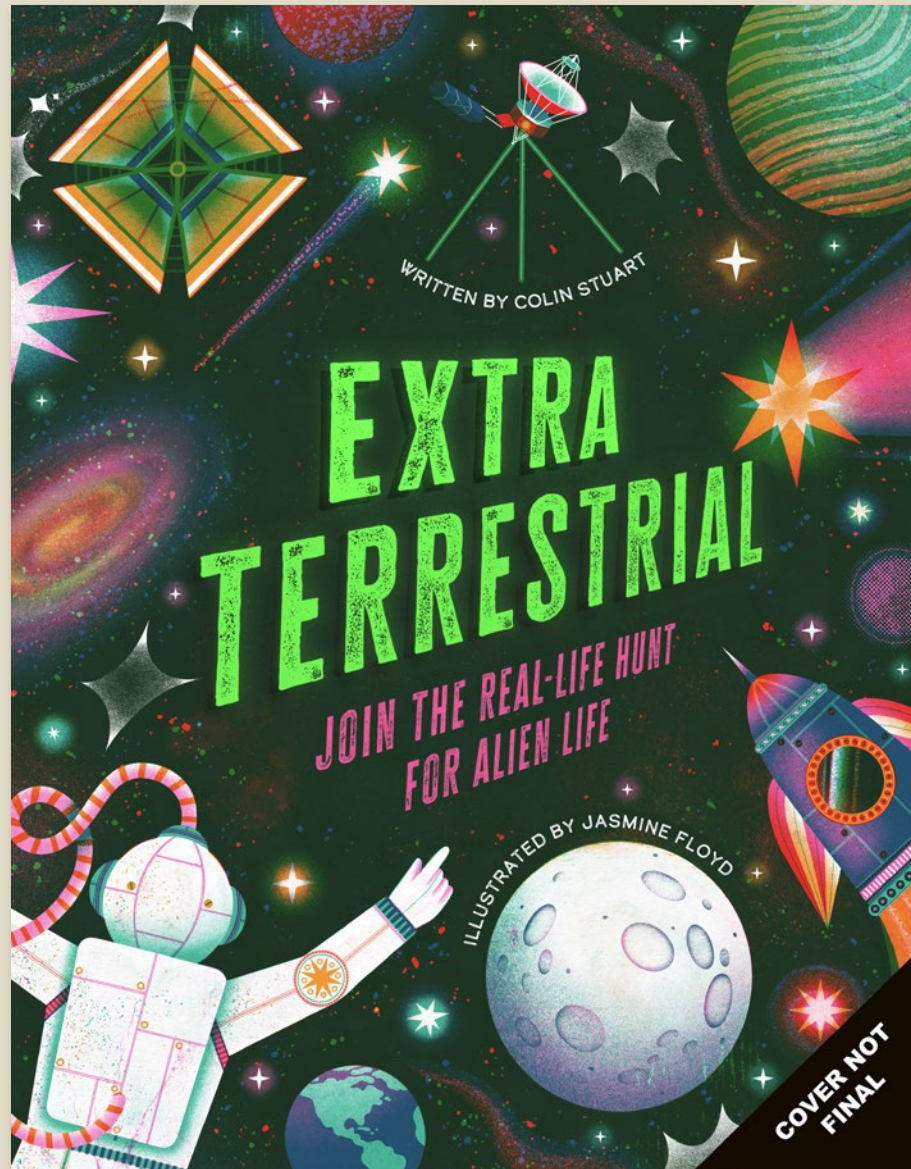
Swirling currents can cause rocks, pebbles and sediment to erode circular hollows called potholes in the riverbed.

“A PERFECT HELL OF WAVES”

The Colorado River was first explored in 1869 by a 10-man expedition led by geologist Colonel John Wesley Powell. They set off in four wooden rowing boats, not knowing what they would discover. Over three months and 1500 kilometres they encountered hundreds of rapids, one of which they described as 'a perfect hell of waves'. After one of the boats was smashed to pieces, three of the team deserted to take their chances in the desert. They were never seen again. The three remaining boats made it through the canyon and Colonel Powell became famous for his achievement. Powell took another expedition through the Canyon in 1871, this time with cameras and equipment to map the river's course.

Pub Date	25/05/2023
Pub Price	£15.99
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H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Simon Chapman
Illustrator	Qu Lan
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Rights Available	World

Extra Terrestrial



Do aliens exist? Join the real-life hunt for alien life!

- Written by highly acclaimed science author, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, Colin Stuart, after who the asteroid (15347) Colinstuart is named in recognition of his efforts to popularise astronomy.
- Sample contents: Section 1 (Earth): No Place Like Home / Section 2 (Exoplanets & Techniques): Alien Hunter's Toolkit / Section 3 (Types found): Exoplanet File / Section 4 (Alien life): Searching for Alien Life
- Illustrated by the wonderfully talented Jasmine Floyd known for her vibrant colours and psychedelic vibes!



Explore the legendary world of fairies in this this stunningly illustrated guide to the mythical realm.

- An incredible collection of fairies to be enjoyed by children and adults alike.
- *Faedom* also includes facts about the natural world including lunar cycles, astrology, crystal healing and herbology, bringing the world of fairies to life.
- Stunning ethereal artwork by debut talent Nadzeya Makeyeva.
- Large format and foil cover finish makes this the ideal gift.
- Agnes Monod-Gayraud is an award-winning translator and editor. Lorna White is a writer and researcher whose focus and expertise is in Ancient Mythology and Folklore.
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**



Pub Date	24/10/2024
Pub Price	£20.00
ISBN	9781800784956
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Agnes Monod-Gayraud Lorna White
Illustrator	Nadzeya Makeyeva
Extent	96pp
Word Count	30000 words
Files To Printer	24/05/2024
Freight On Board	15/08/2024
Rights Available	World

BEAUTIFUL

A Celebration of Evolution



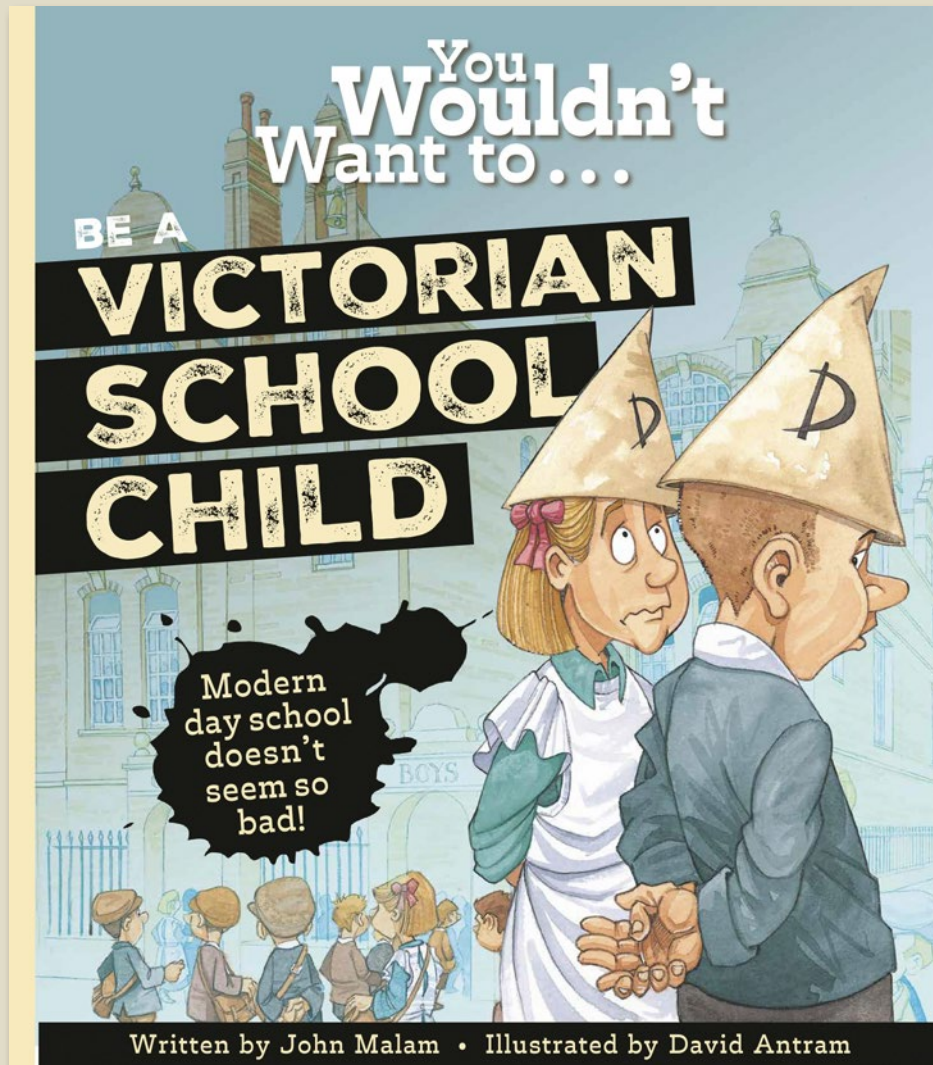
All of nature is beautiful. This stunning book shows how a variety of amazing creatures have evolved to look and behave the way they do.

- Stunning watercolour artwork by the phenomenally talented natural history artist William Spring.
- Large format with 100% foil cover treatments makes this the ideal gift book.
- A poignant message with significance for today's world.
- Includes 50 beautiful creatures to marvel at.
- The perfect book for fans of *Hidden Planet* by Ben Rothery and *The Golden Mole* by Katherine Rundell.



Pub Date	01/08/2024
Pub Price	£18.99
ISBN	9781800786165
H x W	340 x 270mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	William Spring
Illustrator	William Spring
Extent	112pp
Word Count	25000 words
Freight On Board	30/05/2024
Rights Available	World

You Wouldn't Want To Be A Victorian Schoolchild!



The grisly history of Victorian school children!

- The cruel history of Victorian schools - perfect for Horrible Histories fans
- Funny, foul and fact-filled book to engage reluctant readers with history and the KS2 Victorian curriculum.
- Combines funny text and comical illustrations to fascinating facts, managing to accurately convey historical realities in an educational, engaging way.

You Wouldn't Want To Be A Victorian Schoolchild!

No blots! The writing lesson

What you will need: Each lesson lasts about half an hour. When the writing lesson starts you are told to get ready for the writing lesson. You'll need a ruler and pencil, a pen and, most important of all, your writing book or copybook.

Copybooks: The school uses a copybook. This is a book with a cover made of a different material than the rest of the book. The teacher tells you to open your copybook at a clean page and rub some sand, straight lines on it. A teacher fills a tray of inkwells with black ink and gives one to each child in the class. Cleanse the teacher as she writes a sentence on the blackboard. You must copy it word for word in your best handwriting into your copybook.

Copybooks: The school uses a copybook. This is a book with a cover made of a different material than the rest of the book. The teacher tells you to open your copybook at a clean page and rub some sand, straight lines on it. A teacher fills a tray of inkwells with black ink and gives one to each child in the class. Cleanse the teacher as she writes a sentence on the blackboard. You must copy it word for word in your best handwriting into your copybook.

Ruler and pencil: The school uses a ruler and pencil. The teacher tells you to open your copybook at a clean page and rub some sand, straight lines on it. A teacher fills a tray of inkwells with black ink and gives one to each child in the class. Cleanse the teacher as she writes a sentence on the blackboard. You must copy it word for word in your best handwriting into your copybook.

Pen and ink: The school uses a pen and ink. The teacher tells you to open your copybook at a clean page and rub some sand, straight lines on it. A teacher fills a tray of inkwells with black ink and gives one to each child in the class. Cleanse the teacher as she writes a sentence on the blackboard. You must copy it word for word in your best handwriting into your copybook.

Handy hint: Think before you speak

'Times tables!' The arithmetic lesson

Teachers will tell you that arithmetic is the most important of the three Rs, but you may not agree with them. They want you to be able to add and subtract, divide and multiply. None of all they want you to do sums in your head, which is why it's called mental arithmetic. You'll also learn about:

It's all part of the lesson:

- Algebra:** You'll get your sums that have letters in them. You'll learn to solve them.
- Mental arithmetic:** The teacher will give you sums to do in your head.
- Maths book:** This is your book for doing your sums.
- Know your numbers:** You'll learn to count and to do sums in your head.
- Handy hint:** Think before you speak

Teacher's tip: The teacher will tell you that arithmetic is the most important of the three Rs, but you may not agree with them. They want you to be able to add and subtract, divide and multiply. None of all they want you to do sums in your head, which is why it's called mental arithmetic. You'll also learn about:

Handy hint: Think before you speak

'What is it?' The object lesson

The world is a big place, but you've probably never been further than the edge of your town. That's why you have an object lesson, when your teacher tells you about the world you live in. The school has a specimen cabinet, which is a wooden box filled with lots of objects, from rocks and minerals to dead insects and dried plants. In the object lesson you learn what things are made from, how they work and what they feel and smell like. It's a science lesson.

Other lessons:

- History:** You'll learn about the lives of famous people and the events that shaped the world.
- Geography:** You'll learn about the world and how it's put together.
- Classical knowledge:** You'll learn about the lives of famous people and the events that shaped the world.

Handy hint: Think before you speak

School – the place for you

Ready for school:

- Sleep well:** Sleep well the night before school starts so you don't come to lessons tired. Yawning in class will land you in trouble.
- Wash properly:** Before you come to school. Scruffy children will be sent home.
- Eat a good breakfast:** An empty stomach is an enemy of an empty head at school.
- Don't be late:** School starts at 9 o'clock sharp. If you're late you'll be sent to see the headteacher for a talking-off.

Listen out for the school bell at the start of each new day, calling all children to their lessons. Your brand new school is called a Board School because your town's Board of Education built it. The school is a modern red brick building with room for around 1,500 pupils. Boys and girls don't mix much at school so they have separate entrances. It's almost like two schools in one building – one school for the boys and another for the girls.

School pence: Education won't be free of charge until 1891. Until then you'll pay 2 pence (2d) a week.

Victorian pennies: Education won't be free of charge until 1891. Until then you'll pay 2 pence (2d) a week.

Handy hint: Know where school is as you might have miles to walk. If you get lost, ask a policeman.

Girls' classrooms
Boys' classrooms
School bell
DING! DONG!

I won't go!
Get into that school, now!

Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781800789036
H x W	240 x 212mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	John Malam
Illustrator	David Antram
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4468 words
Rights Available	World

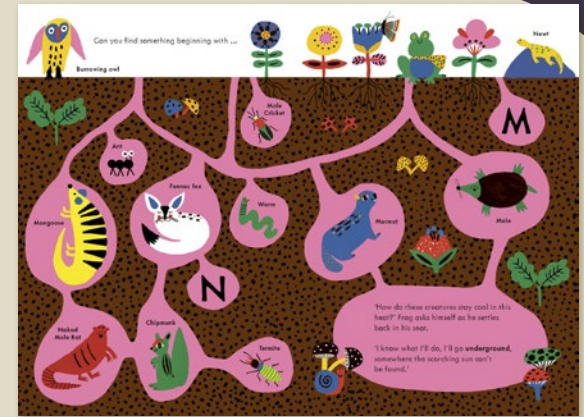
The Safari



Search for animals from A to Z in this bright and busy picture book that follows the story of one little frog on a trip around the globe!

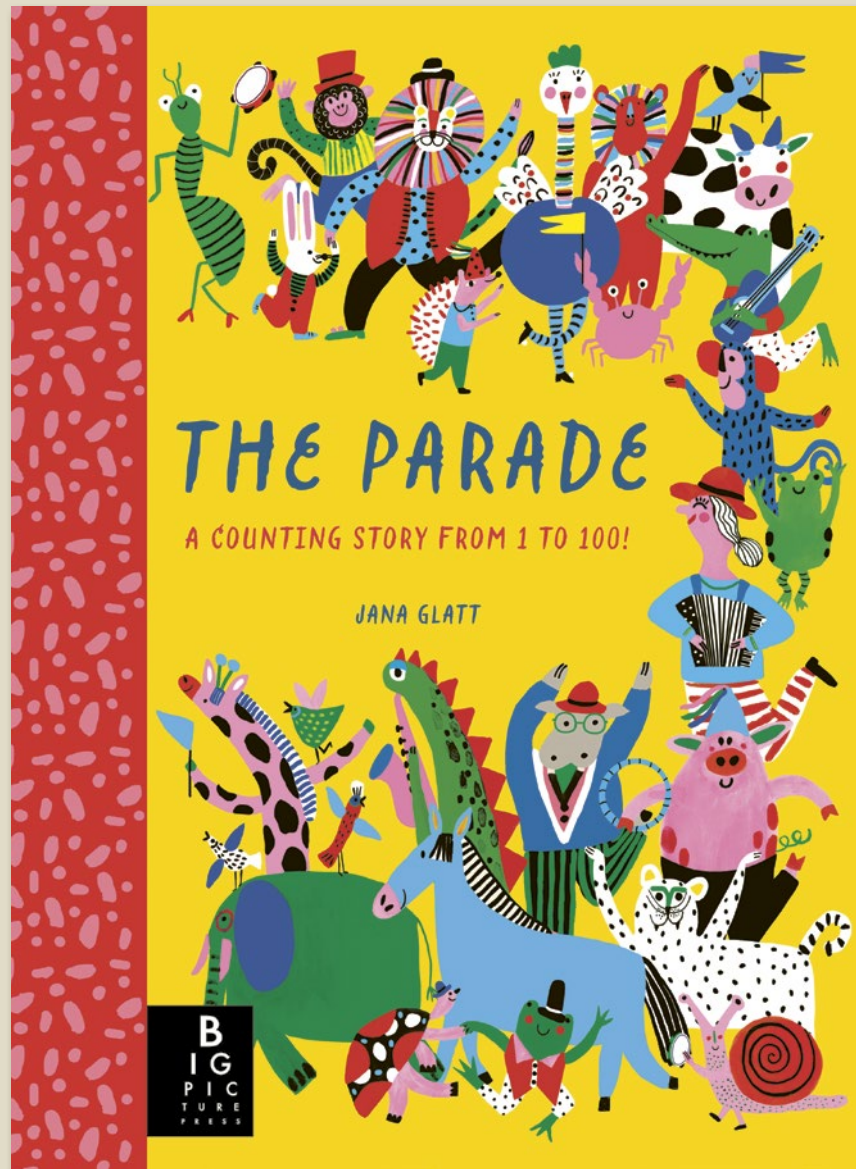
- The follow-up title to *The Parade*
- Little ones will love this book, which combines learning the alphabet and first words with a search-and-find element
- The Parade **WON** the bronze award at the Right Start Awards 2022
- Gorgeous artwork by ARKET childrenswear designer and illustrator, Jana Glatt.
- Beautiful, larger format picture book is ideal for parents and children to read along together.
- Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books

The Safari



Pub Date	26/09/2024
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800788060
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Joanna McInerney
Illustrator	Jana Glatt
Extent	32pp
Word Count	500 words
Files To Printer	06/05/2024
Freight On Board	25/07/2024
Rights Available	World

The Parade



Count from 1 to 100 in this bright and busy picture book that follows the story of one little mouse, who just wants to party!

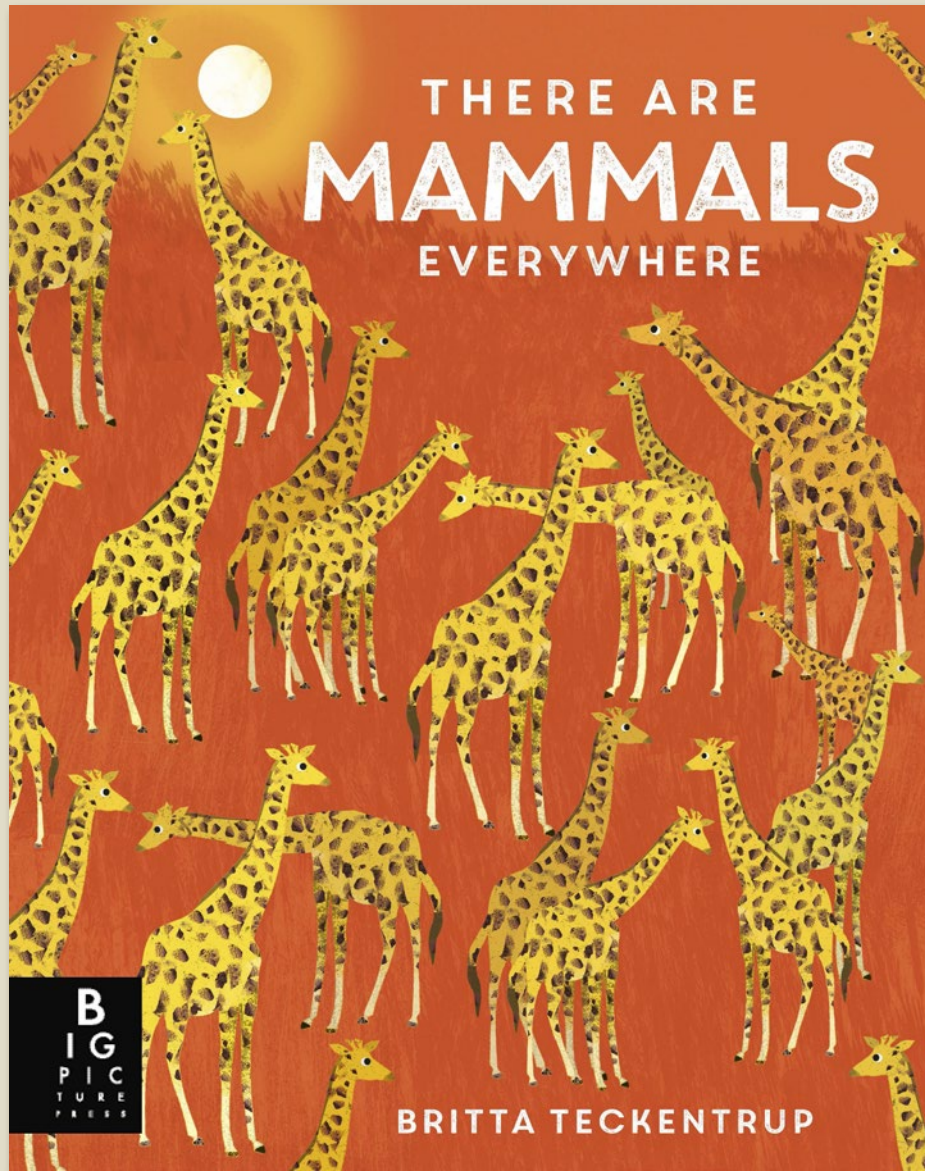
- Little ones will love this book, which combines counting and first words with a search-and-find element
- Gorgeous artwork by ARKET childrenswear designer and illustrator, Jana Glatt.
- Beautiful, larger format picture book is ideal for parents and children to read along together
- 100 foiled gold stars included on the final spread
- WINNER of the bronze award at the Right Start Awards 2022

The Parade



Pub Date	03/08/2023
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800783911
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Joanna McInerney
Illustrator	Jana Glatt
Extent	56pp
Rights Available	World

There are Mammals Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to mammals.

- A combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022) has sold for Britta's *There Are...* series
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally
- Contents: There are mammals everywhere; It's a mammal! So what is that that?; Mammals have been around for ages; Where do mammals live?; The savannah; Staying alive; Feeding; Moving (elephant spotlight spread); Mammal parents; Mali elephants; Birds and people
- The colourful exploration of mammals follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere*, *There are Bugs Everywhere*, *There are Reptiles Everywhere* and *There are Birds Everywhere*.

There are Mammals Everywhere

IT'S A MAMMAL! (SO WHAT IS THAT?)

There are almost 6,000 species of mammal alive today. Mammals may look very different on the outside, but they all have **skullcaps** that allow them to perform a wide range of movements. Some mammals have four legs and a tail, but others walk on two legs, fly using two wings, or have flippers and fins.

BIG BRAINS
Mammals have a large brain relative to their body size. This means they have a high level of intelligence and can learn from their experiences.

BREATHING AIR
Mammals breathe air. They have lungs and a diaphragm that contracts and relaxes to draw air into the lungs and push it out.

BIRTH
Mammals give birth to live young. The first mammal to be born was a bat, which was born in the year 1000 BC.

CATS
Mammals have a wide range of body shapes and sizes. Some are small and furry, while others are large and powerful. Cats are a common type of mammal.

SCALES
Mammals have a wide range of body coverings. Some have fur, while others have scales or feathers. Scales are found on the bodies of some mammals, such as the armadillo.

RECORD-BREAKERS

Blue whale is the largest animal ever to live on Earth. It can weigh up to 200 tonnes and reach a length of 30 metres.

Ant is the smallest mammal. It is only 1.5 millimetres long and weighs 0.15 milligrams.

Shrew is the smallest mammal. It is only 1.2 millimetres long and weighs 0.1 milligrams.

Elephant is the largest land mammal. It can weigh up to 7,000 kilograms and reach a height of 3.3 metres.

Whale is the largest marine mammal. It can weigh up to 200,000 kilograms and reach a length of 30 metres.

MAMMALS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Mammals have been around for a really long time. The first mammals looked like shrews, which are tiny animals with long, pointed snouts. They lived about 200 million years ago. Other mammals looked like cats and some of these grew much bigger than cats. Other mammals had long tails and some of these grew much bigger than cats. Some mammals had long tails and some of these grew much bigger than cats.

PROBOSCIDEANS
The earliest proboscideans were small, shrew-like animals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Over time, they grew much bigger and developed long trunks. Today, proboscideans include elephants and mammoths.

PRIMATE
The earliest primates were small, shrew-like animals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Over time, they grew much bigger and developed long trunks. Today, primates include humans, apes, and monkeys.

RODENT
The earliest rodents were small, shrew-like animals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Over time, they grew much bigger and developed long trunks. Today, rodents include mice, rats, and squirrels.

REPTILE
The earliest reptiles were small, shrew-like animals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Over time, they grew much bigger and developed long trunks. Today, reptiles include snakes, lizards, and turtles.

AMPHIBIAN
The earliest amphibians were small, shrew-like animals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Over time, they grew much bigger and developed long trunks. Today, amphibians include frogs and salamanders.

BIRD
The earliest birds were small, shrew-like animals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Over time, they grew much bigger and developed long trunks. Today, birds include chickens, ducks, and eagles.

INSECT
The earliest insects were small, shrew-like animals. They lived about 60 million years ago. Over time, they grew much bigger and developed long trunks. Today, insects include ants, bees, and butterflies.

WHY ARE MAMMALS UNIQUE?

Mammals are a large and very successful group of animals. They have been able to spread across the world and survive in all sorts of habitats because they have some unique ways to stay warm, find their young and get food.

WARM BLOOD
Mammals are endothermic, which means they can control their body temperature. They can keep their bodies warm even in the coldest weather. This allows them to live in a wide range of habitats.

BIG BRAINS
Mammals have a large brain relative to their body size. This means they have a high level of intelligence and can learn from their experiences.

SEA OTTERS
Sea otters are the only mammal that lives in the Pacific Ocean. They are famous for their ability to float on their backs and hold their breath for long periods of time. They also have a unique way of staying warm in the water.

RECORD-BREAKERS

Blue whale is the largest animal ever to live on Earth. It can weigh up to 200 tonnes and reach a length of 30 metres.

Ant is the smallest mammal. It is only 1.5 millimetres long and weighs 0.15 milligrams.

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Elephant is the largest land mammal. It can weigh up to 7,000 kilograms and reach a height of 3.3 metres.

Whale is the largest marine mammal. It can weigh up to 200,000 kilograms and reach a length of 30 metres.

WHERE DO MAMMALS LIVE?

Nearly all species of mammals live on land – about 98 per cent of them. However, there are groups of mammals that spend most, or all, of their lives in water. These include **pinnipeds**, **whales** and **dolphins**. Other groups of mammals are superb swimmers and spend lots of time in the water, but choose to stay on land when they give birth or raise their young.

WHALES
Whales are perfectly adapted to life in the ocean. They have smooth skin and torpedo-shaped bodies that slip easily through the water. They have **flippers** instead of legs and they breathe using **blowholes** on the top of their heads.

Blue whale babies are enormous and they grow a thousand times faster than a human baby!

BEAVERS
Beavers belong to a group of mammals called **rodents** that have super-strong front teeth. They use these teeth to gnaw trees and branches and use the wood to build their homes in the middle of a pond or slow-flowing river.

A beaver's home is called a **lodge**. It contains rooms, called **chambers**, where young beavers are kept safe from predators.

Beavers are good swimmers. They enter the lodge through tunnels underwater and can stay safe and warm in their home during long, cold winters.

TUNDRA

The land around the Arctic is called the **tundra** and it is famous for its snowy blizzards and blustery winds. It is a difficult place to live – unless you can stay snug inside your own super-thick fur coat. **Musk oxen** have hair that almost touches their toes and they snuggle up next to each other to get the benefit of some buddy-body-warmth!

FORESTS
Tropical forests are packed with tall trees that bloom all year round, producing plenty of fruit for any animals that can reach it. **Orang-utans** spend almost all of their lives in the branches, using their strong arms to climb from tree to tree, following the fruit as it ripens.

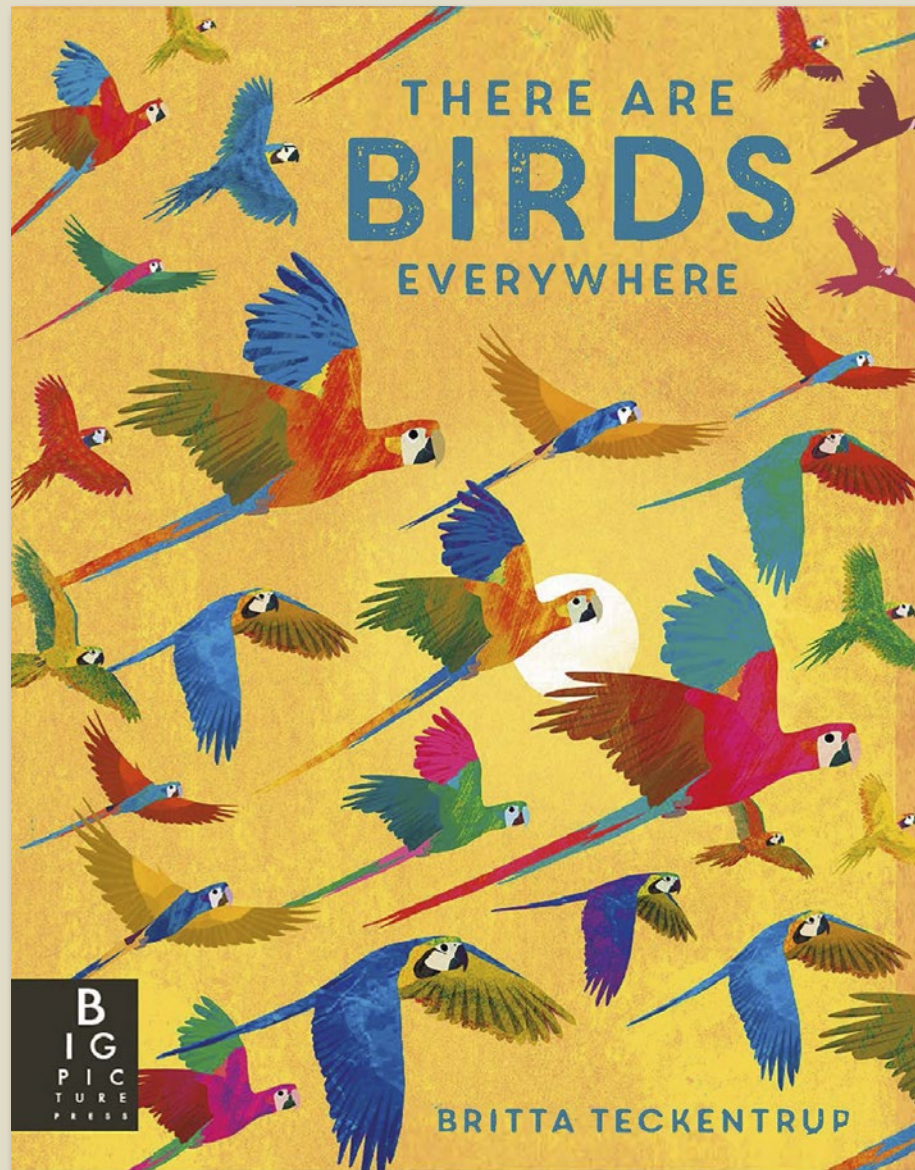
DESERTS
Deserts are very dry habitats that experience extreme temperatures. **Bactrian camels** survive desert life by storing food and water as fat inside their two **humps**. They grow thick, shaggy fur for the icy winter, and shed it for the hot summer months.

CAVES
Many species of bat gather together in caves in big groups called **colonies**. They rest during the day by hanging upside down from the cave ceiling and go hunting at night. Some caves can house more than five million bats!

CAN YOU FIND?
Other animals like to camp out in a beaver's lodge, including **water voles**. Can you find one of those small, furry rodents with a long tail?

Pub Date	24/11/2022
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781787419940
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

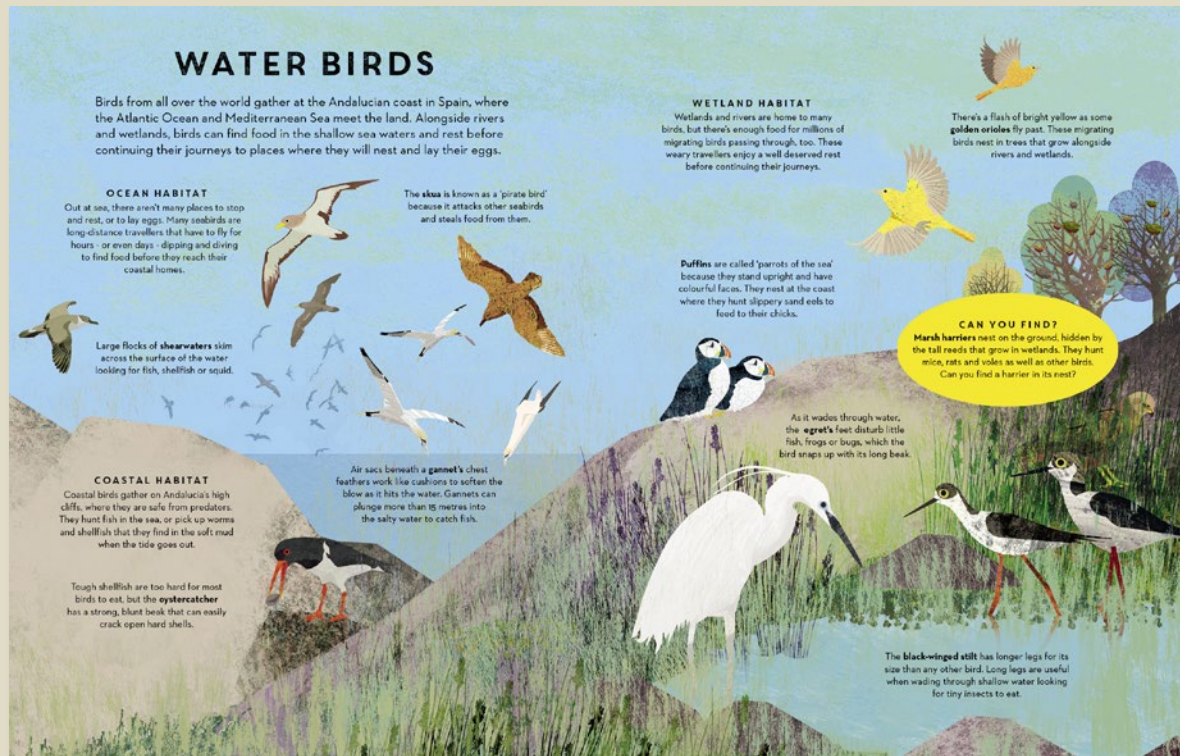
There are Birds Everywhere



Explore the world of birds in a sumptuously illustrated non-fiction book

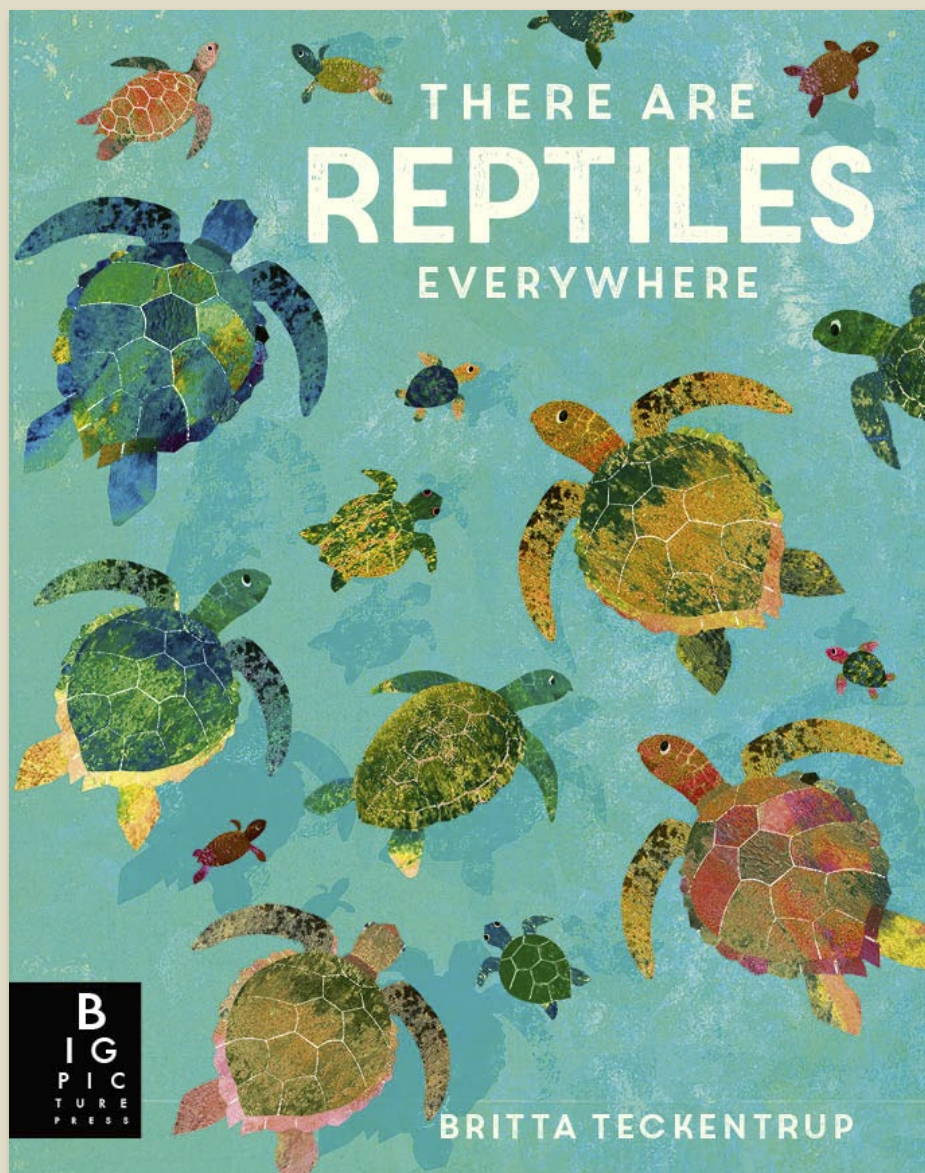
- Contents includes bird anatomy, habitats, flight, feeding, hunting, courtship, migration, and the relationship between birds and humans.
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally

There are Birds Everywhere



Pub Date	15/02/2024
Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781800786585
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

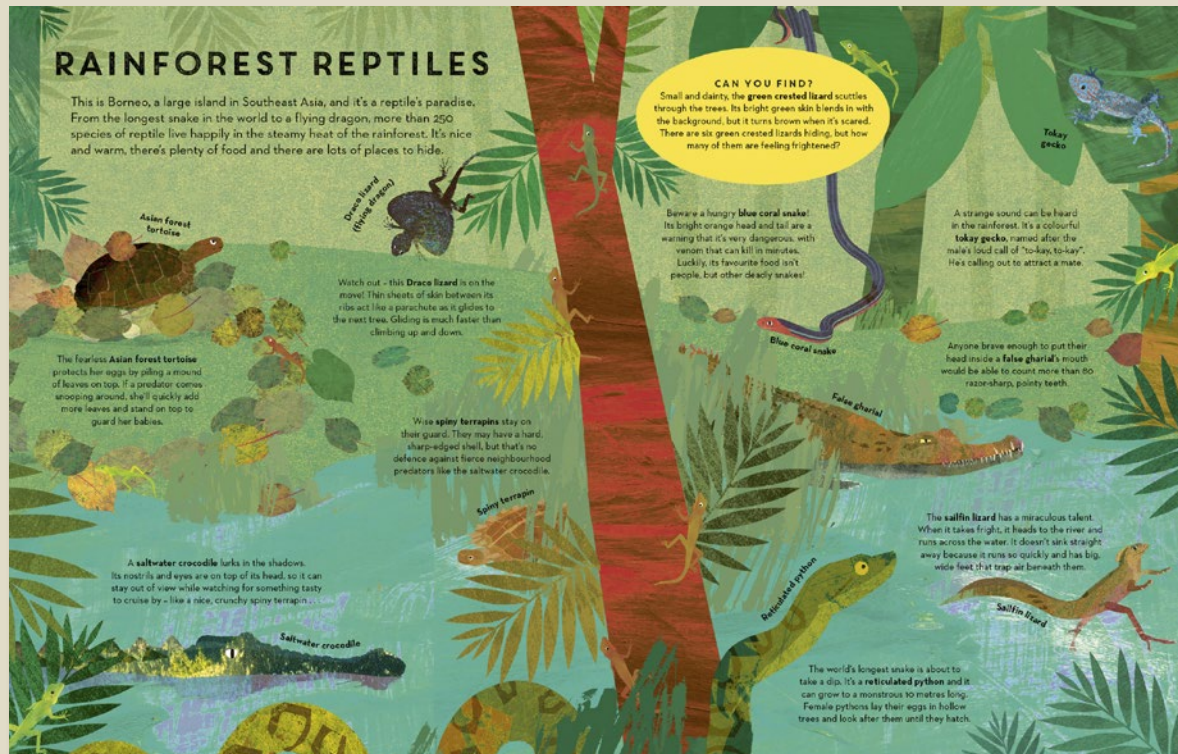
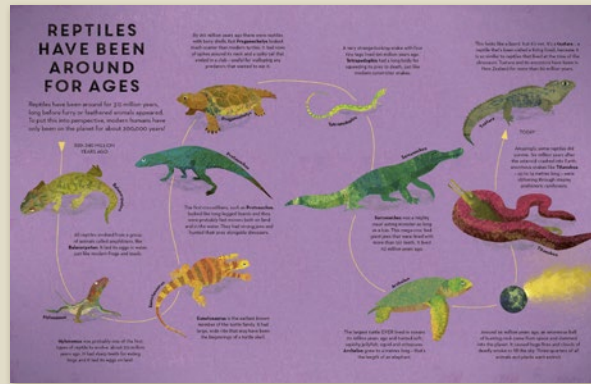
There are Reptiles Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to reptiles, now in paperback.

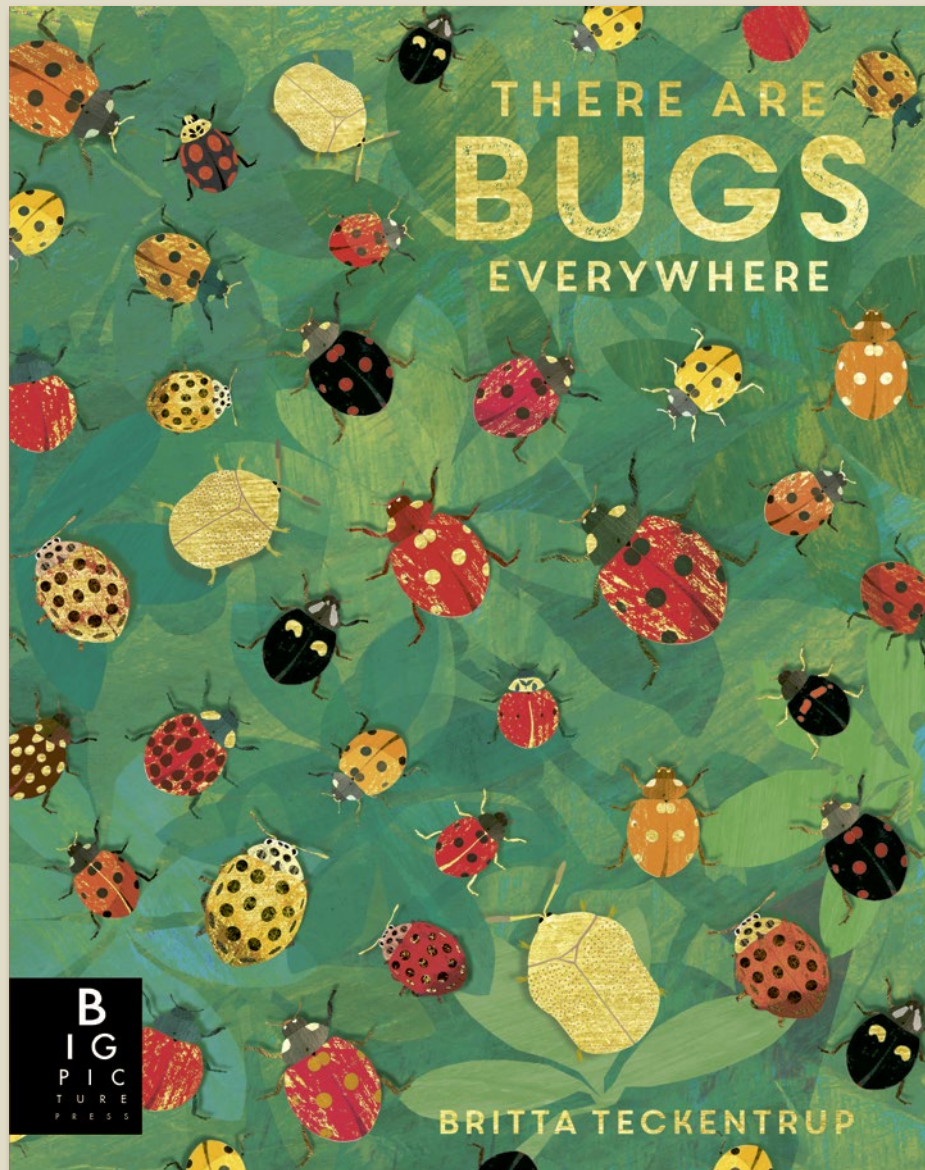
- The colourful exploration of reptiles follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere* and *There are Bugs Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
- Britta's 'One is Not a Pair' series has sold 250,000 copies internationally

There are Reptiles Everywhere



Pub Date	08/06/2023
Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781787419094
H x W	300 x 235mm
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Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

There are Bugs Everywhere



Explore the world of bugs in this sumptuously illustrated non-fiction book.

- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Britta's *One Is Not A Pair* series has sold over 250,000 copies internationally
- Contents: What are bugs?/History of bugs/Rainforest bugs/Communal living (bees)/Feeding/Staying alive/Clever hunters (spiders)/Bug parents/Migration (Madagascan sunset moth)/Bugs and people
- The colourful exploration of Bugs follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There Are Fish Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world

There are Bugs Everywhere

IT'S A BUG! (SO WHAT IS THAT?)

The creatures that we call bugs belong to a group known as arthropods. All arthropods have six or more legs, and their bodies are divided into parts. For example, they also have an exoskeleton that keeps them safe.

INSECTS AND TRUE BUGS

There are more species of insects than any other group of animals on Earth. They have six legs and a body divided into three parts: the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. Insects and true bugs are the most diverse group of arthropods.

HOW BUGS LIVE

Most bugs are very small and live in hidden places. They have different ways of finding food and shelter. Some bugs are nocturnal, meaning they are active at night. Others are diurnal, meaning they are active during the day.

TRUE BUGS

True bugs are a group of insects that have a special adaptation called a scutum. This is a shield-like structure on their back that protects their vital organs. They have a long, piercing mouthpart called a rostrum that they use to suck the juices of plants and animals.

HOW BUGS BREATHE

Bugs have a special way of breathing called tracheation. They have a network of tiny tubes called tracheae that run throughout their bodies. These tubes allow oxygen to reach every part of their bodies. They also have small openings called spiracles that allow air to enter and exit their bodies.

HYDROPHOBY

Bugs that live in water have a special adaptation called hydrophobicity. This means they have a waxy coating on their bodies that repels water. This helps them stay dry and breathe even when they are underwater.

RECORD-BREAKERS

Did you guess which bug is the largest insect ever? The titan beetle is the largest insect ever, with a length of 17 centimeters. The longest living insect is the cockroach, which can live for up to 40 years.

BUGS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

Bugs have been around for millions of years. They have been successful because they are so adaptable. They can live in almost every environment on Earth. They have also been successful because they are so diverse. There are over 1 million species of bugs on Earth.

THE FIRST BUGS

The first bugs were simple creatures that lived in the oceans. They had long, thin bodies and many legs. They were able to move quickly and were very hard to catch.

THE FIRST LAND BUGS

The first land bugs were simple creatures that lived on the ground. They had six legs and a body divided into three parts. They were able to move quickly and were very hard to catch.

THE FIRST AIR-BORN BUGS

The first air-borne bugs were simple creatures that lived in the air. They had long, thin bodies and many legs. They were able to fly and were very hard to catch.

THE FIRST WATER-BORN BUGS

The first water-borne bugs were simple creatures that lived in the water. They had long, thin bodies and many legs. They were able to swim and were very hard to catch.

WHERE DO BUGS LIVE?

There are very few places bugs don't live. You can find them in rainforests, deserts, woodlands, wetlands, even glaciers, in the freezing tundra, and in your own back garden. Bugs, in fact, live in more habitats than any other animal group on Earth.

WATER BUGS

Water bugs are found in ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams. They have long, flat bodies and long legs. They are able to breathe underwater and are very hard to catch.

POLAR BUGS

Polar bugs are found in the icy landscapes of the Arctic and Antarctic. They have long, thin bodies and many legs. They are able to survive in the extreme cold and are very hard to catch.

ALPINE BUGS

Alpine bugs are found in the high mountains of the Alps. They have long, thin bodies and many legs. They are able to survive in the thin air and are very hard to catch.

RAINFOREST

Tropical rainforests, such as the Amazon in South America, contain mind-blowing numbers of arthropods. A single square mile can be home to more than 50,000 different species! Each species performs a vital role in the survival of the forest. Without these bugs, rainforests as we know them would not exist.

EMERGENT LAYER

Many colorful, bird-like trees, more than 100m (330ft) high, form the emergent layer. Butterflies fly from flower to flower, spreading pollen.

CANOPY LAYER

The canopy layer sits 20-30m (65-100ft) above the ground. The many flowers here attract insects such as bees, beetles and wasps.

UNDERSTORY

Below the canopy, in the understory, thick and dense, well-planted trees, this layer is home to countless insects, including bees and tick insects.

FOREST FLOOR

The forest floor is the lowest layer. Spiders and beetles crawl along the ground, which is covered in fallen leaves, rotting twigs and shallow roots.

CAN YOU FIND?

Bugs are an important food source for many rainforest animals. How many predators can you find feeding on this page?

Leaf-cutter ants harvest and carry them, down to their nests.

Blue morpho butterfly drink nectar from rotting fruit, dead sticks and dead leaves, and spread their wings around the forest.

These stick insects are masters of camouflage. Their bodies are like sticks, brightly coloured.

These longhorn beetles are one of the world's largest beetles, at more than 10cm (4in) long. Its powerful jaws could snap a pencil in two.

Termites live in huge colonies on the forest floor. They munch up wood and mix it with their own droppings to create a garden for them to eat.

Blacks ants can be aggressive if you get too close. They have one of the most painful stings of any insect.

Click beetle larvae (or glow-worms) make their own light by a process called bioluminescence. This helps them find their way to the glow-worms to eat.

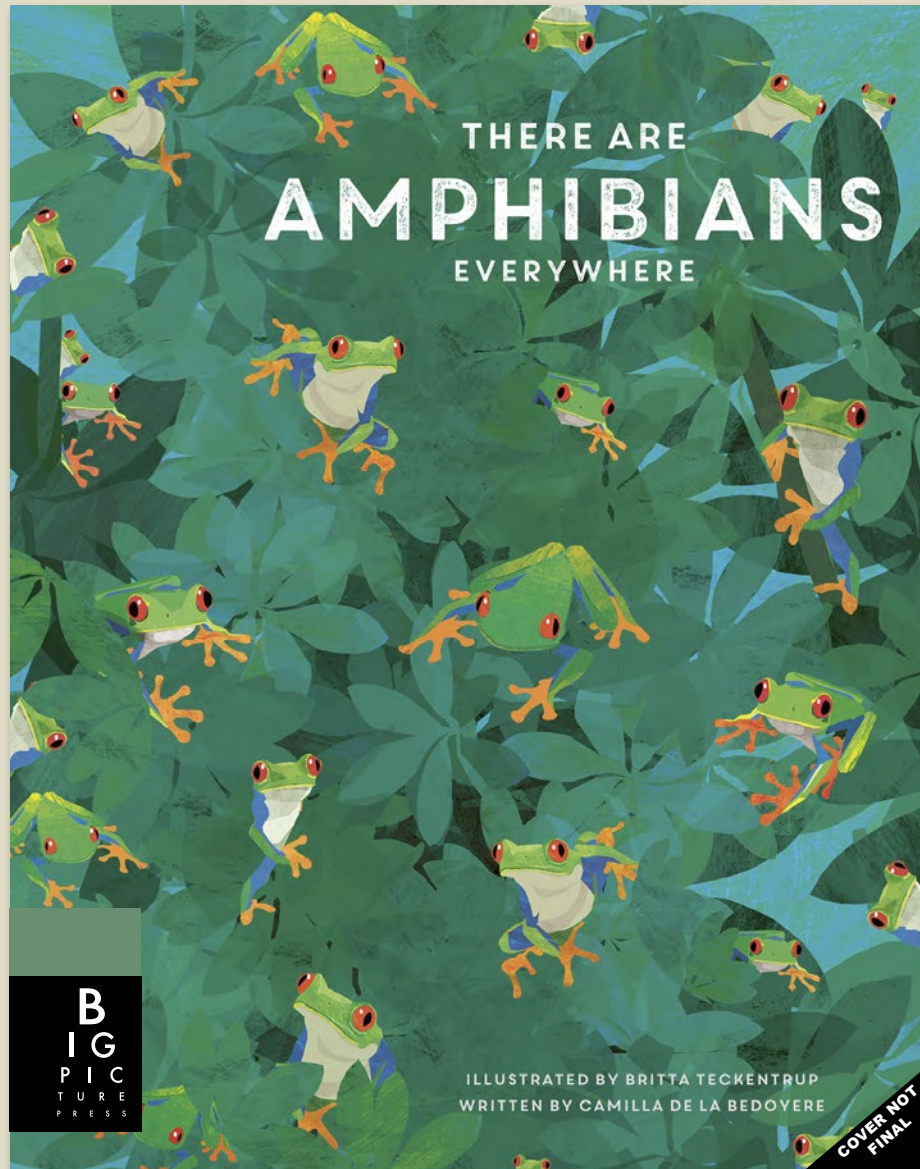
Orchid bees travel through the understory collecting nectar from orchids.

Orchid bees are an important food source for many rainforest animals. How many predators can you find feeding on this page?

The giant bird-eating spider gobble up large insects, lizards and frogs. It uses its huge fangs to inject paralytic venom.

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Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
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Rights Available	World

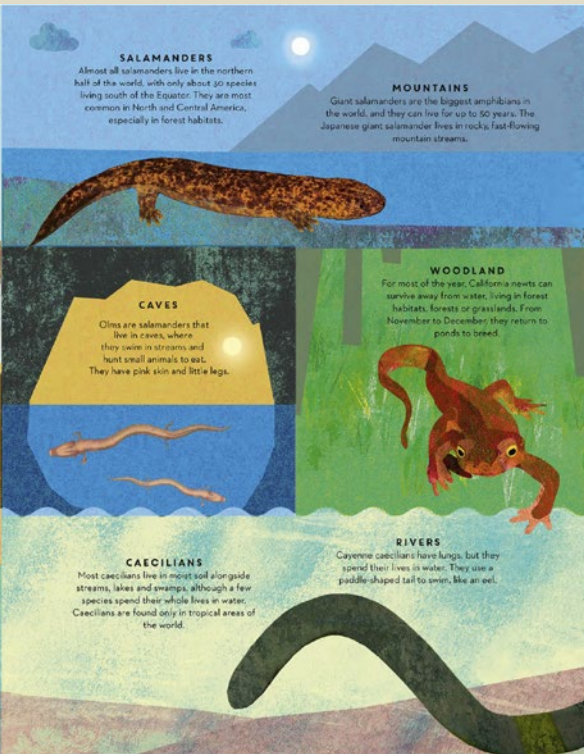
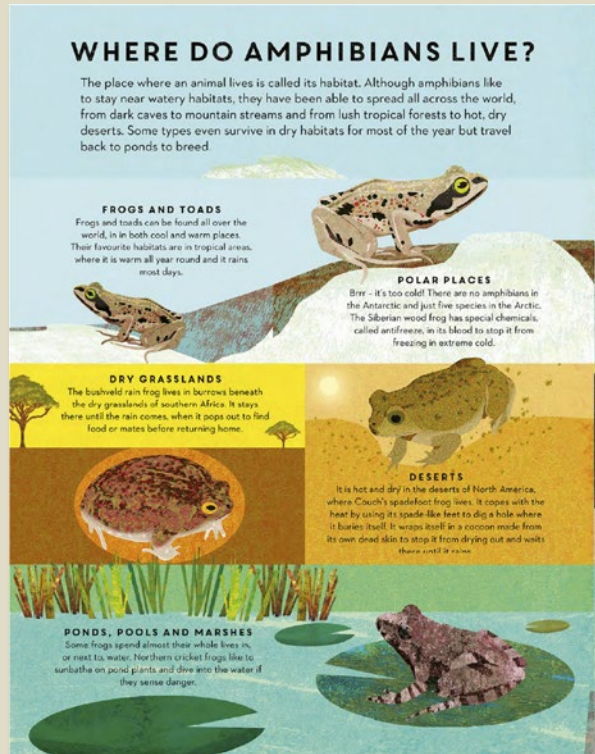
There Are Amphibians Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to amphibians.

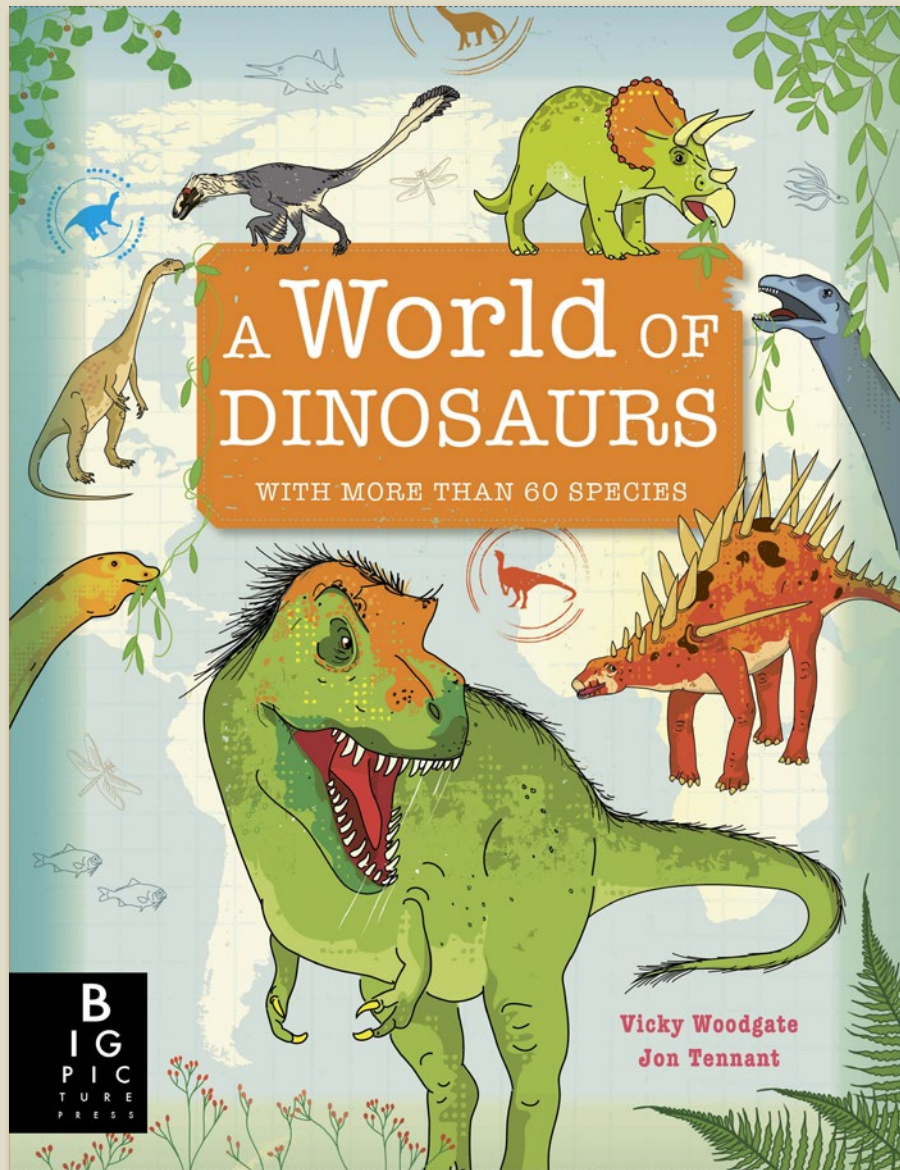
- Contents: There are amphibians everywhere; It's an amphibian! (So what is that that?); Amphibians have been around for ages; Where do amphibians live?; How do amphibians live?; Moving; Feeding; Life stories; Metamorphosis; Staying alive; Tropical terrors (poisonous frog spotlight spread); Amphibians and people
- Britta's There Are... series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
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There Are Amphibians Everywhere



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Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
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Files To Printer	04/10/2024
Freight On Board	19/12/2024
Rights Available	World

A World of Dinosaurs



Explore a world of dinosaurs in this fact-packed compendium, illustrated by Vicky Woodgate.

- Sample contents: NORTH AMERICA - Tyrannosaurus; Brachiosaurus; SOUTH AMERICA - Herrerasaurus; Gigantosaurus; AFRICA - Spinosaurus; Anglosaurus; ASIA - Velociraptor; Protoceratops; EUROPE - Iguanodon; Plesiosaurus; OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA - Minmi; Kronosaurus
- Features more than 60 species from across the world
- Informative and surprising text from palaeontologist and *Dinosaurium* consultant Jon Tennant
- Vibrantly illustrated by *Urban Jungle* and *A World of Birds* creator Vicky Woodgate

A World of Dinosaurs

The Age of Dinosaurs

The first dinosaurs appeared around 230 million years ago. They lived over three major periods in the history of Earth: the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. Together, these form the Mesozoic era, often referred to as the Age of Dinosaurs.

The Triassic
At the beginning of the Triassic, there was the super supercontinent 'Pangea'. Global temperatures were high and the sea levels were high. The dinosaurs were small and the world was very hot.

The Jurassic
The continents continued to move away from each other. Temperatures dropped and the sea levels became more stable and shallow. Dinosaurs grew bigger and bigger.

The Cretaceous
The continents began to look more like their current shape. By now, dinosaurs lived right across the globe - even at the north and south poles. They grew bigger and bigger.

Timeline

230 million years ago: Pangea
200 million years ago: Triassic
145 million years ago: Jurassic
65 million years ago: Cretaceous

Extinction
By the end of the Cretaceous, 65 million years ago, a barrier struck the Earth. Several large kinds of dinosaurs disappeared with large-scale volcanic eruptions. This dramatically changed temperatures around the world. Around three-quarters of all plants and animals went extinct.

Ratnot or evolved?
While many of the dinosaurs went extinct, some survived the event. They were a special line of dinosaurs - the birds. Able to adapt to the changing environments, they can only escape out of the extinction event, but most do so. However, there have been several times the large number of species we see around us today.

What is a fossil?
The process of fossilisation takes many thousands of years to complete. It is a gradual process where the parts of an organism are slowly replaced with harder materials, which can survive the passage of time. Dinosaurs that turn into fossils are called palaeontologists.

Fossil hunters
Fossil hunters have also discovered fossilised tracks, but not many, usually attached to a rock - and even fossilised DNA. Palaeontologists use a range of methods to find fossils with a range of modern high-tech scientific methods.

Trace fossils
The only fossils are the preserved remains of a dead body. Sometimes, we can help find the evidence of what a dinosaur was doing while it was alive. These are called trace fossils, and are useful evidence of dinosaur behaviour. These fossils include egg, footprints and even fossilised faeces (poop).

Palaeontologists
Dinosaurs were not the only animals that lived on Earth. In fact, there were many other animals that lived on Earth at the same time as dinosaurs. Palaeontologists study the remains of these animals.

Dinosaurs Today

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North America

Towards the end of the Cretaceous, the supercontinent Pangea began to break up, and the Atlantic Ocean separated North America from Africa and Europe. At this time, North America had a humid, temperate climate, with many different habitats. Later on, during the Cretaceous period, a shallow inland sea covered much of the middle of North America. The first fossil that shows a type of dinosaur evolved on either side of the water.

Key

- *Stegosaurus*
- *Triceratops*
- *Tyrannosaurus rex*
- *Archaeopteryx*
- *Allosaurus*
- *Diplodocus*
- *Tyrannosaurus rex*
- *Quetzalcoatlus*

Tyrannosaurus rex

Group: Theropod • Period: Cretaceous
Pronunciation: Tie-ran-oh-saw-rus-eks

Tyrannosaurus rex was perhaps the largest carnivore ever to walk the Earth. It had one of the most powerful bites of any animal, with teeth like steak knives for tearing through flesh and crushing bone. Its name, meaning 'tyrant lizard king', reflects its spot at the top of the food chain in the Cretaceous period.

Large olfactory bulb (the part of the brain that processes smell) suggests T.rex may have been a scavenger as well as a hunter.

Huge head

Eyes as big as grapefruits

Stiff tail to counterbalance heavy head

Up to 3.6m

Powerful hind legs for sprinting

Tiny strong arms with two claws

T.rex could bite with a force of about 3,500kg - 6 times stronger than a crocodile's bite.

Teeth as long and thick as bananas

Salwater crocodile

Allosaurus fragilis

Group: Theropod • Period: Jurassic
Pronunciation: Al-oh-saw-rus fra-jil-is

Often termed the 'wolf of the Jurassic', Allosaurus was among the top predators of its time. Packs of these fearsome hunters would chase after their prey, slowly draining their target of energy before diving in for the kill. Discovered in 1877, Allosaurus was one of the first dinosaur fossils discovered in North America.

Slash & grab
Allosaurus probably used its sharp teeth in a 'hacking and slashing' motion, to inflict dozens of smaller wounds on larger prey.

Allosaurus could probably open its jaws very wide, to around 70-90 degrees.

Crest may have made it look more intimidating

More than 70 sharp teeth

Fairly long arms, possibly for grabbing prey

Powerful legs for running

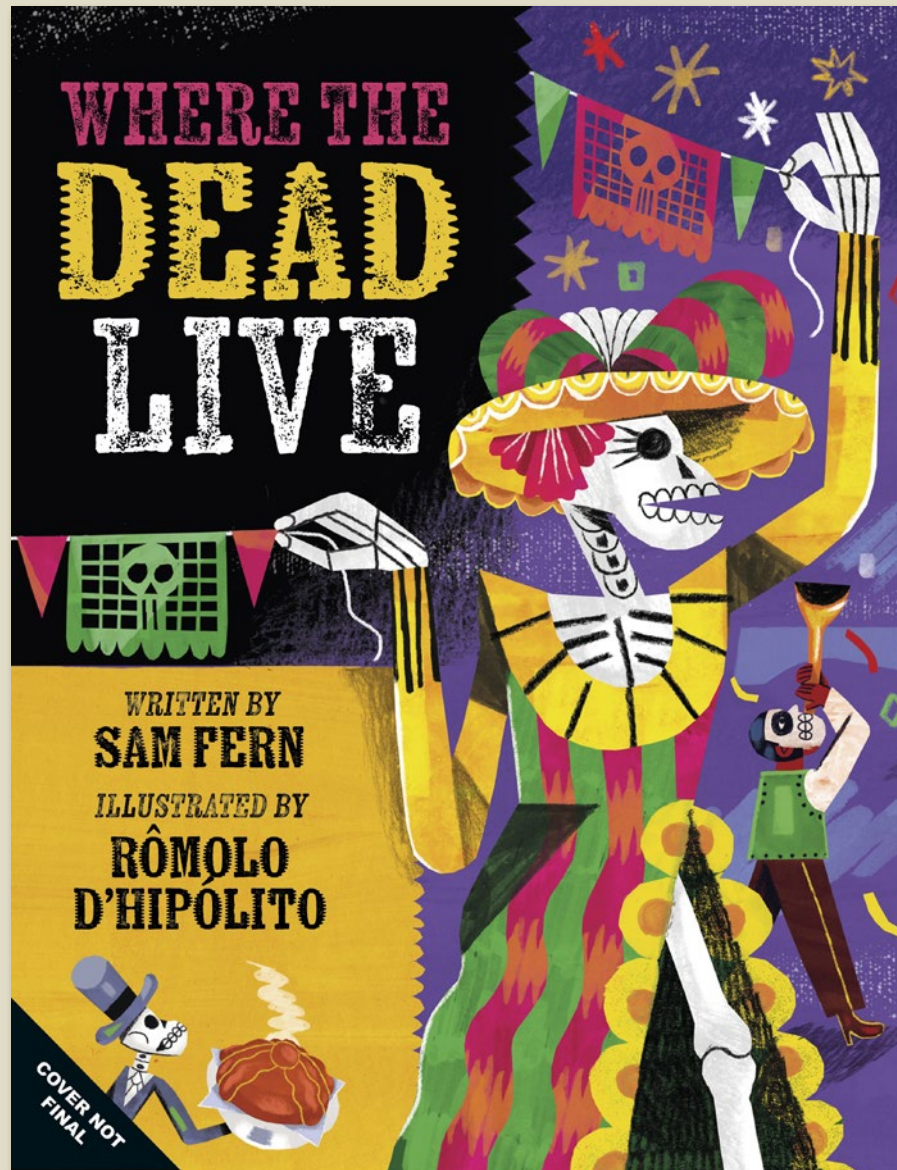
Up to 9.6m

Stegosaurus

Allosaurus specialised in attacking mid-sized prey such as Stegosaurus.

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ISBN	9781787415706
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Author	Jonathan Tennant
Illustrator	Vicky Woodgate
Extent	96pp
Word Count	12500 words
Rights Available	World

Where the Dead Live



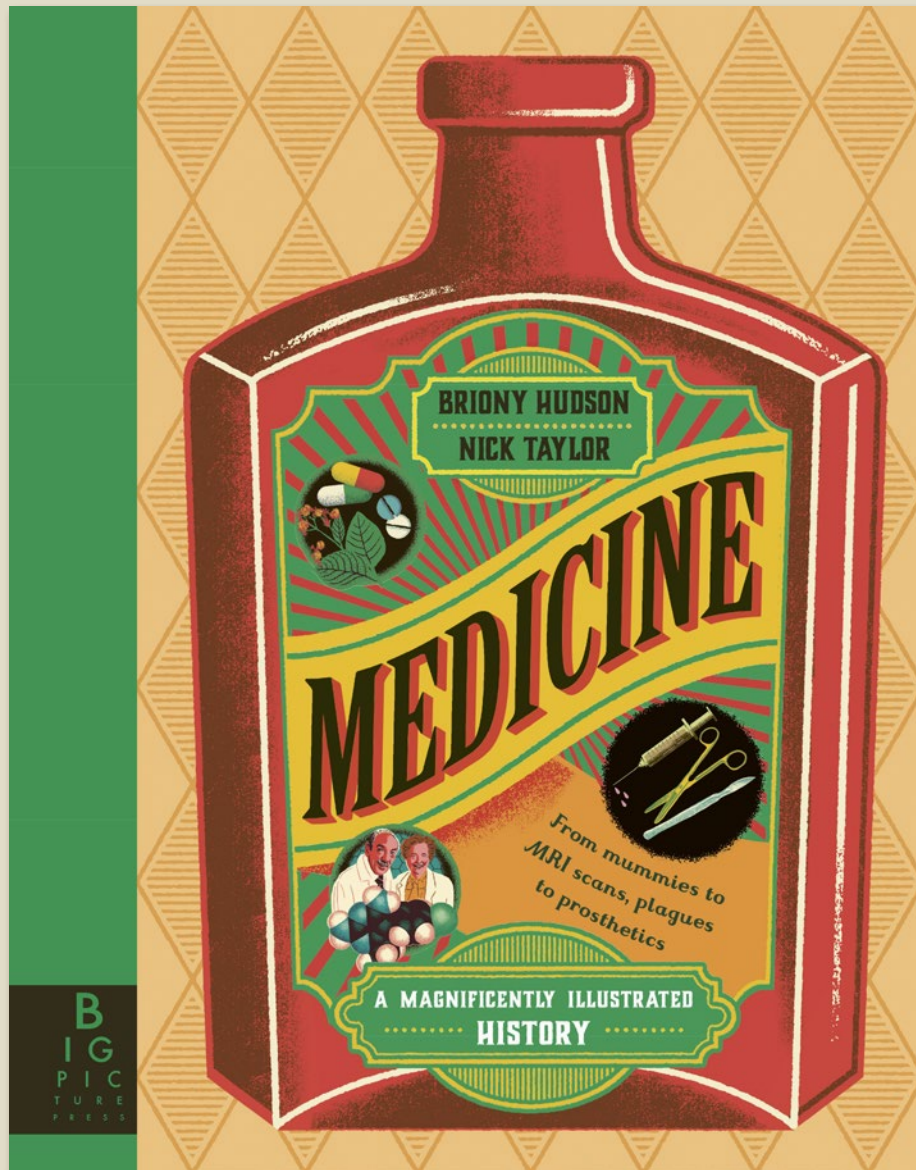
An illustrated guide to the most wondrous and downright spooky homes for those without heartbeats

- A powerful and heartfelt exploration that shines light on different cultural traditions, celebrations and mythologies around death.
- With vibrant illustrations by Brazilian artist Rômolo D'Hipólito, this book is a celebration of the afterlife and our connection to it.

Where the Dead Live

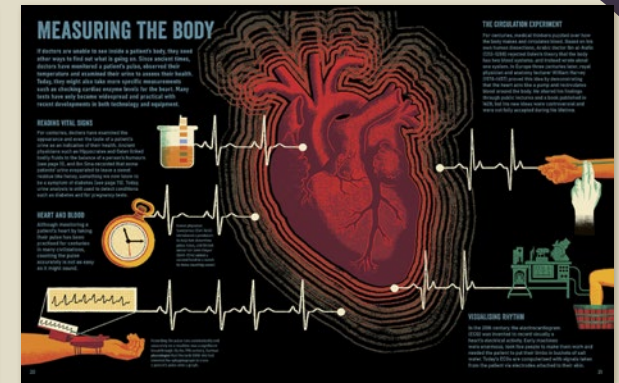


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Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800788411
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Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Sam Fern
Illustrator	Rômolo D'Hipólito
Extent	64pp
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Freight On Board	05/06/2025
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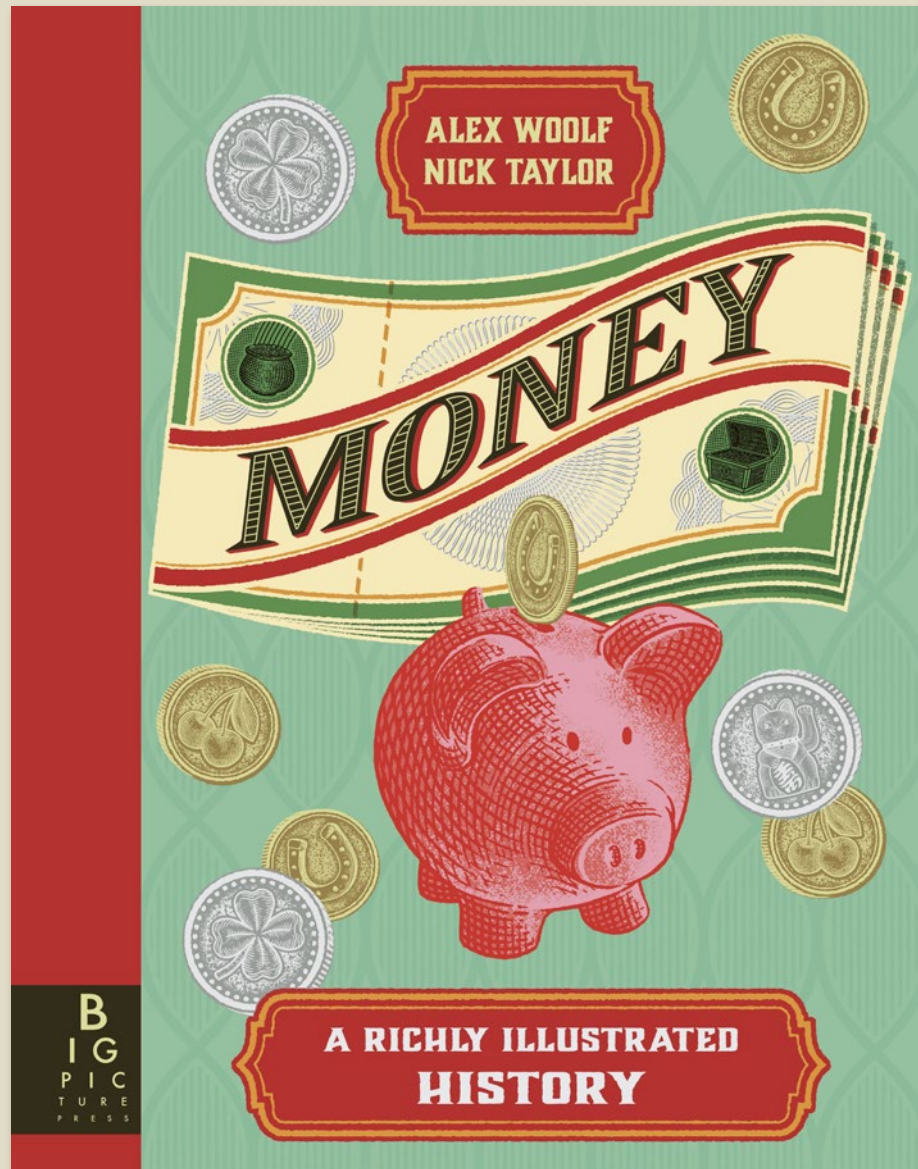


This visually extraordinary book presents the history of medicine as it has never been seen before.

- Sample contents: The History of Medicine, Learning from the Past, Ancient Beliefs, Mental Health, How Medicines Work, Opening Up the Body, The Power of Plants, Malaria Medicines, Making Medicines, Poisons, Hospitals Through History, Early Surgery, Cholera, Plagues and Pandemics, Vaccination, D.I.Y. Medicine, Transplants, Prosthetics
- Expertly written by curator, lecturer and historian, Briony Hudson
- Striking artwork from Aquila artist Nick Taylor is sure to make this title stand out from the crowd
- Perfect for students but also the ideal gift book for general interest readers



Pub Date	18/08/2022
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H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Briony Hudson
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	15000 words
Rights Available	World



This visually extraordinary book presents the history of money as it has never been seen before - from coins to contactless, bankruptcy to billionaires

- Vibrant illustrations and dynamic layouts will appeal to the audience
- Digestible and easy-to-understand text by expert children's author, Alex Woolf.
- A global topic with growing relevance in today's world. There is a significant lack of publishing for children on this subject.
- Pantone and 100% foil cover finishes.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF MONEY

Money serves because it is traded, but this trade doesn't come out of nowhere. It has to be based on something. There are several reasons why money might be traded. Some money is traded because it is made of something valuable, such as gold or silver. This is called commodity money. Another kind is traded because it represents something valuable. This is called representative money. A third kind is traded simply because a government tells it is valuable. This is called fiat money.

COMMODITY MONEY

The earliest form of commodity money was gold and silver. These metals were used because they were valuable and easy to trade. Commodity money is made from things that have value in themselves. Commodity money is used in many parts of the world. For example, in some parts of Africa, cowrie shells are used as money. In some parts of the world, salt is used as money. Commodity money is used in many parts of the world.

REPRESENTATIVE MONEY

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FIAT MONEY

Fiat money is money that is not backed by a commodity. It is created by a government and is used as a medium of exchange. Fiat money is used in many parts of the world. For example, the US dollar is fiat money. The Euro is fiat money. The British pound is fiat money. Fiat money is used in many parts of the world.

A WORLD WITHOUT MONEY

To understand why money is useful, let's try to imagine a world without money. In such a world, the only way to get hold of the things you need would be to make or grow them, or steal them from other people. These people are called barter. Barter is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money.

BARTER AND BITS

Barter is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without using money. Barter is used in many parts of the world. For example, in some parts of Africa, cowrie shells are used as money. In some parts of the world, salt is used as money. Barter is used in many parts of the world.

THE PROBLEMS WITH BARTER

Barter has several problems. First, it is difficult to find someone who has what you need and who wants what you have. Second, it is difficult to measure the value of things. Third, it is difficult to store things. Fourth, it is difficult to transport things. Fifth, it is difficult to divide things. Sixth, it is difficult to trade things. Seventh, it is difficult to trade things. Eighth, it is difficult to trade things. Ninth, it is difficult to trade things. Tenth, it is difficult to trade things.

COMING OF MONET

Money is a way to solve the problems of barter. Money is used in many parts of the world. For example, in some parts of Africa, cowrie shells are used as money. In some parts of the world, salt is used as money. Money is used in many parts of the world.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD FORM OF MONEY?

The earliest forms of money were very different to the money we use today. There was no paper or printing process or machines to make money. People had to make it with their hands. They used the natural world. All of the first forms of money were made of something that was valuable and easy to trade. The problem was, not all people traded the same things, so not everyone had what they needed.

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QUIRKY CURRENCIES

Many unusual objects were used as money in the era before notes and coins. These included foodstuffs such as barley, rice, corn and wheat. The Chinese used tea bricks to pay for things, whereas the Aztecs used cacao beans, and the peoples of ancient Africa and the Middle East measured value in coffee beans. The Mesopotamians kept sacks of grain in protected barns, much like the banks of today. When stored carefully, these foods could provide a reasonable store of value. But a storm or a bad harvest could wipe out your wealth.

MONEY YOU CAN EAT

Some surprising foods have been used as units of exchange in different parts of the world. Here are some of them.

BUTTER

The Pilgrims of the island of Madagascar used butter as a currency. During the Second World War, butter became a unit of exchange in Germany.

CHEESE

In the early 1800s, the Swiss used cheese as a currency. In the early 1900s, the Chinese used tea bricks as a currency.

EELS

Dried and smoked eels were used as a currency in the early 1900s. In the early 1900s, the Chinese used tea bricks as a currency.

COCONUTS

For the Kusa Yaku, who live on islands off the coast of Papua New Guinea, money is made from coconuts. They harvest coconuts for exchange for other goods.

EGGS

When Venetians were suffering from hyperinflation in the 1500s, they used eggs as a currency. In the early 1900s, the Chinese used tea bricks as a currency.

POTATO MASHERS

In ancient Cameroon, potato mashers were used as a currency. These heavy iron objects, called ensusbas, were shaped like a club.

KISSI PENNIES

The kissi penny was a currency used mainly in West Africa in the first half of the twentieth century. They were long iron rods, usually arranged in bundles of twenty. A cow could be bought for 30 or 40 bundles.

IRON SNAKES

The Lobi tribe of Burkina Faso used iron snakes as a currency. They would also attach them to their calves as a protection from snake bites and lightning.

KNIVES

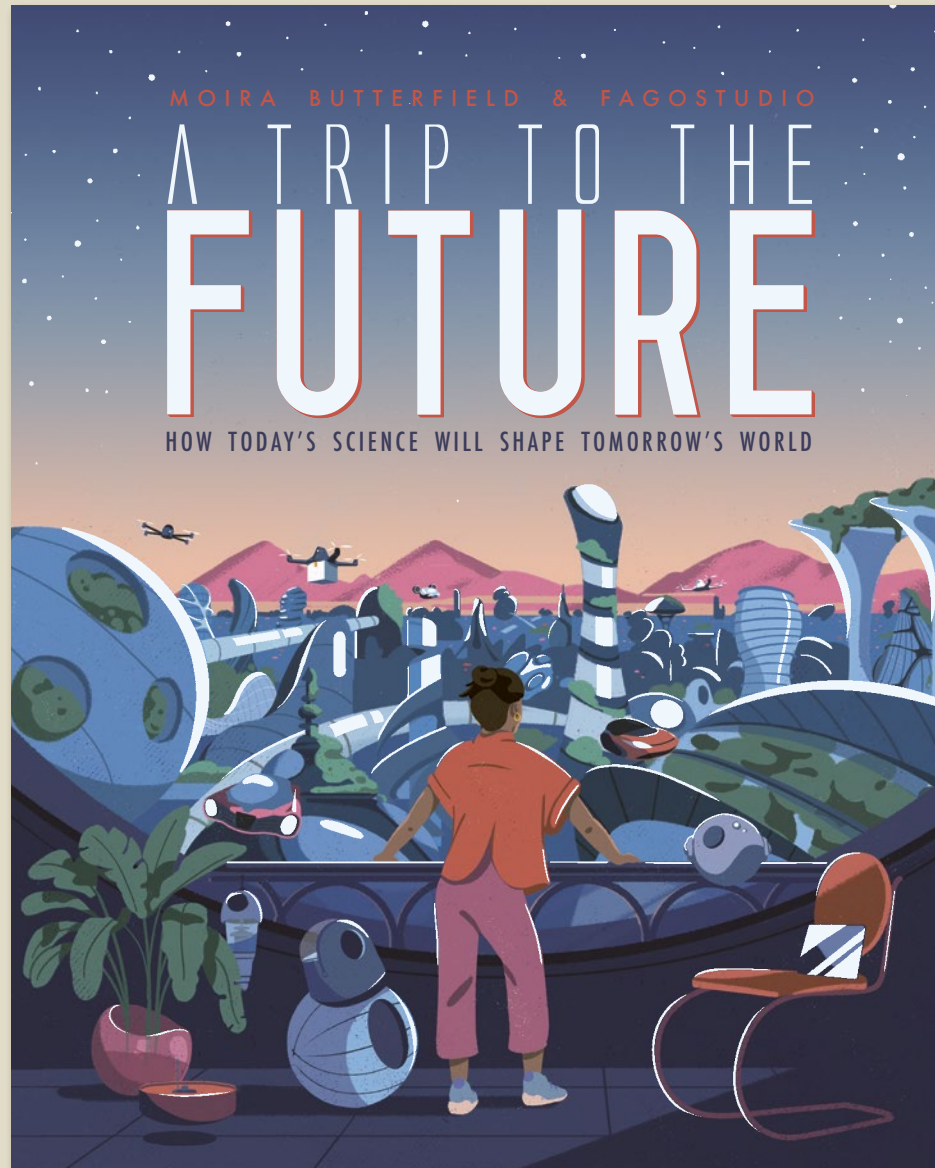
Large bronze knives circulated as currency in ancient China between 600 and 200 BCE. According to one story, this started when a prince who was running low on money to pay his troops allowed them to use their knives to pay for goods in the local village.

RAI STONES

The small Pacific island of Yap possesses the world's biggest money. Rai stones are huge discs of rock weighing up to 8 tonnes each. The stones are rarely moved, and are not used for day-to-day transactions, but they change hands as ceremonial gifts, to forge alliances, resolve conflicts or to apologise for wrongdoing.

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Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Translation Files	13/05/2024
Files To Printer	30/04/2024
Freight On Board	17/07/2024
Rights Available	World

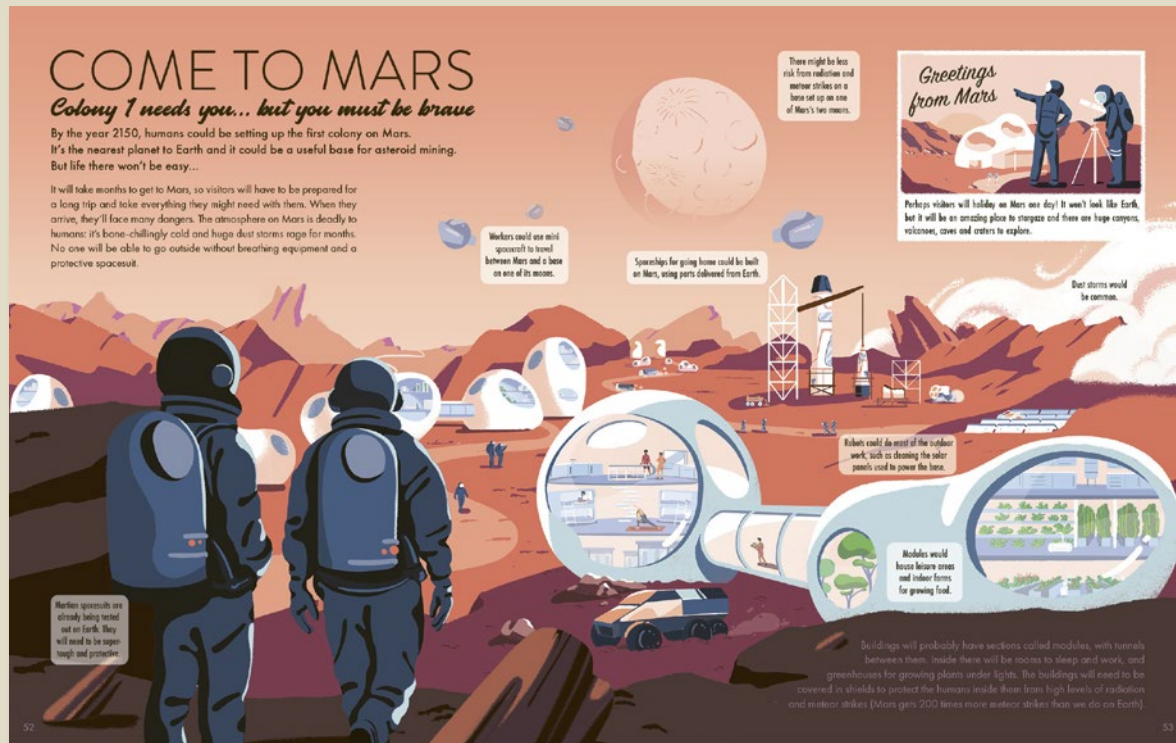
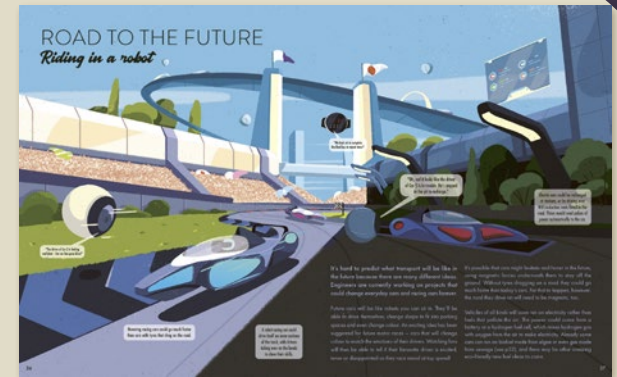
A Trip to the Future



Take a trip to the future in this one-of-a-kind science book!

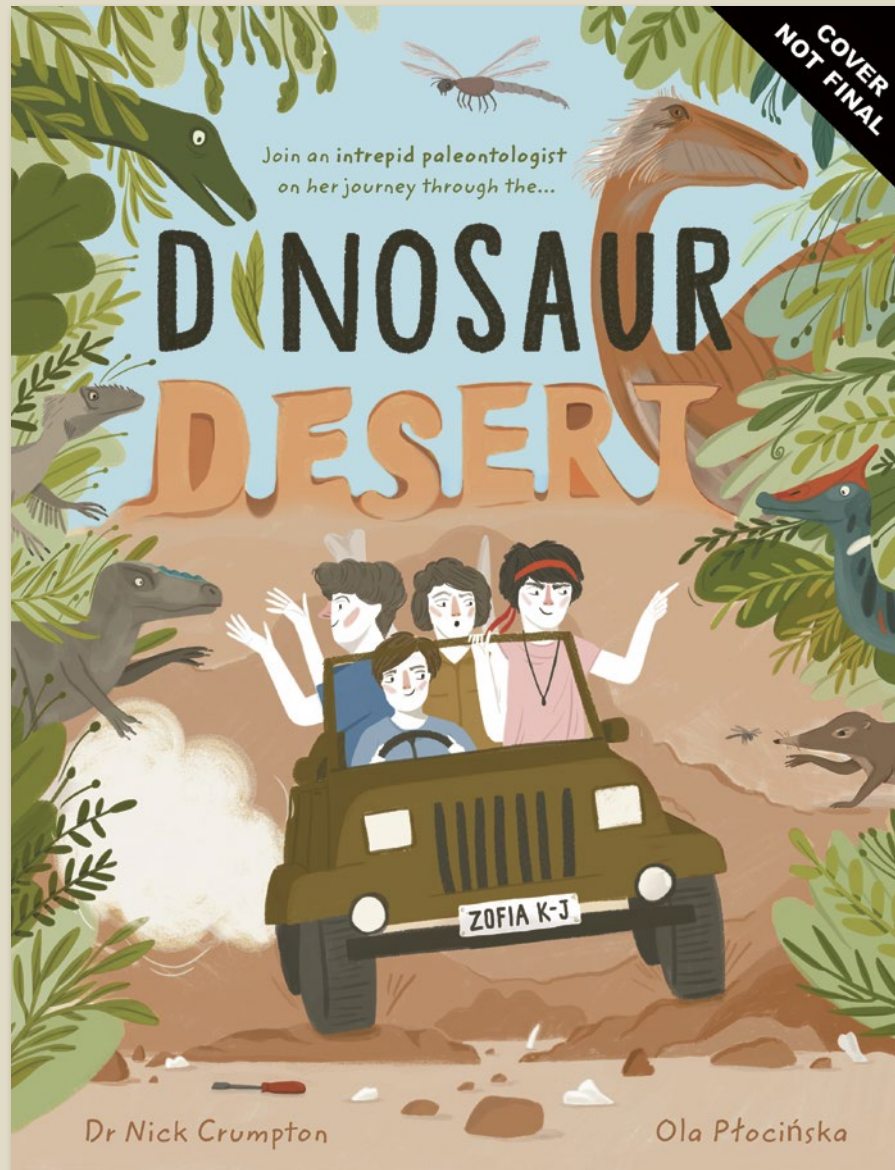
- Shortlisted for ASE Book of the Year
- Sample contents: Home Smart Home; T-Shirt, Change Colour!; Brainernet!; Park in the Sky; Bionic Robotic; Supersports; Androids; Recycling Plant; Animal Conservation; Floating Cities; Future Cars; Solar Sails; Space Elevators; Space Hotels; Asteroid Mines; Mars Settlements; Space Garden; Terraforming
- Timely and topical in its coverage of the problems facing our planet: this book explores how humans may be able to reverse water shortages, pollution and climate change
- Concise text, written in consultation with experts from a range of fields.
- Illustrations by collective Fago Studio evoke classic comics with a futuristic touch!

A Trip to the Future



Pub Date	09/07/2020
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781787415751
H x W	302 x 241mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Moira Butterfield
Illustrator	FagoStudio
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World

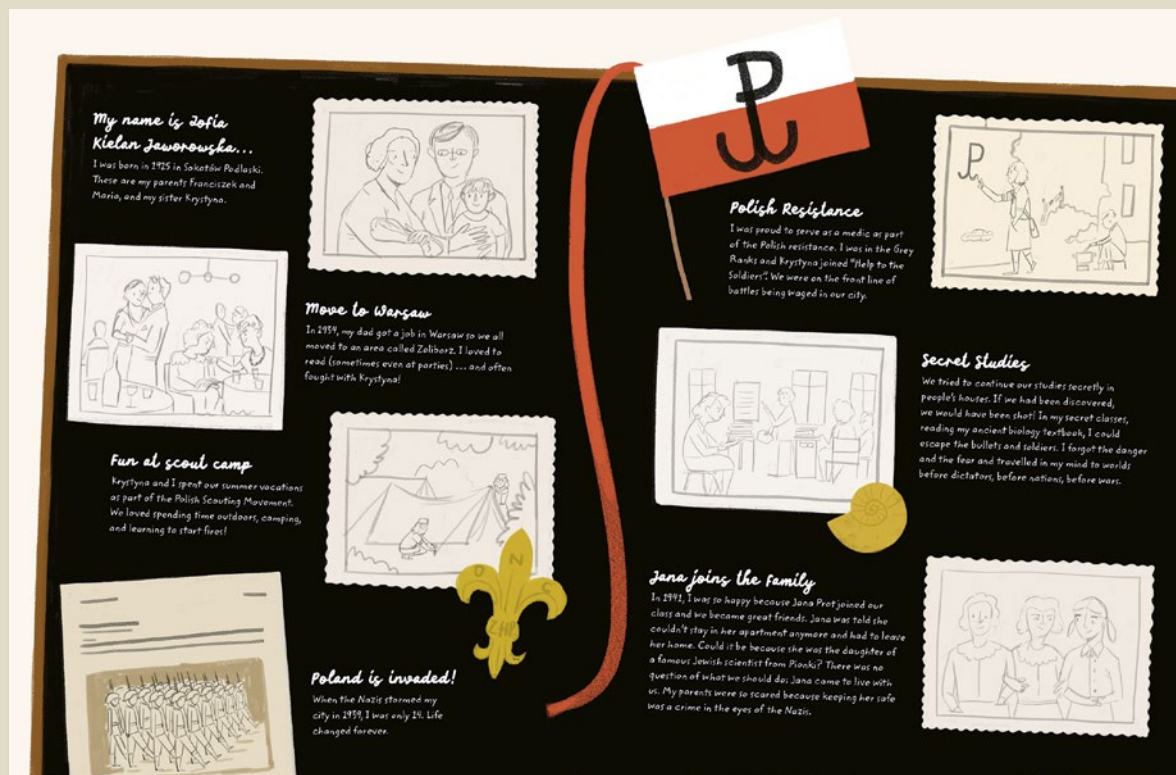
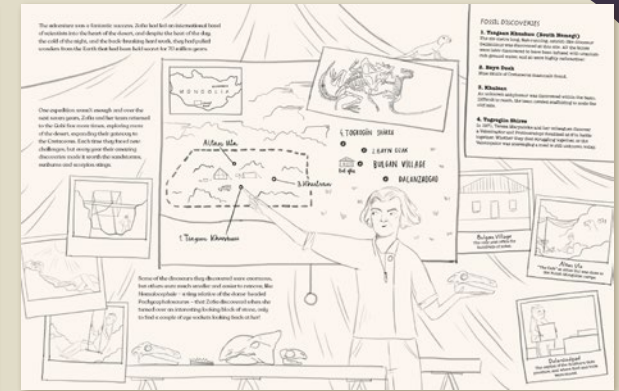
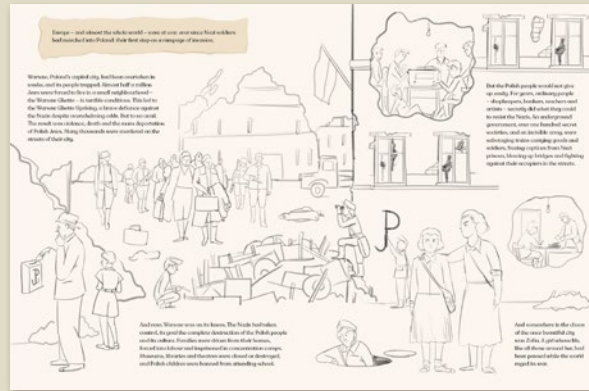
Dinosaur Desert



A dino-mite adventure story to inspire the next generation of scientists and explorers!

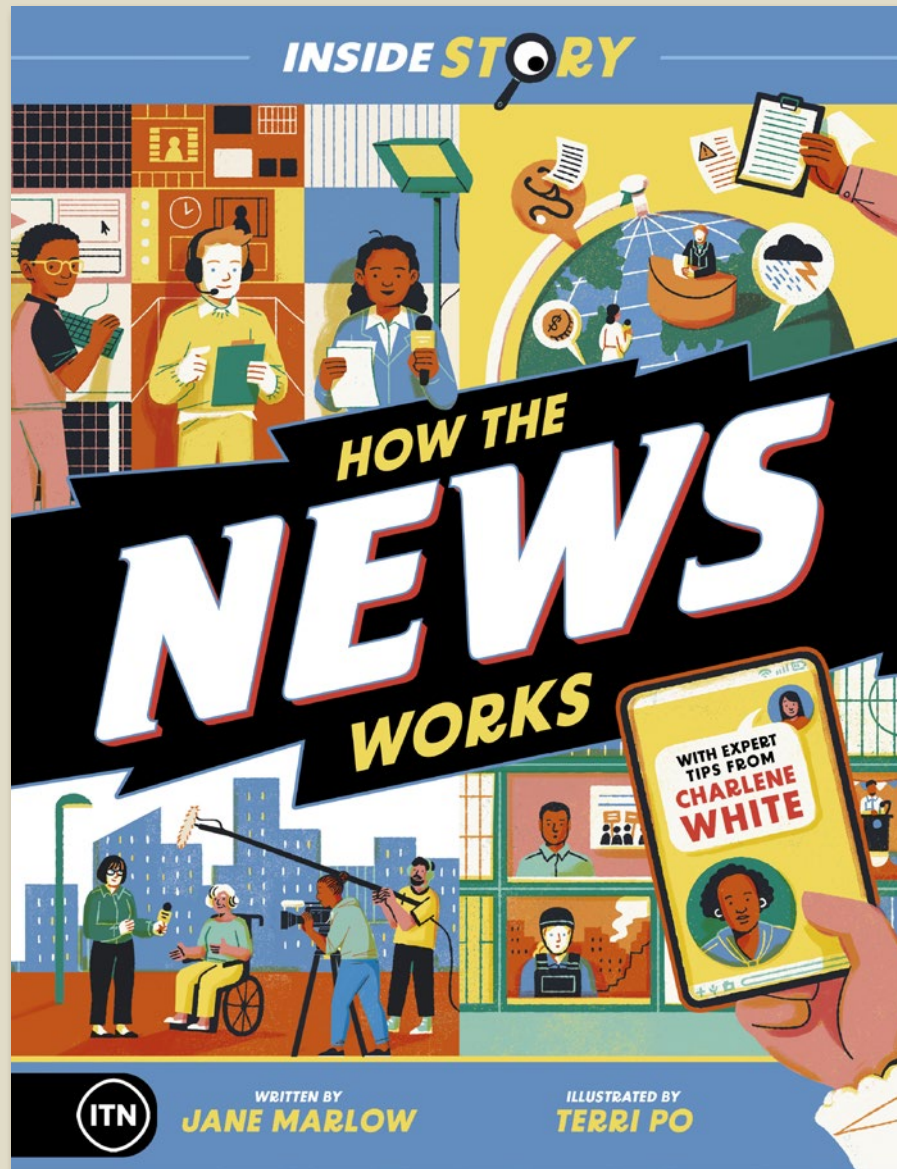
- Publishing on the 100th anniversary of Zofia Jaworowska's birth, the book has been created in collaboration with her family using extensive archive material.
- Beautifully illustrated by Polish artist Ola Plocinska, the book includes a mix of graphic novel spreads, kit lists and wonderful scenes of the Gobi Desert as well as detailed information on how to find fossils to inspire budding palaeontologists.

Dinosaur Desert



Pub Date	17/04/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800786653
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Nick Crumpton
Illustrator	Ola Plocinska
Extent	64pp
Word Count	7800 words
Translation Files	05/08/2024
Files To Printer	25/11/2024
Freight On Board	13/02/2025
Rights Available	World

Inside Story: How the News Works



Get the inside story on today's most important topics and learn to navigate the news like a pro!

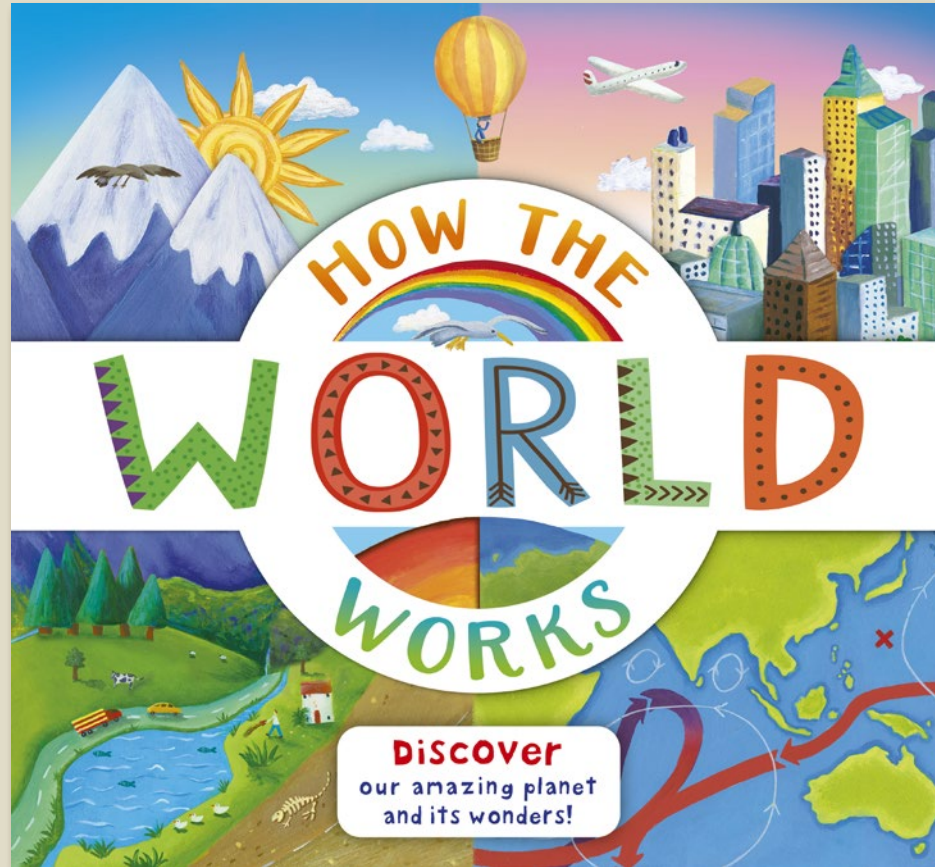
- An all-encompassing, no-nonsense guide to the news industry, looking at how news is made, what and who it's for, what to look out for when digesting news and tips on how to be a savvy news-consumer.
- Written by expert authors from ITN news team, including tips from ITV's Charlene White. Informed by lived experiences of real journalists from across the news sector.
- News from a global perspective: look at key moments in news history and stories that shaped the world from Europe, America, China, Indonesia, India and more.

Inside Story: How the News Works



Pub Date	01/02/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800782594
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	ITN Productions
Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Freight On Board	16/11/2023
Rights Available	World

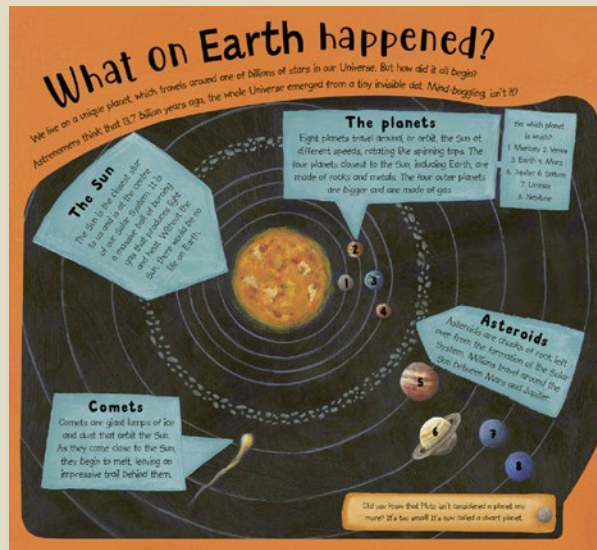
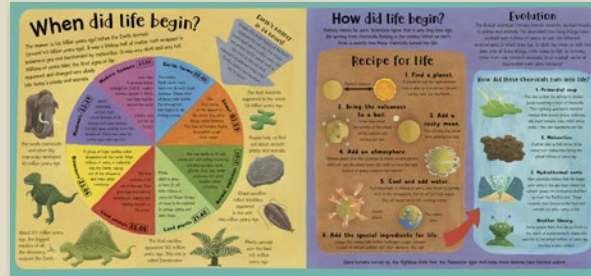
How the World Works



From how Earth began to modern life today, fiery volcanoes, greenhouse gases and the water cycle - learn all about how the world works!

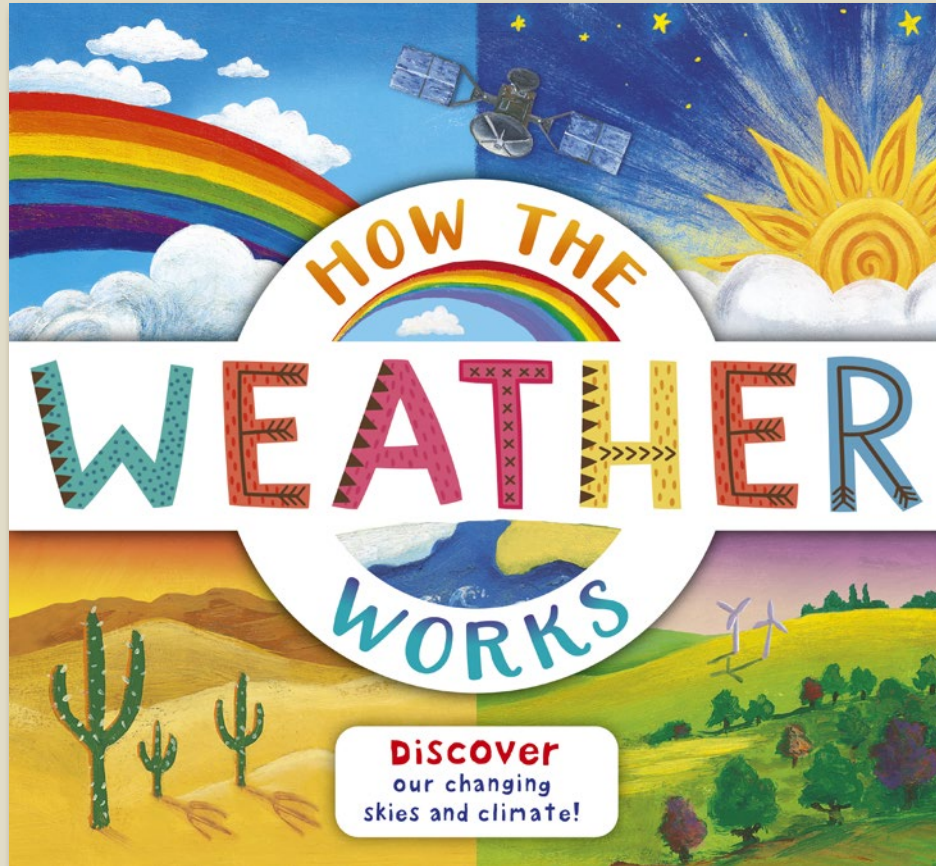
- A fresh, updated look for the acclaimed series featuring *How the World Works* and *How the Weather Works*, which has sold over 213,000 copies worldwide (as of October 2022).
- An accessible, gorgeously illustrated first science book, answering children's most pressing questions about how the world works
- Entertaining and educational, an updated edition of *How The World Works*, winner of the Royal Society Young People's Book Prize

How the World Works



Pub Date	11/05/2023
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800785588
H x W	254 x 275mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Christiane Dorion
Illustrator	Beverley Young
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

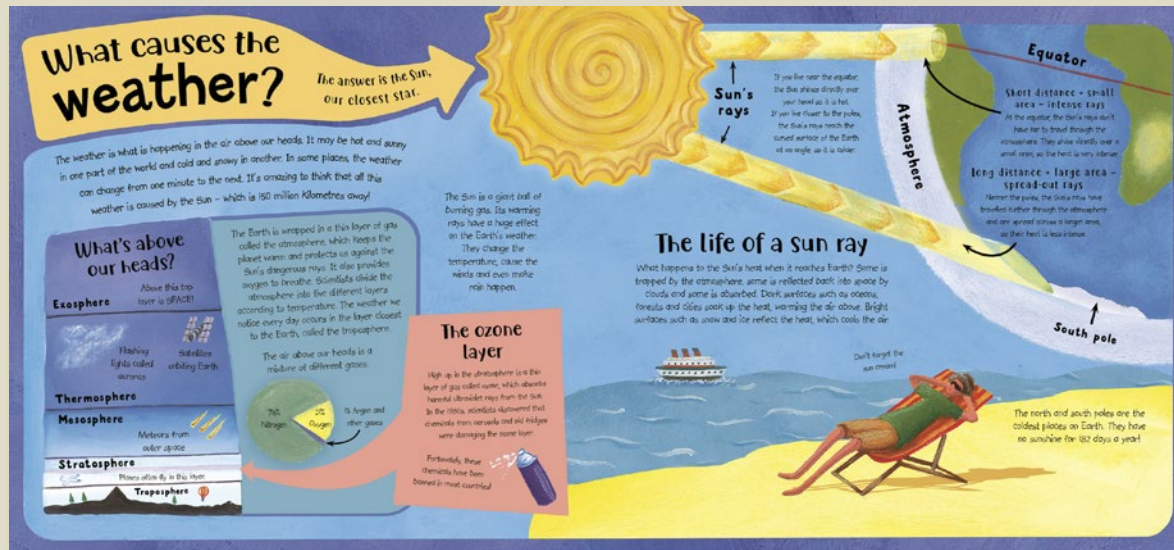
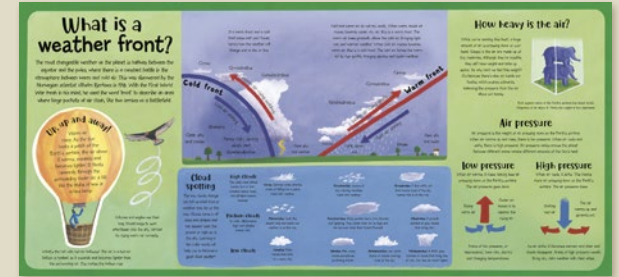
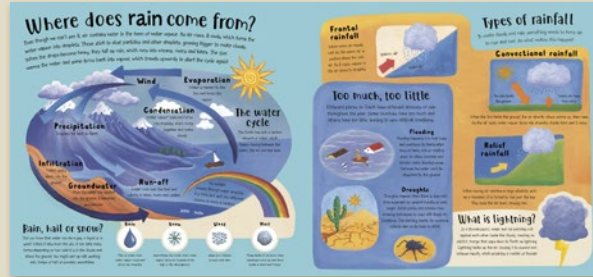
How the Weather Works



From rainfall to sunshine, snow storms to hurricanes and everything in between - learn all about how the weather works!

- A fresh, updated look for the acclaimed series featuring *How the World Works* and *How the Weather Works*, which has sold over 213,000 copies worldwide (as of October 2022).
- An accessible, gorgeously illustrated first science book, answering children's most pressing questions about how the weather works
- Entertaining and educational, an updated edition of this book which follows on from *How The World Works*, winner of the Royal Society Young People's Book Prize

How the Weather Works



Pub Date	11/05/2023
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800785595
H x W	254 x 275mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Christiane Dorion
Illustrator	Beverley Young
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

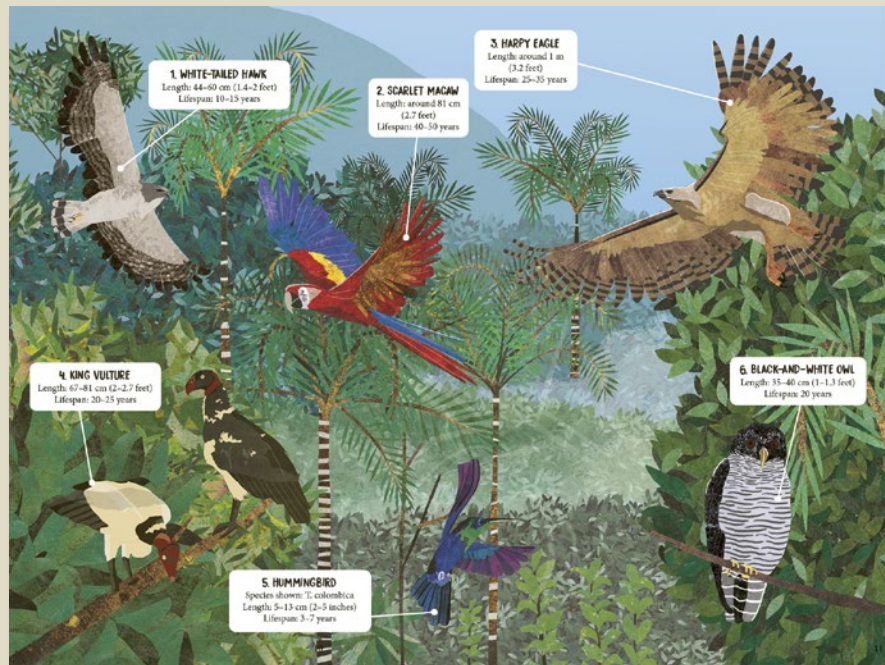
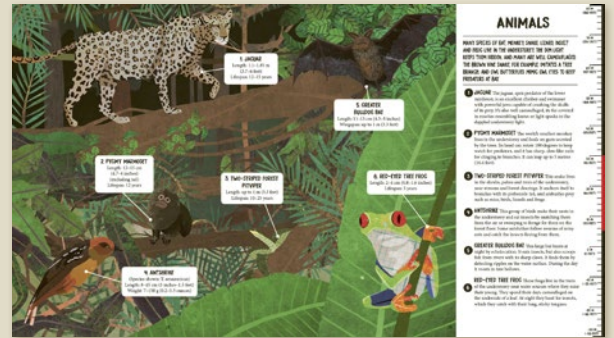
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



An ingenious exploration of our rainforests

- Each spread features colourful and eye-catching illustrations of different animal and plant species, plus easy-to-digest, bite-sized facts.
- Part of the All the Way Down series that takes a 'look down' approach at different ecosystems, from the animals that swoop across the tallest trees to the creatures that dwell near the bottom.
- Engaging STEM non-fiction book for aspiring conservationists and scientists aged 7-9 years old.

All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



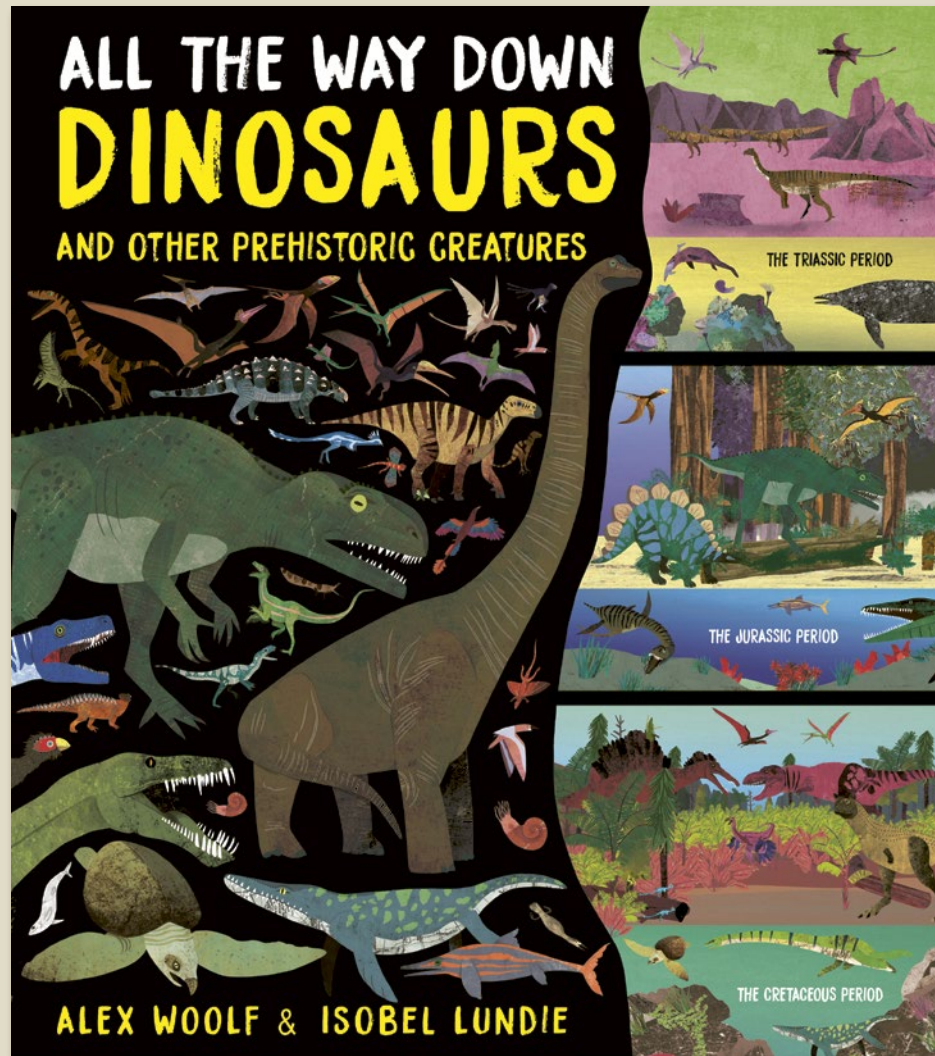
HIGH FLYERS

THE EMERGENT LAYER OF THE AMAZON RAINFOREST IS HOME TO MANY SPECIES OF BIRDS. AT THIS LEVEL, THEY HAVE PLENTY OF SPACE TO ROAM THE FOREST, SWOOPING TO FEED ON PREY OR VEGETATION, AND THEIR NESTS ARE LESS VULNERABLE TO PREDATORS THAN THEY WOULD BE LOWER DOWN. THE APEX PREDATORS OF THIS LAYER ARE THE HARPY EAGLE AND THE WHITE-TAILED HAWK.

- 1 WHITE-TAILED HAWK** This bird of prey likes to hunt in the emergent layer, where there are fewer trees than below to hinder its flight. It hovers in its site, scanning its surroundings, before swooping for its prey. It eats small mammals and reptiles, as well as birds and insects.
- 2 SCARLET MACAW** These large, colourful parrots live in the emergent layer and upper canopy. Here they have the space to fly at speeds of up to 56 km/h (35 mph). They mostly fly alone or in pairs, but sometimes as a flock. They feed on fruits and seeds.
- 3 HARPY EAGLE** These huge, fearsome raptors have wingspans of up to 2 m (6.6 feet), and 13-cm (5 inch) claws – longer than a grizzly bear's. They rest high up in kapok trees and prey on sloths and monkeys, in addition to other mammals, reptiles and birds.
- 4 KING VULTURE** These large scavenging birds have very sharp eyesight. They perch in the topmost branches of the emergent layer and search for carrion (animal remains) below. If they see any, they swoop down in groups of up to twelve and push other scavengers aside to get at the food.
- 5 HUMMINGBIRD** This family of birds are amazing flyers. They can hover in mid-air, fly backwards and even upside down. Beating their wings at up to a 1000 times a second, they dart from flower to flower among the treetops of the emergent layer, drinking nectar and eating insects.
- 6 BLACK-AND-WHITE OWL** This bird of prey hunts at night for large insects, as well as bats, rodents, birds and tree frogs. It builds its nest in the emergent layer to protect its eggs and chicks from climbing predators.

Pub Date	28/04/2021
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788947
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11097 words
Rights Available	World

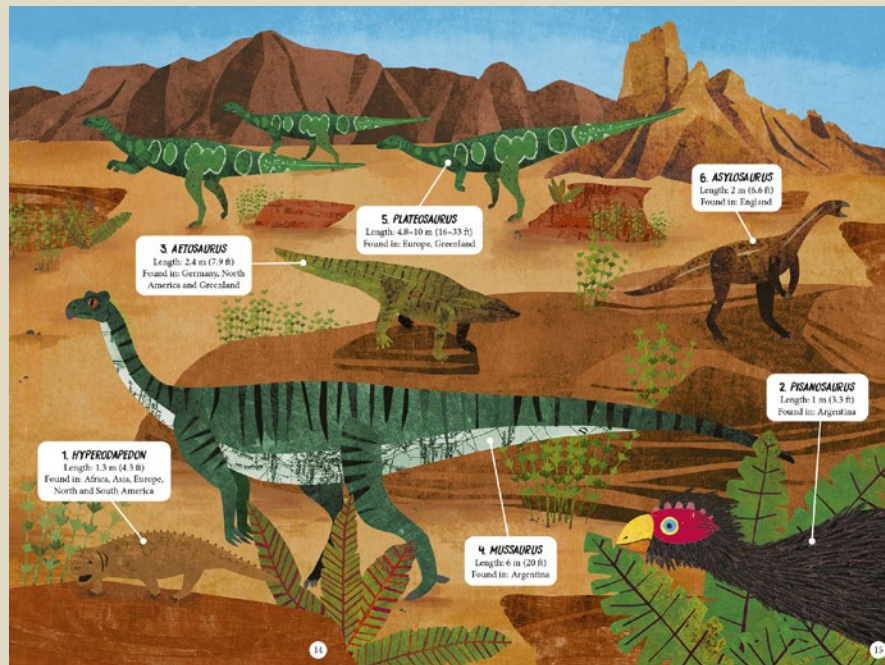
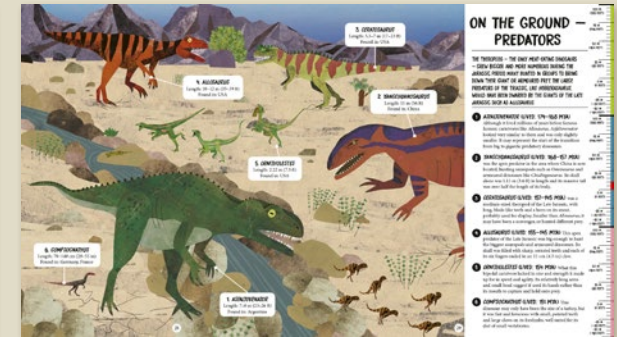
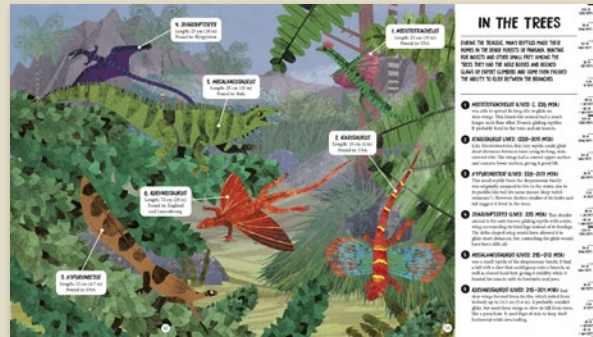
All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



An ingenious exploration of the dinosaurs!

- An innovative information book that allows children to travel back in time to the time when dinosaurs ruled, discovering what life resides at each level.
- Special material includes a ruler running down the side of each spread keep track of the different depths.
- Engaging STEM-focused non-fiction book for dinosaur lovers aged 7-8 years old.

All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



ON THE GROUND - HERBIVORES

THE FIRST DINOSAURS APPEARED AROUND 231 MILLION YEARS AGO. THEY WERE SMALL CREATURES DARTING AROUND ON THEIR HANDS. LESS THE DINOSAURS FORMED TWO MAIN GROUPS: THE SAGRISCHIA (LIZARD-HIPPED) AND THE ORNITHISCHIA (BIRD-HIPPED). BIRD-HIPPED DINOSAURS WERE MOSTLY PLANT-EATERS. LIZARD-HIPPED DINOSAURS INCLUDED BOTH MEAT-EATERS AND PLANT-EATERS.

1. HYPERODAPTON (LIVED: 231-227 MYA)
This weird-looking animal is a kind of rhycolosaur - a beaked reptile related to the dinosaurs. It had a scaly body and moved slowly, using its beak to cut through tough plants.

2. PISANGSAURUS (LIVED: 228-216 MYA)
This small, lightly built plant-eater weighed less than 10 kg (22 lb). It had strong hind legs and could run away quickly if a predator came near. We don't know if it was a true dinosaur or a close cousin.

3. AETIOSAURUS (LIVED: 228-209 MYA)
This small, slow-moving, plant-eating archosaur had a long, slender body and short arms. Four rows of thick, bony plates covered its body, providing good protection against predators.

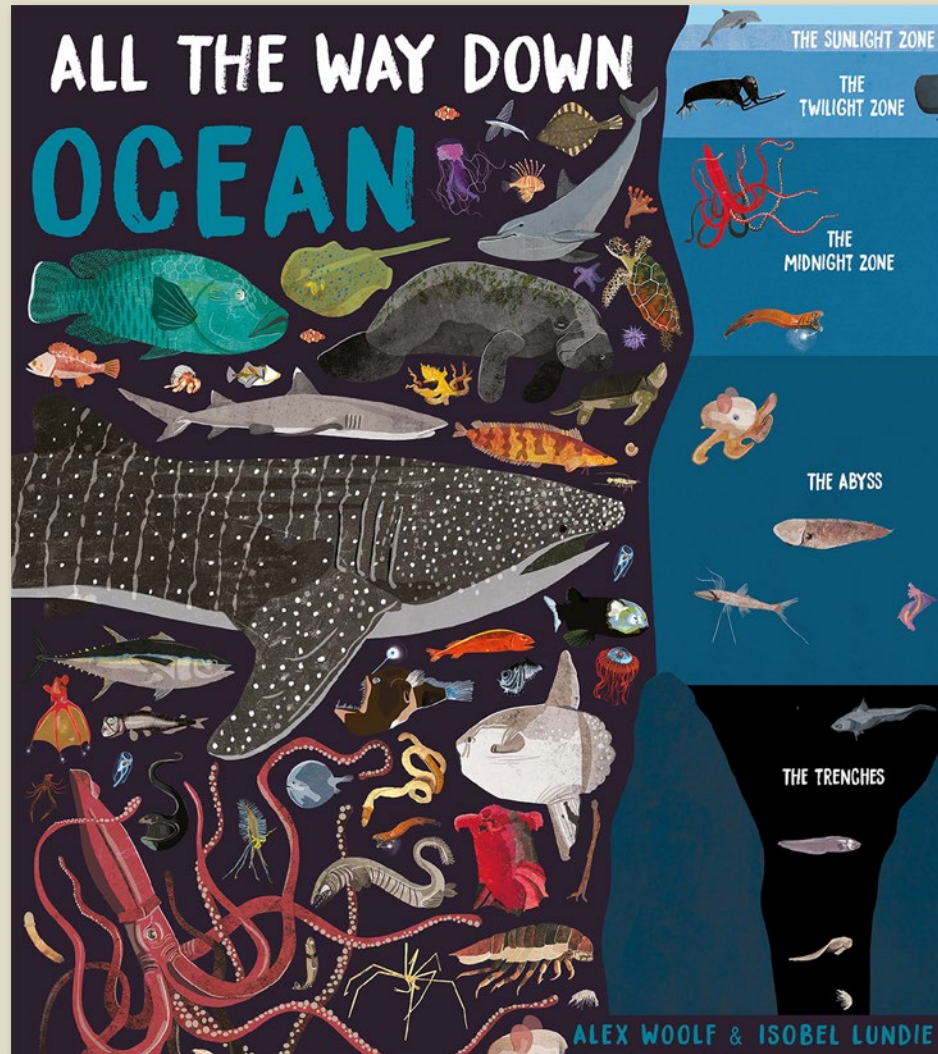
4. MUSSAURUS (LIVED: 215 MYA)
'Moose Lizard' got its name because the first fossils discovered were tiny. We now know these were infants. It was a sauropodomorph dinosaur - a bipedal ancestor of the giant sauropods that walked on all fours.

5. PLATEOSAURUS (LIVED: 146-66 MYA)
Plateosaurs were one of the biggest dinosaurs of the Triassic and another sauropodomorph. It had a small head on a long, flexible neck, short but muscular arms with large claws on its three fingers, and powerful hind legs.

6. ASYLOSOSAURUS (LIVED: 208-201 MYA)
This was one of the last sauropodomorph dinosaurs to walk on its hind legs. Its close cousin, the sauropods, all walked on four legs.

Pub Date	28/07/2022
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800789012
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf Woolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11030 words
Rights Available	World

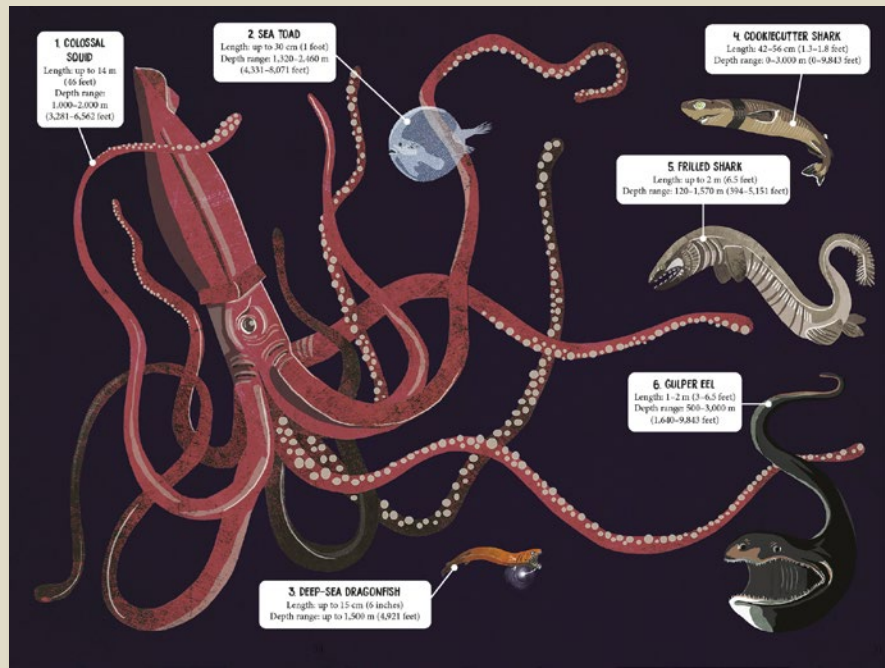
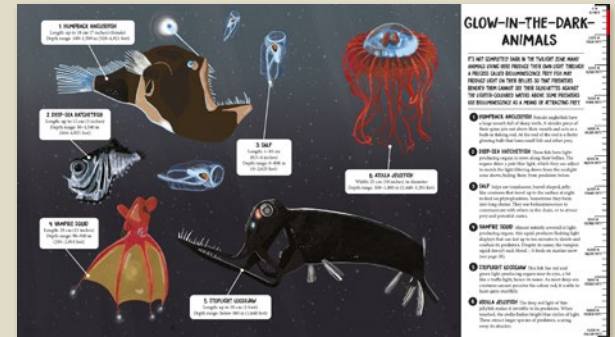
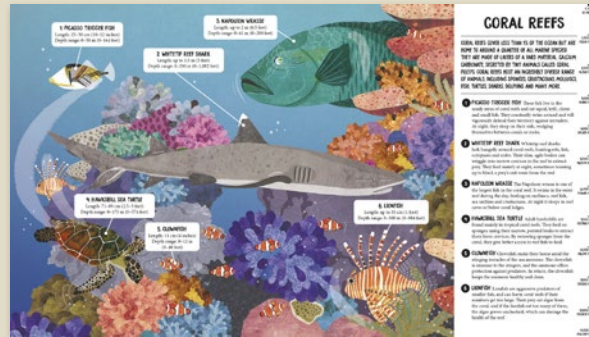
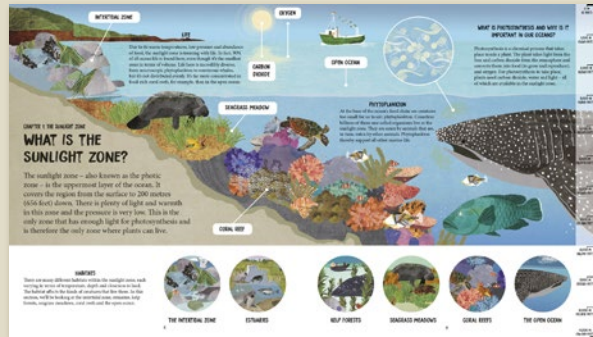
All The Way Down: Ocean



An ingenious exploration of our oceans

- An innovative information book that allows children to dive into the ocean depths and discover what life resides at each level.
- Part of the All the Way Down series that takes a 'look down' approach at different ecosystems, from the organisms that reside near its top to the creatures that dwell near the bottom.
- Engaging STEM non-fiction book for children 7-9 years old and aspiring scientists.

All The Way Down: Ocean



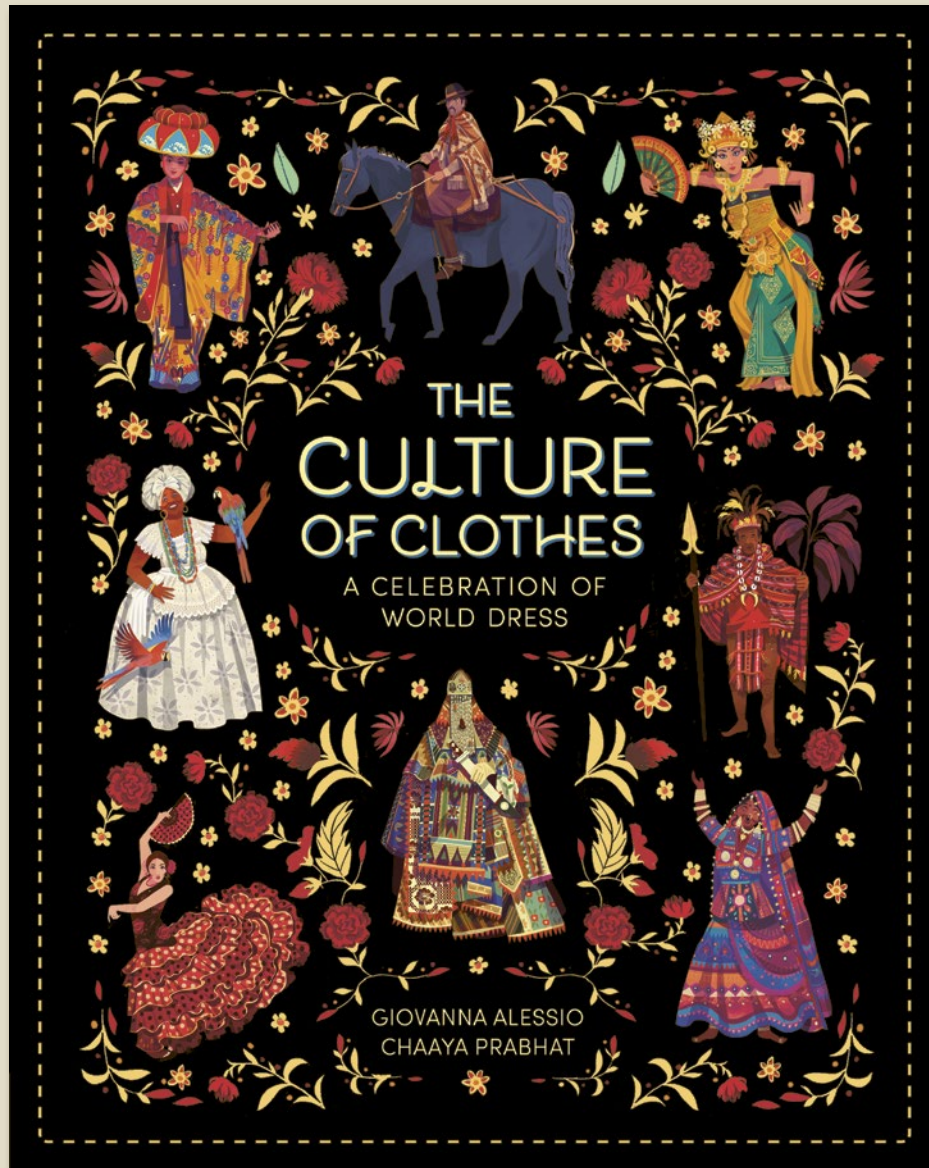
PREDATORS OF THE MIDNIGHT ZONE

PREY IS SCARCE IN THE MIDNIGHT ZONE, AND PREDATORS HAVE DEVELOPED ADAPTATIONS TO SURVIVE THERE, INCLUDING LONG, SHARP BACKWARD-POINTING TEETH TO ENSURE THAT PREY ONCE CAUGHT CAN'T WEIGGLE FREE. IN THE ABSOLUTE QUIET OF THE MIDNIGHT ZONE, MANY PREDATORS HAVE HIGHLY DEVELOPED HEARING. ONE FAMILY OF SNAKE-TOOTH FISHES LISTEN WITH THEIR FACES.

- 1. COLOSSAL SQUID** Colossal squid are superbly adapted to hunting in the dark depths. They have the largest eyes in the animal kingdom, and the biggest beaks of any squid. There are 25 rotating beaks on the ends of their tentacles for seizing prey.
- 2. SEA TOAD** The sea toad saves energy by barely moving at all, breathing by pushing water across its gills. It sits on the seafloor and waits, motionless, for prey to come within reach. It doesn't need to feed often, and isn't picky about what it eats.
- 3. DEEP-SEA DRAGONFISH** These fish have light organs next to their eyes that produce blue and red light. Emitting red light effectively makes them invisible to their prey. Dragonfish have large jaws and can eat prey more than half their own length.
- 4. COOKIECUTTER SHARK** This little shark has predators with bioluminescence, and attaches itself to them with its thick, sucking lips. Then, with its razor-sharp, hook-like teeth, it cuts out a plug of flesh, leaving a crater wound.
- 5. FRILLED SHARK** The frilled shark hunts above the seabed, linging at its prey like a snake. It has several rows of small, needle-sharp teeth ideal for snagging the soft bodies of squid, its favourite prey. Its long, flexible jaws enable it to swallow prey whole.
- 6. GULPER EEL** The gulper, or pelican eel, has an enormous esophagus for a mouth, which it uses as a net as it swims into groups of small crustaceans. It then expels the water through its gills. Its tail has tentacles that glow pink to attract prey.

Pub Date	10/01/2024
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800788855
H x W	292 x 260mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Alex Woolf Woolf Alex
Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
Extent	56pp
Word Count	11636 words
Rights Available	World

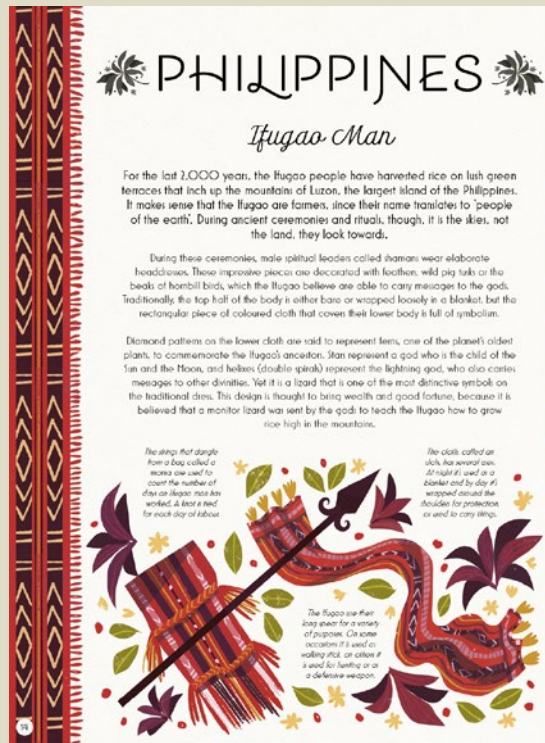
The Culture of Clothes



A colourful celebration of costumes and cultures from around the world.

- Beautiful folk-art style from Indian illustrator Chaaya Prabhat
- Giovanna Alessio is a writer and editor for National Geographic magazine
- Contents: Bali; China; India; Japan; South Korea; Philippines; Thailand; Mexico; Greenland; USA; Argentina; Peru; Panama; Brazil; Namibia; Mali; Kenya; Nigeria; Cameroon; Portugal; Germany; France; Spain; Czech Republic; Norway; New Zealand; Samoa; Papua New Guinea

The Culture of Clothes



Pub Date	11/04/2024
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800789265
H x W	302 x 241mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Giovanna Alessio
Illustrator	Chaaya Prabhat
Extent	80pp
Rights Available	World



Brazil – BBF24 – nonfiction

Created by Cecilia Fanucci
cecilia.fanucci@bonnierbooks.co.uk

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