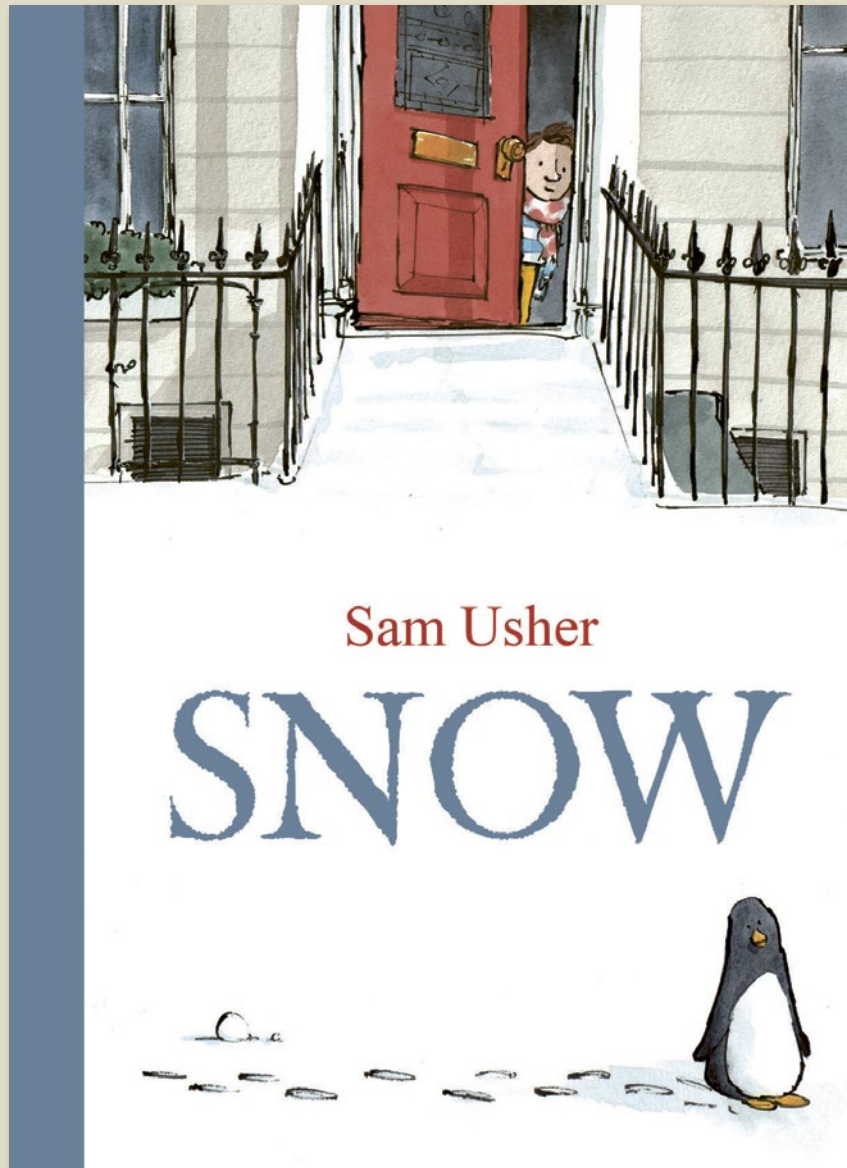


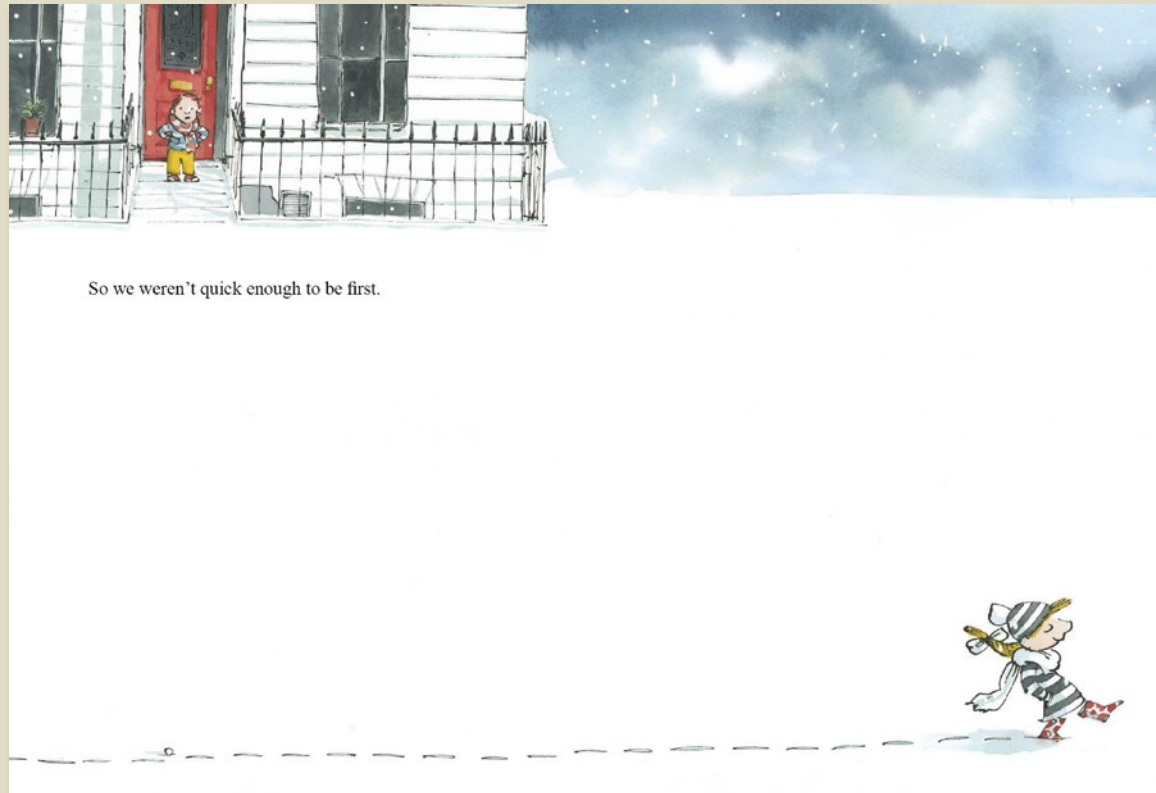
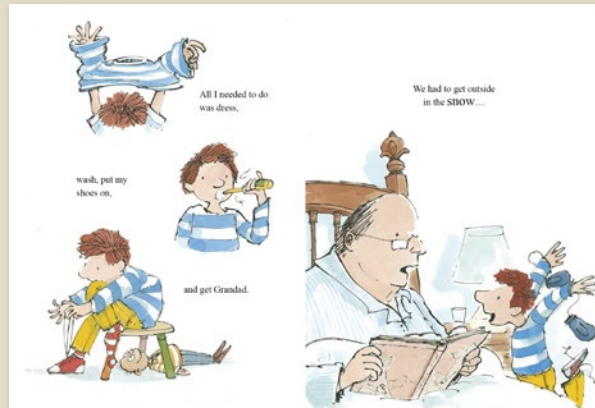


**Ediciones Castillo**



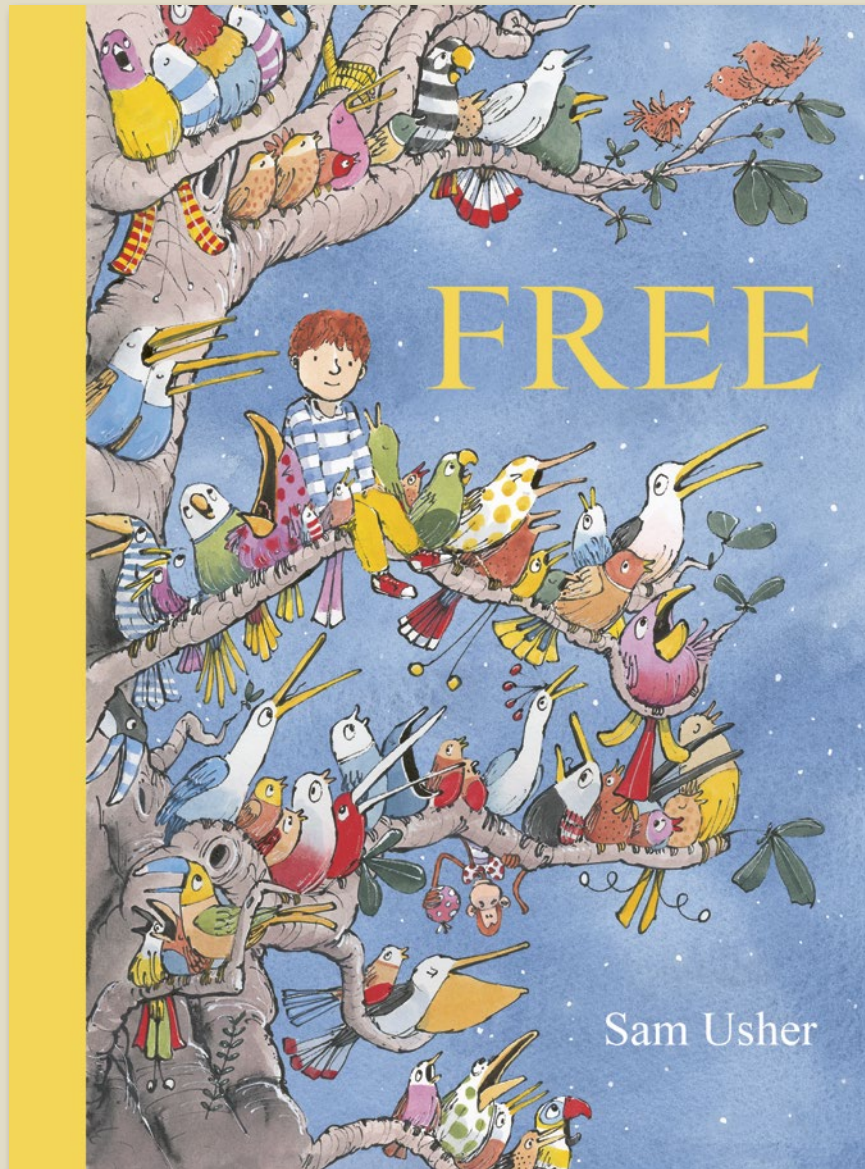
## Join one boy (and his Granddad) off to enjoy their snow day in the park!

- Combined, the Seasons quartet has sold over 210,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- A celebration of the special bond between children and their grandparents
- Sam Usher's gloriously funny illustrations bring the fun of snow day to life
- Children will immediately identify with the impatience to be out in the snow
- Beautiful debossed cover begs to be picked up and enjoyed
- The full Seasons quartet contains *Rain*, *Snow*, *Sun* and *Storm*.



Pub Date	<b>01/10/2014</b>
Pub Price	<b>£7.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781783700738</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 220mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>0-5 years</b>
Author	<b>Sam Usher</b>
Illustrator	<b>Sam Usher</b>
Extent	<b>40pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

**FREE**

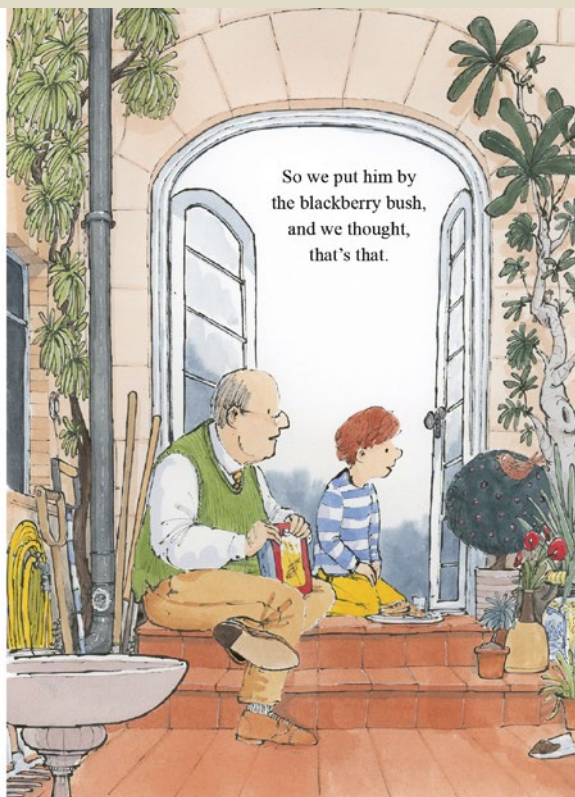
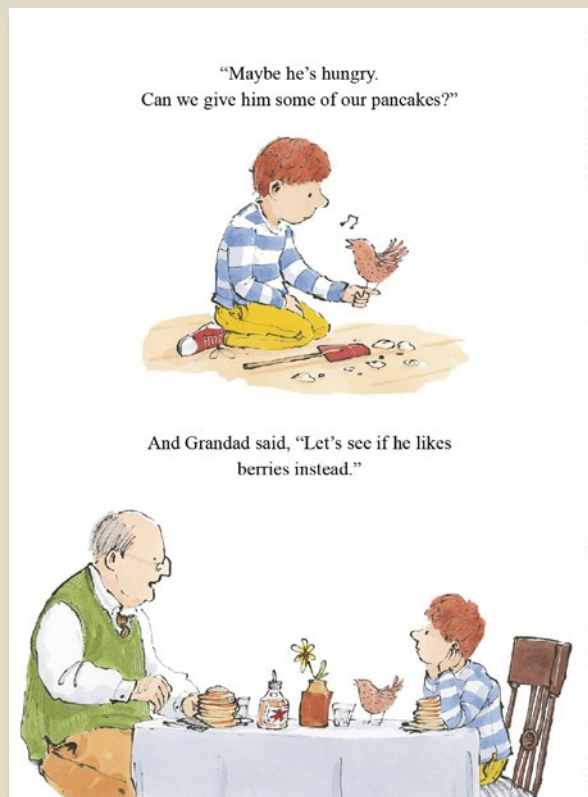
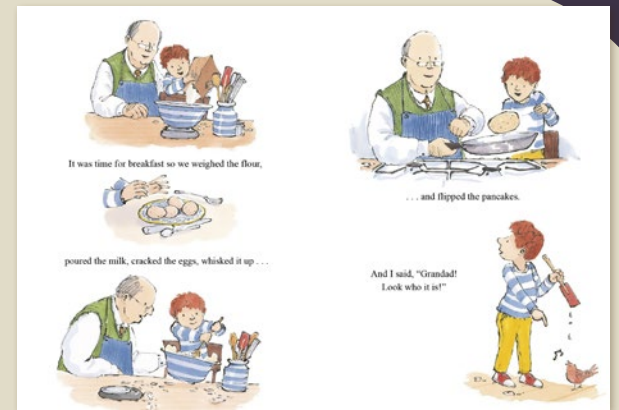
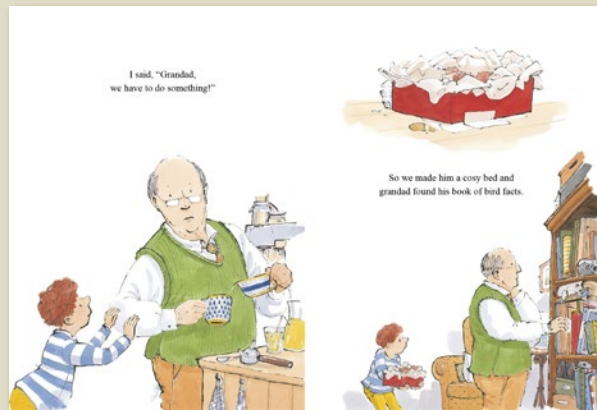


## **Boy and granddad discover the wonder of the natural world and take care of a little bird.**

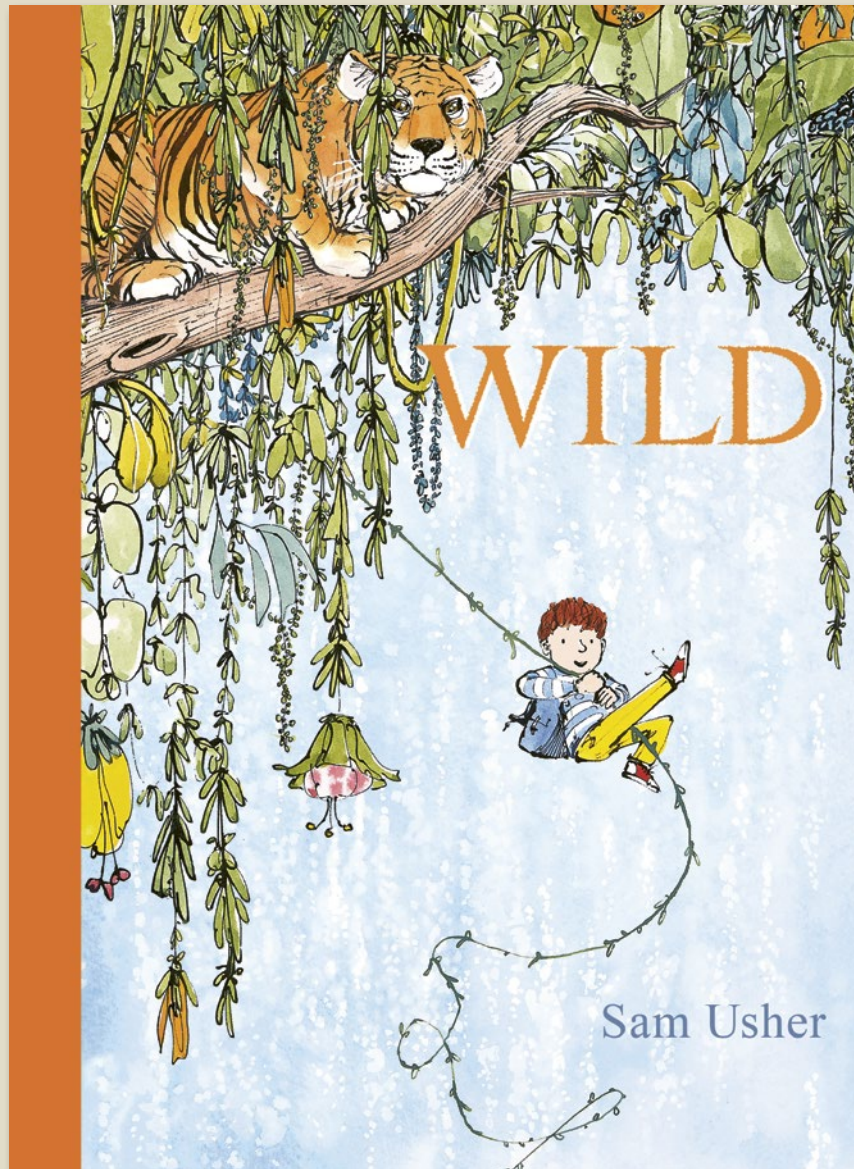
- Sam Usher's Nature quartet has sold over 44,500 copies worldwide. His Seasons quartet has sold over 201,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022).
- In this second series by Sam Usher, Boy and Grandad explore the natural world in a series of encounters with animals
- The full Nature quartet contains: Free (Boy and Grandad care for a little bird); Wild (Boy and Grandad look after a cat); Lost (Boy and Grandad search for a lost puppy); Found (Boy and Grandad free a trapped baby seal).
- A joyful observation of a boy's special relationship with his grandfather



FREE



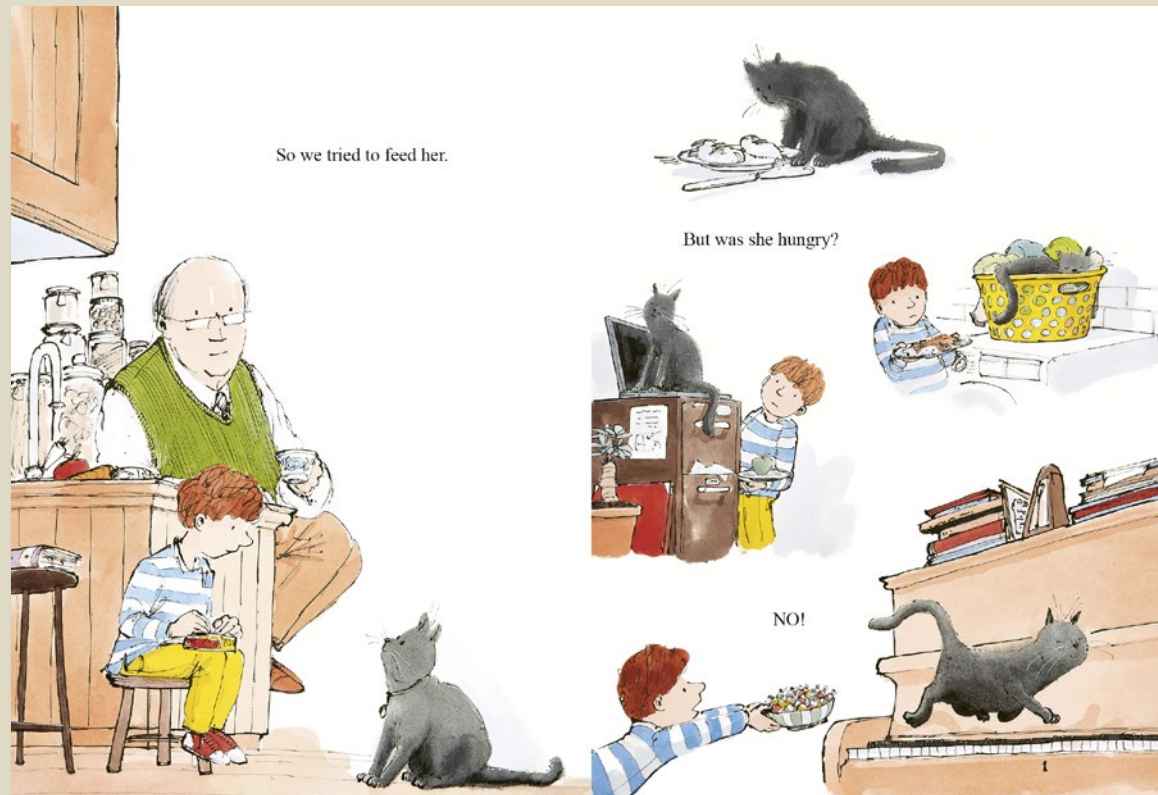
Pub Date	<b>05/09/2019</b>
Pub Price	<b>£7.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787415164</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 220mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>0-5 years</b>
Author	<b>Sam Usher</b>
Illustrator	<b>Sam Usher</b>
Extent	<b>40pp</b>
Word Count	<b>300 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



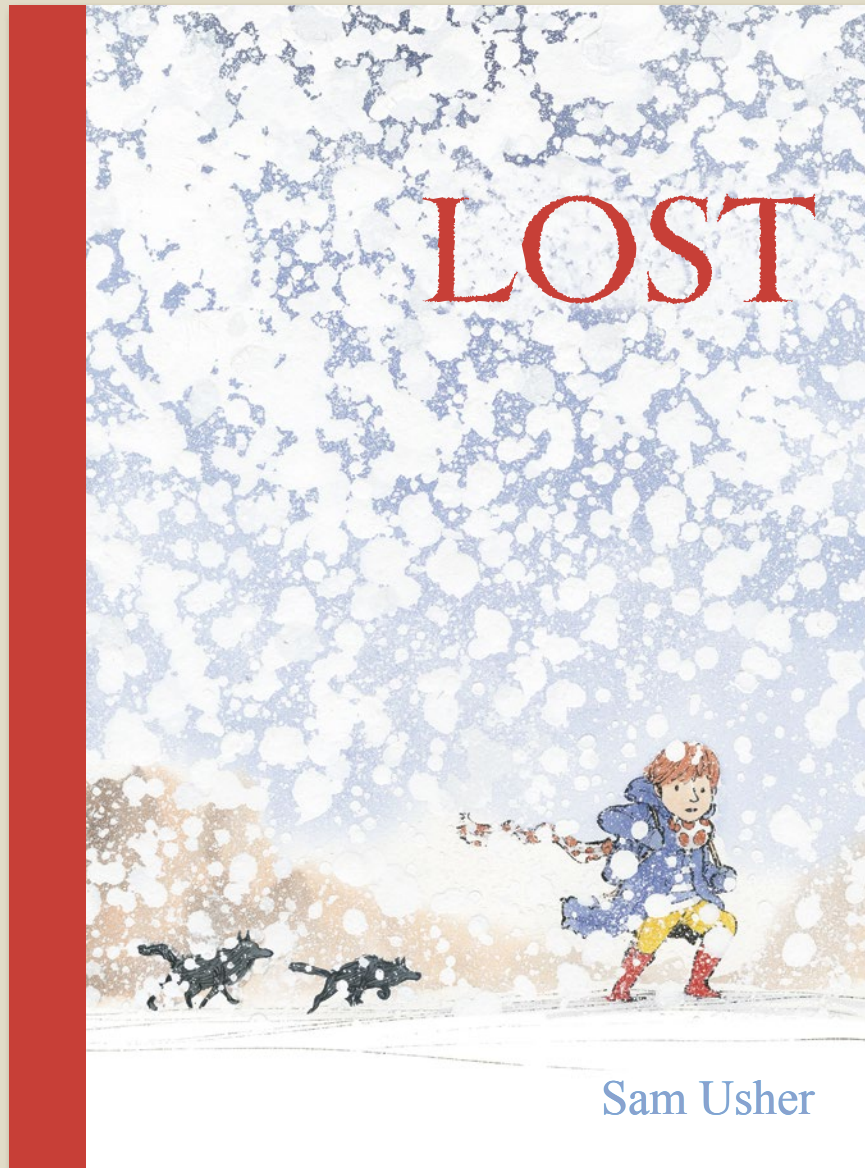
**Boy and granddad discover the wonder of the natural world and look after a cat for a friend.**

- Sam Usher's Nature quartet has sold over 44,500 copies worldwide. His Seasons quartet has sold over 201,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022).
- In this new series by Sam Usher, Boy and Grandad explore the natural world in a series of encounters with animals
- Usher explores living with nature and learning to enjoy the natural world, but letting it be FREE
- A joyful observation of a boy's special relationship with his grandfather





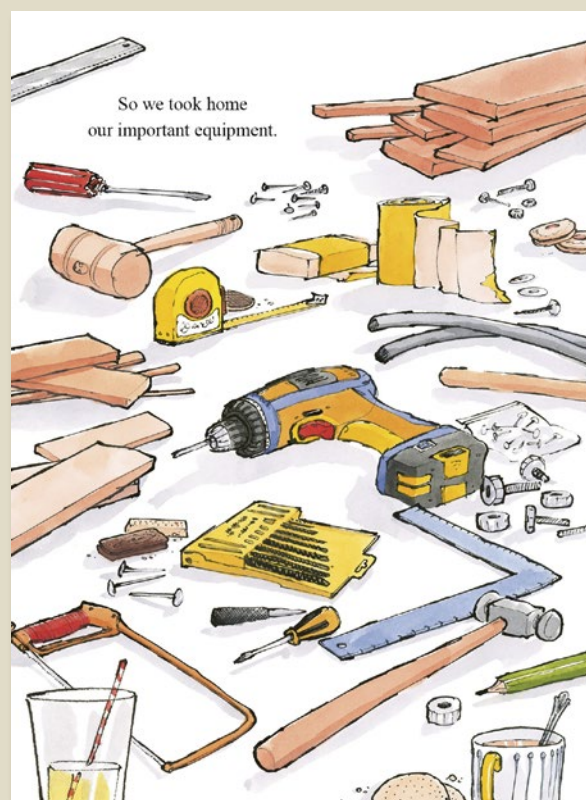
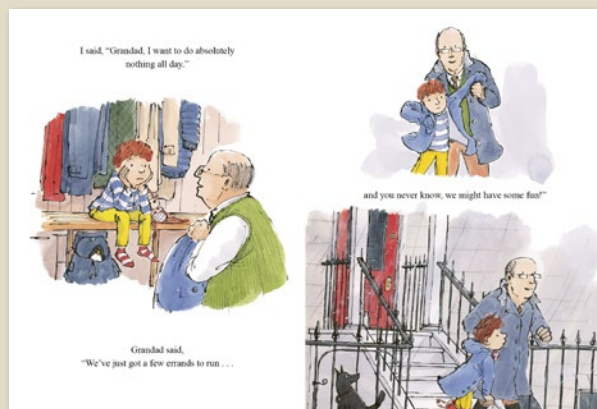
Pub Date	<b>23/07/2020</b>
Pub Price	<b>£7.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787416857</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 220mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>0-5 years</b>
Author	<b>Sam Usher</b>
Illustrator	<b>Sam Usher</b>
Extent	<b>40pp</b>
Word Count	<b>300 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



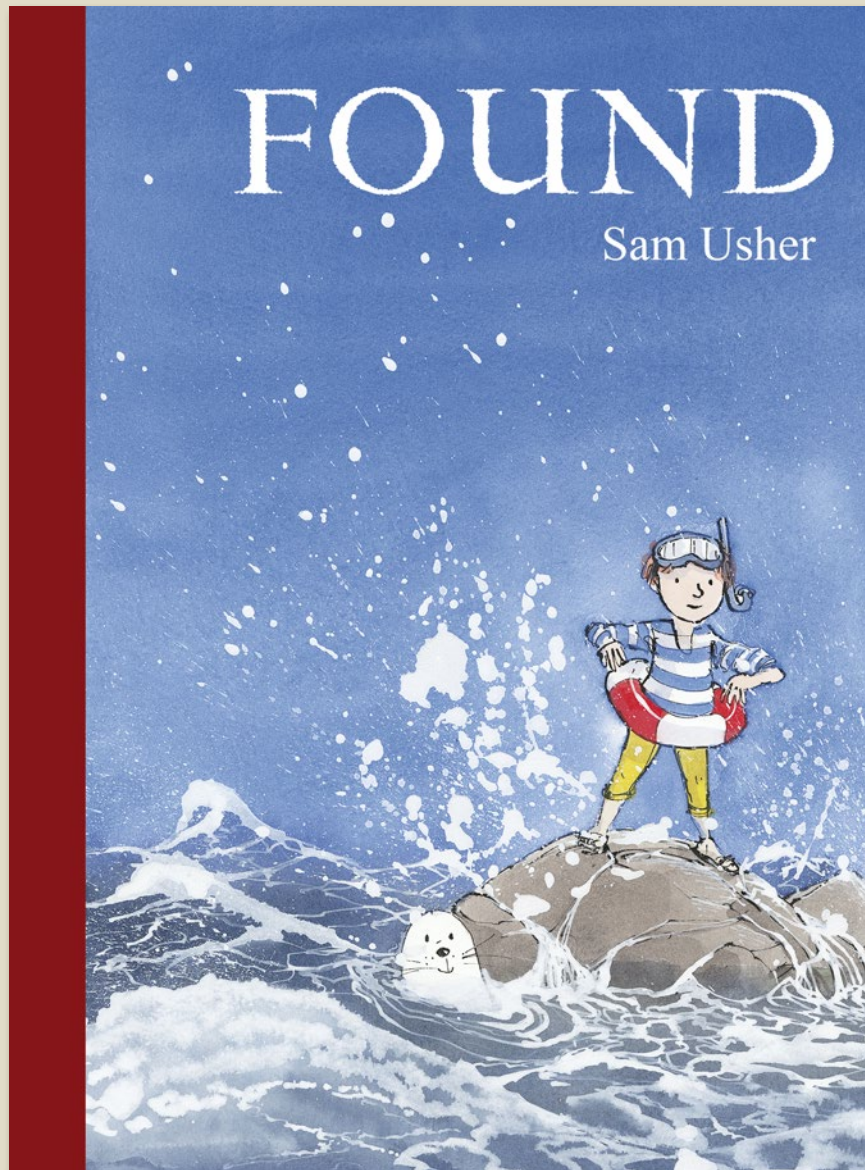
**Boy and his granddad discover the wonder of the natural world as they search for a lost dog.**

- Sam Usher's Nature quartet has sold over 44,500 copies worldwide. His Seasons quartet has sold over 201,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022).
- In this second series by Sam Usher, Boy and Grandad explore the natural world in a series of encounters with animals
- The full Nature quartet contains: Free (Boy and Grandad care for a little bird); Wild (Boy and Grandad look after a cat); Lost (Boy and Grandad search for a lost puppy); Found (Boy and Grandad free a trapped baby seal).
- A joyful observation of a boy's special relationship with his grandfather
- With embossing and spot-UV on cover





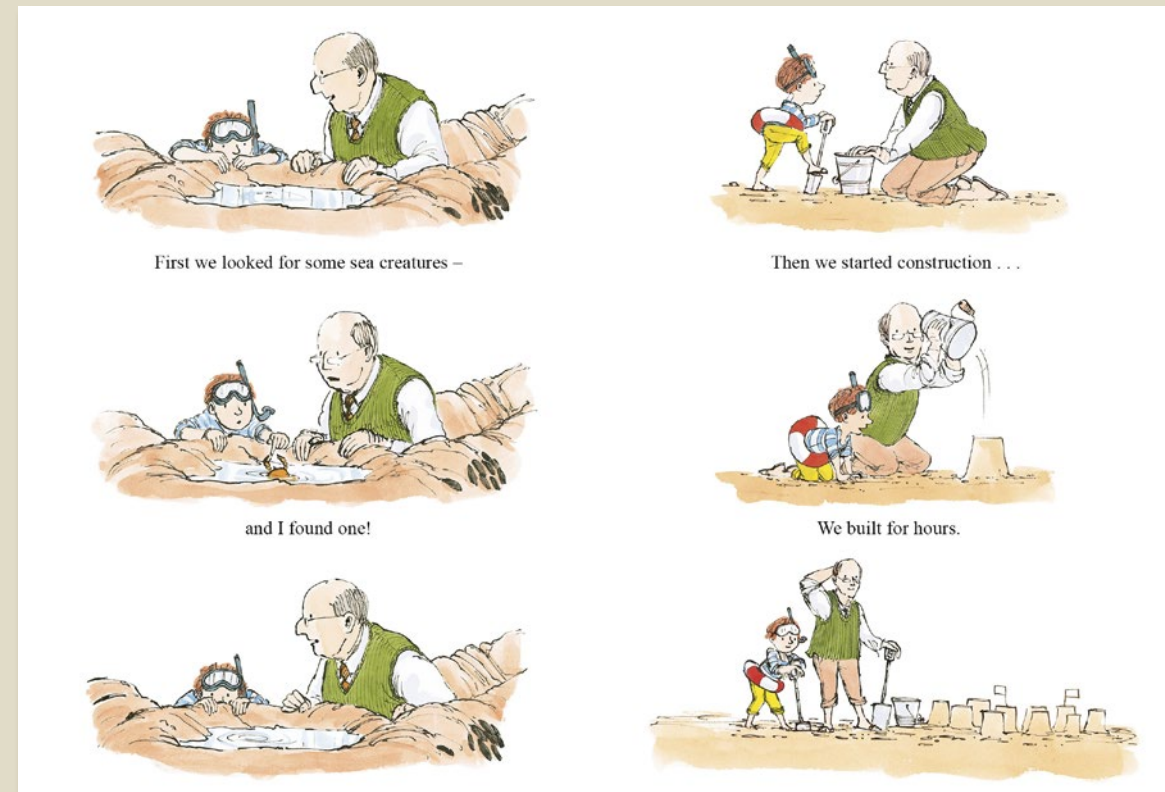
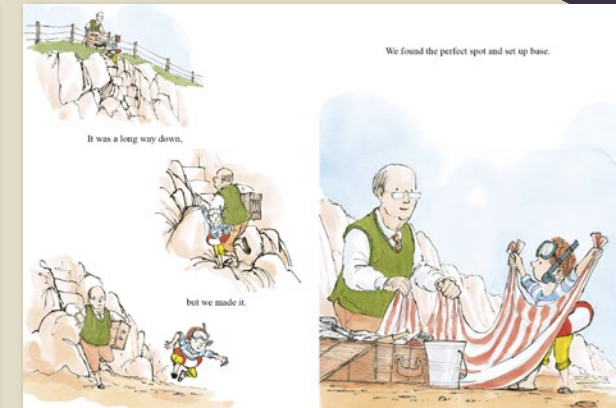
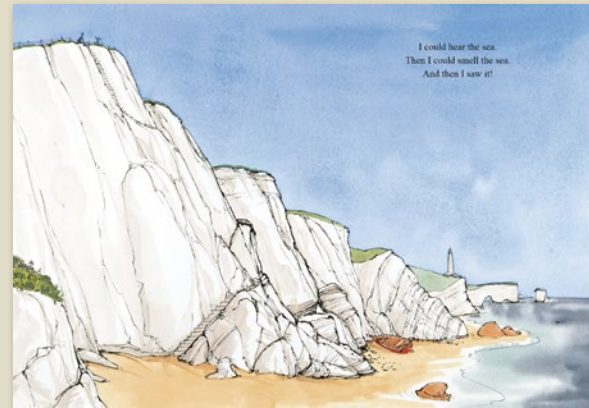
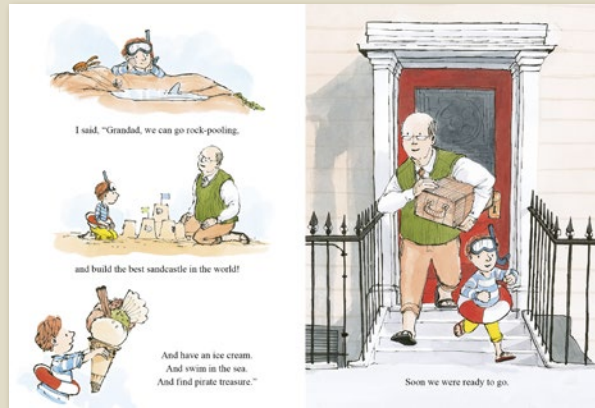
Pub Date	<b>30/09/2021</b>
Pub Price	<b>£6.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781787419872</b>
H x W	<b>300 x 220mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>0-5 years</b>
Category	<b>Picture Book</b>
Author	<b>Sam Usher</b>
Illustrator	<b>Sam Usher</b>
Extent	<b>40pp</b>
Word Count	<b>300 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>



**Boy and granddad discover the wonder of the natural world as they help to free a baby seal.**

- Sam Usher's Nature quartet has sold over 44,500 copies worldwide. His Seasons quartet has sold over 201,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022).
- In this second series by Sam Usher, Boy and Grandad explore the natural world in a series of encounters with animals
- The full Nature quartet contains: Free (Boy and Grandad care for a little bird); Wild (Boy and Grandad look after a cat); Lost (Boy and Grandad search for a lost puppy); Found (Boy and Grandad free a trapped baby seal).
- A joyful observation of a boy's special relationship with his grandfather
- Usher explores living with nature and learning to enjoy the natural world





Pub Date	<b>15/09/2022</b>
Pub Price	<b>£7.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800781207</b>
H × W	<b>300 × 220mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>0-5 years</b>
Category	<b>Picture Book</b>
Author	<b>Sam Usher</b>
Illustrator	<b>Sam Usher</b>
Extent	<b>40pp</b>
Word Count	<b>400 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# I Really Want the Cake

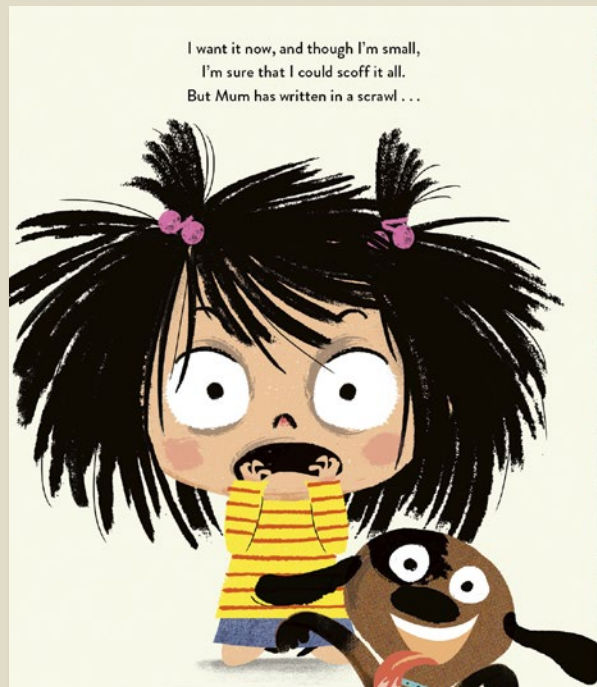


**In this energetic picture book, a little girl tries to resist an amazing cake.**

- A humorous rhyming story from picture book author, Simon Philip
- Delightful illustrations from Lucia Gaggiotti create a wonderfully mischievous book
- The *I Really Want...* series has sold a combined total of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Shortlisted for the Waterstones Prize.



# I Really Want the Cake



Pub Date	10/08/2017
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781783708017
H x W	265 x 228mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Simon Philip
Illustrator	Lucia Gaggiotti
Extent	40pp
Word Count	500 words
Rights Available	World

# I Really Want to Win

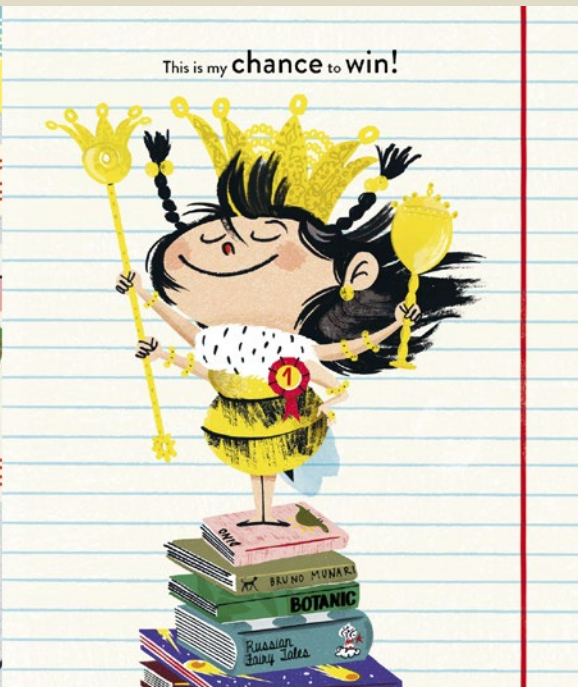


**The determined heroine of *I Really want the Cake* learns how to cope with competition.**

- An important story about competition and how to have a healthy attitude to it.
- Lucia Gaggiotti's expressive artwork combined with Simon Philip's galloping rhyming text combine to make the perfect comic picture book - with a serious message at its heart.
- The *I Really Want...* series has sold a combined total of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- *I Really Want the Cake* was shortlisted for the Waterstones Prize.
- Simon Philip's first book *You Must Bring a Hat* (Simon and Schuster) was Sainsbury's Children's Book of the Year in 2016.

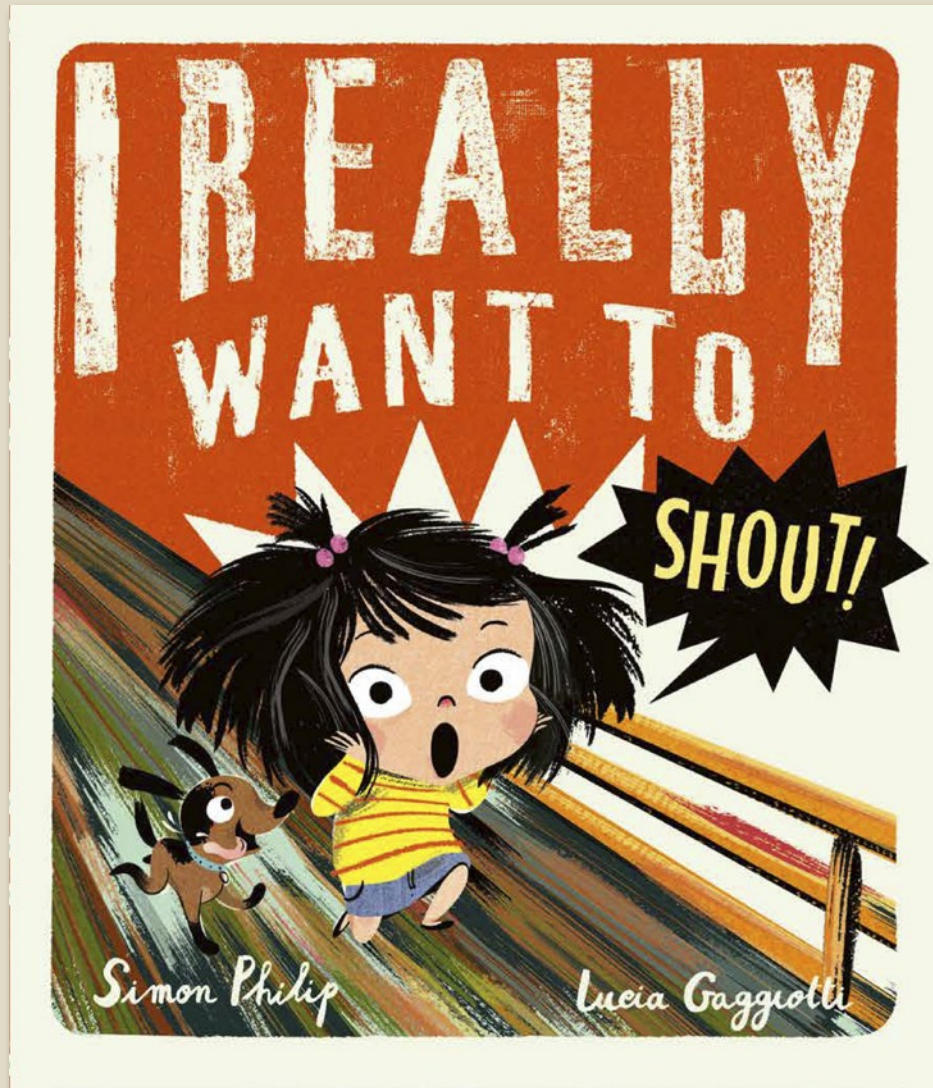


# I Really Want to Win



Pub Date	13/06/2019
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781787414112
H x W	265 x 228mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Simon Philip
Illustrator	Lucia Gaggiotti
Extent	40pp
Word Count	700 words
Rights Available	World

# I Really Want to Shout

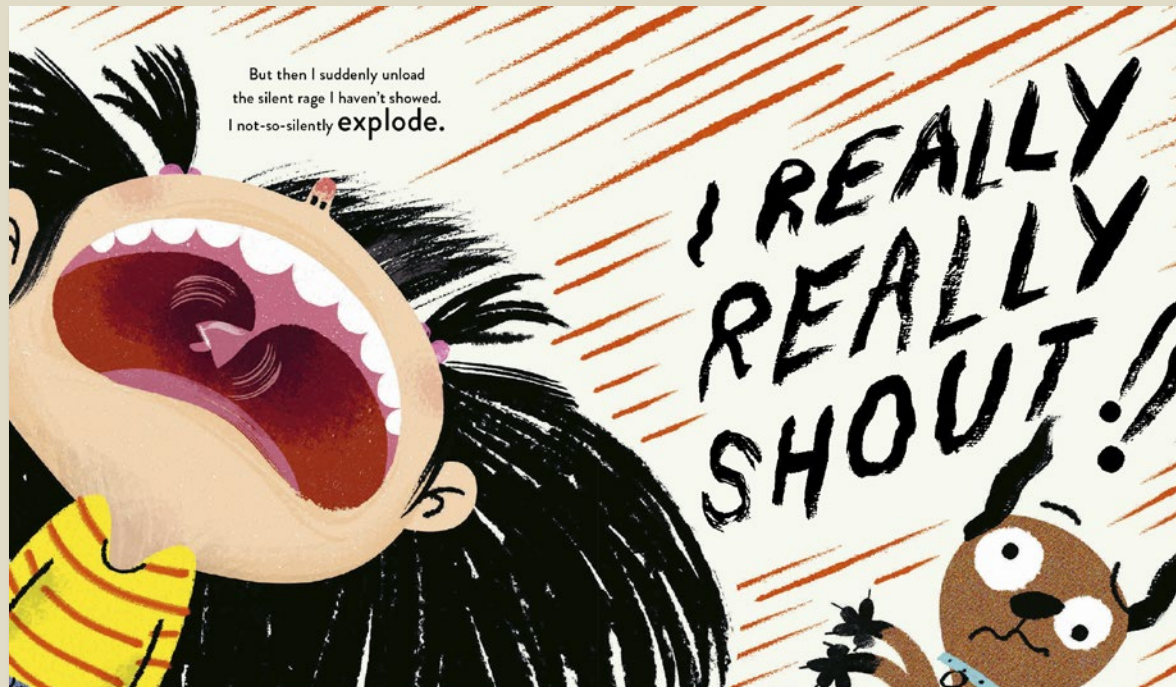


The determined heroine of *I Really want the Cake* learns big lessons about managing anger.

- Simon Philip's first book *You Must Bring a Hat* (Simon and Schuster) was Sainsbury's Children's Book of the Year in 2016.
- This picture book explores how children can learn to deal with anger in a light-hearted way.
- Lucia Gaggiotti's expressive artwork combined with Simon Philip's galloping rhyming text combine to make the perfect comic picture book - with a serious message at its heart.
- The *I Really Want...* series has sold a combined total of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- *I Really Want the Cake* was shortlisted for the Waterstones Prize.

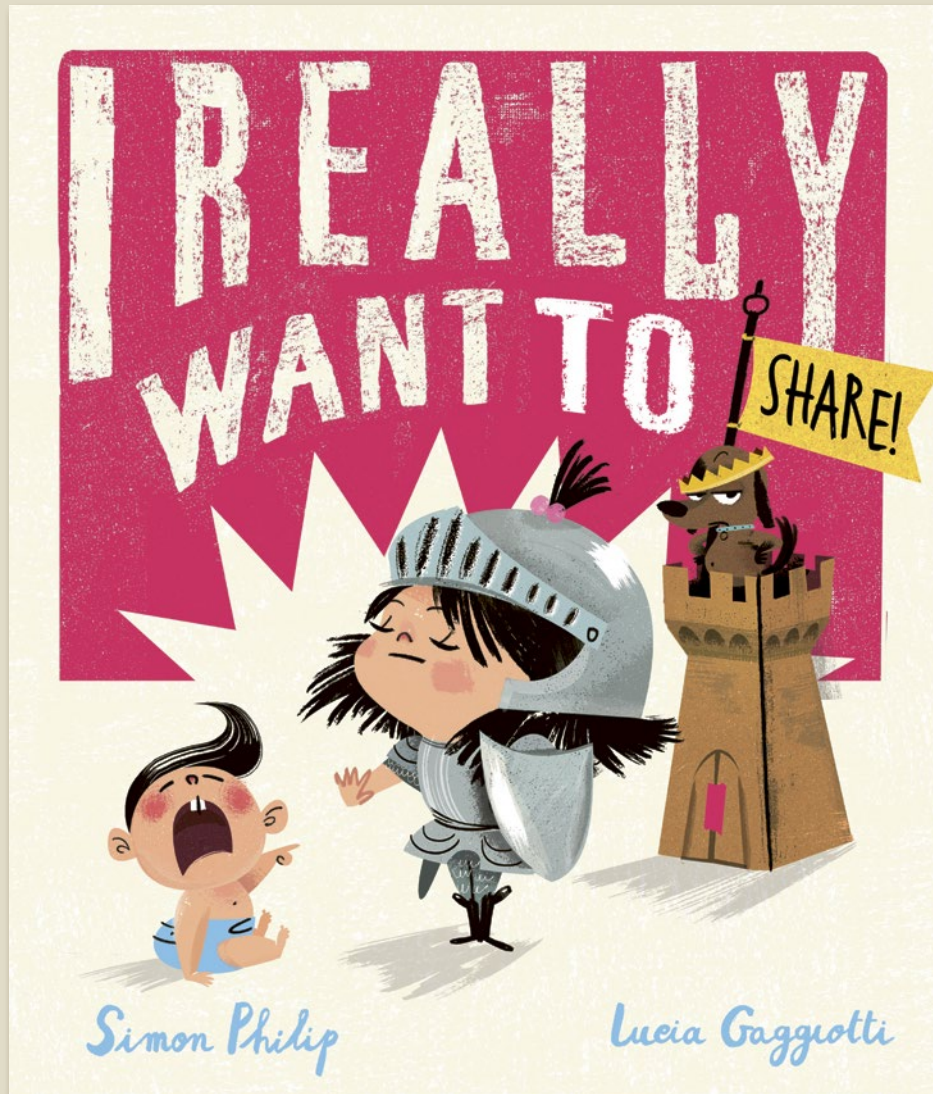


# I Really Want to Shout



Pub Date	03/09/2020
Pub Price	£6.99
ISBN	9781787416802
H x W	265 x 228mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Simon Philip
Illustrator	Lucia Gaggiotti
Extent	40pp
Word Count	800 words
Rights Available	World

# I Really Want to Share

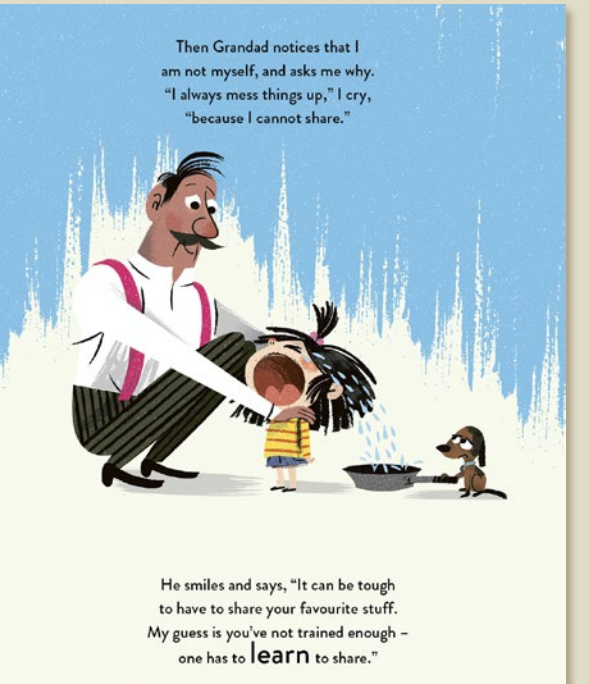


**A brilliantly funny take on growing families and introducing new siblings.**

- The fourth book in the Waterstones Prize shortlisted series that began with *I Really Want the Cake*.
- The *I Really Want...* series has sold a combined total of over 100,000 copies worldwide (as of July 2022)
- Simon Philip's first book *You Must Bring a Hat* (Simon and Schuster) was Sainsbury's Children's Book of the Year in 2016.
- This picture book explores how children can learn to accept a new sibling
- Lucia Gaggiotti's expressive artwork combined with Simon Philip's galloping rhyming text combine to make the perfect comic picture book - with a serious message at its heart.



# I Really Want to Share



Pub Date	<b>29/09/2022</b>
Pub Price	<b>£7.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800781726</b>
H x W	<b>265 x 228mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>0-5 years</b>
Category	<b>Picture Book</b>
Author	<b>Simon Philip</b>
Illustrator	<b>Lucia Gaggiotti</b>
Extent	<b>40pp</b>
Word Count	<b>800 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# I Really Want to Help



**A funny festive take on the thrilling but hectic lead-up to Christmas!**

- The fifth book in the Waterstones Prize shortlisted series that began with *I Really Want the Cake*.
- The *I Really Want . . .* series has sold a combined total of over 66,000 copies worldwide (as of September 2023).
- Simon Philip's first book *You Must Bring a Hat* (Simon and Schuster) was Sainsbury's Children's Book of the year in 2016.
- This wonderfully festive book is filled with the thrills and spills of Christmas.
- Lucia Gaggiotti's expressive artwork combined with Simon Philip's romping rhyming text make this a perfect comic picture book.

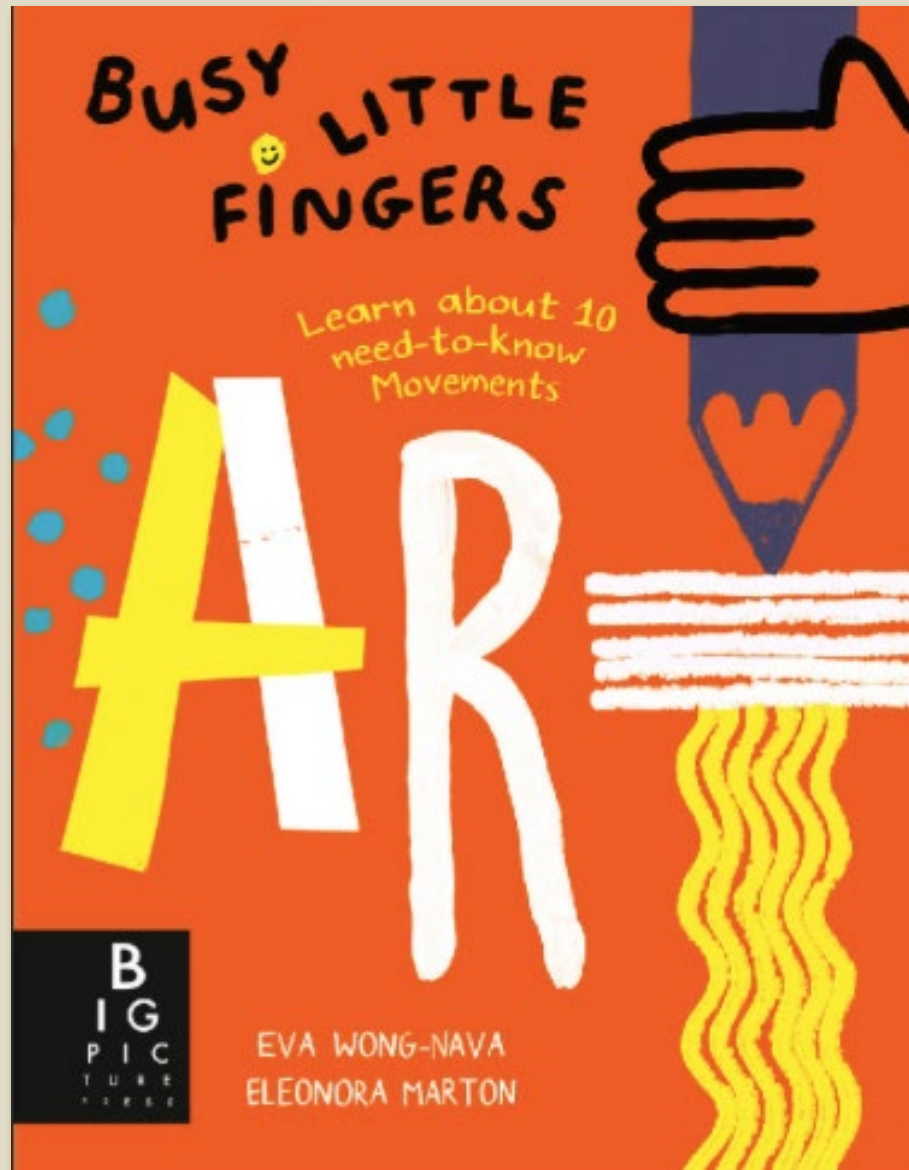


# I Really Want to Help



Pub Date	04/09/2025
Pub Price	£7.99
ISBN	9781800782617
H x W	265 x 228mm
Binding	Paperback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Simon Philip
Illustrator	Lucia Gaggiotti
Extent	40pp
Word Count	650 words
Translation Files	20/01/2025
Files To Printer	14/04/2025
Freight On Board	19/06/2025
Rights Available	World

# Busy Little Fingers: Art

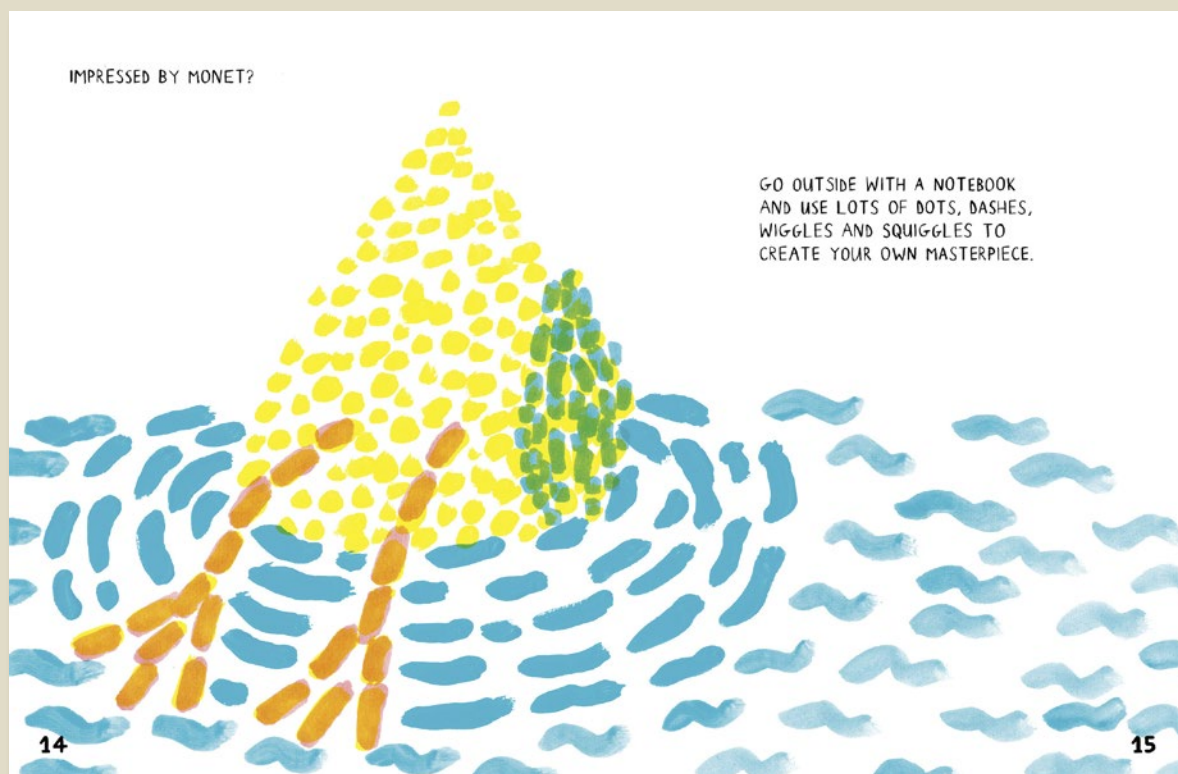


**Can you make a face with vegetables? How do you paint a dream? This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at art concepts, and is jam-packed with things for busy little fingers to try!**

- Contents: Hello, Art World!; Mannerism; Impressionism; Cubism; Fauvism; Symbolism; Surrealism; Abstract Expressionism; Pop Art; Op Art; Contemporary Art; Make Your Mark!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Big Picture Press debut artist, Eleonora Marton

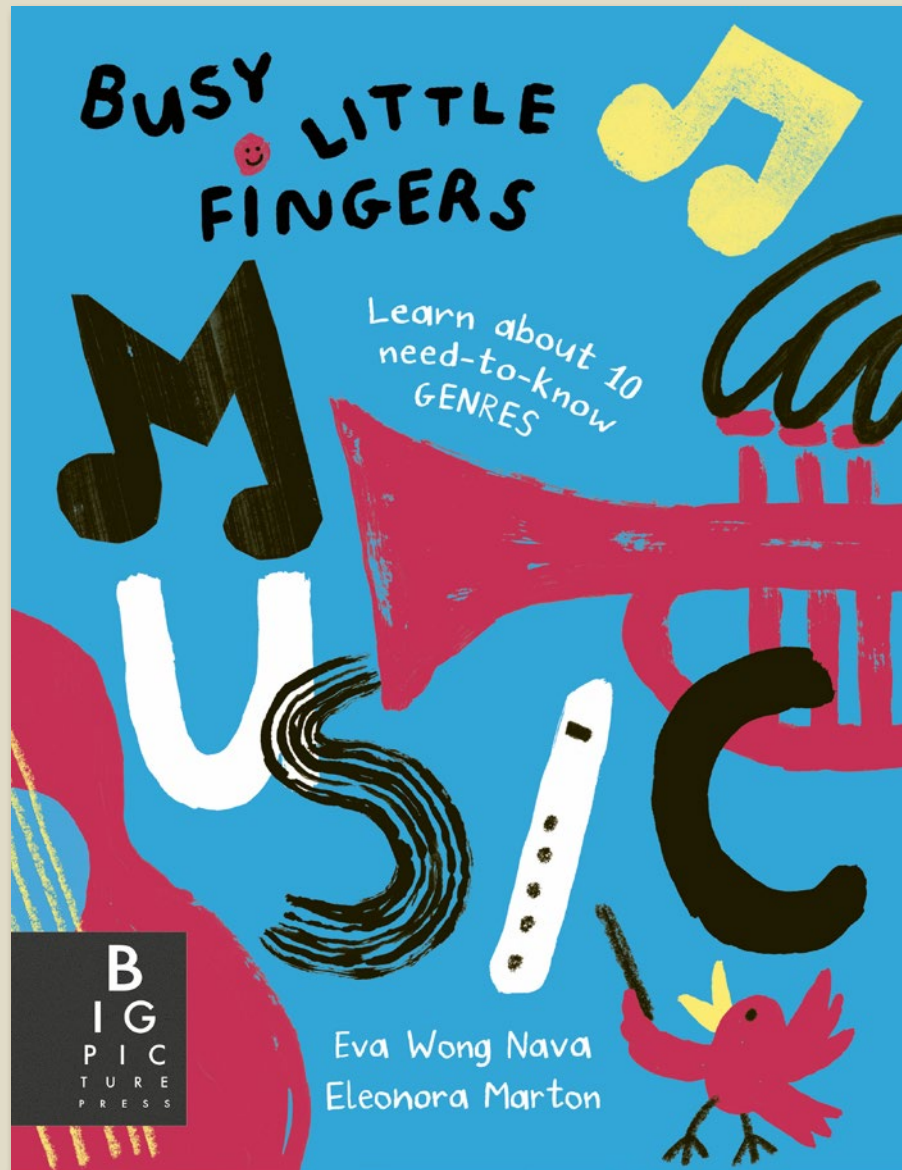


# Busy Little Fingers: Art



Pub Date	<b>06/07/2023</b>
Pub Price	<b>£9.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781800784642</b>
H x W	<b>246 x 189mm</b>
Binding	<b>Flexiback</b>
Age Range	<b>0-5 years</b>
Author	<b>Eva Wong Nava</b>
Illustrator	<b>Eleonora Marton</b>
Extent	<b>48pp</b>
Word Count	<b>2001 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# Busy Little Fingers: Music

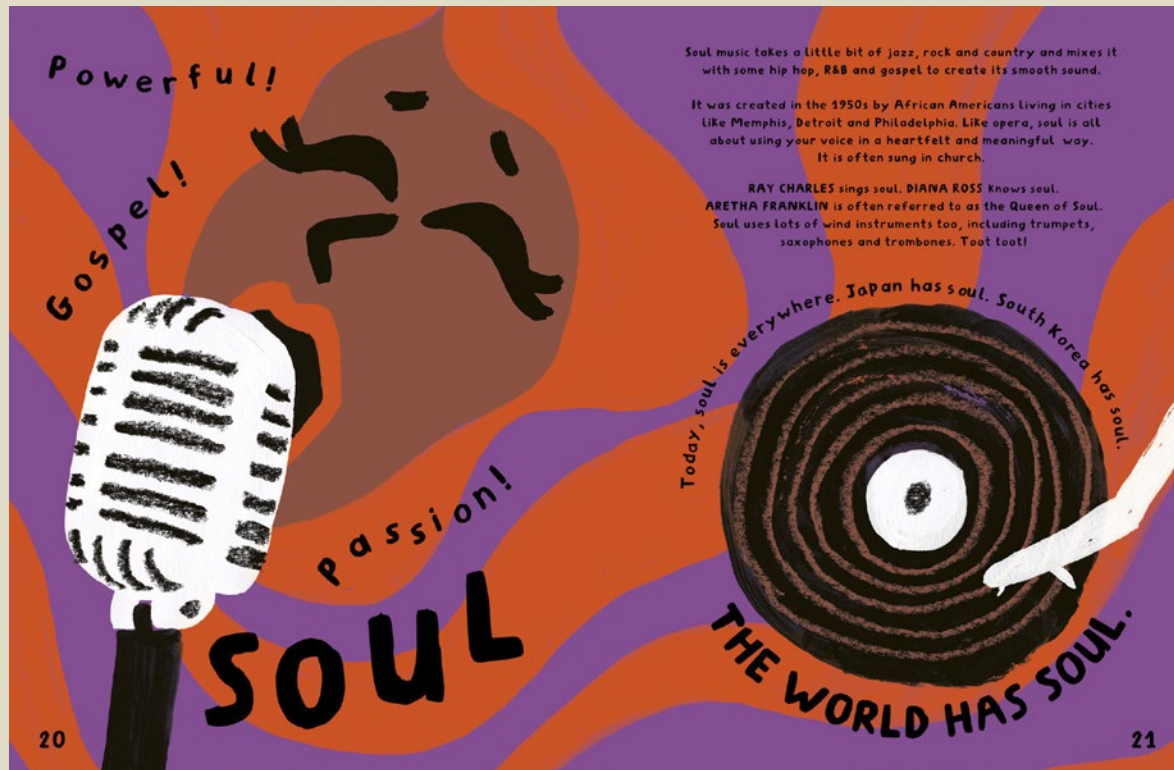
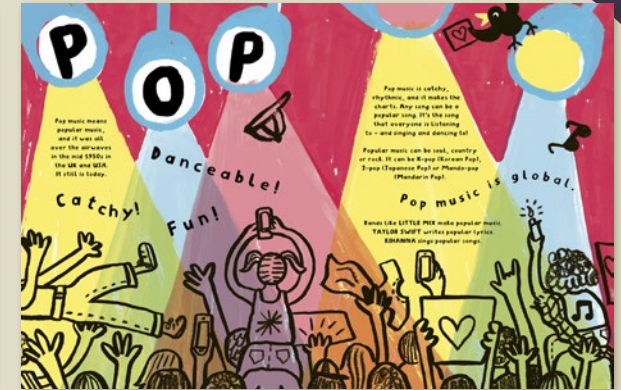
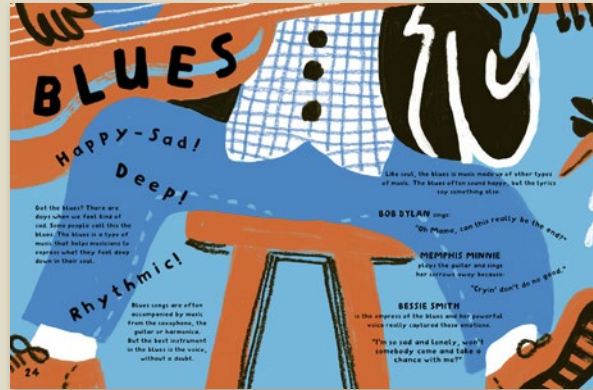


**This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at music, with lots for busy little fingers to try!**

- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for busy little fingers!
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts
- Fun artwork by Eleonora Marton, and expert text by children's author Eva Wong Nava
- Contents: Hello, Music!, Classical, Opera, Jazz, Soul, Blues, Folk, Country, Rock, Pop, Hip Hop
- **Celebrating 10 Years of Extraordinary Illustrated Books**



# Busy Little Fingers: Music



Pub Date	04/07/2024
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800786455
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Eva Wong Nava
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1560 words
Rights Available	World

# Busy Little Toes: Dance

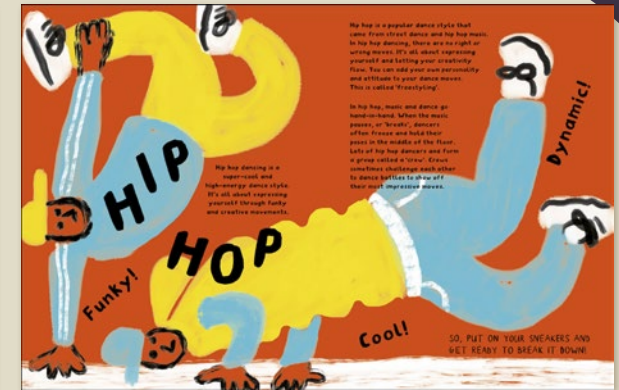


Can you shuffle your feet like Fred Astaire? What do you need to know to learn ballet? This bright and busy book provides a fun first look at dance, and is jam-packed with things for busy little toe-tappers to try!

- Pantone and spot UV cover finishes
- Fun flexi format is perfect for little readers
- A vibrant new series for 4-6 year-olds exploring the creative arts

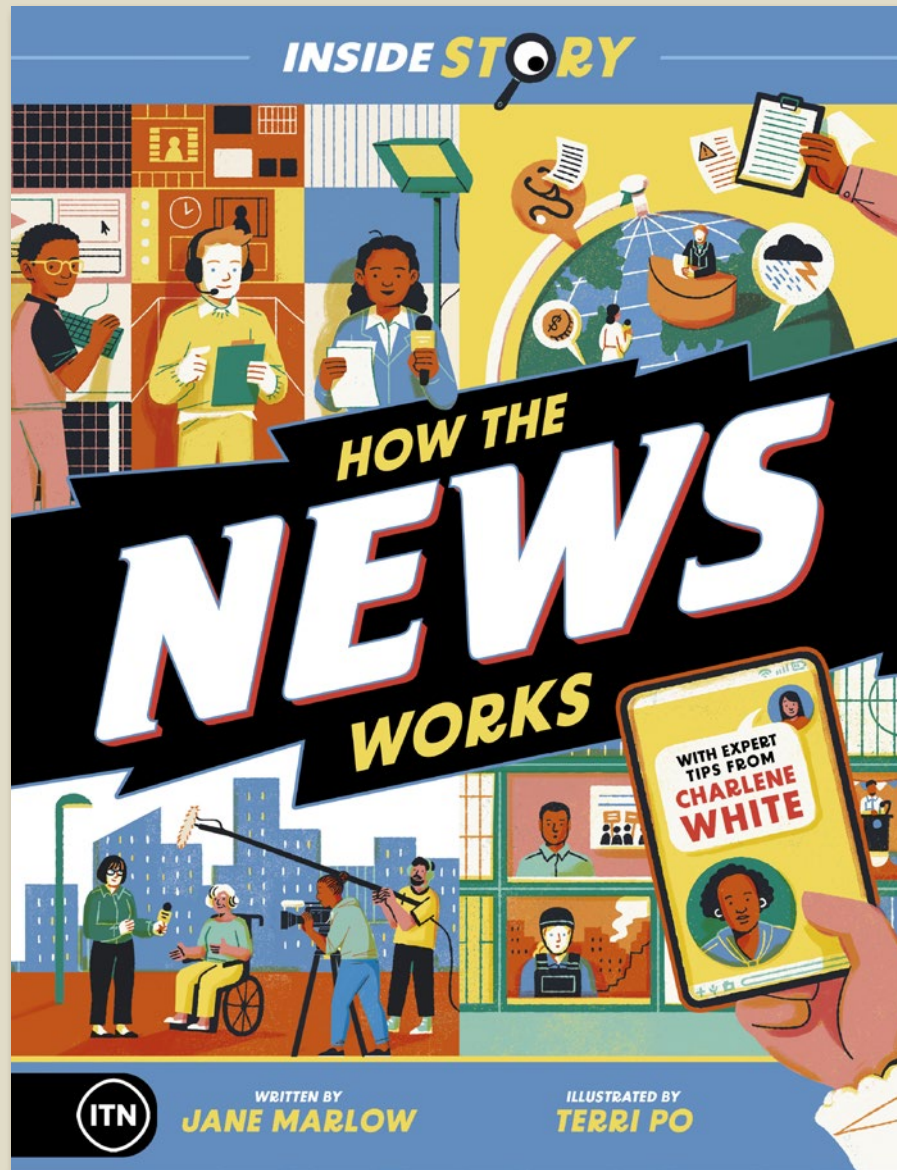


# Busy Little Toes: Dance



Pub Date	12/06/2025
Pub Price	£9.99
ISBN	9781800788169
H x W	246 x 189mm
Binding	Flexiback
Age Range	0-5 years
Author	Joanna McInerney
Illustrator	Eleonora Marton
Extent	48pp
Word Count	1500 words
Translation Files	30/09/2024
Files To Printer	20/01/2025
Freight On Board	27/03/2025
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

## WHAT IS FAKE NEWS?

The most important thing about the news is that it's trustworthy. But what does that mean? How do you know what's true and what's not? Fake news is a type of information that is made up to look like real news. It's often used to trick people into believing something that isn't true.

**Don't believe the lies!**

There are many ways to tell if something is fake news. One way is to check the source. Is it a reliable news organization? Another way is to check the date. Is the news recent? A third way is to check the facts. Are the facts accurate? If you're unsure, it's best to ask a teacher or a parent for help.

## How fake news creates mischief

Fake news can be used to spread lies and misinformation. It can be used to start arguments, spread fear, or even to harm people. Fake news can also be used to influence elections and other important events.

**Types of fake news**

There are many different types of fake news. Some are designed to be funny or entertaining, while others are designed to be harmful. Some examples include:

- Clickbait:** Headlines that are designed to get you to click on a link, but the content is often misleading or untrue.
- Deepfakes:** Fake videos or audio recordings that look or sound like real news.
- Bot networks:** Groups of fake accounts that are used to spread fake news and influence social media.

**NEWS ALERT**  
CITRUS NEWS

## WELCOME TO THE NEWSROOM

You've probably seen news stories written by a reporter or a news anchor. But how do they get their stories? What do they do in a newsroom? Let's take a look at the inside of a newsroom.

**ON ASSIGNMENT**

Reporters are the people who go out to get the news. They are often on assignment, which means they are working on a specific story. They may be reporting on a local event, a national issue, or an international story.

**A newsreader's duty behind the scenes!**

Newsreaders are the people who read the news on television and radio. They are often behind the scenes, working in a control room. They are responsible for reading the news and interacting with the audience.

**Meet our newsreader**

Newsreaders are often seen on television and radio. They are responsible for reading the news and interacting with the audience. They are often seen in a newsroom, where they work with other staff members.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS PROCESS

There are many different people who work in the news process. Each person has a different role to play. Let's take a look at some of the key roles in the news process.

**Editors**

Editors are the people who decide what news stories to publish. They are responsible for checking the facts and making sure the news is accurate. They are also responsible for editing the news stories to make them easier to read.

**On the road team**

On the road teams are the people who go out to get the news. They are often seen in a news van, where they work with other staff members. They are responsible for reporting on local events and national issues.

## Different rules for different countries

Every country in the world has its own rules and laws about who can publish news and what they can say. The laws in some countries might be more relaxed than others. Some countries might not treat their news as being important, which is why it's important to know whether the news you're getting is balanced or if it supports a specific point of view.

**ASK ME ANYTHING**

IS IT ALWAYS WRONG FOR NEWS ORGANISATIONS TO HAVE AN OPINION?

Not necessarily - as long as you know what that opinion is. But this might take a bit of investigating as it's not always obvious. There's a place for opinionated news but it needs to be clear that a report or feature is commenting on a story rather than reporting it.

**Making your mind up**

Hearing a range of views about a topic can often help you form your own opinions. Sometimes it's easy to know what you think about things. Do you like strawberries? No. Do you think koolas are cute? Yes. Do you like going on holiday? Absolutely!

Other times, questions are more complicated and it's important to have as much information as possible before making your mind up. Is nuclear power good or bad? Should school exams be banned? Should 16-year-olds be allowed to vote?

The news often looks at these trickier questions, so it's essential to know if a news platform has a specific opinion about the issues they're covering. That way you can work out if you're only hearing one side of a story or if you need to look elsewhere to find a balanced view.

## It's my way or the highway!

Some news organisations make commitments to produce news that is impartial. Some examples are ITN, the BBC and the Associated Press. These values apply to all their platforms; whether you go to their social media pages, websites or watch them on TV, their content follows the same standards and rules.

But news platforms that aren't impartial can sometimes support the views of the person who owns them. Let's say a news organisation is owned by someone who loves lots of money from selling lemonade. It might not be in its interest to write reports that criticise lemonade, even if they are true. In fact, it could be more likely to report news that shows lemonade in a good light and only criticises other fizzy drinks.

Another big influence on news is politics. Just like the lemonade seller, news platforms might only publish positive news about a political group their owner supports and leave out negative facts and opinions. It's really important to make an informed decision on big topics like this, so it's a good idea to find another platform that reports the other side of the story too, or one that covers both.

**APPLE JUICE FAILS SAFETY STANDARDS**

**INVESTING LOSING TEST!**

**ORANGE MAN BAD! SAYS WHISTLE BLOWER**

**ORANGE COOP SUSPECTED FOR TRICKS!**

**CITRUS NEWS**

## NEWS ALERT

WHAT IS CLICKBAIT?

Clickbait describes a headline that is so outrageous or tempting that it makes you click through to read the whole story. The more clicks or views this content gets, the more money the owner makes from advertisers. They might look like real news stories but a headline about a celebrity that sounds a bit unlikely about trigger a warning to think more deeply about whether the story is true. Think about whether you want those stories to make more money through your clicks!

**SCIENTISTS DON'T WANT YOU TO KNOW TIPS ONE VIEWER THINK**

**FLYING PIP SUITED**

**ON ASSIGNMENT**  
NEWSPAPERS VS. BROADCAST NEWS VS. ONLINE NEWS

Find three versions of the same news story: one from a news organisation you know and trust, one from a news website you don't know and another is a print or online newspaper. Can you work out if they are fair and balanced or whether they have a specific point of view?

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H x W	280 x 215mm
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Age Range	9-11 years
Author	ITN Productions
Illustrator	Terri Po
Extent	64pp
Freight On Board	16/11/2023
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.

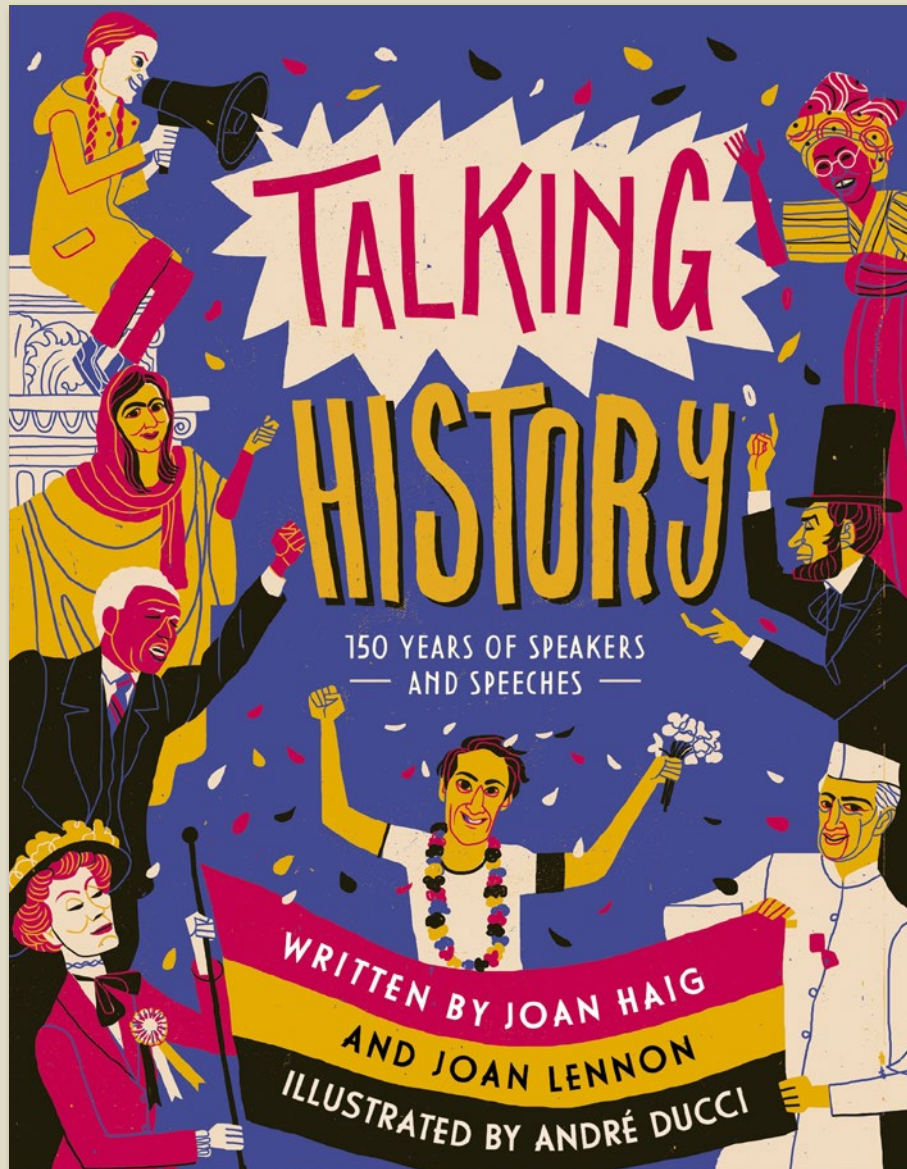




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Author	Jonathan Litton Laura Knowles
Illustrator	Natalia Rojas Castro
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Word Count	16500 words
Translation Files	21/06/2024
Files To Printer	30/09/2024
Freight On Board	19/12/2024
Rights Available	World



# Talking History



## 150 years of world-changing speeches

- An accessible look at political and social history, and issues that remain pertinent today
- Contemporary design and illustrations from André Ducci accompany engaging text
- Authors are experienced children's writers and academics with expert knowledge on the topics discussed. In 2021, Joan Haig was selected as one of prestigious Scottish Book Trust's authors in residence, working with a school in Aberdeen
- Sample contents: Abraham Lincoln, 'The Gettysburg Address', 1863; Jawaharlal Nehru, 'A Tryst with Destiny', 1947; Nelson Mandela, 'Speech from the Dock', 1964; Harvey Milk, 'The Hope Speech', 1978; Angela Merkel, 'Address to 68th Session of the WHO', 2015 and Severn Cullis-Suzuki, 'Listen to the Children', 1992,



# Talking History



In 1903, in the city of Manchester, UK, Emmeline Pankhurst and her eldest daughter Christabel founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). The organisation campaigned fearlessly for women's right to vote.

#### THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT

This wasn't the first time that women in Britain had fought for the vote. Since the mid-nineteenth century, female campaigners called 'suffragists' had tried to win rights for women in society through peaceful petitions and, later on, by refusing to pay their taxes.

But this campaign was slow with few results.

After years of unsuccessful peaceful protest by the suffragists, the WSPU decided that it was time for action - 'Deeds Not Words', as their motto said. Members of the WSPU took part in 'civil disobedience' to literally fight for their cause. They chained themselves to railings, heckled politicians, placed bombs in empty buildings, and smashed windows in public places, constantly clashing with the authorities.

They were so determined to achieve their political aims that they deliberately took part in violence and vandalism to influence the public and the government.

Newspapers began referring to militant WSPU campaigners as 'suffragettes'. By 1910, the WSPU had branches all over the country.

#### THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

Around 1,000 suffragettes were imprisoned for their 'substance' behaviour. While in jail, some continued to fight by going on hunger strikes, refusing to eat or drink. At first, they were released to prevent them from starving, but, by 1910, prison wardens began to force feed them. Women were badly hurt, prompting public outrage at what was seen as government torture.

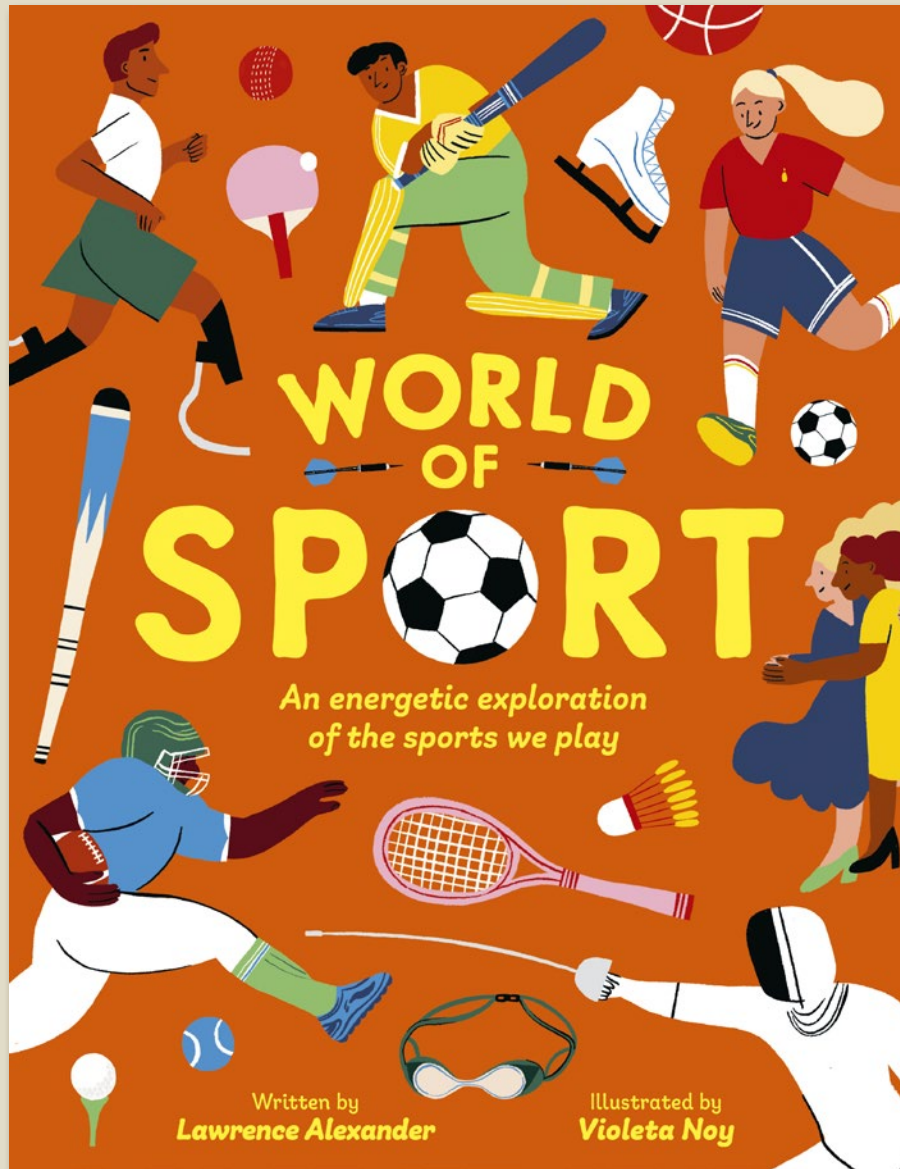
The government responded by passing the 1913 'Prisoners' (Temporary Discharge for Ill Health) Act. Under this new law, when women on hunger strike became critically weak, they were sent home. As soon as they recovered, they were promptly returned to continue their sentence. It was dubbed the 'Cat and Mouse Act' because of the way a cat plays with its prey repeatedly letting it escape before catching it again.

Emmeline Pankhurst was imprisoned and released 16 times! It was in 1913, in between prison sentences, that she visited the United States to campaign for support and funding. She addressed a group of women at the Parsons Theatre in Hartford, Connecticut, in a powerful speech attempting to justify the use of militant tactics in the fight for women's rights.



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Author	Joan Lennon Joan Dritsas Haig
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	18000 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**  
The javelin is a spear-like object used in track and field events. The first javelin was made of wood and iron. It was used in ancient Greece and Rome. The javelin was used in the ancient Olympic Games. The javelin was used in the ancient Olympic Games. The javelin was used in the ancient Olympic Games.

**LONG JUMP**  
The long jump is a track and field event. It is a jumping event. The long jumper runs a short distance and then jumps as far as possible into a sandpit. The long jumper runs a short distance and then jumps as far as possible into a sandpit.

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

**DISCUS**  
One of the most beautiful and ancient sports is called the Discus. It is a throwing event. The discus is a flat, circular object. It is thrown by the athlete. The discus is a flat, circular object. It is thrown by the athlete.

**JAN SZENT**  
Jan Szent is a Hungarian discus thrower. He won the gold medal at the 1952 Summer Olympics in Helsinki. He won the gold medal at the 1952 Summer Olympics in Helsinki.

**AMERICAN FOOTBALL**  
American football is a team sport. It is played on a rectangular field. The players wear helmets and jerseys. The players wear helmets and jerseys. The players wear helmets and jerseys.

**AIR OF THE GAME**  
The air of the game is to score points. The players try to score points. The players try to score points. The players try to score points.

**MEET THE TEAM**  
There are 11 players on the field. They are the quarterback, running back, wide receiver, tight end, offensive line, defensive line, defensive back, and special teams.

**MAKING A PLAY**  
The quarterback is the most important player. He is the one who starts the play. He is the one who starts the play. He is the one who starts the play.

**TON READY**  
One of the best players in the world is called Tom Brady. He is a quarterback. He is a quarterback. He is a quarterback.

**RUGBY**  
Rugby is a team sport. It is played on a rectangular field. The players wear jerseys and shorts. The players wear jerseys and shorts. The players wear jerseys and shorts.

**BASEBALL**  
Baseball is a team sport. It is played on a diamond-shaped field. The players wear jerseys and pants. The players wear jerseys and pants. The players wear jerseys and pants.

**CRICKET**  
Cricket is a team sport. It is played on a rectangular field. The players wear white clothing. The players wear white clothing. The players wear white clothing.

**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.

**Pateca puripatka**  
Pateca 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.

**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.

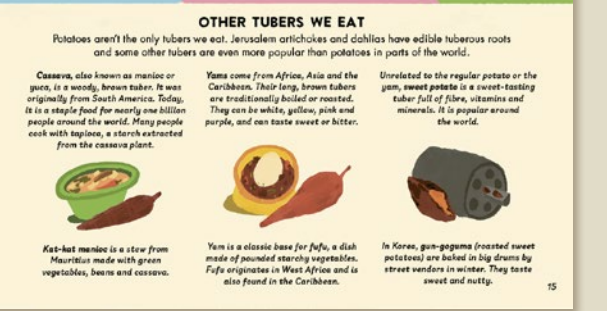
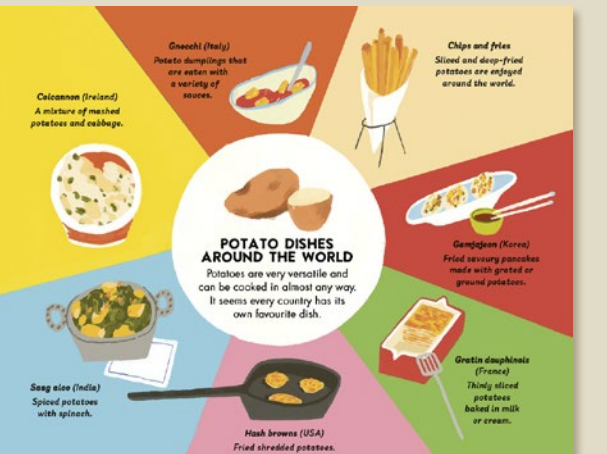
**The Māori of New Zealand**  
The Māori of New Zealand participated in a competition known as the Māori Games - often between neighbouring villages. Men, women and children all competed in canoe races, athletics and martial arts.

Pub Date	06/06/2024
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Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
Word Count	10500 words
Rights Available	World





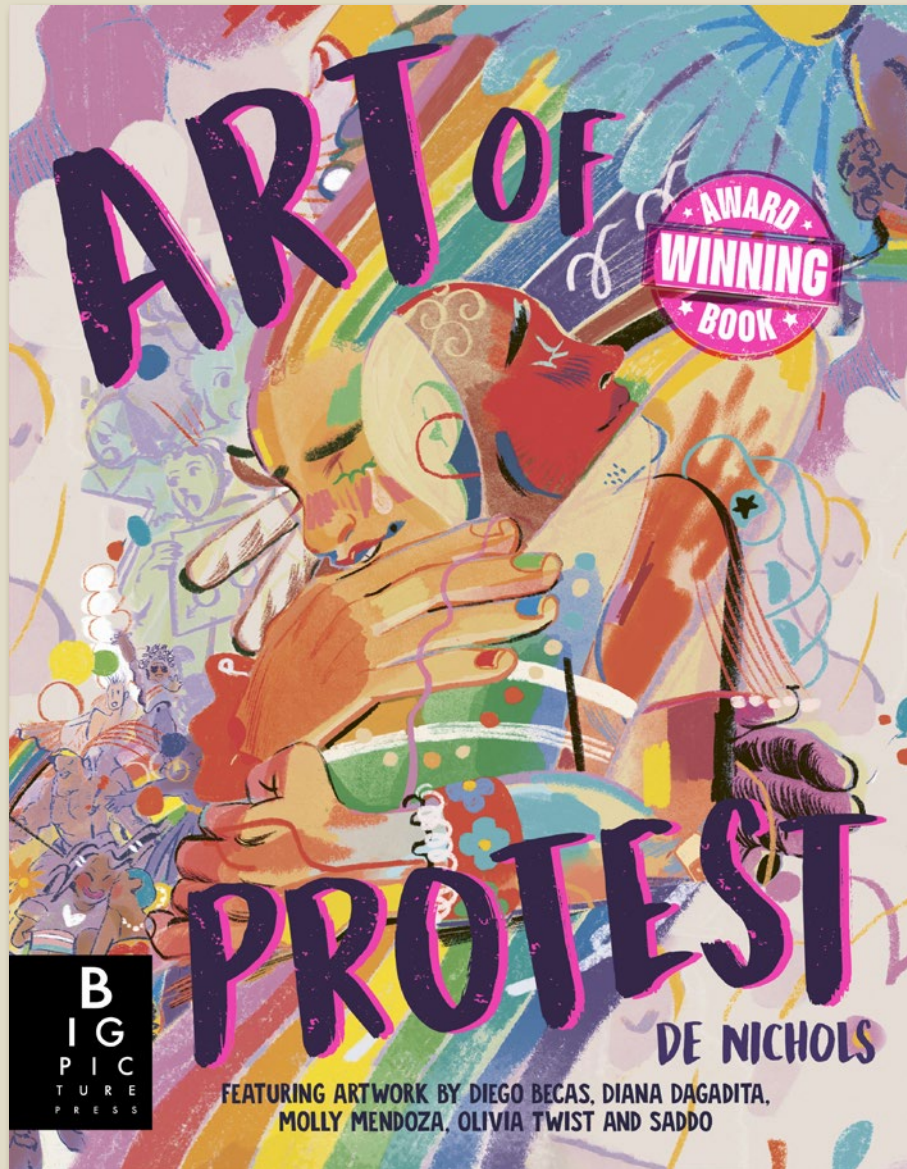
# World of Food



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Binding	Paperback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Sandra Lawrence
Illustrator	Violeta Noy
Extent	64pp
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Files To Printer	10/06/2024
Freight On Board	22/08/2024
Rights Available	World



# Art of Protest



Discover the power of words, images and much more in this analytical and thought-provoking look at protest art.

- Stunning artwork by contemporary artists around the world
- As told by TED talker, activist, lecturer and artist De Nichols
- De's *Mirror Casket* project was commended by legendary activist Angela Davis in Smithsonian Magazine.
- **WINNER OF THE BRITISH BOOK DESIGN & PRODUCTION AWARDS IN THE CHILDREN'S TRADE 9 TO 16 CATEGORY!**
- **WINNER OF THE 2023 BOLOGNA RAGAZZI AWARD!**
- Uncoated and fluoro pantone cover treatments with flaps.



# Art of Protest



**Protest art often makes use of symbols, which can quickly convey powerful meaning.**

**SYMBOLISM**

**Paper Cranes**  
In Japan, it is believed that someone who folds 1,000 origami cranes will be granted a wish. In 1945, two-year-old Sadako Sasaki was in the vicinity of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. She suffered long-term effects from that exposure, including developing leukaemia. Before she died at the age of 12, Sadako folded more than 1,000 cranes, and the paper crane went on to become a symbol of peace.

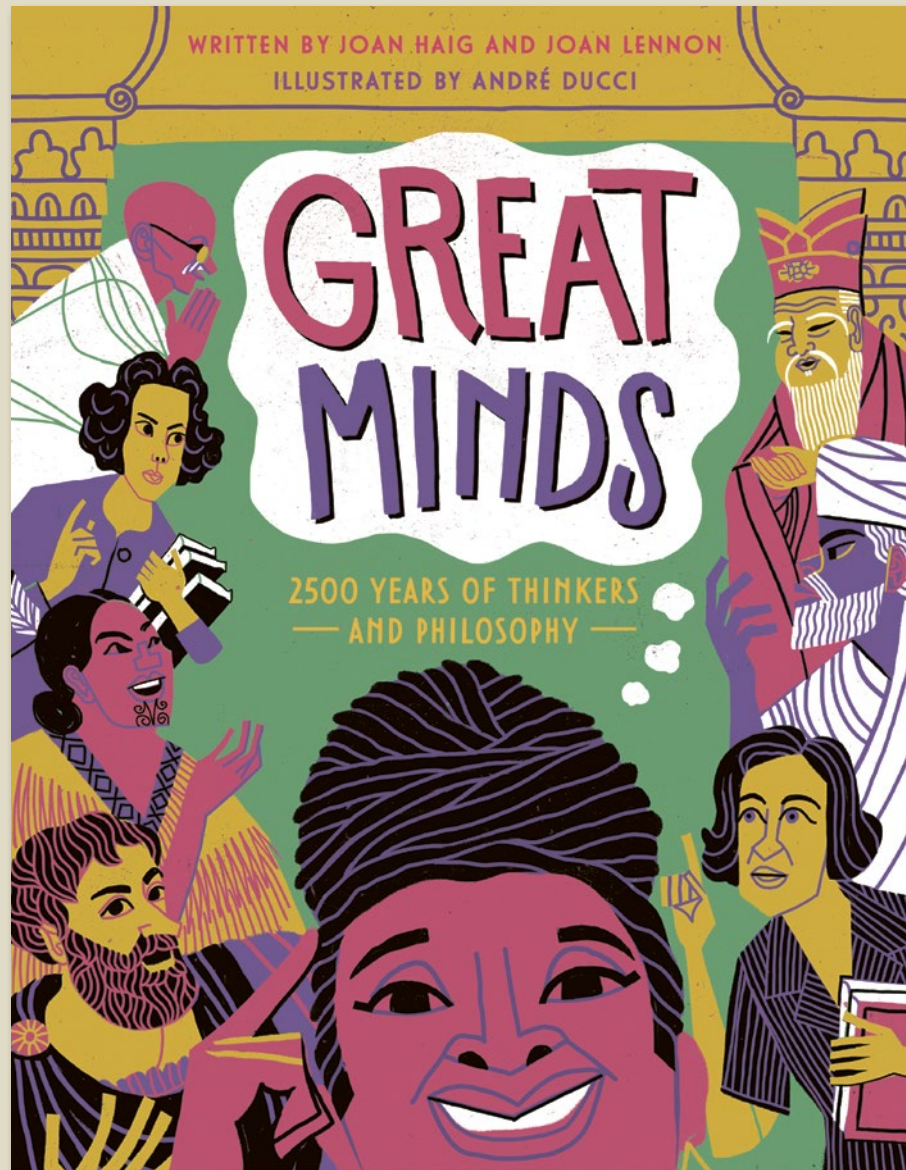
**The Peace Sign**  
The peace sign was created by the British artist Gerald Holtom in 1958 as the logo for a campaign for nuclear disarmament in the UK. It has since become an iconic symbol of calls for peace.

**Umbrellas**  
During protests for democracy in Hong Kong in 2014, activists used umbrellas as shields against tear gas and other aggressions by the police. The umbrellas came to symbolize the protests and gave the movement its name (read more on pages 52-53).

**The Clenched Fist**  
The image of an upraised clenched fist is a powerful symbol of protest and resistance. Some of its first uses were by labour unions in the early 1900s, before it grew in popularity and became a symbol of many causes, including Black Power, the anti-apartheid movement and the feminist movement.

**The Rainbow**  
The rainbow is the most iconic symbol of the LGBTQ+ movement. It represents diversity, acceptance and the spectrum of human sexualities and genders.

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Author	De Nichols
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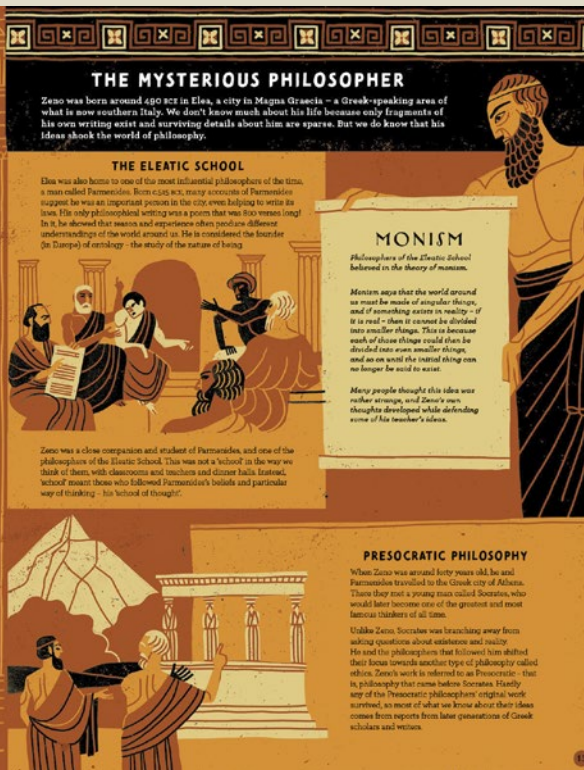
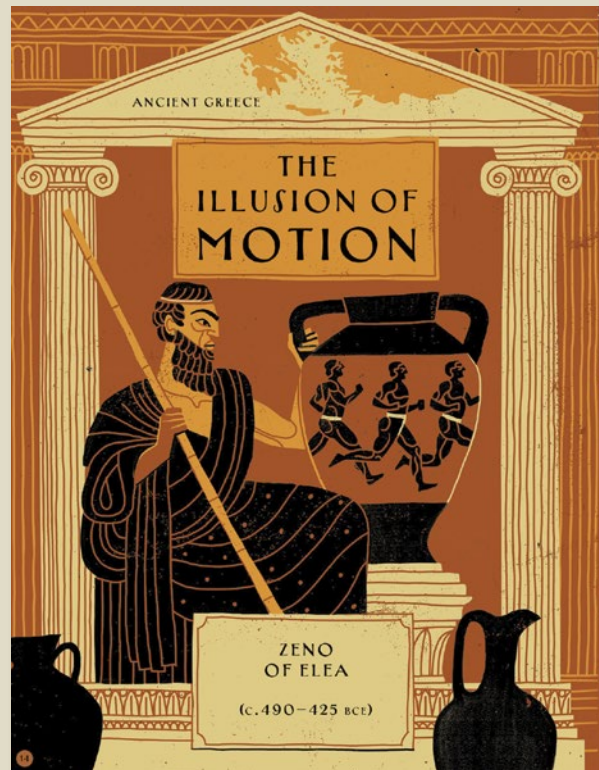
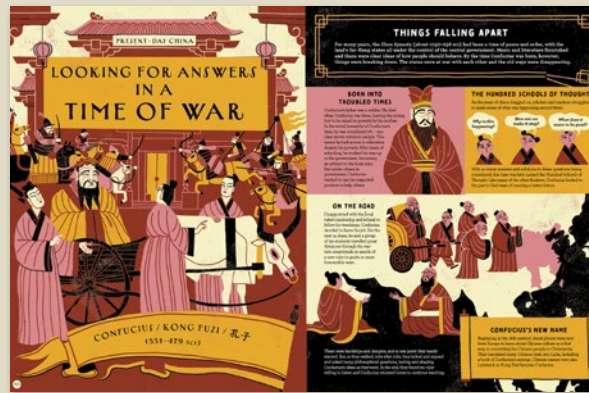


**Over 2500 years of incredible ideas from some of the world's greatest minds.**

- 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 Oruka)13. People of the long white cloud (Maori philosophy)14. Animals and us (Mary Midgley)15. An accident at the crossroads (Kimberlé Crenshaw Williams)



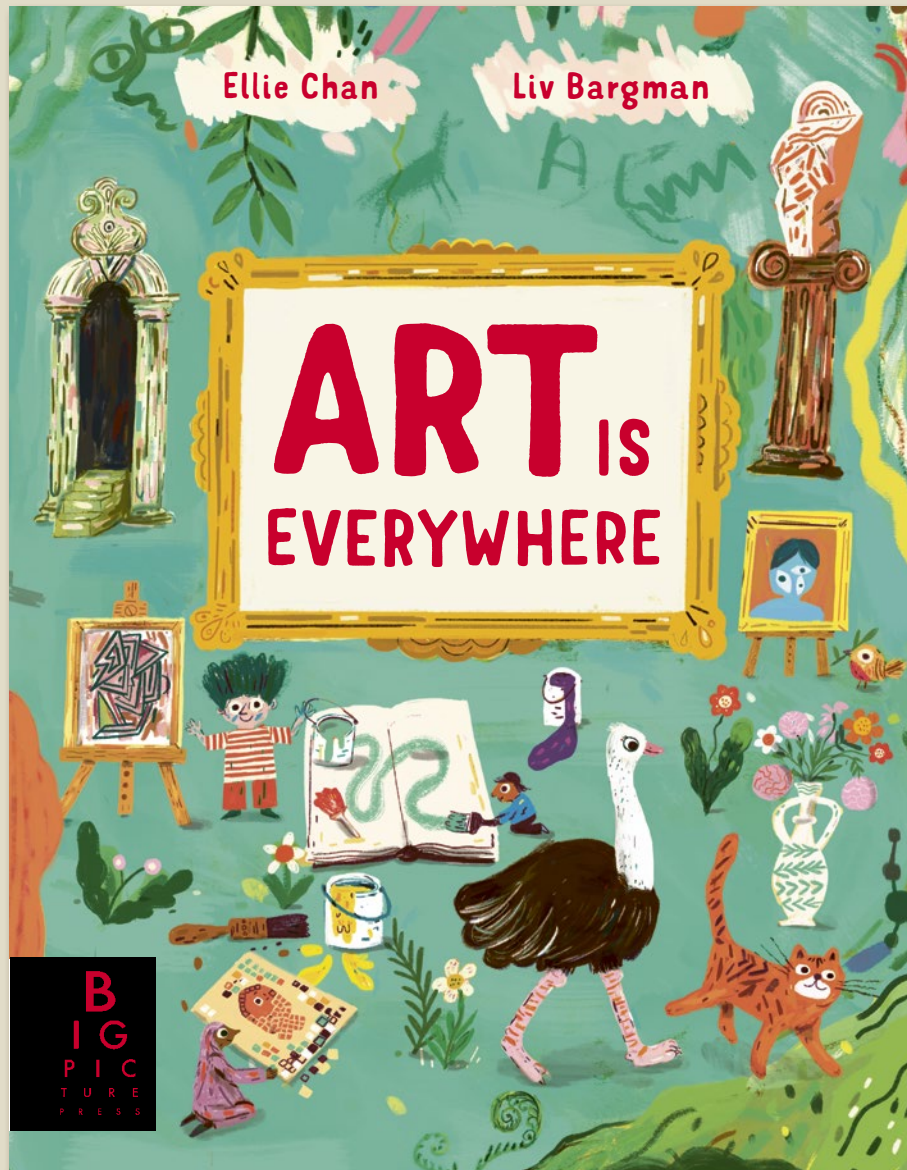
# Great Minds



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Author	Joan Dritsas Haig Joan Lennon
Illustrator	André Ducci
Extent	80pp
Word Count	20000 words
Rights Available	World



# Art is Everywhere

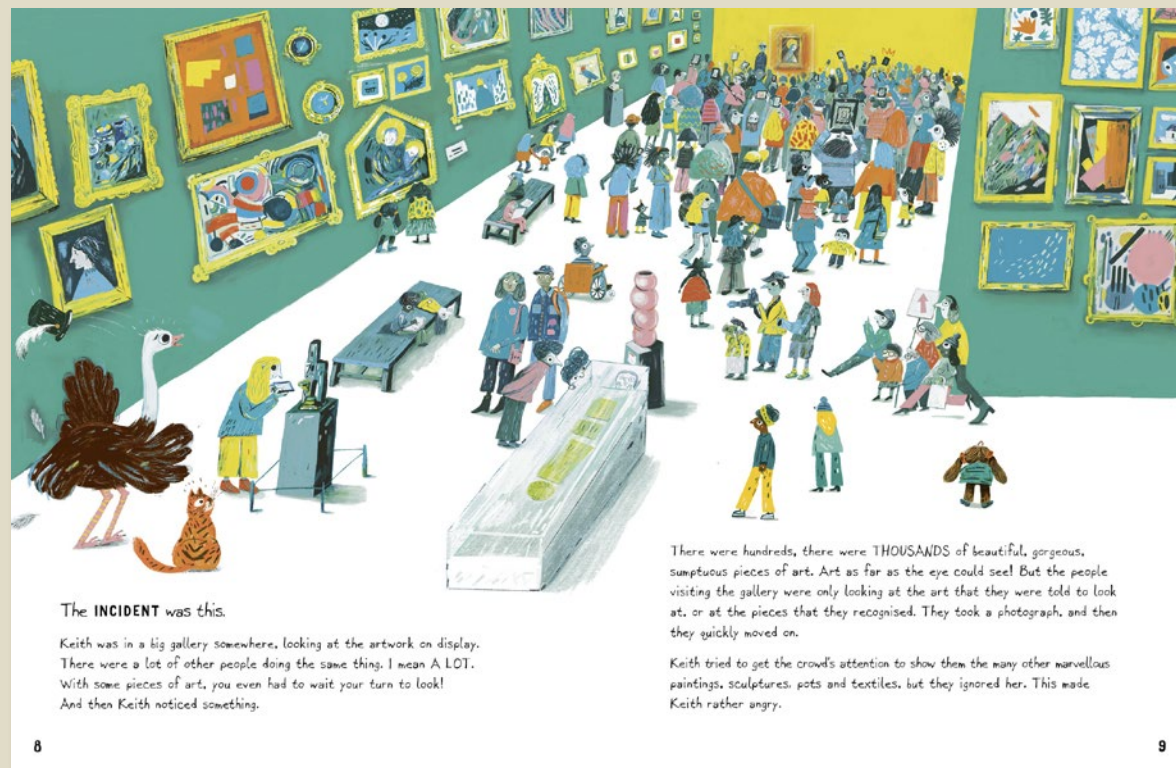


## A playful introduction to art history.

- Growing demand for children's art books that aren't biography or activity
- Fresh, inspiring take on a strong topic
- Highly accessible angle - discusses ideas and techniques that can be applied to art anywhere and everywhere
- Author is a knowledgeable art historian with a witty, unique tone, and years of experience with leading art workshops for children
- Both UK and international sales have seen demand for more 'art' titles. A great opportunity for us to show support for suffering creative arts scene and fill a gap on our list.
- Subjects covered - Why Do we Make Art?, Brush Strokes, Patterns, The Power of Colour, Art Can be Anything, Symbols



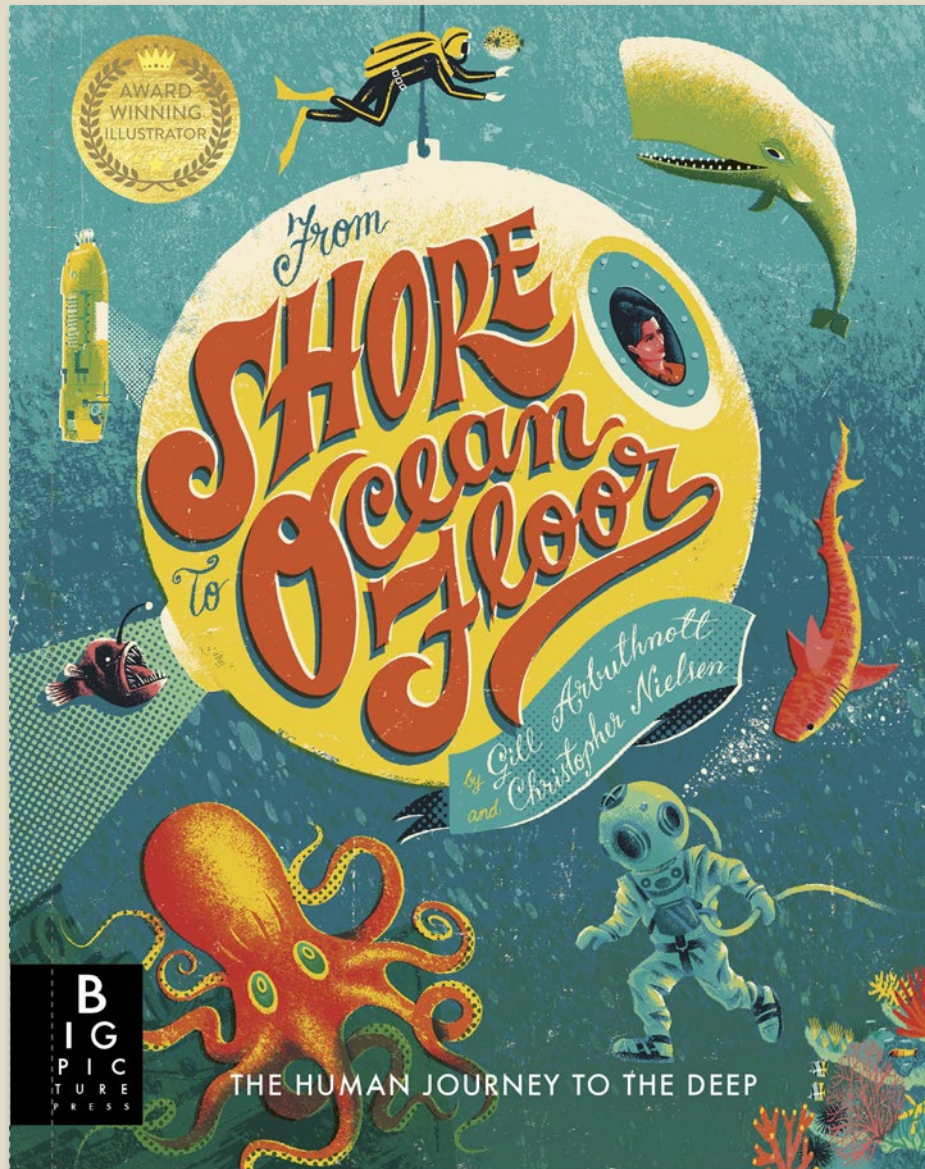
# Art is Everywhere



Pub Date	08/09/2022
Pub Price	£12.99
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Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Ellie Chan
Illustrator	Liv Bargman Olivia Bargman
Extent	48pp
Word Count	2000 words
Rights Available	World



# From Shore to Ocean Floor



**From sandy beaches to mysterious, inky depths, this beautiful book is the story of ocean exploration.**

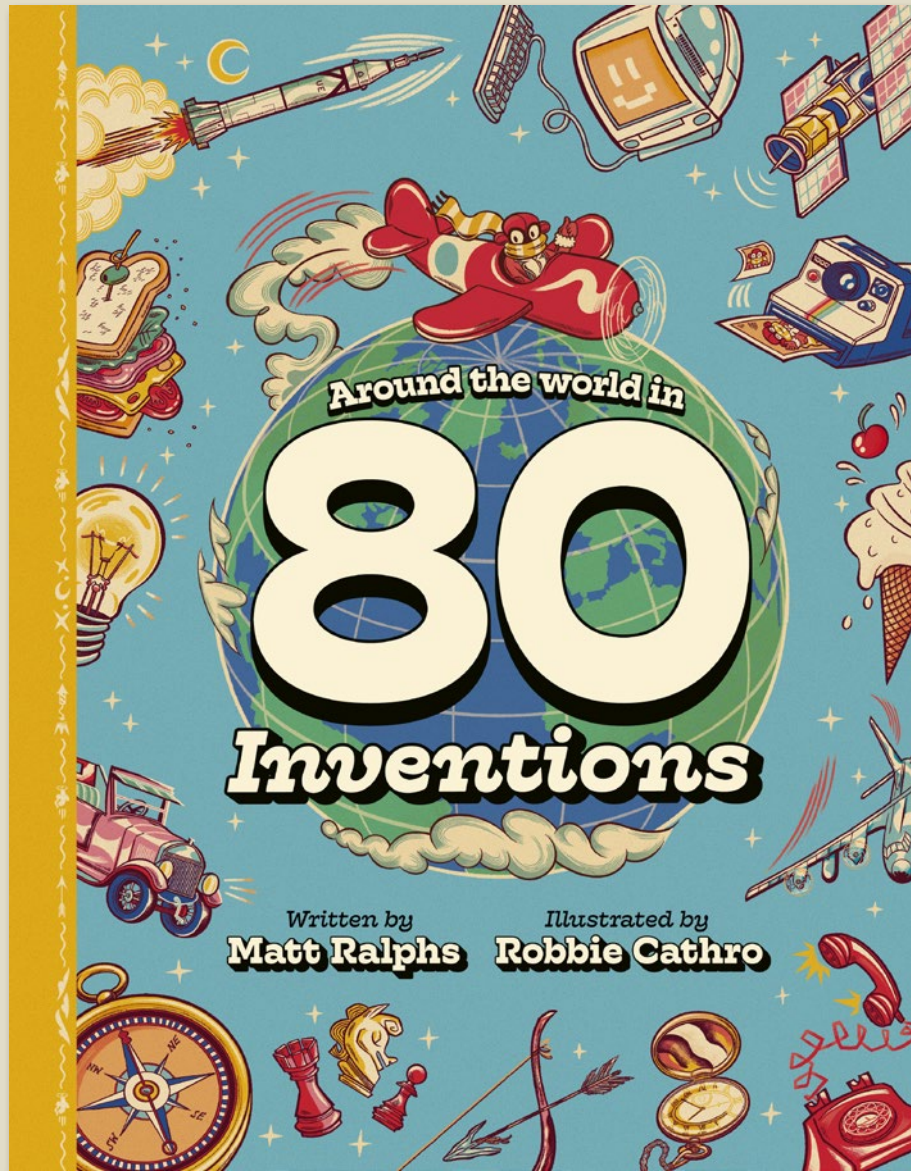
- Sequel to *Balloon to the Moon*, winner of the 12-16 category in the British Book Design and Production Awards
- A wonderful combination of mythology, science and history that takes readers on a narrative journey through one of the world's most fascinating stories of exploration
- Gill Arbuthnott is a former secondary school science teacher.
- Made in consultation with the Maritime Museum.







# 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

**O**ne of the most popular treats given back to the world was the soft-serve ice cream cone. In 1906, an Italian immigrant named Ernest Horn, who had worked at an ice cream parlor in the United States, was inspired to create something new. He combined the ingredients of soft-serve ice cream with a wafer cone, creating the first soft-serve ice cream cone. The cone was made of a wafer, which was easy to eat and didn't melt. The cone was also easy to hold, and it was a great way to eat ice cream. The soft-serve ice cream cone was a huge success, and it became a popular treat all over the world. Today, there are many different flavors of soft-serve ice cream cones, and they are a favorite treat for many people.



**Easy Ice Cream**

1. In a large bowl, mix together 1 cup of heavy cream, 1/2 cup of sugar, and 1/4 cup of vanilla extract. Whisk until the mixture is thick and creamy.

2. Pour the mixture into a shallow dish and freeze for 2 hours.

3. Remove the mixture from the freezer and let it soften slightly. Spoon it into a soft-serve ice cream cone.

4. Add your favorite toppings, such as chocolate chips, nuts, or fruit. Enjoy!

## Bicycle

"Freedom on two wheels" 15

**D**id you know that the first bicycle was called a velocipede? It was a simple wooden cart with two large wheels and a seat. The front wheel was larger than the back wheel, and the rider sat on a seat between the wheels. The rider would push the ground with their feet to move forward. The velocipede was a popular toy in the early 1800s, but it was not very practical. It was replaced by the bicycle, which had a chain drive and pedals. The bicycle was a much more practical and efficient mode of transport. It became a popular mode of transport for many people, and it is still one of the most popular modes of transport in the world today.



**Pedious Penny-Farthing**

It was like a lot of things, most of them were called penny-farthings. They were the first bicycles, and they were very popular. They were called penny-farthings because they were so cheap. They were made of wood and had two wheels of different sizes. The front wheel was much larger than the back wheel. The rider sat on a seat between the wheels. The rider would push the ground with their feet to move forward. The penny-farthing was a popular toy in the early 1800s, but it was not very practical. It was replaced by the bicycle, which had a chain drive and pedals. The bicycle was a much more practical and efficient mode of transport. It became a popular mode of transport for many people, and it is still one of the most popular modes of transport in the world today.

## Camera

"Magicians" 24

**A**lthough it may seem to be a simple invention, the camera is a complex piece of technology. It was invented in the early 1800s by Nicéphore Niépce and Louis-Jacques M. Niepce. The camera was a simple wooden box with a lens on one end and a light-sensitive surface on the other. Light rays from an object would pass through the lens and hit the light-sensitive surface, creating a permanent image. The camera was a revolutionary invention, and it allowed people to capture and share images of the world around them. Today, cameras are used in many different ways, from taking photos to filming movies. They are an essential part of our lives, and they have changed the way we see the world.



**Developed to Perfection**

Many improvements to the camera have been made over the years. One of the most important improvements was the invention of the photographic plate. This allowed for much longer exposure times, which meant that people could take photos of moving objects. Another important improvement was the invention of the camera shutter. This allowed for much shorter exposure times, which meant that people could take photos of fast-moving objects. Today, cameras are used in many different ways, from taking photos to filming movies. They are an essential part of our lives, and they have changed the way we see the world.

## High-Speed Train

"No-speed" 25

**B**efore the high-speed train, the fastest mode of transport was the airplane. However, the high-speed train is a much more practical and efficient mode of transport. It is faster than the airplane, and it is much cheaper. It is also much more convenient, as it can take you directly from one city to another. The high-speed train is a revolutionary invention, and it has changed the way we travel. Today, high-speed trains are used in many different parts of the world, and they are becoming increasingly popular. They are a much more practical and efficient mode of transport, and they are changing the way we see the world.



**Marvelous Maglevs**

The high-speed train is a much more practical and efficient mode of transport. It is faster than the airplane, and it is much cheaper. It is also much more convenient, as it can take you directly from one city to another. The high-speed train is a revolutionary invention, and it has changed the way we travel. Today, high-speed trains are used in many different parts of the world, and they are becoming increasingly popular. They are a much more practical and efficient mode of transport, and they are changing the way we see the world.

## Wind Turbine

"Harnessing the power of wind" 34

**Y**ou might have seen a wind turbine on a hill or in a field. It is a tall tower with three blades that spin around a central hub. The blades are made of a material that is strong and lightweight, and they are designed to catch the wind. The wind turns the blades, which turns a generator that produces electricity. Wind turbines are a clean and renewable source of energy, and they are becoming increasingly popular. They are a much more practical and efficient mode of transport, and they are changing the way we see the world.



**Green Energy**

Wind turbines are a clean and renewable source of energy, and they are becoming increasingly popular. They are a much more practical and efficient mode of transport, and they are changing the way we see the world.

## Helicopter

"A surprising way to fly" 35

**W**hen you think of a helicopter, you probably think of a military helicopter. However, the helicopter was invented by a French engineer named Paul Corlis. He was inspired by the way that birds fly. He created a helicopter that could take off and land vertically, and it could hover in place. The helicopter was a revolutionary invention, and it allowed people to travel in a much more practical and efficient way. Today, helicopters are used in many different ways, from military operations to medical evacuations. They are a much more practical and efficient mode of transport, and they are changing the way we see the world.




**Versatile VTOLs**

The helicopter is a much more practical and efficient mode of transport. It is faster than the airplane, and it is much cheaper. It is also much more convenient, as it can take you directly from one city to another. The helicopter is a revolutionary invention, and it has changed the way we travel. Today, helicopters are used in many different parts of the world, and they are becoming increasingly popular. They are a much more practical and efficient mode of transport, and they are changing the way we see the world.

## Wheel

"The revolutionary design that makes the world go round" 17

**C**an 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.

## Internet

"The world at your fingertips" 18

**T**he 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.



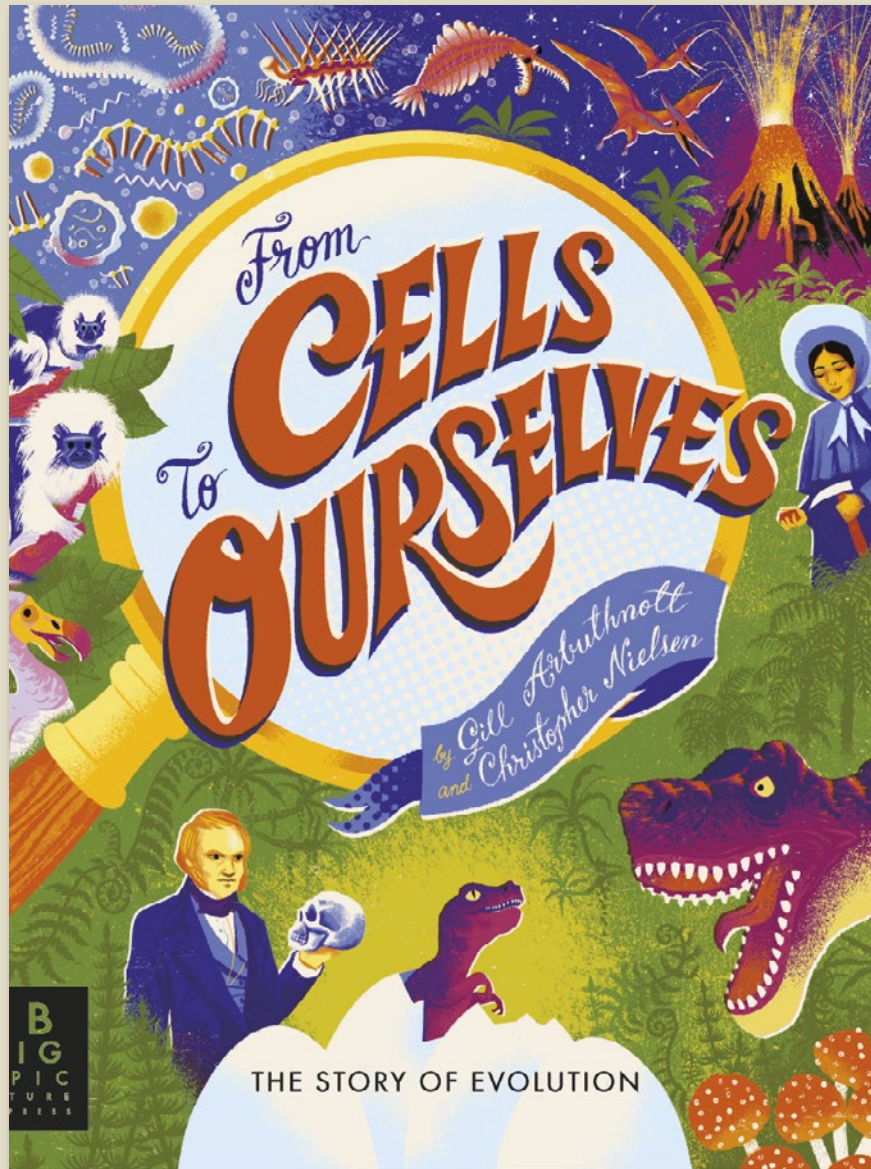
**World Wide Web**

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.

Pub Date	12/10/2023
Pub Price	£16.99
ISBN	9781787419315
H x W	280 x 216mm
Binding	Hardback
Age Range	7-9 years
Author	Matt Ralphs
Illustrator	Robbie Cathro
Extent	96pp
Word Count	25000 words
Rights Available	World



# From Cells to Ourselves



*From the Big Bang to the abundance of life that surrounds us today, this beautiful book is the story of evolution, from the very first cells to ourselves.*

- The third title in the *Balloon to the Moon* series, which won the 12-16 category in the British Book Design and Production Awards 2019
- A wonderful combination of mythology, science and history that takes readers on a journey through one of the most fascinating subjects in natural history
- Gill Arbuthnott is a former secondary school science teacher.
- Cover treatments: 100% foil, uncoated varnish



# From Cells to Ourselves

## HOW DID LIFE BEGIN?

**THE 1920s** American chemist Stanley Miller and British physicist James Watson conducted the first experiment to show how life might have begun. They used a mixture of gases thought to be present in the early atmosphere and a spark to simulate lightning. This produced amino acids, the building blocks of proteins and other molecules.

**1953** American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code. They showed that DNA is made of two strands that are twisted around each other like a spiral staircase. The strands are made of a sugar-phosphate backbone and nitrogenous bases. The bases are paired up in the middle, forming the rungs of the staircase.

**1958** American biologist Lynn Margulis and British biologist George Odling-Smee proposed the theory of endosymbiosis. They suggested that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and became part of it.

**1961** American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code. They showed that DNA is made of two strands that are twisted around each other like a spiral staircase. The strands are made of a sugar-phosphate backbone and nitrogenous bases. The bases are paired up in the middle, forming the rungs of the staircase.

**1968** American biologist Lynn Margulis and British biologist George Odling-Smee proposed the theory of endosymbiosis. They suggested that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and became part of it.

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**2000** American biologist Lynn Margulis and British biologist George Odling-Smee proposed the theory of endosymbiosis. They suggested that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and became part of it.

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**2019** American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code. They showed that DNA is made of two strands that are twisted around each other like a spiral staircase. The strands are made of a sugar-phosphate backbone and nitrogenous bases. The bases are paired up in the middle, forming the rungs of the staircase.

**2020** American biologist Lynn Margulis and British biologist George Odling-Smee proposed the theory of endosymbiosis. They suggested that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and became part of it.

**2021** American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code. They showed that DNA is made of two strands that are twisted around each other like a spiral staircase. The strands are made of a sugar-phosphate backbone and nitrogenous bases. The bases are paired up in the middle, forming the rungs of the staircase.

**2022** American biologist Lynn Margulis and British biologist George Odling-Smee proposed the theory of endosymbiosis. They suggested that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and became part of it.

**2023** American biologist James Watson and British physicist Francis Crick discovered the structure of DNA, the molecule that carries the genetic code. They showed that DNA is made of two strands that are twisted around each other like a spiral staircase. The strands are made of a sugar-phosphate backbone and nitrogenous bases. The bases are paired up in the middle, forming the rungs of the staircase.

**2024** American biologist Lynn Margulis and British biologist George Odling-Smee proposed the theory of endosymbiosis. They suggested that mitochondria and chloroplasts were once free-living organisms that were taken into a larger cell and became part of it.

## THE DINOSAUR DETECTIVES

In the 19th century, scientists discovered, investigated and named many species of dinosaurs. But who were these dinosaur detectives?

**MARY ANNING (1799-1847)**  
Mary Anning was a fossil collector and geologist. She discovered the first Ichthyosaurus fossil in 1830. She also discovered the first Plesiosaurus fossil in 1830. She was the first woman to be elected a member of the Geological Society of London in 1845.

**WILLIAM BUCKLAND (1784-1861)**  
William Buckland was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first Megalosaurus fossil in 1824. He was the first to name the dinosaur Megalosaurus. He was also the first to name the dinosaur Iguanodon.

**RICHARD OWEN (1804-1892)**  
Richard Owen was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first Dinosauria fossil in 1842. He was the first to name the group Dinosauria. He was also the first to name the dinosaur Tyrannosaurus Rex.

**OSBORN MARTELL (1790-1852)**  
Osborn Martell was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first Spinosaurus fossil in 1838. He was the first to name the dinosaur Spinosaurus. He was also the first to name the dinosaur Coelocanthus.

**THE GREAT OCEAN WALKER**  
The Great Ocean Walker was a geologist and paleontologist. He discovered the first Hadrosaurus fossil in 1858. He was the first to name the dinosaur Hadrosaurus. He was also the first to name the dinosaur Ankylosaurus.

## THE END OF THE DINOSAUR AGE

For a long time, people believed that the dinosaurs were a separate group from all other animals. But in the 19th century, scientists discovered that dinosaurs were actually a group of animals that had evolved from other animals. This was a revolutionary idea at the time. It was the beginning of the theory of evolution.

**1830** The first fossil of a dinosaur was discovered in England. It was a small, three-toed dinosaur called Megalosaurus.

**1842** The first fossil of a dinosaur was discovered in England. It was a small, three-toed dinosaur called Megalosaurus.

**1858** Charles Darwin published his theory of evolution. He suggested that all life on Earth had evolved from a common ancestor.

**1869** Richard Owen named the group Dinosauria. He suggested that dinosaurs were a separate group from all other animals.

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## EARLY IDEAS ABOUT EVOLUTION

How long is a million seconds? Have you been alive for one billion seconds? What was happening a million days ago? We find it very difficult to comprehend these huge numbers. If we don't have a feel for how long a million seconds is, how can we possibly comprehend time spans of millions or billions of years? This is one reason why some people have a problem with evolution. The idea that single, primitive cells evolved into all the species that we have lived seems incredible, unless you get to grips with the timespans involved.

**In ancient Greece, philosopher Anaximander suggested that one type of animal could change into another, while Empedocles thought that new types of living things could be made from a range of parts that already existed.**

**Theologian Gregory of Nazianzus and Augustine both thought that although God had created all the original animals and plants, new types had developed from them. Their ideas were in response to the practical problems that would have arisen from trying to get two of everything into the Ark.**

**The naturalist George-Louis Leclerc proposed a way for the Earth to have formed from debris in space. Although he believed in spontaneous generation, he thought that animals could change as they migrated to different conditions. This later explains the discovery of elephant fossils in North America, and mammoth fossils in Siberia, although living elephants are today only found in Africa and South Asia. He suggested the American ones had become extinct, while the mammoths had changed as they migrated south.**

**Erasmus Darwin was Charles Darwin's grandfather. He was a doctor, poet and naturalist, and in his book Zoonomia, or 'The Laws of Organic Life' he was one of the first people to propose a theory of evolution. He never hit on the idea of natural selection, but did recognise the importance of sexual selection (see page 59) and realised it could cause changes in species.**

## GRADUAL CHANGES

In the early 1800s Jean-Baptiste Lamarck, inventor of the terms 'invertebrate' and 'biology', was the first person to develop a coherent theory of the development of life on Earth and its evolution. He believed that life had originated by spontaneous generation, rather than creation by deity, and had then become more complex and varied over many generations. Lamarck suggested how this could happen. His idea is often called the 'Theory of Evolution by Acquired Characteristics'. In simple terms, he thought that the more an animal used an organ during its lifetime, the more well-developed it would become and that these changes could be inherited by offspring if both parents had the same developments.

**THE EVOLUTION OF THE GIRAFFE'S NECK, ACCORDING TO LAMARCK:**

- 1) Early giraffes had short necks.
- 2) Giraffes reach upward to graze on leaves.
- 3) This stretches their necks very slightly over their lifetimes.
- 4) The next generation of giraffes inherits these slightly longer necks.
- 5) This process is repeated over many generations until we arrive at modern, long-necked giraffes. Lamarck was not suggesting that their necks suddenly shoot out like telescopic poles!

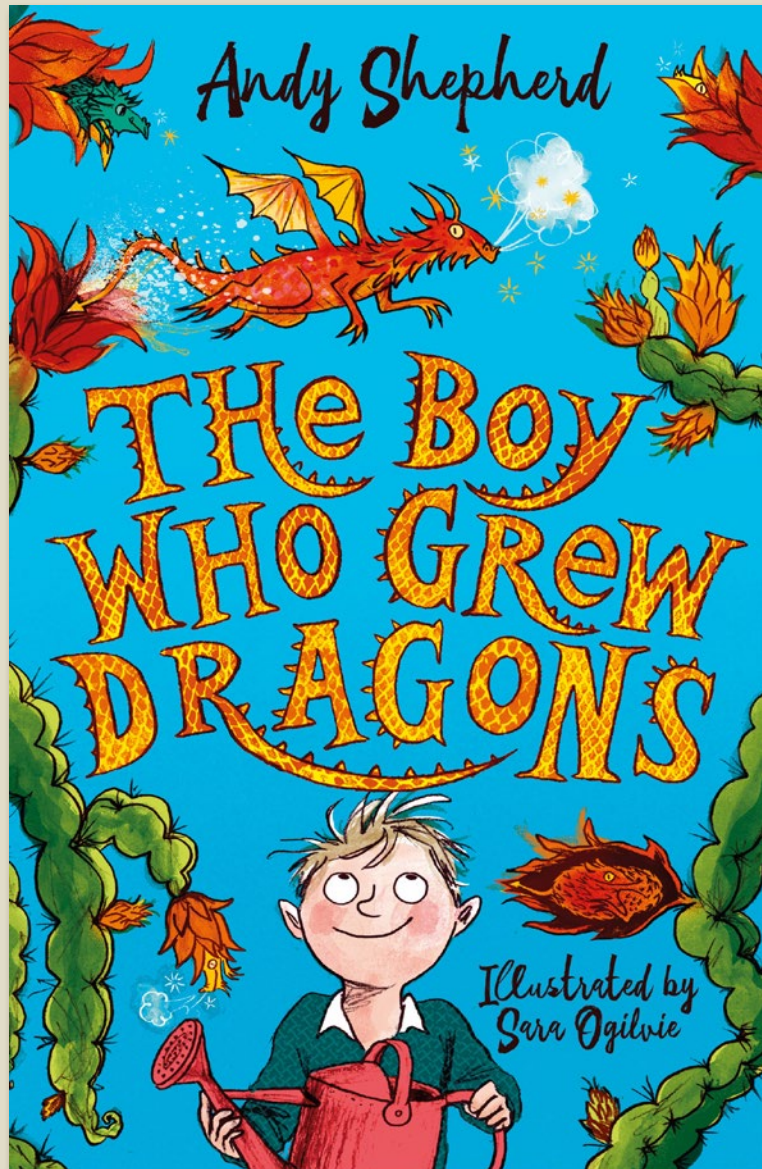
**THE PROCESS ALSO WORKED THE OTHER WAY:**

- 1) Early penguins had wings with which they could fly.
- 2) Penguins spend most of their time swimming and very little flying.
- 3) Their wings become smaller, with smaller feathers, from lack of flying.
- 4) The next generation of penguins inherits these smaller, more flipper-like wings.
- 5) This process is repeated over many generations until we arrive at the modern penguin, which can no longer fly and whose wings are now adapted to help it swim instead.

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Author	Gill Arbutnott
Illustrator	Chris Nielsen
Extent	80pp
Word Count	12000 words
Freight On Board	30/11/2023
Rights Available	World



# The Boy Who Grew Dragons (The Boy Who Grew Dragons 1)



**Imagine if you could grow dragons ... in your very own garden!**

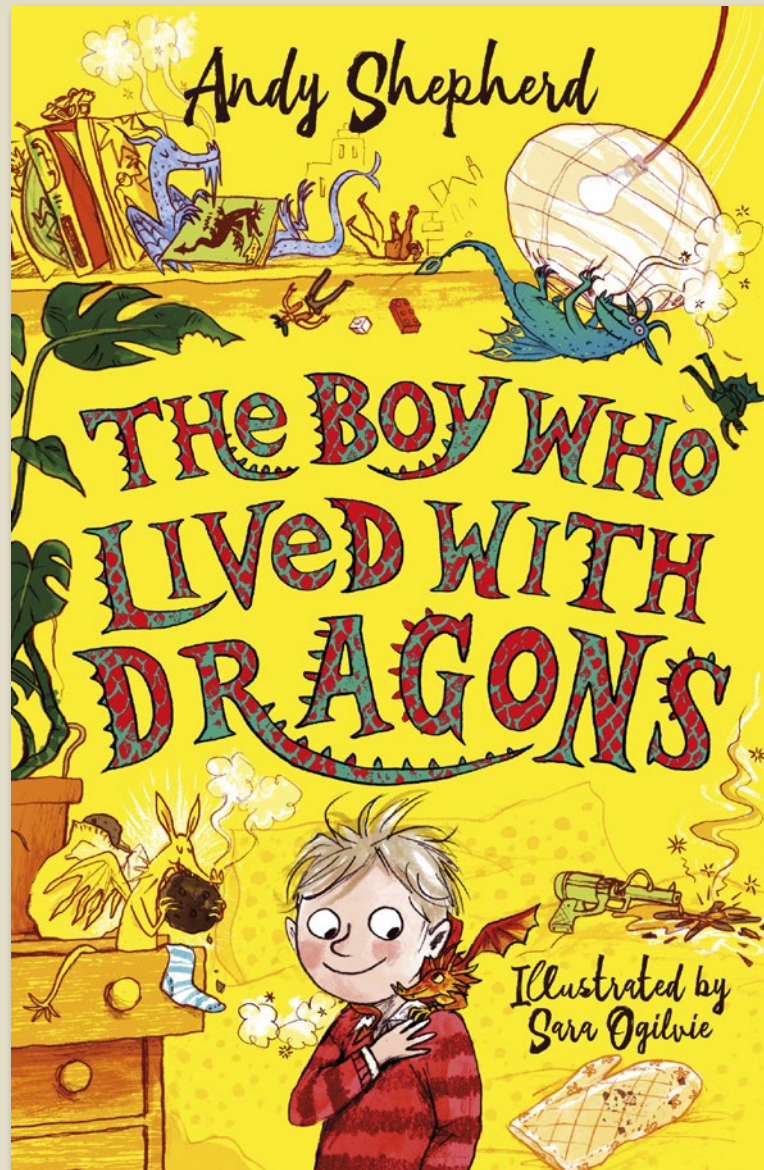
- The first book in a new series, featuring 45 illustrations from award-winning artist Sara Ogilvie
- Perfect for fans of Roald Dahl, Cressida Cowell, David Walliams and series such as FIZZLEBERT STUMP by A.F. Harrold and THE GRUNTS by Philip Ardgh
- Classic storytelling with a fresh and funny feel
- The series has been optioned by Adastra, an independent TV company, who've produced hit shows such as Grandpa in my Pocket for CBeebies



# The Boy Who Grew Dragons (The Boy Who Grew Dragons 1)

Pub Date	<b>14/06/2018</b>
Pub Price	<b>£7.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781848126497</b>
H × W	<b>198 × 129mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Andy Shepherd</b>
Illustrator	<b>Sara Ogilvie</b>
Extent	<b>224pp</b>
Word Count	<b>26700 words</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

## The Boy Who Lived with Dragons (The Boy Who Grew Dragons 2)



**So you've grown a dragon ... now you need to learn to live with one!**

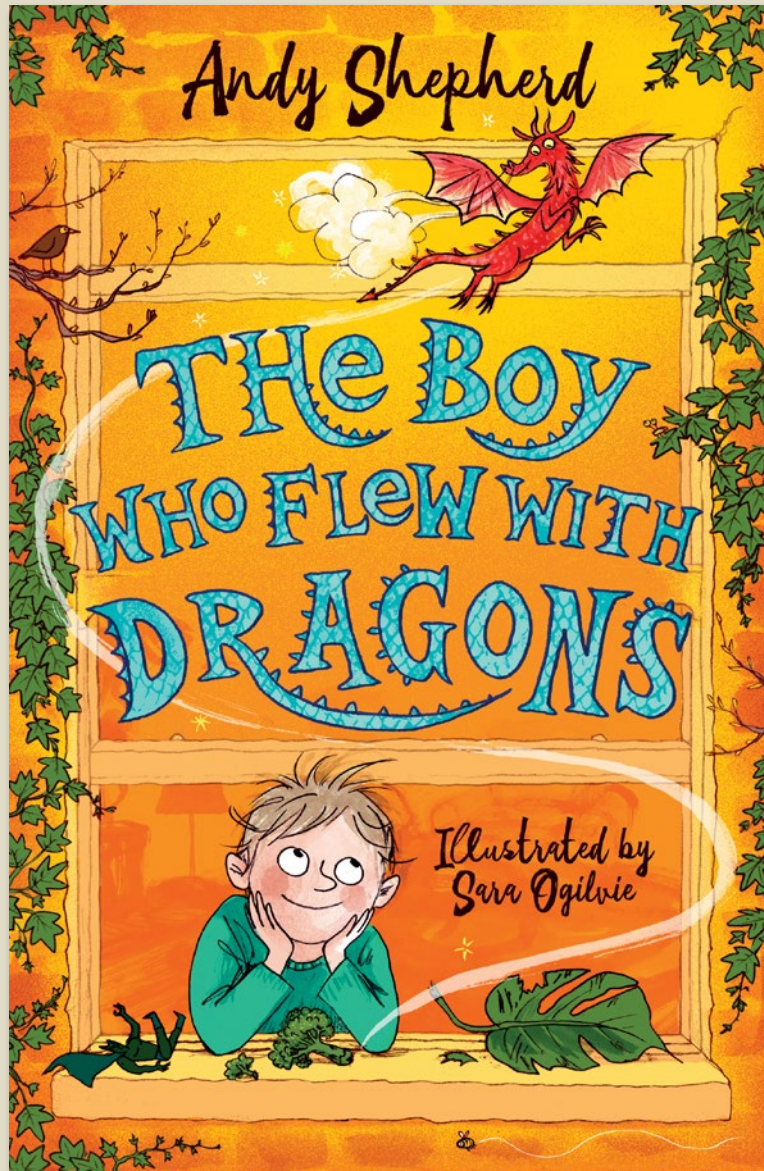
- The second book in a new series, featuring 45 illustrations from award-winning artist Sara Ogilvie
- A hugely fun, warmhearted and commercial new series for Piccadilly for 2018
- Perfect for fans of Roald Dahl, Cressida Cowell, David Walliams and series such as FIZZLEBERT STUMP by A.F. Harrold and THE GRUNTS by Philip Ardgh
- Book 3, THE BOY WHO FLEW WITH DRAGONS is publishing in January 2019
- Classic storytelling with a fresh and funny feel
- The series has been optioned by Adastra, an independent TV company, who've produced hit shows such as Grandpa in my Pocket for CBeebies



# The Boy Who Lived with Dragons (The Boy Who Grew Dragons 2)

Pub Date	<b>06/09/2018</b>
Pub Price	<b>£7.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781848126800</b>
H × W	<b>198 × 129mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>9-11 years</b>
Author	<b>Andy Shepherd</b>
Illustrator	<b>Sara Ogilvie</b>
Extent	<b>240pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# The Boy Who Flew with Dragons (The Boy Who Grew Dragons 3)



## Dragons, mischief and mayhem abound in this wonderful third story in THE BOY WHO GREW DRAGONS series

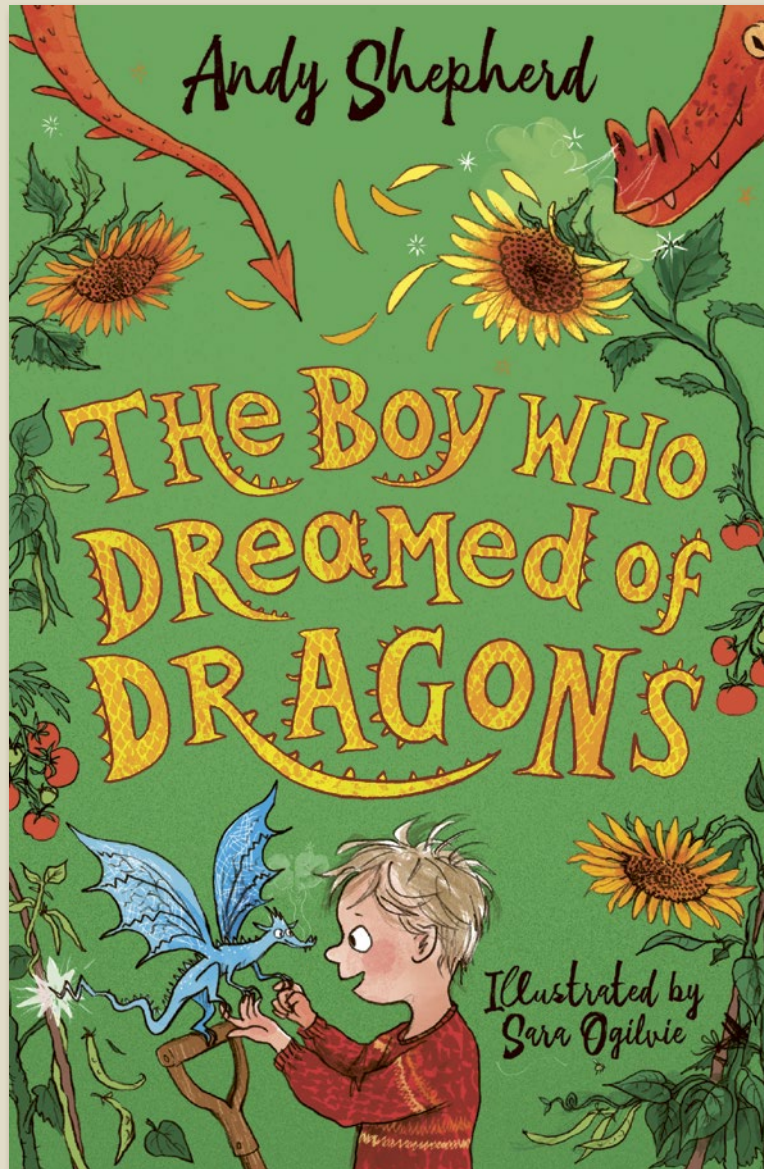
- The third book in a new series, featuring 45 illustrations from award-winning artist Sara Ogilvie
- A hugely fun, warmhearted and commercial new series for Piccadilly
- Perfect for fans of Roald Dahl, Cressida Cowell, David Walliams and series such as HAMISH by Danny Wallace, FIZZLEBERT STUMP by A.F. Harrold and THE GRUNTS by Philip Ardgh
- Classic storytelling with a fresh and funny feel
- The series has been optioned by Adastr, an independent TV company, who've produced hit shows such as Grandpa in my Pocket for CBeebies



# The Boy Who Flew with Dragons (The Boy Who Grew Dragons 3)

Pub Date	<b>10/01/2019</b>
Pub Price	<b>£6.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781848127357</b>
H × W	<b>198 × 129mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>7-9 years</b>
Author	<b>Andy Shepherd</b>
Illustrator	<b>Sara Ogilvie</b>
Extent	<b>256pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

# The Boy Who Dreamed of Dragons (The Boy Who Grew Dragons 4)



## Dragons don't just visit us in our dreams

...

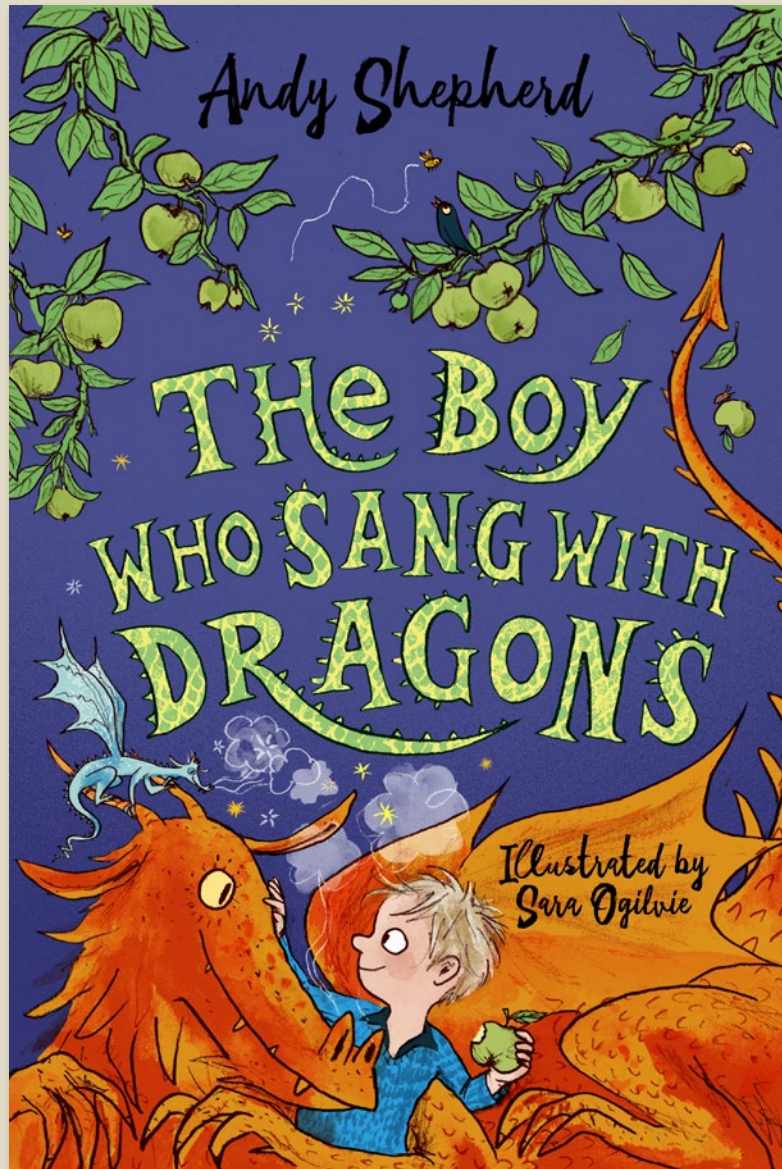
- The fourth book in THE BOY WHO GREW DRAGONS series, featuring 45 illustrations from award-winning artist Sara Ogilvie
- THE BOY WHO GREW DRAGONS, the first book in the series, was shortlisted for the Waterstones Children's Book Prize 2019 and has sold almost 45,000 copies to date
- The series has been optioned by Adastra, an independent TV company, who've produced hit shows such as Grandpa in my Pocket for CBeebies



# The Boy Who Dreamed of Dragons (The Boy Who Grew Dragons 4)

Pub Date	<b>11/06/2020</b>
Pub Price	<b>£7.99</b>
ISBN	<b>9781848129252</b>
H × W	<b>198 × 129mm</b>
Binding	<b>Paperback</b>
Age Range	<b>7-9 years</b>
Author	<b>Andy Shepherd</b>
Extent	<b>272pp</b>
Rights Available	<b>World</b>

## The Boy Who Sang with Dragons (The Boy Who Grew Dragons 5)



***Here in Grandad's garden I am the dragon whisperer, the dragon protector ...***

- The fifth and final book in THE BOY WHO GREW DRAGONS series, featuring 45 illustrations from award-winning artist Sara Ogilvie
- THE BOY WHO GREW DRAGONS, the first book in the series, was shortlisted for the Waterstones Children's Book Prize 2019
- The first four books in the series have sold over 200,000 copies in total
- The series has been optioned by Adastral, an independent TV company, who've produced hit shows such as Grandpa in my Pocket for CBeebies



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Illustrator	<b>Sara Ogilvie</b>
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# Ediciones Castillo

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