



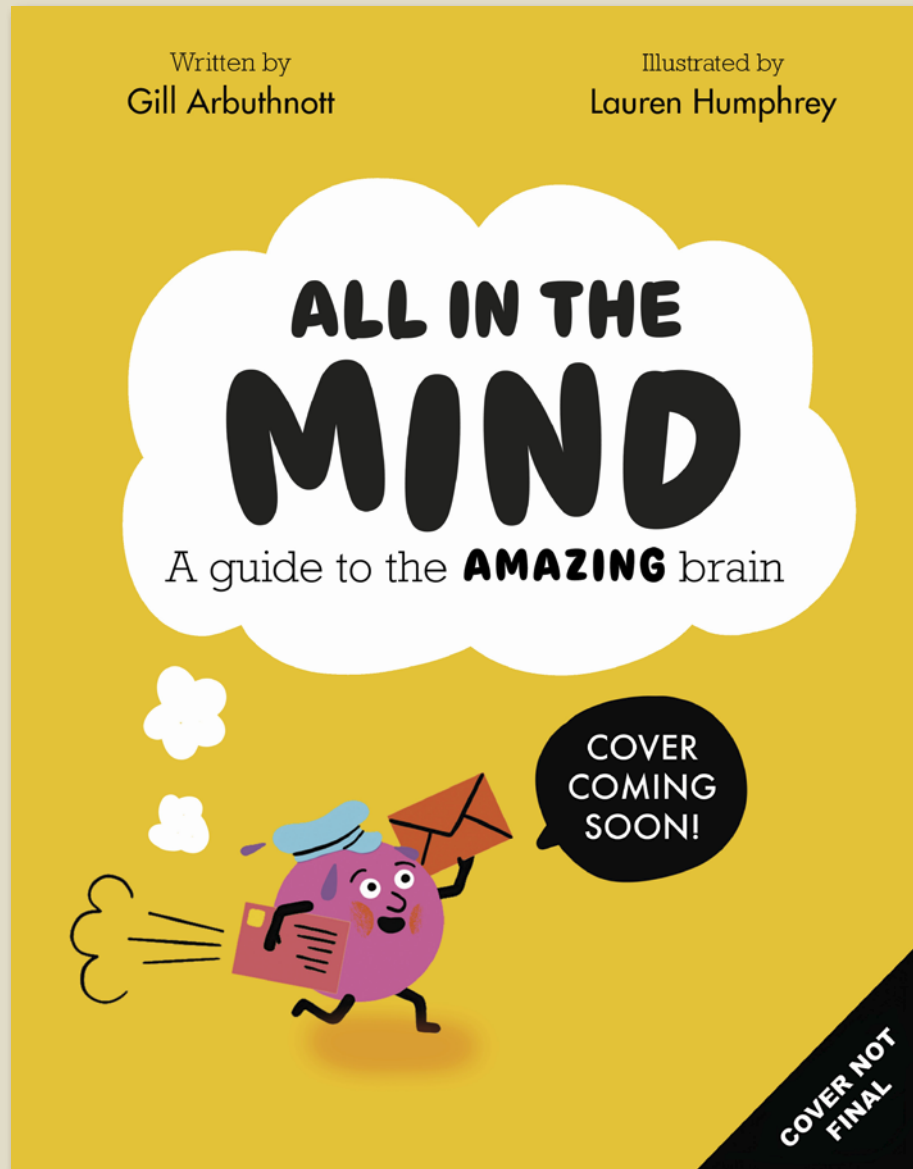
Brazil - BBF25 - nonfiction

Big Brilliant World



Pub Date	05/03/2026
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781835870952
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Aysha Tengiz
Extent	32pp
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Files To Printer	18/09/2025
Freight On Board	18/12/2025
Rights Available	World

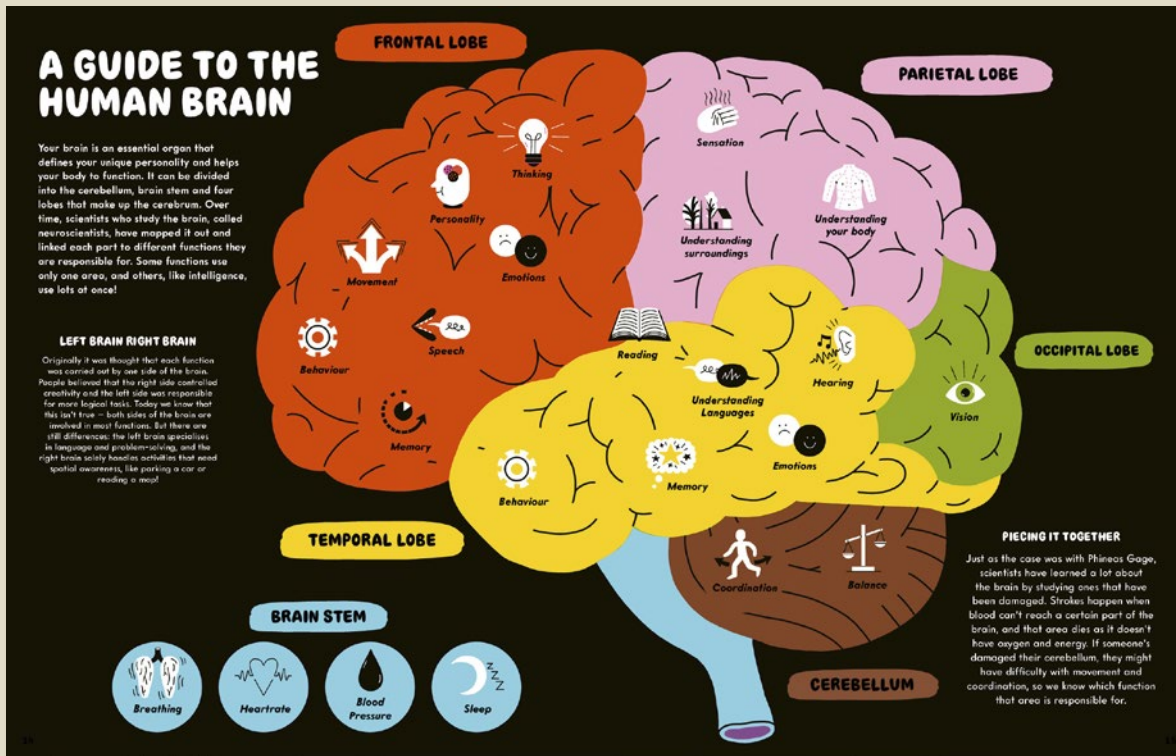
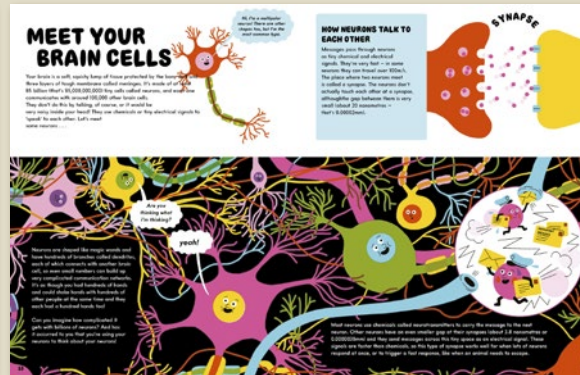
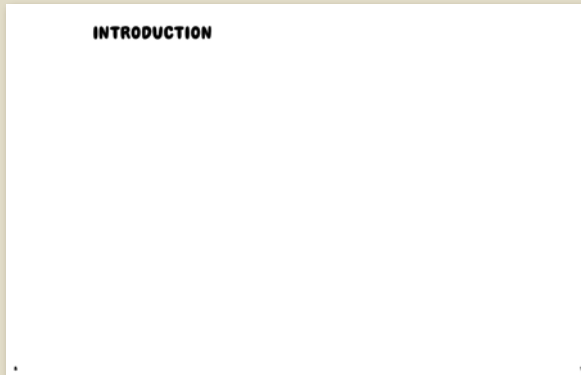
All in the Mind



Get microscopic and dive into the mind – learn all about the amazing brain!

- A truly interactive first guide to the brain, *All in the Mind* includes mind bending puzzles and brain ‘tests’.
- Written by ex-biology teacher and acclaimed author of children’s non-fiction and fiction, Gill Arbuthnott.
- Illustrated by Lauren Humphrey who creates colourful, playful artwork for both children and adults inspired by vibrant cartoons.

All in the Mind



Pub Date	21/05/2026
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781835871058
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
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Author	Gill Arbutnott
Illustrator	Lauren Humphrey
Extent	64pp
Translation Files	18/08/2025
Files To Printer	29/12/2025
Freight On Board	05/03/2026
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.



Pub Date	03/07/2025
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787415065
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Hardback
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Author	Jonathan Litton Laura Knowles
Illustrator	Natalia Rojas Castro
Extent	80pp
Word Count	16500 words
Freight On Board	27/05/2025
Rights Available	World

Constellations



Look up at the night sky - what do you see? A world of sparkling lights, patterns woven through the darkness and stories unfolding in the stars...

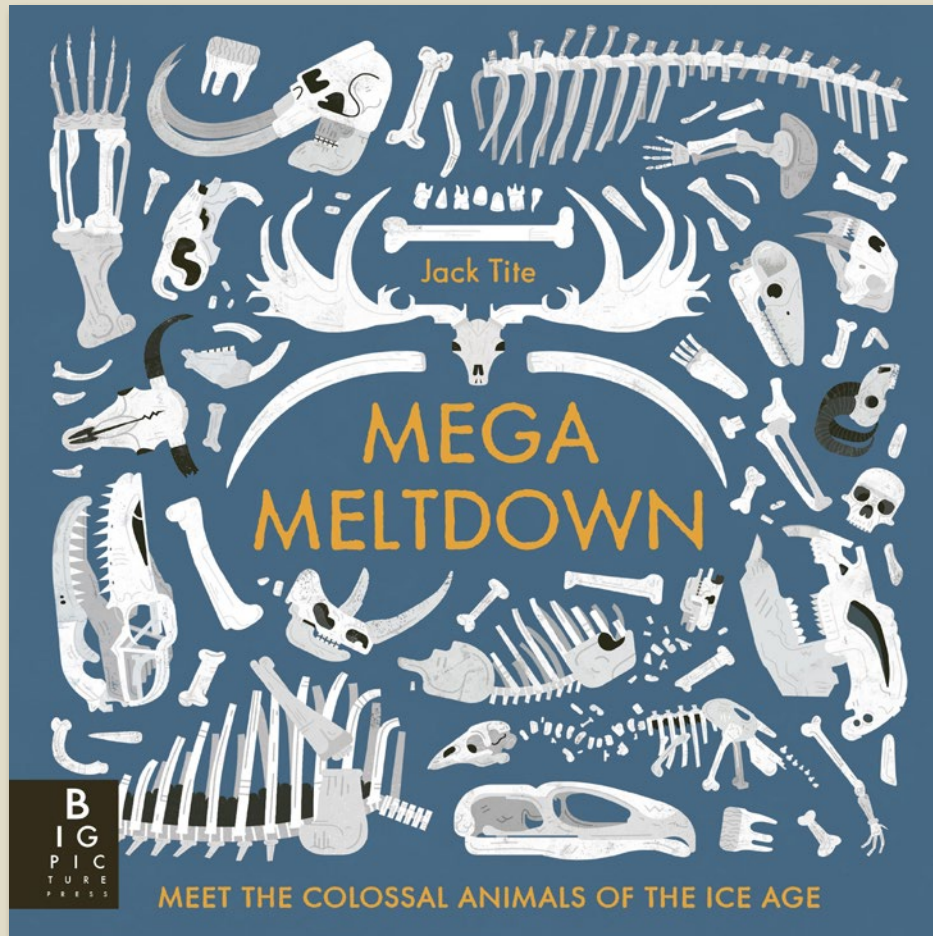
- Created in collaboration with the Royal Observatory Greenwich and experts from around the world, this book brings together scientific insight and cultural wisdom to uncover the universal language of the cosmos and the timeless stories that connect us all.
- Mariana Ruiz Johnson's vibrant, bold and graphic illustrations beautifully complement the stories, making each page a visual celebration of cultural heritage.

Constellations



Pub Date	27/08/2026
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H × W	300 × 235mm
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Extent	96pp
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Freight On Board	11/06/2026
Rights Available	World

Mega Meltdown



The perfect introduction to the Ice Age, complete with ENORMOUS fold-out pages!

- First stunning offering from debut talent Jack Tite
- Discover Ice-Age animals continent by continent
- Fully illustrated pages in Jack's striking style
- Gatefold pages reveal some of the largest animals of the Ice Age
- Shortlisted for the AOI World Illustration Awards 2019 'Children's Book Category'
- Jack's second title will be on VIKINGS

Mega Meltdown



GIANT ELK

Deer The deer is a member of the family Bovidae, which also includes antelope and gazelle. Deer are found in many parts of the world, from the mountains of the Himalayas to the forests of North America. They are known for their ability to jump over fences and their speed. Deer are also known for their antlers, which they grow each year and shed in the autumn.

Long Proton Jaw The jaw of a long proton jaw is the longest part of the skull. It is made of bone and is covered in a layer of keratin. The jaw is used for chewing food and is also used for digging. The jaw is also used for defense, as it can be used to strike an opponent.

Antler Shed Antlers are made of bone and are covered in a layer of keratin. They are grown each year and shed in the autumn. The antlers are used for defense and for attracting mates. The antlers are also used for digging and for other activities.



Mammoth

Mammoth The mammoth is a member of the family Elephantidae. It is a large, shaggy animal that lived in the Northern Hemisphere during the Ice Age. It is known for its long, curved tusks and its thick, shaggy coat. The mammoth is also known for its ability to swim and for its long lifespan.

Shaggy Coat The mammoth has a thick, shaggy coat that is made of long, coarse hair. This coat helps the mammoth to survive in the cold temperatures of the Ice Age. The coat is also made of different colors, which helps the mammoth to camouflage itself.

Long Tusks The mammoth has long, curved tusks that are made of ivory. The tusks are used for digging, for defense, and for other activities. The tusks are also used for attracting mates.

Swimming The mammoth is a good swimmer. It is able to swim for long distances and is known for its ability to cross large bodies of water.

Long Lifespan The mammoth has a long lifespan. It is able to live for up to 60 years, which is much longer than most other large mammals.



MOA

MOA The moa is a large, flightless bird that lived in New Zealand. It is known for its long legs and its long neck. The moa is also known for its ability to swim and for its long lifespan.

Long Neck The moa has a long neck that is made of many vertebrae. This neck helps the moa to reach high up into the trees for food. The neck is also used for defense and for other activities.

Long Legs The moa has long legs that are used for running and for jumping. The legs are also used for swimming and for other activities.

Long Lifespan The moa has a long lifespan. It is able to live for up to 20 years, which is much longer than most other large birds.

Swimming The moa is a good swimmer. It is able to swim for long distances and is known for its ability to cross large bodies of water.



The Dodo

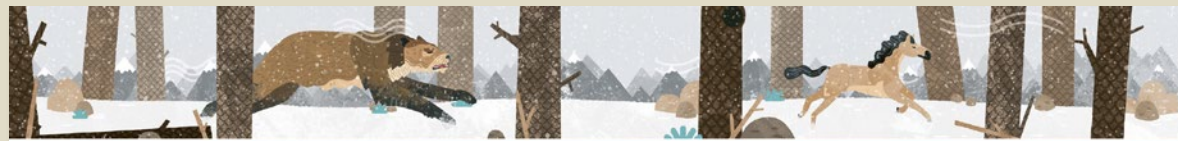
The Dodo The dodo is a large, flightless bird that lived on the island of Mauritius. It is known for its long beak and its long legs. The dodo is also known for its inability to fly and for its long lifespan.

Long Beak The dodo has a long, straight beak that is used for eating and for other activities. The beak is also used for defense and for other activities.

Long Legs The dodo has long legs that are used for running and for jumping. The legs are also used for swimming and for other activities.

Long Lifespan The dodo has a long lifespan. It is able to live for up to 20 years, which is much longer than most other large birds.

Swimming The dodo is a good swimmer. It is able to swim for long distances and is known for its ability to cross large bodies of water.



SHORT-FACED BEAR

The short-faced bear (scientific name *Arctodus*) is the largest bear ever to have existed. At 3.6 metres tall, it stood at double the height of an adult person and weighed as much as a small car. These bears were not only huge, they were also fast. Short-faced bears were capable of running as fast as a horse, reaching incredible speeds of up to 60 kilometres per hour.

Like many modern bears, these Ice Age giants were omnivores, meaning they ate both animals and plants, though meat made up the biggest part of their diet. Similarly to pandas, which feed on bamboo stems and leaves, short-faced bears had a bone in their wrists that enabled them to pick apart plants. *Arctodus* ate about 16 kilograms of food a day – enough to feed a person for a week.



Bone-Crushing Bite

The skull of *Arctodus* had a short snout in comparison to other bears. A shorter snout means more power, so we know this bear was capable of crushing bone with its jaws to get to the marrow inside. This tells scientists that *Arctodus* often scavenged for food.

Next of Kin

The short-faced bear became extinct 10,000 years ago. This may have been because other predators ate their food source, along with humans hunting them for fur and meat. The closest living relative and last of the *Arctodus* group is the spectacled bear, which lives in South America.

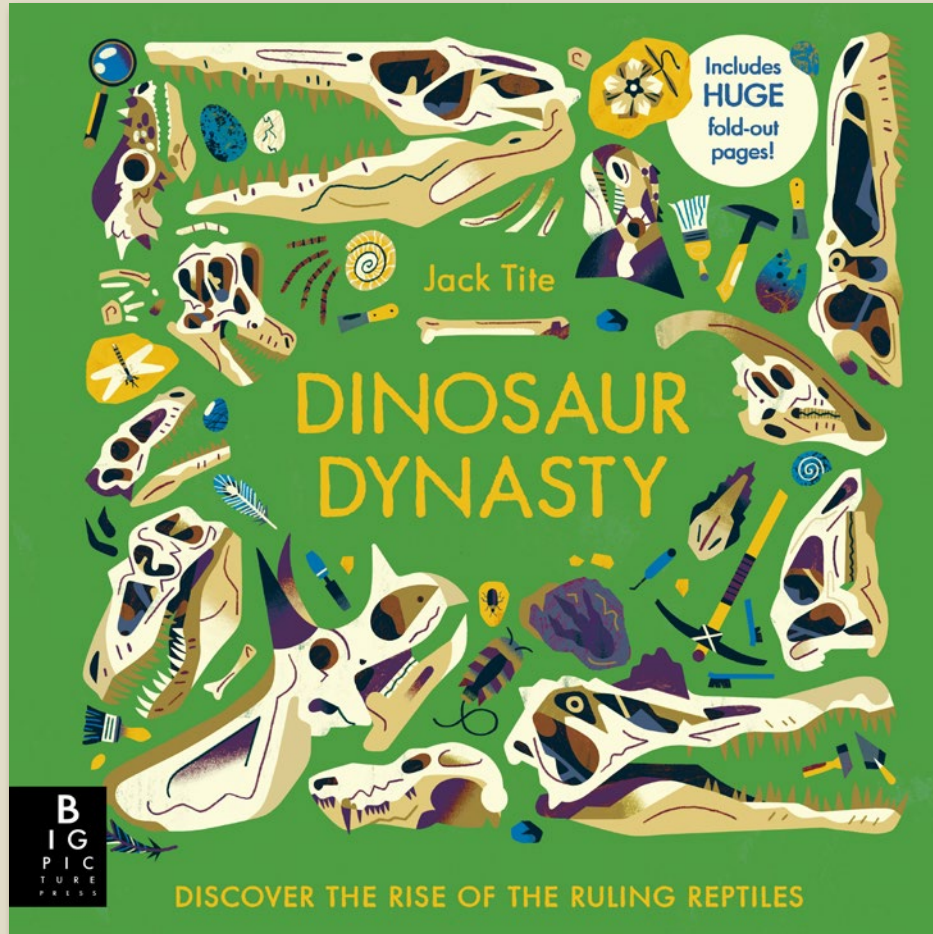
Bully Bear

With long limbs, this bear was well equipped to run at speed to hunt. But its massive bulk would have been a burden when changing direction during a chase. The bear was too large to turn quickly, so agile prey could escape. When scavenging for food, it used its intimidating size to scare other predators away.



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Illustrator	Jack Tite
Extent	64pp
Rights Available	World

Dinosaur Dynasty



Step back in time to when dinosaurs stalked the earth in this stylish non-fiction book by Jack Tite, the creator of *Mega Meltdown* and *Viking Voyagers*.

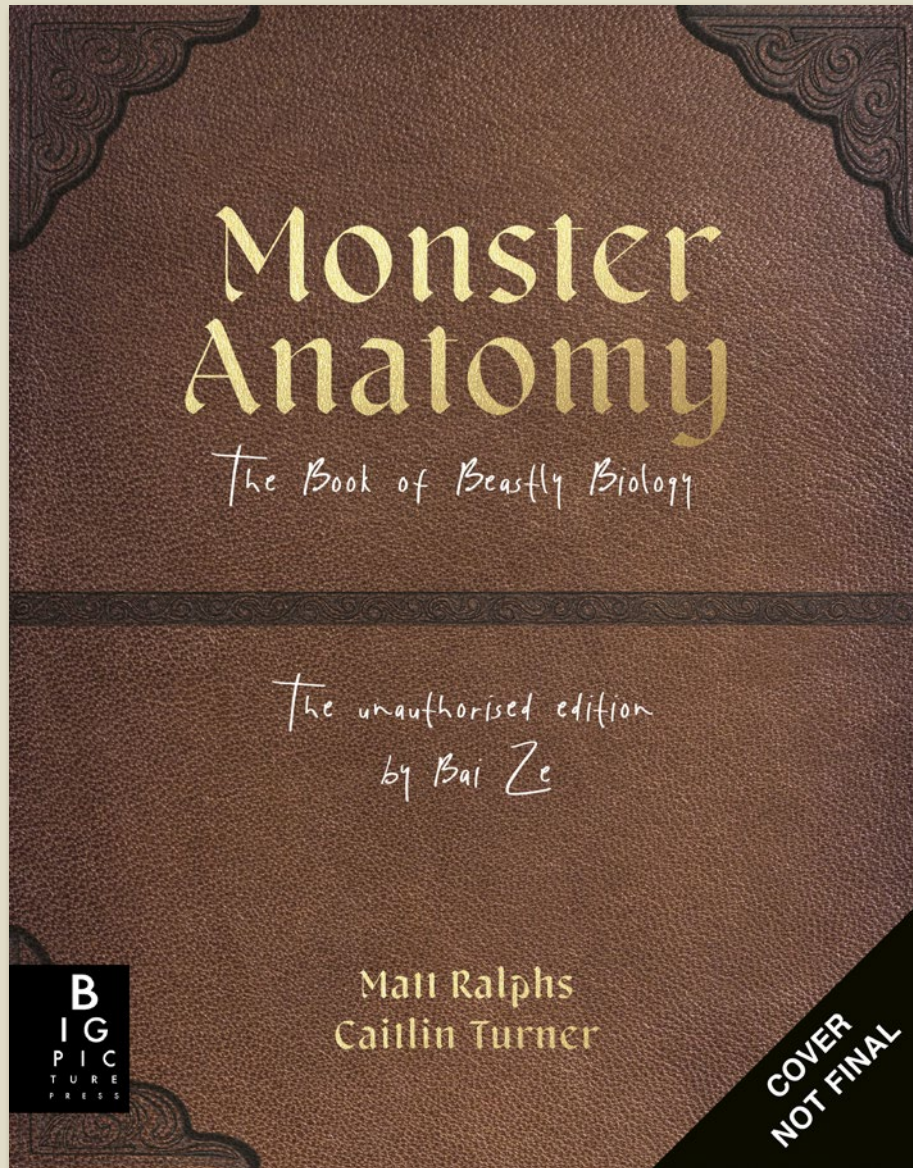
- The third stunning book from author-illustrator Jack Tite
- Large fold-out spreads provide additional details, creating an even more interactive and engaging reading experience for curious minds
- Fully illustrated in Jack Tite's striking contemporary style, this book combines lively, easy-to-read narration with fun facts and insights about each dinosaur's appearance, diet, and survival strategies, making complex information accessible to young readers

Dinosaur Dynasty



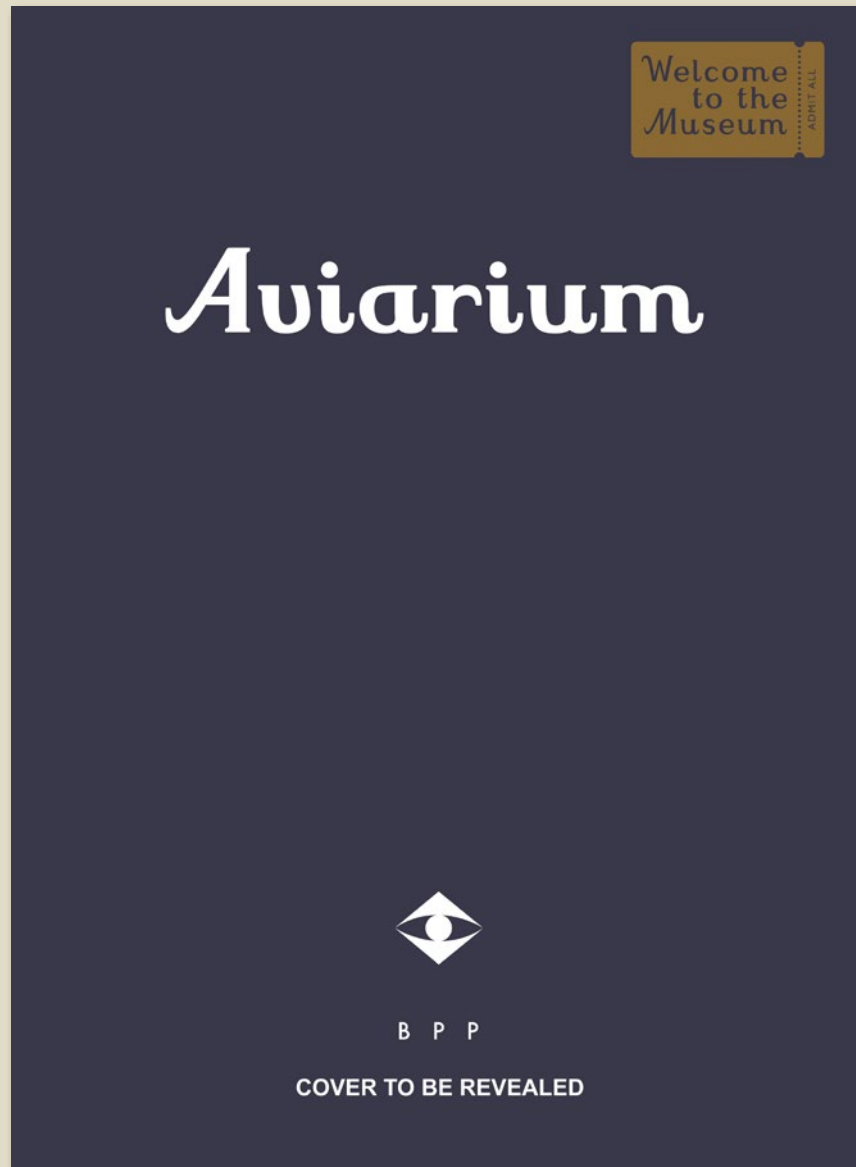
Pub Date	06/11/2025
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Author	Jack Tite
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Rights Available	World

Monster Anatomy



***Monster Anatomy* is a visually stunning and informative exploration of mythical creatures, offering unique insights into their anatomy, origins and the legends that brought them to life.**

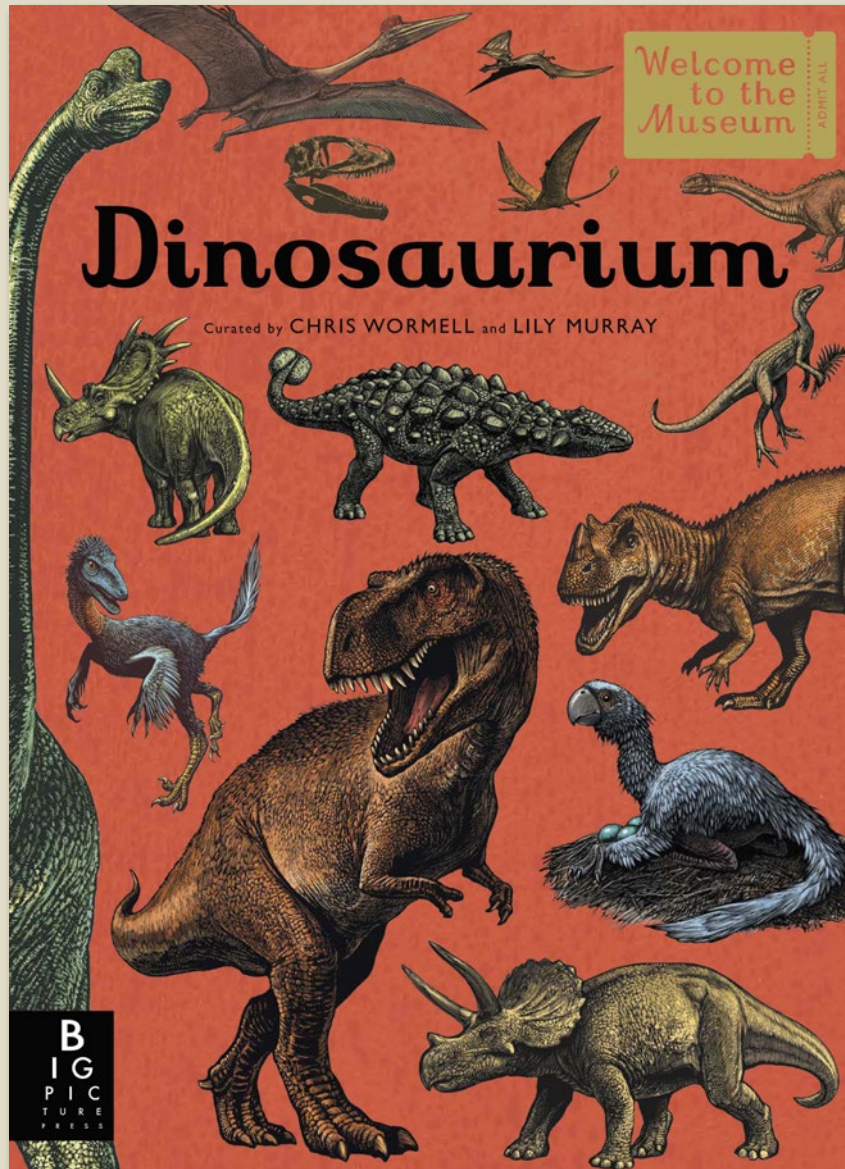
- Designed for readers of all ages, *Monster Anatomy* is a must-have for anyone fascinated by the fantastical, providing a deeper understanding and appreciation for the creatures that have haunted folklore for centuries
- This book is a must-have for monster and myth enthusiasts, perfect for fans of Big Picture Press's *The Atlas of Monsters*, *Terra Ultima* and Templar's Ology series



Step into the Aviarium and explore the wonderful world of birds!

- A comprehensive overview of the world of birds. Chapters include: birds of prey, flightless birds, seabirds, water birds, tropical birds and garden birds
- Beautifully illustrated by nature artist Teagan White, illustrator of the best-selling *Oceanarium*
- Written by renowned British birder Dominic Couzens, author and journalist specialising in avian and natural history subjects. He contributes regularly to *Bird Watching* and *BBC Wildlife* magazines
- The Welcome to the Museum series has sold over 2 million copies worldwide

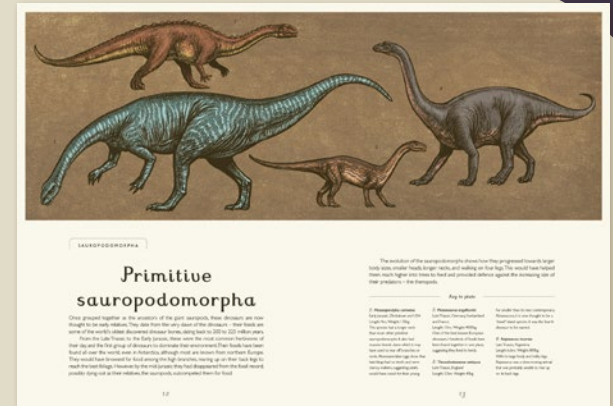
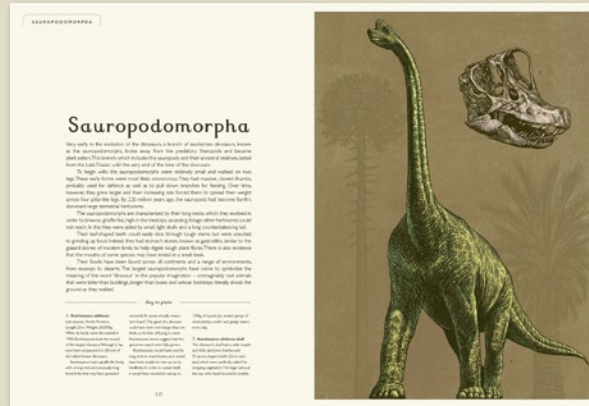
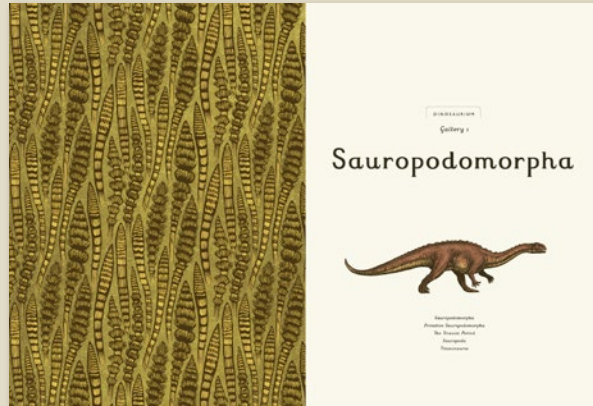
Dinosaurium



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.

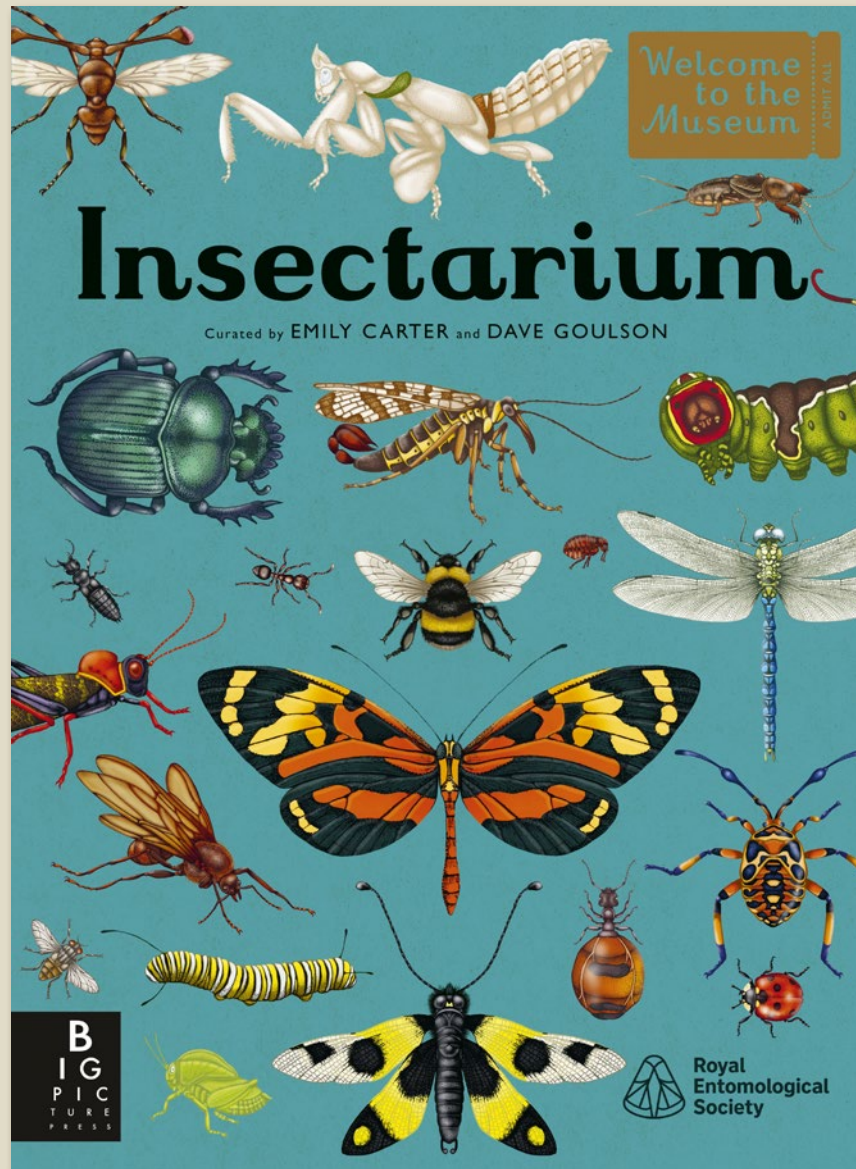
The largest life forms on land were mammal-like reptiles, known as therapsids, and the archosaurs. By the mid-Triassic, the archosaurs had branched into the first dinosaurs, and by the Late Triassic, the winged pterosaurs, the first vertebrates capable of active flight.

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 flat, rigid body. It had a long, thin skull, and its body was much shorter than its hindlimbs, suggesting it may have walked on two legs.
 - 2: "Furred mammal"
Wingless 1.1m; Weight uncertain
These mammals were all relatively small. The one discovered in 2015 and yet unnamed, had 100 teeth and four 25cm-long legs. It would have been capable of short flights and preyed on insects and by its last ancestor of mammals.
 - 3: *Bennettitales*
These palm-like plants flourished during the Triassic. They had tough leaves and woody trunks, with short, branched stems.
 - 4: *Arctoscyrus intonsus*
A species of conifer forests of which covered North America in the Late Triassic. Its closest relative today is the monkey puzzle tree.
 - 5: *Horseshells*
These mollusk shells 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 resistant to underground stems.
 - 6: *Margosuchon*
Length 1.5m; Weight 27-40kg
An early mammal ancestor. Margosuchon still had monkey-like features, including the shape of its jaw. Its teeth were probably small and bony, and were probably used for chewing.

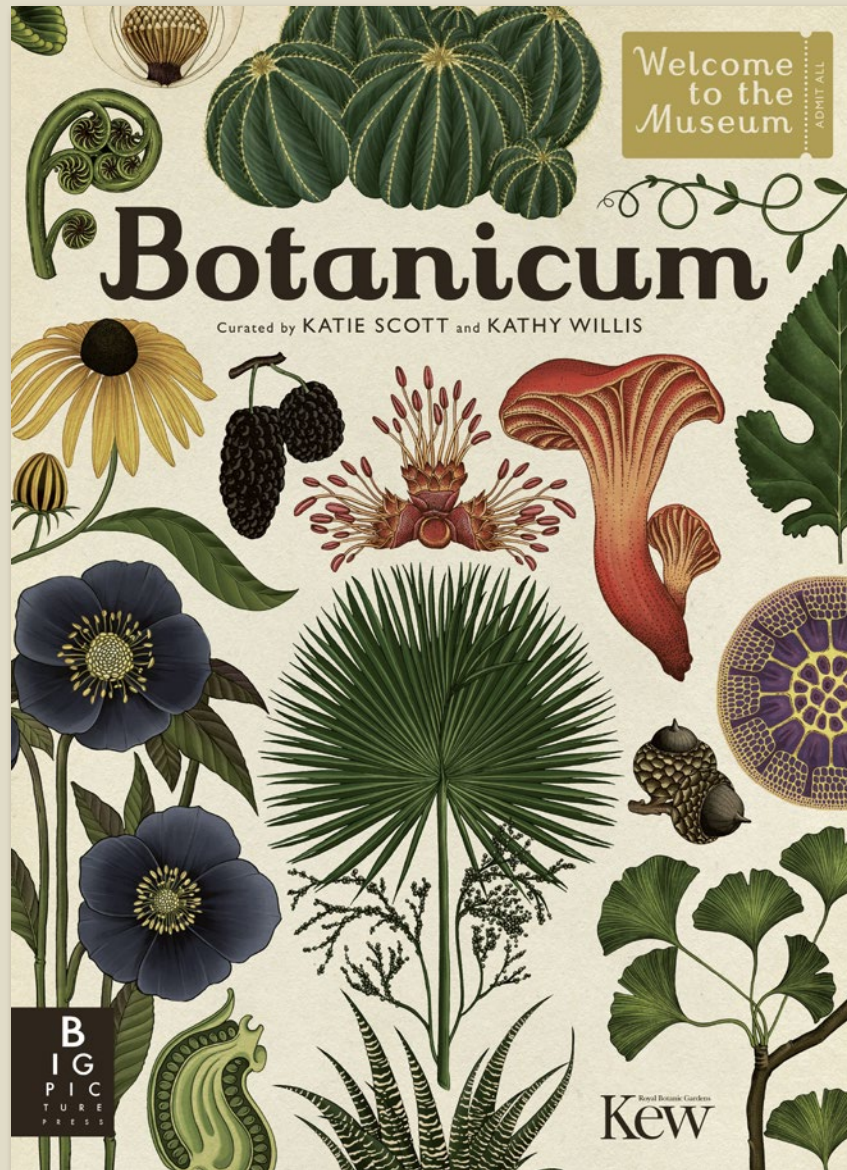
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Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Chris Wormell
Extent	112pp
Word Count	20500 words
Rights Available	World

Insectarium



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 two million copies sold worldwide
- Beautiful artwork by textile designer, Emily Carter
- Environmental concerns and declining insect populations with potentially catastrophic consequences means that insects are a very popular and current topic of scientific investigation.



From perennials to bulbs to tropical exotica, *Botanicum* is a feast of botanical knowledge.

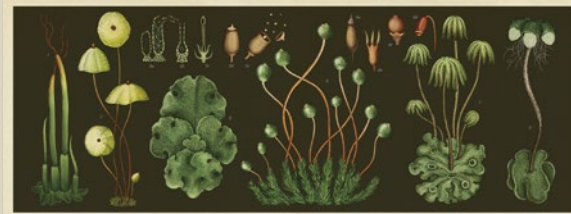
- *Botanicum* has sold over 37 thousand copies worldwide. The core *Welcome to the Museum* books have sold a combined quantity of over 1 million copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Contents: The First Plants; Trees; Palms and Cycads, Herbaceous Plants; Grasses, Cattails, Sedges and Rushes; Orchids and Bromeliads; Adapting to Environments
- Shortlisted for the British Book Design & Production award.
- Created in consultation with The Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, this title has been created with world-class experts and advisors



Algae

Early non-vascular life forms were algae. Algae are a diverse group of organisms that live in aquatic environments. They range from single-celled organisms to large, complex multicellular forms. Algae are found in a wide variety of habitats, from deep-sea hydrothermal vents to shallow coastal waters. They play a crucial role in the global carbon cycle and are a primary food source for many marine organisms.

1. Green algae
 Green algae are a diverse group of organisms that live in aquatic environments. They range from single-celled organisms to large, complex multicellular forms. Algae are found in a wide variety of habitats, from deep-sea hydrothermal vents to shallow coastal waters. They play a crucial role in the global carbon cycle and are a primary food source for many marine organisms.



Bryophytes

Bryophytes are a group of non-vascular plants that include mosses, liverworts, and hornworts. They are the simplest and most primitive of the land plants. Bryophytes are found in a wide variety of habitats, from damp forest floors to high-altitude tundra. They play a crucial role in the global carbon cycle and are a primary food source for many terrestrial organisms.

1. Mosses
 Mosses are a group of non-vascular plants that include mosses, liverworts, and hornworts. They are the simplest and most primitive of the land plants. Bryophytes are found in a wide variety of habitats, from damp forest floors to high-altitude tundra. They play a crucial role in the global carbon cycle and are a primary food source for many terrestrial organisms.



Fungi and Lichens

Fungi and lichens are a diverse group of organisms that live in a wide variety of habitats. Fungi are found in a wide variety of habitats, from damp forest floors to high-altitude tundra. They play a crucial role in the global carbon cycle and are a primary food source for many terrestrial organisms.

1. Mushrooms
 Mushrooms are a group of fungi that are found in a wide variety of habitats. They are the fruiting bodies of the fungus and are used for food and medicine. Lichens are a symbiotic relationship between a fungus and an alga or cyanobacterium. They are found in a wide variety of habitats, from damp forest floors to high-altitude tundra.



Club Mosses, Horsetails and Whisk Ferns

The common names we use for plants are sometimes not an accurate reflection of scientific definitions. Club mosses, for example, are not actually mosses, in fact they are vascular plants. This means that they contain a well-developed system of specialised cells, known as vascular bundles, which allow the plants to grow upright and much taller than bryophytes, which lack a vascular system (see pages 10-11). Horsetails and whisk ferns also contain vascular strands.

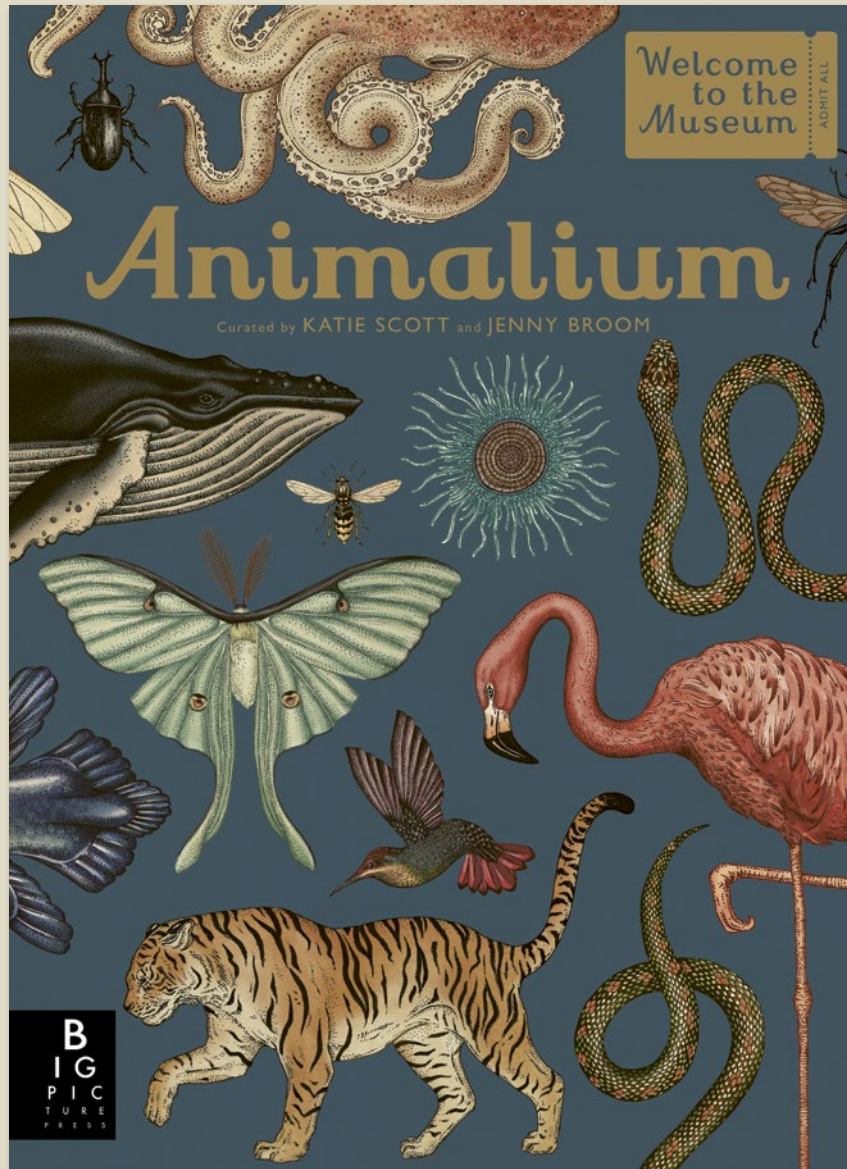
These three groups of plants, which reproduce by spores, have ancient lineages and are often referred to as 'living fossils' because there are fossil remains dating from 400-370 million years ago that are very similar in structure to the club mosses, horsetails and whisk ferns we see growing today, but with one important difference: the present-day plants are small herbs - usually less than 1m in height. By comparison, their ancestors were giant. Horsetail and lycophyte trees (related to club mosses), towering up to 40m in height, dominated the early Carboniferous landscapes (see pages 18-19). The giant tree-forms of these plants met the fate of most species of life on Earth - extinction, out-competed by better adapted rivals so that all we are now left with are the miniature forms that were able to survive.

Key to plate

- 1. Club moss**
Selaginella selaginoides
 Height: 10cm
 Club mosses have small, scale-like leaves arranged all around their stems.
- 2. Whisk fern**
Psidium complanatum
 Height: up to 75cm
 This species of whisk fern is usually found hanging from the trunks of trees in tropical regions. It does not have roots or leaves but it has small scales on the stem.
- 3. Horsetail**
Equisetum hyemale
 Core height: 1cm
 Cone
 The spores of horsetails come from
- sporangia, which are produced at the margin of polygonal structures grouped into a 'cone'. These cones are usually situated at the apex (top) of the plant.
- 4. Field horsetail**
Equisetum arvense
 Diameter: 3-5mm
 Section through stem
 This section through a young horsetail stem shows how vascular bundles (the round circular sections) extend up through the whole plant stem. These woody strands allow the upward movement of water and sap throughout the plant.
- 5. Field horsetail**
Equisetum arvense
 Height: 20-50cm
 The vegetative shoots of field horsetails have whorled branches and look feathery. The actual leaves are small, papery and fused into a sheath on the stem. The cones that contain the spores are found on pale, fertile shoots, which grow before the bigger green vegetative ones. Field horsetails grow in damp or wet places.
- 6. Sporangium of a club moss**
Lycopodium obscurum
 Sporangium length: 2-2.5mm
 Sporangia are tiny leaves that bear the sporangia (spore production vessels).

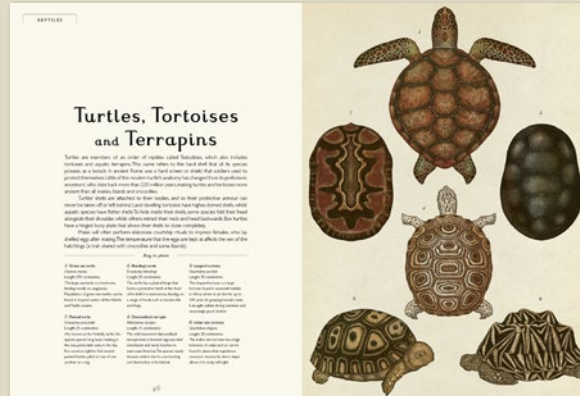


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Illustrator	Katie Scott Limited
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Word Count	23400 words
Rights Available	World



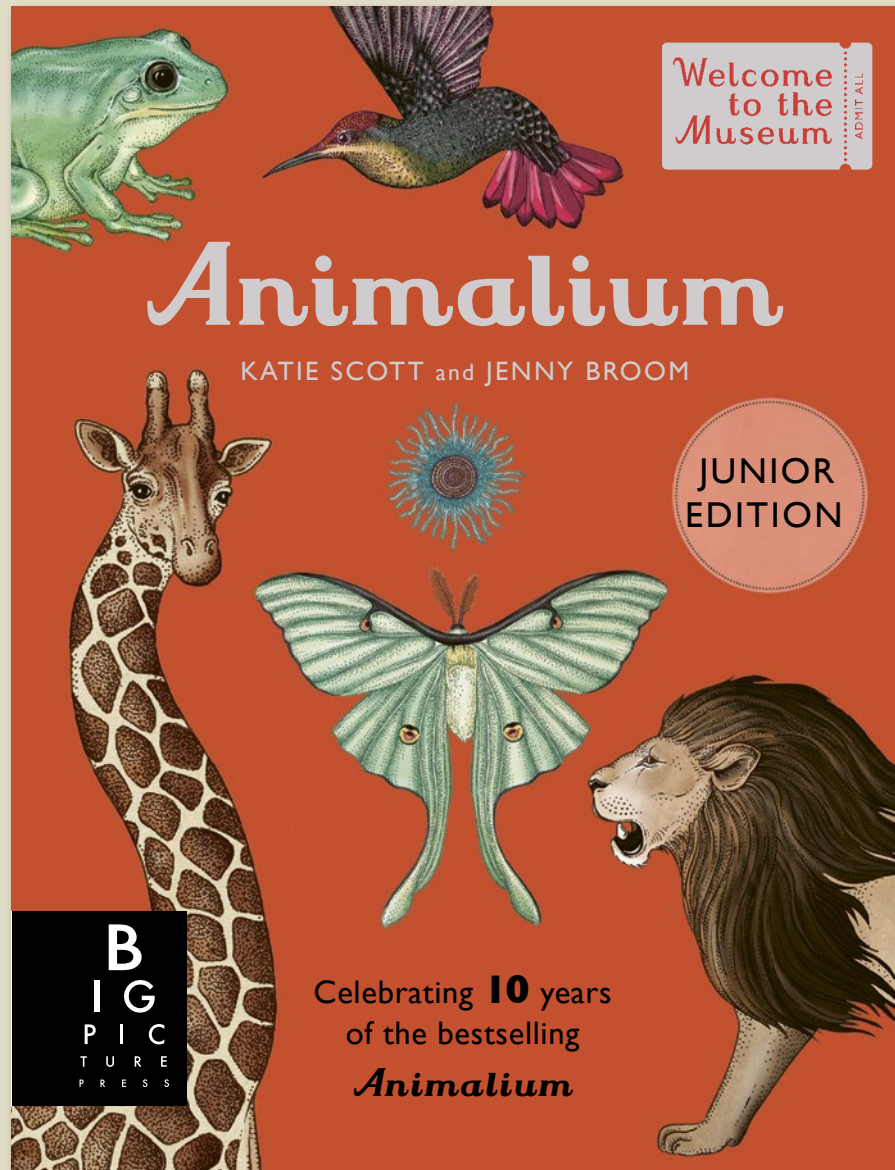
Learn how animals have evolved, see inside the dissection laboratory and discover the great variety of habitats on Earth.

- Over 100 full colour, immaculately detailed pages, featuring intricate cut-aways and curated exhibits, from unparalleled talent, Katie Scott
- See the story of evolution unfold and discover Darwin's secrets in this chronologically compiled collection of animal specimens
- Large, high quality format makes this the ultimate gift for book lovers
- Contents: Invertebrates; Fish; Amphibians; Reptiles; Birds; Mammals



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Author	Jenny Broom
Illustrator	Katie Scott Limited
Extent	112pp
Word Count	18600 words
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Animalium (Junior Edition)



With text especially written for younger children, more readers than ever can discover the wonders of the animal kingdom in the *Animalium Junior*, the new edition of the international bestseller.

- Abridged format makes this the perfect alternative to the large-format book, and offers an alternative price point for consumers.
- Phenomenal vintage-inspired artwork by award-winning artist Katie Scott
- Cover finish: matt lam and 100% foil

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. Having evolved around 95 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 Rotatoria, segmented worms and molluscs) and can be found almost everywhere on Earth: in water, in the air on land and even underground.

Most species of invertebrate appeared around 540 million years ago, making them Earth's first animals. Springs evolved from sponges all 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 cnidarians, 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 cnidarians 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: 15cm	4. Glass sponges Diameter: 10cm	7. Lobster anemone Diameter: 10cm
2. White-spotted jellyfish Diameter: 15cm	5. Sea anemone Diameter: 10cm	8. Blue button jellyfish Diameter: 10cm
3. Purple sea nettle Diameter: 15cm	6. Star anemone Diameter: 10cm	9. Portuguese man-of-war Diameter: 10cm



INVERTEBRATES

Squids and Octopuses


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

These large brains and complex senses make them suitable creatures able to communicate with one another. They have suckers 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 a ink and, when threatened, they release an ink cloud which confuses predators. Some can even produce a green-like cloud, a similar size, shape and colour to their own body, which acts as a decoy and means the clever cephalopod can escape.

Key to plate

1. Long-necked squid Female length: 12.5cm This invertebrate can reach a depth of up to 100m.	2. Whipfish squid Female length: 10cm The long whip-like tentacles of this squid are covered in tiny white suckers.	3. Angel octopus Female length: 10cm This octopus extends ten of its arms between 200-700m depths below the sea surface.
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INVERTEBRATES

Flying Insects


Insects are arthropods (which means they have a hard outside called an exoskeleton) and are closely related to crustaceans (crabs and lobsters) and arachnids (spiders and scorpions). There are at least one million species of insects, and around 10,000 new species are identified every year!

Insects are the only invertebrates that can fly and were the first herbivores 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, trying to attract 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 woodcock transformation from caterpillar to butterfly is perhaps the most well-known example.

Key to plate

1. Blue Phoenix butterfly Wingspan: 10cm This butterfly is found in the mountains of the Himalayas.	2. Atlas moth Wingspan: 15cm This moth has the largest wings of any insect but is unable to fly with them.	3. Common green grasshopper Length: 10cm
4. Crane fly Wingspan: 10cm This insect does not fly to reproduce.	5. Red-veined dragonfly Length: 10cm	6. Common wasp Length: 10cm This insect attacks the wood of trees and buildings.
7. Night dragonfly Length: 10cm This insect does not fly to reproduce.	8. Firefly Length: 10cm This insect does not fly to reproduce.	9. Green-back wasp Length: 10cm This insect attacks the wood of trees and buildings.
10. Dragonfly Length: 10cm This insect does not fly to reproduce.	11. Ladybird Length: 10cm This insect does not fly to reproduce.	12. Ground beetle Length: 10cm This insect does not fly to reproduce.



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.

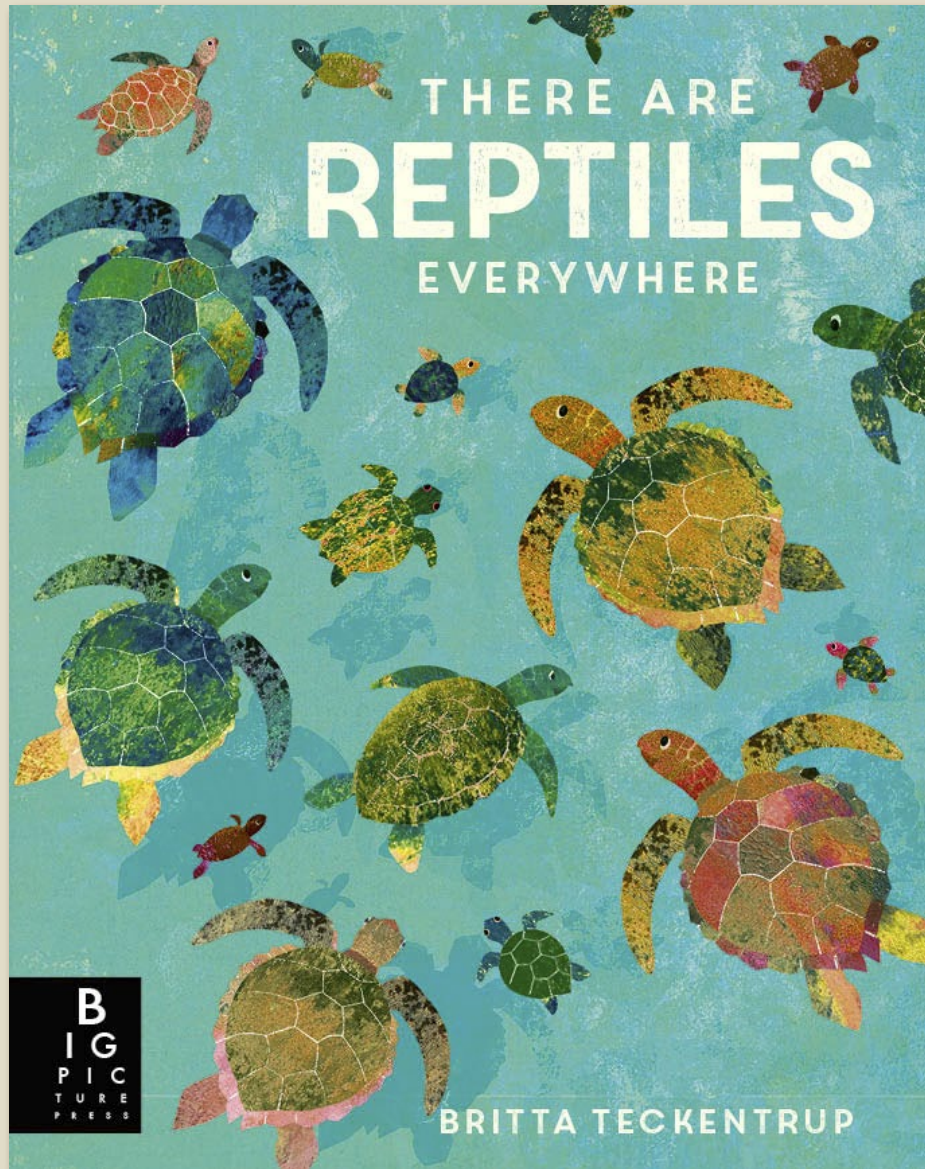
Key to plate

1: Northern shore-fin squid Mantle length: 14cm	2: Lettuce sea slug Length: 5cm	3: Striped venus clam Length: 4cm
4: Crown jellyfish Diameter: 20cm	5: Blue mussel Length: 9mm	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 Limited
Extent	80pp
Word Count	8000 words
Rights Available	World

There are Reptiles Everywhere



An illustrated introduction to reptiles, now in paperback.

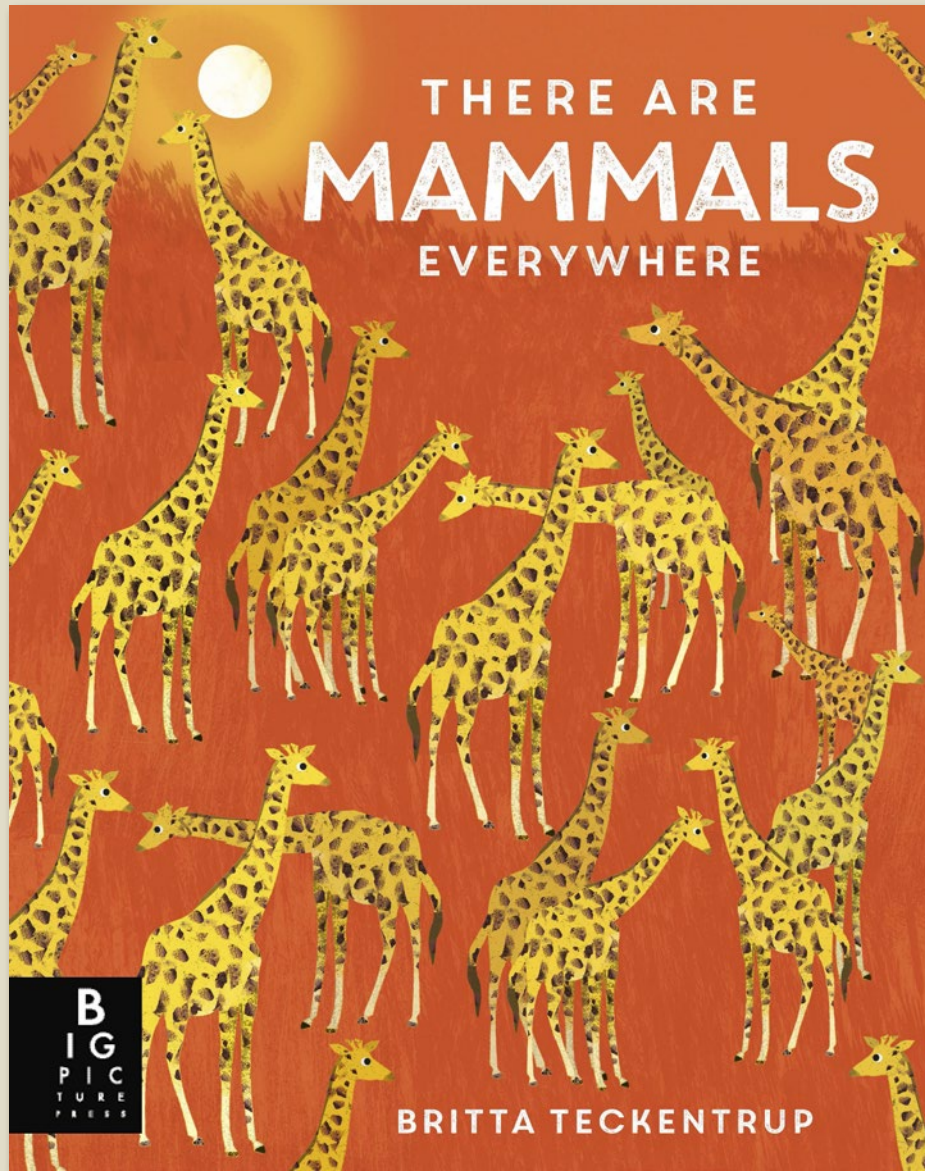
- The colourful exploration of reptiles follows on from Britta Teckentrup's *There are Fish Everywhere* and *There are Bugs Everywhere*
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young readers in the natural world
- Lively text and use of search-and-find element make these books informative and interactive.
- 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
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 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 **skulllets** 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 big brains for their body size. This means they can think and learn from their experiences.

BREATHING AIR
Mammals breathe air. They have lungs and a diaphragm to help them breathe. This means they can live on land, in water, or in the air.

RECORD-BREAKERS
Mammals are the only animals that can fly, swim, and climb. They are also the only animals that can hibernate.

WINGS
Mammals have wings, but only bats can fly. Bats are the only mammals that can fly.

CATS
Mammals have claws. Some mammals use their claws to climb trees, while others use them to catch their prey.

TEETH
Mammals have teeth. Some mammals have sharp teeth for eating meat, while others have flat teeth for eating plants.

HAIR
Mammals have hair. This helps them keep warm and protects their skin.

WALKING
Mammals walk on four legs. Some mammals, like kangaroos, can hop. Some mammals, like sloths, can hang upside down.

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 them grew much bigger than cats. Over the years, mammals have changed a lot to survive in different environments. Some mammals have become extinct, but many others are still around today.

PROBOSCIDEANS
Proboscideans were among the earliest mammals. They had long, trunk-like noses that they used to dig for food.

MAMMALS
Mammals are the only animals that have hair and mammary glands. They have been around for over 200 million years.

PRIMATE
Primates are mammals that have a brain and body structure similar to humans. They include monkeys, apes, and humans.

RODENT
Rodents are mammals that have a long, chisel-shaped incisor. They are the most diverse group of mammals.

REPTILE
Reptiles are not mammals. They have scales and lay eggs. They are cold-blooded animals.

BIRD
Birds are not mammals. They have feathers and lay eggs. They are warm-blooded animals.

AMPHIBIAN
Amphibians are not mammals. They live both on land and in water. They have moist skin and lay eggs.

FISH
Fish are not mammals. They live in water and breathe through gills. They have scales and fins.

INSECT
Insects are not mammals. They have six legs and a hard exoskeleton. They are cold-blooded animals.

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. This means they can live in a wide range of environments, from the coldest to the hottest.

BIG BRAINS
Mammals have big brains for their body size. This means they can think and learn from their experiences.

HAIR AND WOOL
Mammals have hair or wool. This helps them keep warm and protects their skin.

SEA OTTERS
Sea otters are the only mammals that live in the sea. They have a thick layer of fur that keeps them warm in the water.

RECORD-BREAKERS
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HAIR
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WALKING
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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.

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.

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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.

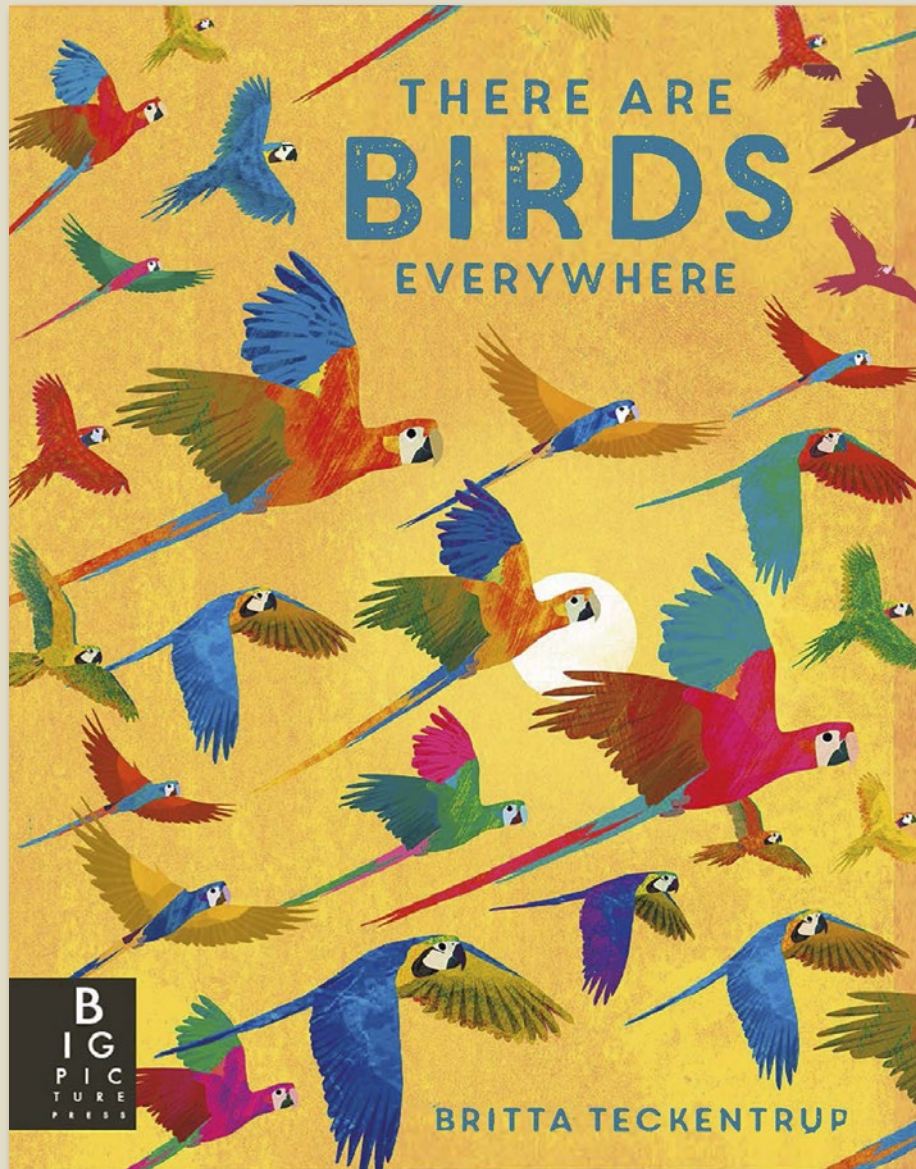
CAVES
Many species of bats gather together in caves in big groups called **colonies**. They rest during the day by hanging upside down from the cave ceiling and go hunting at night. Some caves can house more than five million bats!

WHALES
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BEAVERS
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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

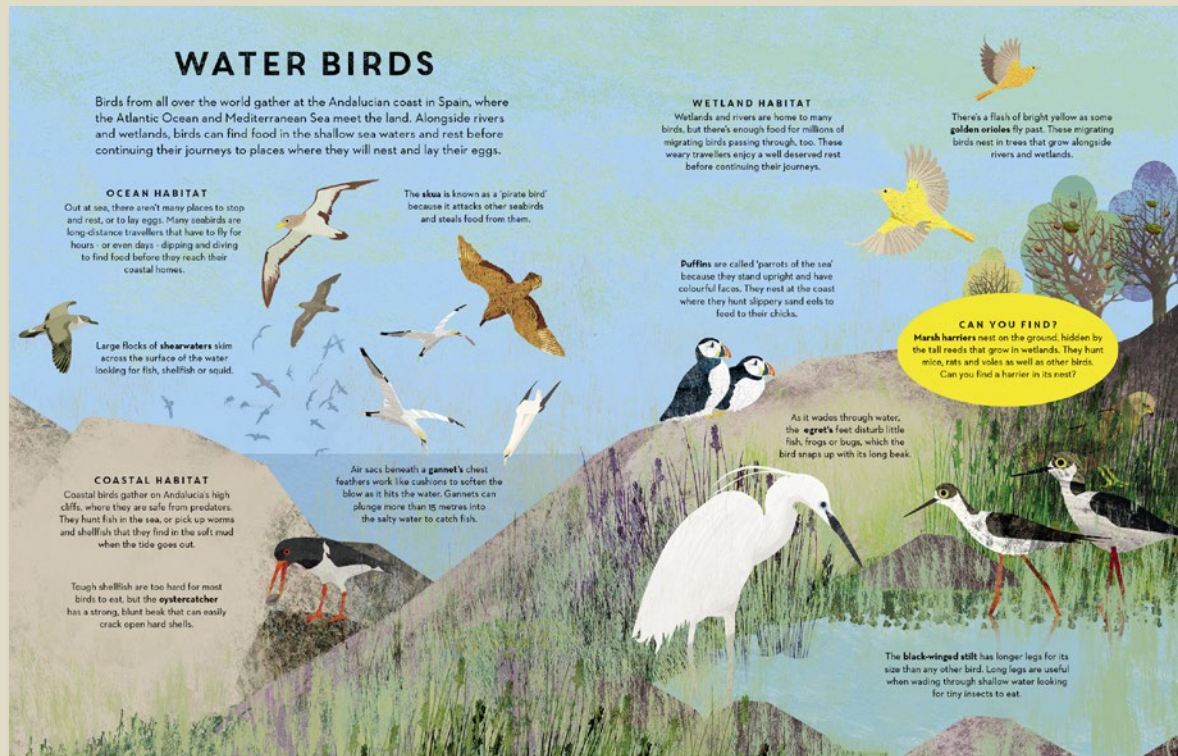
There are Birds Everywhere



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

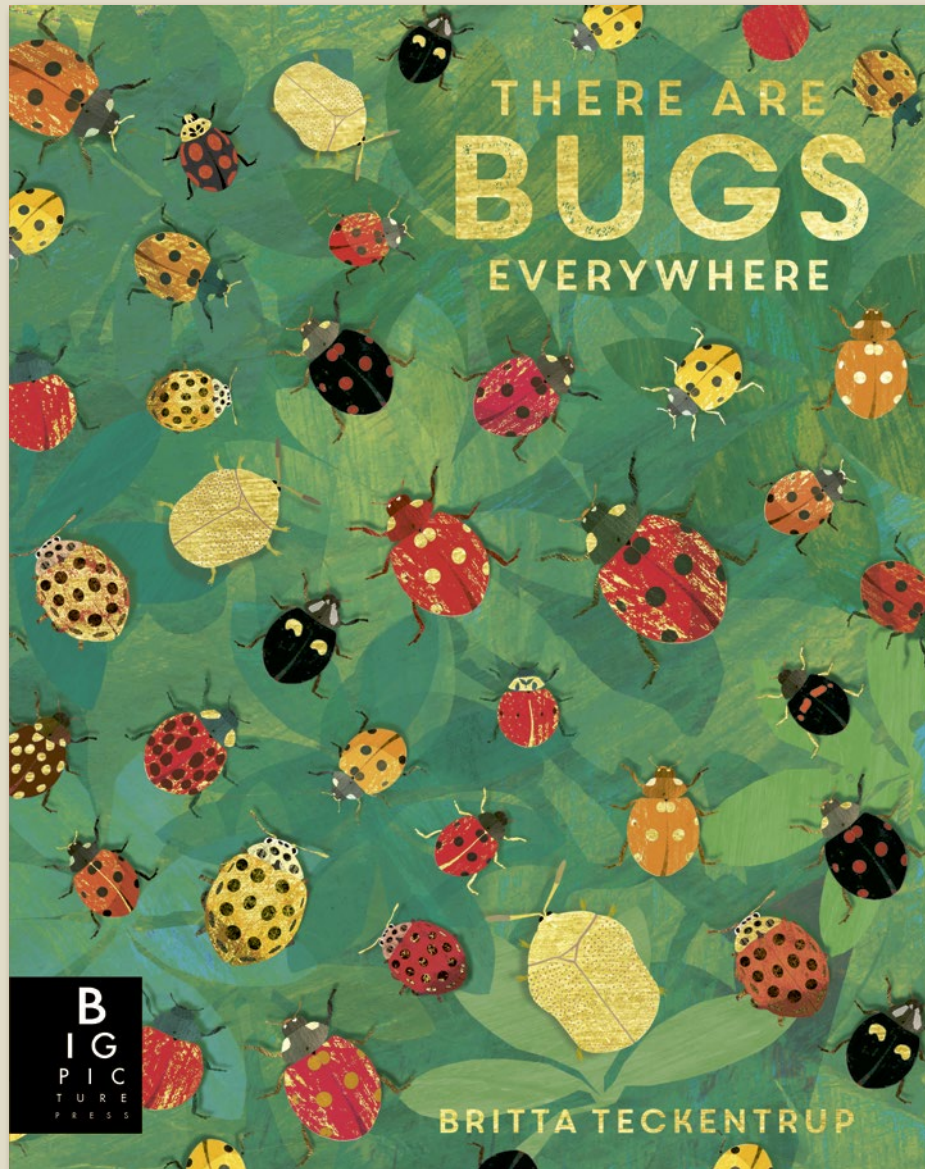
- Contents includes bird anatomy, habitats, flight, feeding, hunting, courtship, migration, and the relationship between birds and humans.
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Lush and colourful illustrations to immerse young 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

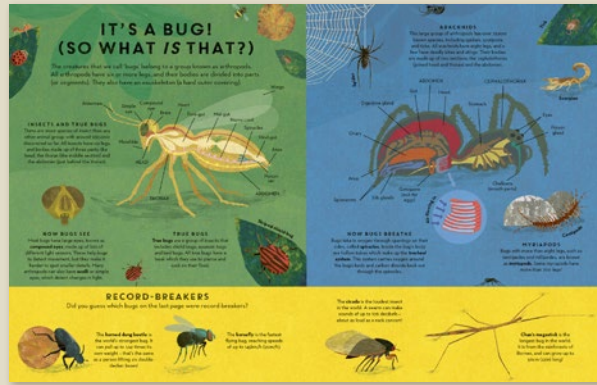
There are Bugs Everywhere



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

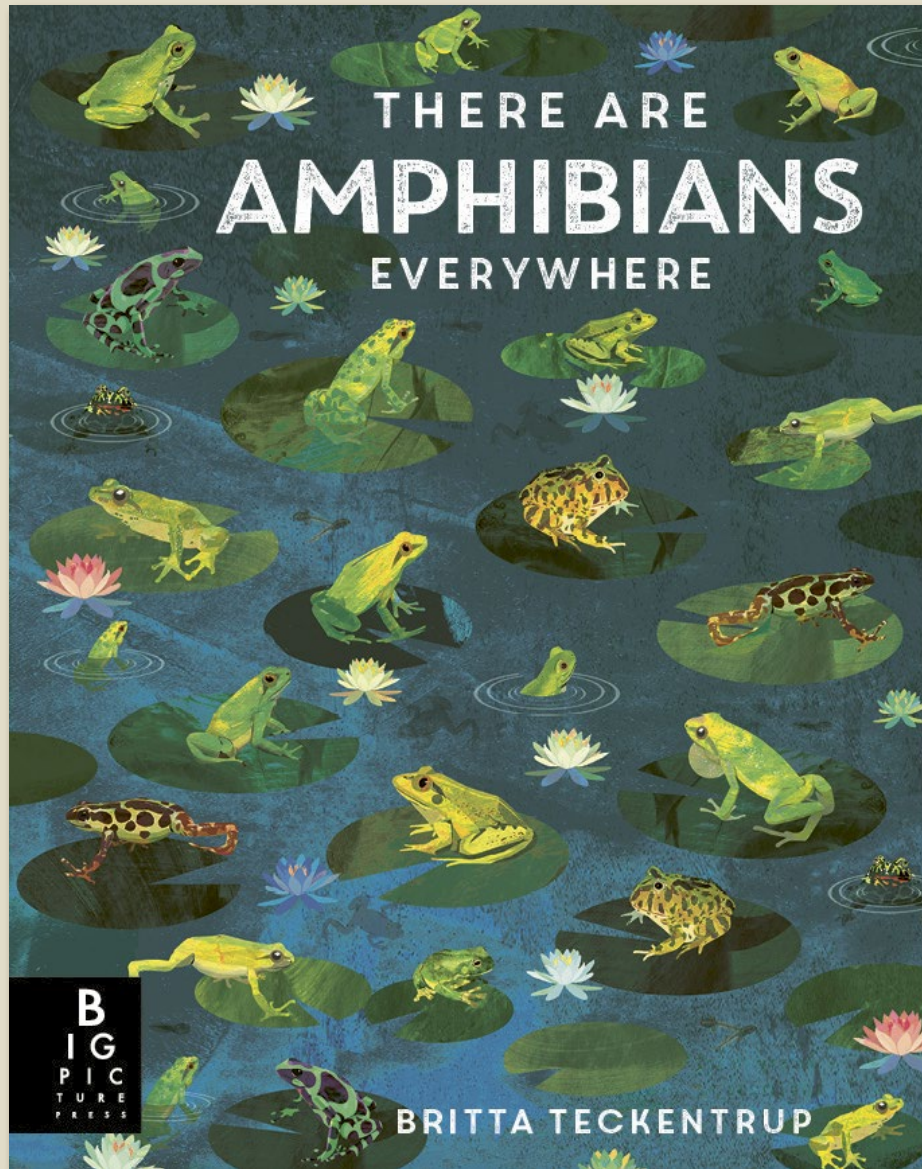
- Britta's *There Are...* series has sold a combined quantity of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Britta's *One Is Not A Pair* series has sold over 250,000 copies internationally
- Contents: What are bugs?/History of bugs/Rainforest bugs/Communal living (bees)/Feeding/Staying alive/Clever 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



Pub Date	03/02/2022
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781787418219
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Lily Murray
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

There Are Amphibians Everywhere



**Best-selling
illustrator Britta
Teckentrup
explores the world
of amphibians in
this sumptuously
illustrated
introduction.**

- Contents: There are amphibians everywhere; It's an amphibian! (So what *is* 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 200,000 copies worldwide (as of January 2025)

There Are Amphibians Everywhere

IT'S AN AMPHIBIAN! (SO WHAT IS THAT?)

There are three main types of amphibians: frogs and toads, salamanders and newts. Amphibians are vertebrates, which means they are animals with a bony skeleton and a backbone. They all have moist skin, and while most amphibians have four legs, some have none!

FROGS AND TOADS
Frogs and toads belong to a group of animals called anurans. Most frogs and toads have long hind legs that help them jump. Frogs have smooth skin, while toads have bumpy skin. They can live in water or on land.

SALAMANDERS AND NEWTS
Salamanders and newts have two pairs of legs. They can live in water or on land. Some salamanders have bright colors, while newts have dark colors. They have smooth skin.

CAECILIANS
Caecilians are amphibians that have no legs. They live in water or on land. They have smooth skin and a bony skeleton.

SALTWATER SURVIVORS
Some amphibians can live in saltwater. They have special adaptations that help them survive in a salty environment.

AMPHIBIANS HAVE BEEN AROUND FOR AGES

The first frogs lived on Earth around 300 million years ago, but the history of amphibians goes back even further - another 100 million years! Amphibians were among the first four-legged vertebrates that lived on land. Over time, many species of amphibians evolved to live in water and on land. Today, there are more than 8,000 species of amphibians in the world.

SEMI-AQUATIC TOADS
Semi-aquatic toads spend most of their lives in water but can also live on land. They have long, thin bodies and long legs. They can jump and swim.

WATER BUGS
Water bugs are small amphibians that live in water. They have long, thin bodies and long legs. They can jump and swim.

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WHERE DO AMPHIBIANS LIVE?

The places where an animal lives is called its **habitat**. Although amphibians like to stay near water, they have been able to spread all across the world. From dark caves to mountain streams and from hot tropical forests to hot, dry deserts, some types even survive in dry habitats for most of the year but return back to ponds to breed.

FROGS AND TOADS
Frogs and toads can live in many different habitats. Some live in water, some live on land, and some live in both. They can live in ponds, streams, and even in the ground.

WETLANDS
Wetlands are areas where water is present for most of the year. They are important habitats for many amphibians.

SWAMPY PLACES
Swampy places are areas where water is present for most of the year. They are important habitats for many amphibians.

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HOW DO AMPHIBIANS LIVE?

Most amphibians spend at least part of their life in water. They are amazing animals because they can survive in two very different habitats: water and land. It can be a challenging life for these small creatures, which perhaps explains why there are fewer species of amphibian than any other major group of vertebrates (animals with backbones).

SKIN
An amphibian's skin is smooth and covered with a slimy mucus to keep it moist. There are no scales, feathers or fur to protect it, but many amphibians can make a toxic skin slime, which can be poisonous to predators. Amphibians also have colorful skin to help them hide from predators and prey, to attract a mate and control their temperature.

COLD-BLOODED
Like reptiles and fish, amphibians are cold-blooded. That means they cannot control their body temperature and will die if they get too hot or cold. That's why many adult frogs and toads hide in the shade or return to the water on a hot day.

BREATHING
While other vertebrates have lungs to breathe in air or gills to breathe in water, amphibians need to breathe in air or water, or both. Young amphibians that live in water breathe through gills. Adult amphibians that live on land breathe using lungs and their skin, although some types keep their gills.

African hairy frogs grow special tufts of 'hair' on their legs. These tufts allow them to absorb more oxygen from water, so they can stay under the surface for longer.

Mud puppies are salamanders that can grow to 50 centimetres long. They live in ponds, rivers and streams and have feathery gills for breathing in water.

SENSSES

HEARING
Frogs and toads hear using special drum-like flaps of skin. There is one behind each eye. The skin vibrates when sound hits it, and messages are sent to the frog's brain so it can hear sound. Salamanders can hear well in water, but not in the air. Instead, they use their feet to sense vibrations in the ground.

VISION
Many frogs and toads have large, colourful eyes which can see forwards, sideways and even backwards, helping them to find food using their eyesight! Caecilians have small eyes and mostly rely on their sense of smell to find food. The pupils of frog and toad eyes come in some amazing shapes and colours.

SMELL AND TASTE
Burrowing amphibians have a good sense of smell, using it to find food and mates. Some frogs and salamanders can even find the ponds where they hatched by following the smell. Caecilians use their sense of smell to find food. They have a little tentacle below each eye. This sense organ is flicked, like a snake's tongue, to detect smells and tastes.

SOUND
Male frogs and toads can be very loud! When an American bullfrog croaks it expands its throat like a balloon, so the noise is louder and travels further. This stretched bubble of skin is called a vocal sac. Males croak to call females to come to them and to tell other males to stay away.

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Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Britta Teckentrup
Extent	32pp
Word Count	4000 words
Freight On Board	12/06/2025
Rights Available	World

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

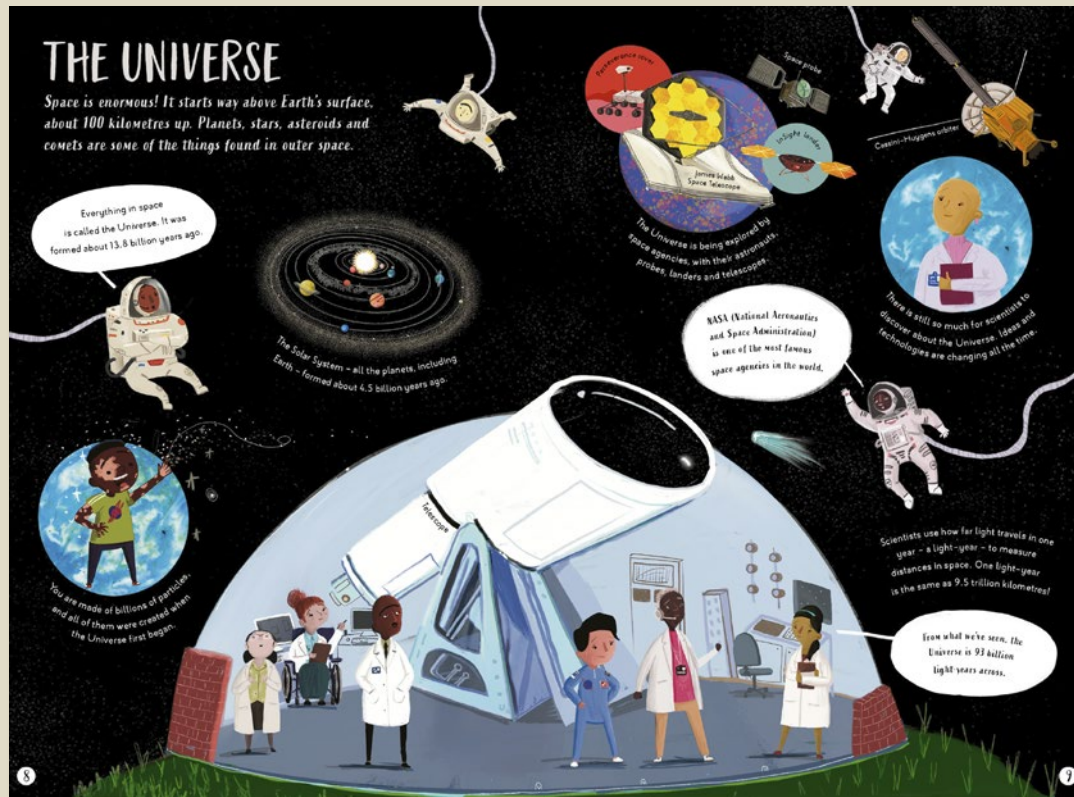
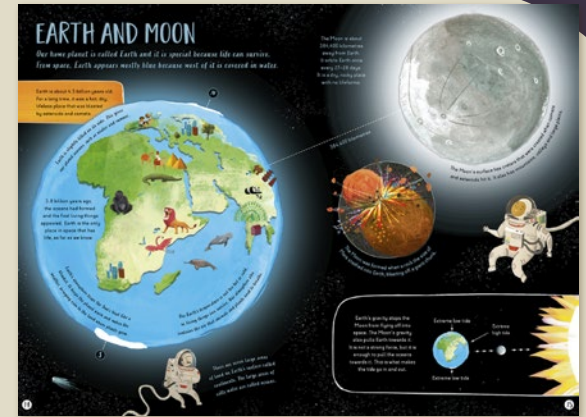
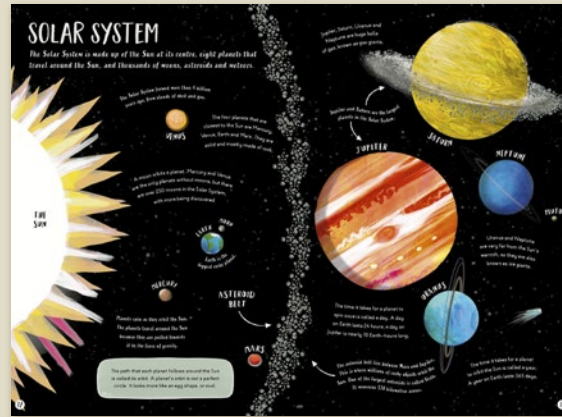
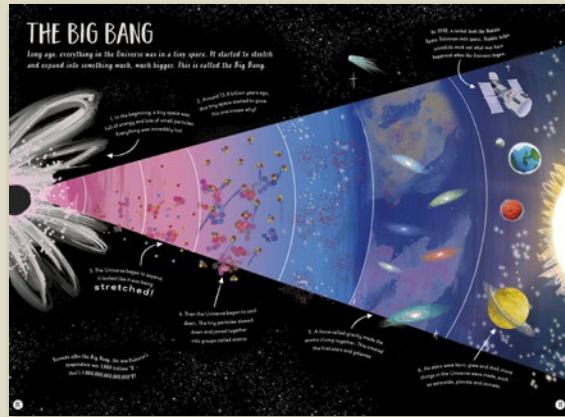
My First Book of Space



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

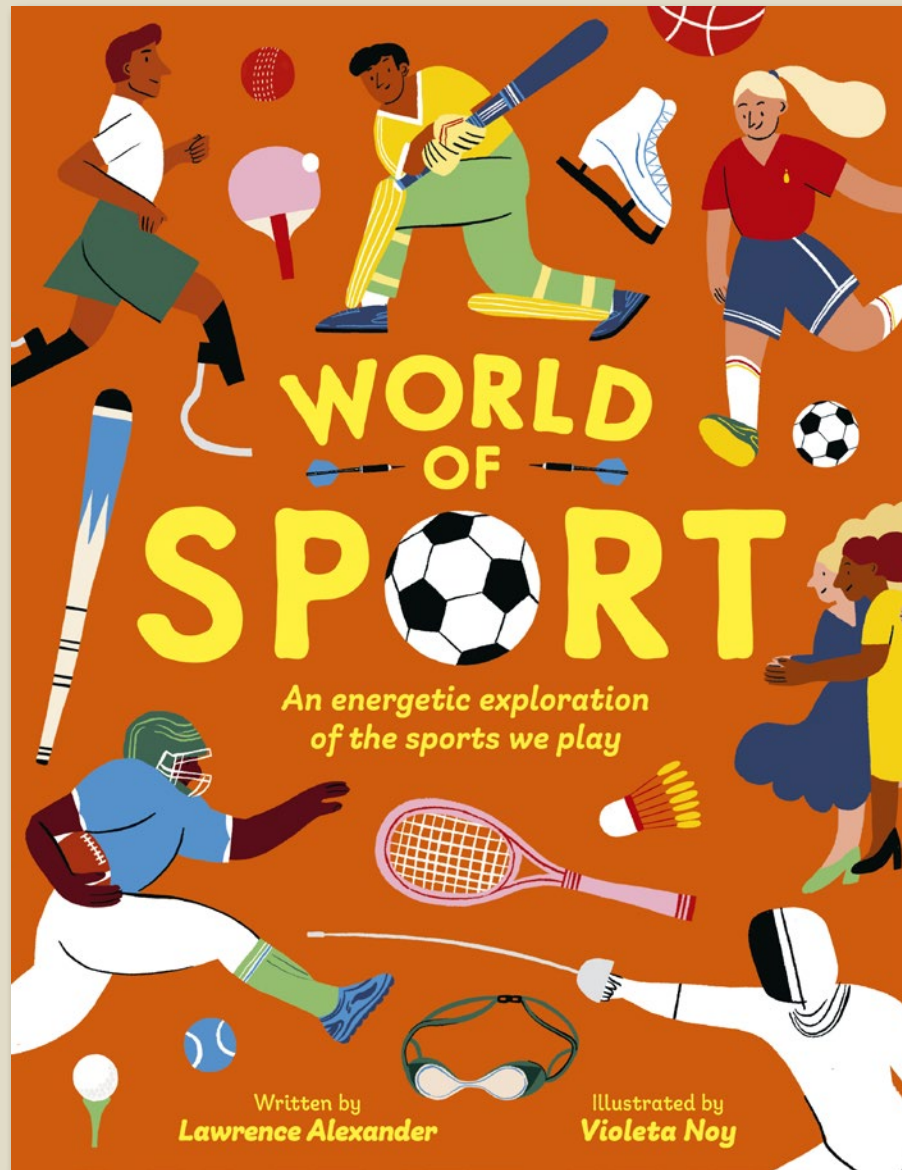


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Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800784741
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Camilla De La Bedoyere
Illustrator	Aaron Cushley
Extent	64pp
Word Count	8000 words
Rights Available	World



Pub Date	07/11/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781835870556
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Sandra Lawrence
Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10000 words
Rights Available	World

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
Javelin was developed from the spear used by ancient warriors. The first javelin was made of wood and iron. It was used in the ancient Olympics. The first javelin was made of wood and iron. It was used in the ancient Olympics. The first javelin was made of wood and iron. It was used in the ancient Olympics.

LONG JUMP
The long jump is one of the oldest track events. It was first recorded in ancient Greece. The long jump is one of the oldest track events. It was first recorded in ancient Greece. The long jump is one of the oldest track events. It was first recorded in ancient Greece.

GALINA CHISTAKOVA
Galina Chistakova is a Russian long jumper. She won a gold medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. She won a gold medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. She won a gold medal at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics.

DISCUS
One of the oldest track events is the discus. It was first recorded in ancient Greece. The discus is one of the oldest track events. It was first recorded in ancient Greece. The discus is one of the oldest track events. It was first recorded in ancient Greece.

JAN SZENTI
Jan Szeñti is a Hungarian discus thrower. He won a gold medal at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics. He won a gold medal at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics. He won a gold medal at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL
American football is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport. American football is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport. American football is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport.

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

KEY PLAYERS
There are 11 players on the field. There are 11 players on the field. There are 11 players on the field. There are 11 players on the field.

MAKING A PLAY
Players can pass the ball to each other. Players can pass the ball to each other. Players can pass the ball to each other. Players can pass the ball to each other.

FOR READY
One of the most important skills in American football is blocking. One of the most important skills in American football is blocking. One of the most important skills in American football is blocking.

RUGBY
Rugby is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport. Rugby is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport. Rugby is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport.

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

KEY PLAYERS
There are 15 players on the field. There are 15 players on the field. There are 15 players on the field. There are 15 players on the field.

MAKING A PLAY
Players can pass the ball to each other. Players can pass the ball to each other. Players can pass the ball to each other. Players can pass the ball to each other.

BASEBALL
Baseball is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport. Baseball is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport. Baseball is a team sport that originated in the United States. It is a contact sport.

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

KEY PLAYERS
There are 9 players on the field. There are 9 players on the field. There are 9 players on the field. There are 9 players on the field.

MAKING A PLAY
Players can hit the ball with a bat. Players can hit the ball with a bat. Players can hit the ball with a bat. Players can hit the ball with a bat.

CRICKET
Cricket is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport. Cricket is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport. Cricket is a team sport that originated in England. It is a contact sport.

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

KEY PLAYERS
There are 11 players on the field. There are 11 players on the field. There are 11 players on the field. There are 11 players on the field.

MAKING A PLAY
Players can hit the ball with a bat. Players can hit the ball with a bat. Players can hit the ball with a bat. Players can hit the ball with a bat.

JUDO
Judo is a martial art that originated in Japan. It is a contact sport. Judo is a martial art that originated in Japan. It is a contact sport. Judo is a martial art that originated in Japan. It is a contact sport.

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

KEY PLAYERS
There are 2 players on the field. There are 2 players on the field. There are 2 players on the field. There are 2 players on the field.

MAKING A PLAY
Players can throw the opponent to the ground. Players can throw the opponent to the ground. Players can throw the opponent to the ground. Players can throw the 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.

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

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

Some ancient Egyptian tomb
Some ancient Egyptian tomb paintings demonstrate wrestling positions.

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

Mongolian cave paintings
Mongolian cave paintings from 5,000 years ago show people wrestling in front of spectators.

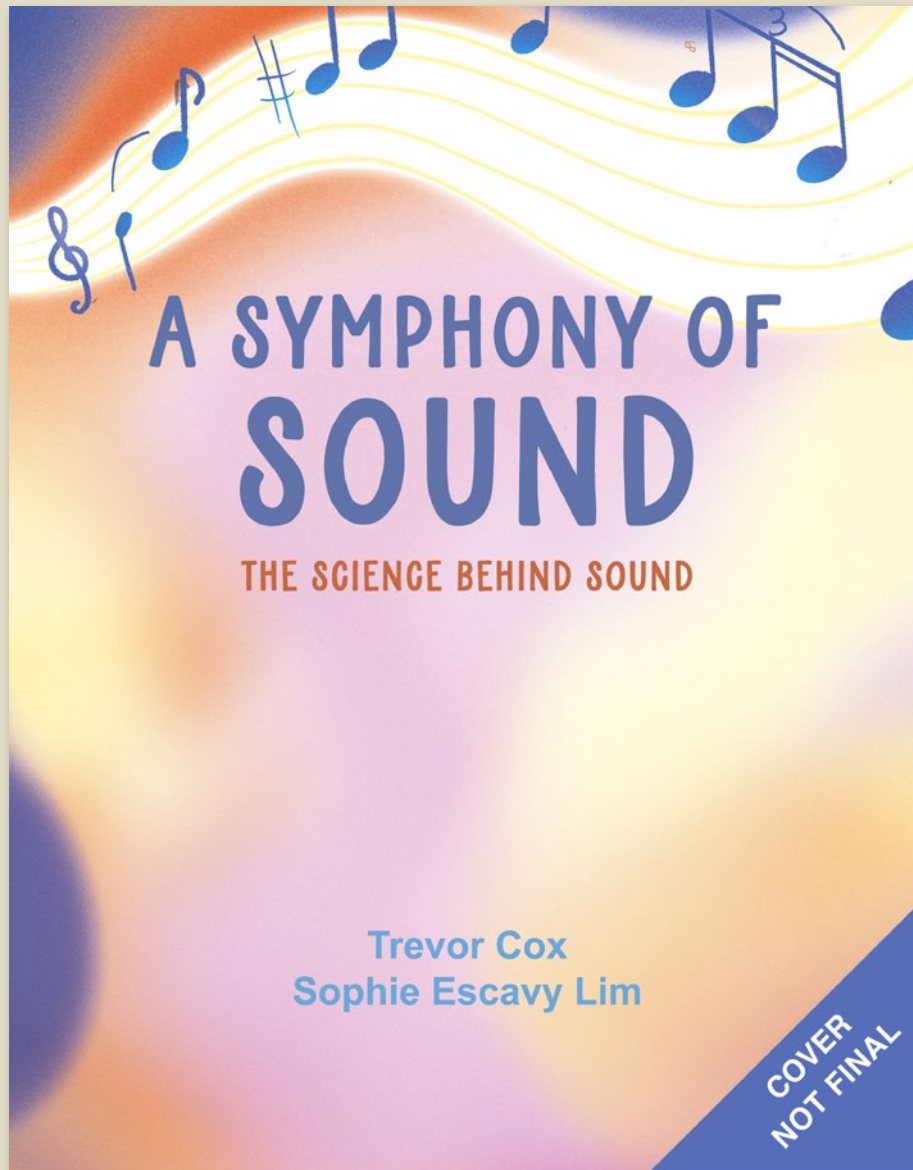
In boat jousting
In boat jousting, two people in a boat would fight with long poles or 'maces'. Ancient Egyptian carvings show fishermen jousting. They tried to push each other into the river Nile!

Surfing has been popular
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 Māori of New Zealand
The Māori 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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A Symphony of Sound



A visual exploration of the science behind sound and music.

- An visually extraordinary take on the subject of sound
- Perfect for primary schools (on KS2 curriculum), but also the ideal gift book for general interest readers
- Engaging text by Trevor Cox - a professor of acoustics and engineering at Salford University.

A Symphony of Sound

HIGH AND LOW

When we sing "Happy Birthday to You," we make the pitch of the musical notes go up and down by raising the voice. Pitch also helps us work out what is making a sound. A mouse makes a high-pitched squeak, while a lion makes a low-pitched roar. Knowing the difference is important for survival, because if it's a lion, it's time to run away!

RICH AND FREQUENCY

Low-pitched sounds are usually made by larger things, and high-pitched sounds by smaller things. For example, a double bass has a low-pitched sound, while a piccolo has a high-pitched sound.

THINGS

As an instrument plays the same note with the same pitch, they sound different. However, the double bass has a low-pitched sound, while the piccolo has a high-pitched sound. The difference between the two sounds is called timbre. It's what makes each instrument sound different from the others.

DEPARTING WITH FEELING

As we use the pitch of our voice to express our feelings, we can use it to tell others how we feel. For example, a high-pitched voice can sound happy, while a low-pitched voice can sound sad. We can also use the pitch of our voice to tell others how we feel about something. For example, a high-pitched voice can sound excited, while a low-pitched voice can sound bored.

SCIENTIFICALLY SPEAKING

A child typically says its first words when it is between 18 and 24 months old, and by the age of 5, they usually know a thousand different words. Because this happens very naturally for most children, speaking can seem like a very simple skill. In reality, however, speaking is a really challenging thing to do. It is to be expected that the process of learning a second language is more difficult.

HOW A VOISEL SOUND IS MADE

When you make a vowel sound, you use the vocal cords in your throat to create a stream of air. This stream of air then goes into your mouth, where it is shaped into a vowel sound.

WHY DO SOME PEOPLE HAVE PROBLEMS WITH THEIR OWN VOICE?

Some people have problems with their voice because of the way their vocal cords work. For example, some people have a condition called laryngitis, which makes it difficult for them to speak. Other people have a condition called dysphonia, which makes it difficult for them to breathe while speaking.

ROUND BITS

The pitch of a vowel sound can change over time. For example, the vowel sound 'a' in the word 'cat' starts at a low pitch and then rises to a higher pitch. This is called a diphthong. There are many different diphthongs, and they are an important part of the English language.

A SOUND WALK

When we're out and about, we're often chatting to friends, sitting in a car, or listening to music on headphones. We see the world around us, but we barely hear it. A sound walk is a simple way to explore what we're missing. Try walking around your neighbourhood in silence and tuning into the different sounds around you. Notice how the sounds change as you move through different areas, and how they make you feel.

Birdsong can help reduce stress and anxiety, and improve focus. How many different birds can you hear?

Jack hammers can damage hearing, so construction workers need to wear hearing protection.

Church bells have been used to summon worshippers for about 1,500 years. They are also used to mark the time of day, and on special occasions.

Notice how the sound of footsteps in a subway changes as they move through the tunnel.

The sound of a street musician can make you want to dance around or roll your eyes, depending on your personal music taste!

HEARING SOUND

Tree branches creak and leaves rustle in the wind. Tree songs change depending on the leaf types and wind speed.

Car noise may be a familiar sound, but over long periods it can create stress and even damage health.

People chatting in a café might make you smile because humans like to socialize and spend time with each other.

Large fountains can help hide unwanted sound, like cars. Small fountains create a soothing, trickling sound that reduces stress.

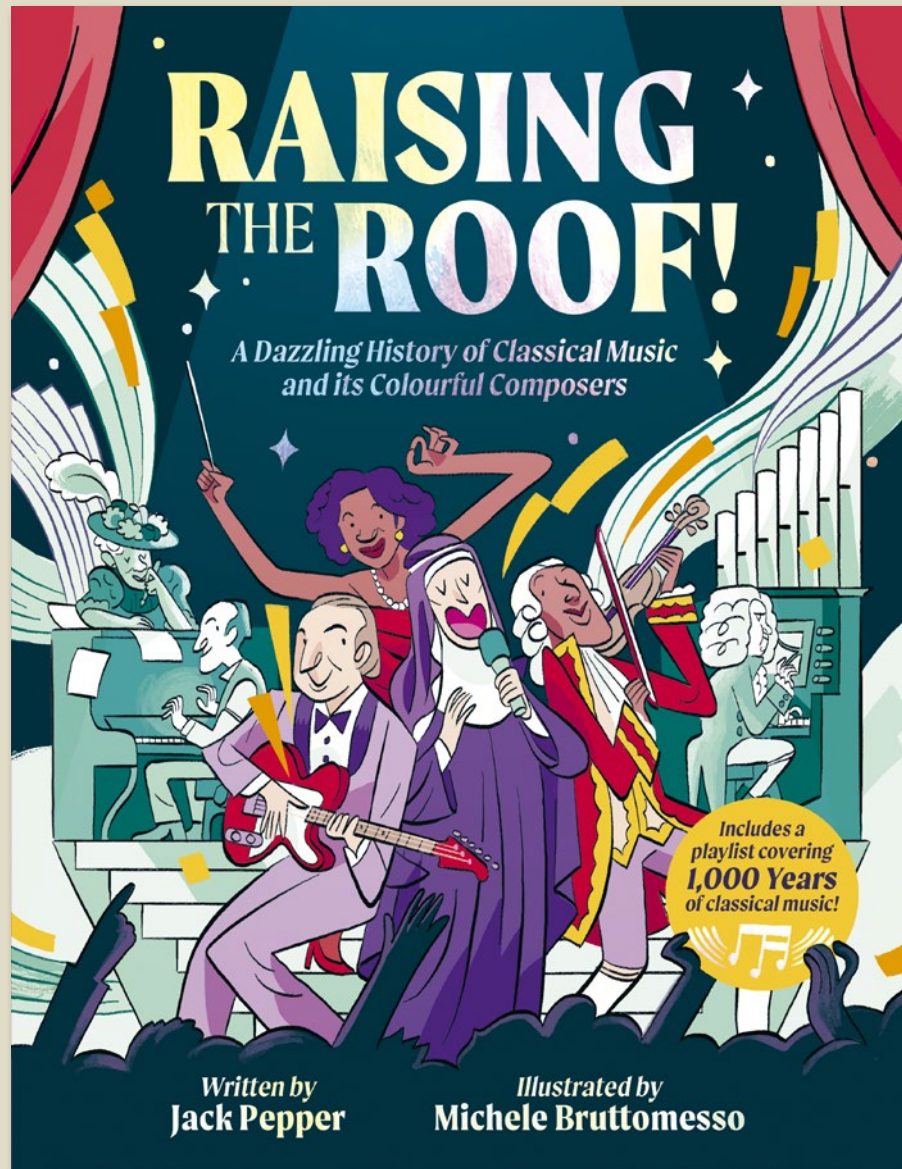
Depending on who's listening a barking dog can sound friendly or threatening.

Children playing in a park or playground creates sounds of laughter and squealing. It might remind you of some playful memories of your own.

Sound walking was popularised by Canadian composer and environmentalist Murray Schafer in the 1970s. He saw it as a way for people to connect to the sounds around them and become more aware of the problems created by noise pollution.

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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
- Cover: matt Lam, spot UV + holo foil

Raising the Roof

SYMPHONY

The symphony has changed over the centuries, but it is essentially an extended piece of classical or 'major' group of pieces. The word itself comes from the Greek word *symphony*, which means 'together'.

LISTENING TIP
 When you are listening to a symphony, try to identify the different instruments and how they are used. You can find out more about the instruments used in a symphony on page 10.

1500s The first symphony was written by Giovanni Gabrieli in 1580. It was a collection of six pieces for organ and voices.

1700s The first symphony for strings was written by Antonio Vivaldi in 1701. It was a collection of three pieces for violin, flute and cello.

1775 The first symphony for piano was written by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart in 1775. It was a collection of three pieces for piano, violin and cello.

1800s The first symphony for orchestra was written by Ludwig van Beethoven in 1800. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra, violin and cello.

1872 The first symphony for orchestra and voices was written by Johannes Brahms in 1872. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra, voices, violin and cello.

1948 The first symphony for orchestra and voices was written by Dmitri Shostakovich in 1948. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra, voices, violin and cello.

1900s The first symphony for orchestra and voices was written by Igor Stravinsky in 1900. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra, voices, violin and cello.

Present The first symphony for orchestra and voices was written by Gustav Mahler in 1900. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra, voices, violin and cello.

Richard Wagner

Wagner had a lot to say and all things he says he pushed music to its limits and revolutionised everything. Let's take a chronological look.

1813 Wagner was born in Leipzig, Germany. He was a composer, conductor, and opera librettist.

1842 Wagner wrote his first opera, *Die Feen*, in 1842. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra, voices, violin and cello.

1850 Wagner wrote his most famous opera, *Der Ring des Nibelungen*, in 1850. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra, voices, violin and cello.

1876 Wagner wrote his last opera, *Tristan und Isolde*, in 1876. It was a collection of three pieces for orchestra, voices, violin and cello.

1883 Wagner died in Bayreuth, Germany. He was a composer, conductor, and opera librettist.

LISTEN!
 Wagner's music is often monophonic - a single line, a tune on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith. Hildegard wrote mostly sacred plainchant (where people all sing the same line, with religious texts used for the words), intended for use in church: her abbey consisted of 50 nuns who all had trained voices and would sing daily. It's believed a Benedictine nun of the time would sing for eight hours each day! With an intonator 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.

George Gershwin

1898-1937

Who made great and failed?

LISTEN!
 Gershwin's music is often monophonic - a single line, a tune on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith. Hildegard wrote mostly sacred plainchant (where people all sing the same line, with religious texts used for the words), intended for use in church: her abbey consisted of 50 nuns who all had trained voices and would sing daily. It's believed a Benedictine nun of the time would sing for eight hours each day! With an intonator 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.

Hildegard of Bingen

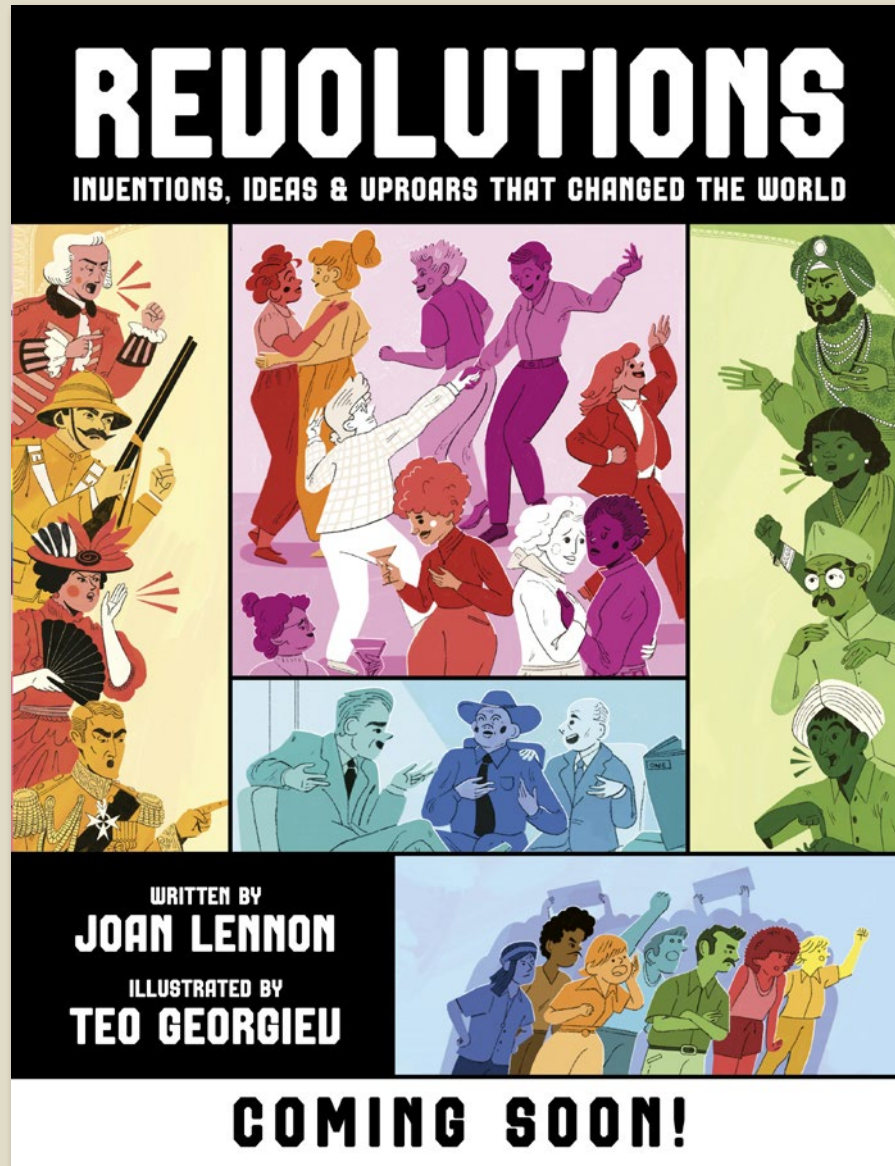
1098-1179

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.

LISTEN!
 Her music is often monophonic - a single line, a tune on its own (mono means one, phonic means sound). This creates a sense of calm, perfect for a focused, intense contemplation of faith. Hildegard wrote mostly sacred plainchant (where people all sing the same line, with religious texts used for the words), intended for use in church: her abbey consisted of 50 nuns who all had trained voices and would sing daily. It's believed a Benedictine nun of the time would sing for eight hours each day! With an intonator 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.

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...

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Discover 12 upheavals which changed the world forever.

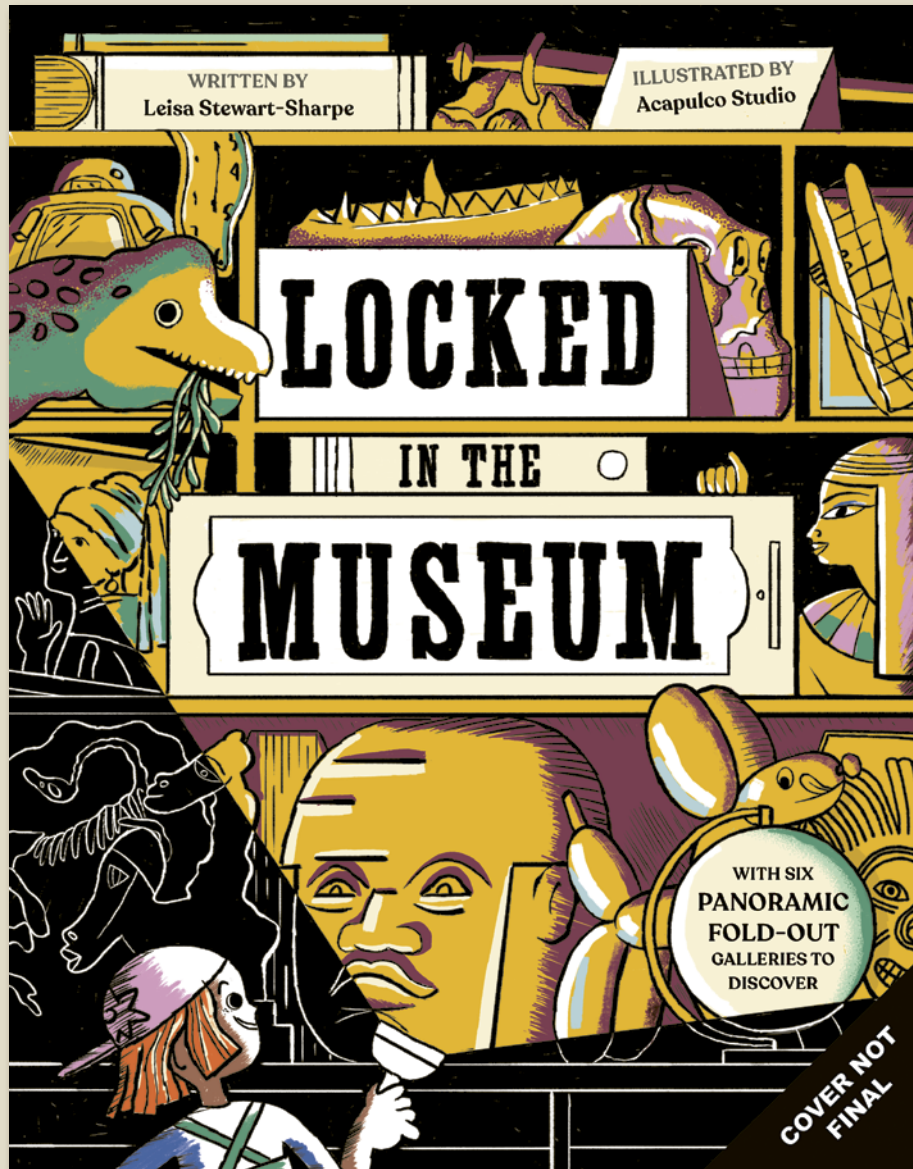
- A thought-provoking exploration of the idea of revolution: how upheavals, ideas and technology have irreversibly changed the world.
- Content split into three distinct chapters: power struggles, social revolutions and new technology. Chapter openers discuss what the word “revolution” means in each of these contexts, while showing how the idea is linked across all areas.
- Written by long-time author and history enthusiast Joan Lennon, who is a Royal Literary Fund Fellow at Dundee University and regular contributor on The History Girls blog. Her previous non-fiction book *Talking History* was shortlisted for the SLA Information Book Award 2023 and longlisted for the UKLA Book Awards 2023 in the Information Books category.

Revolutions



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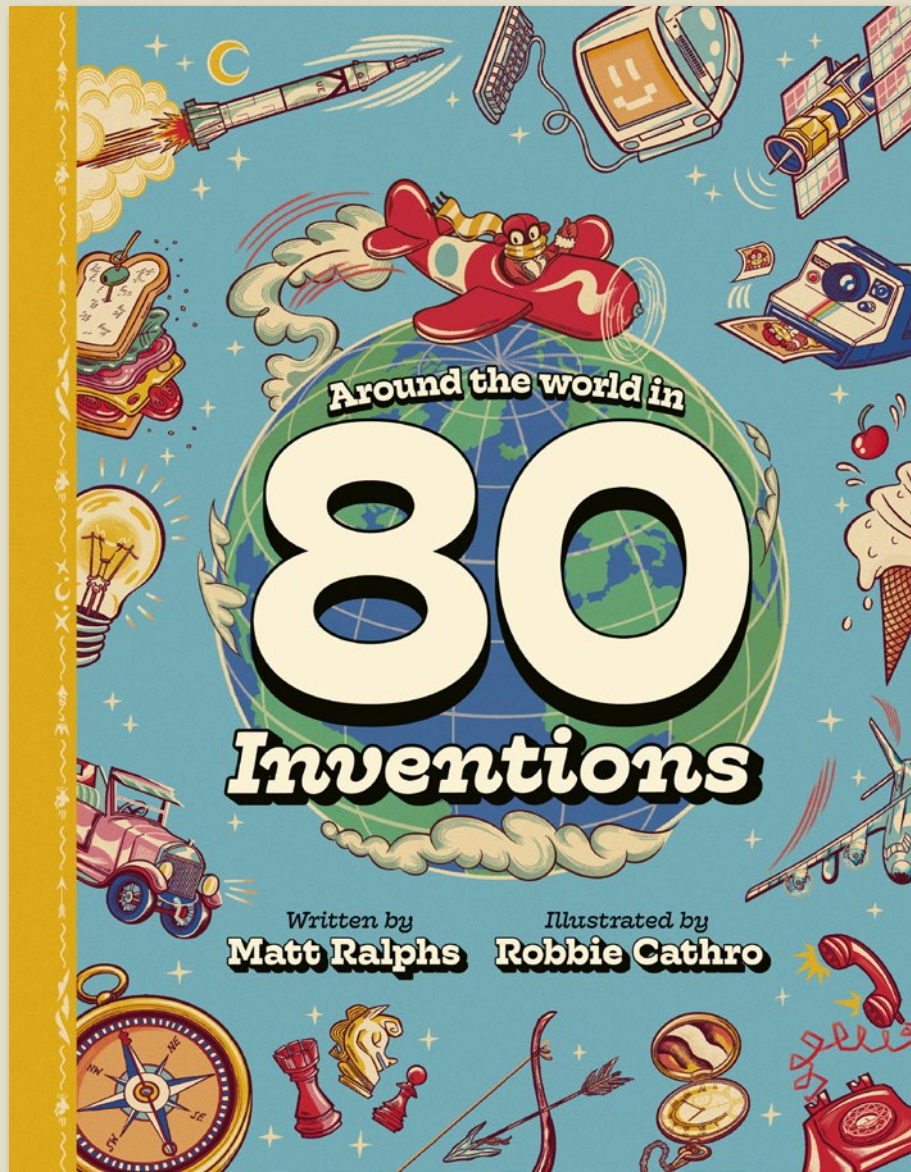
Locked in the Museum



An action-packed tour of the most marvellous museum in the world!

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- Featuring artefacts from real-life museums around the world, the exhibits are organised into eight galleries: Dinosaurs and fossils, Nature, Human Origins, Ancient Civilisations, Art, Transport, Space, Science and Technology and Earth
- A fun and accessible cross curricular title perfect for curious kids who are interested in everything from ancient history and art, to STEM topics.
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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

On the hot days of the American West, ice cream was a popular treat. In the 1800s, it was made from milk and cream. The first ice cream parlors were set up in the 1850s. Today, there are over 100,000 ice cream parlors in the United States. Ice cream is made from milk, cream, and sugar. It is often flavored with vanilla, chocolate, or fruit. Ice cream is a delicious treat that is enjoyed by people of all ages.

Easy Ice Cream

32

Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels"

15

Did you know that the first bicycle was called a velocipede? It was invented in the 1810s. The first bicycle was made of wood and had a large front wheel and a smaller back wheel. Today, bicycles are made of metal and have two wheels of the same size. Bicycles are a popular mode of transport and a fun way to exercise.

Pedious Penny-Farthing

33

Camera

"Tag along"

24

Although it may seem to be a simple invention, the camera is a complex piece of technology. The first camera was invented in the 1820s. It was a box with a lens on one side and a piece of paper on the other. Today, cameras are used for everything from taking photos to recording videos. Cameras have become an essential part of our lives.

Developed to Perfection

32

High-Speed Train

"No-speed" "No-speed"

25

Before the high-speed train, the fastest train was the Trans-Siberian Railway. The first high-speed train was the Shinkansen in Japan, which was introduced in 1959. Today, high-speed trains are used in many countries around the world. They are faster, more efficient, and more comfortable than regular trains.

Marvelous Maglevs

33

Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind"

34

You might have seen a wind turbine on a hill. Wind turbines are used to generate electricity. The first wind turbine was invented in the 1890s. Today, wind turbines are used in many countries around the world. They are a clean and renewable source of energy.

Green Energy

42

Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly"

35

When you think of helicopters, you probably think of the military. Helicopters were first invented in the 1900s. They are used for many purposes, including transport, rescue, and entertainment. Helicopters are a unique mode of transport that can land and take off in small spaces.

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

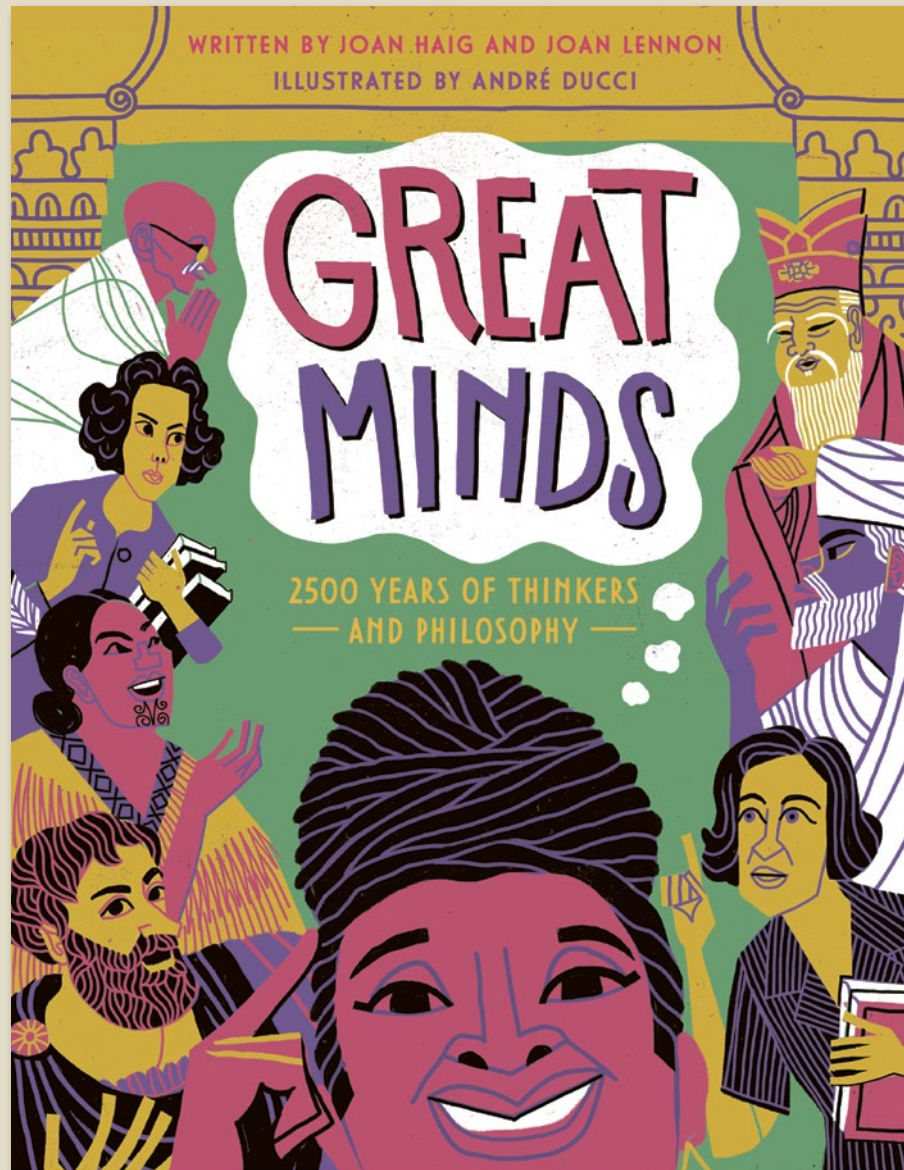
The invention of the Internet – a network of computers that 'speak' to each other – was a concentrated effort in the United States. The first computers were connected to each other in 1969 during the Cold War (1947–1991), a time of heightened hostility between the USSR and the United States and when 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

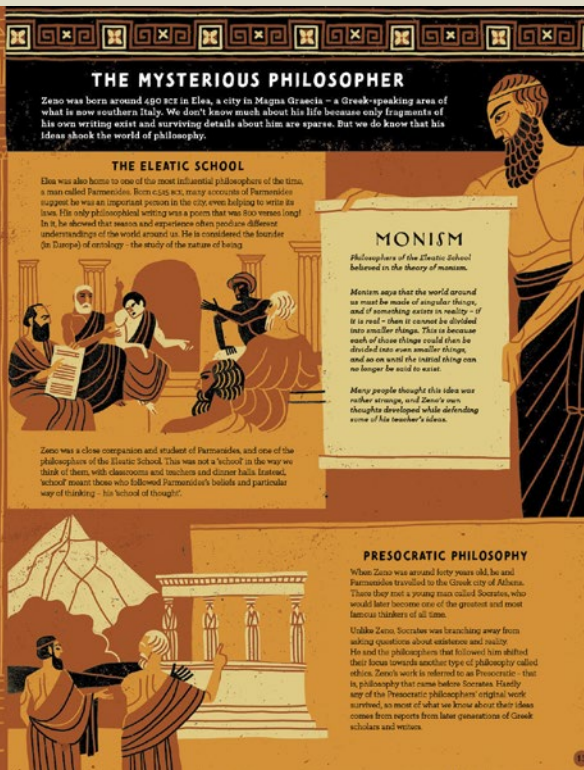
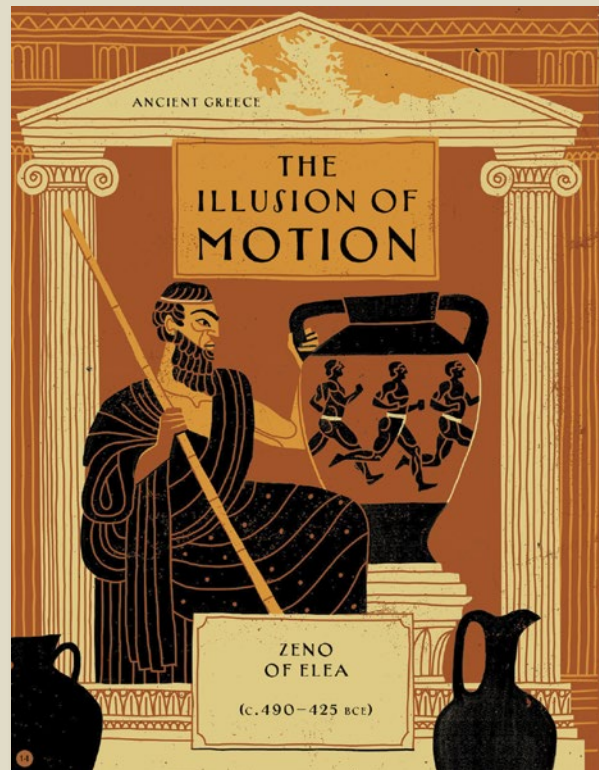
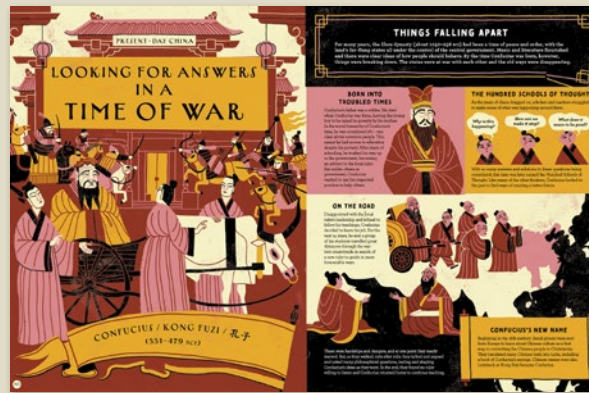
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Over 2500 years of incredible ideas from some of the world's greatest minds.

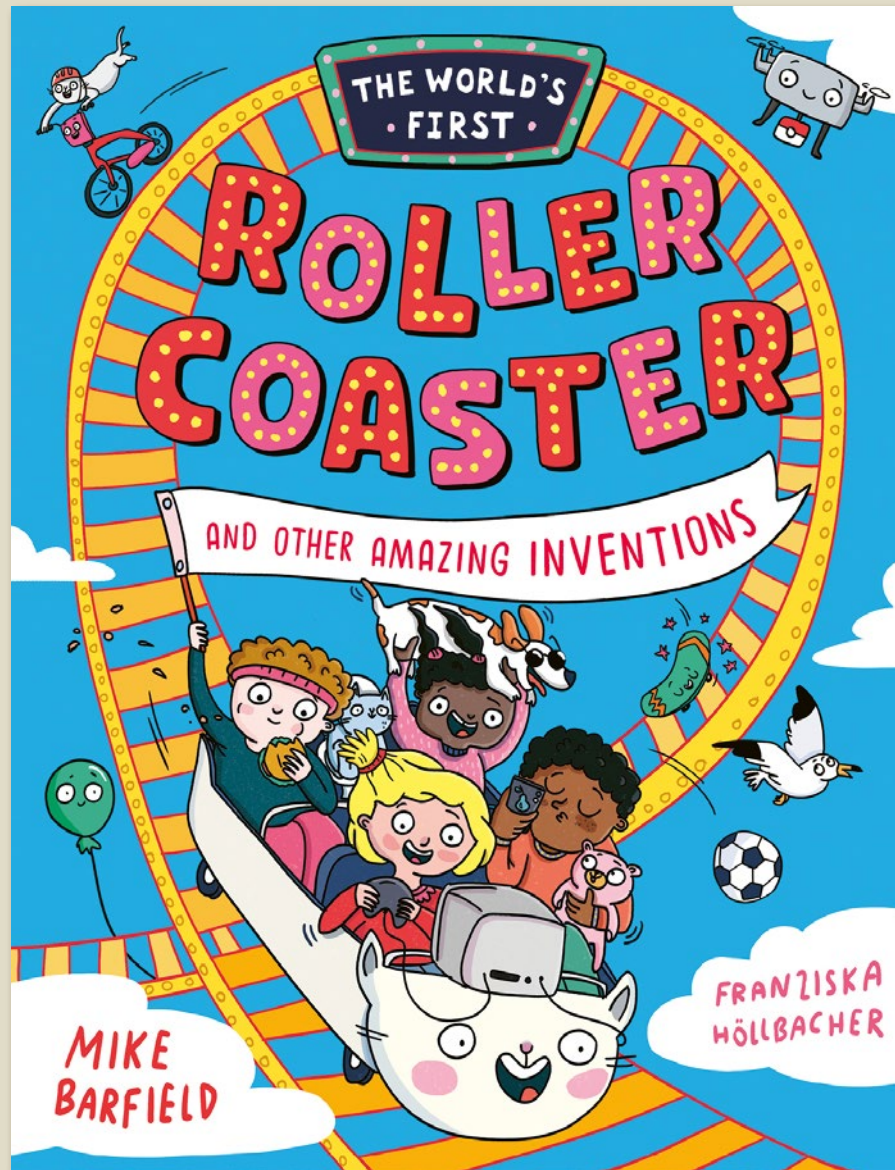
- Contents1. Looking for answers in a time of war (Confucius)2. The illusion of motion (Zeno of Elea)3. The Socratics (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle)4. Being a bridge (Ibn Rusdh/Averroës)5. The man who thought in a cave (Zera Yacob)6. The age of reason (Rene Descartes, Jeremy Bentham, Mary Wollstonecraft)7. 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



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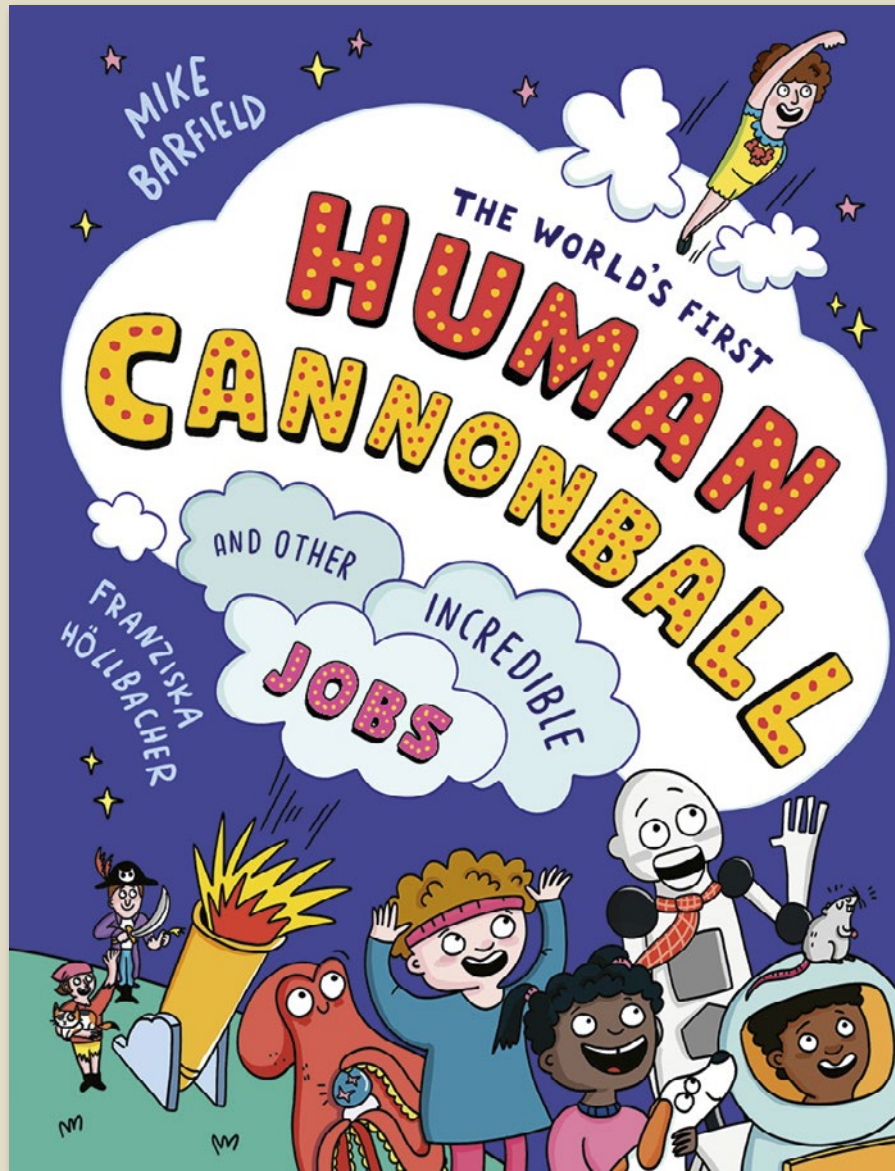
The World's First Rollercoaster



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 Human Cannonball



Roll up, roll up! Get your tickets for a whirlwind tour through history's weirdest and wackiest jobs!

- An irresistible exposé into the world of work 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.
- Featuring the weirdest and wackiest jobs throughout the ages, this book is packed with facts for curious minds. Includes jobs in travel, science and sport, as well as the worst jobs in history... and some of the more curious jobs of today!

The World's First Human Cannonball

INTRODUCTION

Wells, and congratulations on winning the very important job of **READER-IN-CHIEF** of this book!

READER-IN-CHIEF
YOUR PHOTO GOES HERE

It's an exciting position that comes with lots of great rewards.

The hours are flexible. You can skip to work at any time that suits you, day or night. All we ask is that you turn up a little and bring a bit of news to reveal the forthcoming great stories.

The great news! **Cannaballs** and other fantastic tales.

From ancient Egypt to modern times, the world has seen a lot of weird and wonderful things happen. How strange is the newspaper and how will you spend?

So go on, cheer and get to work. It'll certainly get you back in touch with the newspaper and how will you spend?

CHAPTER 1 GOING PLACES

Early human travel around in search of food, family, surviving wild jobs in search, from the earliest days, there have been lots of different ways, past and present, that involve transport or travel. There's still a lot of different ways to get around, so here are our top five ways to get you going!

LEAST EASY CHAIR
Banks that carry disabled people around the city streets were first made in 1818. The chairs were heavy, had no wheels and were made of wood.

WORLD'S LONGEST SHIP
In 1970, the longest ship in the world was built. It was the longest ship ever made, and it took a long time to build.

NEAREST LAND VEHICLE
The first motor vehicle was built in 1885. It was a small car with a horse-like shape.

FIRST AIR STEWARDS
The first air steward was hired in 1914. He was the first person to work on an airplane.

INCAN MESSENGER

1. The Incas used a system of runners to carry messages across their empire.

2. The runners were called *chasquis*.

3. They carried messages in special pouches.

4. The runners were very fast and could run for long distances.

5. The system was used for over 500 years.

JUST THE JOB: GET THE MESSAGE

MAKING IT
The first message was sent in 1859. It was a simple message about a train accident.

WORK OFFICE
The first office was set up in 1859. It was a simple room with a desk and a chair.

WORKING ON
The first office was set up in 1859. It was a simple room with a desk and a chair.

LET'S MEET THE BOSS
The first boss was set up in 1859. It was a simple room with a desk and a chair.

CHARIOT RACER

1. Chariot racing was a popular sport in ancient Rome.

2. The chariots were pulled by teams of horses.

3. The races were held in a circular arena called the Colosseum.

4. The winners were given a laurel wreath.

5. The sport was popular for over 500 years.

JUST THE JOB: HORSE POWER!

WORKING AROUND
Horses have been used for transport and work for thousands of years. They were the first animals to be tamed and used for work.

TAKE A BISH
A horse called Bish was used for transport and work for thousands of years. It was the first horse to be tamed and used for work.

BLACK BEAUTIES
Black beauties are a breed of horse that is known for its speed and strength. They were used for transport and work for thousands of years.

SMALL WONDERS
Small wonders are a breed of horse that is known for its size and strength. They were used for transport and work for thousands of years.

RED FLAG LAD

1. He'll come to the point. I'm a pencil, and this story is true.

2. It takes place in Cayford, South London, in 1935.

3. This innocent-looking boy is working as a look-out.

4. He's looking out for police officers who are looking out for motor cars like the ones behind him.

5. It belongs to Penny Peniston who hates going slowly.

6. But the law says he can't go faster than 27mph in town.

7. Plus, you're meant to have someone in front serving a red flag to warn people.

8. So, when the look-out spots the officer, he signals to the car driver slowly to let the passenger out. Who is creeping, Pen?

9. The law does not say what size the flag needs to be.

10. The speed limit was raised soon after - and 8 set cars go much faster in the future. Don't they?

11. Well, I'm a pencil, and this story is true.

JUST THE JOB: DRIVE TIME

CHILL OUT!
Truckers supplying mines in northern Canada have to drive over frozen lakes and rivers. The trick is to never stop moving or you might break the ice. Eek!

HOP IT!
Truckers in the intense heat of the Australian outback hitch together several trailers to create huge 'road trains' that can't stop in a hurry. Kangaroos, keep out of their way!

CLOWNING AROUND
German-born Lou Jacobs invented the one-person clown car in the 1950s. He could squeeze inside and drive it around despite being 1.85 m tall and the car just 90 cm long.

QUACKERS!
Many cities have so-called 'duck tours' where special amphibious buses take sightseers through rivers, lakes and harbours, as well as on regular roads!

Pub Date	10/04/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781800783737
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

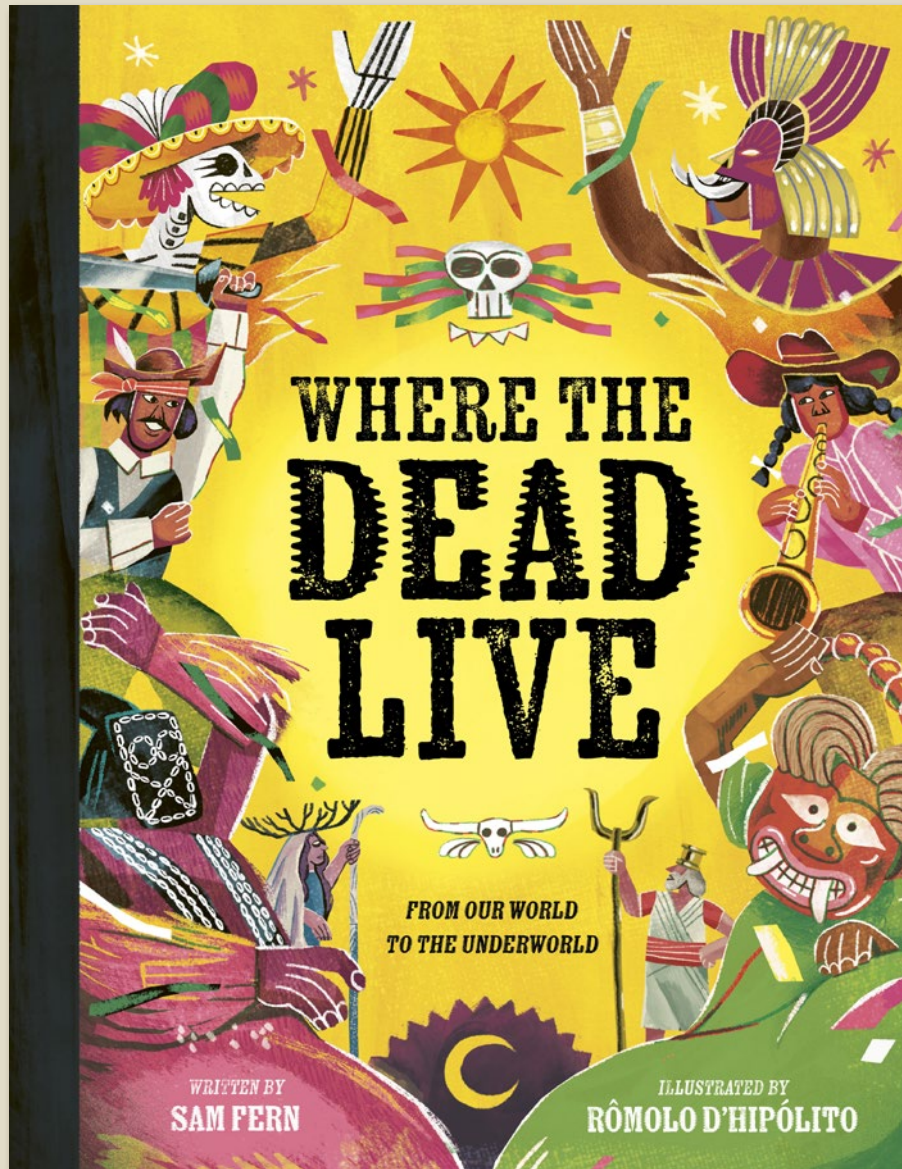
The World's Last Mammoth and Other Missing Marvels



Get ready for a **MAMMOTH** mystery tour through the world's most infamous missing marvels!

- An irresistible introduction to 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 Barfield is an award-winning author: Winner of the Blue Peter Award; Shortlisted for Sainsbury's Award; Shortlisted for Royal Society Young People's Book Prize; Shortlisted for the Association of Science Education prize AND MORE! Mike's books have sold in over 40 territories.
- Fun non-fiction edutainment for a younger age-range illustrated by the brilliant Franziska Höllbacher!öllbacher!öllbacher!

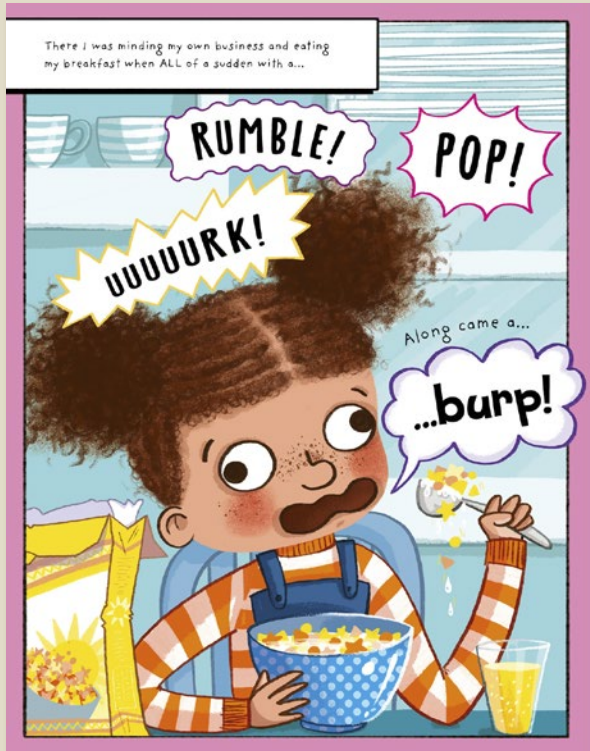
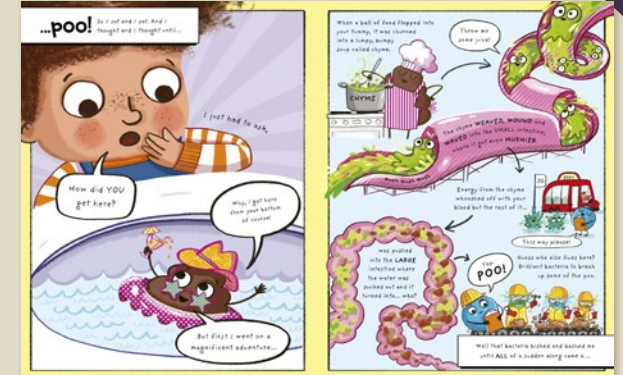
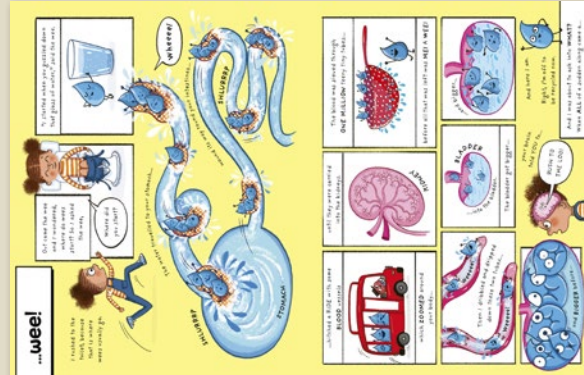
Where the Dead Live



An illustrated guide to the celebrations, customs and ancient mythologies of the afterlife.

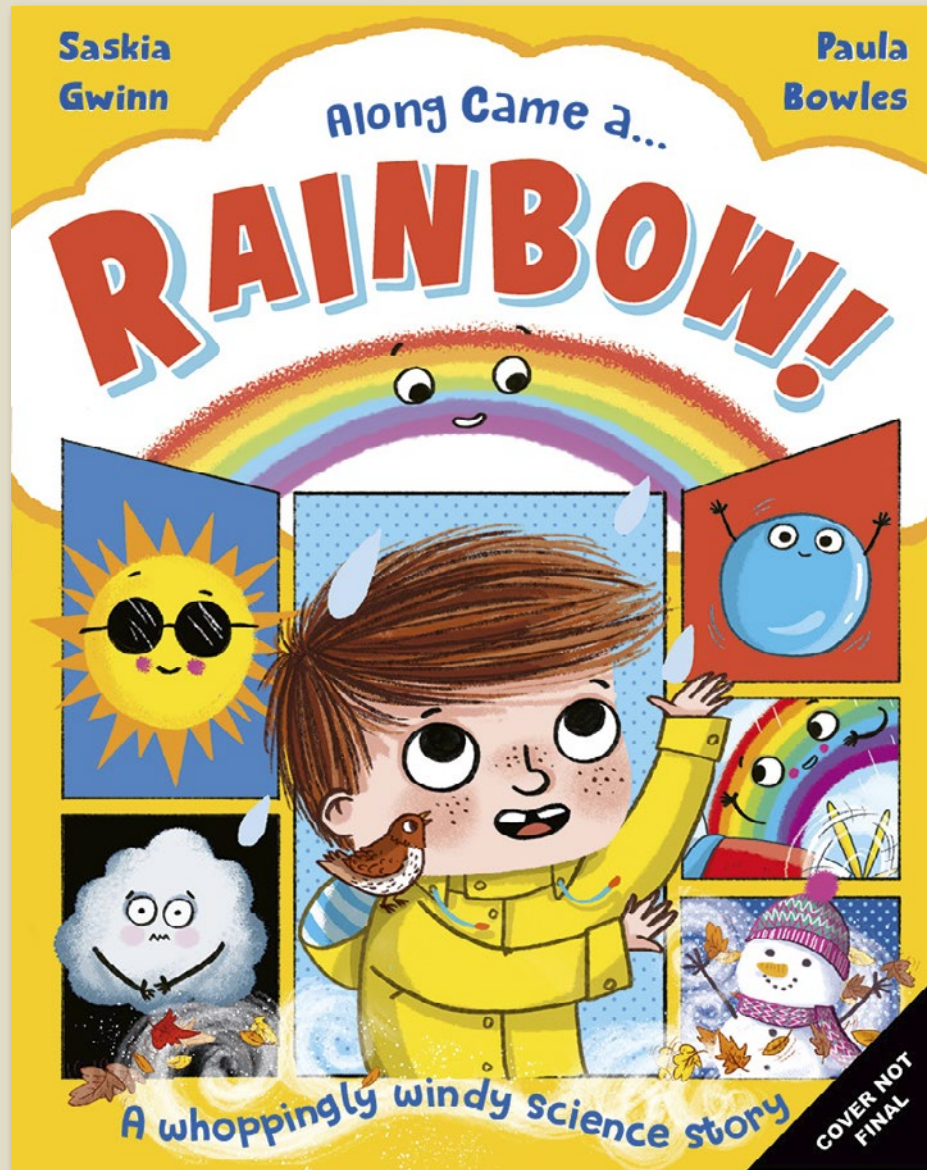
- A powerful and heartfelt exploration that shines light on different cultural traditions, celebrations and mythologies around death.
- With vibrant illustrations by Brazilian artist Rômolo D'Hipólito, this book is a celebration of the afterlife and our connection to it.

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
Rights Available	World

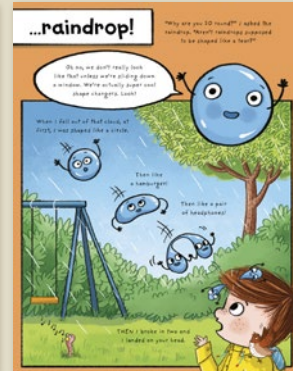
Along Came a... Rainbow!



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

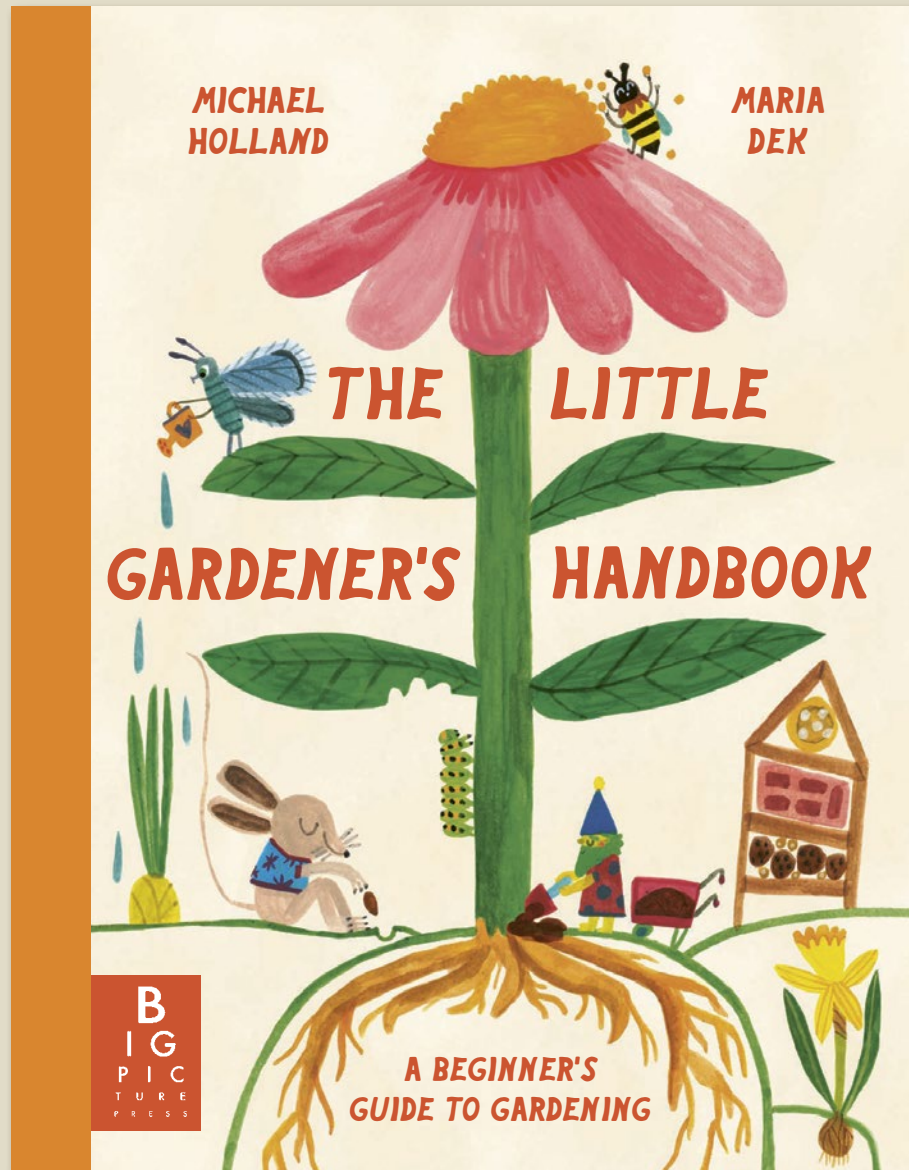
- A fun, fact-packed picture book approach to early science for readers 4+.
- Graphic-novel-style layouts present facts in memorable and hilarious fashion.
- Paula Bowles's artwork is an explosion of colour, bringing to life a zany cast of anatomical characters, from stinky poos, to friendly farts, to 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!



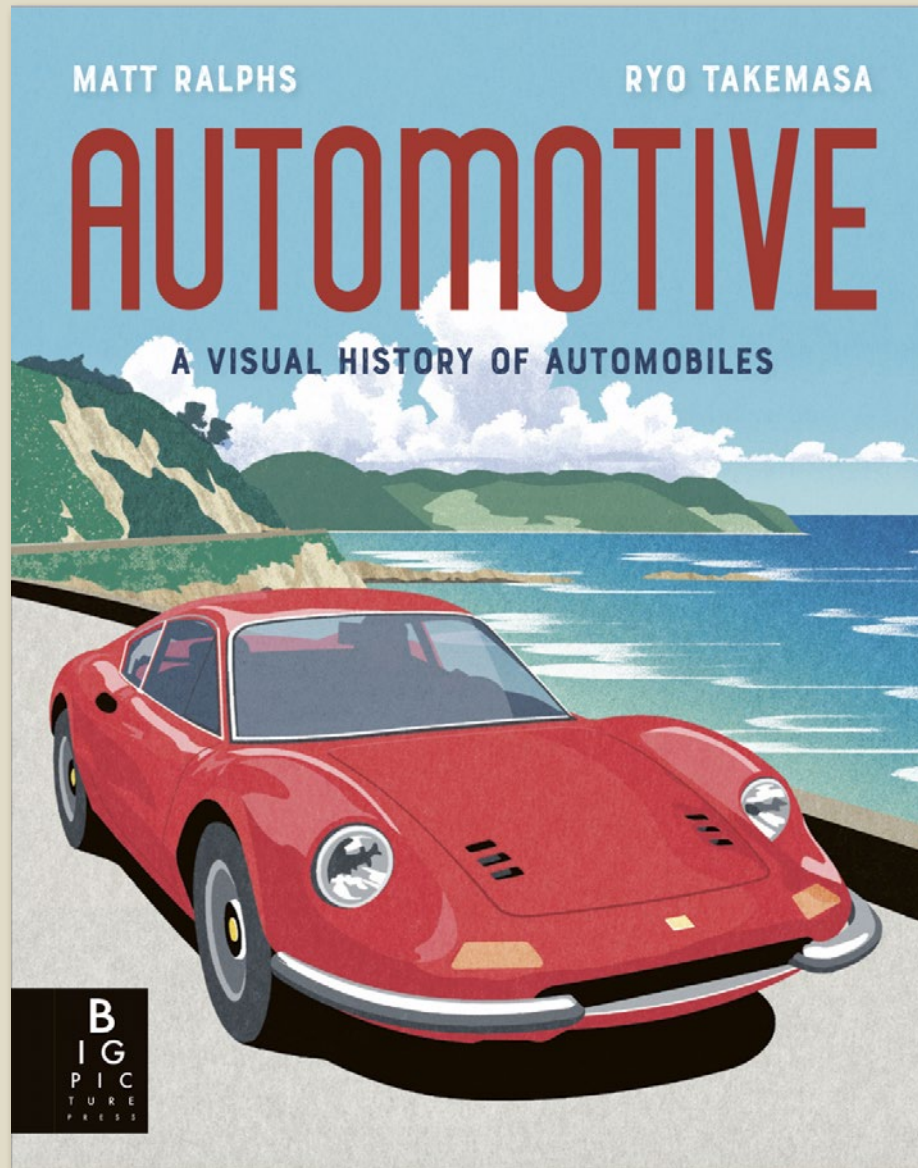
Pub Date	23/10/2025
Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781800785458
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Saskia Gwinn
Illustrator	Paula Bowles
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2500 words
Files To Printer	13/06/2025
Freight On Board	20/08/2025
Rights Available	World

The Little Gardener's Handbook



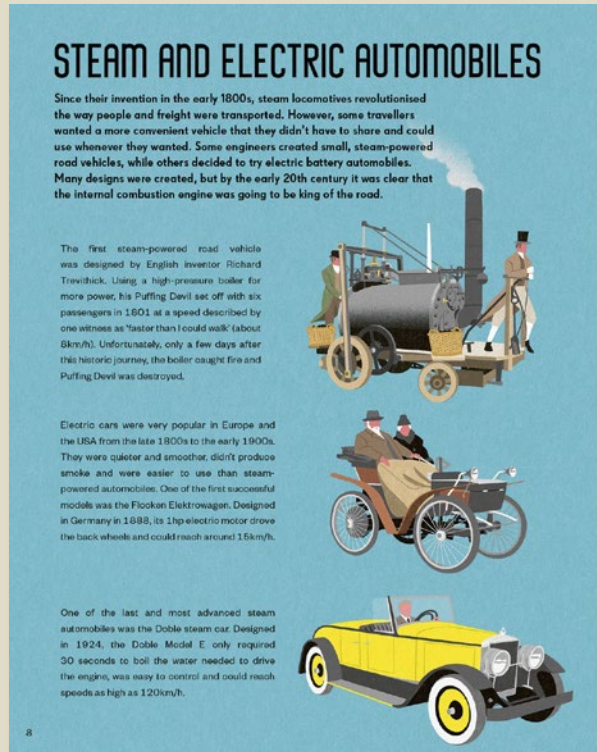
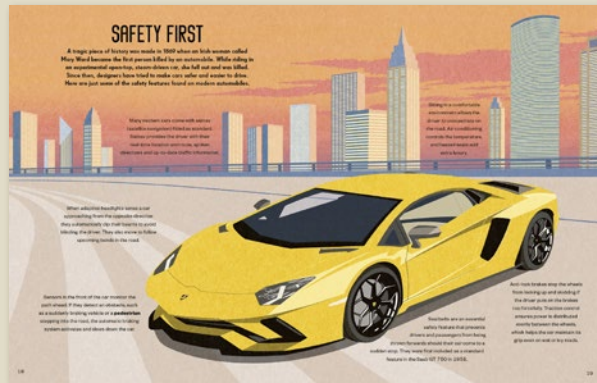
A vibrant introduction to gardening.

- 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.

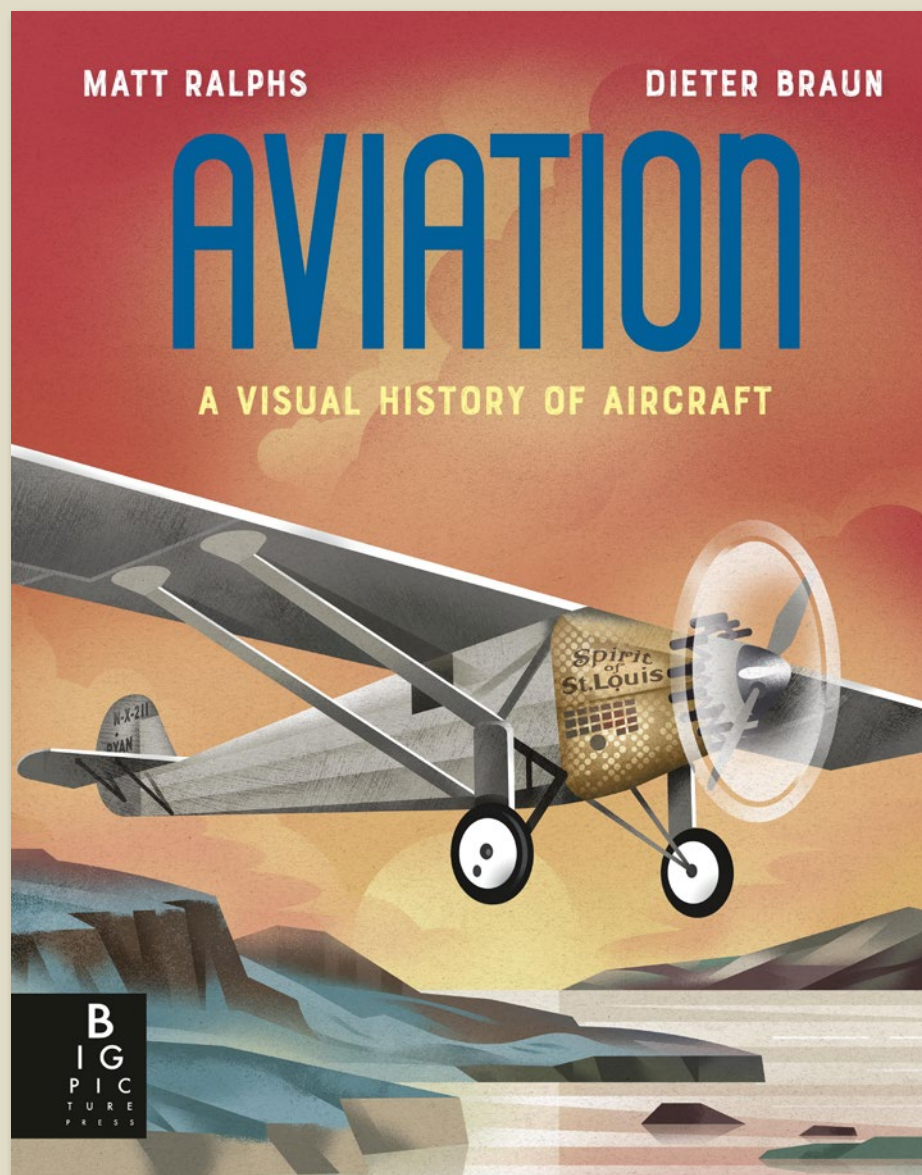


Automotive celebrates the ingenuity and usability of cars, trucks and motorbikes past, present and future.

- 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

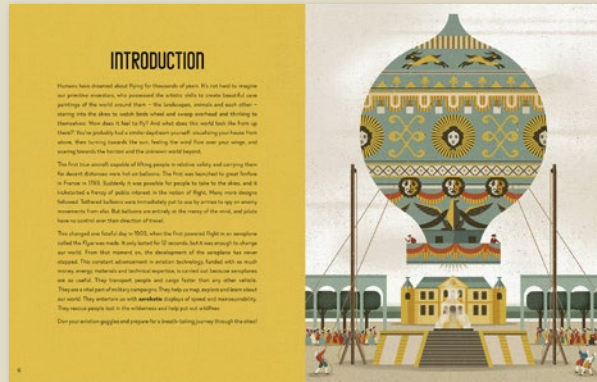


Pub Date	13/04/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800783171
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Ryo Takemasa
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11813 words
Rights Available	World



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

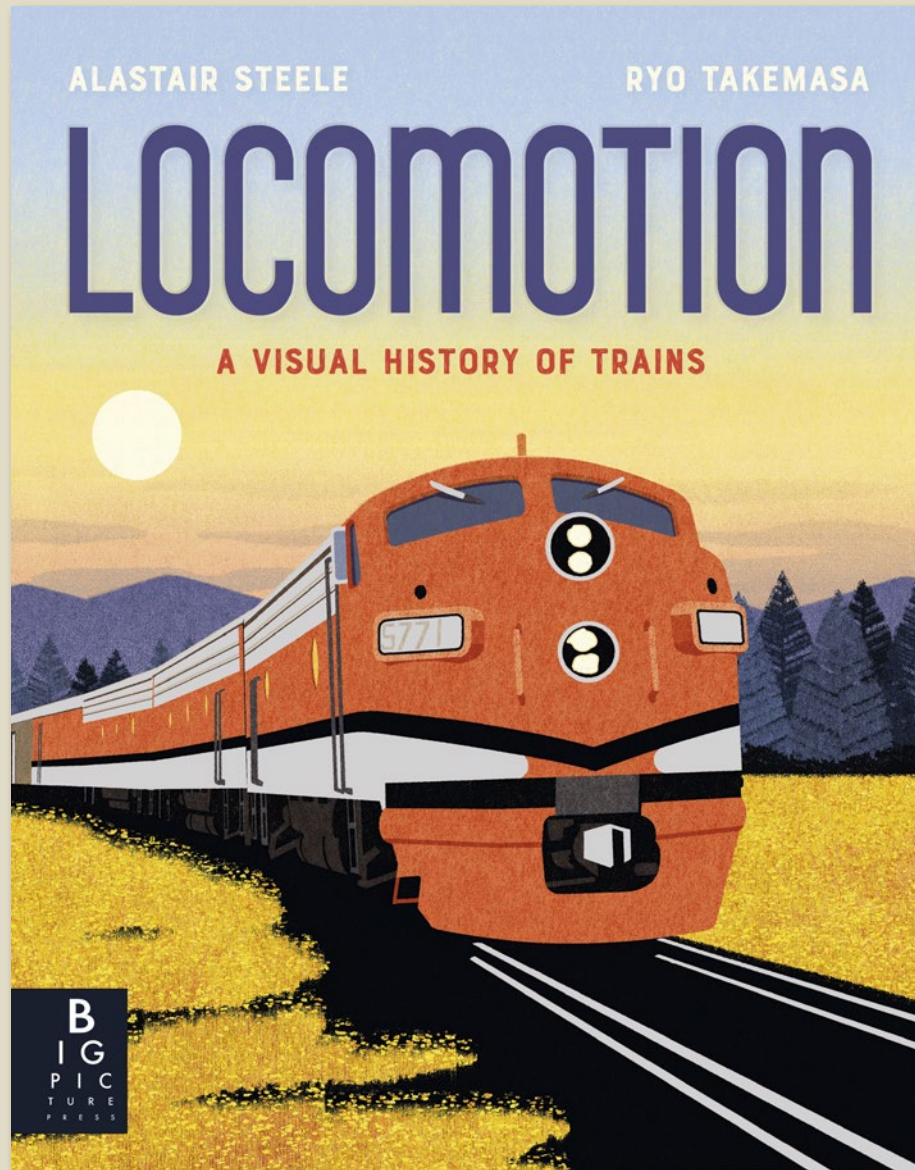
- The third title in this beautifully illustrated series about vehicles
- Sample contents: Ancient Aviation; The Wright Flyer; How Planes Fly; The Spirit of St. Louis; Airships; War in the Air; The Spitfire; Unsung Heroines; Airports and Aerodromes; Sea Planes; Concorde; Light Aircraft; Air Force Once; 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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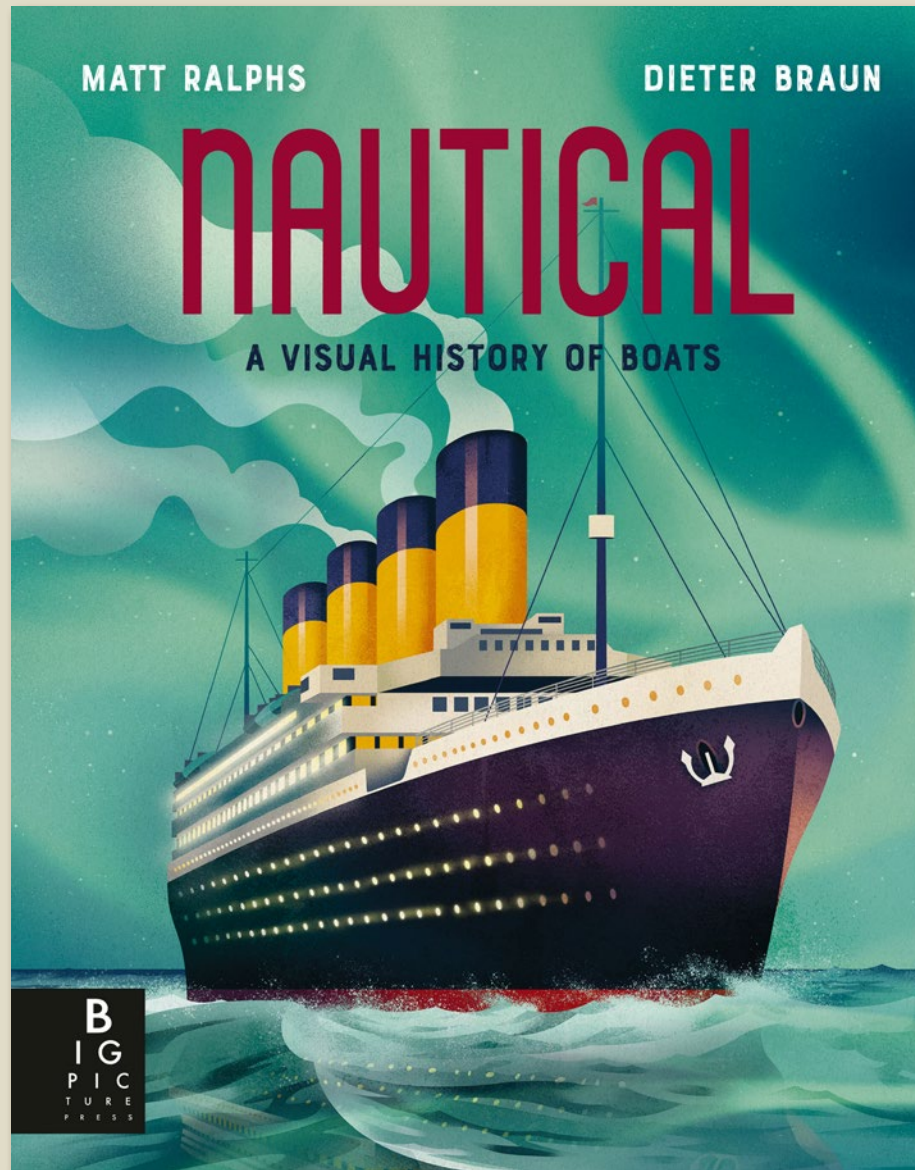
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Pub Date	14/03/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800784918
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Dieter Braun
Extent	64pp
Word Count	11154 words
Rights Available	World



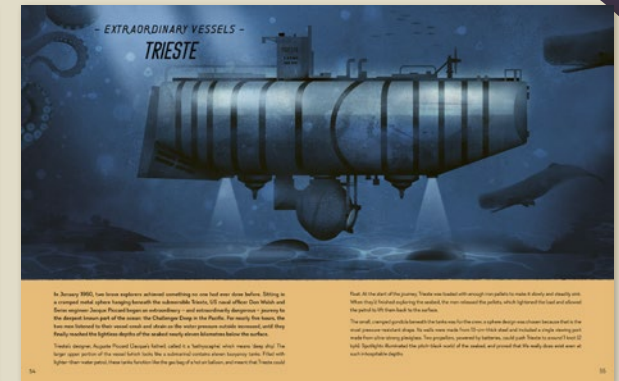
A stunningly illustrated tribute for train lovers of all ages, celebrating the ingenuity of trains past, present and future.

- Sample contents: The First Railways; Steam Locomotions; The Ffestiniog Railway; The Orient Express; Freight Trains; The Baikonur Cosmodrome; Mail by Rail; The California Zephyr; Mountain Railways; The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway; Trams; Sky Lines; Railways At War; The Princess Christian; High-speed Rail; The Shinkansen
- Beautiful artwork by multi award-winning artist Ryo Takemasa
- Stunning journey through the history of locomotives, suitable for all ages
- Expertly written by railway historian, Alastair Steele



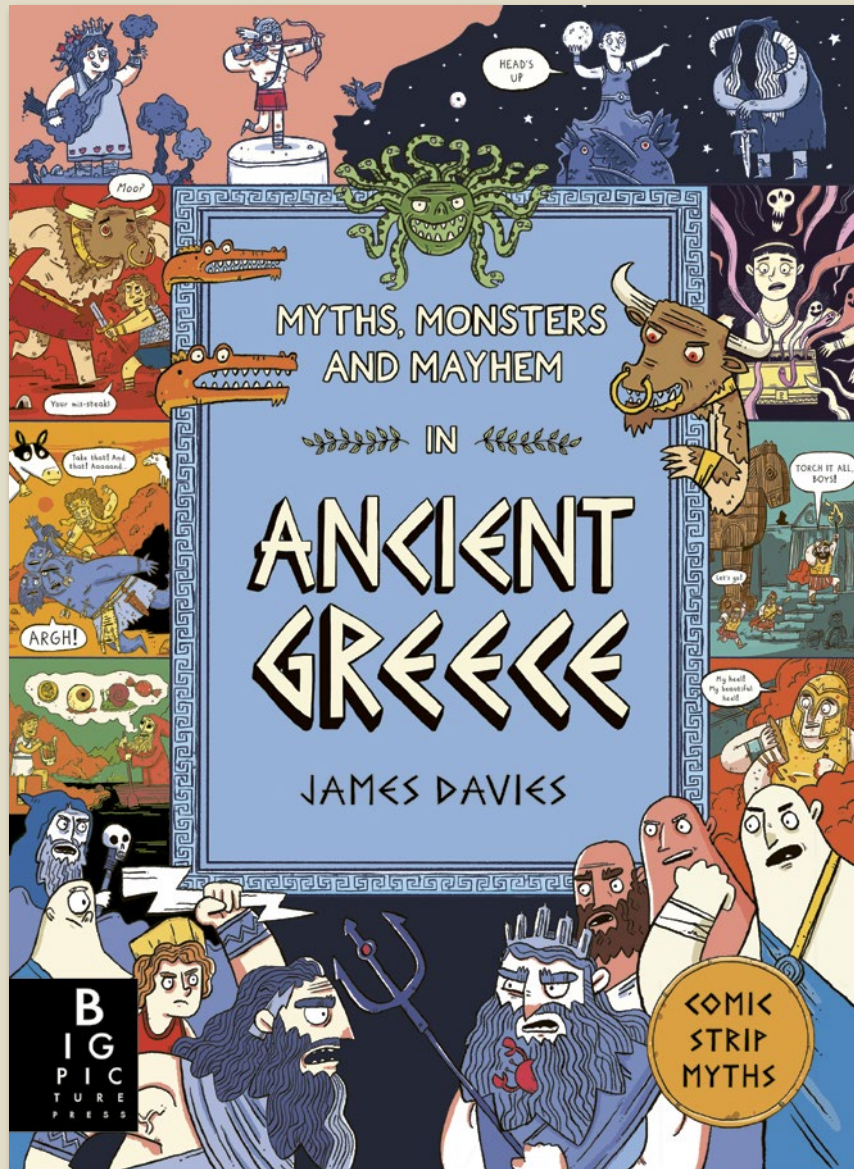
A stunningly illustrated tribute to all things maritime.

- 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
Freight On Board	03/04/2025
Rights Available	World

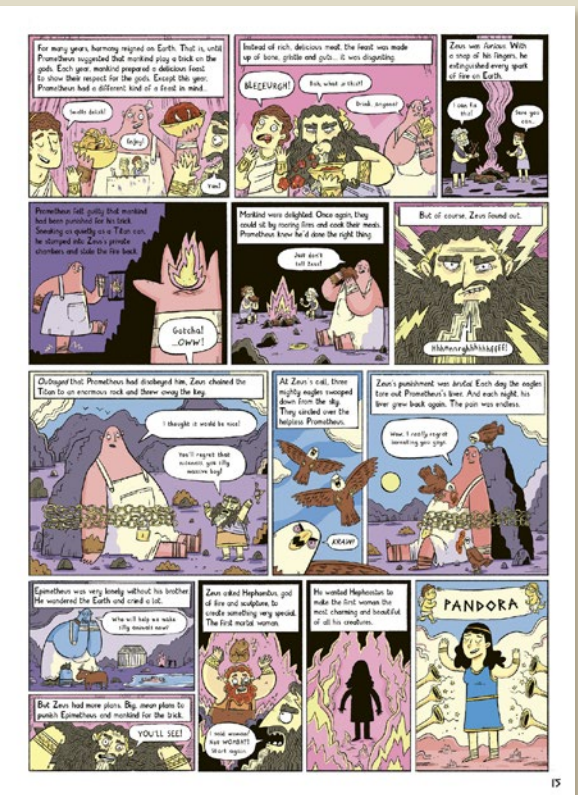
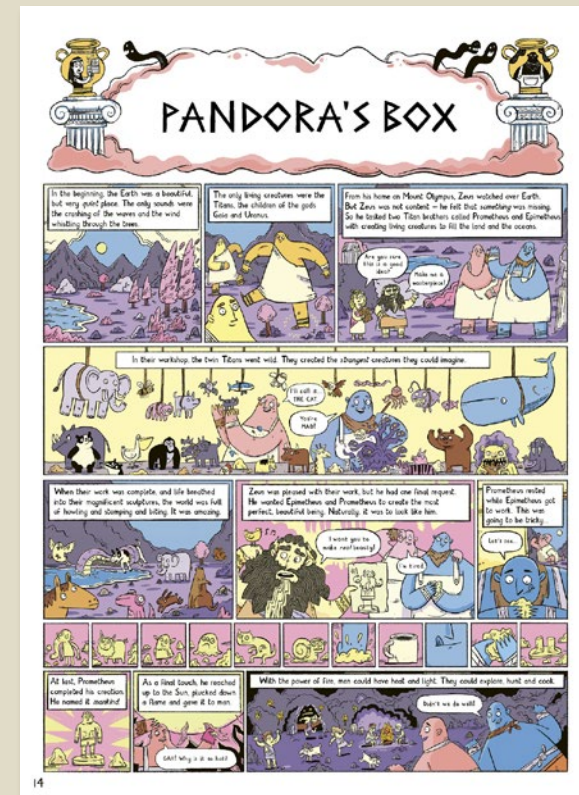
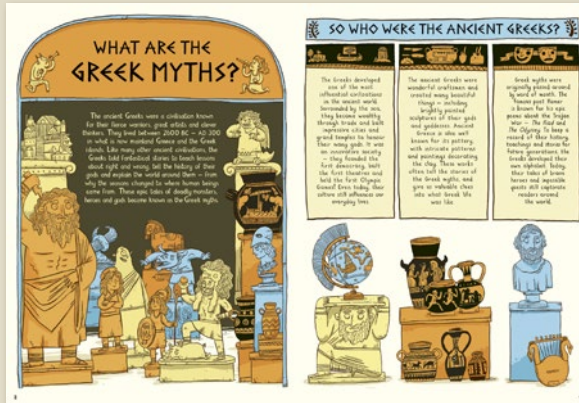
Myths, Monsters and Mayhem in Ancient Greece



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

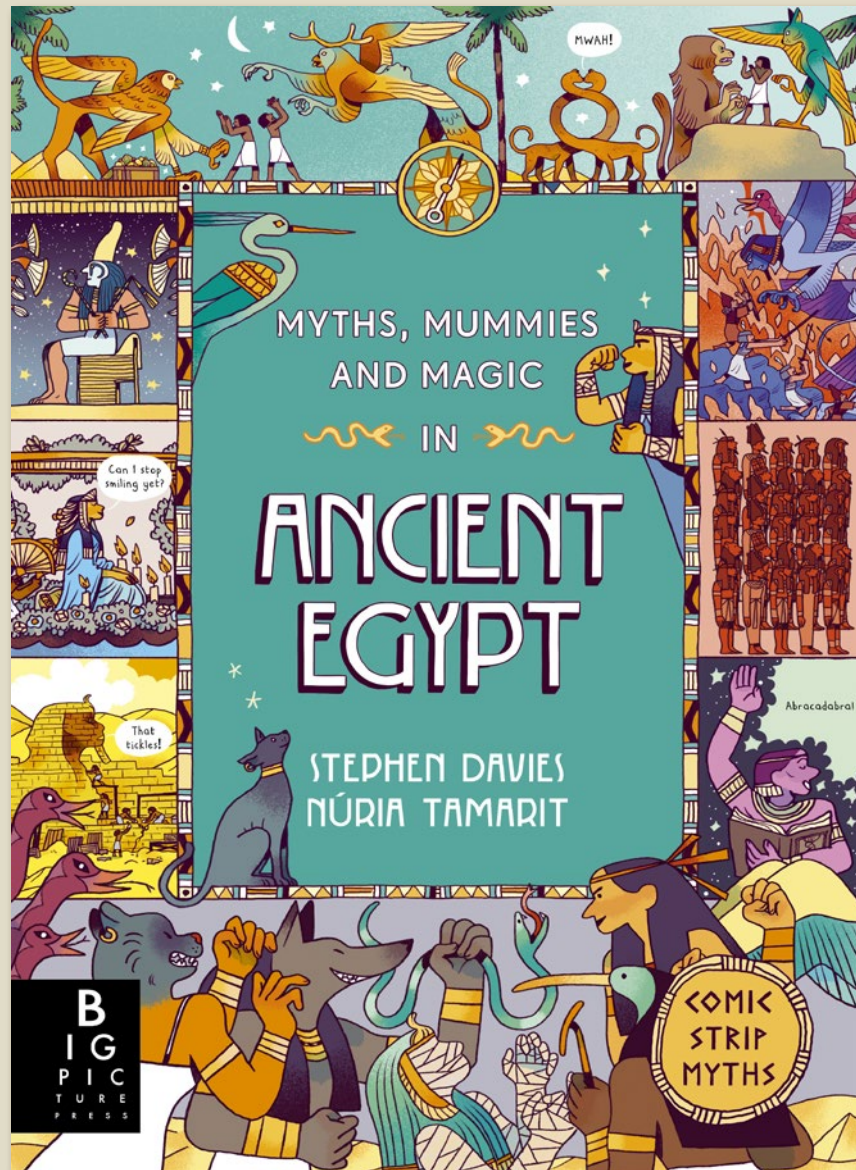
- Contents: Pandora's Box; Theseus and the Minotaur; Perseus and Medusa; Orpheus and Eurydice; The Trojan Horse; What are the Greek Myths?; Meet the Greek Gods; How the Myths Explained the World; Mythical Creatures and Deadly Beasts; A Journey through the Greek Underworld
- These myths will be broken 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	£10.99
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 - now available in paperback.

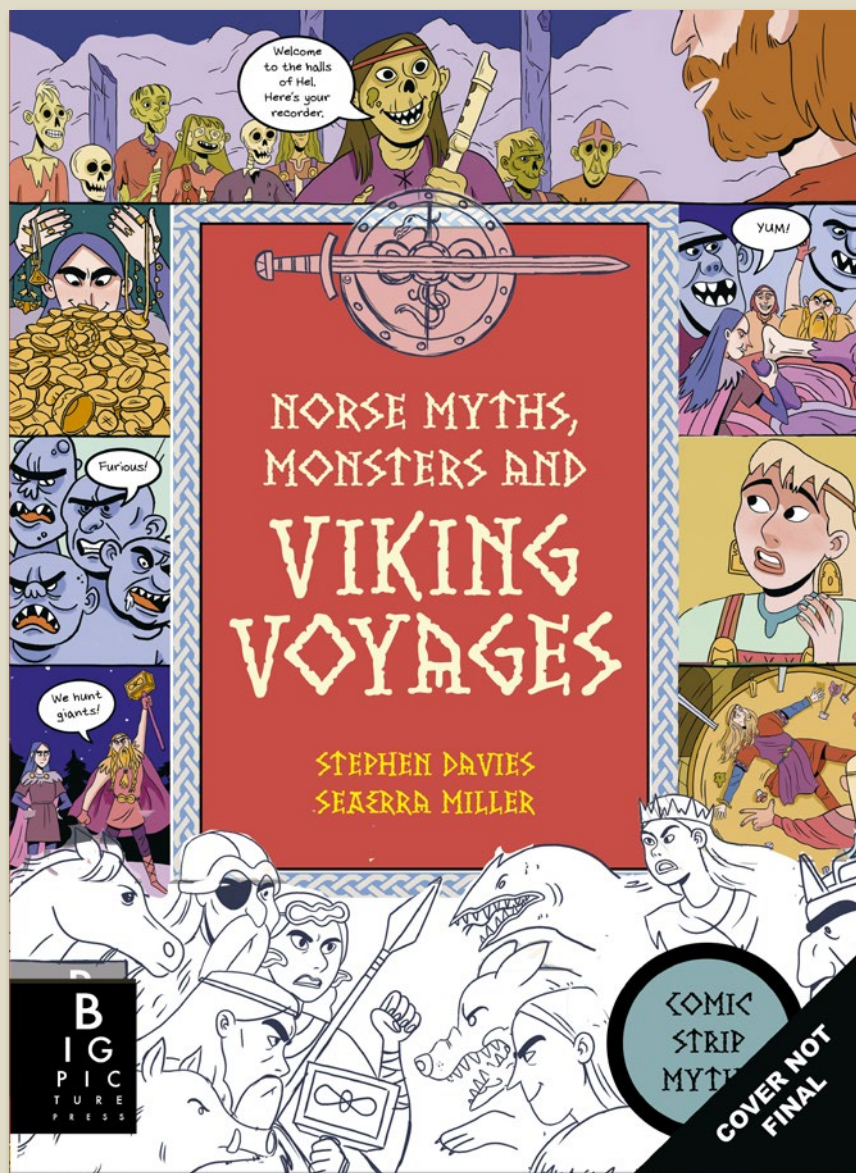
- The myths are broken up with a series of 'theme' spreads, which take a broader look at certain aspects of Egyptian mythology (mythical beasts and monsters, the pharaohs, gods etc.)
- Striking artwork by renowned illustrator and comic artist Núria Tamarit (75k followers on Instagram)
- Mythology is an evergreen subject with strong backlist potential
- Growing demand for graphic novels and comic books for children

Myths, Mummies and Magic in Ancient Egypt



Pub Date	02/01/2025
Pub Price	£10.99
ISBN	9781835870068
H x W	297 x 216mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Stephen Davies
Illustrator	Núria Tamarit
Extent	64pp
Rights Available	World

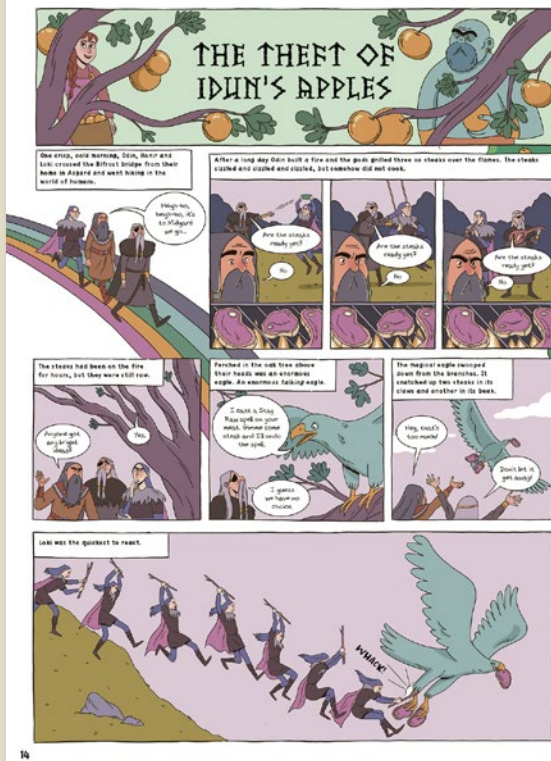
Norse Myths, Monsters and Viking Voyages



A vivid comic-strip retelling of the greatest Norse myths.

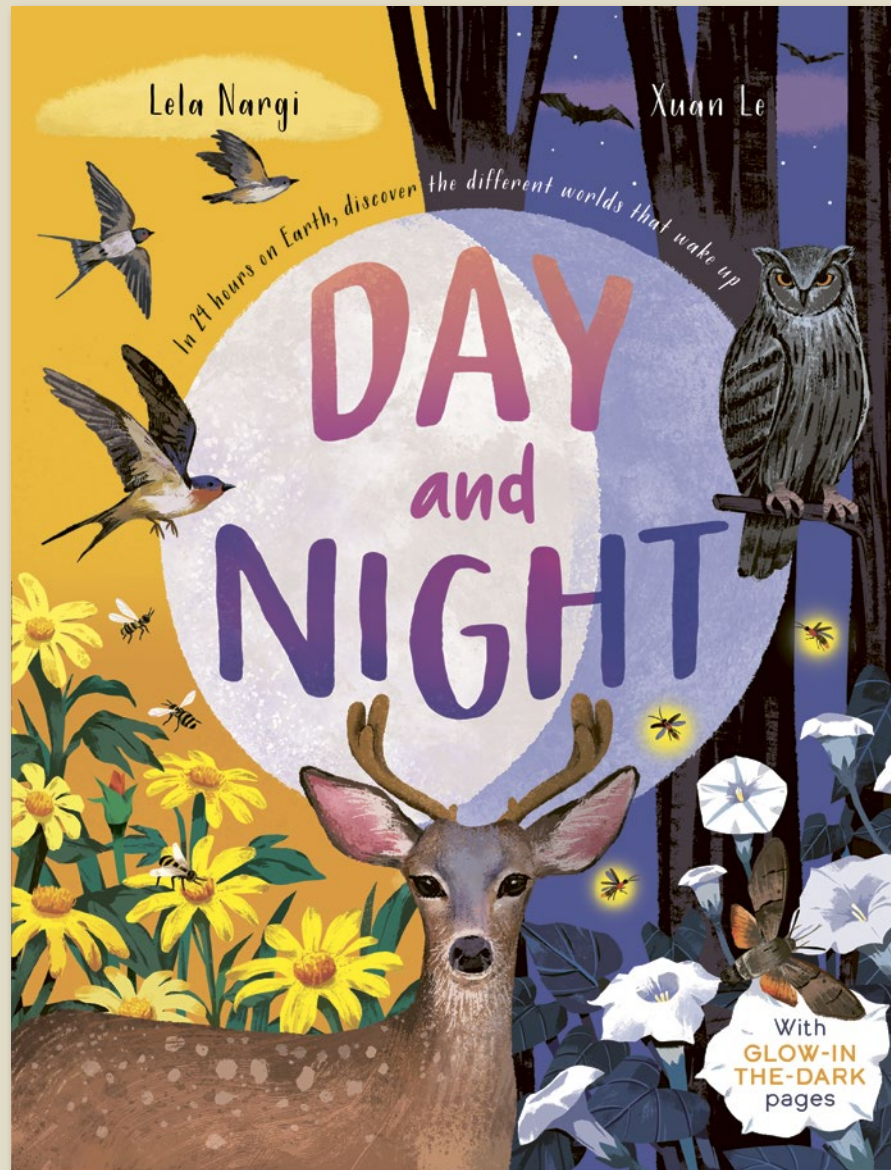
- Contents: Myths - The Creation Myth; The Theft of Idun's Apples; Treasures of the Gods; Thor's Journey to Utgard; The Deal of Balder; Ragnarok; Sigurd and Fafnir Theme spreads - What are the Norse Myths?; Meet the Norse Gods; How the Myths Explained the World; Meet the Vikings; Mythical Creatures and 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 50,000 copies worldwide as of July 2024) - this is the next title in a growing series for Big Picture Press

Norse Myths, Monsters and Viking Voyages



Pub Date	11/09/2025
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	10/04/2025
Freight On Board	03/07/2025
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

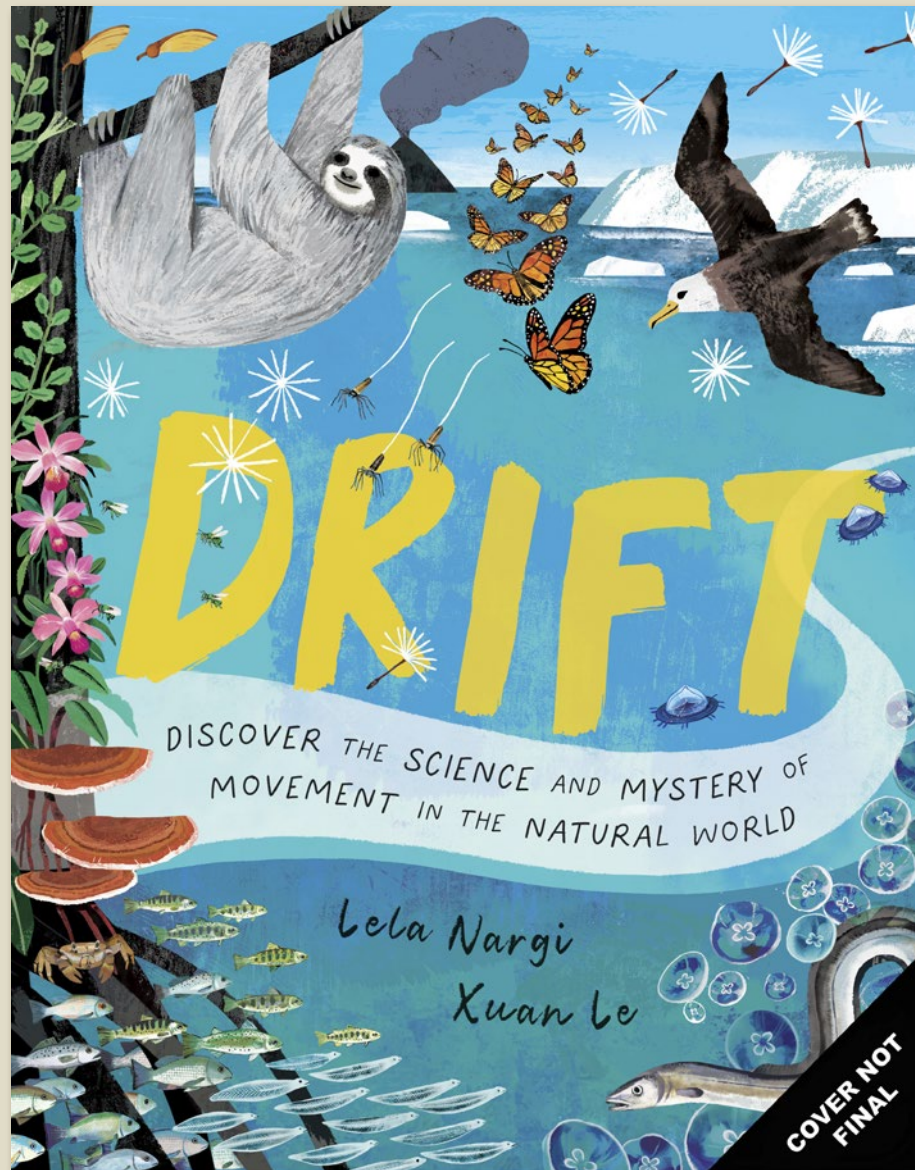
Polar night and midnight sun

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.

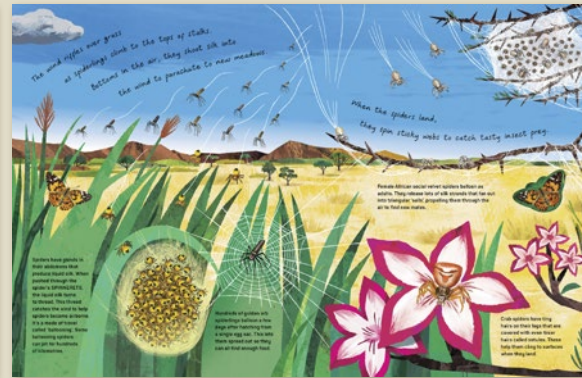
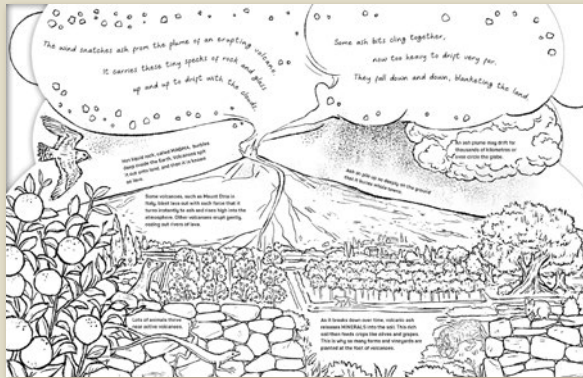
<h4>Dawn</h4> <p>Before the sun has risen above the horizon, the sky lightens. This time of day is also known as twilight.</p> <p>Animals and plants that are active in twilight are called CREPUSCULAR.</p>	<h4>Sunrise</h4> <p>The sun rises higher, eventually coming up over the horizon line, warming the 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> <p>Animals and plants that are active in daytime are called DIURNAL.</p>	<h4>Sunset</h4> <p>The sun sinks below the horizon line, causing light and warmth to fade.</p> <p>DIURNAL animals and plants prepare to rest for the night.</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> <p>CREPUSCULAR animals and plants are active again.</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 that are active at night are called NOCTURNAL.</p>
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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



The science of movement in the natural world

- Die-cuts on every spread lead the reader through the book, providing a sense of movement
- With a lyrical story and captions, this book can be read on two levels
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV
- Sample contents: AIR: Parachuting Spiders, Volcanic Ash Cloud, Migrating Butterflies, Birds; LAND: Seed Dispersal, Mangroves, Parasitic Plants, Tree-Dwelling Mammals; WATER: Driftwood and its Passengers, Marine Snow, Whales, Jellyfish, Icebergs.



Pub Date	25/09/2025
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781800782112
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Lela Nargi
Illustrator	Xuan Le
Extent	48pp
Files To Printer	16/04/2025
Freight On Board	03/07/2025
Rights Available	World

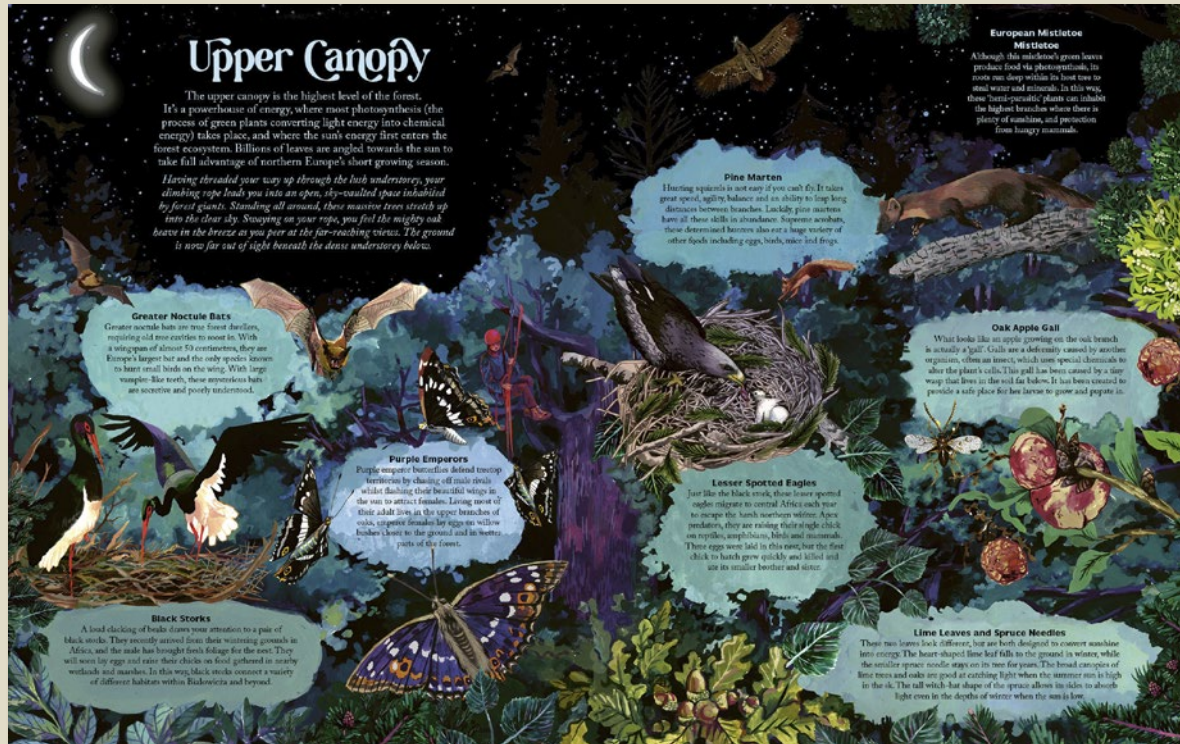
Under the Starlit Sky



A journey from the roots to the canopy of a majestic old oak tree, right in the heart of Europe's most ancient forest.

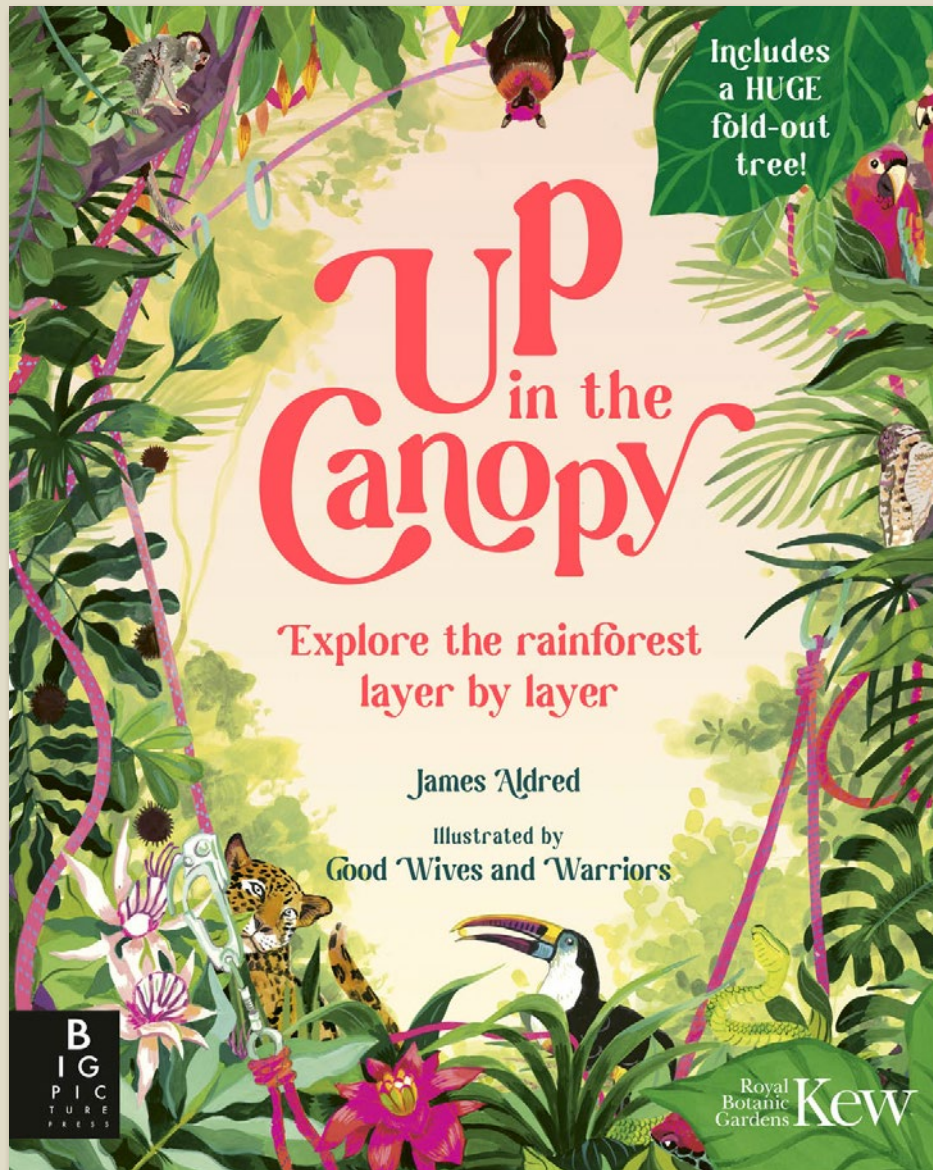
- The follow up title to the beautiful *Up in the Canopy*
- As told by real life explorer and tree climber, James Aldred (winner of the 2022 Wainwright Prize for Non-Fiction)
- Illustrated by award-winning duo *Good Wives and Warriors*
- Published in conjunction with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- Huge fold-out tree at the back of the book, which readers can pore over
- Cover treatment: Matt lam, holographic foil and spot UV finishes

Under the Starlit Sky



Pub Date	11/09/2025
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781800787377
H x W	300 x 238mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4300 words
Files To Printer	21/04/2025
Freight On Board	26/06/2025
Rights Available	World

Up in the Canopy



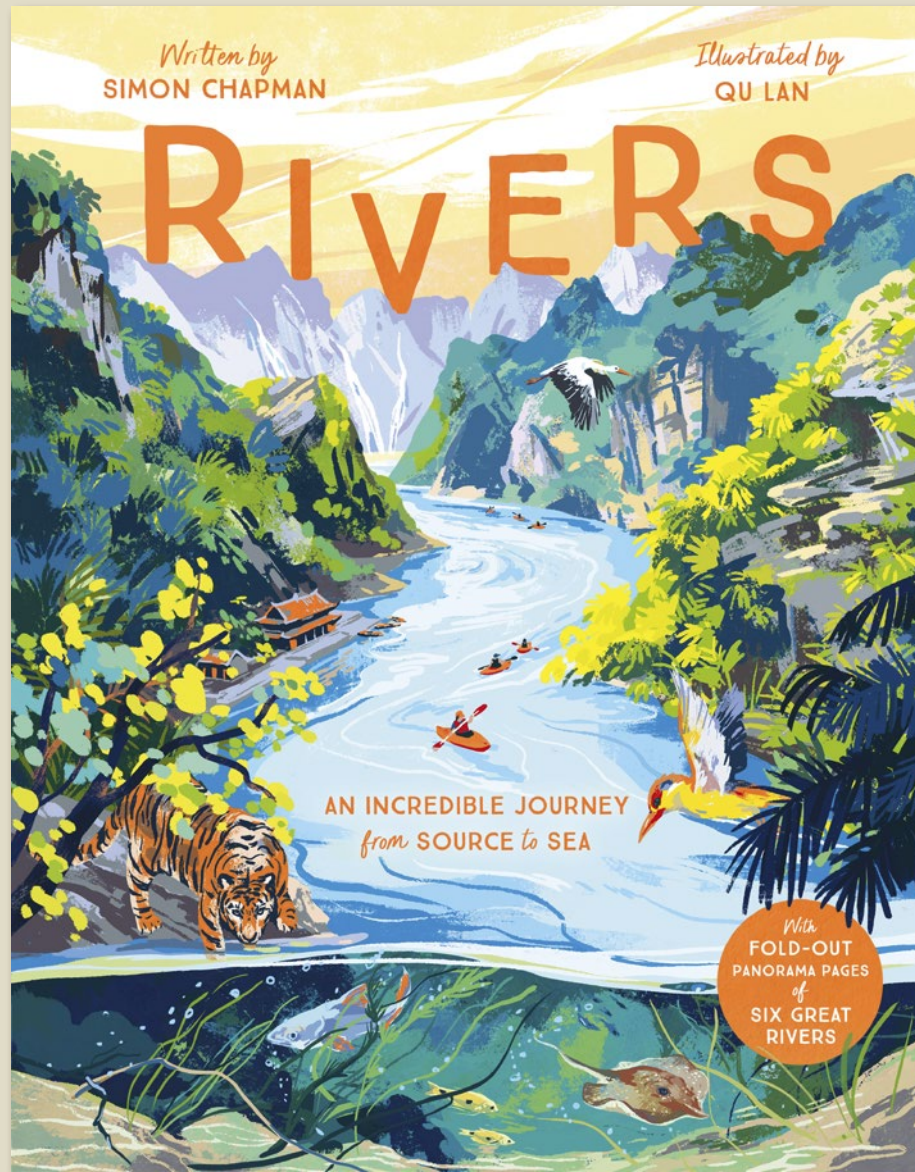
Explore the jungle layer by layer with a huge fold-out surprise at the end.

- 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 and spot UV finishes.

Up in the Canopy

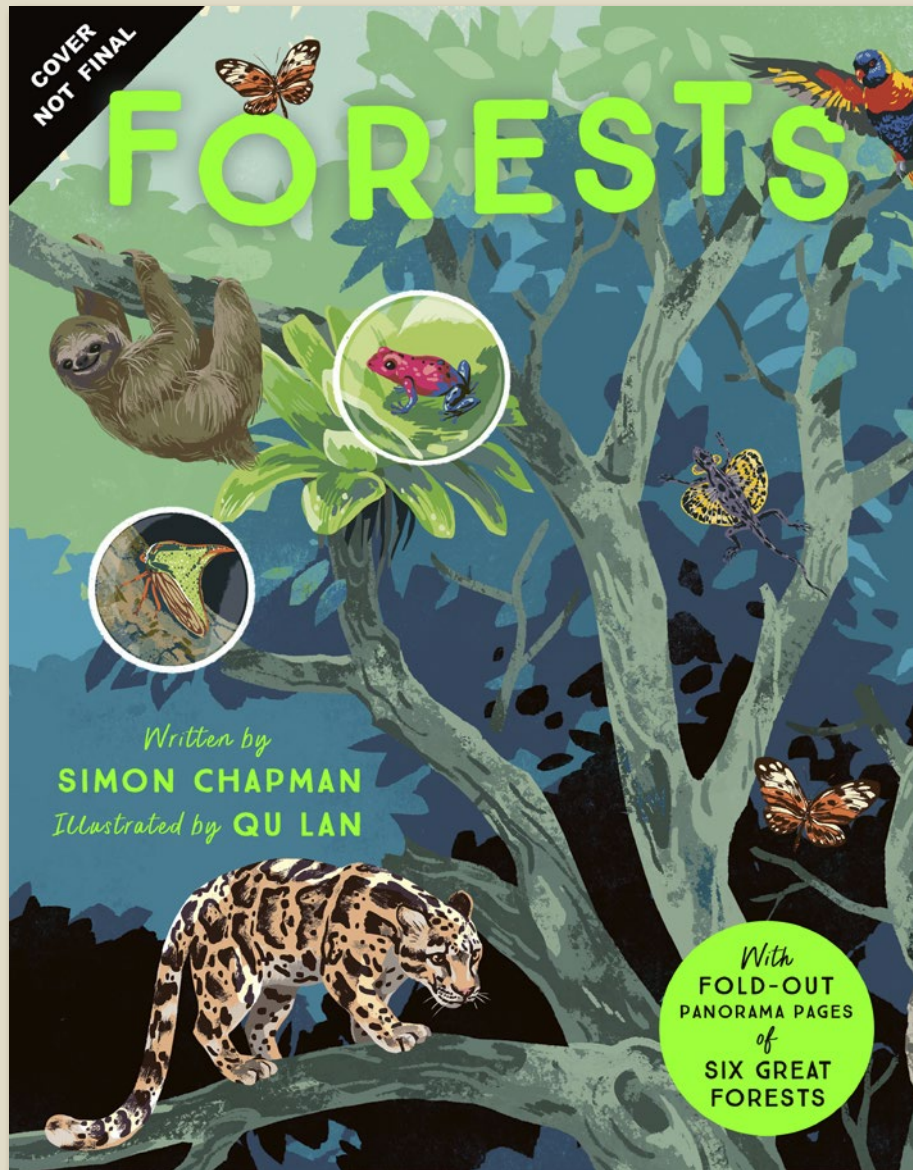


Pub Date	24/10/2024
Pub Price	£14.99
ISBN	9781835870945
H x W	300 x 238mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	James Aldred
Illustrator	Good Wives and Warriors
Extent	20pp
Word Count	4319 words
Freight On Board	09/08/2024
Rights Available	World



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



An exploration of forests with fold-out pages.

- A comprehensive and fascinating exploration of forests including their role, the unique wildlife they support and their fight for survival.
- Features forests from around the world.
- Includes four fold-out pages.
- Cover treatment: matt lam + spot UV + 5th colour



A World of Forests

A MASS OF TREES GROWS UP A HILLSIDE, their roots tapping in the ground. Rain or sunlight pours through the high canopy of leaves, sending up bright green moss. Forests are beautiful. They are also the most important places on Earth. The amount of forests has been growing for thousands of years.

The beauty of forests and the way they grow is a mystery. It's not just the trees that make a forest. It's the plants and animals that live in them. The forest floor is a busy place. There are many small plants and animals that live there. Some are very small, like insects. Some are very large, like deer. The forest is a place where many different kinds of life live together.

Forests are also important for the planet. They help to clean the air and keep the water cycle going. They also provide a home for many different kinds of animals. Without forests, the planet would be a very different place.



PART ONE: What is a Forest?

WITH A THICK LEAFY CANOPY ABOVE BLOCKING OUT THE FULL FORCE OF THE RAIN AND THE SUN'S RAYS, and a rotting mulch of leaves and deadwood on the floor, forests are great places to live. Eight out of ten of all the Earth's land plant and animal species lives in one.

When there is not enough sun, rain or warmth, trees may still grow, but not as a forest. There might be open woodland with widely spaced bushes, grassland or even desert.

Plants in many forests around the world have adapted to cope with less than perfect conditions. These include the 'tango' of the far north with its intensely cold winters and South America's Gran Chaco where for much of the year it is too hot and too dry for most plants to grow.

Different types of forest can grow on a single hill or mountain, depending on how much sun, wind and rain its slopes receive. Dense jungle may grow on one side of a valley where the sun shines and rich soil has built up while, on the other side, the trees are stunted through lack of light, water and nutrients.

To understand how these forests grow we must first understand how trees work.



Warm Temperate Forests

A STORM IS BREWING ABOVE AN AUSTRALIAN FOREST. The clouds are lowering fast. The rain is coming. It comes pouring through the branches and pinging at the dead leaves that cover the ground. The air is charged with electricity and a flash with the smell of nitrogen oxides. The forest is ready to burn.

TOO MANY WILDFIRES

Wildfires are becoming more common in Australia. This is because of a combination of factors. One is the increasing number of fires. Another is the increasing size of the fires. These fires are burning through the forest and are causing a lot of damage. The forest is being destroyed and the animals are being killed. This is a very serious problem and we need to do something about it.

There are many different types of forest in Australia. Some are very old and some are very young. Each type of forest has its own special plants and animals. It is important to protect these forests and the life that lives in them.



PART ONE: What is a Forest?

WITH A THICK LEAFY CANOPY ABOVE BLOCKING OUT THE FULL FORCE OF THE RAIN AND THE SUN'S RAYS, and a rotting mulch of leaves and deadwood on the floor, forests are great places to live. Eight out of ten of all the Earth's land plant and animal species lives in one.

Forests cover nearly a third of all the land area of our planet, but what counts as a forest? Covered in trees – yes – but how tall do the trees have to be? How close together must they grow? And how large an area must they cover?

The United Nations says that to count as a forest, an area of at least half a hectare (about two-thirds the size of a football pitch) must have trees five metres tall covering over a tenth of the space.

To grow, a forest needs enough sunlight, water, warmth and soil nutrients. The type of forest that grows depends on the balance of these factors. With the right combination, trees will grow thick and tall, and all the other life that depends on them thrives.

GROWING IN DIFFICULT CONDITIONS

When there is not enough sun, rain or warmth, trees may still grow, but not as a forest. There might be open woodland with widely spaced bushes, grassland or even desert.

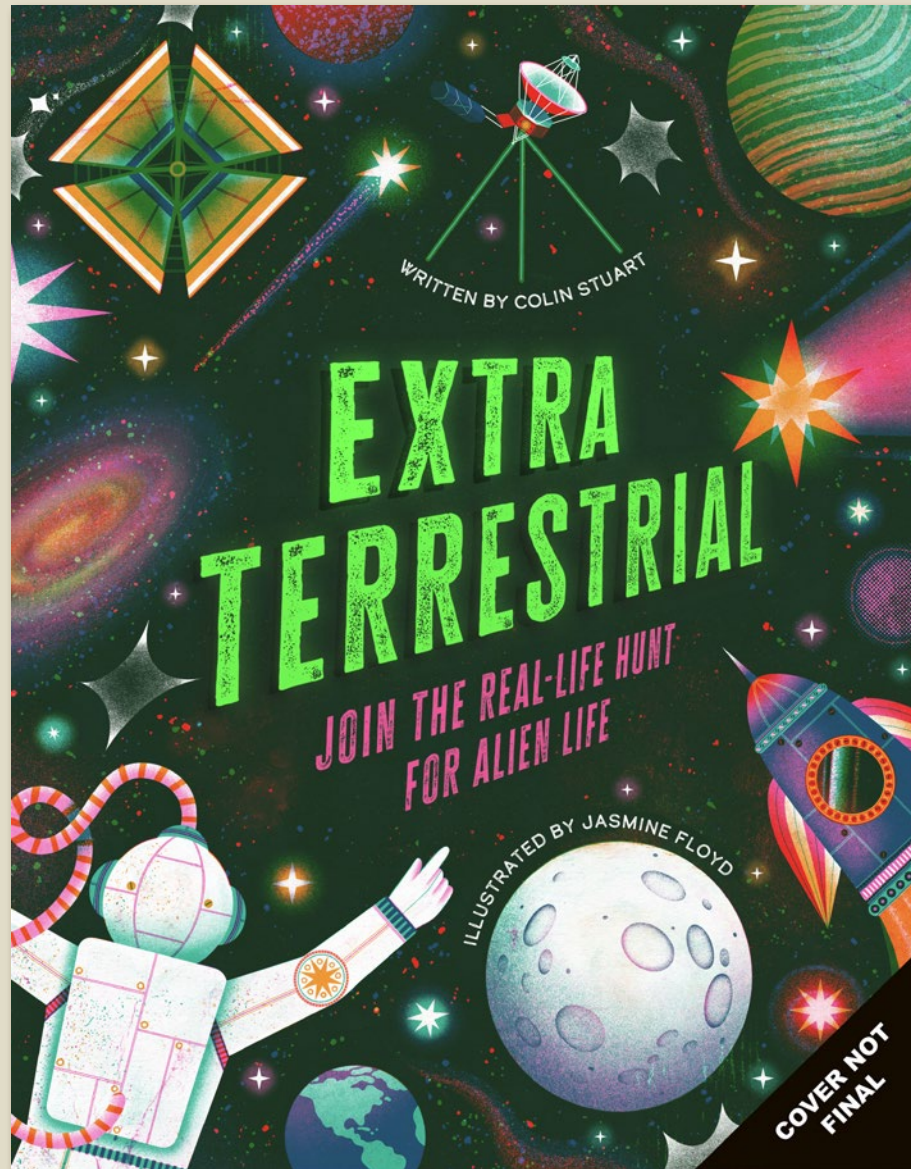
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Pub Date	25/06/2026
Pub Price	£15.99
ISBN	9781800788404
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Simon Chapman
Extent	64pp
Word Count	12000 words
Translation Files	13/10/2025
Files To Printer	02/02/2026
Freight On Board	09/04/2026
Rights Available	World

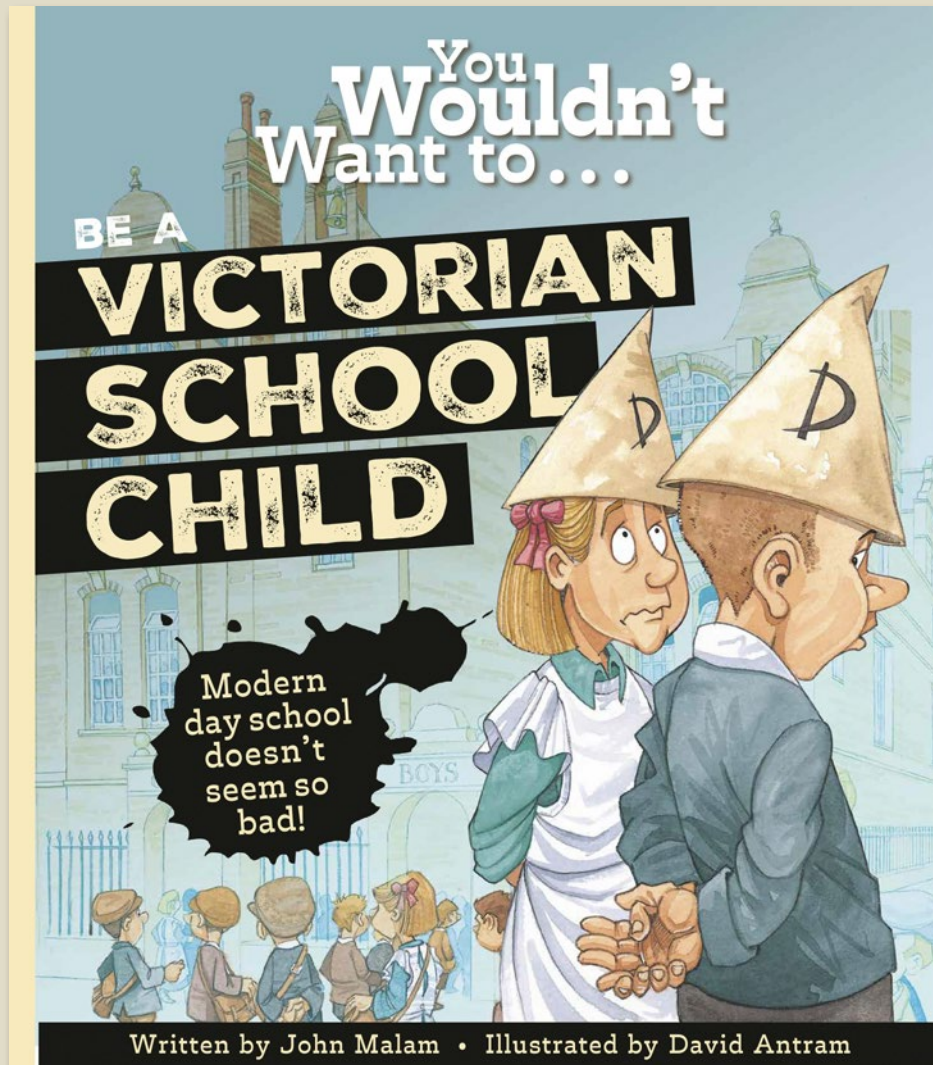
Extra Terrestrial



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!

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.

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!

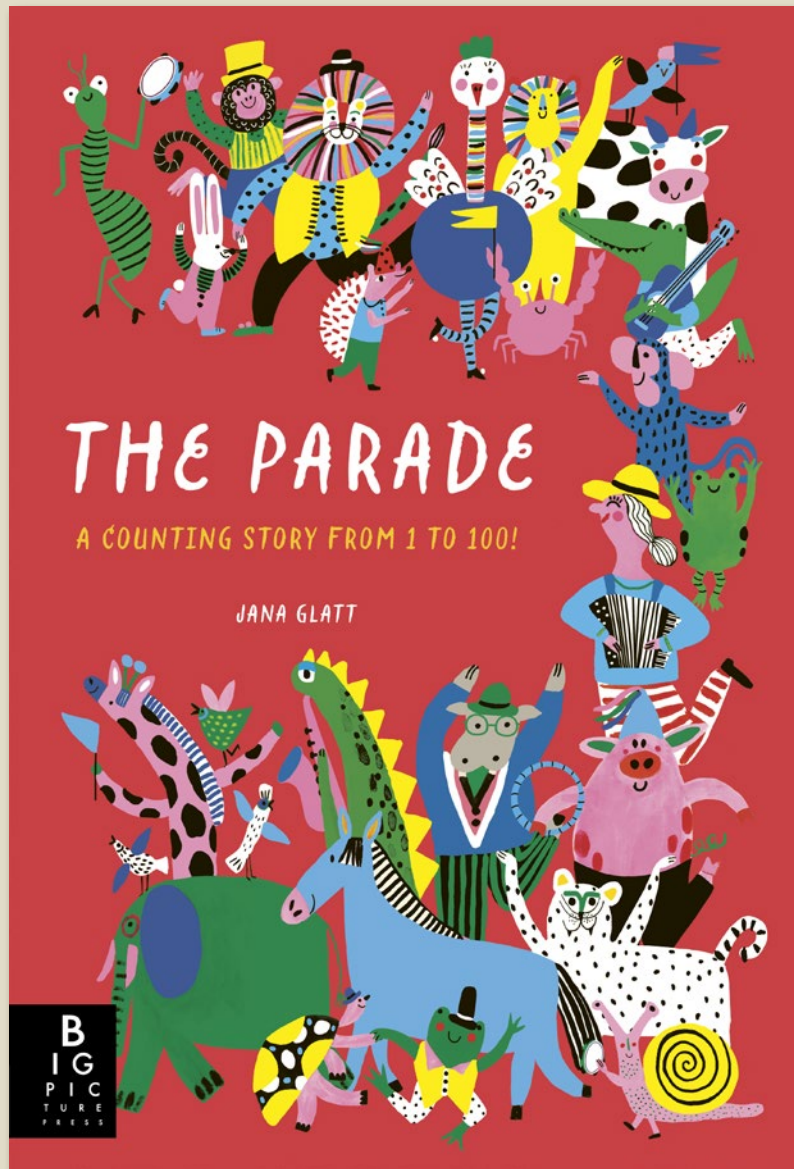
- The follow-up title to *The Parade*
- Little ones will love this book, which combines learning the alphabet and first words with a search-and-find element
- The Parade **WON** the bronze award at the Right Start Awards 2022
- Gorgeous artwork by ARKET childrenswear designer and illustrator, Jana Glatt.
- 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
Rights Available	World

The Parade



A bright and busy counting book from 1 to 100, about a little mouse who just wants to party - now available in paperback.

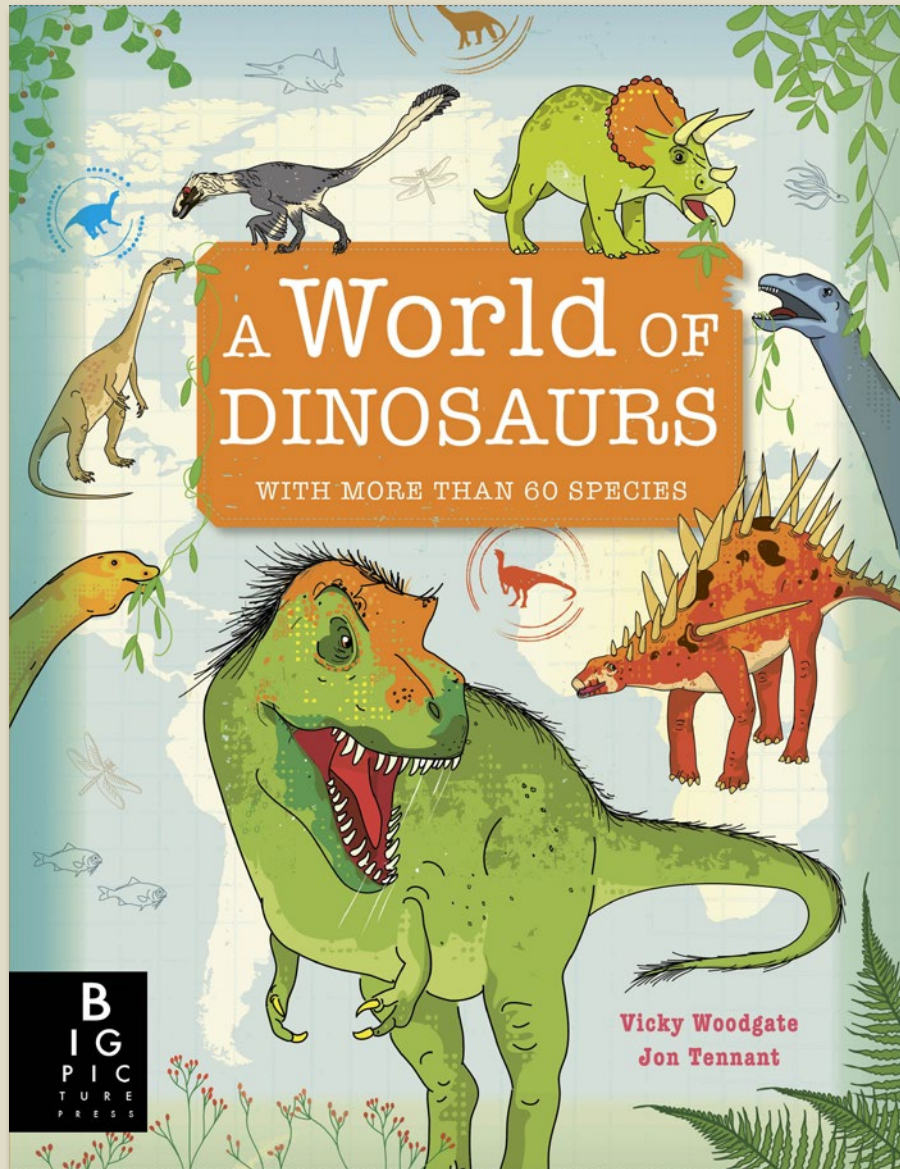
- Winner of the bronze award at the Right Start Awards 2022
- Little ones will love this book, which combines counting and first words with a search-and-find element
- Gorgeous artwork by ARKET childrenswear designer and illustrator Jana Glatt
- Beautiful, larger format picture book with stylish flaps is ideal for parents and children to read along together

The Parade



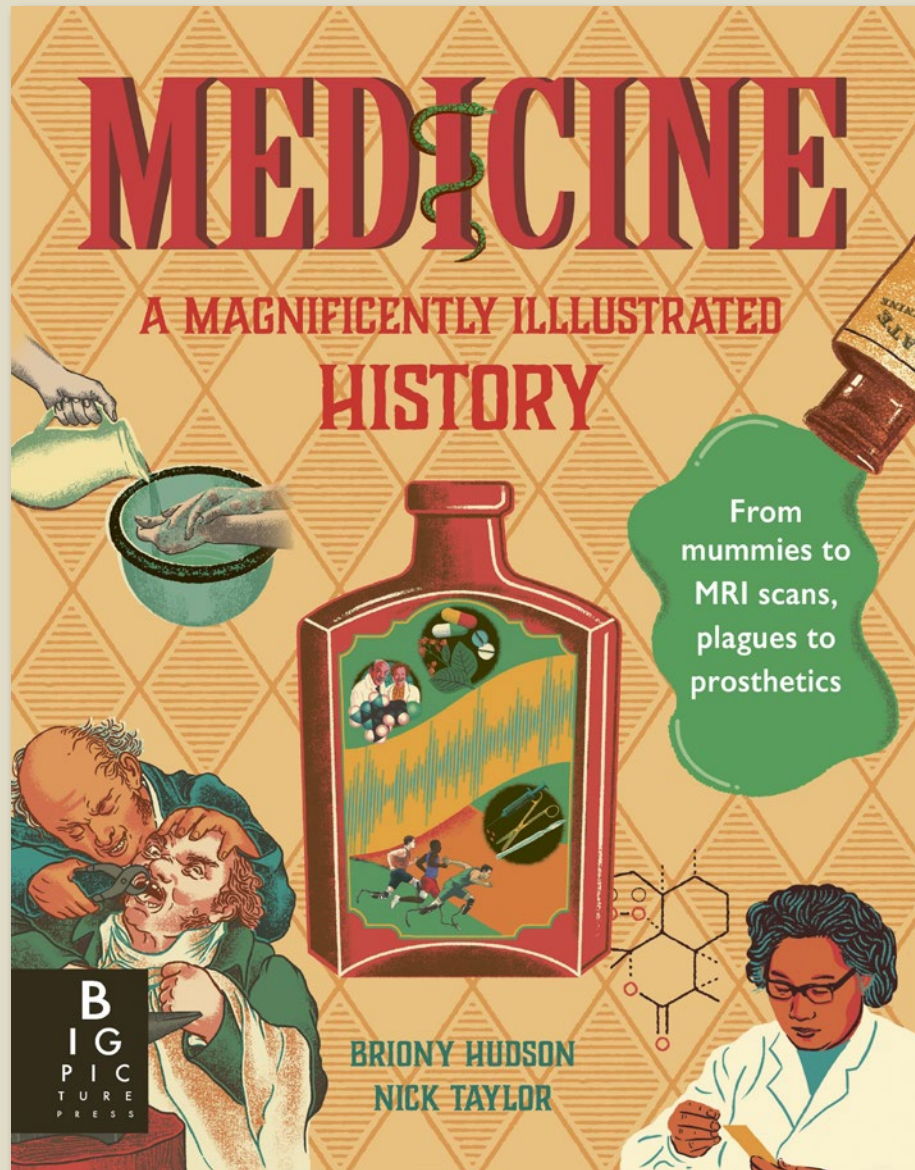
Pub Date	06/11/2025
Pub Price	£8.99
ISBN	9781835872758
H x W	338 x 230mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Joanna McInerney
Illustrator	Jana Glatt
Extent	48pp
Word Count	250 words
Files To Printer	16/06/2025
Freight On Board	21/08/2025
Rights Available	World

A World of Dinosaurs



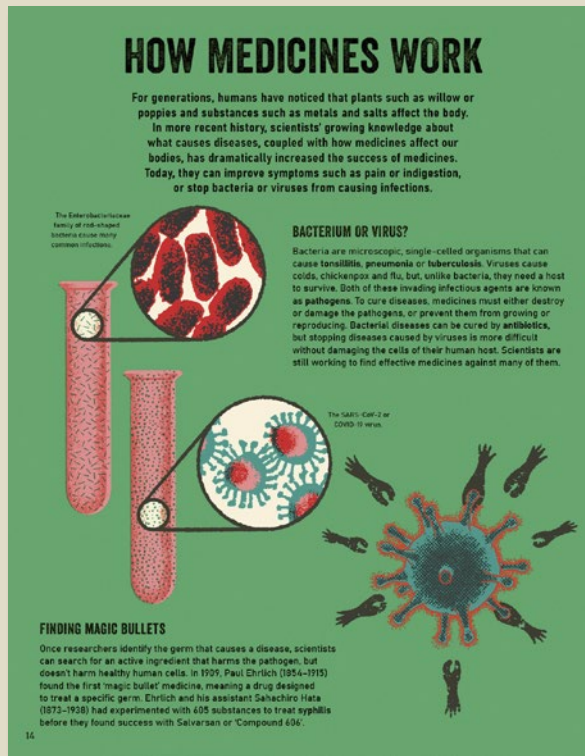
Explore a world of dinosaurs in this fact-packed compendium, illustrated by Vicky Woodgate.

- 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

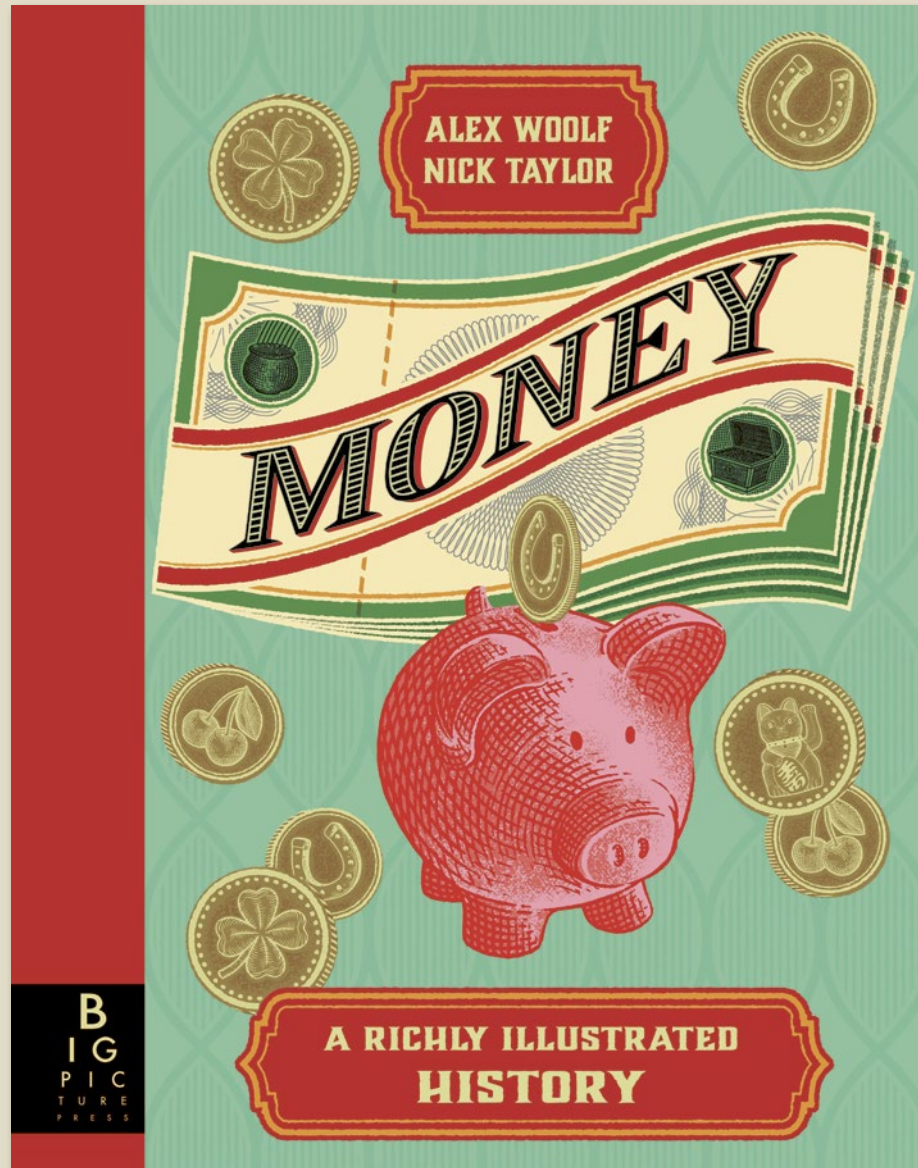


An extraordinary visual history of medicine - now available in paperback.

- Winner 2023 Information Book Award Judges' Choice for readers aged 13 to 16
- 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
- Sample contents: The History of Medicine, Ancient Beliefs, Mental Health, How Medicines Work, Opening Up the Body, The Power of Plants, Making Medicines, Poisons, Hospitals Through History, Early Surgery, Plagues and Pandemics, Vaccination, D.I.Y. Medicine, Transplants, Prosthetics



Pub Date	03/07/2025
Pub Price	£12.99
ISBN	9781835872765
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Briony Hudson
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	15000 words
Freight On Board	01/05/2025
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.

RICH AND POOR

WEALTH CONCENTRATION

THE HISTORY OF WEALTH

WEALTH CONCENTRATION

WHAT'S WORSE WITH WEALTH INEQUALITY?

CHARLES OF INEQUALITY

GOLDEN YEARS

AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

THE COST OF WAR

THE HOOR DUCKS

BRITAIN WOODS

FROM COUNTERFEIT COINS TO FALSE NOTES

ALVES dos REIS MASTER COUNTERFEITER

FIRST FEINERS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

At regular markets people buy and sell things like food and clothing. At financial markets, people trade money-related assets. These include stocks and bonds.

Stocks are shares in a company that the company sells to raise capital. Shareholders are paid dividends (regular sums paid out of the company's profits). Bonds are certificates issued by a government or corporation, promising to repay borrowed money at a fixed rate of interest. Financial markets can be physical places, like the New York Stock Exchange, or they can take place online.

THE FIRST BONDS

THE FIRST STOCKS

THE DAILY NEWS

OCTOBER 1929 NEW YORK CITY

THE WALL STREET CRASH

FINANCIAL MARKETS CAN BE VOLATILE. A RUMOR OR A MINOR PIECE OF ECONOMIC NEWS CAN CAUSE BIG SWINGS IN PRICES. THE DESIRE TO MAKE MONEY OR AVOID LOSING IT IS A POWERFUL ONE, AND A HERD INSTINCT CAN SOMETIMES TAKE OVER WITH PEOPLE STAMPEDING TO BUY OR SELL. THE MOST SPECTACULAR EXAMPLE OF THIS WAS THE WALL STREET CRASH OF 1929.

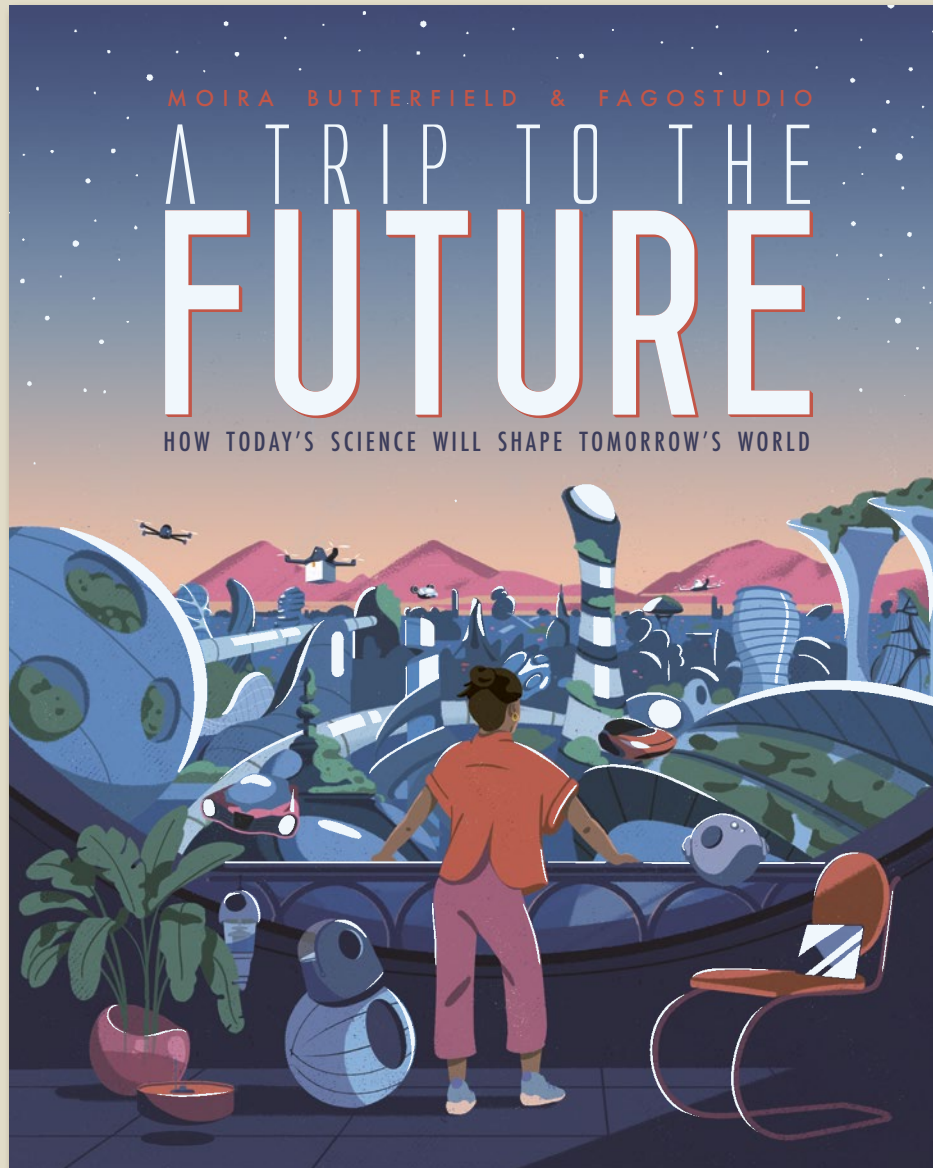
THE ROARING TWENTIES

AFTER EFFECTS

DISASTER

Pub Date	12/09/2024
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781800785700
H x W	300 x 235mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Alex Woolf
Illustrator	Nick Taylor
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World

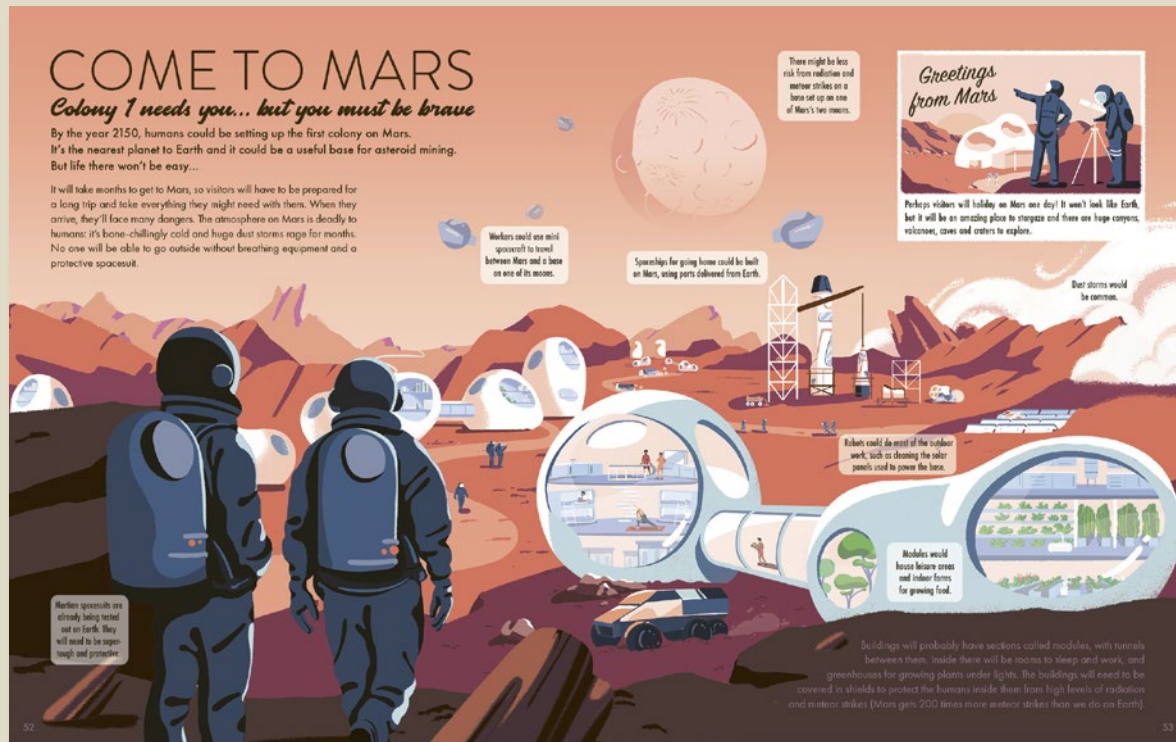
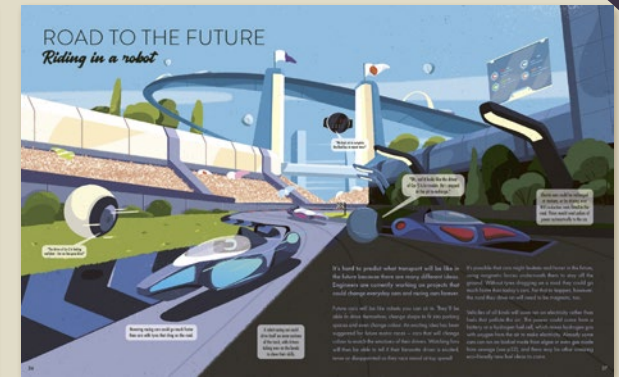
A Trip to the Future



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

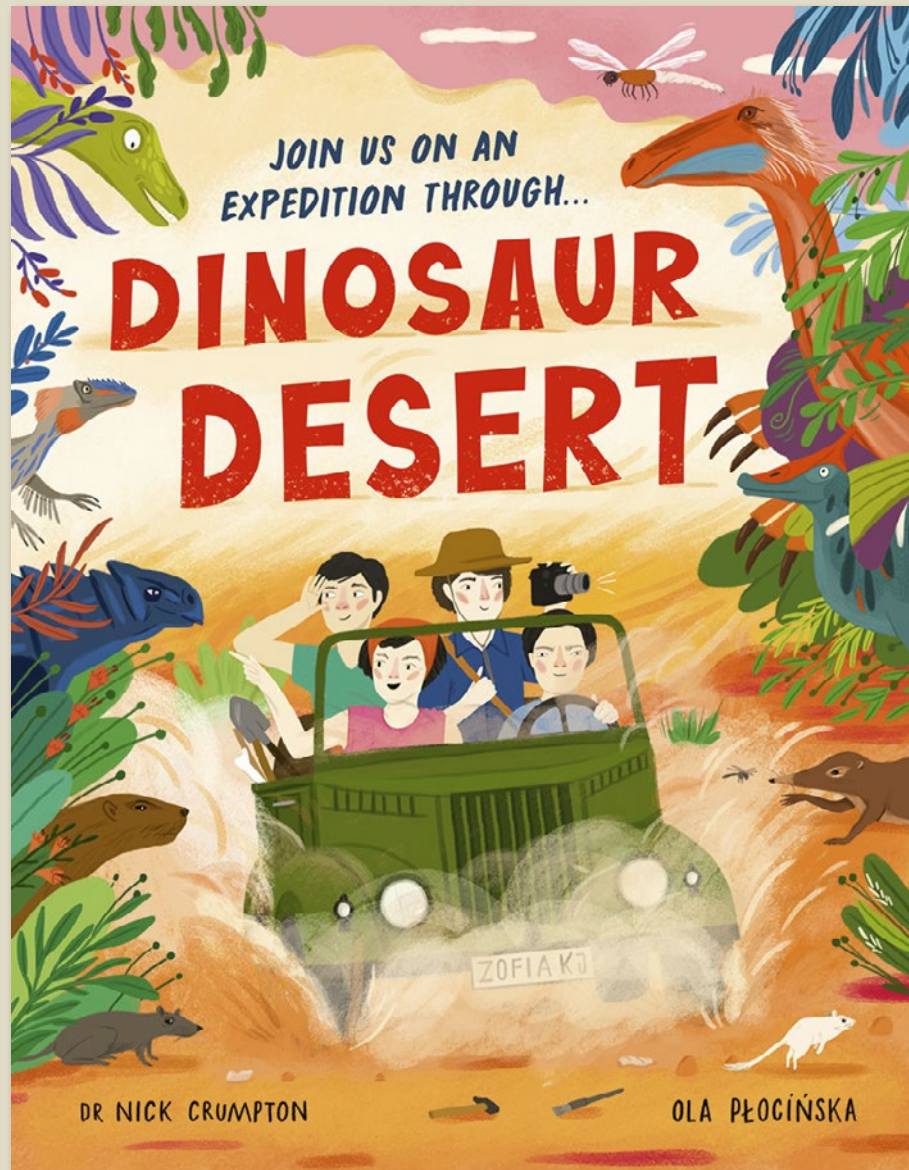
- Shortlisted for ASE Book of the Year
- Sample contents: Home Smart Home; T-Shirt, Change Colour!; Braininternet!; Park in the Sky; Bionic Robotic; Supersports; Androids; Recycling Plant; Animal Conservation; Floating Cities; Future Cars; Solar Sails; Space Elevators; Space Hotels; Asteroid Mines; Mars 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



My name is Zofia Kielan...
I was born in 1925 in Sokolow Podlasko. These are my parents: Franciszek and Maria, and my sister Krystyna.



Move to Warsaw
In 1934, my dad got a job in Warsaw so we all moved to a district called Zoliborz. I was very happy growing up there. I loved to read (sometimes even at parties) and often squabbled with Krystyna...



Fun at scout camp
Krystyna and I spent our summer vacations as part of the Polish Scouting Movement. We loved spending time outdoors, camping, and learning how to start fires!



Poland is invaded!
When the Nazis stormed my city in 1939, I was only 14. My world was turned upside down.



Polish Resistance
I was proud to serve as a medic as part of the Polish resistance. I was in the Grey Ranks and Krystyna joined "Help to the Soldiers". We were on the front line of battles being waged in our city.



Secret Studies
We weren't allowed to go to school but we kept on with our studies in secret, hidden in people's houses. If we had been discovered, we would have been shot! In my secret classes, reading my ancient biology textbook, I could escape the bullets and soldiers. I forgot the danger and the fear and travelled in my mind to worlds before dictators, before nations, before wars.

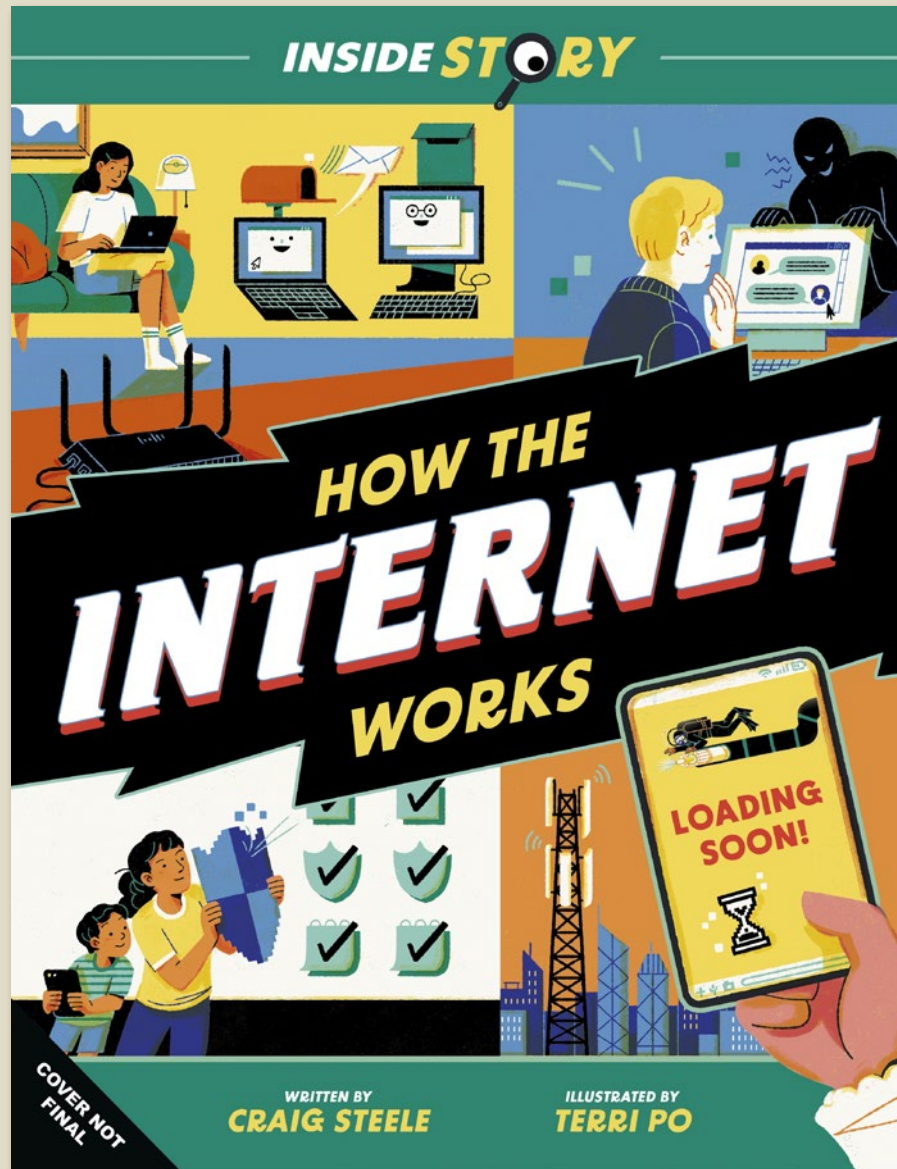


Jana joins the family
In 1941, I was so happy because Jana Piet joined our class and we became great friends. But then one day, Jana was separated from her family and had to leave her home. Could it be because her father was Jewish? And an important factory director from Ploch? There was no question of what we should do. Jana came to live with us. My parents were so scared because keeping her safe was a crime in the eyes of the Nazis.



Pub Date	31/07/2025
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
Freight On Board	29/05/2025
Rights Available	World

Inside Story: How the Internet Works



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

- An all-encompassing guide to the internet, looking at how it's made and who by, how the internet plays a role in different areas of our lives (e.g. communication, entertainment, shopping and business), the latest issues surrounding the internet and how to work with parents and guardians to stay safe online.
- Written by an expert author - Craig Steele, a computer scientist and digital skills educator. Plus tips from other contacts in the industry who can provide first-hand knowledge.

Inside Story: How the Internet Works

THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE INTERNET

Some parts of the internet you can see easily, like your broadband router at home. But the rest lies deep in the infrastructure. It's made of cables, towers, data centres, and satellites. It's a complex network that connects billions of devices around the world. To learn the physical infrastructure of the internet, we've created this infographic to help you understand it.

Cables
The backbone of the internet is a network of cables that connect different parts of the world. These cables are made of glass fibers that carry light signals. They are laid on the ocean floor and through mountains and deserts. The cables are connected to each other at points called routers, which direct the data to its destination.

5G Cell Towers
5G cell towers are the backbone of the internet. They are used to transmit data between devices and the internet. They are located in urban areas and rural areas. They are connected to a central hub that manages the data flow.

Data centres
Data centres are the heart of the internet. They store and process data. They are made up of many servers that are connected to each other. They are located in cool, dry places to keep the servers from overheating.

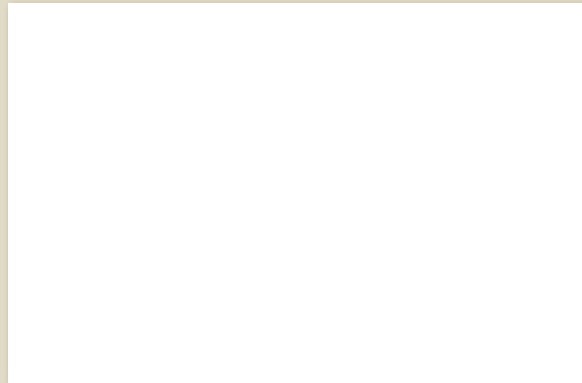
Home Wi-Fi
Home Wi-Fi is a way to connect devices to the internet. It uses radio waves to transmit data between a router and devices. It is convenient and easy to use, but it is not as fast as a wired connection.

Routers
Routers are devices that direct data between different parts of the network. They are used to connect different networks together. They are located at the edge of the network and in the middle.

Internet Service Provider
Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are companies that provide internet access to users. They own and operate the infrastructure that connects users to the internet. They are responsible for ensuring that the internet is available and secure.

Internet Exchange Points
Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) are places where different networks meet to exchange data. They are used to connect different parts of the network. They are located in major cities and are used to route data between different networks.

Satellites
Satellites are used to provide internet access to remote areas. They are located in space and can communicate with devices on the ground. They are used for things like GPS, weather forecasting, and internet access.



HOW DATA IS SENT ACROSS THE INTERNET

Have you ever thought about how your data travels? It's a journey that starts with you and ends with the server. Here's how it works:

Data on a journey
When you click a link, your computer sends a request to the server. The server then sends the data back to your computer. This is how data travels across the internet.

Step 1 You click a link on a website. Your computer sends a request to the server.

Step 2 The server sends the data back to your computer. The data travels through a series of routers and cables.

Step 3 The data reaches your computer. Your computer then displays the data on the screen.

Step 4 The data is then sent to the server again. This is how data travels across the internet.

INTERNET UPDATE
What is an IP address?
An IP address is a unique number that identifies your computer on the internet. It is used to route data to and from your computer. It is made up of four numbers separated by dots. For example, 192.168.1.1.

INTERNET UPDATE
What is a domain name?
A domain name is a human-readable name for a website. It is used to identify a website on the internet. For example, www.bonniebooks.co.uk. It is made up of letters and numbers.

PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES FOR THE WEB

If you want to really understand how the web works, you need to explore the computer code behind each page. When you peek, you'll see that web developers use a combination of programming languages to create amazing websites. Different languages are used for specific jobs, helping all the parts of a website work together smoothly.

Making websites interactive

Looks good to me!

Javascript

Javascript is the most popular front-end programming language. It brings web pages to life by making them interactive (reacting to users' actions). It can check if a form is filled out correctly, create menus that open and close, and upload photos or videos to posts. Anytime you interact with a web page - whether you click, press a button or type something in - that's javascript at work!

Speaking the right language

Programming languages are divided into two types:

FRONT-END LANGUAGES
are used to write the code that creates the parts of websites you see and interact with in your web browser. This includes the layout, design, buttons and menus.

BACK-END LANGUAGES
are used to write the code that runs behind the scenes on the server. They handle important tasks like data storage, user logins and processing orders.

HTML and CSS

Every web page uses two important front-end languages: HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and CSS (Cascading Style Sheets). They are known as markup languages as they tell a computer how to mark up instructions for how a web page should look.

HTML is like the skeleton of a webpage - it's used to make the structure of the page and the things that go on it, including headings, images, paragraphs of text, and buttons.

CSS tells the instructions for how those different parts of the page should look, such as what fonts and colours should be used and where they should be used on the page.

HTML
This HTML code creates a heading, a paragraph and a button.

CSS
This CSS code adds style by setting the colour, font and button appearance. When the HTML and CSS are mixed together it creates a web page.

Connecting to databases

Databases on servers store information that websites need, like users' account details and lists of products. Web developers use a back-end language called SQL (Structured Query Language) to request information from the database or to add, remove or update entries.

PHP

PHP is another back-end programming language used on servers. Web developers love using PHP because it can automatically create web pages for them. Imagine an online bookshop with thousands of books to sell. Instead of making a separate webpage for each book, developers create a template page with spaces for the title, price and description. When a user clicks on a book, the PHP code runs alongside SQL commands to grab the correct details from the database, fill in the template and send the finished page back to the user.

When a customer orders a book, an SQL command is sent to the database to update the entry for that item, reducing the number of stock by one.

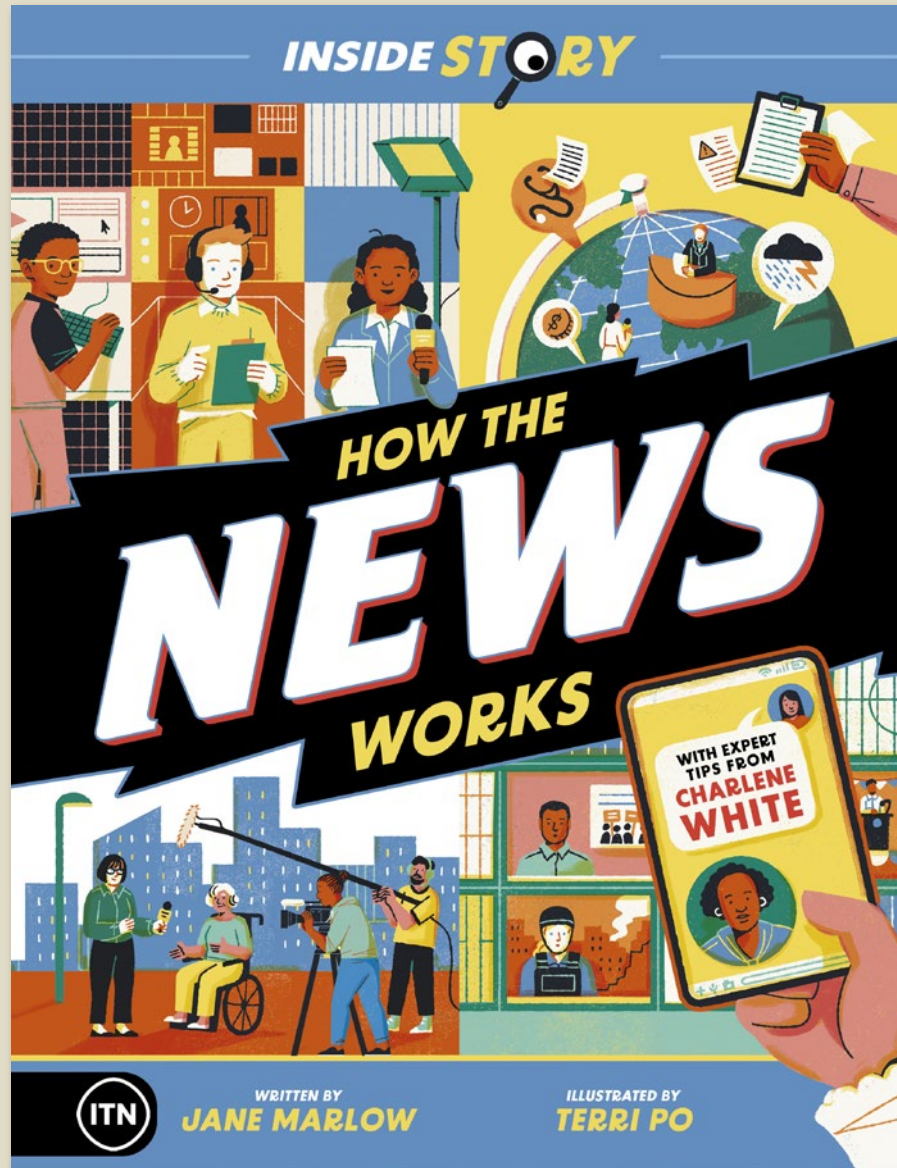
ON ASSIGNMENT
CHECK OUT SOME FRONT-END CODE

Did you know you can peek behind any website to see its HTML and CSS code? Here's how to do it:

- Open a website that you trust in your browser. Always browse safely and with an adult's permission.
- Right-click on the page and select "inspect" or "View Page Source" from the menu.
- A panel will open, showing you the HTML and CSS code used to build that page!
- Explore the code to see how different elements are styled and structured.

Pub Date	15/01/2026
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800787988
H x W	280 x 215mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	9-11 years
Author	Craig Steele
Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Translation Files	05/05/2025
Files To Printer	25/08/2025
Freight On Board	30/10/2025
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!

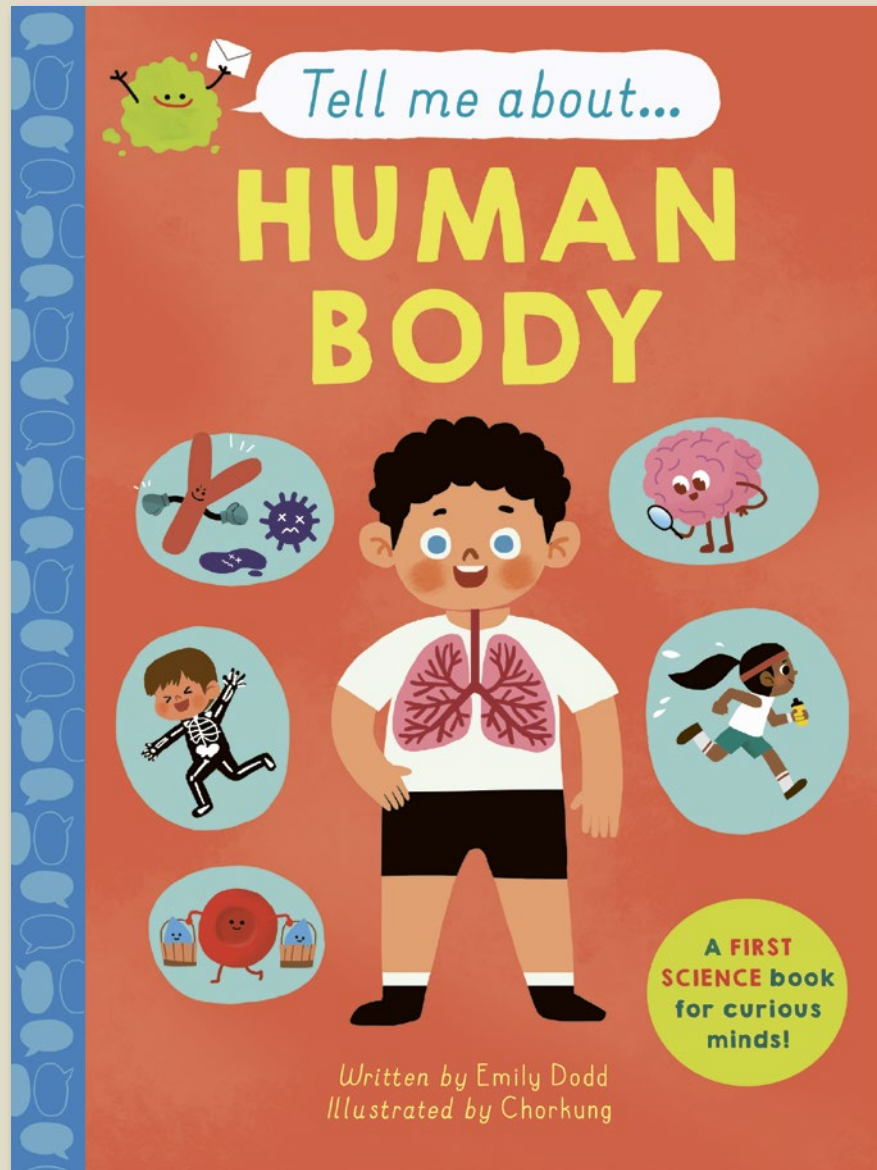
- An all-encompassing, no-nonsense guide to the news industry, looking at how news is made, what and who it's for, what to look out for when digesting news and tips on how to be a savvy news-consumer.
- Written by expert authors from ITN news team, including tips from ITV's Charlene White. Informed by 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 Terri Po
Extent	64pp
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.

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.

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.

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!

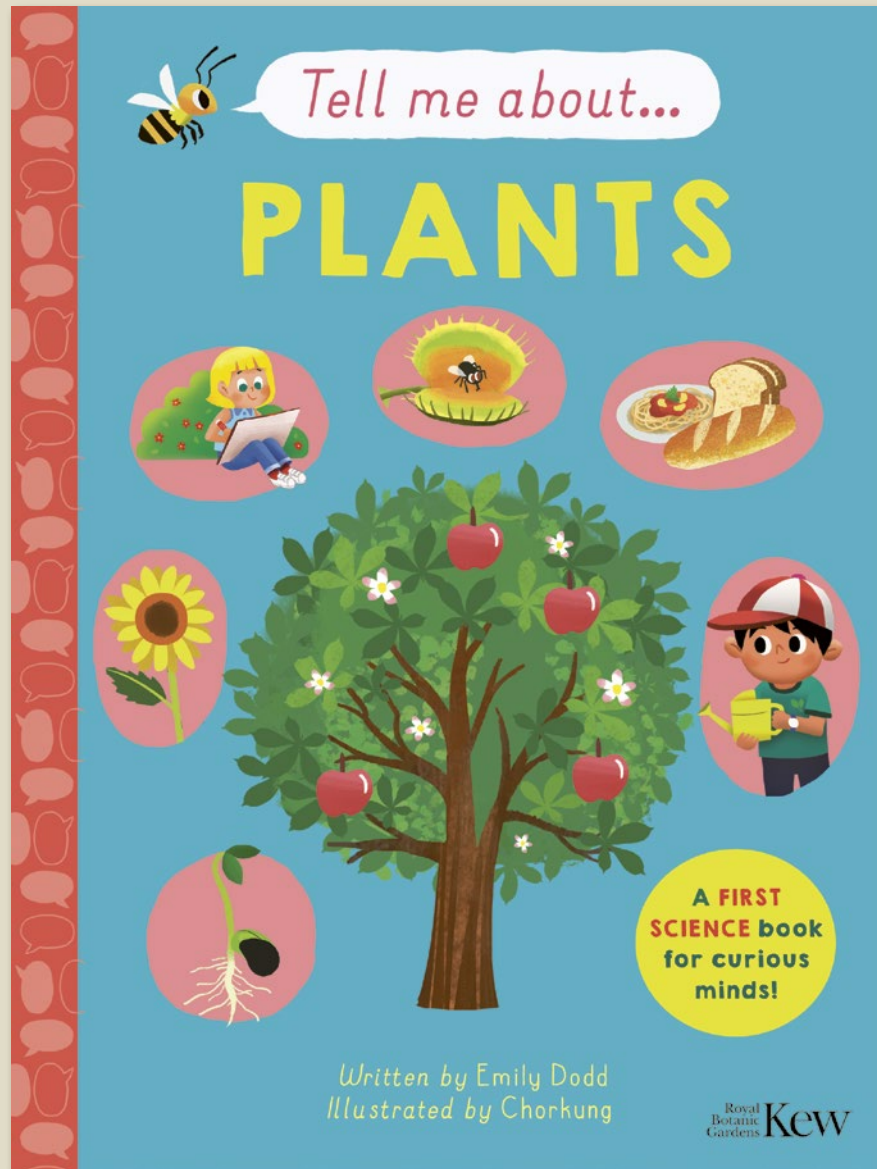
Cardiac muscles make your heart squash to pump blood.

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.

Pub Date	02/02/2023
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781787418097
H x W	210 x 148mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	5-7 years
Author	Emily Dodd
Illustrator	Chorkung
Extent	48pp
Word Count	4000 words
Rights Available	World

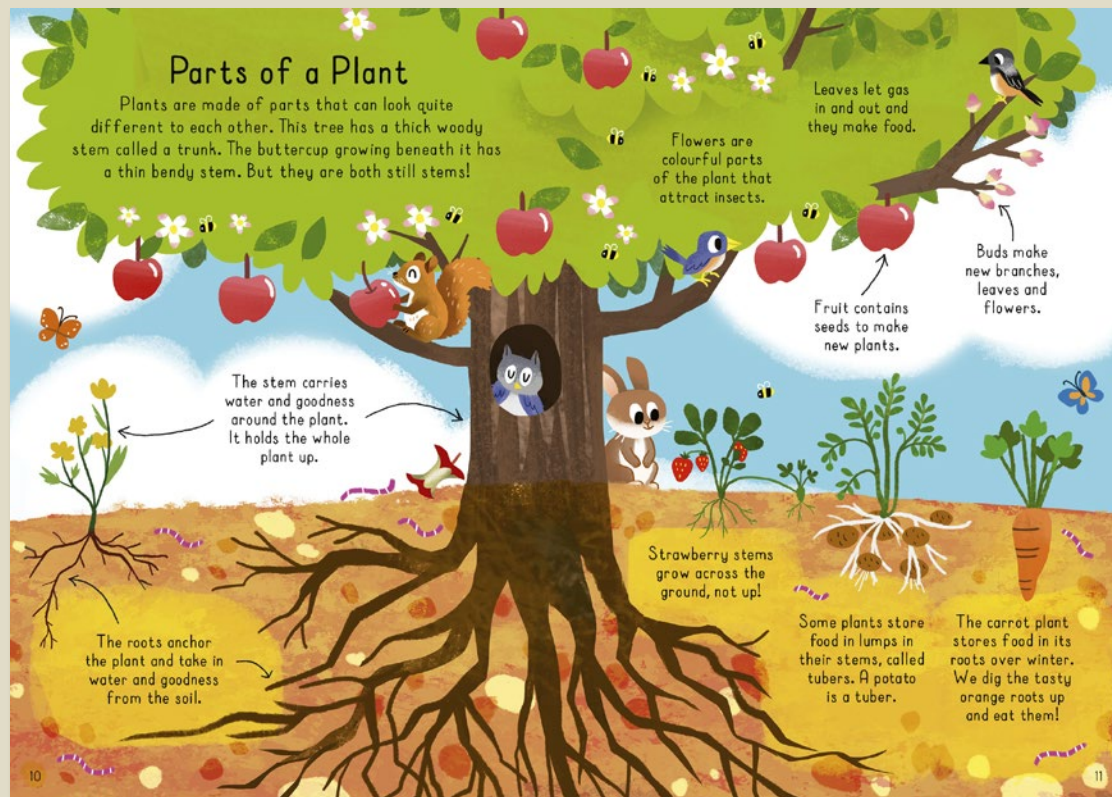
Tell Me About: Plants



Big science for little readers

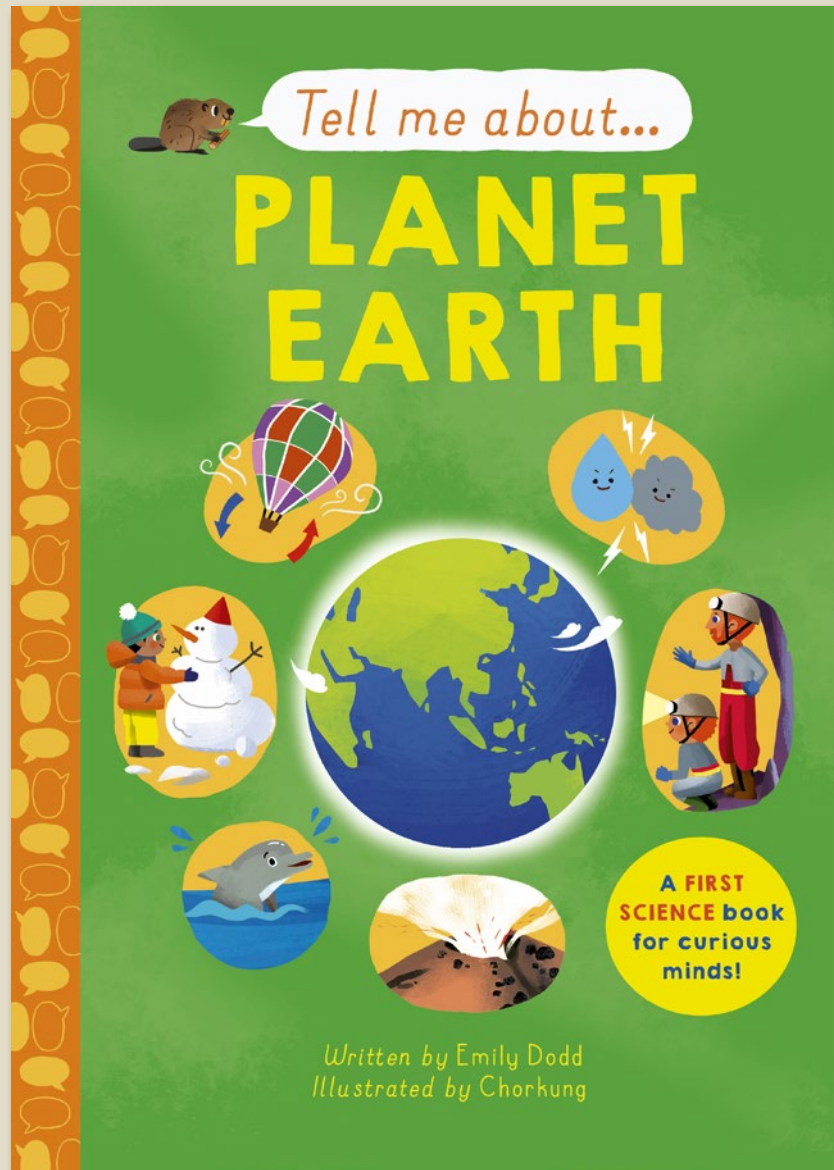
- The first in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- Written in friendly and engaging language by science educator and cBeebies writer, Emily Dodd.
- Vibrant, eye-catching design and playful illustrations by Chorkung.
- Partnering with Kew Gardens for the UK edition. Kew are also 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



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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, traveling 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.

Cool 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.

Low tide

High tide

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

Mountain

Valley

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

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Illustrator	Chorkung
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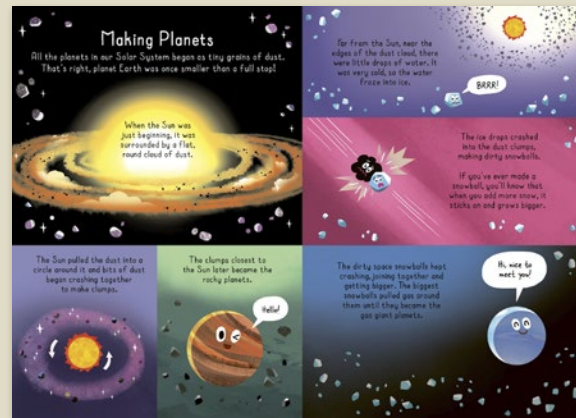
Tell Me About: Space



Big science for little readers.

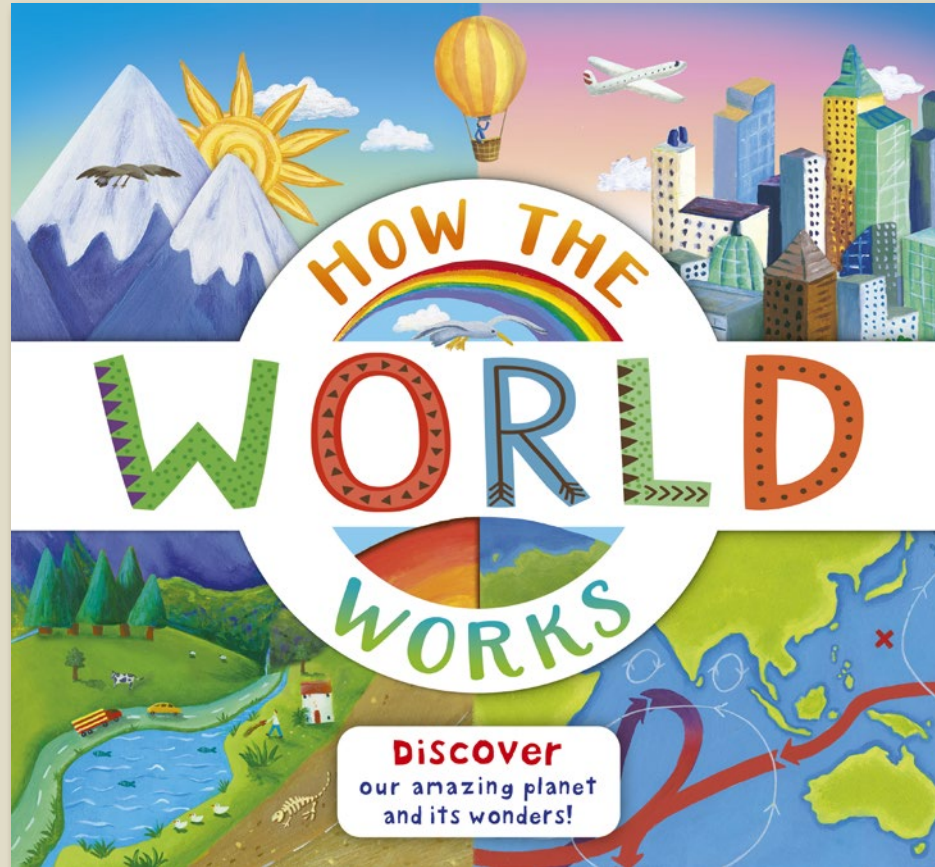
- The third title in a brand-new series of non-fiction books for readers 4+.
- A fun, accessible look at space for young children, featuring topics such as: planets and moons, the solar system, stars and galaxy, constellations, what's in the night sky, gravity, the big bang, going into space and much more!
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Tell Me About: Space



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Illustrator	Chorkung
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Rights Available	World

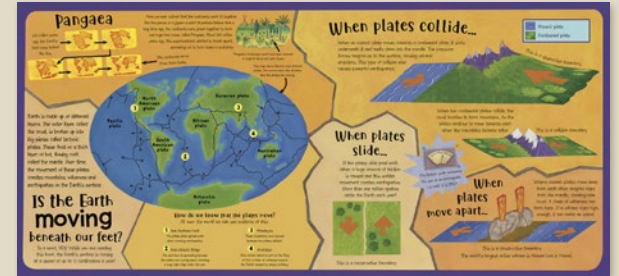
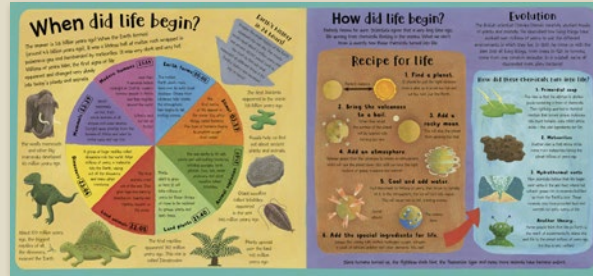
How the World Works



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

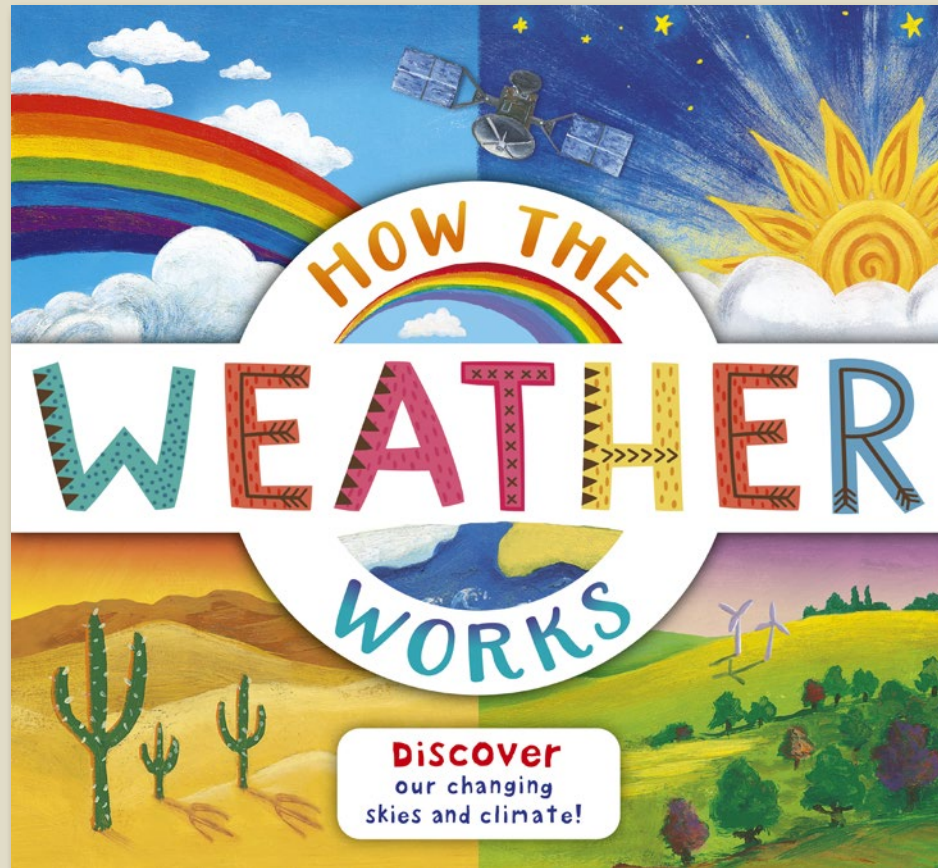
- A fresh, updated look for the acclaimed series featuring *How the World Works* and *How the Weather Works*, which has sold over 213,000 copies worldwide (as of October 2022).
- An accessible, gorgeously illustrated first science book, answering children's most pressing questions about how the world 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



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Author	Christiane Dorion
Illustrator	Beverley Young
Extent	32pp
Rights Available	World

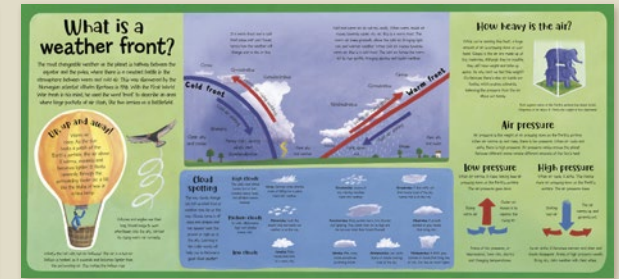
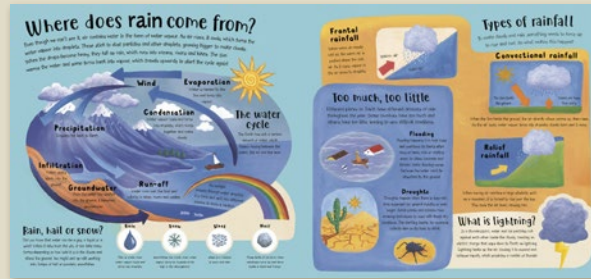
How the Weather Works



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

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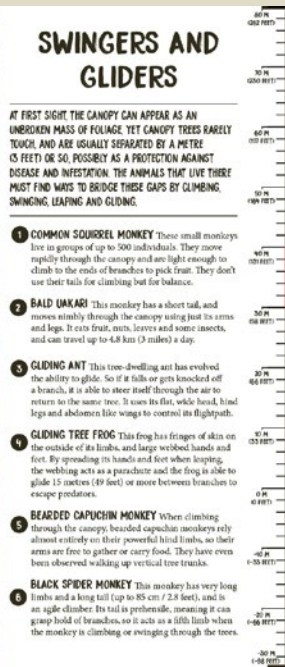
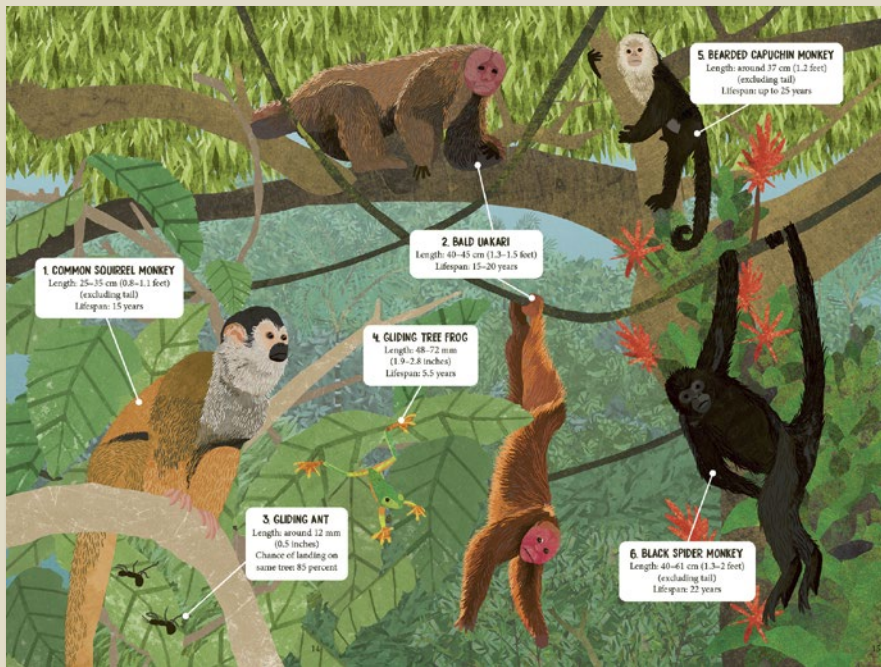
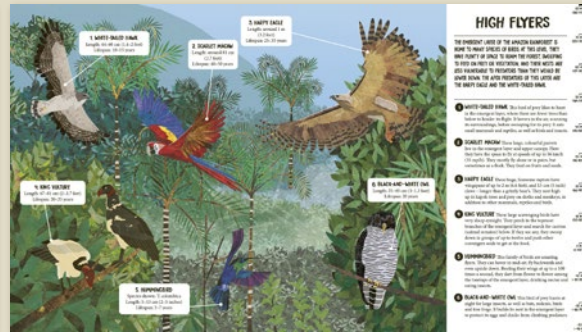
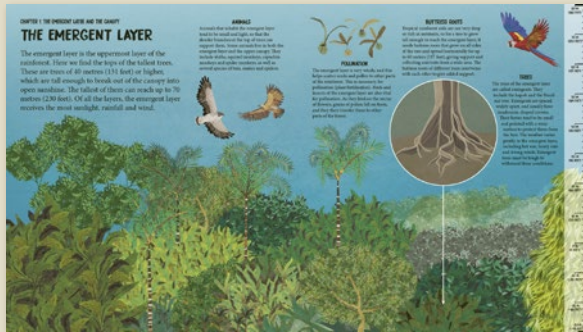
All The Way Down: Amazon Rainforest



An ingenious exploration of our rainforests

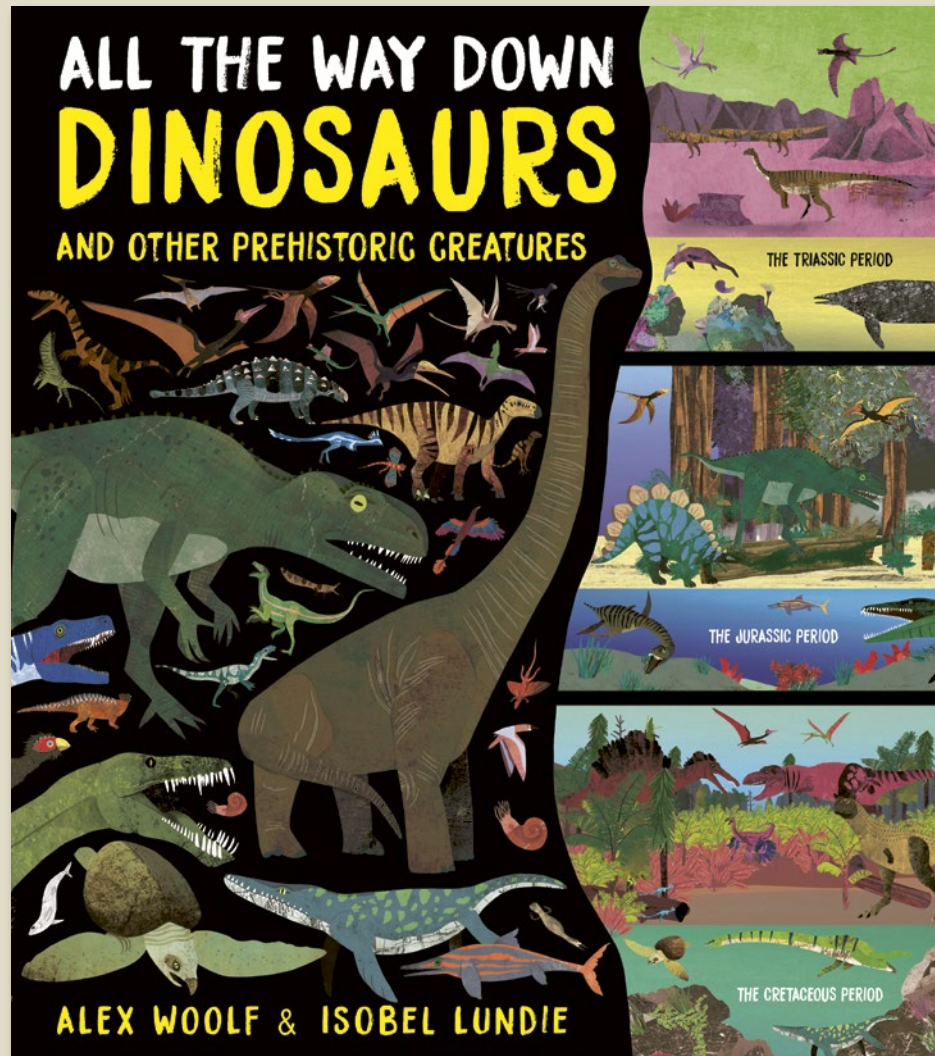
- Each spread features colourful and eye-catching illustrations of different animal and plant species, plus easy-to-digest, bite-sized facts.
- Part of the All the Way Down series that takes a 'look down' approach at different ecosystems, from the animals that swoop across the tallest trees to the creatures 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



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Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
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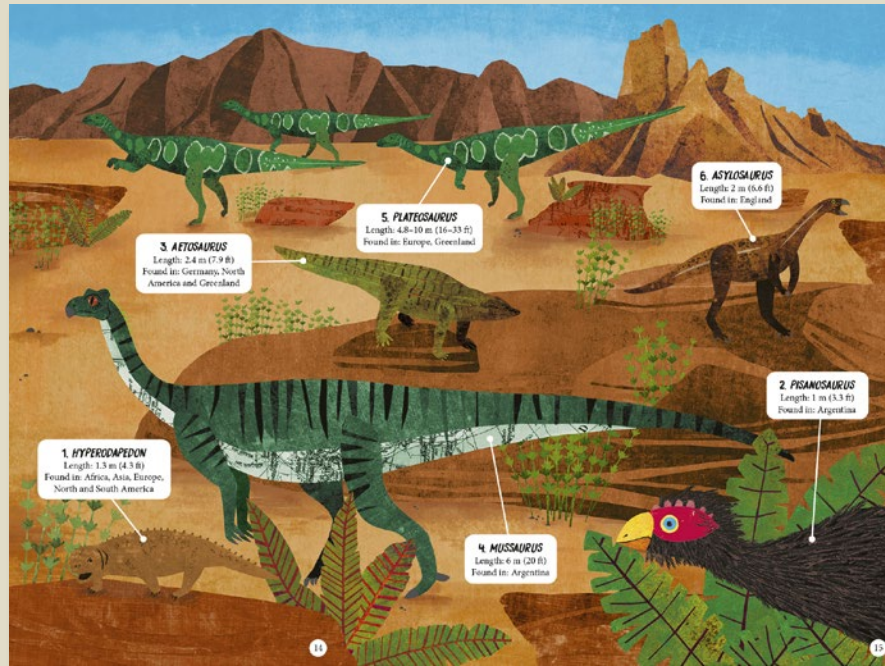
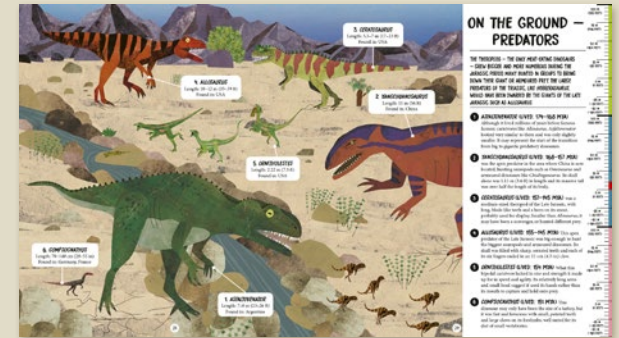
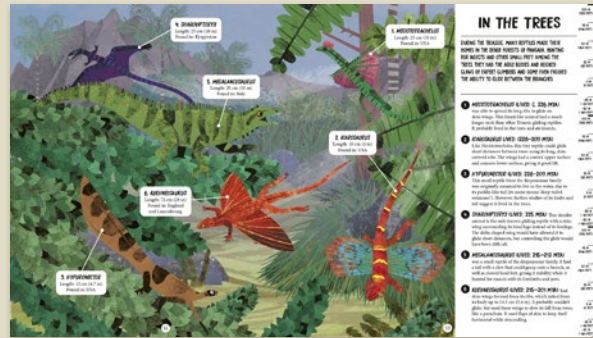
All The Way Down: Dinosaurs and Other Prehistoric Creatures



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



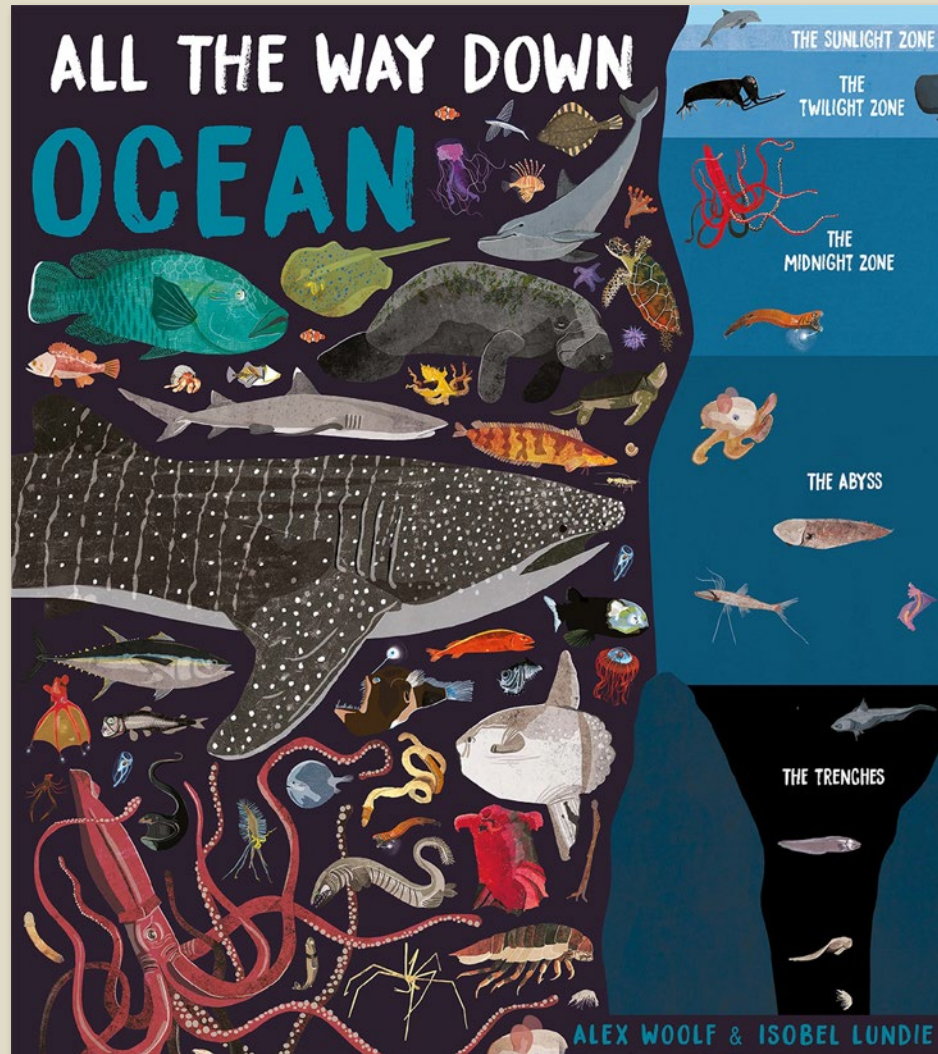
ON THE GROUND — HERBIVORES

THE FIRST DINOSAURS APPEARED AROUND 230 MILLION YEARS AGO. THEY WERE SMALL CREATURES DARTING AROUND ON THEIR HIND LEGS. 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. HYPERODAPEDON (LIVED: 231–227 MYA)**
This weird-looking animal is a kind of stegosaurid – a beaked reptile related to the dinosaurs. It had a scaly body and moved slowly, using its beak to cut through tough plants.
- 2. PISANOSAURUS (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. AETOSAURUS (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)**
Mussaurus 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: 214–204 MYA)**
Plateosaurus was 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. ASYLGOSAURUS (LIVED: 208–201 MYA)**
Asylgosaurus was one of the last sauropodomorph dinosaurs to walk on its hind legs. Its close cousin, the sauropods, all walked on four legs.

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Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
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Word Count	11030 words
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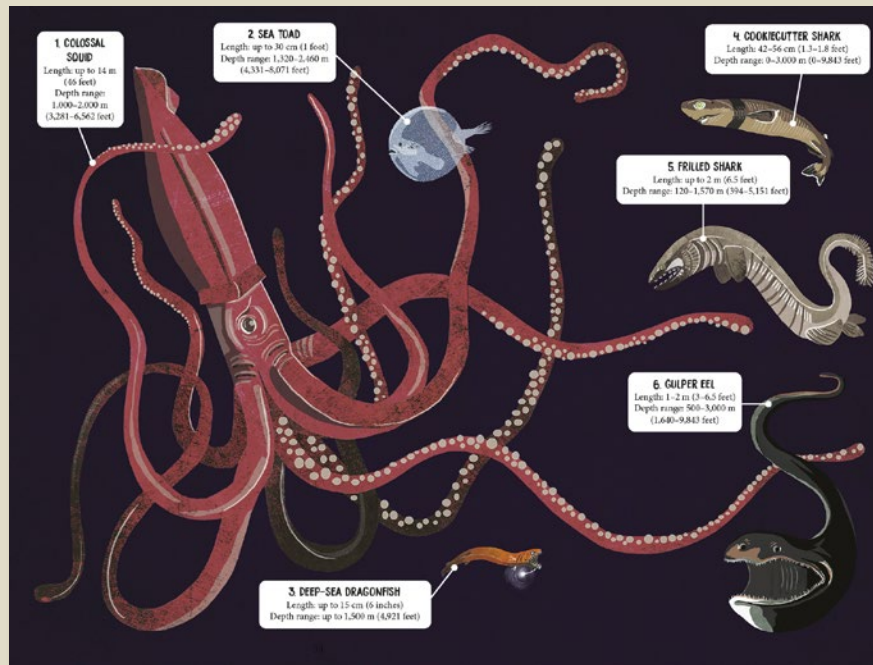
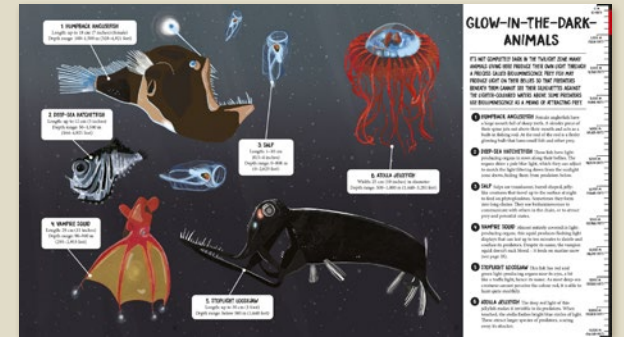
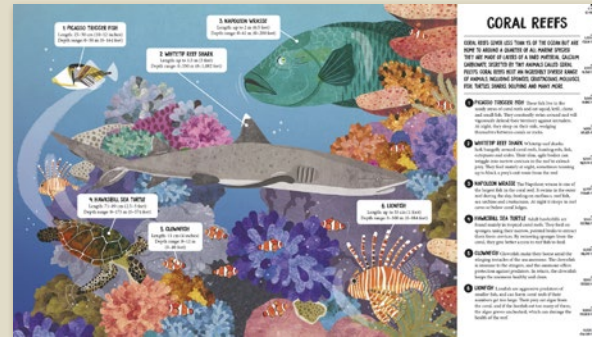
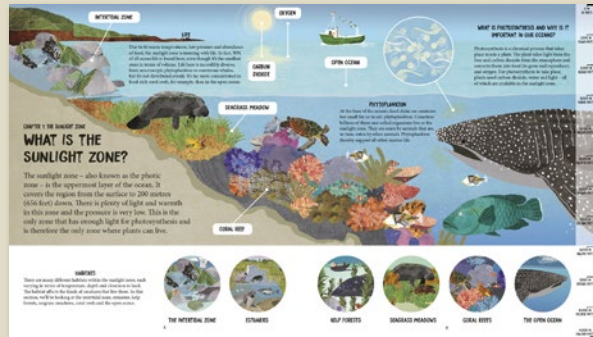
All The Way Down: Ocean



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



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Illustrator	Isobel Lundie
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